

Proof Complexity Modulo the Polynomial Hierarchy: Understanding Alternation as a Source of Hardness

Hubie Chen

Univ. del País Vasco & Ikerbasque
San Sebastián, Spain

ICALP 2016 – Rome



SAT and QBF

SAT and QBF

Success in SAT solving (last ≈ 2 decades)

~~~~> research on solving generalizations of SAT

# SAT and QBF

Success in SAT solving (last  $\approx 2$  decades)

~~~~> research on solving generalizations of SAT

Such as...

- ▶ **QBF** (*quantified Boolean formula*)

Instance: $Q_1 v_1 \dots Q_n v_n \wedge \text{clauses}$

PSPACE-complete

SAT and QBF

Success in SAT solving (last ≈ 2 decades)

~~~~> research on solving generalizations of SAT

Such as...

- ▶ **QBF** (*quantified Boolean formula*)

Instance:  $Q_1 v_1 \dots Q_n v_n \wedge \text{clauses}$

**PSPACE-complete**

Recall...

- ▶ **SAT**

Instance:  $\exists v_1 \dots \exists v_n \wedge \text{clauses}$

**NP-complete**

# SAT and QBF

Success in SAT solving (last  $\approx 2$  decades)

~~~~> research on solving generalizations of SAT

Such as...

- ▶ **QBF** (*quantified Boolean formula*)

Instance: $Q_1 v_1 \dots Q_n v_n \wedge$ clauses

PSPACE-complete

Recall...

- ▶ **SAT**

Instance: $\exists v_1 \dots \exists v_n \wedge$ clauses

NP-complete

Note: SAT treated as a black-box oracle by QBF solvers
(e.g. QBF solver *skizzo* - Benedetti '05)

QBF proof complexity

QBF proof complexity

Rise in study of QBF \rightsquigarrow
algorithmic techniques and proof systems

QBF proof complexity

Rise in study of QBF \rightsquigarrow
algorithmic techniques and proof systems

QBF proof complexity – study lengths of proofs
in proof systems (for certifying QBF falsity)

QBF proof complexity

Rise in study of QBF \rightsquigarrow
algorithmic techniques and proof systems

QBF proof complexity – study lengths of proofs
in proof systems (for certifying QBF falsity)

Motivations:

QBF proof complexity

Rise in study of QBF \rightsquigarrow
algorithmic techniques and proof systems

QBF proof complexity – study lengths of proofs
in proof systems (for certifying QBF falsity)

Motivations:

- ▶ Certify a solver's *no* decision

QBF proof complexity

Rise in study of QBF \rightsquigarrow
algorithmic techniques and proof systems

QBF proof complexity – study lengths of proofs
in proof systems (for certifying QBF falsity)

Motivations:

- ▶ Certify a solver's *no* decision
- ▶ Solvers typically generate proofs
understanding proof length \rightsquigarrow understanding running time

QBF proof complexity

Rise in study of QBF \rightsquigarrow
algorithmic techniques and proof systems

QBF proof complexity – study lengths of proofs
in proof systems (for certifying QBF falsity)

Motivations:

- ▶ Certify a solver's *no* decision
- ▶ Solvers typically generate proofs
understanding proof length \rightsquigarrow understanding running time
- ▶ Connection to separation of complexity classes

Dilemma

Dilemma

Basic, primary question, on *lower bounds*:

Dilemma

Basic, primary question, on *lower bounds*:

Take a usual QBF proof system, such as *Q-resolution*.

Can it be shown that (exponentially) long proofs are needed?

Dilemma

Basic, primary question, on *lower bounds*:

Take a usual QBF proof system, such as *Q-resolution*.

Can it be shown that (exponentially) long proofs are needed?

Answer: YES!

Dilemma

Basic, primary question, on *lower bounds*:

Take a usual QBF proof system, such as *Q-resolution*.

Can it be shown that (exponentially) long proofs are needed?

Answer: YES!

When restricted to SAT instances,
Q-resolution is identical to resolution.

So lower bounds on resolution apply to Q-resolution.

Dilemma

Basic, primary question, on *lower bounds*:

Take a usual QBF proof system, such as *Q-resolution*.

