# Short Proofs Are Narrow (Well, Sort of), But Are They Tight?



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### Outline of Part I: Proof Complexity and Resolution

Introduction

Propositional Proof Systems Proof Systems and Computational Complexity

#### Resolution

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#### **Resolution Width**

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### Outline of Part II: Resolution Width and Space

Resolution Space Definition of Space Some Basic Properties

#### Combinatorial Characterization of Width

Boolean Existential Pebble Game Existential Pebble Game Characterizes Resolution Width

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# Part I

## **Proof Complexity and Resolution**

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## What Is a Proof?

Claim: 25957 is the product of two primes.

True or false? What kind of proof would convince us?

"I told you so. Just factor and check it yourself!" Not much of a proof.

"25957 = 101 · 257. 101 is prime since 101 ≡ 1 (mod 2) and 101 ≡ 2 (mod 3) and 101 ≡ 1 (mod 5) and 101 ≡ 3 (mod 7). 257 is prime since ... 257 ≡ 10 (mod 13)." OK, but maybe even a bit of overkill.

• " $25957 = 101 \cdot 257$ ; check yourself that these are primes." Key demand: A proof should be efficiently verifiable.

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### Proof system

Proof system for a language L:

Deterministic algorithm  $P(s, \pi)$  that runs in time polynomial in |s| and  $|\pi|$  such that

- ▶ for all  $s \in L$  there is a string  $\pi$  (a proof) such that  $P(s, \pi) = 1$ ,
- ▶ for all  $s \notin L$  it holds for all strings  $\pi$  that  $P(s, \pi) = 0$ .

Propositional proof system: proof system for the language TAUT of all valid propositional logic formulas (or tautologies)

Propositional Proof Systems Proof Systems and Computational Complexity

# Example Propositional Proof System Example (Truth table)

р	q	r	$(p \land (q \lor r)) \leftrightarrow ((p \land q) \lor (p \land r))$
0	0	0	1
0	0	1	1
0	1	0	1
0	1	1	1
1	0	0	1
1	0	1	1
1	1	0	1
1	1	1	1

Certainly polynomial-time checkable measured in "proof" size Why does this not make us happy?

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# Proof System Complexity

Complexity  $comp_P$  of a proof system *P*:

Smallest  $g : \mathbb{N} \mapsto \mathbb{N}$  such that  $s \in L$  if and only if there is a proof  $\pi$  of size  $|\pi| \leq g(|s|)$  such that  $P(s, \pi) = 1$ .

If a proof system is of polynomial complexity, it is said to be polynomially bounded or *p*-bounded.

#### Example (Truth table continued)

Truth table is a propositional proof system, but of exponential complexity!

Propositional Proof Systems Proof Systems and Computational Complexity

### Proof systems and P vs. NP

### Theorem (Cook & Reckhow 1979)

NP = co-NP if and only if there exists a polynomially bounded propositional proof system.

#### Proof.

NP exactly the set of languages with p-bounded proof systems

⇒ TAUT ∈ co-NP since *F* is *not* a tautology iff  $\neg F \in SAT$ . If NP = co-NP, then TAUT ∈ NP has a *p*-bounded proof system by definition.

 $\Leftarrow$  Suppose there exists a *p*-bounded proof system. Then TAUT  $\in$  NP, and since TAUT is complete for co-NP it follows that NP = co-NP.

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# **Polynomial Simulation**

The guess is that NP  $\neq$  co-NP Seems that proof of this is lightyears away (Would imply P  $\neq$  NP as a corollary)

Proof complexity tries to approach this distant goal by studying successively stronger propositional proof systems and relating their strengths.

### Definition (p-simulation)

 $P_1$  polynomially simulates, or *p*-simulates,  $P_2$  if there exists a polynomial-time computable function *f* such that for all  $F \in \text{TAUT}$  it holds that  $P_2(F, \pi) = 1$  iff  $P_1(F, f(\pi)) = 1$ .

Weak *p*-simulation:  $comp_{P_1} = (comp_{P_2})^{\mathcal{O}(1)}$  but we do not know explicit translation function *f* from *P*<sub>2</sub>-proofs to *P*<sub>1</sub>-proofs

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# Polynomial Equivalence

### Definition (p-equivalence)

Two propositional proof systems  $P_1$  and  $P_2$  are polynomially equivalent, or *p*-equivalent, if each proof system *p*-simulates the other.

If  $P_1$  *p*-simulates  $P_2$  but  $P_2$  does not *p*-simulate  $P_1$ , then  $P_1$  is strictly stronger than  $P_2$ .

Lots of results proven relating strength of different propositional proof systems

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# Proof Search Algorithms and Automatizability

But how do we find proofs?

Proof search algorithm  $A_P$  for propositional proof system P: deterministic algorithm with

- input: formula F
- output: *P*-proof  $\pi$  of *F* or report that *F* is falsifiable

#### Definition (Automatizability)

*P* is automatizable if there exists a proof search algorithm  $A_P$  such that if  $F \in \text{TAUT}$  then  $A_P$  on input *F* outputs a *P*-proof of *F* in time polynomial in *the size of a smallest P-proof of F*.

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# Short Proofs Seem Hard to Find

#### Example (Truth table continued)

Truth table is (trivially) an automatizable propositional proof system. (But the proofs we find are of exponential size, so this is not very exciting.)

We want proof systems that are both

- strong (i.e., have short proofs for all tautologies) and
- automatizable (i.e., we can find these short proofs)

Seems that this is not possible (under reasonable complexity assumptions)

Propositional Proof Systems and Unsatisfiable CNFs Resolution Basics Proof Length Two Useful Tools

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# Transforming Tautologies to Unsatisfiable CNFs

Any propositional logic formula F can be converted to formula F' in conjunctive normal form (CNF) such that

- F' only linearly larger than F
- F' unsatisfiable iff F tautology

Idea:

- Introduce new variable x<sub>G</sub> for each subformula G ≐ H<sub>1</sub> ∘ H<sub>2</sub> in F, ∘ ∈ {∧, ∨, →, ↔}
- Translate G to set of disjunctive clauses CI(G) which enforces that the truth value of x<sub>G</sub> is computed correctly given truth values of x<sub>H1</sub> and x<sub>H2</sub>

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## Sketch of Transformation

Two examples for  $\vee$  and  $\rightarrow$  ( $\wedge$  and  $\leftrightarrow$  are analogous):

$$G \equiv H_1 \lor H_2: \qquad CI(G) := \begin{pmatrix} \overline{x}_G \lor x_{H_1} \lor x_{H_2} \end{pmatrix} \\ \land \begin{pmatrix} x_G \lor \overline{x}_{H_1} \end{pmatrix} \\ \land \begin{pmatrix} x_G \lor \overline{x}_{H_2} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$G \equiv H_1 \rightarrow H_2: \qquad Cl(G) := (\overline{x}_G \lor \overline{x}_{H_1} \lor x_{H_2}) \\ \land (x_G \lor x_{H_1}) \\ \land (x_G \lor \overline{x}_{H_2})$$

Finally, add clause  $\overline{x_F}$ 

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## Proof Systems for Refuting Unsatisfiable CNFs

Easy to verify that constructed CNF formula F' is unsatisfiable iff F is a tautology

So any sound and complete proof system which produces refutations of formulas in conjunctive normal form can be used as a propositional proof system

This talk will focus on resolution, which is such a proof system

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## Some Notation and Terminology

- Literal *a*: variable *x* or its negation  $\overline{x}$
- ► Clause  $C = a_1 \lor \ldots \lor a_k$ : set of literals At most *k* literals: *k*-clause
- ► CNF formula F = C<sub>1</sub> ∧ ... ∧ C<sub>m</sub>: set of clauses k-CNF formula: CNF formula consisting of k-clauses
- Vars(·): set of variables in clause or formula Lit(·): set of literals in clause or formula
- F ⊨ D: semantical implication, α(F) true ⇒ α(D) true for all truth value assignments α
- ▶ [*n*] = {1, 2, ..., *n*}

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# **Resolution Proof System**

**Resolution derivation**  $\pi$  :  $F \vdash A$  of clause A from F: Sequence of clauses  $\pi = \{D_1, \dots, D_s\}$  such that  $D_s = A$  and each line  $D_i$ ,  $1 \le i \le s$ , is either

- a clause  $C \in F$  (an axiom)
- ► a resolvent derived from clauses D<sub>j</sub>, D<sub>k</sub> in π (with j, k < i) by the resolution rule</p>

$$\frac{B \lor x \quad C \lor \overline{x}}{B \lor C}$$

resolving on the variable x

#### Resolution refutation of CNF formula *F*: Derivation of empty clause 0 (clause with no literals) from *F*

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## **Example Resolution Refutation**

$$F = (x \lor z) \land (\overline{z} \lor y) \land (x \lor \overline{y} \lor u) \land (\overline{y} \lor \overline{u}) \\ \land (u \lor v) \land (\overline{x} \lor \overline{v}) \land (\overline{u} \lor w) \land (\overline{x} \lor \overline{u} \lor \overline{w})$$

1.	$X \lor Z$	Axiom
2.	$\overline{z} \lor y$	Axiom
3.	$x \vee \overline{y} \vee u$	Axiom
4.	$\overline{y} \vee \overline{u}$	Axiom
5.	$u \lor v$	Axiom
6.	$\overline{X} \vee \overline{V}$	Axiom
7.	$\overline{u} \lor w$	Axiom
8.	$\overline{X} \vee \overline{U} \vee \overline{W}$	Axiom

9.	$x \lor y$	Res(1,2)
10.	$x \vee \overline{y}$	Res(3,4)
11.	$\overline{x} \lor u$	Res(5,6)
12.	$\overline{x} \vee \overline{u}$	Res(7,8)
13.	X	Res(9, 10)
14.	$\overline{X}$	Res(11, 12
15.	0	Res(13, 14

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## **Resolution Sound and Complete**

Resolution is sound and implicationally complete.

Sound If there is a resolution derivation  $\pi : F \vdash A$ then  $F \models A$ 

Complete If  $F \vDash A$  then there is a resolution derivation  $\pi : F \vdash A'$  for some  $A' \subseteq A$ .

In particular,

*F* is unsatisfiable  $\Leftrightarrow \exists$  resolution refutation of *F* 

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# Completeness of Resolution: Proof by Example

Decision tree:



Resulting resolution refutation:



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# Derivation Graph and Tree-Like Derivations

Derivation graph  $G_{\pi}$  of a resolution derivation  $\pi$ : directed acyclic graph (DAG) with

- vertices: clauses of the derivations
- edges: from  $B \lor x$  and  $C \lor \overline{x}$  to  $B \lor C$  for each application of the resolution rule

A resolution derivation  $\pi$  is tree-like if  $G_{\pi}$  is a tree (We can make copies of axiom clauses to make  $G_{\pi}$  into a tree)

#### Example

Our example resolution proof is tree-like. (The derivation graph is on the previous slide.) Introduction Resolution Resolution Width Resolution Width Resolution Vidth

## Length

- Length L(F) of CNF formula F is # clauses in it
- Length of derivation π : F ⊢ A is # clauses in π (with repetitions)
- Length of deriving A from F is

 $L(F \vdash A) = \min_{\pi: F \vdash A} \{L(\pi)\}$ 

where minimum taken over all derivations of *A* 

Length of deriving A from F in tree-like resolution is L<sub>T</sub>(F ⊢ A) (min of all tree-like derivations)

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## Exponential Lower Bound for Proof Length

#### Theorem (Haken 1985)

There is a family of unsatisfiable CNF formulas  $\{F_n\}_{n=1}^{\infty}$  of size polynomial in *n* such that  $L(F_n \vdash 0) = \exp(\Omega(n))$ .

Also known: general resolution is exponentially stronger than tree-like resolution (Bonet et al. 1998, Ben-Sasson et al. 1999)

Resolution widely used in practice anyway because of nice properties for proof search algorithms (but is probably not automatizable)

Theoretical point of view: we want to understand resolution Gain insights and develop techniques that perhaps can be used to attack more powerful proof systems Introduction Resolution Resolution Width Resolution Width Resolution Width

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# Weakening

In proofs, sometimes convenient to add a derivation rule for weakening

$$\frac{B}{B \lor C}$$

(for arbitrary clauses *B*, *C*).

#### Proposition

Any resolution refutation  $\pi : F \vdash 0$  using weakening can be transformed into a refutation  $\pi' : F \vdash 0$  without weakening in at most the same length.

#### Proof.

Easy proof by induction over the resolution refutation.

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### Restriction

**Restriction**  $\rho$ : partial truth value assignment Represented as set of literals  $\rho = \{a_1, \dots, a_m\}$  set to true by  $\rho$ 

For a clause *C*, the  $\rho$ -restriction of *C* is

$$egin{array}{lll} egin{array}{lll} C ert_{
ho} = egin{cases} 1 & ext{if } 
ho \cap Lit(m{C}) 
eq \emptyset \ egin{array}{lll} C \setminus \{ \overline{m{a}} \mid m{a} \in 
ho \} & ext{otherwise} \end{array} \end{array}$$

where 1 denotes the trivially true clause

For a formula *F*, define  $F|_{\rho} = \bigwedge_{C \in F} C|_{\rho}$ 

For a derivation  $\pi = \{D_1, \dots, D_s\}$ , define  $\pi|_{\rho} = \{D_1|_{\rho}, \dots, D_s|_{\rho}\}$  (with all trivial clauses 1 removed)

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### **Example Restriction**

$\pi = 1$			$\pi _{\mathbf{x}} =$		
1.	$X \vee Z$	Axiom in <i>F</i>	<sup>–</sup> 1.		
2.	$\overline{z} \lor y$	Axiom in <i>F</i>	2.	$\overline{z} \lor y$	Axiom in $F _x$
З.	$x \vee \overline{y} \vee u$	Axiom in F	3.		
4.	$\overline{y} \vee \overline{u}$	Axiom in F	4.	$\overline{y} \vee \overline{u}$	Axiom in $F _x$
5.	$u \lor v$	Axiom in F	5.	$u \lor v$	Axiom in $F _x$
6.	$\overline{X} \vee \overline{V}$	Axiom in F	6.	V	Axiom in $F _x$
7.	$\overline{u} \lor w$	Axiom in <i>F</i>	7.	$\overline{u} \lor w$	Axiom in $F _x$
8.	$\overline{X} \vee \overline{U} \vee \overline{W}$	Axiom in <i>F</i>	8.	$\overline{u} \vee \overline{w}$	Axiom in $F _x$
9.	$x \vee y$	Res(1,2)	9.		
10.	$x \vee \overline{y}$	Res(3,4)	10.		
11.	$\overline{x} \lor u$	Res(5,6)	11.	u	Res(5,6)
12.	$\overline{x} \vee \overline{u}$	Res(7,8)	12.	ū	Res(7,8)
13.	X	Res(9, 10)	13.		
14.	$\overline{X}$	Res(11, 12)	14.	0	Res(11, 12)
15.	0	Res(13, 14)		< D > < A	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·

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### **Restrictions Preserve Resolution Derivations**

#### Proposition

If  $\pi : F \vdash A$  is a resolution derivation and  $\rho$  is a restriction on Vars(F), then  $\pi|_{\rho}$  is a derivation of  $A|_{\rho}$  from  $F|_{\rho}$ , possibly using weakening.

