

Propositional Logic

Combinatorial Problem Solving (CPS)

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May 10, 2019

Overview of the session

- Definition of Propositional Logic
- General Concepts in Logic
 - ◆ Reduction to SAT
- CNFs and DNFs
 - ◆ Tseitin Transformation
- Problem Solving with SAT
- Resolution

Definition of Propositional Logic

SYNTAX (what is a formula?):

- **Vocabulary** consists of a set \mathcal{P} of propositional variables, usually denoted by (subscripted) p, q, r, \dots
- The set of **propositional formulas** over \mathcal{P} is defined as:
 - ◆ Every **propositional variable** is a formula
 - ◆ If F is a formula, $\neg F$ is also a formula
 - ◆ If F and G are formulas, $(F \wedge G)$ is also a formula
 - ◆ If F and G are formulas, $(F \vee G)$ is also a formula
 - ◆ Nothing else is a formula
- Formulas are usually denoted by (subscripted) F, G, H, \dots
- Examples:

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} p & & \neg p & & (p \vee q) & & \neg(p \wedge q) \\ (p \wedge (\neg p \vee q)) & & ((p \wedge q) \vee (r \vee \neg q)) & & \dots & & \end{array}$$

Definition of Propositional Logic

SEMANTICS (what is an interpretation I , when I satisfies F):

- An **interpretation** I over \mathcal{P} is a function $I : \mathcal{P} \rightarrow \{0, 1\}$.
- $eval_I : Formulas \rightarrow \{0, 1\}$ is a function defined as follows:
 - ◆ $eval_I(p) = I(p)$
 - ◆ $eval_I(\neg F) = 1 - eval_I(F)$
 - ◆ $eval_I((F \wedge G)) = \min\{eval_I(F), eval_I(G)\}$
 - ◆ $eval_I((F \vee G)) = \max\{eval_I(F), eval_I(G)\}$
- I **satisfies** F (written $I \models F$) if and only if $eval_I(F) = 1$.
- If $I \models F$ we say that
 - ◆ I is a **model** of F or, equivalently
 - ◆ F is true in I .

Definition of Propositional Logic

EXAMPLE:

- [illegible]

Definition of Propositional Logic

EXAMPLE:

- Let F be the formula $(p \wedge (q \vee \neg r))$.
- Let I be such that $I(p) = I(r) = 1$ and $I(q) = 0$.
- Let us compute $eval_I(F)$ (use your intuition first!)

$$eval_I((p \wedge (q \vee \neg r))) =$$

- Is there any I such that $I \models F$?

Definition of Propositional Logic

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- Is there any I such that $I \models F$?

YES, $I(p) = I(q) = I(r) = 1$ is a possible model.

Definition of Propositional Logic

EXAMPLE

- We have 3 pigeons and 2 holes.
If each hole can have at most one pigeon,
is it possible to place all pigeons in the holes?
- Vocabulary: $p_{i,j}$ means i -th pigeon is in j -th hole
- Each pigeon is placed in at least one hole:

$$(p_{1,1} \vee p_{1,2}) \wedge (p_{2,1} \vee p_{2,2}) \wedge (p_{3,1} \vee p_{3,2})$$

- Each hole can hold at most one pigeon:

$$\neg(p_{1,1} \wedge p_{2,1}) \wedge \neg(p_{1,1} \wedge p_{3,1}) \wedge \neg(p_{2,1} \wedge p_{3,1}) \wedge \\ \neg(p_{1,2} \wedge p_{2,2}) \wedge \neg(p_{1,2} \wedge p_{3,2}) \wedge \neg(p_{2,2} \wedge p_{3,2})$$

- Resulting formula has no model

Definition of Propositional Logic

A small syntax extension:

- We will write $(F \rightarrow G)$ as an **abbreviation** for $(\neg F \vee G)$
- Similarly, $(F \leftrightarrow G)$ is an **abbreviation** of $((F \rightarrow G) \wedge (G \rightarrow F))$

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General Concepts in Logic

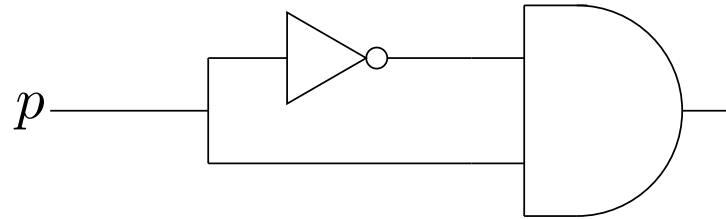
Let F and G be arbitrary formulas. Then:

- F is **satisfiable** if it has at least one model
- F is **unsatisfiable** (also a **contradiction**) if it has no model
- F is a **tautology** if every interpretation is a model of F
- G is a **logical consequence** of F , denoted $F \models G$, if every model of F is a model of G
- F and G are **logically equivalent**, denoted $F \equiv G$, if F and G have the same models

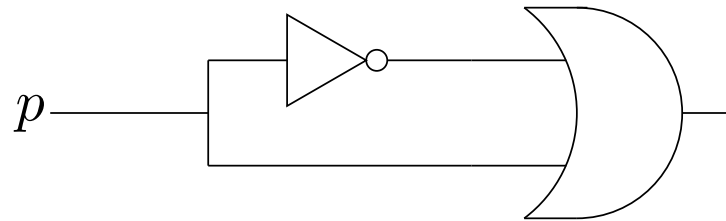
Note that:

- All definitions are only based on the concept of **model**.
- Hence they are **independent of the logic**.