Can it be shown that (exponentially) long proofs are needed?

Answer: YES!

When restricted to SAT instances,
Q-resolution is identical to resolution.

So lower bounds on resolution apply to Q-resolution.

Reaction: This doesn't seem interesting.

Dilemma

Basic, primary question, on *lower bounds*:

Take a usual QBF proof system, such as *Q-resolution*.

Can it be shown that (exponentially) long proofs are needed?

Answer: YES!

When restricted to SAT instances,
Q-resolution is identical to resolution.

So lower bounds on resolution apply to Q-resolution.

Reaction: This doesn't seem interesting.

We generalize resolution to Q-resolution to handle QBFs and
quantifier alternation,
but this argument doesn't address this extra generality.

Dilemma

Basic, primary question, on *lower bounds*:

Take a usual QBF proof system, such as *Q-resolution*.

Can it be shown that (exponentially) long proofs are needed?

Answer: YES!

When restricted to SAT instances,
Q-resolution is identical to resolution.

So lower bounds on resolution apply to Q-resolution.

Reaction: This doesn't seem interesting.

We generalize resolution to Q-resolution to handle QBFs and
quantifier alternation,
but this argument doesn't address this extra generality.

This also clashes with the QBF view of SAT as an oracle.

Escaping the dilemma

Escaping the dilemma

How can we prove lower bounds that are based on alternation?

Escaping the dilemma

How can we prove lower bounds that are based on alternation?

We present a framework for doing this.

Escaping the dilemma

How can we prove lower bounds that are based on alternation?

We present a framework for doing this.

- ▶ We define a **proof system ensemble** to be an infinite collection of proof systems, where in each, proof checking can be done in the PH

Escaping the dilemma

How can we prove lower bounds that are based on alternation?

We present a framework for doing this.

- ▶ We define a **proof system ensemble** to be an infinite collection of proof systems, where in each, proof checking can be done in the PH
- ▶ An ensemble has **polynomially bounded proofs** if it *contains* a proof system where all false QBFs have polysize proofs

Escaping the dilemma

How can we prove lower bounds that are based on alternation?

We present a framework for doing this.

- ▶ We define a **proof system ensemble** to be an infinite collection of proof systems, where in each, proof checking can be done in the PH
 - ▶ An ensemble has **polynomially bounded proofs** if it *contains* a proof system where all false QBFs have polysize proofs
 - ▶ **Result:** straightforward to define ensembles that have poly bd proofs on any set of QBFs with bounded alternation
- So, proof size lower bounds address the ability to handle alternation

Contributions

Contributions

1. ■ Framework – proof system ensembles

Contributions

1. Framework – proof system ensembles
2. Definition of *relaxing QU-resolution*, a particular ensemble obtained by “lifting” QU-resolution

Contributions

1. Framework – proof system ensembles
2. Definition of *relaxing QU-resolution*, a particular ensemble obtained by “lifting” QU-resolution
3. Two technical results on relaxing QU-resolution: exponential lower bound for general version, exponential separation of general/tree-like versions

Contributions

1. Framework – proof system ensembles
2. Definition of *relaxing QU-resolution*, a particular ensemble obtained by “lifting” QU-resolution
3. Two technical results on relaxing QU-resolution: exponential lower bound for general version, exponential separation of general/tree-like versions

This talk: focus on 1 and 2.



Act: Framework

Proof system ensemble

Proof system ensemble

Def (simplified): A **proof system ensemble** for a language L is a sequence $(L_k)_{k \geq 1}$ of langs in PH such that:

$$(\forall k \geq 1) \quad \{x \mid \exists \pi : (x, \pi) \in L_k\} = L$$

Proof system ensemble

Def (simplified): A **proof system ensemble** for a language L is a sequence $(L_k)_{k \geq 1}$ of langs in PH such that:

$$(\forall k \geq 1) \quad \{x \mid \exists \pi : (x, \pi) \in L_k\} = L$$

Def: Let Z be a set of functions $\mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$. (eg: $Z = \Omega(2^n)$)
A pf system ensemble $(L_k)_{k \geq 1}$ **requires proofs of size Z** on instances Φ_1, Φ_2, \dots if $\forall k \geq 1, \exists z \in Z$ where

$$(\forall n \geq 1, \forall \pi) \quad (\Phi_n, \pi) \in L_k \Rightarrow |\pi| \geq z(n)$$