#### Proof.

Easy proof by induction over the resolution derivation.

In particular, if  $\pi : F \vdash 0$  then  $\pi|_{\rho}$  can be transformed into a resolution refutation of  $F|_{\rho}$  without weakening in at most the same length as  $\pi$ .

Definition of Width

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# Width

- Width W(C) of clause C is |C|, i.e., # literals
- Width of formula F or derivation  $\pi$  is width of the widest clause in the formula / derivation
- Width of deriving A from F is

$$W(F \vdash A) = \min_{\pi: F \vdash A} \{W(\pi)\}$$

(No difference between tree-like and general resolution)

Always 
$$W(F \vdash 0) \leq |Vars(F)|$$

1. 
$$x \lor z$$
  
2.  $\overline{z} \lor y$   
3.  $x \lor \overline{y} \lor u$   
4.  $\overline{y} \lor \overline{u}$   
5.  $u \lor v$   
6.  $\overline{x} \lor \overline{v}$   
7.  $\overline{u} \lor w$   
8.  $\overline{x} \lor \overline{u} \lor \overline{w}$   
9.  $x \lor y$   
10.  $x \lor \overline{y}$   
11.  $\overline{x} \lor u$   
12.  $\overline{x} \lor \overline{u}$   
13.  $x$   
14.  $\overline{x}$   
15. 0  
Width 3

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Definition of Width Two Technical Lemmas Width is Upper-Bounded by Length

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# Width and Length

A narrow resolution proof is necessarily short.

For a proof in width w,  $(2 \cdot |Vars(F)|)^w$  is an upper bound on the number of possible clauses.

Ben-Sasson & Wigderson proved (sort of) that the converse also holds.

If there is a short resolution refutation of F, then there is a resolution refutation in small width as well.

Definition of Width Two Technical Lemmas Width is Upper-Bounded by Length

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# Technical Lemma 1

Lemma If  $W(F|_x \vdash A) \le w$  then  $W(F \vdash A \lor \overline{x}) \le w + 1$ (possibly by use of the weakening rule).

#### Proof.

- Suppose π = {D<sub>1</sub>,..., D<sub>s</sub>} derives A from F|<sub>x</sub> in width W(π) ≤ w.
- Add the literal  $\overline{x}$  to all clauses in  $\pi$ .
- Claim: this yields a legal derivation π' from F (possibly with weakening).
- If so, obviously  $W(\pi') \leq w + 1$ , and last line is  $A \vee \overline{x}$ .

Definition of Width Two Technical Lemmas Width is Upper-Bounded by Length

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## Proof of Technical Lemma 1 (continued)

#### Proof of claim.

Need to show that each  $D_i \lor \overline{x} \in \pi'$  can be derived from previous clauses by resolution and/or weakening.

Let  $F_{\overline{x}} = \{C \in F \mid \overline{x} \in Lit(C)\}$  be the set of all clauses of F containing the literal  $\overline{x}$ .

Three cases:

- 1.  $D_i \in F_{\overline{x}}|_x$ : This means that  $D_i \vee \overline{x} \in F$ , which is OK.
- 2.  $D_i \in F|_x \setminus F_{\overline{x}}|_x$ : This means that  $D_i \in F$ , so  $D_i \vee \overline{x}$  can be derived by weakening.
- 3.  $D_i$  derived from  $D_j, D_k \in \pi$  by resolution: By induction  $D_j \vee \overline{x}$  and  $D_k \vee \overline{x} \in \pi'$  derivable; resolve to get  $D_i \vee \overline{x}$ .

## **Technical Lemma 2**

#### Lemma If

► 
$$W(F|_x \vdash 0) \le w - 1$$
 and  
►  $W(F|_{\overline{x}} \vdash 0) \le w$ 

#### then

• 
$$W(F \vdash 0) \leq \max{\{w, W(F)\}}$$
.

#### Proof.

- Derive  $\overline{x}$  in width  $\leq w$  by Technical Lemma 1.
- ▶ Resolve  $\overline{x}$  with all clauses  $C \in F$  containing literal x to get  $F|_{\overline{x}}$  in width  $\leq W(F)$ .
- Derive 0 from  $F|_{\overline{x}}$  in width  $\leq w$  (by assumption).

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# Warm-Up: Tree-Like Resolution

Theorem (Ben-Sasson & Wigderson 1999) For tree-like resolution, the width of refuting a CNF formula F is bounded from above by

$$W(F \vdash 0) \leq W(F) + \log_2 L_T(F \vdash 0).$$

#### Corollary

For tree-like resolution, the length of refuting a CNF formula F is bounded from below by

$$L_T(F \vdash 0) \geq 2^{(W(F \vdash 0) - W(F))}.$$

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### Proof for Tree-Like Resolution (1 / 2)

Proof by nested induction over b and # variables n that

$$L_T(F \vdash 0) \leq 2^b \Rightarrow W(F \vdash 0) \leq W(F) + b$$

Base cases:

- $b = 0 \Rightarrow$  proof of length 1  $\Rightarrow$  empty clause 0  $\in$  *F*
- $n = 1 \Rightarrow$  formula over 1 variable, i.e.,  $x \land \overline{x} \Rightarrow \exists$  proof of width 1

#### Induction step:

Suppose for formula *F* with *n* variables that  $\pi$  is tree-like refutation in length  $\leq 2^{b}$ 

Last step in refutation  $\pi: F \vdash 0$  is  $\frac{x - \overline{x}}{0}$  for some x

Let  $\pi_x$  and  $\pi_{\overline{x}}$  be the tree-like subderivations of x and  $\overline{x}$ , respectively

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## Proof for Tree-Like Resolution (2 / 2)

Since  $L(\pi) = L(\pi_x) + L(\pi_{\overline{x}}) + 1 \le 2^b$ (true since  $\pi$  is tree-like), one of  $\pi_x$  and  $\pi_{\overline{x}}$  has length  $\le 2^{b-1}$ 

Suppose w.l.o.g.  $L(\pi_{\overline{X}}) \leq 2^{b-1}$ 

$$\pi_x$$
  $\pi_{\overline{x}}$ 

 $\pi_{\overline{X}}|_{x}$  is a refutation of  $F|_{x}$  in length  $\leq 2^{b-1}$  $\Rightarrow$  by induction  $W(F|_{x} \vdash 0) \leq W(F|_{x}) + b - 1 \leq W(F) + b - 1$ 

 $\pi_{X}|_{\overline{X}}$  is a refutation in length  $\leq 2^{b}$  of  $F|_{\overline{X}}$  with  $\leq n-1$  variables  $\Rightarrow$  by induction  $W(F|_{\overline{X}} \vdash 0) \leq W(F|_{\overline{X}}) + b \leq W(F) + b$ 

Technical Lemma 2:  $W(F|_x \vdash 0) \leq W(F) + b - 1$  and  $W(F|_{\overline{x}} \vdash 0) \leq W(F) + b \Rightarrow W(F \vdash 0) \leq W(F) + b$ 

(But construction leads to exponential blow-up in length, so short proofs are not narrow after all)
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# The General Case

Theorem (Ben-Sasson & Wigderson 1999) The width of refuting a CNF formula F over n variables in general resolution is bounded from above by

$$W(F \vdash 0) \leq W(F) + \mathcal{O}\left(\sqrt{n \log L(F \vdash 0)}\right).$$

Note:  $2^{n+1} - 1$  maximal possible proof length, so bound is

 $W(F \vdash 0) \lessapprox W(F) + \sqrt{\log(\max possible) \cdot \log L(F \vdash 0)}$ 

This bound on width in terms of length is essentially optimal (Bonet & Galesi 1999).

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Introduction Resolution Resolution Width Definition of Width Two Technical Lemmas Width is Upper-Bounded by Length

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# The General Case: Corollary

#### Corollary

For general resolution, the length of refuting a CNF formula F over n variables is bounded from below by

$$L(F \vdash 0) \ge \exp\left(\Omega\left(\frac{(W(F \vdash 0) - W(F))^2}{n}\right)\right).$$

Has been used to simplify many length lower bound proofs in resolution (and to prove a couple of new ones)

Need  $W(F \vdash 0) - W(F) = \omega(\sqrt{n})$  to get non-trivial bounds

# (Not a) Proof of the General Case

Proof for tree-like resolution breaks down in general case

Not true that  $L(\pi) = L(\pi_x) + L(\pi_{\overline{x}}) + 1$ Subderivations  $\pi_x$  and  $\pi_{\overline{x}}$  may share clauses!

Instead

- Look at very wide clauses in  $\pi$
- Eliminate many of them by applying restriction setting commonly occurring literal to true
- More complicated inductive argument (still exponential blow-up in length)



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# Part II

# **Resolution Width and Space**

Short Proofs Are Narrow (Well, Sort of), But Are They Tight? TCS PhD Student Seminar April 3rd, 2006 40 / 63

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# Outline of Part II: Resolution Width and Space

Resolution Space Definition of Space Some Basic Properties

#### Combinatorial Characterization of Width

Boolean Existential Pebble Game Existential Pebble Game Characterizes Resolution Width

Space is Greater than Width

**Open Questions** 

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Definition of Space Some Basic Properties

# Introducing Space

- Results on width lead to question: Can other complexity measures yield interesting insights as well?
- Esteban & Torán (1999) introduced proof space (maximal # clauses in memory while verifying proof)
- Many lower bounds for space proven All turned out to match width bounds! Coincidence?
- Atserias & Dalmau (2003): space > width constant for k-CNF formulas

The subject of the 2nd part of this talk

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Definition of Space Some Basic Properties

### **Resolution Derivation (Revisited)**

Sequence of sets of clauses, or clause configurations,  $\{\mathbb{C}_0, \ldots, \mathbb{C}_{\tau}\}$  such that  $\mathbb{C}_0 = \emptyset$  and  $\mathbb{C}_t$  follows from  $\mathbb{C}_{t-1}$  by:

*Download*  $\mathbb{C}_t = \mathbb{C}_{t-1} \cup \{C\}$  for clause  $C \in F$  (axiom)

*Erasure*  $\mathbb{C}_t = \mathbb{C}_{t-1} \setminus \{C\}$  for clause  $C \in \mathbb{C}_{t-1}$ 

Inference  $\mathbb{C}_t = \mathbb{C}_{t-1} \cup \{C \lor D\}$  for clause  $C \lor D$  inferred by resolution rule from  $C \lor x, D \lor \overline{x} \in \mathbb{C}_{t-1}$ 

Resolution derivation  $\pi : F \vdash D$  of clause *D* from *F*: Derivation  $\{\mathbb{C}_0, \ldots, \mathbb{C}_\tau\}$  such that  $\mathbb{C}_\tau = \{D\}$ 

**Resolution refutation** of *F*: Derivation  $\pi : F \vdash 0$  of empty clause 0 from *F* 

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Definition of Space Some Basic Properties

Example (Our Favourite Resolution Refutation Again)

1.	$X \vee Z$	Axion
2.	$\overline{z} \lor y$	Axion
3.	$x \vee \overline{y} \vee u$	Axion
4.	$\overline{y} \lor \overline{u}$	Axion
5.	$u \lor v$	Axion
6.	$\overline{X} \vee \overline{V}$	Axion
7.	$\overline{u} \lor w$	Axion
8.	$\overline{X} \vee \overline{U} \vee \overline{W}$	Axion

5. 0 Res(13, 14
-----------------

Empty start configuration

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**Definition of Space** 

Example (Our Favourite Resolution Refutation Again)

1.	$X \lor Z$	Axiom
2.	$\overline{z} \lor y$	Axiom
3.	$x \vee \overline{y} \vee u$	Axiom
4.	$\overline{y} \lor \overline{u}$	Axiom
5.	$u \lor v$	Axiom
6.	$\overline{X} \vee \overline{V}$	Axiom
7.	$\overline{u} \lor w$	Axiom
8.	$\overline{X} \vee \overline{U} \vee \overline{W}$	Axiom

14. $\overline{x}$ Res(11, 12)           15. 0         Res(13, 14)	9. ) 10. ) 11. ) 12. ) 13. ) 14. ) 15. (	$\begin{array}{c} \overline{x} \lor \overline{y} \\ \overline{x} \lor \overline{y} \\ \overline{x} \lor u \\ \overline{x} \lor \overline{u} \\ \overline{x} \lor \overline{u} \\ \overline{x} \\ \overline{x} \end{array}$	Res(1,2) Res(3,4) Res(5,6) Res(7,8) Res(9,10) Res(11,12 Res(13,14
--	--	--	---

 $X \vee Z$ Download axiom  $x \vee z$ 

Short Proofs Are Narrow (Well, Sort of), But Are They Tight?

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Definition of Space Some Basic Properties

Example (Our Favourite Resolution Refutation Again)

1.	$X \lor Z$	Axion
2.	$\overline{z} \lor y$	Axion
3.	$x \vee \overline{y} \vee u$	Axion
4.	$\overline{y} \lor \overline{u}$	Axion
5.	$u \lor v$	Axion
6.	$\overline{X} \vee \overline{V}$	Axion
7.	$\overline{u} \lor w$	Axion
8.	$\overline{X} \vee \overline{U} \vee \overline{W}$	Axion

9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14.	$ \begin{array}{c} x \lor y \\ x \lor \overline{y} \\ \overline{x} \lor u \\ \overline{x} \lor \overline{u} \\ x \\ \overline{x} \\ \overline{x} \\ \end{array} $	Res(1,2) Res(3,4) Res(5,6) Res(7,8) Res(9,10) Res(11,12)
15.	0	Res(13, 14

Short Proofs Are Narrow (Well, Sort of), But Are They Tight?