General Concepts in Logic

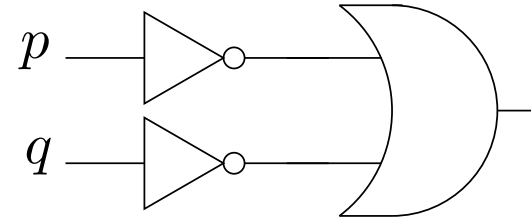
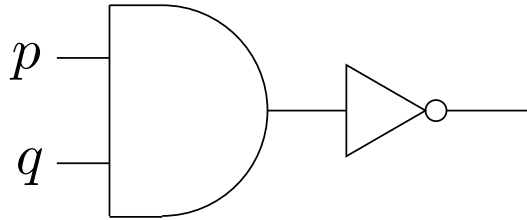


- Circuit corresponds to formula $(\neg p \wedge p)$
- Formula **unsatisfiable** amounts to “*circuit output is always 0*”



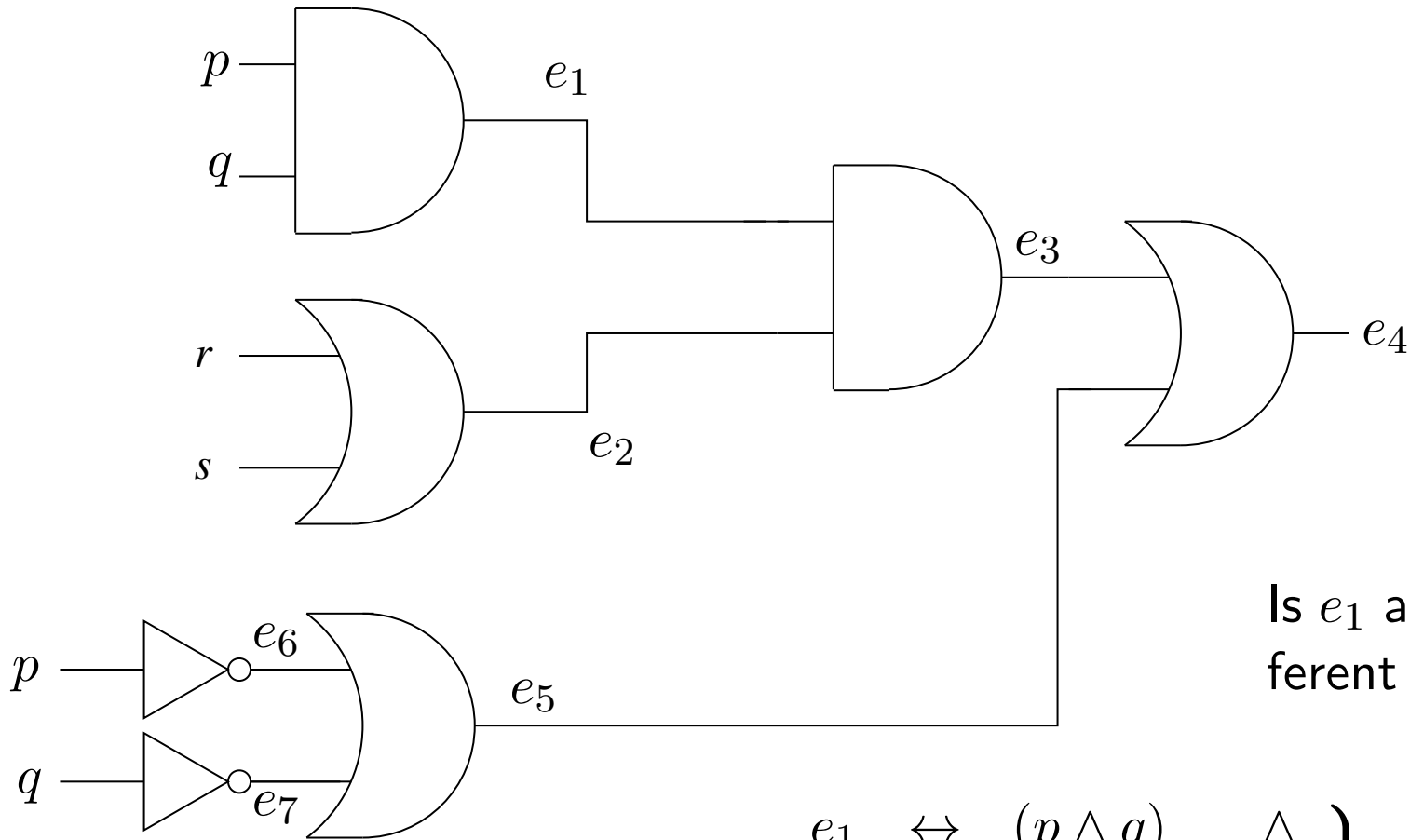
- Circuit corresponds to formula $(\neg p \vee p)$
- Formula is a **tautology** amounts to “*circuit output is always 1*”