Polynomially bounded ensembles

Polynomially bounded ensembles

Def: A pf system ensemble $(L_k)_{k \geq 1}$ is **polynomially bounded** on a language L if $\exists c, \exists$ polynomial p such that

$$\forall x \in L \quad \exists \pi \quad \text{where} \quad |\pi| \leq p(|x|) \quad \text{and} \quad (x, \pi) \in L_c$$

Polynomially bounded ensembles

Def: A pf system ensemble $(L_k)_{k \geq 1}$ is **polynomially bounded** on a language L if $\exists c, \exists$ polynomial p such that

$$\forall x \in L \quad \exists \pi \quad \text{where} \quad |\pi| \leq p(|x|) \quad \text{and} \quad (x, \pi) \in L_c$$

Prop: There exists a polynomially bounded pf system ensemble for a language L iff $L \in \text{PH}$

Polynomially bounded ensembles

Def: A pf system ensemble $(L_k)_{k \geq 1}$ is **polynomially bounded** on a language L if $\exists c, \exists$ polynomial p such that

$$\forall x \in L \quad \exists \pi \quad \text{where} \quad |\pi| \leq p(|x|) \quad \text{and} \quad (x, \pi) \in L_c$$

Prop: There exists a polynomially bounded pf system ensemble for a language L iff $L \in \text{PH}$

Note: pf system ensembles to be studied will be polynomially bounded on any formulas $\{\Phi_i\}$ having bounded alternation

Polynomially bounded ensembles

Def: A pf system ensemble $(L_k)_{k \geq 1}$ is **polynomially bounded** on a language L if $\exists c, \exists$ polynomial p such that

$$\forall x \in L \quad \exists \pi \quad \text{where} \quad |\pi| \leq p(|x|) \quad \text{and} \quad (x, \pi) \in L_c$$

Prop: There exists a polynomially bounded pf system ensemble for a language L iff $L \in \text{PH}$

Note: pf system ensembles to be studied will be polynomially bounded on any formulas $\{\Phi_i\}$ having bounded alternation

Note: \exists poly bd ensemble for $\overline{\text{QBF}} \Leftrightarrow \text{PSPACE} \subseteq \text{PH}$

Polynomially bounded ensembles

Def: A pf system ensemble $(L_k)_{k \geq 1}$ is **polynomially bounded** on a language L if $\exists c, \exists$ polynomial p such that

$$\forall x \in L \quad \exists \pi \quad \text{where} \quad |\pi| \leq p(|x|) \quad \text{and} \quad (x, \pi) \in L_c$$

Prop: There exists a polynomially bounded pf system ensemble for a language L iff $L \in \text{PH}$

Note: pf system ensembles to be studied will be polynomially bounded on any formulas $\{\Phi_i\}$ having bounded alternation

Note: \exists poly bd ensemble for $\overline{\text{QBF}} \Leftrightarrow \text{PSPACE} \subseteq \text{PH}$

Relationship between this framework & PH vs. PSPACE qtn

is analogous to

the relationship between SAT proof complexity & NP vs. coNP qtn



Act: Relaxing QU-resolution

QU-resolution

QU-resolution

Clausal QBF $\Phi = Q_1 v_1 \dots Q_n v_n \wedge \text{clauses}$

Let S be the set of clauses

QU-resolution

Clausal QBF $\Phi = Q_1 v_1 \dots Q_n v_n \wedge \text{clauses}$

Let S be the set of clauses

Def: QU-resolution proof for Φ from clause set \mathcal{C}

is a sequence of clauses C_1, C_2, \dots where each C_i :

Standard QU-resolution takes $\mathcal{C} = S$.

QU-resolution

Clausal QBF $\Phi = Q_1 v_1 \dots Q_n v_n \wedge \text{clauses}$

Let S be the set of clauses

Def: QU-resolution proof for Φ from clause set \mathcal{C}

is a sequence of clauses C_1, C_2, \dots where each C_i :

- ▶ is in \mathcal{C} ,

Standard QU-resolution takes $\mathcal{C} = S$.