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Definition of Space Some Basic Properties

Example (Our Favourite Resolution Refutation Again)

1.	$X \vee Z$	Axiom
2.	$\overline{z} \lor y$	Axiom
3.	$x \lor \overline{y} \lor u$	Axiom
4.	$\overline{y} \vee \overline{u}$	Axiom
5.	$u \lor v$	Axiom
6.	$\overline{X} \vee \overline{V}$	Axiom
7.	$\overline{u} \lor w$	Axiom
8.	$\overline{X} \vee \overline{U} \vee \overline{W}$	Axiom

13. <i>x</i> Res(9, 10)	12. $\overline{x} \lor \overline{u}$ Res $(7, 8)$	11. $\overline{x} \lor u$ Res(5,6)	10. $x \vee \overline{y}$ Res(3,4)	9. $x \lor y$ Res(1,2)
	13. <i>x</i> Res(9, 10)	12. $\overline{x} \lor \overline{u}$ Res $(7, 8)$ 13. $x$ Res $(9, 10)$	11. $\overline{x} \lor u$ Res $(5,6)$ 12. $\overline{x} \lor \overline{u}$ Res $(7,8)$ 13. $x$ Res $(9,10)$	10. $x \lor \overline{y}$ $\operatorname{Res}(3,4)$ 11. $\overline{x} \lor u$ $\operatorname{Res}(5,6)$ 12. $\overline{x} \lor \overline{u}$ $\operatorname{Res}(7,8)$ 13. $x$ $\operatorname{Res}(9,10)$

$$\begin{array}{c} x \lor z \\ \overline{z} \lor y \end{array}$$

**Download** axiom  $\overline{z} \lor y$ 

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Definition of Space Some Basic Properties

Example (Our Favourite Resolution Refutation Again)

1.	$X \vee Z$	Axiom
2.	$\overline{z} \lor y$	Axiom
3.	$x \lor \overline{y} \lor u$	Axiom
4.	$\overline{y} \vee \overline{u}$	Axiom
5.	$u \lor v$	Axiom
6.	$\overline{X} \vee \overline{V}$	Axiom
7.	$\overline{u} \lor w$	Axiom
8.	$\overline{X} \vee \overline{U} \vee \overline{W}$	Axiom

$$\left[\begin{array}{c} x \lor z \\ \overline{z} \lor y \end{array}\right]$$

9. $x \lor y$ Res(1,2)10. $x \lor \overline{y}$ Res(3,4)11. $\overline{x} \lor u$ Res(5,6)12. $\overline{x} \lor \overline{u}$ Res(7,8)13.xRes(9,10)14. $\overline{x}$ Res(11,12)15.0Res(13,14)

Download axiom  $\overline{z} \lor y$ 

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Definition of Space Some Basic Properties

Example (Our Favourite Resolution Refutation Again)

1.	$X \vee Z$	Axiom
2.	$\overline{z} \lor y$	Axiom
3.	$x \vee \overline{y} \vee u$	Axiom
4.	$\overline{y} \vee \overline{u}$	Axiom
5.	$u \lor v$	Axiom
6.	$\overline{X} \vee \overline{V}$	Axiom
7.	$\overline{u} \lor w$	Axiom
8.	$\overline{X} \vee \overline{U} \vee \overline{W}$	Axiom

9.
$$x \lor y$$
 $\text{Res}(1,2)$ 10. $x \lor \overline{y}$  $\text{Res}(3,4)$ 11. $\overline{x} \lor \overline{u}$  $\text{Res}(5,6)$ 12. $\overline{x} \lor \overline{u}$  $\text{Res}(7,8)$ 13. $x$  $\text{Res}(9,10)$ 14. $\overline{x}$  $\text{Res}(11,1)$ 15.0 $\text{Res}(13,1)$ 

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 $\begin{array}{c} x \lor z \\ \overline{z} \lor y \end{array}$ 

Infer  $x \lor y$  from  $x \lor z$  and  $\overline{z} \lor y$ 

Definition of Space Some Basic Properties

Example (Our Favourite Resolution Refutation Again)

1.	$X \vee Z$	Axion
2.	$\overline{z} \lor y$	Axion
3.	$x \vee \overline{y} \vee u$	Axion
4.	$\overline{y} \vee \overline{u}$	Axion
5.	$u \lor v$	Axion
6.	$\overline{X} \vee \overline{V}$	Axion
7.	$\overline{u} \lor w$	Axion
8.	$\overline{X} \vee \overline{U} \vee \overline{W}$	Axion

9.
$$x \lor y$$
 $\text{Res}(1, 2)$ 10. $x \lor \overline{y}$  $\text{Res}(3, 4)$ 11. $\overline{x} \lor \overline{y}$  $\text{Res}(5, 6)$ 12. $\overline{x} \lor \overline{u}$  $\text{Res}(5, 6)$ 13. $x$  $\text{Res}(7, 8)$ 13. $x$  $\text{Res}(9, 1)$ 14. $\overline{x}$  $\text{Res}(11, 1)$ 15.0 $\text{Res}(13, 1)$ 

 $\begin{bmatrix} x \lor z \\ \overline{z} \lor y \\ x \lor y \end{bmatrix}$ 

Infer  $x \lor y$  from  $x \lor z$  and  $\overline{z} \lor y$ 

Short Proofs Are Narrow (Well, Sort of), But Are They Tight?

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Definition of Space Some Basic Properties

Example (Our Favourite Resolution Refutation Again)

1.	$X \vee Z$	Axion
2.	$\overline{z} \lor y$	Axion
3.	$x \vee \overline{y} \vee u$	Axion
4.	$\overline{y} \vee \overline{u}$	Axion
5.	$u \lor v$	Axion
6.	$\overline{X} \vee \overline{V}$	Axion
7.	$\overline{u} \lor w$	Axion
8.	$\overline{X} \vee \overline{U} \vee \overline{W}$	Axion

9. 0. 1. 2.	$\begin{array}{l} x \lor y \\ x \lor \overline{y} \\ \overline{x} \lor u \\ \overline{x} \lor \overline{u} \end{array}$	Res(1,2) Res(3,4) Res(5,6) Res(7,8)
3.	X	Res(9, 10
4.	$\overline{X}$	Res(11, 1
15.	0	Res(13, 1

$$\begin{array}{c} x \lor z \\ \overline{z} \lor y \\ x \lor y \end{array}$$

Infer  $x \lor y$  from  $x \lor z$  and  $\overline{z} \lor y$ 

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Definition of Space Some Basic Properties

Example (Our Favourite Resolution Refutation Again)

1.	$X \vee Z$	Axion
2.	$\overline{z} \lor y$	Axion
3.	$x \vee \overline{y} \vee u$	Axion
4.	$\overline{y} \vee \overline{u}$	Axion
5.	$u \lor v$	Axion
6.	$\overline{X} \vee \overline{V}$	Axion
7.	$\overline{u} \lor w$	Axion
8.	$\overline{X} \vee \overline{U} \vee \overline{W}$	Axion

9.  0.  1.  2.  3.  4.	$ \begin{array}{c} x \lor y \\ x \lor \overline{y} \\ \overline{x} \lor u \\ \overline{x} \lor \overline{u} \\ x \\ \overline{x} \\ \overline{x} \\ \overline{x} \end{array} $	Res(1,2) Res(3,4) Res(5,6) Res(7,8) Res(9,10 Res(11,1)
4. 5.	0	Res(13, 1

 $\begin{bmatrix} x \lor z \\ \overline{z} \lor y \\ x \lor y \end{bmatrix}$ 

Erase clause  $x \lor z$ 

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Definition of Space Some Basic Properties

Example (Our Favourite Resolution Refutation Again)

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1.	$X \vee Z$	Axion
2.	$\overline{z} \lor y$	Axion
3.	$x \vee \overline{y} \vee u$	Axion
4.	$\overline{y} \vee \overline{u}$	Axion
5.	$u \lor v$	Axion
6.	$\overline{X} \vee \overline{V}$	Axion
7.	$\overline{u} \lor w$	Axiom
8.	$\overline{X} \vee \overline{U} \vee \overline{W}$	Axion

9. $x \lor y$	Res(1,2)
10. $x \lor \overline{y}$	Res(3,4)
11. $\overline{x} \lor u$	Res(5,6)
12. $\overline{x} \lor \overline{u}$	Res(7,8)
13. $x$	Res(9,10
14. $\overline{x}$	Res(11,1)
15. 0	Res(13,1)

$$\begin{bmatrix} \overline{z} \lor y \\ x \lor y \end{bmatrix}$$

Erase clause  $x \lor z$ 

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Definition of Space Some Basic Properties

Example (Our Favourite Resolution Refutation Again)

1.	$X \vee Z$	Axion
2.	$\overline{z} \lor y$	Axion
3.	$x \vee \overline{y} \vee u$	Axion
4.	$\overline{y} \vee \overline{u}$	Axion
5.	$u \lor v$	Axion
6.	$\overline{X} \vee \overline{V}$	Axion
7.	$\overline{u} \lor w$	Axion
8.	$\overline{X} \vee \overline{U} \vee \overline{W}$	Axion

9. 10. 11. 12. 13.	$ \begin{array}{l} x \lor y \\ x \lor \overline{y} \\ \overline{x} \lor u \\ \overline{x} \lor \overline{u} \\ x \\ \overline{x} \\ \overline{x} \end{array} $	Res(1,2) Res(3,4) Res(5,6) Res(7,8) Res(9,10 Res(11,1)
13. 14	$\frac{X}{X}$	Res(9,10 Res(11.1
15.	0	Res(13, 1

 $\begin{bmatrix} \overline{z} \lor y \\ x \lor y \end{bmatrix}$ Erase clause  $\overline{z} \lor y$ 

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Definition of Space Some Basic Properties

Example (Our Favourite Resolution Refutation Again)

1.	$X \vee Z$	Axion
2.	$\overline{z} \lor y$	Axion
3.	$x \vee \overline{y} \vee u$	Axion
4.	$\overline{y} \vee \overline{u}$	Axion
5.	$u \lor v$	Axion
6.	$\overline{X} \vee \overline{V}$	Axion
7.	$\overline{u} \lor w$	Axion
8.	$\overline{X} \vee \overline{U} \vee \overline{W}$	Axion

9. $x \lor y$ Res0. $x \lor \overline{y}$ Res1. $\overline{x} \lor u$ Res2. $\overline{x} \lor \overline{u}$ Res3. $x$ Res4. $\overline{x}$ Res5.0Res	s(1, 2) s(3, 4) s(5, 6) s(7, 8) s(9, 10) s(11, 12) s(13, 14)
---	--

 $\begin{bmatrix} x \lor y \\ \\ \end{bmatrix}$  Erase clause  $\overline{z} \lor y$ 

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Definition of Space Some Basic Properties

Example (Our Favourite Resolution Refutation Again)

1.	$X \vee Z$	Axiom
2.	$\overline{z} \lor y$	Axiom
3.	$x \vee \overline{y} \vee u$	Axiom
4.	$\overline{y} \lor \overline{u}$	Axiom
5.	$u \lor v$	Axiom
6.	$\overline{X} \vee \overline{V}$	Axiom
7.	$\overline{u} \lor w$	Axiom
8.	$\overline{X} \vee \overline{U} \vee \overline{W}$	Axiom

3. $x$ Res(9, 10)4. $\overline{x}$ Res(11, 1)5. 0Res(13, 1)	9. 0. 1. 2. 3. 4. 5.		$Res(1,2) \\ Res(3,4) \\ Res(5,6) \\ Res(7,8) \\ Res(9,10) \\ Res(11,1) \\ Res(13,1) \\ Res(13,1$
---	--	--	--

$$\left[\begin{array}{c} x \lor y \\ x \lor \overline{y} \lor u \end{array}\right]$$

**Download** axiom  $x \vee \overline{y} \vee u$ 

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Definition of Space Some Basic Properties

Example (Our Favourite Resolution Refutation Again)

1.	$X \vee Z$	Axiom
2.	$\overline{z} \lor y$	Axiom
3.	$x \vee \overline{y} \vee u$	Axiom
4.	$\overline{y} \vee \overline{u}$	Axiom
5.	$u \lor v$	Axiom
6.	$\overline{X} \vee \overline{V}$	Axiom
7.	$\overline{u} \lor w$	Axiom
8.	$\overline{X} \vee \overline{U} \vee \overline{W}$	Axiom

5. 0 Res(13, 14)	9. 0. 1. 2. 3. 4. 5.		$\begin{array}{l} {\rm Res}(1,2) \\ {\rm Res}(3,4) \\ {\rm Res}(5,6) \\ {\rm Res}(7,8) \\ {\rm Res}(9,10) \\ {\rm Res}(11,12) \\ {\rm Res}(13,14) \end{array}$
------------------	--	--	--

$$\left[\begin{array}{c} x \lor y \\ x \lor \overline{y} \lor u \end{array}\right]$$

Download axiom  $x \lor \overline{y} \lor u$ 

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**Definition of Space** 

Example (Our Favourite Resolution Refutation Again)

1.	$X \vee Z$	Axiom
2.	$\overline{z} \lor y$	Axiom
3.	$x \vee \overline{y} \vee u$	Axiom
4.	$\overline{y} \lor \overline{u}$	Axiom
5.	$u \lor v$	Axiom
6.	$\overline{X} \vee \overline{V}$	Axiom
7.	$\overline{u} \lor w$	Axiom
8.	$\overline{X} \vee \overline{U} \vee \overline{W}$	Axiom