General Concepts in Logic



- Circuit on the left corresponds to formula $F := \neg(p \wedge q)$
- Circuit on the right corresponds to formula $G := (\neg p \vee \neg q)$
- They are **functionally equivalent**, i.e. same inputs produce same output
- That corresponds to saying $F \equiv G$
- Cheapest / fastest / less power-consuming circuit is then chosen

General Concepts in Logic



Is e_1 always different from e_5 ?

$e_1 \neq e_5$ in the circuit amounts to

$$\left. \begin{array}{llll} e_1 & \leftrightarrow & (p \wedge q) & \wedge \\ e_2 & \leftrightarrow & (r \vee s) & \wedge \\ e_3 & \leftrightarrow & (e_1 \wedge e_2) & \wedge \\ e_4 & \leftrightarrow & (e_3 \vee e_5) & \wedge \\ e_5 & \leftrightarrow & (e_6 \wedge e_7) & \wedge \\ e_6 & \leftrightarrow & (\neg p) & \wedge \\ e_7 & \leftrightarrow & (\neg q) & \end{array} \right\} \models e_1 \leftrightarrow \neg e_5$$

Reduction to SAT

Assume we have a black box **SAT** that given a formula F :

- $\mathbf{SAT}(F) = \text{YES}$ iff F is satisfiable
- $\mathbf{SAT}(F) = \text{NO}$ iff F is unsatisfiable

How to reuse **SAT** for detecting tautology, logical consequences, ...?

- F tautology iff $\mathbf{SAT}(\neg F) = \text{NO}$
- $F \models G$ iff $\mathbf{SAT}(F \wedge \neg G) = \text{NO}$
- $F \equiv G$ iff $\mathbf{SAT}((F \wedge \neg G) \vee (\neg F \wedge G)) = \text{NO}$

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- F **not** taut. iff $\mathbf{SAT}(\neg F) = \text{YES}$
- $F \not\models G$ iff $\mathbf{SAT}(F \wedge \neg G) = \text{YES}$
- $F \not\equiv G$ iff $\mathbf{SAT}((F \wedge \neg G) \vee (\neg F \wedge G)) = \text{YES}$

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Hence, a single tool suffices: all problems can be reduced to SAT (propositional **SAT**isfiability)

The black box **SAT** will be called a **SAT solver**

GOAL: learn how to build a SAT solver

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CNFs and DNFs

In order to construct our SAT solver
it will simplify our job to assume that the formula F has a given format.

- A **literal** is a propositional variable (p) or a negation of one ($\neg p$)
- A **clause** is a disjunction of zero or more literals ($l_1 \vee \dots l_n$)
- The **empty clause** (zero lits.) is denoted \square and is unsatisfiable
- A formula is in **Conjunctive Normal Form (CNF)** if
it is a conjunction of zero or more disjunctions of literals (i.e., clauses)
- A formula is in **Disjunctive Normal Form (DNF)** if
it is a disjunction of zero or more conjunctions of literals

Examples:

$p \wedge (q \vee \neg r) \wedge (q \vee p \vee \neg r)$ is in CNF

$p \vee (q \wedge \neg r) \vee (q \wedge p \wedge \neg r)$ is in DNF

CNFs and DNFs

- Given a formula F there exist formulas
 - ◆ G in CNF with $F \equiv G$ and (G is said to be a CNF of F)
 - ◆ H in DNF with $F \equiv H$ (H is said to be a DNF of F)
- Which is the complexity of deciding whether F is satisfiable...
 - ◆ ... if F is an arbitrary formula?
 - ◆ ... if F is in CNF?
 - ◆ ... if F is in DNF?

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 - ◆ ... if F is in CNF? NP-complete (even if clauses have ≤ 3 literals!)
 - ◆ ... if F is in DNF?

CNFs and DNFs

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 - ◆ ... if F is an arbitrary formula? **NP-complete (Cook's Theorem)**
 - ◆ ... if F is in CNF? **NP-complete (even if clauses have ≤ 3 literals!)**
 - ◆ ... if F is in DNF? **linear**

Procedure **SAT**(F)

Input: formula F in DNF

Output: **YES** if there exists I such that $I \models F$, **NO** otherwise

1. If the DNF is empty then return **NO**.

Else take a conjunction of literals C of the DNF

2. If there is a variable p such that both $p, \neg p$ appear in C , then C cannot be made true: remove it and go to step 1.

