

Lower bounds for width-restricted clause learning

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partially based on joint work with
Sam Buss, Jan Hoffmann & Eli Ben-Sasson

Resolution Trees with Lemmas

Width-restricted
clause learning

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A **Resolution tree with lemmas** (*RTL*) for formula F is an ordered binary tree labelled with clauses s.t.

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The Pigeonhole
Principle

The Ordering
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▶ if v is a leaf, then

$$C_v \in F \quad \text{or} \quad C_v = C_u \quad \text{for some } u \prec v \quad (\text{lemma})$$

\prec is the **post-order** on trees.

Clause learning and *RTL*

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Theorem (Buss, Hoffmann, JJ)

If unsatisfiable formula F is refuted by $DPLL+CL$ in s steps, then F has an RTL -refutation R of size $s \cdot n^{O(1)}$.

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In fact, the paper defines a subsystem $WRTI < RTL$ for which also the converse holds.

Here: lower bounds for $RTL(k)$:

A refutation R in RTL is in $RTL(k)$, if every lemma C used in R is of width $w(C) \leq k$.

Complexity of the Pigeonhole Principle

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Theorem (Haken 1985)

Resolution proofs of PHP_n require size $2^{\Omega(n)}$.

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There are regular resolution proofs of PHP_n of size $n^3 2^n$.

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Theorem (Iwama, Miyazaki 1999)

Tree-like resolution proofs of PHP_n require size $2^{\Omega(n \log n)}$.

Proof of the lower bound

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Every $RTL(n/2)$ -refutation of PHP_n is of size $2^{\Omega(n \log n)}$.

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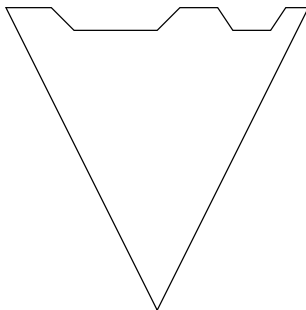
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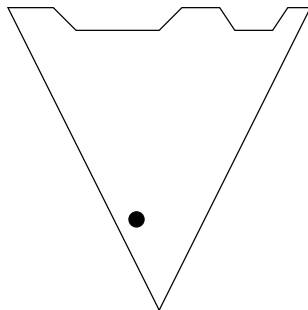


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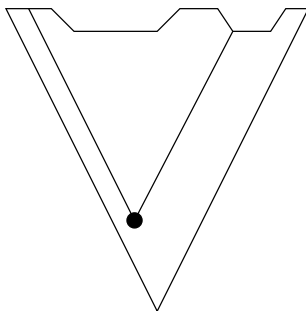


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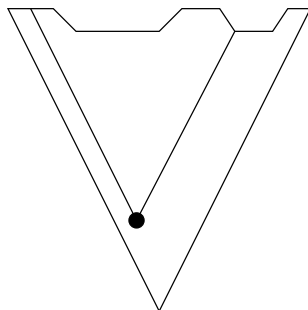


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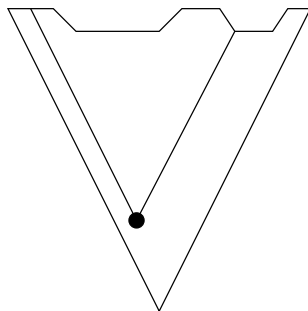


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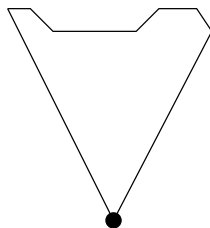


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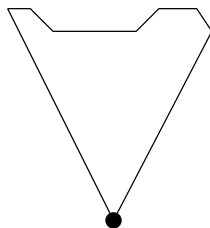


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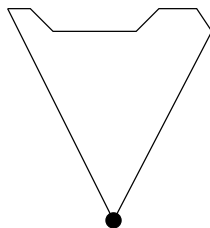


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Main Lemma: For C in R with $w(C) \leq k$, there is a matching restriction ρ with $C \upharpoonright \rho = 0$ and $|\rho| \leq k$

The Ordering Principle

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... says: An ordering of $[n]$ has a maximum

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- ▶ maximum clauses $\bigvee_{j \neq i} x_{i,j}$ for all i

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Theorem (Stålmarck 1997)

There are regular resolution proofs of Ord_n of size $O(n^3)$.

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Lemma: A cyclic clause C has a tree-like resolution derivation from Ord_n of size $O(w(C))$.

