

Understanding the Hardness of Proving Formulas in Propositional Logic

Jakob Nordström

KTH Royal Institute of Technology
Stockholm, Sweden

Journées complexité et modèles finis (CMF 2011)
Paris, France
June 23, 2011

Joint work with Eli Ben-Sasson

A Fundamental Theoretical Problem...

Problem

Given a propositional logic formula F , is it true no matter how we assign values to its variables?

TAUTOLOGY: Fundamental problem in theoretical computer science ever since Stephen Cook's NP-completeness paper in 1971

Also posed as one of the main challenges for all of mathematics in the new millennium by the Clay Mathematics Institute

Widely believed intractable in worst case — deciding whether this is so is one of the famous million dollar Millennium Problems

A Fundamental Theoretical Problem...

Problem

Given a propositional logic formula F , is it true no matter how we assign values to its variables?

TAUTOLOGY: **Fundamental problem in theoretical computer science** ever since Stephen Cook's NP-completeness paper in 1971

Also posed as **one of the main challenges for all of mathematics** in the new millennium by the Clay Mathematics Institute

Widely believed intractable in worst case — deciding whether this is so is one of the famous million dollar Millennium Problems

... with Huge Practical Implications

- All known algorithms run in exponential time in worst case
- But enormous progress on applied computer programs last 10-15 years
- These so-called SAT solvers are routinely deployed to solve large-scale real-world problems with millions of variables
- Used in e.g. hardware verification, software testing, software package management, artificial intelligence, cryptography, bioinformatics, and more
- But we also know small example formulas with only hundreds of variables that trip up even state-of-the-art SAT solvers

What Makes Formulas Hard or Easy?

- Best known algorithms based on simple **DPLL method** (Davis-Putnam-Logemann-Loveland) from 1960s (although with many clever optimizations)
- How can these SAT solvers be so good in practice? And how can one determine whether a particular formula is tractable or too difficult?
- Key bottlenecks for SAT solvers: **time** and **memory**
- **What are the connections between these resources?**
Are they correlated? Are there trade-offs?
- This talk: **What can the field of proof complexity say about these questions?**

Outline

- 1 SAT solving and Proof Complexity
 - Tautologies and CNF formulas
 - SAT solving and DPLL
 - Proof Complexity and Resolution
- 2 Time and Space Bounds and Trade-offs
 - Previous Work
 - Our Results
 - Some Proof Ingredients
- 3 Open Problems
 - Total Space in Resolution
 - Space in Stronger Proof Systems
 - Space and SAT solving

What Is a Tautology?

A **tautological formula**, or **tautology**, evaluates to true no matter how the variables are assigned values (1 = true or 0 = false)

Example: “if x implies y , then not y implies not x , and vice versa”

In symbolic notation: $(x \rightarrow y) \leftrightarrow (\neg y \rightarrow \neg x)$

Verification by truth table:

x	y	$x \rightarrow y$	$\neg y \rightarrow \neg x$	$(x \rightarrow y) \leftrightarrow (\neg y \rightarrow \neg x)$
0	0	1	1	1
0	1	1	1	1
1	0	0	0	1
1	1	1	1	1

Non-example: $(x \rightarrow y) \leftrightarrow (y \rightarrow x)$

False for e.g. $x = 0$ and $y = 1$, so not a tautology

What Is a Tautology?

A **tautological formula**, or **tautology**, evaluates to true no matter how the variables are assigned values (1 = true or 0 = false)

Example: “if x implies y , then not y implies not x , and vice versa”

In symbolic notation: $(x \rightarrow y) \leftrightarrow (\neg y \rightarrow \neg x)$

Verification by truth table:

x	y	$x \rightarrow y$	$\neg y \rightarrow \neg x$	$(x \rightarrow y) \leftrightarrow (\neg y \rightarrow \neg x)$
0	0	1	1	1
0	1	1	1	1
1	0	0	0	1
1	1	1	1	1

Non-example: $(x \rightarrow y) \leftrightarrow (y \rightarrow x)$

False for e.g. $x = 0$ and $y = 1$, so not a tautology

What Is a Tautology?

A **tautological formula**, or **tautology**, evaluates to true no matter how the variables are assigned values (1 = true or 0 = false)

Example: “if x implies y , then not y implies not x , and vice versa”

In symbolic notation: $(x \rightarrow y) \leftrightarrow (\neg y \rightarrow \neg x)$

Verification by truth table:

x	y	$x \rightarrow y$	$\neg y \rightarrow \neg x$	$(x \rightarrow y) \leftrightarrow (\neg y \rightarrow \neg x)$
0	0	1	1	1
0	1	1	1	1
1	0	0	0	1
1	1	1	1	1

Non-example: $(x \rightarrow y) \leftrightarrow (y \rightarrow x)$

False for e.g. $x = 0$ and $y = 1$, so not a tautology

What Is a Tautology?

A **tautological formula**, or **tautology**, evaluates to true no matter how the variables are assigned values (1 = true or 0 = false)

Example: “if x implies y , then not y implies not x , and vice versa”

In symbolic notation: $(x \rightarrow y) \leftrightarrow (\neg y \rightarrow \neg x)$

Verification by truth table:

x	y	$x \rightarrow y$	$\neg y \rightarrow \neg x$	$(x \rightarrow y) \leftrightarrow (\neg y \rightarrow \neg x)$
0	0	1	1	1
0	1	1	1	1
1	0	0	0	1
1	1	1	1	1

Non-example: $(x \rightarrow y) \leftrightarrow (y \rightarrow x)$

False for e.g. $x = 0$ and $y = 1$, so not a tautology

Tautologies and CNF Formulas

Conjunctive normal form (CNF)

ANDs of ORs of variables or negated variables
(or **conjunctions** of **disjunctive clauses**)

Example:

$$(x \vee z) \wedge (y \vee \neg z) \wedge (x \vee \neg y \vee u) \wedge (\neg y \vee \neg u) \\ \wedge (u \vee v) \wedge (\neg x \vee \neg v) \wedge (\neg u \vee w) \wedge (\neg x \vee \neg u \vee \neg w)$$

Proving that a formula in propositional logic is **always** satisfied



Proving that a CNF formula is **never** satisfied
(i.e., evaluates to false however you set the variables)

Tautologies and CNF Formulas

Conjunctive normal form (CNF)

ANDs of ORs of variables or negated variables
 (or **conjunctions** of **disjunctive clauses**)

Example:

$$(x \vee z) \wedge (y \vee \neg z) \wedge (x \vee \neg y \vee u) \wedge (\neg y \vee \neg u) \\ \wedge (u \vee v) \wedge (\neg x \vee \neg v) \wedge (\neg u \vee w) \wedge (\neg x \vee \neg u \vee \neg w)$$

Proving that a formula in propositional logic is **always** satisfied



Proving that a CNF formula is **never** satisfied
 (i.e., evaluates to false however you set the variables)

Transforming Tautologies to Unsatisfiable CNF Formulas

- Introduce auxiliary variables x_P, x_Q for all subformulas P, Q
- Write down clauses enforcing subformulas computed correctly
E.g. for $F := P \rightarrow Q$ we get

$$\begin{aligned} & (\neg x_P \vee x_Q \vee \neg x_F) \\ & \wedge (x_P \vee x_F) \\ & \wedge (\neg x_Q \vee x_F) \end{aligned}$$

- Add clause $\neg x_F$ requiring whole formula F to evaluate to false

Then this CNF formula

- is **unsatisfiable** iff original formula **tautology**
- has essentially **same size** as original formula

Transforming Tautologies to Unsatisfiable CNF Formulas

- Introduce auxiliary variables x_P, x_Q for all subformulas P, Q
- Write down clauses enforcing subformulas computed correctly
E.g. for $F := P \rightarrow Q$ we get

$$\begin{aligned} & (\neg x_P \vee x_Q \vee \neg x_F) \\ & \wedge (x_P \vee x_F) \\ & \wedge (\neg x_Q \vee x_F) \end{aligned}$$

- Add clause $\neg x_F$ requiring whole formula F to evaluate to false

Then this CNF formula

- is **unsatisfiable** iff original formula **tautology**
- has essentially **same size** as original formula

Transforming Tautologies to Unsatisfiable CNF Formulas

- Introduce auxiliary variables x_P, x_Q for all subformulas P, Q
- Write down clauses enforcing subformulas computed correctly
E.g. for $F := P \rightarrow Q$ we get

$$\begin{aligned} & (\neg x_P \vee x_Q \vee \neg x_F) \\ & \wedge (x_P \vee x_F) \\ & \wedge (\neg x_Q \vee x_F) \end{aligned}$$

- Add clause $\neg x_F$ requiring whole formula F to evaluate to false

Then this CNF formula

- is **unsatisfiable** iff original formula **tautology**
- has essentially **same size** as original formula

Transforming Tautologies to Unsatisfiable CNF Formulas

- Introduce auxiliary variables x_P, x_Q for all subformulas P, Q
- Write down clauses enforcing subformulas computed correctly
E.g. for $F := P \rightarrow Q$ we get

$$\begin{aligned} & (\neg x_P \vee x_Q \vee \neg x_F) \\ & \wedge (x_P \vee x_F) \\ & \wedge (\neg x_Q \vee x_F) \end{aligned}$$

- Add clause $\neg x_F$ requiring whole formula F to evaluate to false

Then this CNF formula

- is **unsatisfiable iff** original formula **tautology**
- has essentially **same size** as original formula

Some Terminology

- **Literal** a : variable x or its negation (from now on write \bar{x} instead of $\neg x$)
- **Clause** $C = a_1 \vee \dots \vee a_k$: disjunction of literals
 (Consider as sets, so no repetitions and order irrelevant)
- **CNF formula** $F = C_1 \wedge \dots \wedge C_m$: conjunction of clauses
- **k -CNF formula**: CNF formula with clauses of size $\leq k$
 (assume k fixed)
- Refer to clauses of CNF formula as **axioms**
 (as opposed to derived clauses)

The DPLL Method

Based on [Davis & Putnam '60] and [Davis, Logemann & Loveland '62]

Somewhat simplified description:

- If F contains an empty clause (without literals), then report “unsatisfiable”
- Otherwise pick some variable x in F
- Set $x = 0$, simplify F and try to refute recursively
- Set $x = 1$, simplify F and try to refute recursively
- If result in both cases “unsatisfiable”, then report “unsatisfiable”

The DPLL Method

Based on [Davis & Putnam '60] and [Davis, Logemann & Loveland '62]

Somewhat simplified description:

- If F contains an empty clause (without literals), then report “unsatisfiable”
- Otherwise pick some variable x in F
- Set $x = 0$, simplify F and try to refute recursively
- Set $x = 1$, simplify F and try to refute recursively
- If result in both cases “unsatisfiable”, then report “unsatisfiable”

The DPLL Method

Based on [Davis & Putnam '60] and [Davis, Logemann & Loveland '62]

Somewhat simplified description:

- If F contains an empty clause (without literals), then report “unsatisfiable”
- Otherwise pick some variable x in F
 - Set $x = 0$, simplify F and try to refute recursively
 - Set $x = 1$, simplify F and try to refute recursively
 - If result in both cases “unsatisfiable”, then report “unsatisfiable”

The DPLL Method

Based on [Davis & Putnam '60] and [Davis, Logemann & Loveland '62]

Somewhat simplified description:

- If F contains an empty clause (without literals), then report “unsatisfiable”
- Otherwise pick some variable x in F
- Set $x = 0$, simplify F and try to refute recursively
- Set $x = 1$, simplify F and try to refute recursively
- If result in both cases “unsatisfiable”, then report “unsatisfiable”

The DPLL Method

Based on [Davis & Putnam '60] and [Davis, Logemann & Loveland '62]

Somewhat simplified description:

- If F contains an empty clause (without literals), then report “unsatisfiable”
- Otherwise pick some variable x in F
- Set $x = 0$, simplify F and try to refute recursively
- Set $x = 1$, simplify F and try to refute recursively
- If result in both cases “unsatisfiable”, then report “unsatisfiable”

The DPLL Method

Based on [Davis & Putnam '60] and [Davis, Logemann & Loveland '62]

Somewhat simplified description:

- If F contains an empty clause (without literals), then report “unsatisfiable”
- Otherwise pick some variable x in F
- Set $x = 0$, simplify F and try to refute recursively
- Set $x = 1$, simplify F and try to refute recursively
- If result in both cases “unsatisfiable”, then report “unsatisfiable”

A DPLL Toy Example

$$F = (x \vee z) \wedge (y \vee \bar{z}) \wedge (x \vee \bar{y} \vee u) \wedge (\bar{y} \vee \bar{u}) \\ \wedge (u \vee v) \wedge (\bar{x} \vee \bar{v}) \wedge (\bar{u} \vee w) \wedge (\bar{x} \vee \bar{u} \vee \bar{w})$$

Visualize execution of DPLL algorithm as search tree

Pick variables in internal nodes; terminate in leaves when falsified clause found

A DPLL Toy Example

$$F = (x \vee z) \wedge (y \vee \bar{z}) \wedge (x \vee \bar{y} \vee u) \wedge (\bar{y} \vee \bar{u}) \\ \wedge (u \vee v) \wedge (\bar{x} \vee \bar{v}) \wedge (\bar{u} \vee w) \wedge (\bar{x} \vee \bar{u} \vee \bar{w})$$

Visualize execution of DPLL algorithm as search tree

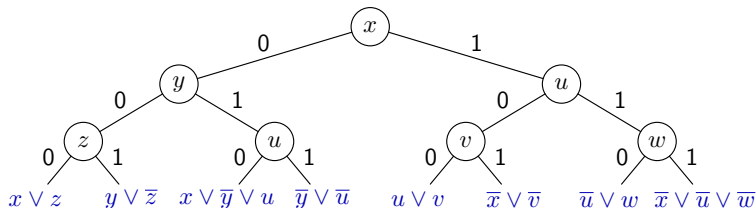
Pick variables in internal nodes; terminate in leaves when falsified clause found

A DPLL Toy Example

$$F = (x \vee z) \wedge (y \vee \bar{z}) \wedge (x \vee \bar{y} \vee u) \wedge (\bar{y} \vee \bar{u}) \\ \wedge (u \vee v) \wedge (\bar{x} \vee \bar{v}) \wedge (\bar{u} \vee w) \wedge (\bar{x} \vee \bar{u} \vee \bar{w})$$

Visualize execution of DPLL algorithm as search tree

Pick variables in internal nodes; terminate in leaves when falsified clause found

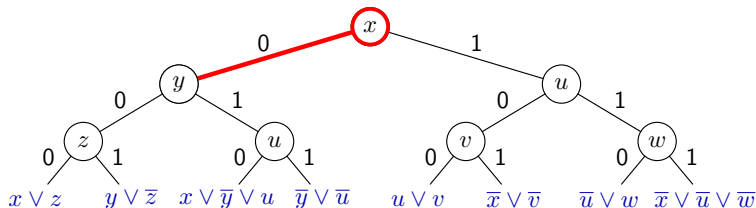


A DPLL Toy Example

$$F = (x \vee z) \wedge (y \vee \bar{z}) \wedge (x \vee \bar{y} \vee u) \wedge (\bar{y} \vee \bar{u}) \\ \wedge (u \vee v) \wedge (\bar{x} \vee \bar{v}) \wedge (\bar{u} \vee w) \wedge (\bar{x} \vee \bar{u} \vee \bar{w})$$

Visualize execution of DPLL algorithm as search tree

Pick variables in internal nodes; terminate in leaves when falsified clause found

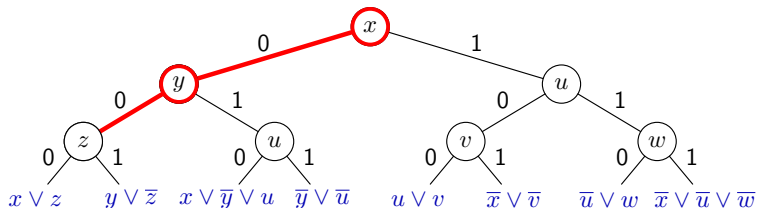


A DPLL Toy Example

$$F = (x \vee z) \wedge (y \vee \bar{z}) \wedge (x \vee \bar{y} \vee u) \wedge (\bar{y} \vee \bar{u}) \\ \wedge (u \vee v) \wedge (\bar{x} \vee \bar{v}) \wedge (\bar{u} \vee w) \wedge (\bar{x} \vee \bar{u} \vee \bar{w})$$

Visualize execution of DPLL algorithm as search tree

Pick variables in internal nodes; terminate in leaves when falsified clause found

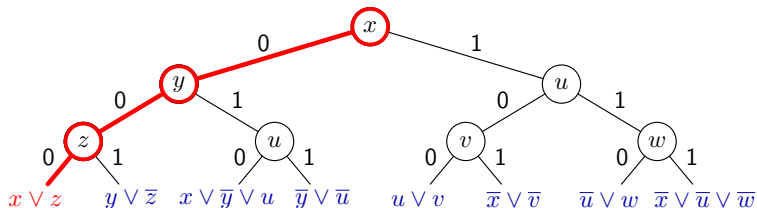


A DPLL Toy Example

$$F = (x \vee z) \wedge (y \vee \bar{z}) \wedge (x \vee \bar{y} \vee u) \wedge (\bar{y} \vee \bar{u}) \\ \wedge (u \vee v) \wedge (\bar{x} \vee \bar{v}) \wedge (\bar{u} \vee w) \wedge (\bar{x} \vee \bar{u} \vee \bar{w})$$