Else define I to make C true and return **YES**.

CNFs and DNFs

- Idea: given F , find a DNF of F and apply the linear-time algorithm
- Why this does not work?

CNFs and DNFs

- Idea: given F , find a DNF of F and apply the linear-time algorithm
- Why this does not work? Finding a DNF of F may take exponential time
- In fact there are formulas for which CNFs/DNFs have exponential size

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- Why this does not work? Finding a DNF of F may take exponential time
- In fact there are formulas for which CNFs/DNFs have exponential size

- Consider xor defined as $\text{xor}(x_1) = x_1$ and if $n > 0$:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{xor}(x_1, \dots, x_n) = & (\text{xor}(x_1, \dots, x_{\lfloor \frac{n}{2} \rfloor}) \wedge \neg \text{xor}(x_{\lfloor \frac{n}{2} \rfloor + 1}, \dots, x_n)) \vee \\ & (\neg \text{xor}(x_1, \dots, x_{\lfloor \frac{n}{2} \rfloor}) \wedge \text{xor}(x_{\lfloor \frac{n}{2} \rfloor + 1}, \dots, x_n)) \end{aligned}$$

- The size of $\text{xor}(x_1, \dots, x_n)$ is $\Theta(n^2)$
- Cubes (conjunctions of literals) of a DNF of $\text{xor}(x_1, \dots, x_n)$ have n literals
- Any DNF of $\text{xor}(x_1, \dots, x_n)$ has at least 2^{n-1} cubes
(one for each of the assignments with an odd number of 1s)
- Any CNF of $\text{xor}(x_1, \dots, x_n)$ also has an exponential number of cubes

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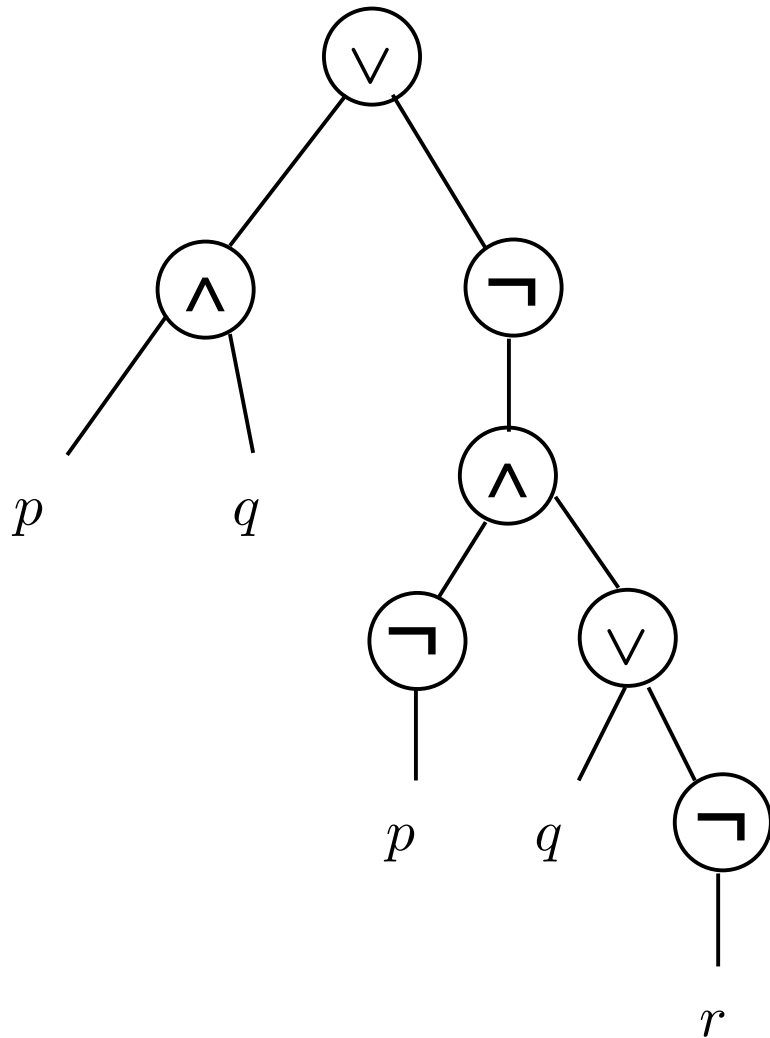
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- Any CNF of $\text{xor}(x_1, \dots, x_n)$ also has an exponential number of cubes
- Next we'll see a workaround