QU-resolution

Clausal QBF $\Phi = Q_1 v_1 \dots Q_n v_n \wedge \text{clauses}$

Let S be the set of clauses

Def: QU-resolution proof for Φ from clause set \mathcal{C}

is a sequence of clauses C_1, C_2, \dots where each C_i :

- ▶ is in \mathcal{C} ,
- ▶ can be derived by resolving two previous clauses, or

Standard QU-resolution takes $\mathcal{C} = S$.

QU-resolution

Clausal QBF $\Phi = Q_1 v_1 \dots Q_n v_n \wedge \text{clauses}$

Let S be the set of clauses

Def: QU-resolution proof for Φ from clause set \mathcal{C}

is a sequence of clauses C_1, C_2, \dots where each C_i :

- ▶ is in \mathcal{C} ,
- ▶ can be derived by resolving two previous clauses, or
- ▶ can be derived by taking a previous clause and applying *\forall -elimination*
(remove a \forall -literal if its variable is the “last one” of the clause)

Standard QU-resolution takes $\mathcal{C} = S$.

QU-resolution

Clausal QBF $\Phi = Q_1 v_1 \dots Q_n v_n \wedge \text{clauses}$

Let S be the set of clauses

Def: QU-resolution proof for Φ from clause set \mathcal{C}

is a sequence of clauses C_1, C_2, \dots where each C_i :

- ▶ is in \mathcal{C} ,
- ▶ can be derived by resolving two previous clauses, or
- ▶ can be derived by taking a previous clause and applying *\forall -elimination*
(remove a \forall -literal if its variable is the “last one” of the clause)

Standard QU-resolution takes $\mathcal{C} = S$.

Note: empty clause is derivable $\Leftrightarrow \Phi$ is false

QU-resolution

Clausal QBF $\Phi = Q_1 v_1 \dots Q_n v_n \wedge \text{clauses}$

Let S be the set of clauses

Def: QU-resolution proof for Φ from clause set \mathcal{C}

is a sequence of clauses C_1, C_2, \dots where each C_i :

- ▶ is in \mathcal{C} ,
- ▶ can be derived by resolving two previous clauses, or
- ▶ can be derived by taking a previous clause and applying *\forall -elimination*
(remove a \forall -literal if its variable is the “last one” of the clause)

Standard QU-resolution takes $\mathcal{C} = S$.

Note: empty clause is derivable $\Leftrightarrow \Phi$ is false

Our approach: Define sets of clauses $H(\Phi, \Pi_k) \in \text{PH}$

Will have $S \subseteq H(\Phi, \Pi_2) \subseteq H(\Phi, \Pi_3) \subseteq \dots$

QU-resolution

Clausal QBF $\Phi = Q_1 v_1 \dots Q_n v_n \wedge \text{clauses}$

Let S be the set of clauses

Def: QU-resolution proof for Φ from clause set \mathcal{C}

is a sequence of clauses C_1, C_2, \dots where each C_i :

- ▶ is in \mathcal{C} ,
- ▶ can be derived by resolving two previous clauses, or
- ▶ can be derived by taking a previous clause and applying *\forall -elimination*
(remove a \forall -literal if its variable is the “last one” of the clause)

Standard QU-resolution takes $\mathcal{C} = S$.