Visualize execution of DPLL algorithm as search tree

Pick variables in internal nodes; terminate in leaves when falsified clause found

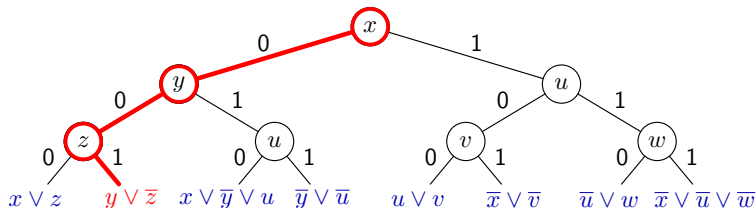


A DPLL Toy Example

$$F = (x \vee z) \wedge (y \vee \bar{z}) \wedge (x \vee \bar{y} \vee u) \wedge (\bar{y} \vee \bar{u}) \\ \wedge (u \vee v) \wedge (\bar{x} \vee \bar{v}) \wedge (\bar{u} \vee w) \wedge (\bar{x} \vee \bar{u} \vee \bar{w})$$

Visualize execution of DPLL algorithm as search tree

Pick variables in internal nodes; terminate in leaves when falsified clause found

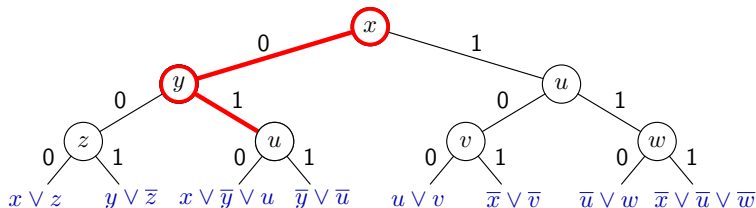


A DPLL Toy Example

$$F = (x \vee z) \wedge (y \vee \bar{z}) \wedge (x \vee \bar{y} \vee u) \wedge (\bar{y} \vee \bar{u}) \\ \wedge (u \vee v) \wedge (\bar{x} \vee \bar{v}) \wedge (\bar{u} \vee w) \wedge (\bar{x} \vee \bar{u} \vee \bar{w})$$

Visualize execution of DPLL algorithm as search tree

Pick variables in internal nodes; terminate in leaves when falsified clause found

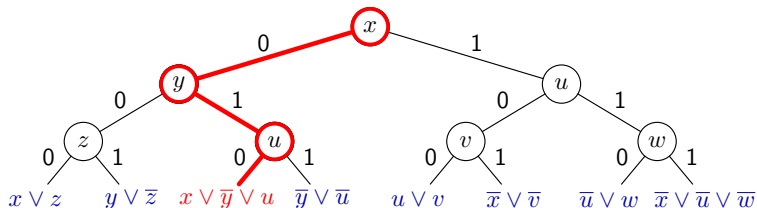


A DPLL Toy Example

$$F = (x \vee z) \wedge (y \vee \bar{z}) \wedge (x \vee \bar{y} \vee u) \wedge (\bar{y} \vee \bar{u}) \\ \wedge (u \vee v) \wedge (\bar{x} \vee \bar{v}) \wedge (\bar{u} \vee w) \wedge (\bar{x} \vee \bar{u} \vee \bar{w})$$

Visualize execution of DPLL algorithm as search tree

Pick variables in internal nodes; terminate in leaves when falsified clause found

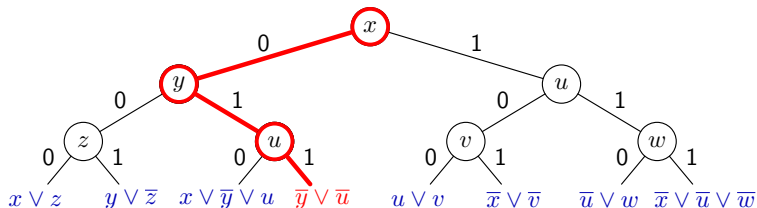


A DPLL Toy Example

$$F = (x \vee z) \wedge (y \vee \bar{z}) \wedge (x \vee \bar{y} \vee u) \wedge (\bar{y} \vee \bar{u}) \\ \wedge (u \vee v) \wedge (\bar{x} \vee \bar{v}) \wedge (\bar{u} \vee w) \wedge (\bar{x} \vee \bar{u} \vee \bar{w})$$

Visualize execution of DPLL algorithm as search tree

Pick variables in internal nodes; terminate in leaves when falsified clause found

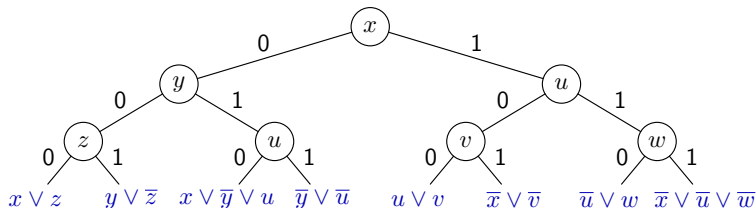


A DPLL Toy Example

$$F = (x \vee z) \wedge (y \vee \bar{z}) \wedge (x \vee \bar{y} \vee u) \wedge (\bar{y} \vee \bar{u}) \\ \wedge (u \vee v) \wedge (\bar{x} \vee \bar{v}) \wedge (\bar{u} \vee w) \wedge (\bar{x} \vee \bar{u} \vee \bar{w})$$

Visualize execution of DPLL algorithm as search tree

Pick variables in internal nodes; terminate in leaves when falsified clause found



State-of-the-art DPLL SAT solvers

Many more ingredients in modern SAT solvers, for instance:

- Choice of **pivot variables** crucial
- When reaching falsified clause, compute why partial assignment failed — add this info to formula as new clause (**clause learning**)
- Every once in a while, **restart** from beginning (but save computed info)

Proof Complexity

Proof search algorithm: defines proof system with derivation rules

Proof complexity: study of proofs in such systems

- **Lower bounds:** no algorithm can do better (even optimal one always guessing the right move)
- **Upper bounds:** gives hope for good algorithms if we can search for proofs in system efficiently

Resolution

Resolution rule:

$$\frac{B \vee x \quad C \vee \bar{x}}{B \vee C}$$

Observation

If F is a satisfiable CNF formula and D is derived from clauses $C_1, C_2 \in F$ by the resolution rule, then $F \wedge D$ is satisfiable.

Prove F **unsatisfiable** by deriving the unsatisfiable empty clause 0 from F by resolution

Resolution

Resolution rule:

$$\frac{B \vee x \quad C \vee \bar{x}}{B \vee C}$$

Observation

If F is a satisfiable CNF formula and D is derived from clauses $C_1, C_2 \in F$ by the resolution rule, then $F \wedge D$ is satisfiable.

Prove F **unsatisfiable** by deriving the unsatisfiable empty clause 0 from F by resolution

Resolution

Resolution rule:

$$\frac{B \vee x \quad C \vee \bar{x}}{B \vee C}$$

Observation

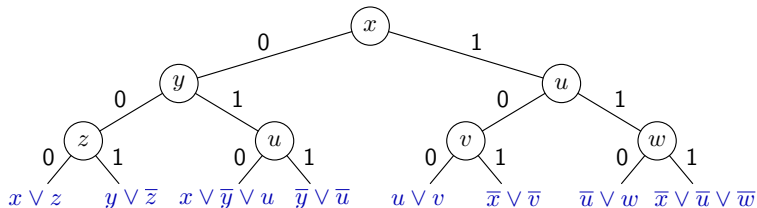
If F is a satisfiable CNF formula and D is derived from clauses $C_1, C_2 \in F$ by the resolution rule, then $F \wedge D$ is satisfiable.

Prove F **unsatisfiable** by deriving the unsatisfiable empty clause 0 from F by resolution

DPLL and Resolution

A DPLL execution is essentially a resolution proof

Look at our example again

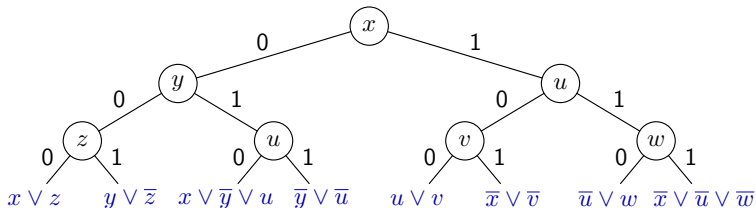


and **apply resolution rule bottom-up**

DPLL and Resolution

A DPLL execution is essentially a resolution proof

Look at our example again

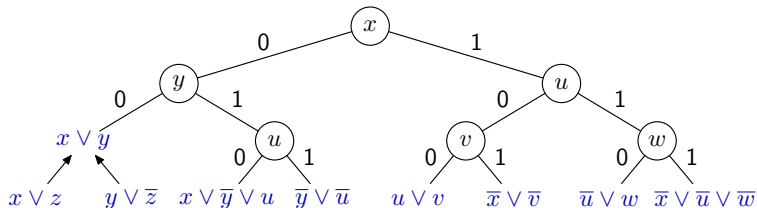


and **apply resolution rule bottom-up**

DPLL and Resolution

A DPLL execution is essentially a resolution proof

Look at our example again

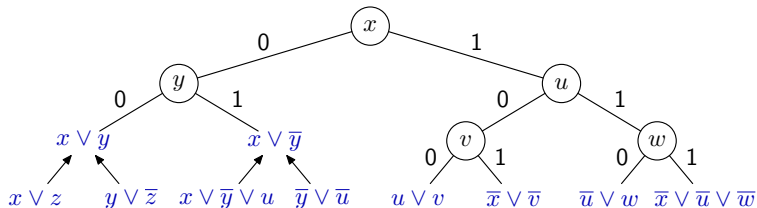


and **apply resolution rule bottom-up**

DPLL and Resolution

A DPLL execution is essentially a resolution proof

Look at our example again

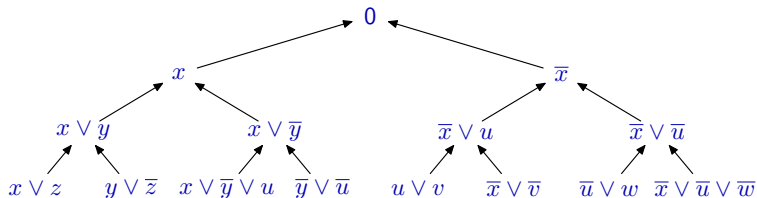


and **apply resolution rule bottom-up**

DPLL and Resolution

A DPLL execution is essentially a resolution proof

Look at our example again



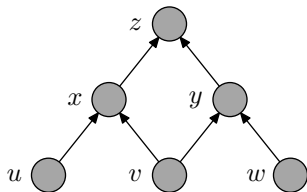
and **apply resolution rule bottom-up**

The Theoretical Model

- Goal: Refute given CNF formula (i.e., prove it is unsatisfiable)
- Proof system operates with disjunctive clauses
- Proof/refutation is “presented on blackboard”
- Derivation steps:
 - Write down clauses of CNF formula being refuted (axiom clauses)
 - Infer new clauses by resolution rule
 - Erase clauses that are not currently needed (to save space on blackboard)
- Refutation ends when empty clause 0 is derived

Example CNF Formula

1. u
2. v
3. w
4. $\bar{u} \vee \bar{v} \vee x$
5. $\bar{v} \vee \bar{w} \vee y$
6. $\bar{x} \vee \bar{y} \vee z$
7. \bar{z}

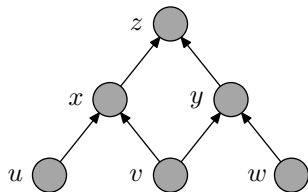


Defined in terms of directed acyclic graph (DAG):

- source vertices true
- truth propagates upwards
- but sink vertex is false

Example CNF Formula

1. u
2. v
3. w
4. $\bar{u} \vee \bar{v} \vee x$
5. $\bar{v} \vee \bar{w} \vee y$
6. $\bar{x} \vee \bar{y} \vee z$
7. \bar{z}

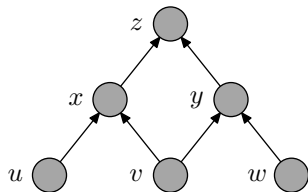


Defined in terms of directed acyclic graph (DAG):

- source vertices true
- truth propagates upwards
- but sink vertex is false

Example CNF Formula

1. u
2. v
3. w
4. $\bar{u} \vee \bar{v} \vee x$
5. $\bar{v} \vee \bar{w} \vee y$
6. $\bar{x} \vee \bar{y} \vee z$
7. \bar{z}

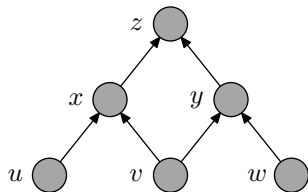


Defined in terms of directed acyclic graph (DAG):

- source vertices true
- truth propagates upwards
- but sink vertex is false

Example CNF Formula

1. u
2. v
3. w
4. $\bar{u} \vee \bar{v} \vee x$
5. $\bar{v} \vee \bar{w} \vee y$
6. $\bar{x} \vee \bar{y} \vee z$
7. \bar{z}



Defined in terms of directed acyclic graph (DAG):

- source vertices true
- truth propagates upwards
- **but sink vertex is false**

Example Resolution Refutation

1. u
2. v
3. w
4. $\bar{u} \vee \bar{v} \vee x$
5. $\bar{v} \vee \bar{w} \vee y$
6. $\bar{x} \vee \bar{y} \vee z$
7. \bar{z}



Blackboard bookkeeping	
total # clauses on board	0
max # lines on board	0
max # literals on board	0

Can write down axioms,
 erase used clauses or
 infer new clauses by resolution

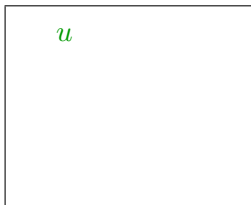
$$\text{rule } \frac{B \vee x \quad C \vee \bar{x}}{B \vee C}$$

(but only from clauses currently
 on the board!)

Example Resolution Refutation

1. u
2. v
3. w
4. $\bar{u} \vee \bar{v} \vee x$
5. $\bar{v} \vee \bar{w} \vee y$
6. $\bar{x} \vee \bar{y} \vee z$
7. \bar{z}

Blackboard bookkeeping	
total # clauses on board	1
max # lines on board	1
max # literals on board	1



Write down axiom 1: u

Example Resolution Refutation

1. u
2. v
3. w
4. $\bar{u} \vee \bar{v} \vee x$
5. $\bar{v} \vee \bar{w} \vee y$
6. $\bar{x} \vee \bar{y} \vee z$
7. \bar{z}

Blackboard bookkeeping	
total # clauses on board	2
max # lines on board	2
max # literals on board	2

u v

Write down axiom 1: u

Write down axiom 2: v

Example Resolution Refutation

1. u
2. v
3. w
4. $\bar{u} \vee \bar{v} \vee x$
5. $\bar{v} \vee \bar{w} \vee y$
6. $\bar{x} \vee \bar{y} \vee z$
7. \bar{z}

Blackboard bookkeeping	
total # clauses on board	3
max # lines on board	3
max # literals on board	5

u v $\bar{u} \vee \bar{v} \vee x$

Write down axiom 1: u

Write down axiom 2: v

Write down axiom 4: $\bar{u} \vee \bar{v} \vee x$

Example Resolution Refutation

1. u
2. v
3. w
4. $\bar{u} \vee \bar{v} \vee x$
5. $\bar{v} \vee \bar{w} \vee y$
6. $\bar{x} \vee \bar{y} \vee z$
7. \bar{z}

Blackboard bookkeeping	
total # clauses on board	3
max # lines on board	3
max # literals on board	5

u
v
$\bar{u} \vee \bar{v} \vee x$

Write down axiom 1: u

Write down axiom 2: v

Write down axiom 4: $\bar{u} \vee \bar{v} \vee x$

Infer $\bar{v} \vee x$ from

u and $\bar{u} \vee \bar{v} \vee x$

Example Resolution Refutation

1. u
2. v
3. w
4. $\bar{u} \vee \bar{v} \vee x$
5. $\bar{v} \vee \bar{w} \vee y$
6. $\bar{x} \vee \bar{y} \vee z$
7. \bar{z}

Blackboard bookkeeping	
total # clauses on board	4
max # lines on board	4
max # literals on board	7

u v $\bar{u} \vee \bar{v} \vee x$ $\bar{v} \vee x$
--

Write down axiom 1: u

Write down axiom 2: v

Write down axiom 4: $\bar{u} \vee \bar{v} \vee x$

Infer $\bar{v} \vee x$ from

u and $\bar{u} \vee \bar{v} \vee x$

Example Resolution Refutation

1. u
2. v
3. w
4. $\bar{u} \vee \bar{v} \vee x$
5. $\bar{v} \vee \bar{w} \vee y$
6. $\bar{x} \vee \bar{y} \vee z$
7. \bar{z}

Blackboard bookkeeping	
total # clauses on board	4
max # lines on board	4
max # literals on board	7

u v $\bar{u} \vee \bar{v} \vee x$ $\bar{v} \vee x$
--

Write down axiom 2: v

Write down axiom 4: $\bar{u} \vee \bar{v} \vee x$

Infer $\bar{v} \vee x$ from

u and $\bar{u} \vee \bar{v} \vee x$

Erase the clause $\bar{u} \vee \bar{v} \vee x$

Example Resolution Refutation

1. u
2. v
3. w
4. $\bar{u} \vee \bar{v} \vee x$
5. $\bar{v} \vee \bar{w} \vee y$
6. $\bar{x} \vee \bar{y} \vee z$
7. \bar{z}