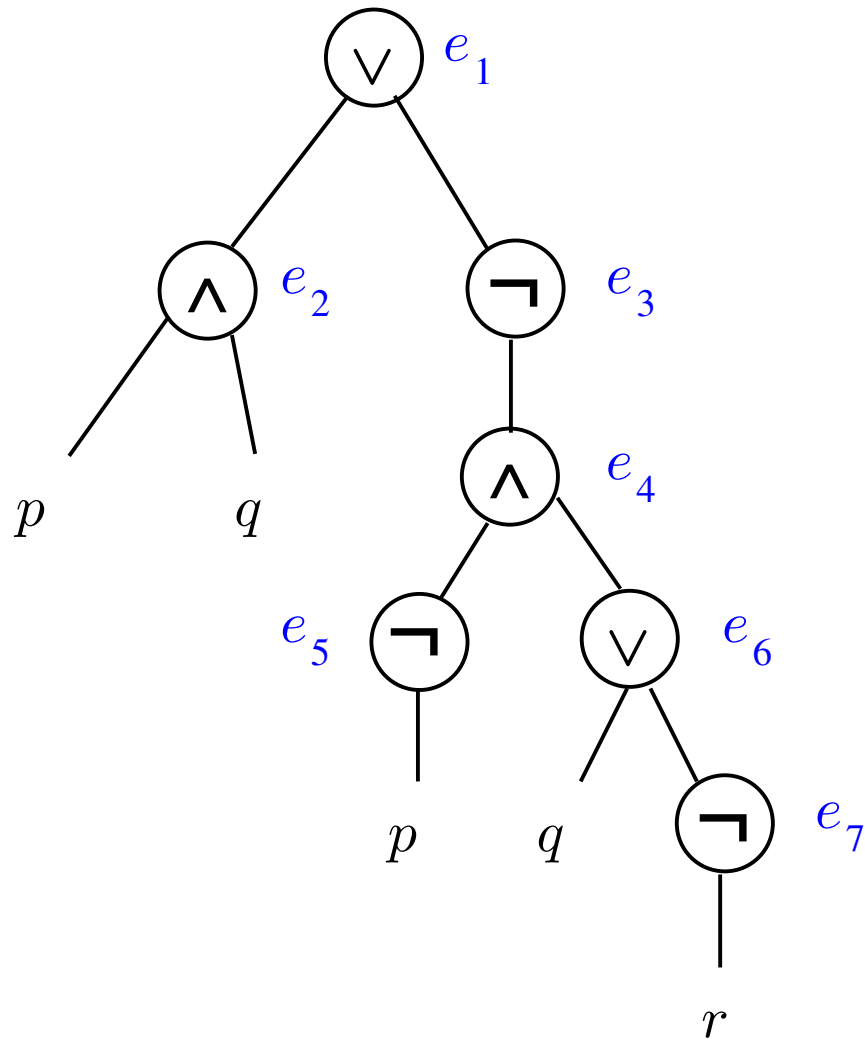
Tseitin Transformation

Let F be $(p \wedge q) \vee \neg(\neg p \wedge (q \vee \neg r))$



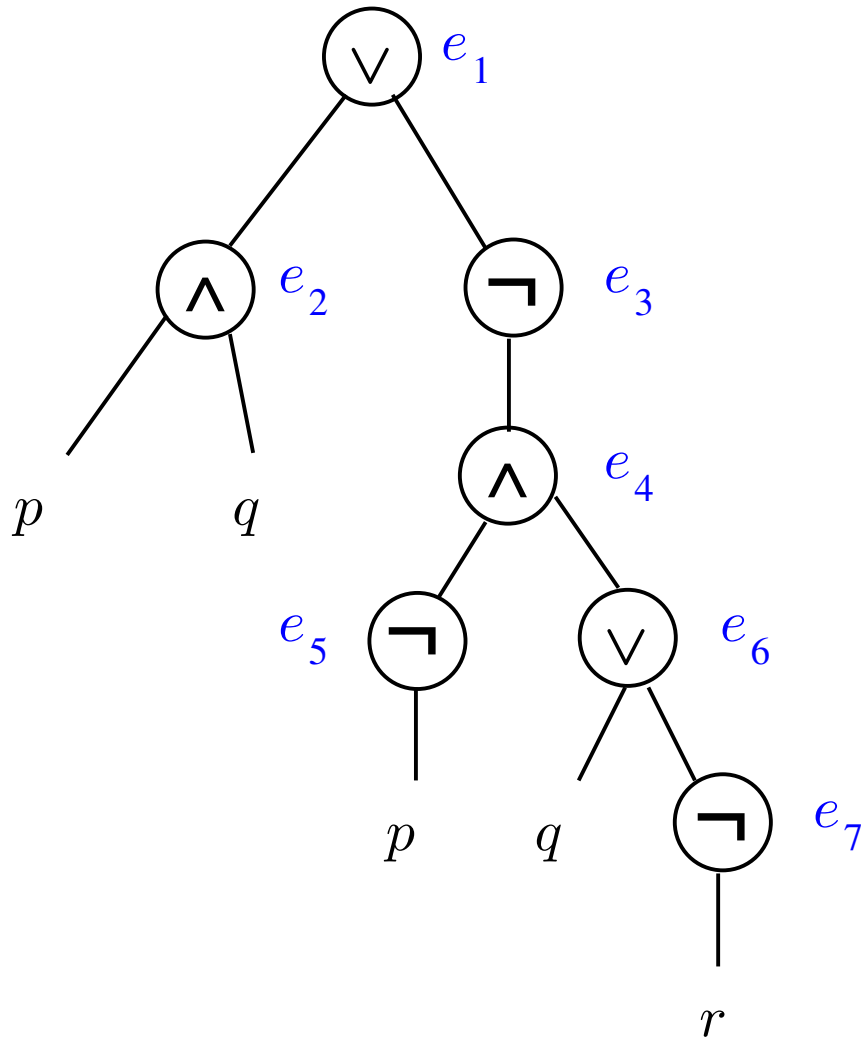
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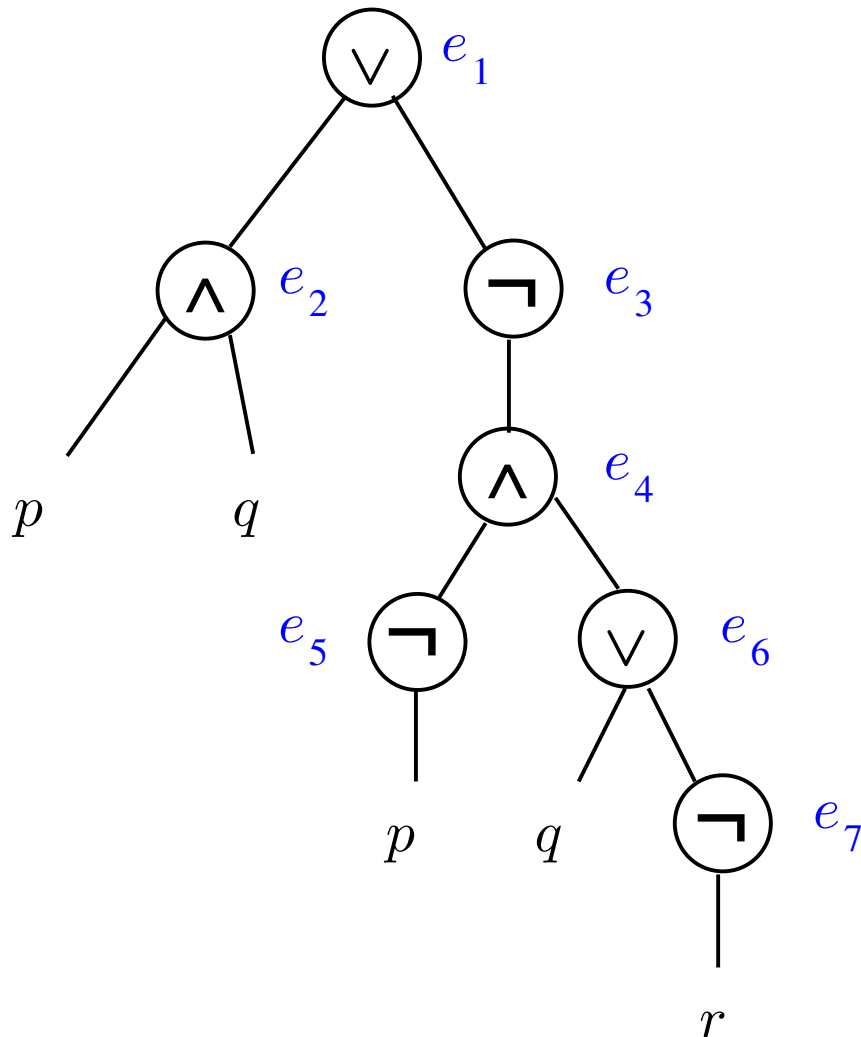
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- e_1
- $e_1 \leftrightarrow e_2 \vee e_3$
- $e_2 \leftrightarrow p \wedge q$
- $e_3 \leftrightarrow \neg e_4$
- $e_4 \leftrightarrow e_5 \wedge e_6$
- $e_5 \leftrightarrow \neg p$
- $e_6 \leftrightarrow q \vee \neg e_7$
- $e_7 \leftrightarrow \neg r$