Note: empty clause is derivable $\Leftrightarrow \Phi$ is false

Our approach: Define sets of clauses $H(\Phi, \Pi_k) \in \text{PH}$

Will have $S \subseteq H(\Phi, \Pi_2) \subseteq H(\Phi, \Pi_3) \subseteq \dots$

Each $H(\Phi, \Pi_k)$ will give us a pf system

Implied clauses

Implied clauses

Goal: define $H(\Phi, \Pi_k)$

Implied clauses

Goal: define $H(\Phi, \Pi_k)$

Setup: Let $\Phi = P\phi$ be a QBF

P is a quantifier prefix $Q_1 v_1 \dots Q_n v_n$; ϕ is \wedge clauses

Implied clauses

Goal: define $H(\Phi, \Pi_k)$

Setup: Let $\Phi = P\phi$ be a QBF

P is a quantifier prefix $Q_1 v_1 \dots Q_n v_n$; ϕ is \wedge clauses

Let a be a partial assignment to *some* of the vars $\{v_1, \dots, v_n\}$

Implied clauses

Goal: define $H(\Phi, \Pi_k)$

Setup: Let $\Phi = P\phi$ be a QBF

P is a quantifier prefix $Q_1 v_1 \dots Q_n v_n$; ϕ is \bigwedge clauses

Let a be a partial assignment to *some* of the vars $\{v_1, \dots, v_n\}$

Question: When is clause(a) implied, ie, when can clause(a) be added to the QBF (while preserving truth/falsity)?

Implied clauses

Goal: define $H(\Phi, \Pi_k)$

Setup: Let $\Phi = P\phi$ be a QBF

P is a quantifier prefix $Q_1 v_1 \dots Q_n v_n$; ϕ is \bigwedge clauses

Let a be a partial assignment to *some* of the vars $\{v_1, \dots, v_n\}$

Question: When is clause(a) implied, ie, when can clause(a) be added to the QBF (while preserving truth/falsity)?

- ▶ For SAT (all $Q_i = \exists$): Let $\phi[a]$ be ϕ but where variables of $\text{dom}(a)$ are instantiated according to a

Implied clauses

Goal: define $H(\Phi, \Pi_k)$

Setup: Let $\Phi = P\phi$ be a QBF

P is a quantifier prefix $Q_1 v_1 \dots Q_n v_n$; ϕ is \wedge clauses

Let a be a partial assignment to *some* of the vars $\{v_1, \dots, v_n\}$

Question: When is clause(a) implied, ie, when can clause(a) be added to the QBF (while preserving truth/falsity)?

- ▶ For SAT (all $Q_i = \exists$): Let $\phi[a]$ be ϕ but where variables of $\text{dom}(a)$ are instantiated according to a

Fact: $\phi[a]$ unsat \Rightarrow clause(a) implied

Implied clauses

Goal: define $H(\Phi, \Pi_k)$

Setup: Let $\Phi = P\phi$ be a QBF

P is a quantifier prefix $Q_1 v_1 \dots Q_n v_n$; ϕ is \wedge clauses

Let a be a partial assignment to *some* of the vars $\{v_1, \dots, v_n\}$

Question: When is clause(a) implied, ie, when can clause(a) be added to the QBF (while preserving truth/falsity)?

- ▶ For SAT (all $Q_i = \exists$): Let $\phi[a]$ be ϕ but where variables of $\text{dom}(a)$ are instantiated according to a

Fact: $\phi[a]$ unsat \Rightarrow clause(a) implied

- ▶ For QBF:

Let $P[a]$ be P but with all variables of $\text{dom}(a)$ removed, and variables “before” $\text{dom}(a)$ made existential

Implied clauses

Goal: define $H(\Phi, \Pi_k)$

Setup: Let $\Phi = P\phi$ be a QBF

P is a quantifier prefix $Q_1 v_1 \dots Q_n v_n$; ϕ is \wedge clauses

Let a be a partial assignment to *some* of the vars $\{v_1, \dots, v_n\}$

Question: When is clause(a) implied, ie, when can clause(a) be added to the QBF (while preserving truth/falsity)?

- ▶ For SAT (all $Q_i = \exists$): Let $\phi[a]$ be ϕ but where variables of $\text{dom}(a)$ are instantiated according to a

Fact: $\phi[a]$ unsat \Rightarrow clause(a) implied

- ▶ For QBF:

Let $P[a]$ be P but with all variables of $\text{dom}(a)$ removed, and variables “before” $\text{dom}(a)$ made existential

Prop: $P[a]\phi[a]$ false \Rightarrow clause(a) implied

Implied clauses: remarks

Implied clauses: remarks

Goal: define $H(\Phi, \Pi_k)$

Let $\Phi = P\phi$ be a QBF, let a be a partial assignment,
define $\Phi[a] = P[a]\phi[a]$

Prop: $\Phi[a]$ false \Rightarrow clause(a) implied
(ie can be added to Φ)

Implied clauses: remarks

Goal: define $H(\Phi, \Pi_k)$

Let $\Phi = P\phi$ be a QBF, let a be a partial assignment,
define $\Phi[a] = P[a]\phi[a]$

Prop: $\Phi[a]$ false \Rightarrow clause(a) implied
(ie can be added to Φ)

Observe: when ϕ is a \wedge of clauses, each clause C of ϕ is implied!