Blackboard bookkeeping	
total # clauses on board	4
max # lines on board	4
max # literals on board	7

u v $\bar{v} \vee x$

Write down axiom 2: v

Write down axiom 4: $\bar{u} \vee \bar{v} \vee x$

Infer $\bar{v} \vee x$ from

u and $\bar{u} \vee \bar{v} \vee x$

Erase the clause $\bar{u} \vee \bar{v} \vee x$

Example Resolution Refutation

1. u
2. v
3. w
4. $\bar{u} \vee \bar{v} \vee x$
5. $\bar{v} \vee \bar{w} \vee y$
6. $\bar{x} \vee \bar{y} \vee z$
7. \bar{z}

Blackboard bookkeeping	
total # clauses on board	4
max # lines on board	4
max # literals on board	7

u v $\bar{v} \vee x$

Write down axiom 4: $\bar{u} \vee \bar{v} \vee x$

Infer $\bar{v} \vee x$ from

u and $\bar{u} \vee \bar{v} \vee x$

Erase the clause $\bar{u} \vee \bar{v} \vee x$

Erase the clause u

Example Resolution Refutation

1. u
2. v
3. w
4. $\bar{u} \vee \bar{v} \vee x$
5. $\bar{v} \vee \bar{w} \vee y$
6. $\bar{x} \vee \bar{y} \vee z$
7. \bar{z}

Blackboard bookkeeping	
total # clauses on board	4
max # lines on board	4
max # literals on board	7

v $\bar{v} \vee x$

Write down axiom 4: $\bar{u} \vee \bar{v} \vee x$

Infer $\bar{v} \vee x$ from

u and $\bar{u} \vee \bar{v} \vee x$

Erase the clause $\bar{u} \vee \bar{v} \vee x$

Erase the clause u

Example Resolution Refutation

1. u
2. v
3. w
4. $\bar{u} \vee \bar{v} \vee x$
5. $\bar{v} \vee \bar{w} \vee y$
6. $\bar{x} \vee \bar{y} \vee z$
7. \bar{z}

Blackboard bookkeeping	
total # clauses on board	4
max # lines on board	4
max # literals on board	7

v
$\bar{v} \vee x$

u and $\bar{u} \vee \bar{v} \vee x$
 Erase the clause $\bar{u} \vee \bar{v} \vee x$
 Erase the clause u
Infer x from
 v and $\bar{v} \vee x$

Example Resolution Refutation

1. u
2. v
3. w
4. $\bar{u} \vee \bar{v} \vee x$
5. $\bar{v} \vee \bar{w} \vee y$
6. $\bar{x} \vee \bar{y} \vee z$
7. \bar{z}

Blackboard bookkeeping	
total # clauses on board	5
max # lines on board	4
max # literals on board	7

v $\bar{v} \vee x$ x

u and $\bar{u} \vee \bar{v} \vee x$
 Erase the clause $\bar{u} \vee \bar{v} \vee x$
 Erase the clause u
Infer x from
 v and $\bar{v} \vee x$

Example Resolution Refutation

1. u
2. v
3. w
4. $\bar{u} \vee \bar{v} \vee x$
5. $\bar{v} \vee \bar{w} \vee y$
6. $\bar{x} \vee \bar{y} \vee z$
7. \bar{z}

Blackboard bookkeeping	
total # clauses on board	5
max # lines on board	4
max # literals on board	7

v
$\bar{v} \vee x$
x

Erase the clause $\bar{u} \vee \bar{v} \vee x$

Erase the clause u

Infer x from

v and $\bar{v} \vee x$

Erase the clause $\bar{v} \vee x$

Example Resolution Refutation

1. u
2. v
3. w
4. $\bar{u} \vee \bar{v} \vee x$
5. $\bar{v} \vee \bar{w} \vee y$
6. $\bar{x} \vee \bar{y} \vee z$
7. \bar{z}

Blackboard bookkeeping	
total # clauses on board	5
max # lines on board	4
max # literals on board	7

v
x

Erase the clause $\bar{u} \vee \bar{v} \vee x$

Erase the clause u

Infer x from

v and $\bar{v} \vee x$

Erase the clause $\bar{v} \vee x$

Example Resolution Refutation

1. u
2. v
3. w
4. $\bar{u} \vee \bar{v} \vee x$
5. $\bar{v} \vee \bar{w} \vee y$
6. $\bar{x} \vee \bar{y} \vee z$
7. \bar{z}

Blackboard bookkeeping	
total # clauses on board	5
max # lines on board	4
max # literals on board	7

v
x

Erase the clause u

Infer x from

v and $\bar{v} \vee x$

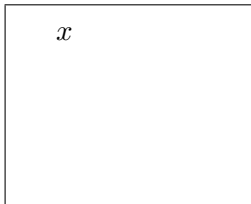
Erase the clause $\bar{v} \vee x$

Erase the clause v

Example Resolution Refutation

1. u
2. v
3. w
4. $\bar{u} \vee \bar{v} \vee x$
5. $\bar{v} \vee \bar{w} \vee y$
6. $\bar{x} \vee \bar{y} \vee z$
7. \bar{z}

Blackboard bookkeeping	
total # clauses on board	5
max # lines on board	4
max # literals on board	7



Erase the clause u

Infer x from

v and $\bar{v} \vee x$

Erase the clause $\bar{v} \vee x$

Erase the clause v

Example Resolution Refutation

1. u
2. v
3. w
4. $\bar{u} \vee \bar{v} \vee x$
5. $\bar{v} \vee \bar{w} \vee y$
6. $\bar{x} \vee \bar{y} \vee z$
7. \bar{z}

Blackboard bookkeeping	
total # clauses on board	6
max # lines on board	4
max # literals on board	7

x $\bar{x} \vee \bar{y} \vee z$

Infer x from

v and $\bar{v} \vee x$

Erase the clause $\bar{v} \vee x$

Erase the clause v

Write down axiom 6: $\bar{x} \vee \bar{y} \vee z$

Example Resolution Refutation

1. u
2. v
3. w
4. $\bar{u} \vee \bar{v} \vee x$
5. $\bar{v} \vee \bar{w} \vee y$
6. $\bar{x} \vee \bar{y} \vee z$
7. \bar{z}

Blackboard bookkeeping	
total # clauses on board	6
max # lines on board	4
max # literals on board	7

x
$\bar{x} \vee \bar{y} \vee z$

Erase the clause $\bar{v} \vee x$

Erase the clause v

Write down axiom 6: $\bar{x} \vee \bar{y} \vee z$

Infer $\bar{y} \vee z$ from

x and $\bar{x} \vee \bar{y} \vee z$

Example Resolution Refutation

1. u
2. v
3. w
4. $\bar{u} \vee \bar{v} \vee x$
5. $\bar{v} \vee \bar{w} \vee y$
6. $\bar{x} \vee \bar{y} \vee z$
7. \bar{z}

Blackboard bookkeeping	
total # clauses on board	7
max # lines on board	4
max # literals on board	7

x
$\bar{x} \vee \bar{y} \vee z$
$\bar{y} \vee z$

Erase the clause $\bar{v} \vee x$

Erase the clause v

Write down axiom 6: $\bar{x} \vee \bar{y} \vee z$

Infer $\bar{y} \vee z$ from

x and $\bar{x} \vee \bar{y} \vee z$

Example Resolution Refutation

1. u
2. v
3. w
4. $\bar{u} \vee \bar{v} \vee x$
5. $\bar{v} \vee \bar{w} \vee y$
6. $\bar{x} \vee \bar{y} \vee z$
7. \bar{z}

Blackboard bookkeeping	
total # clauses on board	7
max # lines on board	4
max # literals on board	7

x $\bar{x} \vee \bar{y} \vee z$ $\bar{y} \vee z$
--

Erase the clause v

Write down axiom 6: $\bar{x} \vee \bar{y} \vee z$

Infer $\bar{y} \vee z$ from

x and $\bar{x} \vee \bar{y} \vee z$

Erase the clause $\bar{x} \vee \bar{y} \vee z$

Example Resolution Refutation

1. u
2. v
3. w
4. $\bar{u} \vee \bar{v} \vee x$
5. $\bar{v} \vee \bar{w} \vee y$
6. $\bar{x} \vee \bar{y} \vee z$
7. \bar{z}

Blackboard bookkeeping	
total # clauses on board	7
max # lines on board	4
max # literals on board	7

x $\bar{y} \vee z$

Erase the clause v

Write down axiom 6: $\bar{x} \vee \bar{y} \vee z$

Infer $\bar{y} \vee z$ from

x and $\bar{x} \vee \bar{y} \vee z$

Erase the clause $\bar{x} \vee \bar{y} \vee z$

Example Resolution Refutation

1. u
2. v
3. w
4. $\bar{u} \vee \bar{v} \vee x$
5. $\bar{v} \vee \bar{w} \vee y$
6. $\bar{x} \vee \bar{y} \vee z$
7. \bar{z}

Blackboard bookkeeping	
total # clauses on board	7
max # lines on board	4
max # literals on board	7

x $\bar{y} \vee z$

Write down axiom 6: $\bar{x} \vee \bar{y} \vee z$

Infer $\bar{y} \vee z$ from

x and $\bar{x} \vee \bar{y} \vee z$

Erase the clause $\bar{x} \vee \bar{y} \vee z$

Erase the clause x

Example Resolution Refutation

1. u
2. v
3. w
4. $\bar{u} \vee \bar{v} \vee x$
5. $\bar{v} \vee \bar{w} \vee y$
6. $\bar{x} \vee \bar{y} \vee z$
7. \bar{z}

Blackboard bookkeeping	
total # clauses on board	7
max # lines on board	4
max # literals on board	7

$$\bar{y} \vee z$$

Write down axiom 6: $\bar{x} \vee \bar{y} \vee z$

Infer $\bar{y} \vee z$ from

x and $\bar{x} \vee \bar{y} \vee z$

Erase the clause $\bar{x} \vee \bar{y} \vee z$

Erase the clause x

Example Resolution Refutation

1. u
2. v
3. w
4. $\bar{u} \vee \bar{v} \vee x$
5. $\bar{v} \vee \bar{w} \vee y$
6. $\bar{x} \vee \bar{y} \vee z$
7. \bar{z}

Blackboard bookkeeping	
total # clauses on board	8
max # lines on board	4
max # literals on board	7

$\bar{y} \vee z$ $\bar{v} \vee \bar{w} \vee y$
--

Infer $\bar{y} \vee z$ from

x and $\bar{x} \vee \bar{y} \vee z$

Erase the clause $\bar{x} \vee \bar{y} \vee z$

Erase the clause x

Write down axiom 5: $\bar{v} \vee \bar{w} \vee y$

Example Resolution Refutation

1. u
2. v
3. w
4. $\bar{u} \vee \bar{v} \vee x$
5. $\bar{v} \vee \bar{w} \vee y$
6. $\bar{x} \vee \bar{y} \vee z$
7. \bar{z}

Blackboard bookkeeping	
total # clauses on board	8
max # lines on board	4
max # literals on board	7

$\bar{y} \vee z$
$\bar{v} \vee \bar{w} \vee y$

Erase the clause $\bar{x} \vee \bar{y} \vee z$

Erase the clause x

Write down axiom 5: $\bar{v} \vee \bar{w} \vee y$

Infer $\bar{v} \vee \bar{w} \vee z$ from

$\bar{y} \vee z$ and $\bar{v} \vee \bar{w} \vee y$

Example Resolution Refutation

1. u
2. v
3. w
4. $\bar{u} \vee \bar{v} \vee x$
5. $\bar{v} \vee \bar{w} \vee y$
6. $\bar{x} \vee \bar{y} \vee z$
7. \bar{z}

Blackboard bookkeeping	
total # clauses on board	9
max # lines on board	4
max # literals on board	8

$\bar{y} \vee z$ $\bar{v} \vee \bar{w} \vee y$ $\bar{v} \vee \bar{w} \vee z$
--

Erase the clause $\bar{x} \vee \bar{y} \vee z$

Erase the clause x

Write down axiom 5: $\bar{v} \vee \bar{w} \vee y$

Infer $\bar{v} \vee \bar{w} \vee z$ from

$\bar{y} \vee z$ and $\bar{v} \vee \bar{w} \vee y$

Example Resolution Refutation

1. u
2. v
3. w
4. $\bar{u} \vee \bar{v} \vee x$
5. $\bar{v} \vee \bar{w} \vee y$
6. $\bar{x} \vee \bar{y} \vee z$
7. \bar{z}

Blackboard bookkeeping	
total # clauses on board	9
max # lines on board	4
max # literals on board	8

$\bar{y} \vee z$ $\bar{v} \vee \bar{w} \vee y$ $\bar{v} \vee \bar{w} \vee z$
--

Erase the clause x

Write down axiom 5: $\bar{v} \vee \bar{w} \vee y$

Infer $\bar{v} \vee \bar{w} \vee z$ from

$\bar{y} \vee z$ and $\bar{v} \vee \bar{w} \vee y$

Erase the clause $\bar{v} \vee \bar{w} \vee y$

Example Resolution Refutation

1. u
2. v
3. w
4. $\bar{u} \vee \bar{v} \vee x$
5. $\bar{v} \vee \bar{w} \vee y$
6. $\bar{x} \vee \bar{y} \vee z$
7. \bar{z}

Blackboard bookkeeping	
total # clauses on board	9
max # lines on board	4
max # literals on board	8

$\bar{y} \vee z$ $\bar{v} \vee \bar{w} \vee z$
--

Erase the clause x

Write down axiom 5: $\bar{v} \vee \bar{w} \vee y$

Infer $\bar{v} \vee \bar{w} \vee z$ from

$\bar{y} \vee z$ and $\bar{v} \vee \bar{w} \vee y$

Erase the clause $\bar{v} \vee \bar{w} \vee y$

Example Resolution Refutation

1. u
2. v
3. w
4. $\bar{u} \vee \bar{v} \vee x$
5. $\bar{v} \vee \bar{w} \vee y$
6. $\bar{x} \vee \bar{y} \vee z$
7. \bar{z}

Blackboard bookkeeping	
total # clauses on board	9
max # lines on board	4
max # literals on board	8

$\bar{y} \vee z$ $\bar{v} \vee \bar{w} \vee z$

Write down axiom 5: $\bar{v} \vee \bar{w} \vee y$

Infer $\bar{v} \vee \bar{w} \vee z$ from

$\bar{y} \vee z$ and $\bar{v} \vee \bar{w} \vee y$

Erase the clause $\bar{v} \vee \bar{w} \vee y$

Erase the clause $\bar{y} \vee z$

Example Resolution Refutation

1. u
2. v
3. w
4. $\bar{u} \vee \bar{v} \vee x$
5. $\bar{v} \vee \bar{w} \vee y$
6. $\bar{x} \vee \bar{y} \vee z$
7. \bar{z}

Blackboard bookkeeping	
total # clauses on board	9
max # lines on board	4
max # literals on board	8

$$\bar{v} \vee \bar{w} \vee z$$

Write down axiom 5: $\bar{v} \vee \bar{w} \vee y$

Infer $\bar{v} \vee \bar{w} \vee z$ from

$\bar{y} \vee z$ and $\bar{v} \vee \bar{w} \vee y$

Erase the clause $\bar{v} \vee \bar{w} \vee y$

Erase the clause $\bar{y} \vee z$

Example Resolution Refutation

1. u
2. v
3. w
4. $\bar{u} \vee \bar{v} \vee x$
5. $\bar{v} \vee \bar{w} \vee y$
6. $\bar{x} \vee \bar{y} \vee z$
7. \bar{z}

Blackboard bookkeeping	
total # clauses on board	10
max # lines on board	4
max # literals on board	8

$\bar{v} \vee \bar{w} \vee z$ v

Infer $\bar{v} \vee \bar{w} \vee z$ from

$\bar{y} \vee z$ and $\bar{v} \vee \bar{w} \vee y$

Erase the clause $\bar{v} \vee \bar{w} \vee y$

Erase the clause $\bar{y} \vee z$

Write down axiom 2: v

Example Resolution Refutation

1. u
2. v
3. w
4. $\bar{u} \vee \bar{v} \vee x$
5. $\bar{v} \vee \bar{w} \vee y$
6. $\bar{x} \vee \bar{y} \vee z$
7. \bar{z}

Blackboard bookkeeping	
total # clauses on board	11
max # lines on board	4
max # literals on board	8

$\bar{v} \vee \bar{w} \vee z$
v
w

$\bar{y} \vee z$ and $\bar{v} \vee \bar{w} \vee y$

Erase the clause $\bar{v} \vee \bar{w} \vee y$

Erase the clause $\bar{y} \vee z$

Write down axiom 2: v

Write down axiom 3: w

Example Resolution Refutation

1. u
2. v
3. w
4. $\bar{u} \vee \bar{v} \vee x$
5. $\bar{v} \vee \bar{w} \vee y$
6. $\bar{x} \vee \bar{y} \vee z$
7. \bar{z}

Blackboard bookkeeping	
total # clauses on board	12
max # lines on board	4
max # literals on board	8

$\bar{v} \vee \bar{w} \vee z$ v w \bar{z}
--

Erase the clause $\bar{v} \vee \bar{w} \vee y$

Erase the clause $\bar{y} \vee z$

Write down axiom 2: v

Write down axiom 3: w

Write down axiom 7: \bar{z}

Example Resolution Refutation

1. u
2. v
3. w
4. $\bar{u} \vee \bar{v} \vee x$
5. $\bar{v} \vee \bar{w} \vee y$
6. $\bar{x} \vee \bar{y} \vee z$
7. \bar{z}