Tseitin Transformation

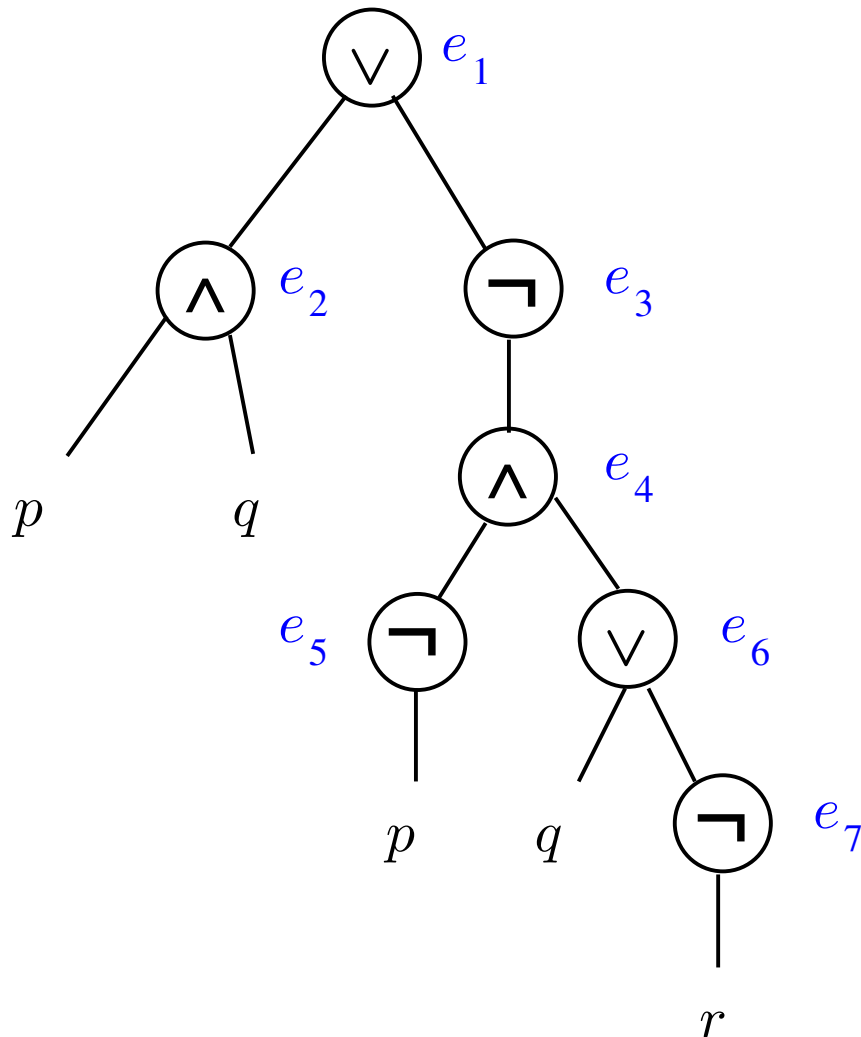
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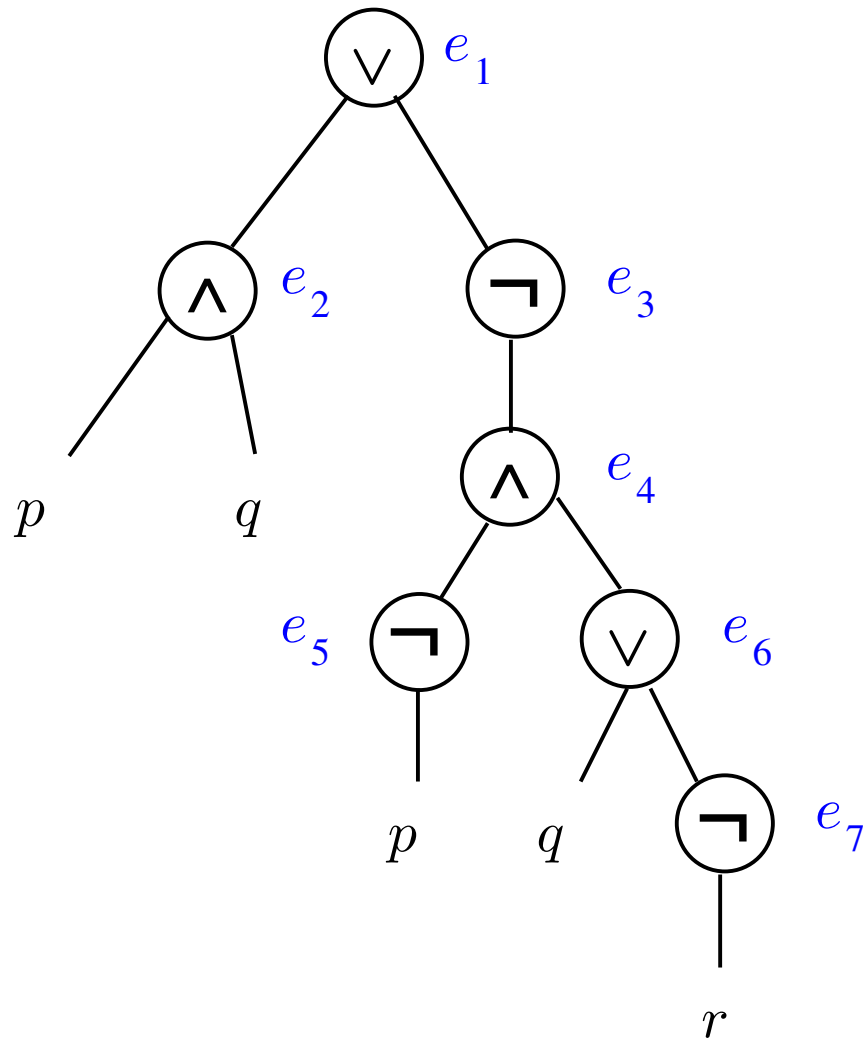
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■ $e_2 \leftrightarrow p \wedge q$
 $\neg p \vee \neg q \vee e_2$
 $\neg e_2 \vee p$
 $\neg e_2 \vee q$