15. 0 Res(13, 14	$14 \overline{x}$ Res $(3$	$13 \times Bec(9,10)$	12. $\overline{x} \lor \overline{u}$ Res(7.8)	11. $\overline{x} \lor u$ Res(5,6)	10. $x \vee \overline{y}$ Res(3,4)	9. $x \lor y$ Res(1,2)	9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14.	$ \begin{array}{l} x \lor y \\ x \lor \overline{y} \\ \overline{x} \lor u \\ \overline{x} \lor \overline{u} \\ x \\ \overline{x} \\ \overline{x} \end{array} $	Res(1,2) Res(3,4) Res(5,6) Res(7,8) Res(9,10) Res(11,12
· · ·	15. 0 Res(1	$\overline{X}$ $\operatorname{Res}(3, 10)$ 14. $\overline{X}$ $\operatorname{Res}(11, 12)$ 15. 0 $\operatorname{Res}(13, 14)$	13. $x$ Res $(9, 10)$ 14. $\overline{x}$ Res $(11, 12)$ 15. 0Res $(13, 14)$	12. $\overline{x} \lor \overline{u}$ Res(7,8)         13. $x$ Res(9,10)         14. $\overline{x}$ Res(11,12)         15. 0       Res(13,14)	11. $\overline{x} \lor u$ $\text{Res}(5, 6)$ 12. $\overline{x} \lor \overline{u}$ $\text{Res}(7, 8)$ 13. $x$ $\text{Res}(9, 10)$ 14. $\overline{x}$ $\text{Res}(11, 12)$ 15. 0 $\text{Res}(13, 14)$	10. $x \lor \overline{y}$ $\text{Res}(3,4)$ 11. $\overline{x} \lor u$ $\text{Res}(5,6)$ 12. $\overline{x} \lor \overline{u}$ $\text{Res}(7,8)$ 13. $x$ $\text{Res}(9,10)$ 14. $\overline{x}$ $\text{Res}(11,12)$ 15.0 $\text{Res}(13,14)$	15.	0	Res(13, 14

$$\left[\begin{array}{c} x \lor y \\ x \lor \overline{y} \lor u \\ \overline{y} \lor \overline{u} \end{array}\right]$$

**Download** axiom  $\overline{y} \vee \overline{u}$ 

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Definition of Space Some Basic Properties

Example (Our Favourite Resolution Refutation Again)

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1.	$X \vee Z$	Axiom
2.	$\overline{z} \lor y$	Axiom
3.	$x \vee \overline{y} \vee u$	Axiom
4.	$\overline{y} \vee \overline{u}$	Axiom
5.	$u \lor v$	Axiom
6.	$\overline{X} \vee \overline{V}$	Axiom
7.	$\overline{u} \lor w$	Axiom
8.	$\overline{X} \vee \overline{U} \vee \overline{W}$	Axiom

9. $x \lor y$ Hes10. $x \lor \overline{y}$ Res11. $\overline{x} \lor u$ Res12. $\overline{x} \lor \overline{u}$ Res13. $x$ Res14. $\overline{x}$ Res15.0Res	(1, 2) (3, 4) (5, 6) (7, 8) (9, 10) (11, 12) (13, 14)
---	---

$$\left[\begin{array}{c} x \lor y \\ x \lor \overline{y} \lor u \\ \overline{y} \lor \overline{u} \end{array}\right]$$

Download axiom  $\overline{y} \vee \overline{u}$ 

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Definition of Space Some Basic Properties

Example (Our Favourite Resolution Refutation Again)

-

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1.	$X \vee Z$	Axion
2.	$\overline{z} \lor y$	Axion
3.	$x \vee \overline{y} \vee u$	Axion
4.	$\overline{y} \vee \overline{u}$	Axion
5.	$u \lor v$	Axion
6.	$\overline{X} \vee \overline{V}$	Axion
7.	$\overline{u} \lor w$	Axiom
8.	$\overline{X} \vee \overline{U} \vee \overline{W}$	Axion

9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14.	$ \begin{array}{c} x \lor y \\ x \lor \overline{y} \\ \overline{x} \lor u \\ \overline{x} \lor \overline{u} \\ x \\ \overline{x} \\ \overline{x} \\ 0 \end{array} $	Res(1,2) Res(3,4) Res(5,6) Res(7,8) Res(9,10) Res(11,12) Res(13,14)
15.	0	Res(13, 14

$$\begin{array}{c} x \lor y \\ x \lor \overline{y} \lor u \\ \overline{y} \lor \overline{u} \end{array}$$

Infer  $x \lor \overline{y}$  from  $x \lor \overline{y} \lor u$  and  $\overline{y} \lor \overline{u}$ 

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Definition of Space Some Basic Properties

Example (Our Favourite Resolution Refutation Again)

1.	$X \vee Z$	Axiom
2.	$\overline{z} \lor y$	Axiom
3.	$x \vee \overline{y} \vee u$	Axion
4.	$\overline{y} \vee \overline{u}$	Axiom
5.	$u \lor v$	Axion
6.	$\overline{X} \vee \overline{V}$	Axiom
7.	$\overline{u} \lor w$	Axiom
8.	$\overline{X} \vee \overline{U} \vee \overline{W}$	Axion

9. 
$$x \lor y$$
 $\text{Res}(1,2)$ 0.  $x \lor \overline{y}$  $\text{Res}(3,4)$ 1.  $\overline{x} \lor u$  $\text{Res}(5,6)$ 2.  $\overline{x} \lor \overline{u}$  $\text{Res}(7,8)$ 3.  $x$  $\text{Res}(9,10)$ 4.  $\overline{x}$  $\text{Res}(11,12)$ 5. 0 $\text{Res}(13,14)$ 

 $\begin{bmatrix} x \lor y \\ x \lor \overline{y} \lor u \\ \overline{y} \lor \overline{u} \\ x \lor \overline{y} \end{bmatrix}$ 

Infer  $x \lor \overline{y}$  from  $x \lor \overline{y} \lor u$  and  $\overline{y} \lor \overline{u}$ 

Short Proofs Are Narrow (Well, Sort of), But Are They Tight?

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Definition of Space Some Basic Properties

Example (Our Favourite Resolution Refutation Again)

1.	$X \vee Z$	Axiom
2.	$\overline{z} \lor y$	Axiom
3.	$x \vee \overline{y} \vee u$	Axiom
4.	$\overline{y} \vee \overline{u}$	Axiom
5.	$u \lor v$	Axiom
6.	$\overline{X} \vee \overline{V}$	Axiom
7.	$\overline{u} \lor w$	Axiom
8.	$\overline{X} \vee \overline{U} \vee \overline{W}$	Axiom

9. 0. 1. 2. 3. 4.	$ \begin{array}{l} x \lor y \\ x \lor \overline{y} \\ \overline{x} \lor u \\ \overline{x} \lor \overline{u} \\ x \\ \overline{x} \end{array} $	Res(1,2) Res(3,4) Res(5,6) Res(7,8) Res(9,10) Res(11,12)
4.	$\overline{X}$	Res(11, 1)
5.	0	Res(13, 14

$$\left[\begin{array}{c} x \lor y \\ x \lor \overline{y} \lor u \\ \overline{y} \lor \overline{u} \\ x \lor \overline{y} \end{array}\right]$$

Infer  $x \lor \overline{y}$  from  $x \lor \overline{y} \lor u$  and  $\overline{y} \lor \overline{u}$ 

Short Proofs Are Narrow (Well, Sort of), But Are They Tight?

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Definition of Space Some Basic Properties

Example (Our Favourite Resolution Refutation Again)

1.	$X \vee Z$	Axiom
2.	$\overline{z} \lor y$	Axiom
3.	$x \vee \overline{y} \vee u$	Axiom
4.	$\overline{y} \vee \overline{u}$	Axiom
5.	$u \lor v$	Axiom
6.	$\overline{X} \vee \overline{V}$	Axiom
7.	$\overline{u} \lor w$	Axiom
8.	$\overline{X} \vee \overline{U} \vee \overline{W}$	Axiom

9. 0. 1. 2. 3. 4.	$ \begin{array}{c} x \lor y \\ x \lor \overline{y} \\ \overline{x} \lor u \\ \overline{x} \lor \overline{u} \\ x \\ \overline{x} \\ \overline{x} \\ 0 \end{array} $	Res(1,2) Res(3,4) Res(5,6) Res(7,8) Res(9,10 Res(11,1) Res(13,1)
5.	0	Res(13, 1-

$$\begin{array}{c} x \lor y \\ x \lor \overline{y} \lor u \\ \overline{y} \lor \overline{u} \\ x \lor \overline{y} \end{array}$$

Erase clause  $x \vee \overline{y} \vee u$ 

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Definition of Space Some Basic Properties

Example (Our Favourite Resolution Refutation Again)

1.	$X \vee Z$	Axion
2.	$\overline{z} \lor y$	Axion
З.	$x \vee \overline{y} \vee u$	Axion
4.	$\overline{y} \lor \overline{u}$	Axion
5.	$u \lor v$	Axiom
6.	$\overline{X} \vee \overline{V}$	Axion
7.	$\overline{u} \lor w$	Axiom
8.	$\overline{X} \vee \overline{U} \vee \overline{W}$	Axion

9.
$$x \lor y$$
 $\text{Res}(1,2)$ 10. $x \lor \overline{y}$  $\text{Res}(3,4)$ 11. $\overline{x} \lor u$  $\text{Res}(5,6)$ 12. $\overline{x} \lor \overline{u}$  $\text{Res}(7,8)$ 13. $x$  $\text{Res}(9,10)$ 14. $\overline{x}$  $\text{Res}(11,12)$ 15.0 $\text{Res}(13,14)$ 

$$\begin{bmatrix} x \lor y \\ \overline{y} \lor \overline{u} \\ x \lor \overline{y} \end{bmatrix}$$
 Erase clause  $x \lor \overline{y} \lor u$ 

Short Proofs Are Narrow (Well, Sort of), But Are They Tight?

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Definition of Space Some Basic Properties

Example (Our Favourite Resolution Refutation Again)

1.	$X \vee Z$	Axion
2.	$\overline{z} \lor y$	Axion
3.	$x \lor \overline{y} \lor u$	Axion
4.	$\overline{y} \lor \overline{u}$	Axion
5.	$u \lor v$	Axion
6.	$\overline{X} \vee \overline{V}$	Axion
7.	$\overline{u} \lor w$	Axion
8.	$\overline{X} \vee \overline{U} \vee \overline{W}$	Axion

9.
$$x \lor y$$
 $\text{Res}(1,2)$ 10. $x \lor \overline{y}$  $\text{Res}(3,4)$ 11. $\overline{x} \lor \overline{y}$  $\text{Res}(5,6)$ 12. $\overline{x} \lor \overline{u}$  $\text{Res}(7,8)$ 13. $x$  $\text{Res}(9,10)$ 14. $\overline{x}$  $\text{Res}(11,1)$ 15.0 $\text{Res}(13,1)$ 

Erase clause  $\overline{y} \vee \overline{u}$ 

Short Proofs Are Narrow (Well, Sort of), But Are They Tight?

 $\begin{array}{c} x \lor y \\ \overline{y} \lor \overline{u} \\ x \lor \overline{y} \end{array}$ 

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Definition of Space Some Basic Properties

Example (Our Favourite Resolution Refutation Again)

1.	$X \vee Z$	Axion
2.	$\overline{z} \lor y$	Axion
3.	$x \vee \overline{y} \vee u$	Axion
4.	$\overline{y} \vee \overline{u}$	Axion
5.	$u \lor v$	Axion
6.	$\overline{X} \vee \overline{V}$	Axion
7.	$\overline{u} \lor w$	Axion
8.	$\overline{X} \vee \overline{U} \vee \overline{W}$	Axion

9.  0.  1.  2.  3.  4.	$ \begin{array}{c} x \lor y \\ x \lor \overline{y} \\ \overline{x} \lor u \\ \overline{x} \lor \overline{u} \\ x \\ \overline{x} \\ 0 \end{array} $	Res(1,2) Res(3,4) Res(5,6) Res(7,8) Res(9,10 Res(11,1) Bes(13,1)
5.	0	Res(13, 1

 $\begin{array}{c} x \lor y \\ x \lor \overline{y} \end{array}$ 

Erase clause  $\overline{y} \vee \overline{u}$ 

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Definition of Space Some Basic Properties

Example (Our Favourite Resolution Refutation Again)

1.	$X \vee Z$	Axiom
2.	$\overline{z} \lor y$	Axiom
3.	$x \vee \overline{y} \vee u$	Axiom
4.	$\overline{y} \vee \overline{u}$	Axiom
5.	$u \lor v$	Axiom
6.	$\overline{X} \vee \overline{V}$	Axiom
7.	$\overline{u} \lor w$	Axiom
8.	$\overline{X} \vee \overline{U} \vee \overline{W}$	Axiom

9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14	$ \begin{array}{c} x \lor y \\ x \lor \overline{y} \\ \overline{x} \lor u \\ \overline{x} \lor \overline{u} \\ x \\ \overline{x} \\ \overline{x} \end{array} $	Res(1,2) Res(3,4) Res(5,6) Res(7,8) Res(9,10 Bes(11,1)
14.	$\frac{x}{\overline{X}}$	Res(11, 1
15.	0	Res(13, 1

 $\begin{bmatrix} x \lor y \\ x \lor \overline{y} \end{bmatrix}$ 

Infer x from  $x \lor y$  and  $x \lor \overline{y}$ 

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Definition of Space Some Basic Properties

Example (Our Favourite Resolution Refutation Again)

1.	$X \vee Z$	Axion
2.	$\overline{z} \lor y$	Axion
3.	$x \vee \overline{y} \vee u$	Axion
4.	$\overline{y} \vee \overline{u}$	Axion
5.	$u \lor v$	Axion
6.	$\overline{X} \vee \overline{V}$	Axion
7.	$\overline{u} \lor w$	Axion
8.	$\overline{X} \vee \overline{U} \vee \overline{W}$	Axion

9. 
$$x \lor y$$
 Res(1,2)

 10.  $x \lor \overline{y}$ 
 Res(3,4)

 11.  $\overline{x} \lor u$ 
 Res(5,6)

 12.  $\overline{x} \lor \overline{u}$ 
 Res(7,8)

 13.  $\overline{x}$ 
 Res(9,1)

 14.  $\overline{x}$ 
 Res(11, 15, 0)

0) 12) 14)

 $\begin{array}{c} x \lor y \\ x \lor \overline{y} \\ x \\ \end{array}$ 

Infer x from  $x \lor y$  and  $x \lor \overline{y}$ 

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Definition of Space Some Basic Properties