Blackboard bookkeeping	
total # clauses on board	12
max # lines on board	4
max # literals on board	8

$\bar{v} \vee \bar{w} \vee z$
v
w
\bar{z}

Write down axiom 2: v

Write down axiom 3: w

Write down axiom 7: \bar{z}

Infer $\bar{w} \vee z$ from

v and $\bar{v} \vee \bar{w} \vee z$

Example Resolution Refutation

1. u
2. v
3. w
4. $\bar{u} \vee \bar{v} \vee x$
5. $\bar{v} \vee \bar{w} \vee y$
6. $\bar{x} \vee \bar{y} \vee z$
7. \bar{z}

Blackboard bookkeeping	
total # clauses on board	13
max # lines on board	5
max # literals on board	8

$\bar{v} \vee \bar{w} \vee z$
v
w
\bar{z}
$\bar{w} \vee z$

Write down axiom 2: v

Write down axiom 3: w

Write down axiom 7: \bar{z}

Infer $\bar{w} \vee z$ from

v and $\bar{v} \vee \bar{w} \vee z$

Example Resolution Refutation

1. u
2. v
3. w
4. $\bar{u} \vee \bar{v} \vee x$
5. $\bar{v} \vee \bar{w} \vee y$
6. $\bar{x} \vee \bar{y} \vee z$
7. \bar{z}

Blackboard bookkeeping	
total # clauses on board	13
max # lines on board	5
max # literals on board	8

$\bar{v} \vee \bar{w} \vee z$
v
w
\bar{z}
$\bar{w} \vee z$

Write down axiom 3: w

Write down axiom 7: \bar{z}

Infer $\bar{w} \vee z$ from

v and $\bar{v} \vee \bar{w} \vee z$

Erase the clause v

Example Resolution Refutation

1. u
2. v
3. w
4. $\bar{u} \vee \bar{v} \vee x$
5. $\bar{v} \vee \bar{w} \vee y$
6. $\bar{x} \vee \bar{y} \vee z$
7. \bar{z}

Blackboard bookkeeping	
total # clauses on board	13
max # lines on board	5
max # literals on board	8

$\bar{v} \vee \bar{w} \vee z$ w \bar{z} $\bar{w} \vee z$

Write down axiom 3: w

Write down axiom 7: \bar{z}

Infer $\bar{w} \vee z$ from

v and $\bar{v} \vee \bar{w} \vee z$

Erase the clause v

Example Resolution Refutation

1. u
2. v
3. w
4. $\bar{u} \vee \bar{v} \vee x$
5. $\bar{v} \vee \bar{w} \vee y$
6. $\bar{x} \vee \bar{y} \vee z$
7. \bar{z}

Blackboard bookkeeping	
total # clauses on board	13
max # lines on board	5
max # literals on board	8

$\bar{v} \vee \bar{w} \vee z$ w \bar{z} $\bar{w} \vee z$

Write down axiom 7: \bar{z}

Infer $\bar{w} \vee z$ from

v and $\bar{v} \vee \bar{w} \vee z$

Erase the clause v

Erase the clause $\bar{v} \vee \bar{w} \vee z$

Example Resolution Refutation

1. u
2. v
3. w
4. $\bar{u} \vee \bar{v} \vee x$
5. $\bar{v} \vee \bar{w} \vee y$
6. $\bar{x} \vee \bar{y} \vee z$
7. \bar{z}

Blackboard bookkeeping	
total # clauses on board	13
max # lines on board	5
max # literals on board	8

w \bar{z} $\bar{w} \vee z$

Write down axiom 7: \bar{z}

Infer $\bar{w} \vee z$ from

v and $\bar{v} \vee \bar{w} \vee z$

Erase the clause v

Erase the clause $\bar{v} \vee \bar{w} \vee z$

Example Resolution Refutation

1. u
2. v
3. w
4. $\bar{u} \vee \bar{v} \vee x$
5. $\bar{v} \vee \bar{w} \vee y$
6. $\bar{x} \vee \bar{y} \vee z$
7. \bar{z}

Blackboard bookkeeping	
total # clauses on board	13
max # lines on board	5
max # literals on board	8

w
\bar{z}
$\bar{w} \vee z$

v and $\bar{v} \vee \bar{w} \vee z$

Erase the clause v

Erase the clause $\bar{v} \vee \bar{w} \vee z$

Infer z from

w and $\bar{w} \vee z$

Example Resolution Refutation

1. u
2. v
3. w
4. $\bar{u} \vee \bar{v} \vee x$
5. $\bar{v} \vee \bar{w} \vee y$
6. $\bar{x} \vee \bar{y} \vee z$
7. \bar{z}

Blackboard bookkeeping	
total # clauses on board	14
max # lines on board	5
max # literals on board	8

w
\bar{z}
$\bar{w} \vee z$
z

v and $\bar{v} \vee \bar{w} \vee z$

Erase the clause v

Erase the clause $\bar{v} \vee \bar{w} \vee z$

Infer z from

w and $\bar{w} \vee z$

Example Resolution Refutation

1. u
2. v
3. w
4. $\bar{u} \vee \bar{v} \vee x$
5. $\bar{v} \vee \bar{w} \vee y$
6. $\bar{x} \vee \bar{y} \vee z$
7. \bar{z}

Blackboard bookkeeping	
total # clauses on board	14
max # lines on board	5
max # literals on board	8

w
\bar{z}
$\bar{w} \vee z$
z

Erase the clause v

Erase the clause $\bar{v} \vee \bar{w} \vee z$

Infer z from

w and $\bar{w} \vee z$

Erase the clause w

Example Resolution Refutation

1. u
2. v
3. w
4. $\bar{u} \vee \bar{v} \vee x$
5. $\bar{v} \vee \bar{w} \vee y$
6. $\bar{x} \vee \bar{y} \vee z$
7. \bar{z}

Blackboard bookkeeping	
total # clauses on board	14
max # lines on board	5
max # literals on board	8

\bar{z}
$\bar{w} \vee z$
z

Erase the clause v

Erase the clause $\bar{v} \vee \bar{w} \vee z$

Infer z from

w and $\bar{w} \vee z$

Erase the clause w

Example Resolution Refutation

1. u
2. v
3. w
4. $\bar{u} \vee \bar{v} \vee x$
5. $\bar{v} \vee \bar{w} \vee y$
6. $\bar{x} \vee \bar{y} \vee z$
7. \bar{z}

Blackboard bookkeeping	
total # clauses on board	14
max # lines on board	5
max # literals on board	8

\bar{z}
$\bar{w} \vee z$
z

Erase the clause $\bar{v} \vee \bar{w} \vee z$

Infer z from

w and $\bar{w} \vee z$

Erase the clause w

Erase the clause $\bar{w} \vee z$

Example Resolution Refutation

1. u
2. v
3. w
4. $\bar{u} \vee \bar{v} \vee x$
5. $\bar{v} \vee \bar{w} \vee y$
6. $\bar{x} \vee \bar{y} \vee z$
7. \bar{z}

Blackboard bookkeeping	
total # clauses on board	14
max # lines on board	5
max # literals on board	8

\bar{z} z

Erase the clause $\bar{v} \vee \bar{w} \vee z$

Infer z from

w and $\bar{w} \vee z$

Erase the clause w

Erase the clause $\bar{w} \vee z$

Example Resolution Refutation

1. u
2. v
3. w
4. $\bar{u} \vee \bar{v} \vee x$
5. $\bar{v} \vee \bar{w} \vee y$
6. $\bar{x} \vee \bar{y} \vee z$
7. \bar{z}

Blackboard bookkeeping	
total # clauses on board	14
max # lines on board	5
max # literals on board	8

\bar{z}
z

w and $\bar{w} \vee z$
 Erase the clause w
 Erase the clause $\bar{w} \vee z$
Infer 0 from
 \bar{z} and z

Example Resolution Refutation

1. u
2. v
3. w
4. $\bar{u} \vee \bar{v} \vee x$
5. $\bar{v} \vee \bar{w} \vee y$
6. $\bar{x} \vee \bar{y} \vee z$
7. \bar{z}

Blackboard bookkeeping	
total # clauses on board	15
max # lines on board	5
max # literals on board	8

\bar{z}
z
0

w and $\bar{w} \vee z$
 Erase the clause w
 Erase the clause $\bar{w} \vee z$
Infer 0 from
 \bar{z} and z

Complexity Measures of Interest: Length and Space

- **Length:** Lower bound on **time** for proof search algorithm
- **Space:** Lower bound on **memory** for proof search algorithm

Length

clauses written on blackboard counted with repetitions

Space

Somewhat less straightforward — several ways of measuring

$$\begin{array}{l}
 x \\
 \bar{y} \vee z \\
 \bar{v} \vee \bar{w} \vee y
 \end{array}$$

Clause space: 3

Total space: 6

Complexity Measures of Interest: Length and Space

- **Length:** Lower bound on **time** for proof search algorithm
- **Space:** Lower bound on **memory** for proof search algorithm

Length

clauses written on blackboard counted with repetitions

Space

Somewhat less straightforward — several ways of measuring

$$\begin{array}{l}
 x \\
 \bar{y} \vee z \\
 \bar{v} \vee \bar{w} \vee y
 \end{array}$$

Clause space: 3

Total space: 6

Complexity Measures of Interest: Length and Space

- **Length:** Lower bound on **time** for proof search algorithm
- **Space:** Lower bound on **memory** for proof search algorithm

Length

clauses written on blackboard counted with repetitions

Space

Somewhat less straightforward — several ways of measuring

$$\begin{array}{l}
 x \\
 \bar{y} \vee z \\
 \bar{v} \vee \bar{w} \vee y
 \end{array}$$

Clause space: 3

Total space: 6

Complexity Measures of Interest: Length and Space

- **Length:** Lower bound on **time** for proof search algorithm
- **Space:** Lower bound on **memory** for proof search algorithm

Length

clauses written on blackboard counted with repetitions

Space

Somewhat less straightforward — several ways of measuring

1. x
2. $\bar{y} \vee z$
3. $\bar{v} \vee \bar{w} \vee y$

Clause space: 3

Total space: 6

Complexity Measures of Interest: Length and Space

- **Length:** Lower bound on **time** for proof search algorithm
- **Space:** Lower bound on **memory** for proof search algorithm

Length

clauses written on blackboard counted with repetitions

Space

Somewhat less straightforward — several ways of measuring

$$\begin{array}{l} x^1 \\ \bar{y}^2 \vee z^3 \\ \bar{v}^4 \vee \bar{w}^5 \vee y^6 \end{array}$$

Clause space: 3

Total space: 6

Complexity Measures of Interest: Length and Space

- **Length:** Lower bound on **time** for proof search algorithm
- **Space:** Lower bound on **memory** for proof search algorithm

Length

clauses written on blackboard counted with repetitions
 (in our example resolution refutation 15)

Space

Somewhat less straightforward — several ways of measuring

$$\begin{array}{l}
 x \\
 \bar{y} \vee z \\
 \bar{v} \vee \bar{w} \vee y
 \end{array}$$

Clause space: 3
 (in our refutation 5)
Total space: 6
 (in our refutation 8)

Length and Space Bounds for Resolution

Let n = size of formula

Length: at most 2^n

Matching lower bound up to constant factors in exponent
[Urquhart '87, Chvátal & Szemerédi '88]

Clause space: at most n

Matching lower bound up to constant factors [Torán '99,
Alekhovich et al. '00]

Total space: at most n^2

No better lower bound than linear in n !?

[Sidenote: space bounds hold even for “magic algorithms” always making optimal choices — so might be much stronger in practice]

Length and Space Bounds for Resolution

Let n = size of formula

Length: at most 2^n

Matching lower bound up to constant factors in exponent
[Urquhart '87, Chvátal & Szemerédi '88]

Clause space: at most n

Matching lower bound up to constant factors [Torán '99,
Alekhovich et al. '00]

Total space: at most n^2

No better lower bound than linear in n !?

[Sidenote: **space bounds** hold even for “magic algorithms” **always making optimal choices** — so might be **much stronger in practice**]

Comparing Length and Space

Some “rescaling” needed to get meaningful comparisons of length and space

- Length exponential in formula size in worst case
- Clause space at most linear
- So natural to **compare space to logarithm of length**

Length-Space Correlations and/or Trade-offs?

\exists **constant space** refutation $\Rightarrow \exists$ **polynomial length** refutation
[Atserias & Dalmau '03]

Does **short length imply small space?**

Has been open — even no consensus on likely “right answer”

Essentially **nothing known about length-space trade-offs** for
resolution refutations in the general, unrestricted proof system

(Some trade-off results in restricted settings in [Ben-Sasson '02,
Nordström '07])

Length-Space Correlations and/or Trade-offs?

\exists **constant space** refutation $\Rightarrow \exists$ **polynomial length** refutation
[Atserias & Dalmau '03]

Does **short length imply small space?**

Has been open — even no consensus on likely “right answer”

Essentially **nothing known about length-space trade-offs** for
resolution refutations in the general, unrestricted proof system

(Some trade-off results in restricted settings in [Ben-Sasson '02,
Nordström '07])

Length-Space Correlations and/or Trade-offs?

\exists **constant space** refutation $\Rightarrow \exists$ **polynomial length** refutation
[Atserias & Dalmau '03]

Does **short length imply small space?**

Has been open — even no consensus on likely “right answer”

Essentially **nothing known about length-space trade-offs** for resolution refutations in the general, unrestricted proof system

(Some trade-off results in restricted settings in [Ben-Sasson '02, Nordström '07])

Our results 1: An Optimal Length-Space Separation

Length and space in resolution are “completely uncorrelated”

Theorem

There are k -CNF formula families of size n with

- *refutation length **linear in n** requiring*
- *clause space **growing like $n/\log n$***

Optimal separation of length and space — given length n , always possible to achieve clause space $\approx n/\log n$ (within constant factors)

Our Results 2: Length-Space Trade-offs

We prove **collection of length-space trade-offs**

Results hold for

- resolution
- even stronger proof systems (which we won't go into here)

Different trade-offs **covering (almost) whole range of space** from constant to linear

Simple, explicit formulas

One Example: Robust Trade-offs for Small Space

Theorem

For *any arbitrarily slowly growing function g* there exist explicit CNF formulas of size n

- *refutable in space $g(n)$ and*
- *refutable in length linear in n and space $\approx \sqrt[3]{n}$ such that*
- *any resolution refutation in space $\ll \sqrt[3]{n}$ requires superpolynomial length*

One Example: Robust Trade-offs for Small Space

Theorem

For *any arbitrarily slowly growing function g* there exist explicit CNF formulas of size n

- *refutable in space $g(n)$ and*
- *refutable in length linear in n and space $\approx \sqrt[3]{n}$ such that*
- *any resolution refutation in space $\ll \sqrt[3]{n}$ requires superpolynomial length*

One Example: Robust Trade-offs for Small Space

Theorem

For *any arbitrarily slowly growing function g* there exist explicit CNF formulas of size n

- refutable in *space $g(n)$* and
- refutable in *length linear in n* and *space $\approx \sqrt[3]{n}$* such that
- any resolution refutation in *space $\ll \sqrt[3]{n}$* requires *superpolynomial length*

One Example: Robust Trade-offs for Small Space

Theorem

For *any arbitrarily slowly growing function g* there exist explicit CNF formulas of size n

- refutable in *space $g(n)$* and
- refutable in *length linear in n* and *space $\approx \sqrt[3]{n}$* such that
- any resolution refutation in *space $\ll \sqrt[3]{n}$* requires *superpolynomial length*

How to Get a Handle on Time-Space Relations?

Questions about time-space trade-offs fundamental in theoretical computer science

In particular, well-studied (and well-understood) for **pebble games** modelling calculations described by DAGs ([Cook & Sethi '76] and many others)

- Time needed for calculation: $\#$ pebbling moves
- Space needed for calculation: $\max \#$ pebbles required

Some quick graph terminology

- DAGs consist of **vertices** with directed **edges** between them
- vertices with no incoming edges: **sources**
- vertices with no outgoing edges: **sinks**

How to Get a Handle on Time-Space Relations?

Questions about time-space trade-offs fundamental in theoretical computer science

In particular, well-studied (and well-understood) for **pebble games** modelling calculations described by DAGs ([Cook & Sethi '76] and many others)

- Time needed for calculation: # pebbling moves
- Space needed for calculation: max # pebbles required

Some quick graph terminology

- DAGs consist of **vertices** with directed **edges** between them
- vertices with no incoming edges: **sources**
- vertices with no outgoing edges: **sinks**

How to Get a Handle on Time-Space Relations?