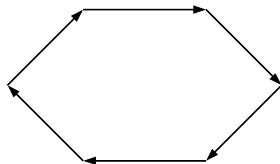
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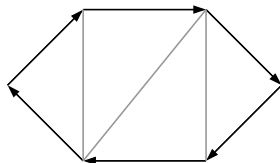
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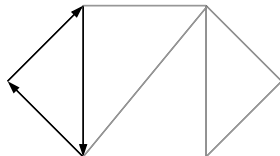
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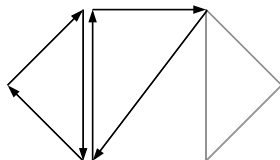
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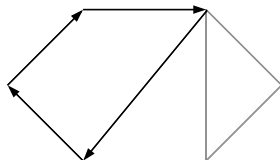
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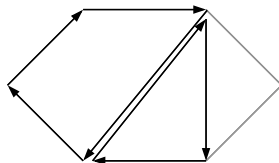
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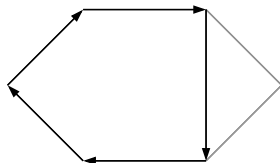
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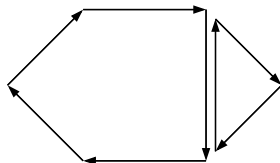
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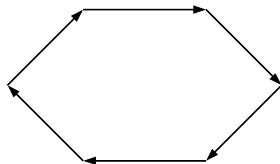
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Lemma

If there is an $RTL(k)$ -refutation of Ord_n of size s , then there is another one using no cyclic lemmas of size $O(sk)$.

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Proof: For C acyclic $G(C)$ is a dag
 \rightsquigarrow obtain σ as a topological ordering of $G(C)$.

The lower bound

Theorem

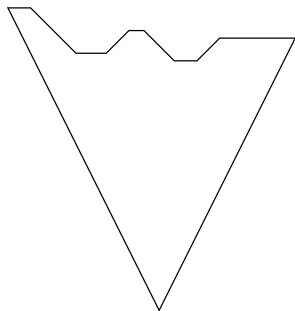
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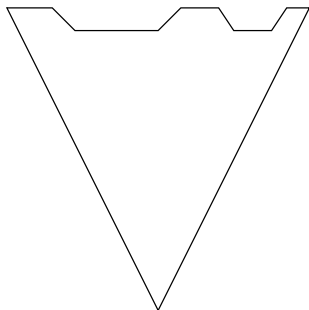


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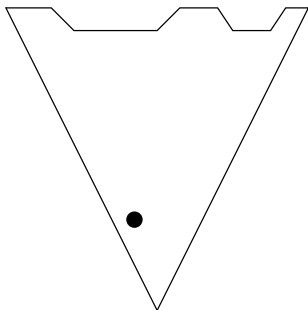
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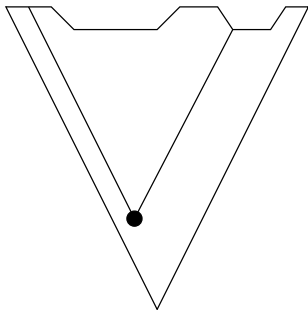


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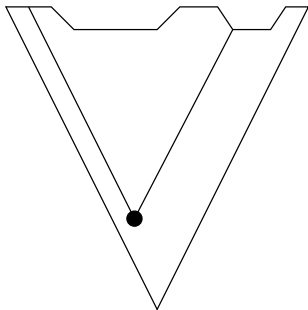


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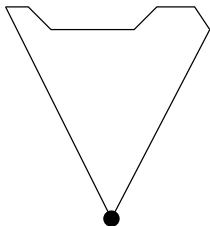


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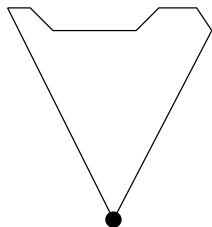


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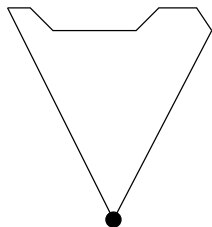


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A Game

Let X be a set of variables, and $w \leq |X|$.

Width-restricted
clause learning

Jan Johannsen

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Resolution width and systems of restrictions

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Theorem (Atserias & Dalmau)

*F requires resolution width w iff
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Theorem (Ben-Sasson & Wigderson)

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then tree-like resolution proofs of F require size 2^{w-d} .*

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$$\mathcal{H}[\rho := \{ \sigma ; \text{dom } \sigma \subseteq X \setminus \text{dom } \rho \text{ and} \\ \sigma \cup \rho \in \mathcal{H} \text{ and} \\ |\sigma| \leq w - |\rho| \}]$$

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If \mathcal{H} avoids F , then $\mathcal{H} \upharpoonright \rho$ avoids $F \upharpoonright \rho$.

The general lower bound

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Theorem

If F requires resolution width w , then every $RTL(k)$ -refutation of F is of size 2^{w-2k} .

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Application

$E_3(F) :=$ 3-CNF expansion of F

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Every $RTL(n/6)$ -refutation of $E_3(Ord_n)$ is of size $2^{n/6}$.

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Corollary

Every $RTL(n/6)$ -refutation of Ord_n is of size $2^{n/6 - \log n}$.

A Hierarchy

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This even holds for $k = k(n)$ when $k(n) = O(\log n)$.