Example (Our Favourite Resolution Refutation Again)

1.	$X \vee Z$	Axion
2.	$\overline{z} \lor y$	Axion
3.	$x \vee \overline{y} \vee u$	Axion
4.	$\overline{y} \vee \overline{u}$	Axion
5.	$u \lor v$	Axion
6.	$\overline{X} \vee \overline{V}$	Axion
7.	$\overline{u} \lor w$	Axion
8.	$\overline{X} \vee \overline{U} \vee \overline{W}$	Axion

9. 
$$x \lor y$$
 $\text{Res}(1,2)$ 

 0.  $x \lor \overline{y}$ 
 $\text{Res}(3,4)$ 

 1.  $\overline{x} \lor u$ 
 $\text{Res}(5,6)$ 

 2.  $\overline{x} \lor \overline{u}$ 
 $\text{Res}(7,8)$ 

 3.  $x$ 
 $\text{Res}(9,10)$ 

 4.  $\overline{x}$ 
 $\text{Res}(11,1)$ 

 5. 0
  $\text{Res}(13,1)$ 

Infer x from  $x \lor y$  and  $x \lor \overline{y}$ 

 $\begin{array}{c} x \lor y \\ x \lor \overline{y} \end{array}$ 

x

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**Definition of Space** 

Example (Our Favourite Resolution Refutation Again)

1.	$X \vee Z$	Axion
2.	$\overline{z} \lor y$	Axion
3.	$x \vee \overline{y} \vee u$	Axion
4.	$\overline{y} \vee \overline{u}$	Axion
5.	$u \lor v$	Axion
6.	$\overline{X} \vee \overline{V}$	Axion
7.	$\overline{u} \lor w$	Axion
8.	$\overline{X} \vee \overline{U} \vee \overline{W}$	Axion

9.  0.  1.  2.  3.  4.	$ \begin{array}{c} x \lor y \\ x \lor \overline{y} \\ \overline{x} \lor u \\ \overline{x} \lor \overline{u} \\ x \\ \overline{x} \\ \overline{x} \\ 0 \end{array} $	Res(1,2) Res(3,4) Res(5,6) Res(7,8) Res(9,10 Res(11,1 Res(13,1
5.	0	Res(13, 1

 $\frac{x \lor y}{x \lor \overline{y}}$ 

Erase clause  $x \vee y$ 

x

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Definition of Space Some Basic Properties

Example (Our Favourite Resolution Refutation Again)

1.	$X \vee Z$	Axion
2.	$\overline{z} \lor y$	Axion
3.	$x \vee \overline{y} \vee u$	Axion
4.	$\overline{y} \vee \overline{u}$	Axion
5.	$u \lor v$	Axion
6.	$\overline{X} \vee \overline{V}$	Axion
7.	$\overline{u} \lor w$	Axion
8.	$\overline{X} \vee \overline{U} \vee \overline{W}$	Axion

15. 0 Res(13, 1-
------------------

 $\begin{bmatrix} x \lor \overline{y} \\ x \end{bmatrix}$  Erase clause  $x \lor y$ 

Short Proofs Are Narrow (Well, Sort of), But Are They Tight?

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Definition of Space Some Basic Properties

Example (Our Favourite Resolution Refutation Again)

1.	$X \vee Z$	Axion
2.	$\overline{z} \lor y$	Axion
3.	$x \vee \overline{y} \vee u$	Axion
4.	$\overline{y} \vee \overline{u}$	Axion
5.	$u \lor v$	Axion
6.	$\overline{X} \vee \overline{V}$	Axion
7.	$\overline{u} \lor w$	Axion
8.	$\overline{X} \vee \overline{U} \vee \overline{W}$	Axion

9.  0.  1.  2.  3.  4.	$ \begin{array}{c} x \lor y \\ x \lor \overline{y} \\ \overline{x} \lor u \\ \overline{x} \lor \overline{u} \\ x \\ \overline{x} \\ 0 \end{array} $	Res(1,2) Res(3,4) Res(5,6) Res(7,8) Res(9,10) Res(11,12) Res(13,14)
15.	0	Res(13, 14

 $\begin{bmatrix} x \lor \overline{y} \\ x \end{bmatrix}$ Erase clause  $x \lor \overline{y}$ 

Short Proofs Are Narrow (Well, Sort of), But Are They Tight?

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Definition of Space Some Basic Properties

Example (Our Favourite Resolution Refutation Again)

1.	$X \vee Z$	Axion
2.	$\overline{z} \lor y$	Axion
3.	$x \vee \overline{y} \vee u$	Axion
4.	$\overline{y} \lor \overline{u}$	Axion
5.	$u \lor v$	Axion
6.	$\overline{X} \vee \overline{V}$	Axion
7.	$\overline{u} \lor w$	Axion
8.	$\overline{X} \vee \overline{U} \vee \overline{W}$	Axion

9.  1.  2.  3.  4.	$ \begin{array}{c} x \lor y \\ x \lor \overline{y} \\ \overline{x} \lor u \\ \overline{x} \lor \overline{u} \\ x \\ \overline{x} \\ \overline{x} \\ 0 \end{array} $	Res(1,2) Res(3,4) Res(5,6) Res(7,8) Res(9,10) Res(11,12) Res(13,14)
5.	0	Res(13, 14

 $\begin{bmatrix} x \\ \end{bmatrix}$  Erase clause  $x \lor \overline{y}$ 

Short Proofs Are Narrow (Well, Sort of), But Are They Tight?

Definition of Space Some Basic Properties

Example (Our Favourite Resolution Refutation Again)

1.	$X \vee Z$	Axior
2.	$\overline{z} \lor y$	Axior
3.	$x \vee \overline{y} \vee u$	Axior
4.	$\overline{y} \vee \overline{u}$	Axior
5.	$u \lor v$	Axior
6.	$\overline{X} \vee \overline{V}$	Axior
7.	$\overline{u} \lor w$	Axior
8.	$\overline{X} \vee \overline{U} \vee \overline{W}$	Axior

 $\left[\begin{array}{c} x \\ u \lor v \\ \end{array}\right]$ 

**Download** axiom  $u \lor v$ 

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Definition of Space Some Basic Properties

Example (Our Favourite Resolution Refutation Again)

1.	$X \vee Z$	Axion
2.	$\overline{z} \lor y$	Axion
3.	$x \vee \overline{y} \vee u$	Axion
4.	$\overline{y} \vee \overline{u}$	Axion
5.	$u \lor v$	Axion
6.	$\overline{X} \vee \overline{V}$	Axion
7.	$\overline{u} \lor w$	Axion
8.	$\overline{X} \vee \overline{U} \vee \overline{W}$	Axion

 $\begin{bmatrix} x \\ u \lor v \\ \end{bmatrix}$  Download axiom  $u \lor v$ 

Short Proofs Are Narrow (Well, Sort of), But Are They Tight?

Definition of Space Some Basic Properties

Example (Our Favourite Resolution Refutation Again)

1.	$X \vee Z$	Axion
2.	$\overline{z} \lor y$	Axion
3.	$x \vee \overline{y} \vee u$	Axion
4.	$\overline{y} \vee \overline{u}$	Axion
5.	$u \lor v$	Axiom
6.	$\overline{X} \vee \overline{V}$	Axion
7.	$\overline{u} \lor w$	Axiom
8.	$\overline{X} \vee \overline{U} \vee \overline{W}$	Axion

 $\begin{bmatrix} x \\ u \lor v \\ \overline{x} \lor \overline{v} \end{bmatrix}$ 

Download axiom  $\overline{x} \vee \overline{v}$ 

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Definition of Space Some Basic Properties

Example (Our Favourite Resolution Refutation Again)

1.	$X \vee Z$	Axion
2.	$\overline{z} \lor y$	Axion
3.	$x \lor \overline{y} \lor u$	Axion
4.	$\overline{y} \vee \overline{u}$	Axion
5.	$u \lor v$	Axion
6.	$\overline{X} \vee \overline{V}$	Axion
7.	$\overline{u} \lor w$	Axion
8.	$\overline{X} \vee \overline{U} \vee \overline{W}$	Axion

9.  0.  1.  2.  3.	$ \begin{array}{c} x \lor y \\ x \lor \overline{y} \\ \overline{x} \lor u \\ \overline{x} \lor \overline{u} \\ x \\ \overline{x} \\ \overline{x} \\ \overline{x} \end{array} $	Res(1,2) Res(3,4) Res(5,6) Res(7,8) Res(9,10) Res(11,12)
14.  5.	x 0	Res(11, 12 Res(13, 14

 $\begin{bmatrix} x \\ u \lor v \\ \overline{x} \lor \overline{v} \end{bmatrix}$ 

Download axiom  $\overline{x} \vee \overline{v}$ 

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Definition of Space Some Basic Properties

Example (Our Favourite Resolution Refutation Again)

1.	$X \vee Z$	Axion
2.	$\overline{z} \lor y$	Axion
3.	$x \vee \overline{y} \vee u$	Axion
4.	$\overline{y} \vee \overline{u}$	Axion
5.	$u \lor v$	Axion
6.	$\overline{X} \vee \overline{V}$	Axion
7.	$\overline{u} \lor w$	Axion
8.	$\overline{X} \vee \overline{U} \vee \overline{W}$	Axion

9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15.	$ \begin{array}{c} x \lor y \\ x \lor \overline{y} \\ \overline{x} \lor u \\ \overline{x} \lor \overline{u} \\ x \\ \overline{x} \\ \overline{x} \\ 0 \end{array} $	Res(1,2) Res(3,4) Res(5,6) Res(7,8) Res(9,10) Res(11,12 Res(13,14)
15.	0	Res(13,14

 $\begin{bmatrix}
x \\
u \lor v \\
\overline{x} \lor \overline{v}
\end{bmatrix}$ 

Infer  $\overline{x} \lor u$  from  $u \lor v$  and  $\overline{x} \lor \overline{v}$ 

Short Proofs Are Narrow (Well, Sort of), But Are They Tight?

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Definition of Space Some Basic Properties

Example (Our Favourite Resolution Refutation Again)

1.	$X \vee Z$	Axion
2.	$\overline{z} \lor y$	Axion
3.	$x \vee \overline{y} \vee u$	Axion
4.	$\overline{y} \vee \overline{u}$	Axion
5.	$u \lor v$	Axion
6.	$\overline{X} \vee \overline{V}$	Axion
7.	$\overline{u} \lor w$	Axion
8.	$\overline{X} \vee \overline{U} \vee \overline{W}$	Axion

9. 1. 2. 3. 4.	$\begin{array}{c} x \lor y \\ x \lor \overline{y} \\ \overline{x} \lor u \\ \overline{x} \lor \overline{u} \\ x \\ \overline{x} \\ \overline{x} \\ 0 \end{array}$	Res(1,2) Res(3,4) Res(5,6) Res(7,8) Res(9,10 Res(11,1)
<del>4</del> . 5.	0	Res(13, 1

 $\begin{bmatrix} x \\ u \lor v \\ \overline{x} \lor \overline{v} \\ \overline{x} \lor u \end{bmatrix}$ 

Infer  $\overline{x} \lor u$  from  $u \lor v$  and  $\overline{x} \lor \overline{v}$ 

Short Proofs Are Narrow (Well, Sort of), But Are They Tight?

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Definition of Space Some Basic Properties

Example (Our Favourite Resolution Refutation Again)

1.	$X \vee Z$	Axion
2.	$\overline{z} \lor y$	Axion
3.	$x \vee \overline{y} \vee u$	Axion
4.	$\overline{y} \vee \overline{u}$	Axion
5.	$u \lor v$	Axion
6.	$\overline{X} \vee \overline{V}$	Axion
7.	$\overline{u} \lor w$	Axion
8.	$\overline{X} \vee \overline{U} \vee \overline{W}$	Axion

9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14.	$ \begin{array}{c} x \lor y \\ x \lor \overline{y} \\ \overline{x} \lor u \\ \overline{x} \lor \overline{u} \\ x \\ \overline{x} \\ 0 \end{array} $	Res(1,2) Res(3,4) Res(5,6) Res(7,8) Res(9,10 Res(11,1) Res(13,1)
15.	0	Res(13, 1-

$$\begin{bmatrix} x \\ u \lor v \\ \overline{x} \lor \overline{v} \\ \overline{x} \lor u \end{bmatrix}$$

Infer  $\overline{x} \lor u$  from  $u \lor v$  and  $\overline{x} \lor \overline{v}$ 

Short Proofs Are Narrow (Well, Sort of), But Are They Tight?

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Definition of Space Some Basic Properties

Example (Our Favourite Resolution Refutation Again)

1.	$X \vee Z$	Axion
2.	$\overline{z} \lor y$	Axion
3.	$x \lor \overline{y} \lor u$	Axion
4.	$\overline{y} \vee \overline{u}$	Axion
5.	$u \lor v$	Axiom
6.	$\overline{X} \vee \overline{V}$	Axion
7.	$\overline{u} \lor w$	Axiom
8.	$\overline{X} \vee \overline{U} \vee \overline{W}$	Axion

9. 1. 2. 3. 4.	$ \begin{array}{l} x \lor y \\ x \lor \overline{y} \\ \overline{x} \lor u \\ \overline{x} \lor \overline{u} \\ x \\ \overline{x} \\ 0 \end{array} $	Res(1,2) Res(3,4) Res(5,6) Res(7,8) Res(9,10 Res(11,12) Res(13,14)
5.	0	Res(13, 1

 $\begin{bmatrix} x \\ u \lor v \\ \overline{x} \lor \overline{v} \\ \overline{x} \lor \overline{v} \end{bmatrix}$ Erase clause  $u \lor v$   $\overline{x} \lor u$ 

Short Proofs Are Narrow (Well, Sort of), But Are They Tight?