Questions about time-space trade-offs fundamental in theoretical computer science

In particular, well-studied (and well-understood) for **pebble games** modelling calculations described by DAGs ([Cook & Sethi '76] and many others)

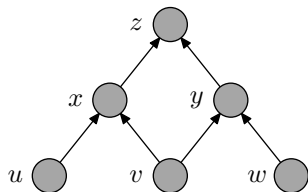
- Time needed for calculation: $\#$ pebbling moves
- Space needed for calculation: $\max \#$ pebbles required

Some quick graph terminology

- DAGs consist of **vertices** with directed **edges** between them
- vertices with no incoming edges: **sources**
- vertices with no outgoing edges: **sinks**

The Black-White Pebble Game

Goal: get **single black pebble on sink vertex z** of G

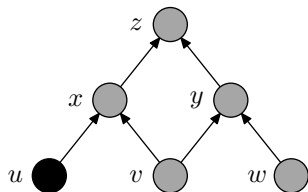


# moves	0
Current # pebbles	0
Max # pebbles so far	0

- 1 Can **place black pebble** on (empty) vertex v if all predecessors (vertices with edges to v) have pebbles on them
- 2 Can always **remove black pebble** from vertex
- 3 Can always **place white pebble** on (empty) vertex
- 4 Can **remove white pebble** if all predecessors have pebbles

The Black-White Pebble Game

Goal: get **single black pebble on sink vertex z** of G

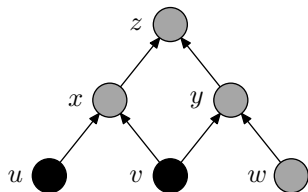


# moves	1
Current # pebbles	1
Max # pebbles so far	1

- 1 Can **place black pebble** on (empty) vertex v if all predecessors (vertices with edges to v) have pebbles on them
- 2 Can always **remove black pebble** from vertex
- 3 Can always **place white pebble** on (empty) vertex
- 4 Can **remove white pebble** if all predecessors have pebbles

The Black-White Pebble Game

Goal: get **single black pebble on sink vertex z** of G

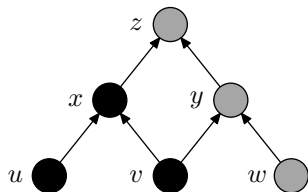


# moves	2
Current # pebbles	2
Max # pebbles so far	2

- 1 Can **place black pebble** on (empty) vertex v if all predecessors (vertices with edges to v) have pebbles on them
- 2 Can always **remove black pebble** from vertex
- 3 Can always **place white pebble** on (empty) vertex
- 4 Can **remove white pebble** if all predecessors have pebbles

The Black-White Pebble Game

Goal: get **single black pebble on sink vertex z** of G

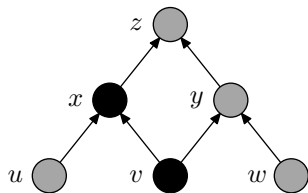


# moves	3
Current # pebbles	3
Max # pebbles so far	3

- 1 Can **place black pebble** on (empty) vertex v if all predecessors (vertices with edges to v) have pebbles on them
- 2 Can always **remove black pebble** from vertex
- 3 Can always **place white pebble** on (empty) vertex
- 4 Can **remove white pebble** if all predecessors have pebbles

The Black-White Pebble Game

Goal: get **single black pebble on sink vertex z** of G

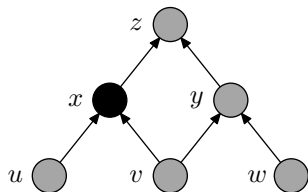


# moves	4
Current # pebbles	2
Max # pebbles so far	3

- 1 Can **place black pebble** on (empty) vertex v if all predecessors (vertices with edges to v) have pebbles on them
- 2 Can always **remove black pebble** from vertex
- 3 Can always **place white pebble** on (empty) vertex
- 4 Can **remove white pebble** if all predecessors have pebbles

The Black-White Pebble Game

Goal: get **single black pebble** on **sink vertex z** of G

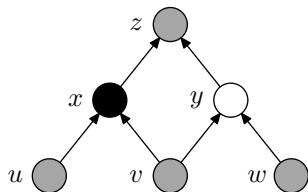


# moves	5
Current # pebbles	1
Max # pebbles so far	3

- 1 Can **place black pebble** on (empty) vertex v if all predecessors (vertices with edges to v) have pebbles on them
- 2 Can always **remove black pebble** from vertex
- 3 Can always **place white pebble** on (empty) vertex
- 4 Can **remove white pebble** if all predecessors have pebbles

The Black-White Pebble Game

Goal: get **single black pebble on sink vertex z** of G

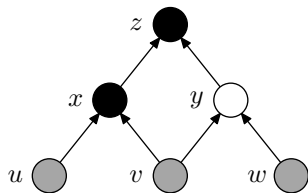


# moves	6
Current # pebbles	2
Max # pebbles so far	3

- 1 Can **place black pebble** on (empty) vertex v if all predecessors (vertices with edges to v) have pebbles on them
- 2 Can always **remove black pebble** from vertex
- 3 Can always **place white pebble** on (empty) vertex
- 4 Can **remove white pebble** if all predecessors have pebbles

The Black-White Pebble Game

Goal: get **single black pebble on sink vertex z** of G

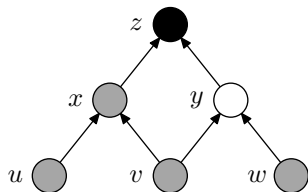


# moves	7
Current # pebbles	3
Max # pebbles so far	3

- 1 Can **place black pebble** on (empty) vertex v if all predecessors (vertices with edges to v) have pebbles on them
- 2 Can always **remove black pebble** from vertex
- 3 Can always **place white pebble** on (empty) vertex
- 4 Can **remove white pebble** if all predecessors have pebbles

The Black-White Pebble Game

Goal: get **single black pebble on sink vertex z** of G

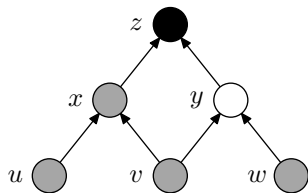


# moves	8
Current # pebbles	2
Max # pebbles so far	3

- 1 Can **place black pebble** on (empty) vertex v if all predecessors (vertices with edges to v) have pebbles on them
- 2 Can always **remove black pebble** from vertex
- 3 Can always **place white pebble** on (empty) vertex
- 4 Can **remove white pebble** if all predecessors have pebbles

The Black-White Pebble Game

Goal: get **single black pebble on sink vertex z** of G

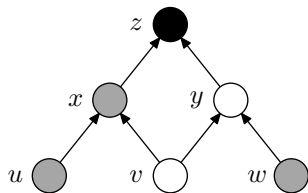


# moves	8
Current # pebbles	2
Max # pebbles so far	3

- 1 Can **place black pebble** on (empty) vertex v if all predecessors (vertices with edges to v) have pebbles on them
- 2 Can always **remove black pebble** from vertex
- 3 Can always **place white pebble** on (empty) vertex
- 4 Can **remove white pebble** if all predecessors have pebbles

The Black-White Pebble Game

Goal: get **single black pebble on sink vertex z** of G

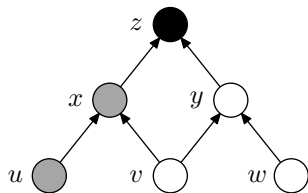


# moves	9
Current # pebbles	3
Max # pebbles so far	3

- 1 Can **place black pebble** on (empty) vertex v if all predecessors (vertices with edges to v) have pebbles on them
- 2 Can always **remove black pebble** from vertex
- 3 Can always **place white pebble** on (empty) vertex
- 4 Can **remove white pebble** if all predecessors have pebbles

The Black-White Pebble Game

Goal: get **single black pebble on sink vertex z** of G

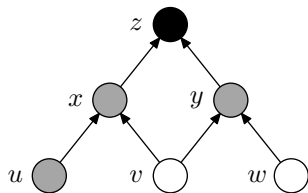


# moves	10
Current # pebbles	4
Max # pebbles so far	4

- 1 Can **place black pebble** on (empty) vertex v if all predecessors (vertices with edges to v) have pebbles on them
- 2 Can always **remove black pebble** from vertex
- 3 Can always **place white pebble** on (empty) vertex
- 4 Can **remove white pebble** if all predecessors have pebbles

The Black-White Pebble Game

Goal: get **single black pebble on sink vertex z** of G

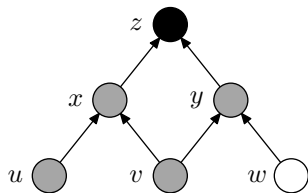


# moves	11
Current # pebbles	3
Max # pebbles so far	4

- 1 Can **place black pebble** on (empty) vertex v if all predecessors (vertices with edges to v) have pebbles on them
- 2 Can always **remove black pebble** from vertex
- 3 Can always **place white pebble** on (empty) vertex
- 4 Can **remove white pebble** if all predecessors have pebbles

The Black-White Pebble Game

Goal: get **single black pebble on sink vertex z** of G

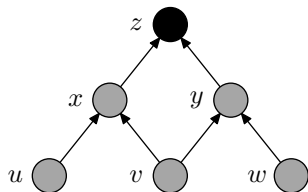


# moves	12
Current # pebbles	2
Max # pebbles so far	4

- 1 Can **place black pebble** on (empty) vertex v if all predecessors (vertices with edges to v) have pebbles on them
- 2 Can always **remove black pebble** from vertex
- 3 Can always **place white pebble** on (empty) vertex
- 4 Can **remove white pebble** if all predecessors have pebbles

The Black-White Pebble Game

Goal: get **single black pebble on sink vertex z** of G



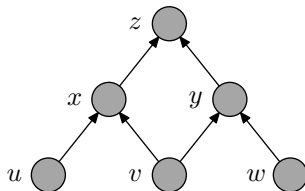
# moves	13
Current # pebbles	1
Max # pebbles so far	4

- 1 Can **place black pebble** on (empty) vertex v if all predecessors (vertices with edges to v) have pebbles on them
- 2 Can always **remove black pebble** from vertex
- 3 Can always **place white pebble** on (empty) vertex
- 4 Can **remove white pebble** if all predecessors have pebbles

Pebbling Contradiction

CNF formula encoding pebble game on DAG G

1. u
2. v
3. w
4. $\bar{u} \vee \bar{v} \vee x$
5. $\bar{v} \vee \bar{w} \vee y$
6. $\bar{x} \vee \bar{y} \vee z$
7. \bar{z}



- sources are true
- truth propagates upwards
- but sink is false

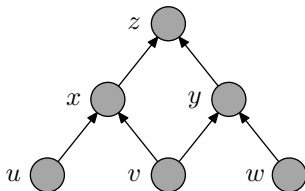
Studied by [Bonet et al. '98, Raz & McKenzie '99, Ben-Sasson & Wigderson '99] and others

Our hope is that pebbling properties of DAG somehow carry over to resolution refutations of pebbling contradictions

Pebbling Contradiction

CNF formula encoding pebble game on DAG G

1. u
2. v
3. w
4. $\bar{u} \vee \bar{v} \vee x$
5. $\bar{v} \vee \bar{w} \vee y$
6. $\bar{x} \vee \bar{y} \vee z$
7. \bar{z}



- sources are true
- truth propagates upwards
- but sink is false

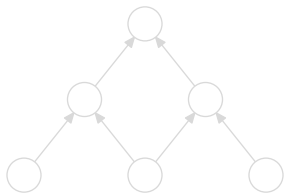
Studied by [Bonet et al. '98, Raz & McKenzie '99, Ben-Sasson & Wigderson '99] and others

Our hope is that **pebbling properties of DAG** somehow carry over to resolution **refutations of pebbling contradictions**

Interpreting Refutations as Black-White Pebblings

Black-white pebbling models **non-deterministic computation**
 (where one can guess partial results and verify later)

- **black pebbles** \Leftrightarrow **computed results**
- **white pebbles** \Leftrightarrow **guesses** needing to be verified



“Know z assuming v, w ”

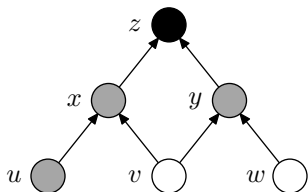
Corresponds to $(v \wedge w) \rightarrow z$, i.e.,
 blackboard clause $\boxed{\bar{v} \vee \bar{w} \vee z}$

So translate clauses to pebbles by:
unnegated variable \Rightarrow **black** pebble
negated variable \Rightarrow **white** pebble

Interpreting Refutations as Black-White Pebblings

Black-white pebbling models **non-deterministic computation**
 (where one can guess partial results and verify later)

- **black pebbles** \Leftrightarrow **computed results**
- **white pebbles** \Leftrightarrow **guesses** needing to be verified



“Know z assuming v, w ”

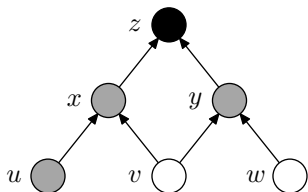
Corresponds to $(v \wedge w) \rightarrow z$, i.e.,
 blackboard clause $\boxed{\bar{v} \vee \bar{w} \vee z}$

So translate clauses to pebbles by:
unnegated variable \Rightarrow **black** pebble
negated variable \Rightarrow **white** pebble

Interpreting Refutations as Black-White Pebblings

Black-white pebbling models **non-deterministic computation**
 (where one can guess partial results and verify later)

- **black pebbles** \Leftrightarrow **computed results**
- **white pebbles** \Leftrightarrow **guesses** needing to be verified



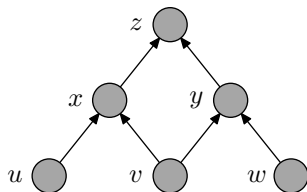
“Know z assuming v, w ”

Corresponds to $(v \wedge w) \rightarrow z$, i.e.,
 blackboard clause $\boxed{\bar{v} \vee \bar{w} \vee z}$

So translate clauses to pebbles by:
unnegated variable \Rightarrow **black** pebble
negated variable \Rightarrow **white** pebble

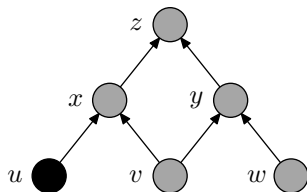
Example of Refutation-Pebbling Correspondence

1. u
2. v
3. w
4. $\bar{u} \vee \bar{v} \vee x$
5. $\bar{v} \vee \bar{w} \vee y$
6. $\bar{x} \vee \bar{y} \vee z$
7. \bar{z}



Example of Refutation-Pebbling Correspondence

1. u
2. v
3. w
4. $\bar{u} \vee \bar{v} \vee x$
5. $\bar{v} \vee \bar{w} \vee y$
6. $\bar{x} \vee \bar{y} \vee z$
7. \bar{z}

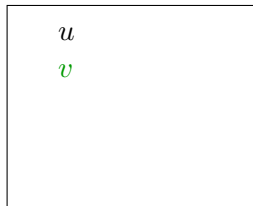
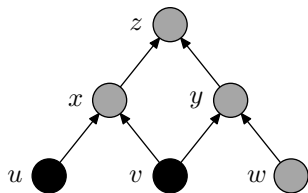


u

Write down axiom 1: u

Example of Refutation-Pebbling Correspondence

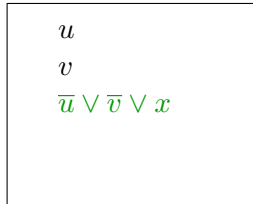
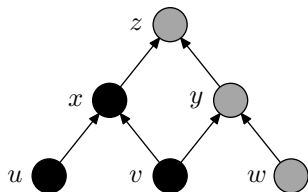
1. u
2. v
3. w
4. $\bar{u} \vee \bar{v} \vee x$
5. $\bar{v} \vee \bar{w} \vee y$
6. $\bar{x} \vee \bar{y} \vee z$
7. \bar{z}



Write down axiom 1: u
 Write down axiom 2: v

Example of Refutation-Pebbling Correspondence

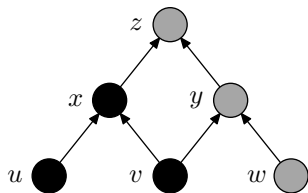
1. u
2. v
3. w
4. $\bar{u} \vee \bar{v} \vee x$
5. $\bar{v} \vee \bar{w} \vee y$
6. $\bar{x} \vee \bar{y} \vee z$
7. \bar{z}



Write down axiom 1: u
 Write down axiom 2: v
 Write down axiom 4: $\bar{u} \vee \bar{v} \vee x$

Example of Refutation-Pebbling Correspondence

1. u
2. v
3. w
4. $\bar{u} \vee \bar{v} \vee x$
5. $\bar{v} \vee \bar{w} \vee y$
6. $\bar{x} \vee \bar{y} \vee z$
7. \bar{z}

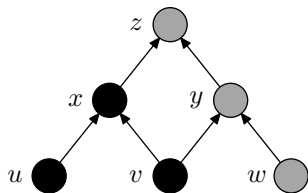


u
 v
 $\bar{u} \vee \bar{v} \vee x$

Write down axiom 1: u
 Write down axiom 2: v
 Write down axiom 4: $\bar{u} \vee \bar{v} \vee x$
Infer $\bar{v} \vee x$ from
 u and $\bar{u} \vee \bar{v} \vee x$

Example of Refutation-Pebbling Correspondence

1. u
2. v
3. w
4. $\bar{u} \vee \bar{v} \vee x$
5. $\bar{v} \vee \bar{w} \vee y$
6. $\bar{x} \vee \bar{y} \vee z$
7. \bar{z}

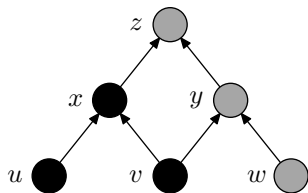


u
 v
 $\bar{u} \vee \bar{v} \vee x$
 $\bar{v} \vee x$

Write down axiom 1: u
 Write down axiom 2: v
 Write down axiom 4: $\bar{u} \vee \bar{v} \vee x$
Infer $\bar{v} \vee x$ from
 u and $\bar{u} \vee \bar{v} \vee x$