■ $e_3 \leftrightarrow \neg e_4$
 $\neg e_3 \vee \neg e_4$
 $e_3 \vee e_4$

■ $e_4 \leftrightarrow e_5 \wedge e_6$

■ $e_5 \leftrightarrow \neg p$

■ $e_6 \leftrightarrow q \vee \neg e_7$

■ $e_7 \leftrightarrow \neg r$

Tseitin Transformation

- Variations of Tseitin transformation are the ones used in practice
- Tseitin transformation does **not** produce an **equivalent** CNF: for example, the Tseitin transformation of $F = \neg p$ is $G = e \wedge (\neg e \vee \neg p) \wedge (e \vee p)$, and

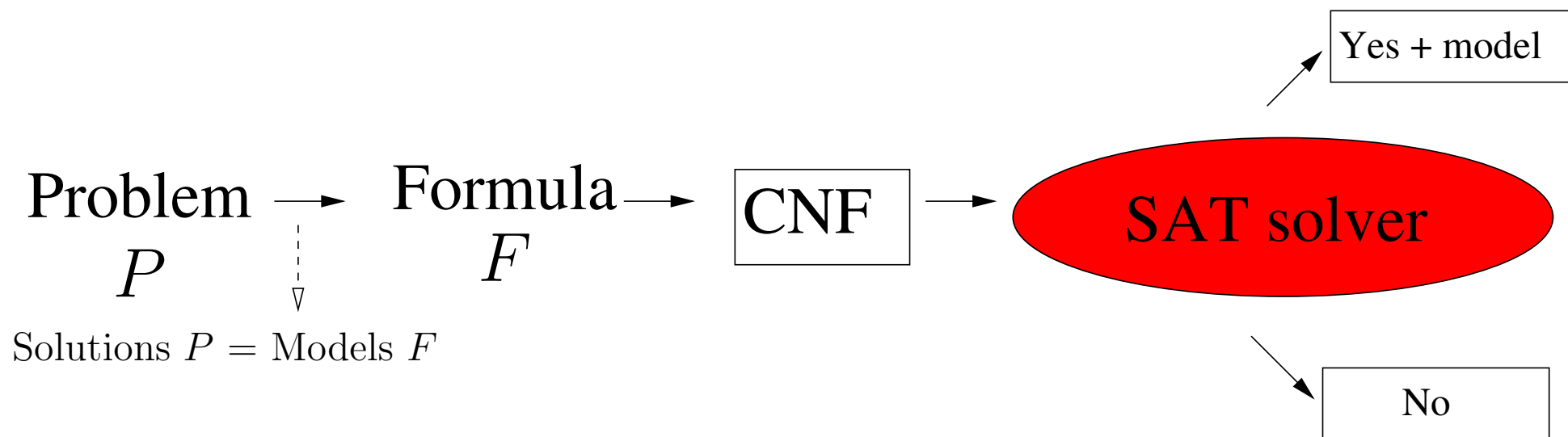
e	p	F	G
0	0	1	0
0	1	0	0
1	0	1	1
1	1	0	0

- Still, CNF obtained from F via Tseitin transformation has nice properties:
 - ◆ It is **equisatisfiable** to F
 - ◆ Any model of CNF projected to the variables in F gives a model of F
 - ◆ Any model of F can be completed to a model of the CNF
 - ◆ Can be computed in linear time in the size of F
- Hence **no model is lost nor added** in the transformation

Overview of the session

- Definition of Propositional Logic
- General Concepts in Logic
 - ◆ Reduction to SAT
- CNFs and DNFs
 - ◆ Tseitin Transformation
- Problem Solving with SAT
- Resolution

Problem Solving with SAT



- This is the **standard flow** when solving problems with SAT
- **Transformation** from P to F is called the **encoding** into SAT
Already seen some examples: pigeon-hole problem
Other examples will be seen in the next classes
- **CNF transformation** already explained
- Let us see now how to **design** efficient **SAT solvers**

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Resolution

- The **resolution** rule is

$$\frac{p \vee C \quad \neg p \vee D}{C \vee D}$$

- $Res(S)$ = **closure** of set of clauses S **under resolution** =
= clauses inferred in zero or more steps of resolution from S
- Properties:
 - ◆ Resolution is **correct**:
 $Res(S)$ only contains logical consequences
 - ◆ Resolution is **refutationally complete**:
if S is unsatisfiable, then $\square \in Res(S)$
 - ◆ $Res(S)$ is a finite set of clauses
- So, given a set of clauses S , its satisfiability can be checked by:
 1. Computing $Res(S)$
 2. **If** $\square \in Res(S)$ **Then** UNSAT ; **Else** SAT