Definition of Space Some Basic Properties

Example (Our Favourite Resolution Refutation Again)

1.	$X \vee Z$	Axion
2.	$\overline{z} \lor y$	Axion
3.	$x \lor \overline{y} \lor u$	Axion
4.	$\overline{y} \vee \overline{u}$	Axion
5.	$u \lor v$	Axiom
6.	$\overline{X} \vee \overline{V}$	Axion
7.	$\overline{u} \lor w$	Axiom
8.	$\overline{X} \vee \overline{U} \vee \overline{W}$	Axion

Image: 10 state         The set (9, 10)           4. $\overline{x}$ Res(11, 1)           5.         0         Res(13, 1)	9. 1. 2. 3. 4.	$ \begin{array}{l} x \lor y \\ x \lor \overline{y} \\ \overline{x} \lor u \\ \overline{x} \lor \overline{u} \\ \overline{x} \lor \overline{u} \\ \overline{x} \\ \overline{x} \\ 0 \end{array} $	Res(1,2) Res(3,4) Res(5,6) Res(7,8) Res(9,10) Res(11,12) Res(13,14)
--	----------------------------	--	---

 $\begin{bmatrix} x \\ \overline{x} \lor \overline{v} \\ \overline{x} \lor u \end{bmatrix}$  Erase clause  $u \lor v$ 

Short Proofs Are Narrow (Well, Sort of), But Are They Tight?

Definition of Space Some Basic Properties

Example (Our Favourite Resolution Refutation Again)

1.	$X \vee Z$	Axion
2.	$\overline{z} \lor y$	Axion
3.	$x \vee \overline{y} \vee u$	Axion
4.	$\overline{y} \vee \overline{u}$	Axion
5.	$u \lor v$	Axion
6.	$\overline{X} \vee \overline{V}$	Axion
7.	$\overline{u} \lor w$	Axion
8.	$\overline{X} \vee \overline{U} \vee \overline{W}$	Axion

5. 0 Res(13, 1-	4. $\overline{x}$ Res(11, 1	$\begin{array}{ccc} 2. & x \lor u \\ 3. & x \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{l} x \lor \overline{y} \\ \overline{x} \lor u \\ \overline{x} \lor \overline{u} \end{array}$	Res(3,4) Res(5,6) Res(7,8)
-----------------	-----------------------------	--	---	----------------------------------

 $\begin{bmatrix} x \\ \overline{x} \lor \overline{v} \\ \overline{x} \lor u \end{bmatrix}$  Erase clause  $\overline{x} \lor \overline{v}$ 

Short Proofs Are Narrow (Well, Sort of), But Are They Tight?

Definition of Space Some Basic Properties

Example (Our Favourite Resolution Refutation Again)

1.	$X \vee Z$	Axion
2.	$\overline{z} \lor y$	Axion
3.	$x \vee \overline{y} \vee u$	Axion
4.	$\overline{y} \vee \overline{u}$	Axion
5.	$u \lor v$	Axion
6.	$\overline{X} \vee \overline{V}$	Axion
7.	$\overline{u} \lor w$	Axiom
8.	$\overline{X} \vee \overline{U} \vee \overline{W}$	Axion

9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15.	$ \begin{array}{c} x \lor y \\ x \lor \overline{y} \\ \overline{x} \lor u \\ \overline{x} \lor \overline{u} \\ x \\ \overline{x} \\ 0 \end{array} $	Res(1,2) Res(3,4) Res(5,6) Res(7,8) Res(9,10) Res(11,12) Res(13,14)
15.	0	Res(13, 14

 $\begin{bmatrix} x \\ \overline{x} \lor u \end{bmatrix}$  Erase clause  $\overline{x} \lor \overline{v}$ 

Short Proofs Are Narrow (Well, Sort of), But Are They Tight?

Definition of Space Some Basic Properties

Example (Our Favourite Resolution Refutation Again)

1.	$X \vee Z$	Axiom
2.	$\overline{z} \lor y$	Axiom
3.	$x \vee \overline{y} \vee u$	Axiom
4.	$\overline{y} \vee \overline{u}$	Axiom
5.	$u \lor v$	Axiom
6.	$\overline{X} \vee \overline{V}$	Axiom
7.	$\overline{u} \lor w$	Axiom
8.	$\overline{X} \vee \overline{U} \vee \overline{W}$	Axiom

 $\left[\begin{array}{c} x \\ \overline{x} \lor u \\ \overline{u} \lor w \end{array}\right]$ 

**Download** axiom  $\overline{u} \lor w$ 

Definition of Space Some Basic Properties

Example (Our Favourite Resolution Refutation Again)

1.	$X \vee Z$	Axiom
2.	$\overline{z} \lor y$	Axion
3.	$x \vee \overline{y} \vee u$	Axion
4.	$\overline{y} \vee \overline{u}$	Axiom
5.	$u \lor v$	Axiom
6.	$\overline{X} \vee \overline{V}$	Axiom
7.	$\overline{u} \lor w$	Axiom
8.	$\overline{X} \vee \overline{U} \vee \overline{W}$	Axion

9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14.	$ \begin{array}{c} x \lor y \\ x \lor \overline{y} \\ \overline{x} \lor u \\ \overline{x} \lor \overline{u} \\ x \\ \overline{x} \\ 0 \end{array} $	Res(1,2) Res(3,4) Res(5,6) Res(7,8) Res(9,10 Res(11,1) Res(13,1)
15.	0	Res(13, 1-

$$\begin{bmatrix} x \\ \overline{x} \lor u \\ \overline{u} \lor w \end{bmatrix}$$

Download axiom  $\overline{u} \lor w$ 

Definition of Space Some Basic Properties

Example (Our Favourite Resolution Refutation Again)

1.	$X \vee Z$	Axion
2.	$\overline{z} \lor y$	Axion
3.	$x \vee \overline{y} \vee u$	Axion
4.	$\overline{y} \lor \overline{u}$	Axion
5.	$u \lor v$	Axion
6.	$\overline{X} \vee \overline{V}$	Axion
7.	$\overline{u} \lor w$	Axion
8.	$\overline{X} \vee \overline{U} \vee \overline{W}$	Axion

9. 0. 1. 2. 3. 4. 5.	$ \begin{array}{l} x \lor y \\ x \lor \overline{y} \\ \overline{x} \lor u \\ \overline{x} \lor \overline{u} \\ \overline{x} \lor \overline{u} \\ x \\ \overline{x} \\ 0 \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{c} {\sf Res}(1,2) \\ {\sf Res}(3,4) \\ {\sf Res}(5,6) \\ {\sf Res}(7,8) \\ {\sf Res}(9,10) \\ {\sf Res}(11,12) \\ {\sf Res}(13,14) \end{array}$

$$\left[\begin{array}{c} x\\ \overline{x} \lor u\\ \overline{u} \lor w\\ \overline{x} \lor \overline{u} \lor \overline{w} \end{array}\right]$$

Download axiom  $\overline{x} \vee \overline{u} \vee \overline{w}$ 

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Definition of Space Some Basic Properties

Example (Our Favourite Resolution Refutation Again)

1.	$X \vee Z$	Axiom
2.	$\overline{z} \lor y$	Axiom
3.	$x \vee \overline{y} \vee u$	Axiom
4.	$\overline{y} \vee \overline{u}$	Axiom
5.	$u \lor v$	Axiom
6.	$\overline{X} \vee \overline{V}$	Axiom
7.	$\overline{u} \lor w$	Axiom
8.	$\overline{X} \vee \overline{U} \vee \overline{W}$	Axiom

1. $\overline{x} \lor u$ Res(\$2. $\overline{x} \lor \overline{u}$ Res(\$3. $x$ Res(\$4. $\overline{x}$ Res(\$5. 0Res(\$
--

$$\begin{array}{c} x \\ \overline{x} \lor u \\ \overline{u} \lor w \\ \overline{x} \lor \overline{u} \lor \overline{w} \end{array}$$

Download axiom  $\overline{x} \vee \overline{u} \vee \overline{w}$ 

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Definition of Space Some Basic Properties

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1.	$X \vee Z$	Axiom
2.	$\overline{z} \lor y$	Axion
3.	$x \vee \overline{y} \vee u$	Axion
4.	$\overline{y} \vee \overline{u}$	Axiom
5.	$u \lor v$	Axiom
6.	$\overline{X} \vee \overline{V}$	Axiom
7.	$\overline{u} \lor w$	Axiom
8.	$\overline{X} \vee \overline{U} \vee \overline{W}$	Axion

9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14.	$ \begin{array}{l} x \lor y \\ x \lor \overline{y} \\ \overline{x} \lor u \\ \overline{x} \lor \overline{u} \\ x \\ \overline{x} \\ \overline{x} \end{array} $	Res(1,2) Res(3,4) Res(5,6) Res(7,8) Res(9,10 Res(11,1
14.	$\overline{X}$	Res(11, 1
15.	0	Res(13, 1

 $\begin{array}{c} x \\ \overline{x} \lor u \\ \overline{u} \lor w \\ \overline{x} \lor \overline{u} \lor \overline{w} \end{array}$ 

Infer  $\overline{x} \lor \overline{u}$  from  $\overline{u} \lor w$  and  $\overline{x} \lor \overline{u} \lor \overline{w}$ 

Short Proofs Are Narrow (Well, Sort of), But Are They Tight?

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Definition of Space Some Basic Properties

Example (Our Favourite Resolution Refutation Again)

1.	$X \vee Z$	Axiom
2.	$\overline{z} \lor y$	Axion
3.	$x \vee \overline{y} \vee u$	Axion
4.	$\overline{y} \vee \overline{u}$	Axiom
5.	$u \lor v$	Axiom
6.	$\overline{X} \vee \overline{V}$	Axiom
7.	$\overline{u} \lor w$	Axiom
8.	$\overline{X} \vee \overline{U} \vee \overline{W}$	Axion

9.	$x \lor y$	Res(1,2)
10.	$X \vee \overline{Y}$	Res(3,4)
11.	$\overline{x} \vee u$	Res(5,6)
12.	$\overline{X} \vee \overline{U}$	Res(7,8)
13.	X	Res(9, 10
14.	$\overline{X}$	Res(11, 1
15.	0	Res(13, 1
		•

 $\begin{array}{c} x \\ \overline{x} \lor u \\ \overline{u} \lor w \\ \overline{x} \lor \overline{u} \lor \overline{w} \\ \overline{x} \lor \overline{u} \lor \overline{w} \end{array}$ 

Infer  $\overline{x} \lor \overline{u}$  from  $\overline{u} \lor w$  and  $\overline{x} \lor \overline{u} \lor \overline{w}$ 

Short Proofs Are Narrow (Well, Sort of), But Are They Tight?

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Definition of Space Some Basic Properties

Example (Our Favourite Resolution Refutation Again)

1.	$X \vee Z$	Axiom
2.	$\overline{z} \lor y$	Axiom
3.	$x \vee \overline{y} \vee u$	Axiom
4.	$\overline{y} \vee \overline{u}$	Axiom
5.	$u \lor v$	Axiom
6.	$\overline{X} \vee \overline{V}$	Axiom
7.	$\overline{u} \lor w$	Axiom
8.	$\overline{X} \vee \overline{U} \vee \overline{W}$	Axiom

$$\begin{array}{c} x \\ \overline{x} \lor u \\ \overline{u} \lor w \\ \overline{x} \lor \overline{u} \lor \overline{w} \\ \overline{x} \lor \overline{u} \end{array}$$

Infer  $\overline{x} \lor \overline{u}$  from  $\overline{u} \lor w$  and  $\overline{x} \lor \overline{u} \lor \overline{w}$ 

Short Proofs Are Narrow (Well, Sort of), But Are They Tight?

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Definition of Space Some Basic Properties

Example (Our Favourite Resolution Refutation Again)

1.	$X \vee Z$	Axiom
2.	$\overline{z} \lor y$	Axiom
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6.	$\overline{X} \vee \overline{V}$	Axiom
7.	$\overline{u} \lor w$	Axiom
8.	$\overline{X} \vee \overline{U} \vee \overline{W}$	Axiom

9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14.	$ \begin{array}{c} x \lor y \\ x \lor \overline{y} \\ \overline{x} \lor u \\ \overline{x} \lor \overline{u} \\ x \\ \overline{x} \\ \overline{x} \\ 0 \end{array} $	Res(1,2) Res(3,4) Res(5,6) Res(7,8) Res(9,10) Res(11,1)
15.	0	Res(13, 1

 $\begin{bmatrix} x \\ \overline{x} \lor u \\ \overline{u} \lor w \\ \overline{x} \lor \overline{u} \lor \overline{w} \\ \overline{x} \lor \overline{u} \end{bmatrix}$ 

Erase clause  $\overline{u} \lor w$ 

Short Proofs Are Narrow (Well, Sort of), But Are They Tight?

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Definition of Space Some Basic Properties

Example (Our Favourite Resolution Refutation Again)

1.	$X \vee Z$	Axiom
2.	$\overline{z} \lor y$	Axiom
3.	$x \vee \overline{y} \vee u$	Axiom
4.	$\overline{y} \vee \overline{u}$	Axiom
5.	$u \lor v$	Axiom
6.	$\overline{X} \vee \overline{V}$	Axiom
7.	$\overline{u} \lor w$	Axiom
8.	$\overline{X} \vee \overline{U} \vee \overline{W}$	Axiom

9.  0.  1.  2.  3.  4.	$ \begin{array}{c} x \lor y \\ x \lor \overline{y} \\ \overline{x} \lor u \\ \overline{x} \lor \overline{u} \\ x \\ \overline{x} \\ \overline{x} \\ 0 \end{array} $	Res(1,2) Res(3,4) Res(5,6) Res(7,8) Res(9,10 Res(11,1) Res(13,1)
5.	0	Res(13, 1

$$\begin{array}{c} x \\ \overline{x} \lor u \\ \overline{x} \lor \overline{u} \lor \overline{w} \\ \overline{x} \lor \overline{u} \\ \end{array}$$

Erase clause  $\overline{u} \lor w$ 

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Definition of Space Some Basic Properties

Example (Our Favourite Resolution Refutation Again)

1.	$X \vee Z$	Axiom
2.	$\overline{z} \lor y$	Axiom
3.	$x \vee \overline{y} \vee u$	Axiom
4.	$\overline{y} \vee \overline{u}$	Axiom
5.	$u \lor v$	Axiom
6.	$\overline{X} \vee \overline{V}$	Axiom
7.	$\overline{u} \lor w$	Axiom
8.	$\overline{X} \vee \overline{U} \vee \overline{W}$	Axiom

3.         x         Res(9, 10           4. $\overline{x}$ Res(11, 11)           5.         0         Res(13, 14)	9. 0. 1. 2. 3. 4. 5.	$ \begin{array}{l} x \lor y \\ x \lor \overline{y} \\ \overline{x} \lor u \\ \overline{x} \lor \overline{u} \\ x \\ \overline{x} \\ 0 \end{array} $	Res(1,2) Res(3,4) Res(5,6) Res(7,8) Res(9,10) Res(11,12) Res(13,14)
---	--	---	---

 $\left[\begin{array}{c} x \\ \overline{x} \lor u \\ \overline{x} \lor \overline{u} \lor \overline{w} \\ \overline{x} \lor \overline{u} \end{array}\right]$ 

Erase clause  $\overline{x} \vee \overline{u} \vee \overline{w}$ 

Short Proofs Are Narrow (Well, Sort of), But Are They Tight?