Example of Refutation-Pebbling Correspondence

1. u
2. v
3. w
4. $\bar{u} \vee \bar{v} \vee x$
5. $\bar{v} \vee \bar{w} \vee y$
6. $\bar{x} \vee \bar{y} \vee z$
7. \bar{z}

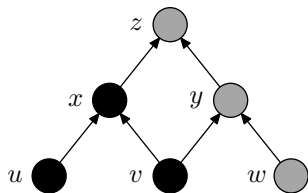


u
 v
 $\bar{u} \vee \bar{v} \vee x$
 $\bar{v} \vee x$

Write down axiom 2: v
 Write down axiom 4: $\bar{u} \vee \bar{v} \vee x$
 Infer $\bar{v} \vee x$ from
 u and $\bar{u} \vee \bar{v} \vee x$
 Erase the clause $\bar{u} \vee \bar{v} \vee x$

Example of Refutation-Pebbling Correspondence

1. u
2. v
3. w
4. $\bar{u} \vee \bar{v} \vee x$
5. $\bar{v} \vee \bar{w} \vee y$
6. $\bar{x} \vee \bar{y} \vee z$
7. \bar{z}

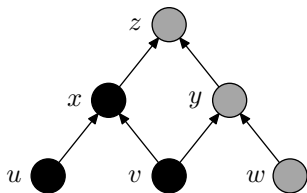


u
 v
 $\bar{v} \vee x$

Write down axiom 2: v
 Write down axiom 4: $\bar{u} \vee \bar{v} \vee x$
 Infer $\bar{v} \vee x$ from
 u and $\bar{u} \vee \bar{v} \vee x$
 Erase the clause $\bar{u} \vee \bar{v} \vee x$

Example of Refutation-Pebbling Correspondence

1. u
2. v
3. w
4. $\bar{u} \vee \bar{v} \vee x$
5. $\bar{v} \vee \bar{w} \vee y$
6. $\bar{x} \vee \bar{y} \vee z$
7. \bar{z}



u
 v
 $\bar{v} \vee x$

Write down axiom 4: $\bar{u} \vee \bar{v} \vee x$

Infer $\bar{v} \vee x$ from

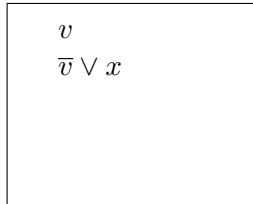
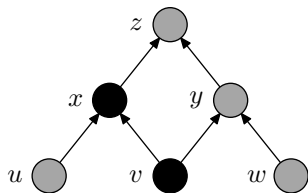
u and $\bar{u} \vee \bar{v} \vee x$

Erase the clause $\bar{u} \vee \bar{v} \vee x$

Erase the clause u

Example of Refutation-Pebbling Correspondence

1. u
2. v
3. w
4. $\bar{u} \vee \bar{v} \vee x$
5. $\bar{v} \vee \bar{w} \vee y$
6. $\bar{x} \vee \bar{y} \vee z$
7. \bar{z}



Write down axiom 4: $\bar{u} \vee \bar{v} \vee x$

Infer $\bar{v} \vee x$ from

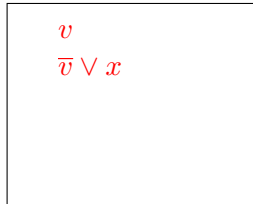
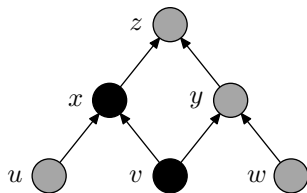
u and $\bar{u} \vee \bar{v} \vee x$

Erase the clause $\bar{u} \vee \bar{v} \vee x$

Erase the clause u

Example of Refutation-Pebbling Correspondence

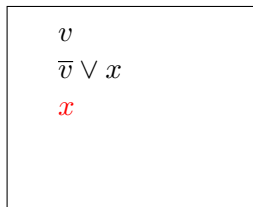
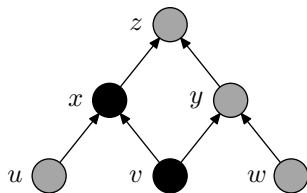
1. u
2. v
3. w
4. $\bar{u} \vee \bar{v} \vee x$
5. $\bar{v} \vee \bar{w} \vee y$
6. $\bar{x} \vee \bar{y} \vee z$
7. \bar{z}



u and $\bar{u} \vee \bar{v} \vee x$
 Erase the clause $\bar{u} \vee \bar{v} \vee x$
 Erase the clause u
 Infer x from
 v and $\bar{v} \vee x$

Example of Refutation-Pebbling Correspondence

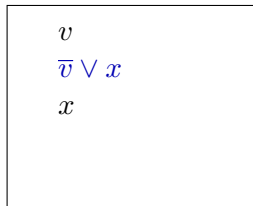
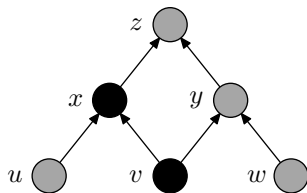
1. u
2. v
3. w
4. $\bar{u} \vee \bar{v} \vee x$
5. $\bar{v} \vee \bar{w} \vee y$
6. $\bar{x} \vee \bar{y} \vee z$
7. \bar{z}



u and $\bar{u} \vee \bar{v} \vee x$
 Erase the clause $\bar{u} \vee \bar{v} \vee x$
 Erase the clause u
 Infer x from
 v and $\bar{v} \vee x$

Example of Refutation-Pebbling Correspondence

1. u
2. v
3. w
4. $\bar{u} \vee \bar{v} \vee x$
5. $\bar{v} \vee \bar{w} \vee y$
6. $\bar{x} \vee \bar{y} \vee z$
7. \bar{z}



Erase the clause $\bar{u} \vee \bar{v} \vee x$

Erase the clause u

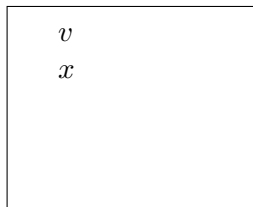
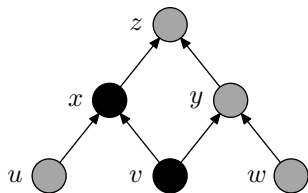
Infer x from

v and $\bar{v} \vee x$

Erase the clause $\bar{v} \vee x$

Example of Refutation-Pebbling Correspondence

1. u
2. v
3. w
4. $\bar{u} \vee \bar{v} \vee x$
5. $\bar{v} \vee \bar{w} \vee y$
6. $\bar{x} \vee \bar{y} \vee z$
7. \bar{z}



Erase the clause $\bar{u} \vee \bar{v} \vee x$

Erase the clause u

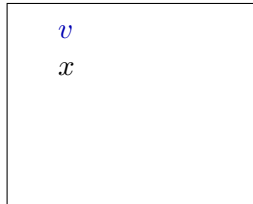
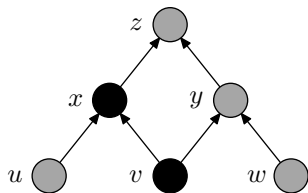
Infer x from

v and $\bar{v} \vee x$

Erase the clause $\bar{v} \vee x$

Example of Refutation-Pebbling Correspondence

1. u
2. v
3. w
4. $\bar{u} \vee \bar{v} \vee x$
5. $\bar{v} \vee \bar{w} \vee y$
6. $\bar{x} \vee \bar{y} \vee z$
7. \bar{z}



Erase the clause u

Infer x from

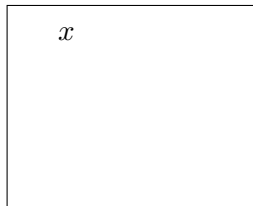
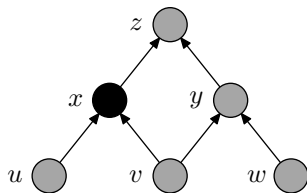
v and $\bar{v} \vee x$

Erase the clause $\bar{v} \vee x$

Erase the clause v

Example of Refutation-Pebbling Correspondence

1. u
2. v
3. w
4. $\bar{u} \vee \bar{v} \vee x$
5. $\bar{v} \vee \bar{w} \vee y$
6. $\bar{x} \vee \bar{y} \vee z$
7. \bar{z}



Erase the clause u

Infer x from

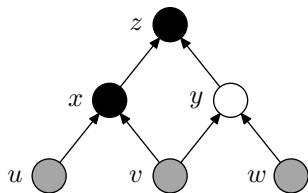
v and $\bar{v} \vee x$

Erase the clause $\bar{v} \vee x$

Erase the clause v

Example of Refutation-Pebbling Correspondence

1. u
2. v
3. w
4. $\bar{u} \vee \bar{v} \vee x$
5. $\bar{v} \vee \bar{w} \vee y$
6. $\bar{x} \vee \bar{y} \vee z$
7. \bar{z}



x
 $\bar{x} \vee \bar{y} \vee z$

Infer x from

v and $\bar{v} \vee x$

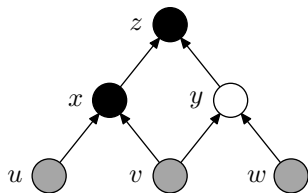
Erase the clause $\bar{v} \vee x$

Erase the clause v

Write down axiom 6: $\bar{x} \vee \bar{y} \vee z$

Example of Refutation-Pebbling Correspondence

1. u
2. v
3. w
4. $\bar{u} \vee \bar{v} \vee x$
5. $\bar{v} \vee \bar{w} \vee y$
6. $\bar{x} \vee \bar{y} \vee z$
7. \bar{z}



x
 $\bar{x} \vee \bar{y} \vee z$

Erase the clause $\bar{v} \vee x$

Erase the clause v

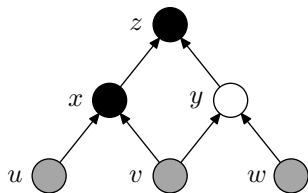
Write down axiom 6: $\bar{x} \vee \bar{y} \vee z$

Infer $\bar{y} \vee z$ from

x and $\bar{x} \vee \bar{y} \vee z$

Example of Refutation-Pebbling Correspondence

1. u
2. v
3. w
4. $\bar{u} \vee \bar{v} \vee x$
5. $\bar{v} \vee \bar{w} \vee y$
6. $\bar{x} \vee \bar{y} \vee z$
7. \bar{z}



x
 $\bar{x} \vee \bar{y} \vee z$
 $\bar{y} \vee z$

Erase the clause $\bar{v} \vee x$

Erase the clause v

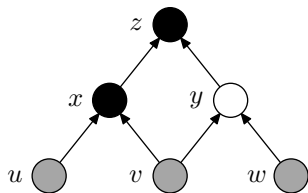
Write down axiom 6: $\bar{x} \vee \bar{y} \vee z$

Infer $\bar{y} \vee z$ from

x and $\bar{x} \vee \bar{y} \vee z$

Example of Refutation-Pebbling Correspondence

1. u
2. v
3. w
4. $\bar{u} \vee \bar{v} \vee x$
5. $\bar{v} \vee \bar{w} \vee y$
6. $\bar{x} \vee \bar{y} \vee z$
7. \bar{z}



x
 $\bar{x} \vee \bar{y} \vee z$
 $\bar{y} \vee z$

Erase the clause v

Write down axiom 6: $\bar{x} \vee \bar{y} \vee z$

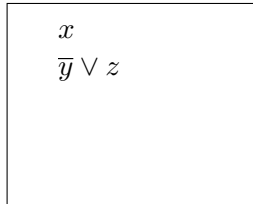
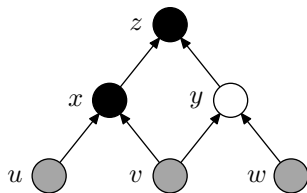
Infer $\bar{y} \vee z$ from

x and $\bar{x} \vee \bar{y} \vee z$

Erase the clause $\bar{x} \vee \bar{y} \vee z$

Example of Refutation-Pebbling Correspondence

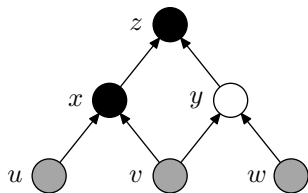
1. u
2. v
3. w
4. $\bar{u} \vee \bar{v} \vee x$
5. $\bar{v} \vee \bar{w} \vee y$
6. $\bar{x} \vee \bar{y} \vee z$
7. \bar{z}



Erase the clause v
 Write down axiom 6: $\bar{x} \vee \bar{y} \vee z$
 Infer $\bar{y} \vee z$ from
 x and $\bar{x} \vee \bar{y} \vee z$
Erase the clause $\bar{x} \vee \bar{y} \vee z$

Example of Refutation-Pebbling Correspondence

1. u
2. v
3. w
4. $\bar{u} \vee \bar{v} \vee x$
5. $\bar{v} \vee \bar{w} \vee y$
6. $\bar{x} \vee \bar{y} \vee z$
7. \bar{z}



x
 $\bar{y} \vee z$

Write down axiom 6: $\bar{x} \vee \bar{y} \vee z$

Infer $\bar{y} \vee z$ from

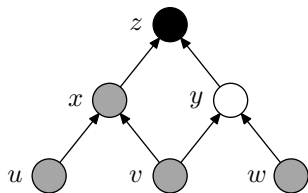
x and $\bar{x} \vee \bar{y} \vee z$

Erase the clause $\bar{x} \vee \bar{y} \vee z$

Erase the clause x

Example of Refutation-Pebbling Correspondence

1. u
2. v
3. w
4. $\bar{u} \vee \bar{v} \vee x$
5. $\bar{v} \vee \bar{w} \vee y$
6. $\bar{x} \vee \bar{y} \vee z$
7. \bar{z}



$$\bar{y} \vee z$$

Write down axiom 6: $\bar{x} \vee \bar{y} \vee z$

Infer $\bar{y} \vee z$ from

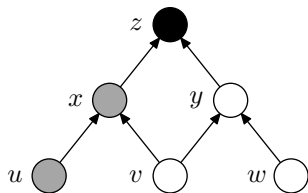
x and $\bar{x} \vee \bar{y} \vee z$

Erase the clause $\bar{x} \vee \bar{y} \vee z$

Erase the clause x

Example of Refutation-Pebbling Correspondence

1. u
2. v
3. w
4. $\bar{u} \vee \bar{v} \vee x$
5. $\bar{v} \vee \bar{w} \vee y$
6. $\bar{x} \vee \bar{y} \vee z$
7. \bar{z}



$$\bar{y} \vee z$$

$$\bar{v} \vee \bar{w} \vee y$$

Infer $\bar{y} \vee z$ from

x and $\bar{x} \vee \bar{y} \vee z$

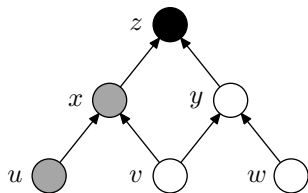
Erase the clause $\bar{x} \vee \bar{y} \vee z$

Erase the clause x

Write down axiom 5: $\bar{v} \vee \bar{w} \vee y$

Example of Refutation-Pebbling Correspondence

1. u
2. v
3. w
4. $\bar{u} \vee \bar{v} \vee x$
5. $\bar{v} \vee \bar{w} \vee y$
6. $\bar{x} \vee \bar{y} \vee z$
7. \bar{z}



$\bar{y} \vee z$
 $\bar{v} \vee \bar{w} \vee y$

Erase the clause $\bar{x} \vee \bar{y} \vee z$

Erase the clause x

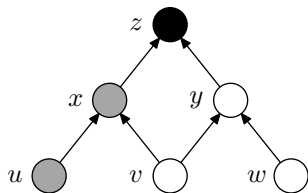
Write down axiom 5: $\bar{v} \vee \bar{w} \vee y$

Infer $\bar{v} \vee \bar{w} \vee z$ from

$\bar{y} \vee z$ and $\bar{v} \vee \bar{w} \vee y$

Example of Refutation-Pebbling Correspondence

1. u
2. v
3. w
4. $\bar{u} \vee \bar{v} \vee x$
5. $\bar{v} \vee \bar{w} \vee y$
6. $\bar{x} \vee \bar{y} \vee z$
7. \bar{z}



$\bar{y} \vee z$
 $\bar{v} \vee \bar{w} \vee y$
 $\bar{v} \vee \bar{w} \vee z$

Erase the clause $\bar{x} \vee \bar{y} \vee z$

Erase the clause x

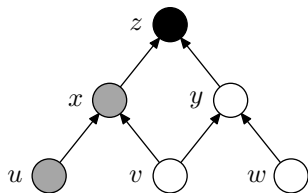
Write down axiom 5: $\bar{v} \vee \bar{w} \vee y$

Infer $\bar{v} \vee \bar{w} \vee z$ from

$\bar{y} \vee z$ and $\bar{v} \vee \bar{w} \vee y$

Example of Refutation-Pebbling Correspondence

1. u
2. v
3. w
4. $\bar{u} \vee \bar{v} \vee x$
5. $\bar{v} \vee \bar{w} \vee y$
6. $\bar{x} \vee \bar{y} \vee z$
7. \bar{z}



$\bar{y} \vee z$
 $\bar{v} \vee \bar{w} \vee y$
 $\bar{v} \vee \bar{w} \vee z$

Erase the clause x

Write down axiom 5: $\bar{v} \vee \bar{w} \vee y$

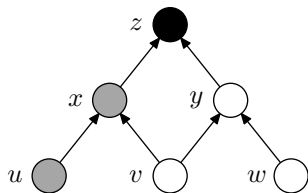
Infer $\bar{v} \vee \bar{w} \vee z$ from

$\bar{y} \vee z$ and $\bar{v} \vee \bar{w} \vee y$

Erase the clause $\bar{v} \vee \bar{w} \vee y$

Example of Refutation-Pebbling Correspondence

1. u
2. v
3. w
4. $\bar{u} \vee \bar{v} \vee x$
5. $\bar{v} \vee \bar{w} \vee y$
6. $\bar{x} \vee \bar{y} \vee z$
7. \bar{z}



$$\bar{y} \vee z$$

$$\bar{v} \vee \bar{w} \vee z$$

Erase the clause x

Write down axiom 5: $\bar{v} \vee \bar{w} \vee y$

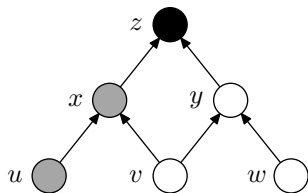
Infer $\bar{v} \vee \bar{w} \vee z$ from

$$\bar{y} \vee z \text{ and } \bar{v} \vee \bar{w} \vee y$$

Erase the clause $\bar{v} \vee \bar{w} \vee y$

Example of Refutation-Pebbling Correspondence

1. u
2. v
3. w
4. $\bar{u} \vee \bar{v} \vee x$
5. $\bar{v} \vee \bar{w} \vee y$
6. $\bar{x} \vee \bar{y} \vee z$
7. \bar{z}



$$\bar{y} \vee z$$

$$\bar{v} \vee \bar{w} \vee z$$

Write down axiom 5: $\bar{v} \vee \bar{w} \vee y$

Infer $\bar{v} \vee \bar{w} \vee z$ from

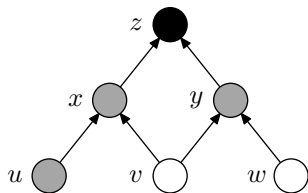
$$\bar{y} \vee z \text{ and } \bar{v} \vee \bar{w} \vee y$$

Erase the clause $\bar{v} \vee \bar{w} \vee y$

Erase the clause $\bar{y} \vee z$

Example of Refutation-Pebbling Correspondence

1. u
2. v
3. w
4. $\bar{u} \vee \bar{v} \vee x$
5. $\bar{v} \vee \bar{w} \vee y$
6. $\bar{x} \vee \bar{y} \vee z$
7. \bar{z}



$$\bar{v} \vee \bar{w} \vee z$$

Write down axiom 5: $\bar{v} \vee \bar{w} \vee y$

Infer $\bar{v} \vee \bar{w} \vee z$ from

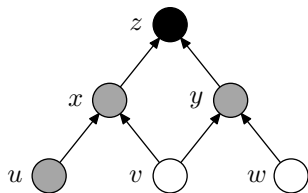
$$\bar{y} \vee z \text{ and } \bar{v} \vee \bar{w} \vee y$$

Erase the clause $\bar{v} \vee \bar{w} \vee y$

Erase the clause $\bar{y} \vee z$

Example of Refutation-Pebbling Correspondence

1. u
2. v
3. w
4. $\bar{u} \vee \bar{v} \vee x$
5. $\bar{v} \vee \bar{w} \vee y$
6. $\bar{x} \vee \bar{y} \vee z$
7. \bar{z}

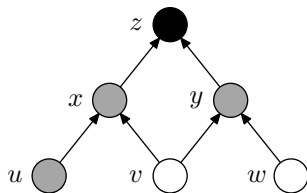


$\bar{v} \vee \bar{w} \vee z$
 v

Infer $\bar{v} \vee \bar{w} \vee z$ from
 $\bar{y} \vee z$ and $\bar{v} \vee \bar{w} \vee y$
 Erase the clause $\bar{v} \vee \bar{w} \vee y$
 Erase the clause $\bar{y} \vee z$
 Write down axiom 2: v

Example of Refutation-Pebbling Correspondence

1. u
2. v
3. w
4. $\bar{u} \vee \bar{v} \vee x$
5. $\bar{v} \vee \bar{w} \vee y$
6. $\bar{x} \vee \bar{y} \vee z$
7. \bar{z}

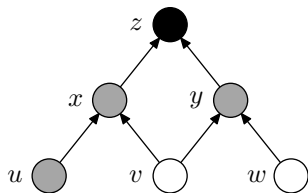


$\bar{v} \vee \bar{w} \vee z$
 v
 w

$\bar{y} \vee z$ and $\bar{v} \vee \bar{w} \vee y$
 Erase the clause $\bar{v} \vee \bar{w} \vee y$
 Erase the clause $\bar{y} \vee z$
 Write down axiom 2: v
 Write down axiom 3: w

Example of Refutation-Pebbling Correspondence

1. u
2. v
3. w
4. $\bar{u} \vee \bar{v} \vee x$
5. $\bar{v} \vee \bar{w} \vee y$
6. $\bar{x} \vee \bar{y} \vee z$
7. \bar{z}



- $\bar{v} \vee \bar{w} \vee z$
- v
- w
- \bar{z}

Erase the clause $\bar{v} \vee \bar{w} \vee y$

Erase the clause $\bar{y} \vee z$

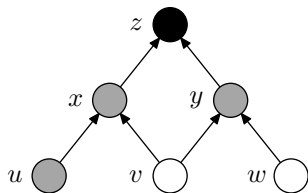
Write down axiom 2: v

Write down axiom 3: w

Write down axiom 7: \bar{z}

Example of Refutation-Pebbling Correspondence

1. u
2. v
3. w
4. $\bar{u} \vee \bar{v} \vee x$
5. $\bar{v} \vee \bar{w} \vee y$
6. $\bar{x} \vee \bar{y} \vee z$
7. \bar{z}



$$\bar{v} \vee \bar{w} \vee z$$

v

w

\bar{z}

Write down axiom 2: v

Write down axiom 3: w

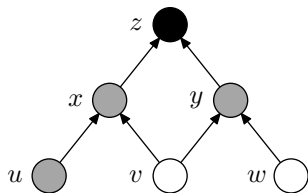
Write down axiom 7: \bar{z}

Infer $\bar{w} \vee z$ from

v and $\bar{v} \vee \bar{w} \vee z$

Example of Refutation-Pebbling Correspondence

1. u
2. v
3. w
4. $\bar{u} \vee \bar{v} \vee x$
5. $\bar{v} \vee \bar{w} \vee y$
6. $\bar{x} \vee \bar{y} \vee z$
7. \bar{z}



$$\bar{v} \vee \bar{w} \vee z$$

v

w

\bar{z}

$$\bar{w} \vee z$$

Write down axiom 2: v

Write down axiom 3: w

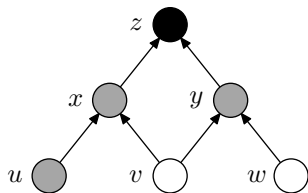
Write down axiom 7: \bar{z}

Infer $\bar{w} \vee z$ from

v and $\bar{v} \vee \bar{w} \vee z$

Example of Refutation-Pebbling Correspondence

1. u
2. v
3. w
4. $\bar{u} \vee \bar{v} \vee x$
5. $\bar{v} \vee \bar{w} \vee y$
6. $\bar{x} \vee \bar{y} \vee z$
7. \bar{z}



$$\bar{v} \vee \bar{w} \vee z$$

v

w

\bar{z}

$$\bar{w} \vee z$$

Write down axiom 3: w

Write down axiom 7: \bar{z}

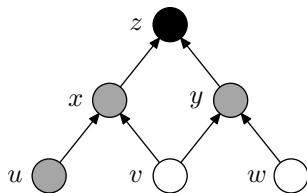
Infer $\bar{w} \vee z$ from

v and $\bar{v} \vee \bar{w} \vee z$

Erase the clause v

Example of Refutation-Pebbling Correspondence

1. u
2. v
3. w
4. $\bar{u} \vee \bar{v} \vee x$
5. $\bar{v} \vee \bar{w} \vee y$
6. $\bar{x} \vee \bar{y} \vee z$
7. \bar{z}



$\bar{v} \vee \bar{w} \vee z$
 w
 \bar{z}
 $\bar{w} \vee z$

Write down axiom 3: w

Write down axiom 7: \bar{z}

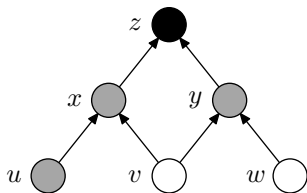
Infer $\bar{w} \vee z$ from

v and $\bar{v} \vee \bar{w} \vee z$

Erase the clause v

Example of Refutation-Pebbling Correspondence

1. u
2. v
3. w
4. $\bar{u} \vee \bar{v} \vee x$
5. $\bar{v} \vee \bar{w} \vee y$
6. $\bar{x} \vee \bar{y} \vee z$
7. \bar{z}



$$\bar{v} \vee \bar{w} \vee z$$

w

\bar{z}

$\bar{w} \vee z$

Write down axiom 7: \bar{z}

Infer $\bar{w} \vee z$ from

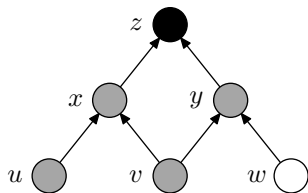
v and $\bar{v} \vee \bar{w} \vee z$

Erase the clause v

Erase the clause $\bar{v} \vee \bar{w} \vee z$

Example of Refutation-Pebbling Correspondence

1. u
2. v
3. w
4. $\bar{u} \vee \bar{v} \vee x$
5. $\bar{v} \vee \bar{w} \vee y$
6. $\bar{x} \vee \bar{y} \vee z$
7. \bar{z}

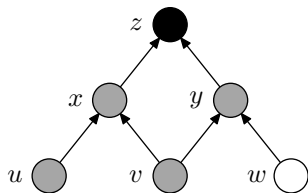


w
 \bar{z}
 $\bar{w} \vee z$

Write down axiom 7: \bar{z}
 Infer $\bar{w} \vee z$ from
 v and $\bar{v} \vee \bar{w} \vee z$
 Erase the clause v
 Erase the clause $\bar{v} \vee \bar{w} \vee z$

Example of Refutation-Pebbling Correspondence

1. u
2. v
3. w
4. $\bar{u} \vee \bar{v} \vee x$
5. $\bar{v} \vee \bar{w} \vee y$
6. $\bar{x} \vee \bar{y} \vee z$
7. \bar{z}

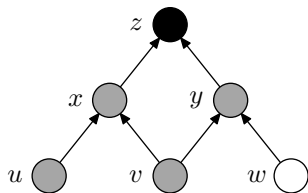


w
 \bar{z}
 $\bar{w} \vee z$

v and $\bar{v} \vee \bar{w} \vee z$
 Erase the clause v
 Erase the clause $\bar{v} \vee \bar{w} \vee z$
Infer z from
 w and $\bar{w} \vee z$

Example of Refutation-Pebbling Correspondence

1. u
2. v
3. w
4. $\bar{u} \vee \bar{v} \vee x$
5. $\bar{v} \vee \bar{w} \vee y$
6. $\bar{x} \vee \bar{y} \vee z$
7. \bar{z}

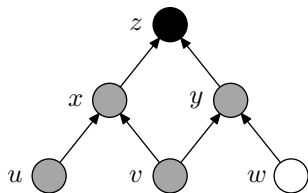


w
 \bar{z}
 $\bar{w} \vee z$
 z

v and $\bar{v} \vee \bar{w} \vee z$
 Erase the clause v
 Erase the clause $\bar{v} \vee \bar{w} \vee z$
Infer z from
 w and $\bar{w} \vee z$

Example of Refutation-Pebbling Correspondence

1. u
2. v
3. w
4. $\bar{u} \vee \bar{v} \vee x$
5. $\bar{v} \vee \bar{w} \vee y$
6. $\bar{x} \vee \bar{y} \vee z$
7. \bar{z}

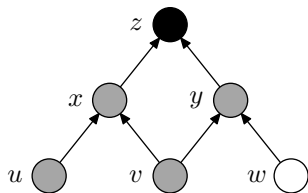


w
 \bar{z}
 $\bar{w} \vee z$
 z

Erase the clause v
 Erase the clause $\bar{v} \vee \bar{w} \vee z$
 Infer z from
 w and $\bar{w} \vee z$
 Erase the clause w

Example of Refutation-Pebbling Correspondence

1. u
2. v
3. w
4. $\bar{u} \vee \bar{v} \vee x$
5. $\bar{v} \vee \bar{w} \vee y$
6. $\bar{x} \vee \bar{y} \vee z$
7. \bar{z}

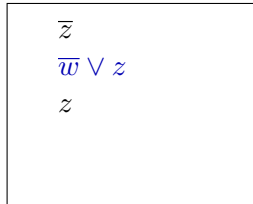
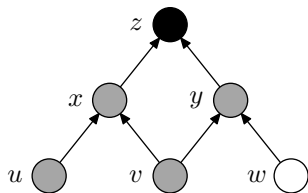


\bar{z}
 $\bar{w} \vee z$
 z

Erase the clause v
 Erase the clause $\bar{v} \vee \bar{w} \vee z$
 Infer z from
 w and $\bar{w} \vee z$
 Erase the clause w

Example of Refutation-Pebbling Correspondence

1. u
2. v
3. w
4. $\bar{u} \vee \bar{v} \vee x$
5. $\bar{v} \vee \bar{w} \vee y$
6. $\bar{x} \vee \bar{y} \vee z$
7. \bar{z}



Erase the clause $\bar{v} \vee \bar{w} \vee z$

Infer z from

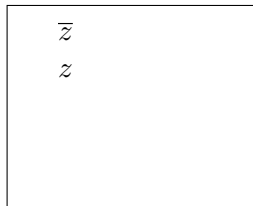
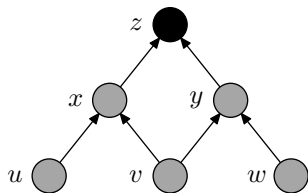
w and $\bar{w} \vee z$

Erase the clause w

Erase the clause $\bar{w} \vee z$

Example of Refutation-Pebbling Correspondence

1. u
2. v
3. w
4. $\bar{u} \vee \bar{v} \vee x$
5. $\bar{v} \vee \bar{w} \vee y$
6. $\bar{x} \vee \bar{y} \vee z$
7. \bar{z}



Erase the clause $\bar{v} \vee \bar{w} \vee z$

Infer z from

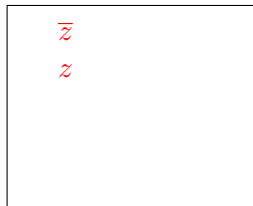
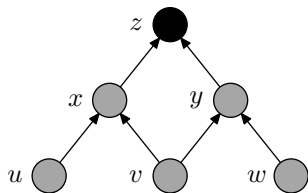
w and $\bar{w} \vee z$

Erase the clause w

Erase the clause $\bar{w} \vee z$

Example of Refutation-Pebbling Correspondence

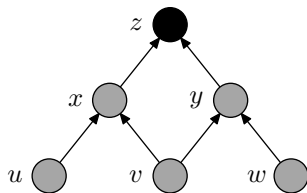
1. u
2. v
3. w
4. $\bar{u} \vee \bar{v} \vee x$
5. $\bar{v} \vee \bar{w} \vee y$
6. $\bar{x} \vee \bar{y} \vee z$
7. \bar{z}



w and $\bar{w} \vee z$
 Erase the clause w
 Erase the clause $\bar{w} \vee z$
Infer 0 from
 \bar{z} and z

Example of Refutation-Pebbling Correspondence

1. u
2. v
3. w
4. $\bar{u} \vee \bar{v} \vee x$
5. $\bar{v} \vee \bar{w} \vee y$
6. $\bar{x} \vee \bar{y} \vee z$
7. \bar{z}



\bar{z}
z
0

w and $\bar{w} \vee z$
 Erase the clause w
 Erase the clause $\bar{w} \vee z$
Infer 0 from
 \bar{z} and z

Formal Refutation-Pebbling Correspondence

Theorem (Ben-Sasson '02)

Any refutation translates into black-white pebbling with

- *# moves \leq refutation length*
- *# pebbles \leq # variables on blackboard*

Observation (Ben-Sasson et al. '00)

Any black-pebbles-only pebbling translates into refutation with

- *refutation length \leq # moves*
- *total space \leq # pebbles*

Unfortunately pebbling contradictions are *extremely easy* w.r.t. *clause space!* — not what we want

Formal Refutation-Pebbling Correspondence

Theorem (Ben-Sasson '02)

Any refutation translates into black-white pebbling with

- *# moves \leq refutation length*
- *# pebbles \leq # variables on blackboard*

Observation (Ben-Sasson et al. '00)

Any black-pebbles-only pebbling translates into refutation with

- *refutation length \leq # moves*
- *total space \leq # pebbles*

Unfortunately pebbling contradictions are *extremely easy* w.r.t. *clause space!* — not what we want

Formal Refutation-Pebbling Correspondence

Theorem (Ben-Sasson '02)

Any refutation translates into black-white pebbling with

- *# moves \leq refutation length*
- *# pebbles \leq # variables on blackboard*

Observation (Ben-Sasson et al. '00)

Any black-pebbles-only pebbling translates into refutation with

- *refutation length \leq # moves*
- *total space \leq # pebbles*

Unfortunately pebbling contradictions are **extremely easy** w.r.t. **clause space!** — not what we want