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Definition of Space Some Basic Properties

Example (Our Favourite Resolution Refutation Again)

1.	$X \vee Z$	Axiom
2.	$\overline{z} \lor y$	Axion
3.	$x \vee \overline{y} \vee u$	Axion
4.	$\overline{y} \vee \overline{u}$	Axiom
5.	$u \lor v$	Axiom
6.	$\overline{X} \vee \overline{V}$	Axiom
7.	$\overline{u} \lor w$	Axiom
8.	$\overline{X} \vee \overline{U} \vee \overline{W}$	Axion

9. $x \lor y$ R	es(1,2)
0. $x \lor \overline{y}$ R	es(3,4)
1. $\overline{x} \lor u$ R	es(5,6)
2. $\overline{x} \lor \overline{u}$ R	es(7,8)
3. $x$ R	es(9,10)
4. $\overline{x}$ R	es(11,12)
5. 0 R	es(13,14)

 $\begin{bmatrix} x \\ \overline{x} \lor u \\ \overline{x} \lor \overline{u} \end{bmatrix}$  Erase clause  $\overline{x} \lor \overline{u} \lor \overline{w}$ 

Short Proofs Are Narrow (Well, Sort of), But Are They Tight?

Definition of Space Some Basic Properties

Example (Our Favourite Resolution Refutation Again)

1.	$X \vee Z$	Axion
2.	$\overline{z} \lor y$	Axion
3.	$x \vee \overline{y} \vee u$	Axion
4.	$\overline{y} \vee \overline{u}$	Axion
5.	$u \lor v$	Axion
6.	$\overline{X} \vee \overline{V}$	Axion
7.	$\overline{u} \lor w$	Axion
8.	$\overline{X} \vee \overline{U} \vee \overline{W}$	Axion

9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14.	$ \begin{array}{l} x \lor y \\ x \lor \overline{y} \\ \overline{x} \lor u \\ \overline{x} \lor \overline{u} \\ x \\ \overline{x} \\ \overline{x} \end{array} $	Res(1,2) Res(3,4) Res(5,6) Res(7,8) Res(9,10 Res(11,1
14.	$\overline{X}$	Res(11, 1
15.	0	Res(13, 1

 $\begin{array}{c} \mathbf{x} \\ \overline{\mathbf{x}} \lor \mathbf{u} \\ \overline{\mathbf{x}} \lor \overline{\mathbf{u}} \end{array}$ 

Infer  $\overline{x}$  from  $\overline{x} \lor u$  and  $\overline{x} \lor \overline{u}$ 

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Definition of Space Some Basic Properties

Example (Our Favourite Resolution Refutation Again)

1.	$X \vee Z$	Axion
2.	$\overline{z} \lor y$	Axion
3.	$x \vee \overline{y} \vee u$	Axion
4.	$\overline{y} \vee \overline{u}$	Axion
5.	$u \lor v$	Axion
6.	$\overline{X} \vee \overline{V}$	Axion
7.	$\overline{u} \lor w$	Axion
8.	$\overline{X} \vee \overline{U} \vee \overline{W}$	Axion

9.  0.  1.  2.  3.  4.	$ \begin{array}{c} x \lor y \\ x \lor \overline{y} \\ \overline{x} \lor u \\ \overline{x} \lor \overline{u} \\ x \\ \overline{x} \\ 0 \end{array} $	Res(1,2) Res(3,4) Res(5,6) Res(7,8) Res(9,10) Res(11,12) Res(13,14)
---------------------------------------	---	---

 $\begin{array}{c}
x \\
\overline{x} \lor u \\
\overline{x} \lor \overline{u} \\
\overline{x}
\end{array}$ 

Infer  $\overline{x}$  from  $\overline{x} \lor u$  and  $\overline{x} \lor \overline{u}$ 

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Definition of Space

Example (Our Favourite Resolution Refutation Again)

1.	$X \vee Z$	Axion
2.	$\overline{z} \lor y$	Axion
3.	$x \vee \overline{y} \vee u$	Axion
4.	$\overline{y} \vee \overline{u}$	Axion
5.	$u \lor v$	Axion
6.	$\overline{X} \vee \overline{V}$	Axion
7.	$\overline{u} \lor w$	Axion
8.	$\overline{X} \vee \overline{U} \vee \overline{W}$	Axion

9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14.	$ \begin{array}{l} x \lor y \\ x \lor \overline{y} \\ \overline{x} \lor u \\ \overline{x} \lor \overline{u} \\ x \\ \overline{x} \\ \overline{x} \end{array} $	Res(1,2) Res(3,4) Res(5,6) Res(7,8) Res(9,10 Res(11,1
14.	$\overline{X}$	Res(11, 1
15.	0	Res(13, 1

 $\begin{array}{c} x \\ \overline{x} \lor u \\ \overline{x} \lor \overline{u} \end{array}$  $\overline{x}$ 

Infer  $\overline{x}$  from  $\overline{x} \vee \mu$  and  $\overline{x} \vee \overline{\mu}$ 

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Definition of Space Some Basic Properties

Example (Our Favourite Resolution Refutation Again)

1.	$X \vee Z$	Axion
2.	$\overline{z} \lor y$	Axion
3.	$x \vee \overline{y} \vee u$	Axion
4.	$\overline{y} \vee \overline{u}$	Axion
5.	$u \lor v$	Axion
6.	$\overline{X} \vee \overline{V}$	Axion
7.	$\overline{u} \lor w$	Axion
8.	$\overline{X} \vee \overline{U} \vee \overline{W}$	Axion

9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14	$ \begin{array}{l} x \lor y \\ x \lor \overline{y} \\ \overline{x} \lor u \\ \overline{x} \lor \overline{u} \\ x \\ \overline{x} \\ \overline{x} \end{array} $	Res(1,2) Res(3,4) Res(5,6) Res(7,8) Res(9,10 Bes(11,1)
13. 14. 15.	x x 0	Res(9, 10 Res(11, 1) Res(13, 1)

 $\begin{bmatrix} x \\ \overline{x} \lor u \\ \overline{x} \lor \overline{u} \\ \overline{x} \end{bmatrix}$  Erase clause  $\overline{x} \lor u$ 

Short Proofs Are Narrow (Well, Sort of), But Are They Tight?

Definition of Space Some Basic Properties

Example (Our Favourite Resolution Refutation Again)

1.	$X \vee Z$	Axion
2.	$\overline{z} \lor y$	Axion
3.	$x \vee \overline{y} \vee u$	Axion
4.	$\overline{y} \vee \overline{u}$	Axion
5.	$u \lor v$	Axion
6.	$\overline{X} \vee \overline{V}$	Axion
7.	$\overline{u} \lor w$	Axion
8.	$\overline{X} \vee \overline{U} \vee \overline{W}$	Axion

3. $x$ Res(9, 10)4. $\overline{x}$ Res(11, 12)15.0Res(13, 14)	9.  0.  1.  2.  3.  4.	$ \begin{array}{l} x \lor y \\ x \lor \overline{y} \\ \overline{x} \lor u \\ \overline{x} \lor \overline{u} \\ \overline{x} \lor \overline{u} \\ x \\ \overline{x} \\ 0 \end{array} $	Res(1,2) Res(3,4) Res(5,6) Res(7,8) Res(9,10 Res(11,1) Res(13,1)

 $\begin{bmatrix} x \\ \overline{x} \lor \overline{u} \\ \overline{x} \end{bmatrix}$  Erase clause  $\overline{x} \lor u$ 

Short Proofs Are Narrow (Well, Sort of), But Are They Tight?

Definition of Space Some Basic Properties

Example (Our Favourite Resolution Refutation Again)

1.	$X \vee Z$	Axion
2.	$\overline{z} \lor y$	Axion
3.	$x \vee \overline{y} \vee u$	Axion
4.	$\overline{y} \vee \overline{u}$	Axion
5.	$u \lor v$	Axion
6.	$\overline{X} \vee \overline{V}$	Axion
7.	$\overline{u} \lor w$	Axion
8.	$\overline{X} \vee \overline{U} \vee \overline{W}$	Axion

4. <del>x</del> Res(11,1 5. 0 Res(13,1	9.  0.  1.  2.  3.  4.	$ \begin{array}{l} x \lor y \\ x \lor \overline{y} \\ \overline{x} \lor u \\ \overline{x} \lor \overline{u} \\ \overline{x} \lor \overline{u} \\ \overline{x} \\ \overline{x} \\ 0 \end{array} $	Res(1,2) Res(3,4) Res(5,6) Res(7,8) Res(9,10 Res(11,1) Res(13,14)
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 $\begin{bmatrix} x \\ \overline{x} \lor \overline{u} \\ \overline{x} \end{bmatrix}$  Erase clause  $\overline{x} \lor \overline{u}$ 

Short Proofs Are Narrow (Well, Sort of), But Are They Tight?

Definition of Space Some Basic Properties

Example (Our Favourite Resolution Refutation Again)

1.	$X \vee Z$	Axion
2.	$\overline{z} \lor y$	Axion
3.	$x \vee \overline{y} \vee u$	Axion
4.	$\overline{y} \vee \overline{u}$	Axion
5.	$u \lor v$	Axion
6.	$\overline{X} \vee \overline{V}$	Axion
7.	$\overline{u} \lor w$	Axion
8.	$\overline{X} \vee \overline{U} \vee \overline{W}$	Axion

9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14.	$ \begin{array}{c} x \lor y \\ x \lor \overline{y} \\ \overline{x} \lor u \\ \overline{x} \lor \overline{u} \\ x \\ \overline{x} \\ \overline{x} \\ 0 \end{array} $	Res(1,2) Res(3,4) Res(5,6) Res(7,8) Res(9,10) Res(11,1)
15.	0	Res(13, 14

 $\begin{bmatrix} x \\ \overline{x} \\ \end{bmatrix}$  Erase clause  $\overline{x} \lor \overline{u}$ 

Short Proofs Are Narrow (Well, Sort of), But Are They Tight?

Definition of Space Some Basic Properties

Example (Our Favourite Resolution Refutation Again)

1.	$X \vee Z$	Axiom
2.	$\overline{z} \lor y$	Axiom
3.	$x \vee \overline{y} \vee u$	Axiom
4.	$\overline{y} \vee \overline{u}$	Axiom
5.	$u \lor v$	Axiom
6.	$\overline{X} \vee \overline{V}$	Axiom
7.	$\overline{u} \lor w$	Axiom
8.	$\overline{X} \vee \overline{U} \vee \overline{W}$	Axiom

9.	$x \lor y$	Res(1,2)
10.	$x \vee \overline{y}$	Res(3,4)
11.	$\overline{x} \vee u$	Res(5,6)
12.	$\overline{x} \vee \overline{u}$	Res(7,8)
13.	X	Res(9, 10
14.	$\overline{X}$	Res(11, 1
15.	0	Res(13, 1

Infer 0 from x and  $\overline{x}$ 

 $\overline{x}$ 

2

Definition of Space Some Basic Properties

Example (Our Favourite Resolution Refutation Again)

1.	$X \vee Z$	Axior
2.	$\overline{z} \lor y$	Axior
3.	$x \vee \overline{y} \vee u$	Axior
4.	$\overline{y} \vee \overline{u}$	Axior
5.	$u \lor v$	Axior
6.	$\overline{X} \vee \overline{V}$	Axior
7.	$\overline{u} \lor w$	Axior
8.	$\overline{X} \vee \overline{U} \vee \overline{W}$	Axior

Infer 0 from x and  $\overline{x}$ 

Short Proofs Are Narrow (Well, Sort of), But Are They Tight?

 $\overline{X}$ 

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Definition of Space Some Basic Properties

Example (Our Favourite Resolution Refutation Again)

1.	$X \vee Z$	Axior
2.	$\overline{z} \lor y$	Axior
3.	$x \lor \overline{y} \lor u$	Axior
4.	$\overline{y} \vee \overline{u}$	Axior
5.	$u \lor v$	Axior
6.	$\overline{X} \vee \overline{V}$	Axior
7.	$\overline{u} \lor w$	Axior
8.	$\overline{X} \vee \overline{U} \vee \overline{W}$	Axior

9.	$x \lor y$	Res(1,2)
10.	$x \vee \overline{y}$	Res(3,4)
11.	$\overline{x} \vee u$	Res(5,6)
12.	$\overline{X} \vee \overline{U}$	Res(7,8)
13.	X	Res(9, 10
14.	$\overline{X}$	Res(11, 1
15.	0	Res(13, 1



 $\overline{X}$ 

0

**Definition of Space** 

Example (Our Favourite Resolution Refutation Again)

1.	$X \vee Z$	Axion
2.	$\overline{z} \lor y$	Axion
3.	$x \vee \overline{y} \vee u$	Axion
4.	$\overline{y} \vee \overline{u}$	Axion
5.	$u \lor v$	Axion
6.	$\overline{X} \vee \overline{V}$	Axion
7.	$\overline{u} \lor w$	Axion
8.	$\overline{X} \vee \overline{U} \vee \overline{W}$	Axion

9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14.	$ \begin{array}{c} x \lor y \\ x \lor \overline{y} \\ \overline{x} \lor u \\ \overline{x} \lor \overline{u} \\ x \\ \overline{x} \\ \overline{x} \end{array} $	Res(1,2) Res(3,4) Res(5,6) Res(7,8) Res(9,10 Res(11,1
14.	$\overline{X}$	Res(11, 1
15.	0	Res(13, 1

 $\overline{X}$ Erase clause x < E ▶ < E ▶ E E りへ()

Short Proofs Are Narrow (Well, Sort of), But Are They Tight?