Key Idea: Variable Substitution

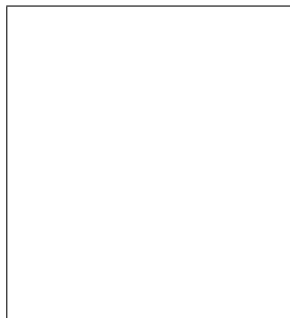
Make formula harder by substituting exclusive or $x_1 \oplus x_2$ of two new variables x_1 and x_2 for every variable x

$$\begin{aligned} & \bar{x} \vee y \\ & \Downarrow \\ & \neg(x_1 \oplus x_2) \vee (y_1 \oplus y_2) \\ & \Downarrow \\ & (x_1 \vee \bar{x}_2 \vee y_1 \vee y_2) \\ & \wedge (x_1 \vee \bar{x}_2 \vee \bar{y}_1 \vee \bar{y}_2) \\ & \wedge (\bar{x}_1 \vee x_2 \vee y_1 \vee y_2) \\ & \wedge (\bar{x}_1 \vee x_2 \vee \bar{y}_1 \vee \bar{y}_2) \end{aligned}$$

Key Technical Result: Substitution Theorem

Let $F[\oplus]$ denote formula with XOR $x_1 \oplus x_2$ substituted for x

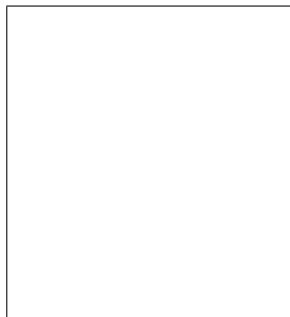
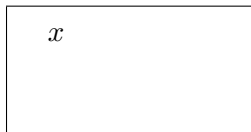
Obvious approach for refuting $F[\oplus]$: mimic refutation of F



Key Technical Result: Substitution Theorem

Let $F[\oplus]$ denote formula with XOR $x_1 \oplus x_2$ substituted for x

Obvious approach for refuting $F[\oplus]$: mimic refutation of F

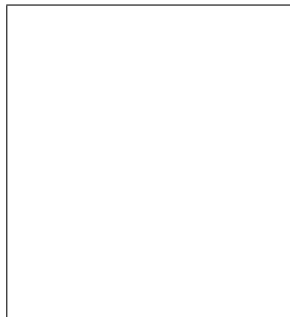


Key Technical Result: Substitution Theorem

Let $F[\oplus]$ denote formula with XOR $x_1 \oplus x_2$ substituted for x

Obvious approach for refuting $F[\oplus]$: mimic refutation of F

$$\begin{array}{l} x \\ \bar{x} \vee y \end{array}$$

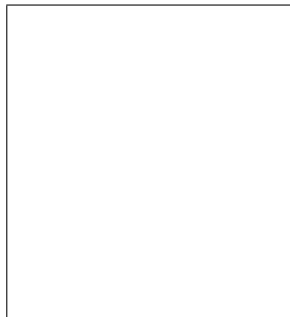


Key Technical Result: Substitution Theorem

Let $F[\oplus]$ denote formula with XOR $x_1 \oplus x_2$ substituted for x

Obvious approach for refuting $F[\oplus]$: mimic refutation of F

$$\begin{array}{l} x \\ \bar{x} \vee y \\ y \end{array}$$



Key Technical Result: Substitution Theorem

Let $F[\oplus]$ denote formula with XOR $x_1 \oplus x_2$ substituted for x

Obvious approach for refuting $F[\oplus]$: mimic refutation of F

$$\begin{array}{l} x \\ \bar{x} \vee y \\ y \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} x_1 \vee x_2 \\ \bar{x}_1 \vee \bar{x}_2 \end{array}$$

Key Technical Result: Substitution Theorem

Let $F[\oplus]$ denote formula with XOR $x_1 \oplus x_2$ substituted for x

Obvious approach for refuting $F[\oplus]$: mimic refutation of F

$$\begin{array}{l} x \\ \bar{x} \vee y \\ y \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} x_1 \vee x_2 \\ \bar{x}_1 \vee \bar{x}_2 \\ x_1 \vee \bar{x}_2 \vee y_1 \vee y_2 \\ x_1 \vee \bar{x}_2 \vee \bar{y}_1 \vee \bar{y}_2 \\ \bar{x}_1 \vee x_2 \vee y_1 \vee y_2 \\ \bar{x}_1 \vee x_2 \vee \bar{y}_1 \vee \bar{y}_2 \end{array}$$

Key Technical Result: Substitution Theorem

Let $F[\oplus]$ denote formula with XOR $x_1 \oplus x_2$ substituted for x

Obvious approach for refuting $F[\oplus]$: mimic refutation of F

$$\begin{array}{l} x \\ \bar{x} \vee y \\ y \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} x_1 \vee x_2 \\ \bar{x}_1 \vee \bar{x}_2 \\ x_1 \vee \bar{x}_2 \vee y_1 \vee y_2 \\ x_1 \vee \bar{x}_2 \vee \bar{y}_1 \vee \bar{y}_2 \\ \bar{x}_1 \vee x_2 \vee y_1 \vee y_2 \\ \bar{x}_1 \vee x_2 \vee \bar{y}_1 \vee \bar{y}_2 \\ y_1 \vee y_2 \\ \bar{y}_1 \vee \bar{y}_2 \end{array}$$

Key Technical Result: Substitution Theorem

Let $F[\oplus]$ denote formula with XOR $x_1 \oplus x_2$ substituted for x

Obvious approach for refuting $F[\oplus]$: mimic refutation of F

$$\begin{array}{l} x \\ \bar{x} \vee y \\ y \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} x_1 \vee x_2 \\ \bar{x}_1 \vee \bar{x}_2 \\ x_1 \vee \bar{x}_2 \vee y_1 \vee y_2 \\ x_1 \vee \bar{x}_2 \vee \bar{y}_1 \vee \bar{y}_2 \\ \bar{x}_1 \vee x_2 \vee y_1 \vee y_2 \\ \bar{x}_1 \vee x_2 \vee \bar{y}_1 \vee \bar{y}_2 \\ y_1 \vee y_2 \\ \bar{y}_1 \vee \bar{y}_2 \end{array}$$

For such refutation of $F[\oplus]$:

- length \geq length for F
- clause space \geq # variables on board in proof for F

Key Technical Result: Substitution Theorem

Let $F[\oplus]$ denote formula with XOR $x_1 \oplus x_2$ substituted for x

Obvious approach for refuting $F[\oplus]$: mimic refutation of F

$$\begin{array}{l} x \\ \bar{x} \vee y \\ y \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} x_1 \vee x_2 \\ \bar{x}_1 \vee \bar{x}_2 \\ x_1 \vee \bar{x}_2 \vee y_1 \vee y_2 \\ x_1 \vee \bar{x}_2 \vee \bar{y}_1 \vee \bar{y}_2 \\ \bar{x}_1 \vee x_2 \vee y_1 \vee y_2 \\ \bar{x}_1 \vee x_2 \vee \bar{y}_1 \vee \bar{y}_2 \\ y_1 \vee y_2 \\ \bar{y}_1 \vee \bar{y}_2 \end{array}$$

For such refutation of $F[\oplus]$:

- length \geq length for F
- clause space \geq # variables on board in proof for F

Prove that this is (sort of) best one can do for $F[\oplus]$!

Sketch of Proof of Substitution Theorem

Given refutation of $F[\oplus]$, extract “shadow refutation” of F

XOR formula $F[\oplus]$	Original formula F
If XOR blackboard implies e.g. $\neg(x_1 \oplus x_2) \vee (y_1 \oplus y_2) \dots$	write $\bar{x} \vee y$ on shadow blackboard
For consecutive XOR blackboard configurations...	can get between corresponding shadow blackboards by legal derivation steps
... (sort of) upper-bounded by XOR derivation length	Length of shadow blackboard derivation ...
... is at most # clauses on XOR blackboard	# variables mentioned on shadow blackboard...

Sketch of Proof of Substitution Theorem

Given refutation of $F[\oplus]$, extract “shadow refutation” of F

XOR formula $F[\oplus]$	Original formula F
If XOR blackboard implies e.g. $\neg(x_1 \oplus x_2) \vee (y_1 \oplus y_2) \dots$	write $\bar{x} \vee y$ on shadow blackboard
For consecutive XOR blackboard configurations...	can get between corresponding shadow blackboards by legal derivation steps
... (sort of) upper-bounded by XOR derivation length	Length of shadow blackboard derivation ...
... is at most # clauses on XOR blackboard	# variables mentioned on shadow blackboard...

Sketch of Proof of Substitution Theorem

Given refutation of $F[\oplus]$, extract “shadow refutation” of F

XOR formula $F[\oplus]$	Original formula F
If XOR blackboard implies e.g. $\neg(x_1 \oplus x_2) \vee (y_1 \oplus y_2) \dots$	write $\bar{x} \vee y$ on shadow blackboard
For consecutive XOR blackboard configurations...	can get between corresponding shadow blackboards by legal derivation steps
... (sort of) upper-bounded by XOR derivation length	Length of shadow blackboard derivation ...
... is at most # clauses on XOR blackboard	# variables mentioned on shadow blackboard...

Sketch of Proof of Substitution Theorem

Given refutation of $F[\oplus]$, extract “shadow refutation” of F

XOR formula $F[\oplus]$	Original formula F
If XOR blackboard implies e.g. $\neg(x_1 \oplus x_2) \vee (y_1 \oplus y_2) \dots$	write $\bar{x} \vee y$ on shadow blackboard
For consecutive XOR blackboard configurations...	can get between corresponding shadow blackboards by legal derivation steps
... (sort of) upper-bounded by XOR derivation length	Length of shadow blackboard derivation ...
... is at most # clauses on XOR blackboard	# variables mentioned on shadow blackboard...

Sketch of Proof of Substitution Theorem

Given refutation of $F[\oplus]$, extract “shadow refutation” of F

XOR formula $F[\oplus]$	Original formula F
If XOR blackboard implies e.g. $\neg(x_1 \oplus x_2) \vee (y_1 \oplus y_2) \dots$	write $\bar{x} \vee y$ on shadow blackboard
For consecutive XOR blackboard configurations...	can get between corresponding shadow blackboards by legal derivation steps
... (sort of) upper-bounded by XOR derivation length	Length of shadow blackboard derivation ...
... is at most # clauses on XOR blackboard	# variables mentioned on shadow blackboard...

Sketch of Proof of Substitution Theorem

Given refutation of $F[\oplus]$, extract “shadow refutation” of F

XOR formula $F[\oplus]$	Original formula F
If XOR blackboard implies e.g. $\neg(x_1 \oplus x_2) \vee (y_1 \oplus y_2) \dots$	write $\bar{x} \vee y$ on shadow blackboard
For consecutive XOR blackboard configurations...	can get between corresponding shadow blackboards by legal derivation steps
... (sort of) upper-bounded by XOR derivation length	Length of shadow blackboard derivation ...
... is at most # clauses on XOR blackboard	# variables mentioned on shadow blackboard...

Sketch of Proof of Substitution Theorem

Given refutation of $F[\oplus]$, extract “shadow refutation” of F

XOR formula $F[\oplus]$	Original formula F
If XOR blackboard implies e.g. $\neg(x_1 \oplus x_2) \vee (y_1 \oplus y_2) \dots$	write $\bar{x} \vee y$ on shadow blackboard
For consecutive XOR blackboard configurations...	can get between corresponding shadow blackboards by legal derivation steps
... (sort of) upper-bounded by XOR derivation length	Length of shadow blackboard derivation ...
... is at most # clauses on XOR blackboard	# variables mentioned on shadow blackboard...

Sketch of Proof of Substitution Theorem

Given refutation of $F[\oplus]$, extract “shadow refutation” of F

XOR formula $F[\oplus]$	Original formula F
If XOR blackboard implies e.g. $\neg(x_1 \oplus x_2) \vee (y_1 \oplus y_2) \dots$	write $\bar{x} \vee y$ on shadow blackboard
For consecutive XOR blackboard configurations...	can get between corresponding shadow blackboards by legal derivation steps
... (sort of) upper-bounded by XOR derivation length	Length of shadow blackboard derivation ...
... is at most # clauses on XOR blackboard	# variables mentioned on shadow blackboard...

Sketch of Proof of Substitution Theorem

Given refutation of $F[\oplus]$, extract “shadow refutation” of F

XOR formula $F[\oplus]$	Original formula F
If XOR blackboard implies e.g. $\neg(x_1 \oplus x_2) \vee (y_1 \oplus y_2) \dots$	write $\bar{x} \vee y$ on shadow blackboard
For consecutive XOR blackboard configurations...	can get between corresponding shadow blackboards by legal derivation steps
... (sort of) upper-bounded by XOR derivation length	Length of shadow blackboard derivation ...
... is at most # clauses on XOR blackboard	# variables mentioned on shadow blackboard...

Putting the Pieces Together

Making variable substitutions in pebbling formulas

- lifts lower bound from number of variables to clause space
- maintains upper bound in terms of total space and length

Get our results by

- using known pebbling results from literature of 70s and 80s
- proving a couple of new pebbling results [Nordström '10]
- to get tight trade-offs, showing that resolution proofs can sometimes do better than black-only pebbings [Nordström '10]

Putting the Pieces Together

Making variable substitutions in pebbling formulas

- lifts lower bound from number of variables to clause space
- maintains upper bound in terms of total space and length

Get our results by

- using known pebbling results from literature of 70s and 80s
- proving a couple of new pebbling results [Nordström '10]
- to get tight trade-offs, showing that resolution proofs can sometimes do better than black-only pebbings [Nordström '10]

Lower Bounds on Total Space?

Open Question

Are there polynomial-size k -CNF formulas with total refutation space $\Omega((\text{size of } F)^2)$?

Answer conjectured to be “yes” by [Alekhnovich et al. 2000]

Or can we at least prove a superlinear lower bound measured in # variables?

Trade-offs for Stronger Proof Systems?

Recall key technical theorem: amplify space lower bounds through variable substitution

Almost completely oblivious to which proof system is being studied

Extended to strictly stronger k -DNF resolution proof systems — maybe can be made to work for other stronger systems as well?

Open Question

Can the Substitution Theorem be proven for, say, Cutting Planes or Polynomial Calculus, thus yielding time-space trade-offs for these proof systems as well?

Approach in previous works provably will **not** work, but there are other (related but different) ideas one could try

Trade-offs for Stronger Proof Systems?

Recall key technical theorem: amplify space lower bounds through variable substitution

Almost completely oblivious to which proof system is being studied

Extended to strictly stronger k -DNF resolution proof systems — maybe can be made to work for other stronger systems as well?

Open Question

*Can the **Substitution Theorem** be proven for, say, **Cutting Planes** or **Polynomial Calculus**, thus yielding time-space trade-offs for these proof systems as well?*

Approach in previous works provably will **not** work, but there are other (related but different) ideas one could try

Trade-offs for Stronger Proof Systems?

Recall key technical theorem: amplify space lower bounds through variable substitution

Almost completely oblivious to which proof system is being studied

Extended to strictly stronger k -DNF resolution proof systems — maybe can be made to work for other stronger systems as well?

Open Question

*Can the **Substitution Theorem** be proven for, say, **Cutting Planes** or **Polynomial Calculus**, thus yielding time-space trade-offs for these proof systems as well?*

Approach in previous works provably will **not** work, but there are other (related but different) ideas one could try

More Open Problems

- Many other open (theoretical) questions about space in proof complexity
- See recent survey *Pebble Games, Proof Complexity, and Time-Space Trade-offs* at my webpage for details
- To conclude, want to focus on **main applied question**

Is the Theoretical Model Good Enough?

- Research motivated (among other things) by questions regarding applied SAT solving, but results purely theoretical
- On the face of it, the “blackboard model” for resolution looks quite far from what a DPLL SAT solver actually does
- More recent models in e.g. [Buss et al.'08, Pipatsrisawat & Darwiche '09] seem closer to practice (but not as nice to work with)
- Do our results hold in these models as well?
- Preliminary answer: at least for [Buss et al.'08] this seems to be the case

Is Tractability Captured by Space Complexity?

Open Question

Do our trade-off phenomena show up in real life for state-of-the-art SAT solvers run on pebbling contradictions?

That is, does space complexity capture hardness?

Space suggested as hardness measure in [Ansótegui et al.'08]

Preliminary experiments indicate that pebbling formulas are in fact hard for SAT solvers

Note that pebbling formulas are always extremely easy with respect to length, so hardness in practice would be intriguing

Is Tractability Captured by Space Complexity?

Open Question

Do our trade-off phenomena show up in real life for state-of-the-art SAT solvers run on pebbling contradictions?

That is, does space complexity capture hardness?

Space suggested as hardness measure in [Ansótegui et al.'08]

Preliminary experiments indicate that pebbling formulas are in fact hard for SAT solvers

Note that pebbling formulas are always extremely easy with respect to length, so hardness in practice would be intriguing

Is Tractability Captured by Space Complexity?

Open Question

Do our trade-off phenomena show up in real life for state-of-the-art SAT solvers run on pebbling contradictions?

That is, does space complexity capture hardness?

Space suggested as hardness measure in [Ansótegui et al.'08]

Preliminary experiments indicate that pebbling formulas are in fact hard for SAT solvers

Note that pebbling formulas are always extremely easy with respect to length, so hardness in practice would be intriguing

Take-Home Message

- Modern SAT solvers, although based on old and simple DPLL method, can be **enormously successful in practice**
- Key issue is to **minimize time and memory consumption**
- However, our results suggest **strong time-space trade-offs** that should make this impossible
- **Many remaining open questions** about space in proof complexity
- Main open practical question: is **tractability** captured by **space complexity**?

Thank you for your attention!