Definition of Space Some Basic Properties

Example (Our Favourite Resolution Refutation Again)

1.	$X \vee Z$	Axion
2.	$\overline{z} \lor y$	Axion
3.	$x \vee \overline{y} \vee u$	Axion
4.	$\overline{y} \vee \overline{u}$	Axion
5.	$u \lor v$	Axion
6.	$\overline{X} \vee \overline{V}$	Axion
7.	$\overline{u} \lor w$	Axion
8.	$\overline{X} \vee \overline{U} \vee \overline{W}$	Axion

9. 10. 11. 12. 13.	$ \begin{array}{c} x \lor y \\ x \lor \overline{y} \\ \overline{x} \lor u \\ \overline{x} \lor \overline{u} \\ x \\ \overline{x} \\ \overline{x} \\ \overline{x} \end{array} $	Res(1,2) Res(3,4) Res(5,6) Res(7,8) Res(9,10
13.	X	Res(9, 10
14.	$\overline{X}$	Res(11, 1)
15.	0	Res(13, 1-

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Short Proofs Are Narrow (Well, Sort of), But Are They Tight?

**Definition of Space** 

Example (Our Favourite Resolution Refutation Again)

1.	$X \vee Z$	Axion
2.	$\overline{z} \lor y$	Axion
3.	$x \vee \overline{y} \vee u$	Axion
4.	$\overline{y} \vee \overline{u}$	Axion
5.	$u \lor v$	Axion
6.	$\overline{X} \vee \overline{V}$	Axion
7.	$\overline{u} \lor w$	Axion
8.	$\overline{X} \vee \overline{U} \vee \overline{W}$	Axion

9.	$x \lor y$	Res(1,2)
10.	$x \vee \overline{y}$	Res(3,4)
11.	$\overline{x} \lor u$	Res(5,6)
12.	$\overline{x} \vee \overline{u}$	Res(7,8)
13.	X	Res(9, 10
14.	$\overline{X}$	Res(11, 1
15.	0	Res(13, 1

X n Erase clause  $\overline{x}$ < E ▶ < E ▶ E E りへ()

Short Proofs Are Narrow (Well, Sort of), But Are They Tight?
Definition of Space Some Basic Properties

Example (Our Favourite Resolution Refutation Again)

1.	$X \vee Z$	Axion
2.	$\overline{z} \lor y$	Axion
3.	$x \vee \overline{y} \vee u$	Axion
4.	$\overline{y} \vee \overline{u}$	Axion
5.	$u \lor v$	Axion
6.	$\overline{X} \vee \overline{V}$	Axion
7.	$\overline{u} \lor w$	Axion
8.	$\overline{X} \vee \overline{U} \vee \overline{W}$	Axion

15. 0 Res(13, 1-	9.  1.  2.  3.  4.	$ \begin{array}{l} x \lor y \\ x \lor \overline{y} \\ \overline{x} \lor u \\ \overline{x} \lor \overline{u} \\ \overline{x} \lor \overline{u} \\ \overline{x} \\ \overline{x} \\ 0 \end{array} $	Res(1,2) Res(3,4) Res(5,6) Res(7,8) Res(9,10 Res(11,1) Res(13,1)
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Short Proofs Are Narrow (Well, Sort of), But Are They Tight?

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Definition of Space Some Basic Properties

### Space

Space of resolution derivation π = {C<sub>0</sub>,..., C<sub>τ</sub>} is max # clauses in any configuration

$$Sp(\pi) = \max_{t \in [\tau]} \{|\mathbb{C}_t|\}$$

Space of deriving D from F is

$$Sp(F \vdash D) = \min_{\pi: F \vdash D} \{Sp(\pi)\}$$

As for length, the space measures in general and tree-like resolution differ.

We concentrate on the interesting case: general resolution.

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*n* variables  $\Rightarrow$  height of decision tree at most *n* 

By induction:

Clause at root of subtree of height h derivable in space h + 2

- Derive left child clause in space h + 1 and keep in memory
- Derive right child clause in space 1 + (h + 1)
- Resolve the two children clauses to get root clause

Theorem  $Sp(F \vdash 0) \leq |Vars(F)| + 2$ 

Definition of Space Some Basic Properties

## Minimally Unsatisfiable CNF formula

#### Definition

An unsatisfiable CNF formula F is minimally unsatisfiable if removing any clause from F makes it satisfiable.

### Example

$$F = (x \lor z) \land (\overline{z} \lor y) \land (x \lor \overline{y} \lor u) \land (\overline{y} \lor \overline{u}) \\ \land (u \lor v) \land (\overline{x} \lor \overline{v}) \land (\overline{u} \lor w) \land (\overline{x} \lor \overline{u} \lor \overline{w})$$

is minimally unsatisfiable (but tedious to verify)

$$F|_{x} = \frac{(\overline{z} \lor y) \land (\overline{y} \lor \overline{u}) \land (u \lor v)}{\land \overline{v} \land (\overline{u} \lor w) \land (\overline{u} \lor \overline{w})}$$

#### is not minimally unsatisfiable

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Definition of Space Some Basic Properties

# Min Unsat CNFs Have More Clauses than Variables

#### Lemma

Any minimally unsatisfiable CNF formula must have more clauses than variables.

Proof.

- Consider bipartite graph on F × Vars(F) with edges from clauses to variables occurring in the clauses
- ▶ No matching, so by Hall's theorem  $\exists G \subseteq F$  such that |G| > |N(G)| (where  $N(\cdot)$  is the set of neighbours)
- ▶ Pick *G* of max size. Suppose  $G \neq F$ . Then *G* is satisfiable.
- ► Use Hall's theorem again: must exist a matching between  $F \setminus G$  and  $Vars(F) \setminus N(G)$ .
- ▶ But then  $F = (F \setminus G) \cup G$  is satisfiable! Contradiction.

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Definition of Space Some Basic Properties

# Space $\lesssim$ # clauses

Theorem  $Sp(F \vdash 0) \leq L(F) + 1$ 

#### Proof.

- Pick minimally unsatisfiable  $F' \subseteq F$
- ► We know L(F') > |Vars(F')|
- ► Use bound in terms of # variables to get refutation in space  $\leq |Vars(F')| + 2 \leq L(F') + 1 \leq L(F) + 1$

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Definition of Space Some Basic Properties

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Upper Bounds in # Clauses and # Variables Tight

We just showed

$$Sp(F \vdash 0) \leq \min\{L(F) + 1, |Vars(F)| + 2\}$$

Thus the interesting question is which formulas demand this much space, and which formulas can be refuted in e.g. logarithmic or even constant space.

### Theorem (Alekhnovich et al. 2000, Torán 1999)

There is a polynomial-size family  $\{F_n\}_{n=1}^{\infty}$  of unsatisfiable 3-CNF formulas such that  $Sp(F \vdash 0) = \Omega(L(F)) = \Omega(|Vars(F)|)$ .

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## Informal Description of Existential Pebble Game

Game between Spoiler and Duplicator over CNF formula FDuplicator claims formula is satisfiable Spoiler wants to disprove this, but suffers from light senility (can only keep p variable assignments in memory)

In each round, Spoiler

- picks a variable to which Duplicator must assign a value, or
- forgets a variable (can choose which)

In each round, Duplicator

- assigns value to chosen variable to get a non-falsifying partial assignment to variables in Spoiler's memory, or
- deletes value assigned to forgotten variable (knows which)

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### **Formal Definition**

Duplicator wins the Boolean existential *p*-pebble game over the CNF formula *F* if there is a nonempty family  $\mathcal{H}$  of partial truth value assignments that do not falsify any clause in *F* and for which the following holds:

- 1. If  $\alpha \in \mathcal{H}$  then  $|\alpha| \leq p$ .
- **2**. If  $\alpha \in \mathcal{H}$  and  $\beta \subseteq \alpha$  then  $\beta \in \mathcal{H}$ .
- 3. If  $\alpha \in \mathcal{H}$ ,  $|\alpha| < p$  and  $x \in Vars(F)$  then there exists a  $\beta \in \mathcal{H}$  such that  $\alpha \subseteq \beta$  and *x* is in the domain of  $\beta$ .

 ${\mathcal H}$  is called a winning strategy for Duplicator.

If there is no winning strategy for Duplicator, Spoiler wins the game.

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## **Constructive Strategies**

If there is a winning strategy for Duplicator, then there is a deterministic winning strategy that for each  $\alpha \in \mathcal{H}$  and each move of Spoiler defines a move  $\beta$  for Duplicator.

### Proposition

If Duplicator has no winning strategy, then there is a winning strategy (in the form of a partial function from partial truth value assignments to variable queries/deletions) for Spoiler.

#### Proof sketch.

The number of possible deterministic strategies for Duplicator is finite, so Spoiler can build a strategy by evaluating all possible responses to sequences of queries and deletions.

Boolean Existential Pebble Game Existential Pebble Game Characterizes Resolution Width

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### Existential Pebble Game Characterizes Width

It turns out that the Boolean existential *p*-pebble game exactly characterizes resolution width.

Theorem (Atserias & Dalmau 2003) The CNF formula F has a resolution refutation of width  $\leq p$  if and only if Spoiler wins the existential (p+1)-pebble game on F.

Narrow Proof Yields Winning Strategy for Spoiler

- $\blacktriangleright \text{ Given } \pi: F \vdash 0 \xrightarrow{x \lor y} \xrightarrow{x \lor \overline{y}} \xrightarrow{x \lor \overline{y}} \xrightarrow{\overline{x} \lor \overline{u}} \xrightarrow{\overline{x} \lor \overline{u}} \xrightarrow{\overline{x} \lor \overline{u}}$ with DAG  $G_{\pi}$ .
- Spoiler starts at the vertex for 0 and inductively queries the variable resolved upon to to get there
- Spoiler moves to the assumption clause D falsified by Duplicator's answer and forgets all variables not in D
- Repeat for the new clause et cetera
- Sooner or later Spoiler reaches a falsified axiom, having used no more than W(π) + 1 variables simultaneously (+1 is for the variable resolved on)

### Winning Strategy for Spoiler Yields Narrow Proof Given strategy for Spoiler, build DAG $G_{\pi}$ as follows:

- Start with 0 vertex. For x the first variable queried, make vertices x, x̄ with edges to 0.
- Inductively, let ρ<sub>ν</sub> be the unique minimal partial truth value assignment falsifying the clause D<sub>ν</sub> at ν.
- If move on ρ<sub>v</sub> is deletion of y, make new vertex D<sub>v</sub> \ {y, ȳ} with edge to D<sub>v</sub>. Otherwise, if y is queried, make new vertices D ∨ y, D ∨ ȳ with edges to D.
- In the (finite) DAG G constructed, all sources are (weakenings of) axioms of F, and by induction G describes a resolution derivation with weakening.
- If we eliminate the weakening we get a derivation in width at most *p*, since if |*p<sub>v</sub>*| = *p* + 1 the next move for Spoiler must be a deletion.

# Spoiler Strategy for Tight Proofs

The lower bound on space in terms of width follows from the fact that Spoiler can use proofs in small space to construct winning strategies with few pebbles.

#### Lemma

Let F be an unsatisfiable CNF formula with

• 
$$W(F) = w$$
 and

• 
$$Sp(F \vdash 0) = s$$
.

Then

Spoiler wins the existential (s+w-2)-pebble game on F.

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## Proof of Lemma (1 / 2)

Given: proof  $\pi = \left\{ \mathbb{C}_0 = \emptyset, \mathbb{C}_1, \dots, \mathbb{C}_{\tau} = \{0\} \right\}$  in space s

Spoiler constructs a strategy by inductively defining partial truth value assignments  $\rho_t$  such that  $\rho_t$  satisfies  $\mathbb{C}_t$  by setting (at most) one literal per clause to true.

W.l.o.g. axiom downloads occur only for  $\mathbb{C}_t$  of size  $|\mathbb{C}_t| \leq s - 2$ .

One memory slot must be saved for the resolvent, otherwise the next step will be an erasure and we can inverse the order of these two derivation steps.

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# Proof of Lemma (2 / 2)

- At download of C ∈ F, Spoiler queries Duplicator about all variables in C and keep the literal satisfying it, using at most (s − 2) + w pebbles.
- When a clause is deleted, Spoiler deletes the corresponding literal satisfying the clause from ρ<sub>t</sub> if necessary (i.e., if |ρ<sub>t</sub>| = |C<sub>t</sub>|).
- For inference steps, Spoiler sets ρ<sub>t</sub> = ρ<sub>t-1</sub> since by induction ρ<sub>t-1</sub> must satisfy the resolvent.

Now  $\rho_{\tau}$  cannot satisfy  $\mathbb{C}_{\tau} = \{0\}$ , so Duplicator must fail at some time prior to  $\tau$ .

Thus Spoiler has a winning strategy with  $\leq (s-2) + w$  pebbles.

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## Lower Bound on Space in Terms of Width

Theorem (Atserias & Dalmau 2003) For any unsatisfiable k-CNF formula F (k fixed) it holds that

$$Sp(F \vdash 0) - 3 \ge W(F \vdash 0) - W(F).$$

#### Proof.

Combine the facts that:

- If Spoiler wins the existential (*p*+1)-pebble game on *F*, then *W*(*F* ⊢ 0) ≤ *p*.
- If W(F) = w and Sp(F ⊢ 0) = s, then Spoiler wins the existential (s+w-2)-pebble game on F.

It follows that  $W(F \vdash 0) \leq Sp(F \vdash 0) + W(F) - 3$ .

## **Open Questions**

Atserias & Dalmau say that

Extra space > min 3 needed for any resolution refutation Extra width > min W(F) $\ge$  needed for any (minimally unsatisfiable) formula

#### Follow-up questions:

- 1. Do space and width always coincide? Or is there a *k*-CNF formula family  $\{F_n\}_{n=1}^{\infty}$  (for *k* fixed) such that  $Sp(F_n \vdash 0) = \omega(W(F_n \vdash 0))$ ?
- 2. Can short resolution proofs be arbitrarily complex w.r.t. space? Or is there a Ben-Sasson-Wigderson-style upper bound on space in terms of length?

2nd question still open, but 1st question solved in 2005 (Attend the seminar on May 15th!)

### Some References

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## Thank you for your attention!

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