Implied clauses: remarks

Goal: define $H(\Phi, \Pi_k)$

Let $\Phi = P\phi$ be a QBF, let a be a partial assignment,
define $\Phi[a] = P[a]\phi[a]$

Prop: $\Phi[a]$ false \Rightarrow clause(a) implied
(ie can be added to Φ)

Observe: when ϕ is a \wedge of clauses, each clause C of ϕ is implied!

Observe: if a is the empty assignment,
then $\Phi[a] = \Phi$ and clause(a) is the empty clause

Implied clauses: remarks

Goal: define $H(\Phi, \Pi_k)$

Let $\Phi = P\phi$ be a QBF, let a be a partial assignment,
define $\Phi[a] = P[a]\phi[a]$

Prop: $\Phi[a]$ false \Rightarrow clause(a) implied
(ie can be added to Φ)

Observe: when ϕ is a \wedge of clauses, each clause C of ϕ is implied!

Observe: if a is the empty assignment,
then $\Phi[a] = \Phi$ and clause(a) is the empty clause

Note: in our view, detecting when a “partially instantiated QBF”
is false is a highly natural consideration;
in SAT/CSP, propagation/consistency heuristics are used,
which allow for clause learning

Implied clauses: remarks

Goal: define $H(\Phi, \Pi_k)$

Let $\Phi = P\phi$ be a QBF, let a be a partial assignment,
define $\Phi[a] = P[a]\phi[a]$

Prop: $\Phi[a]$ false \Rightarrow clause(a) implied
(ie can be added to Φ)

Observe: when ϕ is a \wedge of clauses, each clause C of ϕ is implied!

Observe: if a is the empty assignment,
then $\Phi[a] = \Phi$ and clause(a) is the empty clause

Note: in our view, detecting when a “partially instantiated QBF”
is false is a highly natural consideration;
in SAT/CSP, propagation/consistency heuristics are used,
which allow for clause learning

To use prop: need to detect when $\Phi[a]$ is false
...but this is hard in general!



Relaxing

Goal: define $H(\Phi, \Pi_k)$

Let $\Phi = P\phi$ be a QBF, let a be a partial assignment,
define $\Phi[a] = P[a]\phi[a]$

Prop: $\Phi[a]$ false \Rightarrow clause(a) implied
(ie can be added to Φ)

Relaxing

Goal: define $H(\Phi, \Pi_k)$

Let $\Phi = P\phi$ be a QBF, let a be a partial assignment,
define $\Phi[a] = P[a]\phi[a]$

Prop: $\Phi[a]$ false \Rightarrow clause(a) implied
(ie can be added to Φ)

How do we detect if a $\Phi[a]$ is false? Hard in general!

Relaxing

Goal: define $H(\Phi, \Pi_k)$

Let $\Phi = P\phi$ be a QBF, let a be a partial assignment,
define $\Phi[a] = P[a]\phi[a]$

Prop: $\Phi[a]$ false \Rightarrow clause(a) implied
(ie can be added to Φ)

How do we detect if a $\Phi[a]$ is false? Hard in general!

Def (approximate): A **relaxation** of a QBF Ψ is
a QBF obtained from Ψ by shifting universal quantifiers left
and/or existential quantifiers right

Relaxing

Goal: define $H(\Phi, \Pi_k)$

Let $\Phi = P\phi$ be a QBF, let a be a partial assignment, define $\Phi[a] = P[a]\phi[a]$

Prop: $\Phi[a]$ false \Rightarrow clause(a) implied
(ie can be added to Φ)

How do we detect if a $\Phi[a]$ is false? Hard in general!

Def (approximate): A **relaxation** of a QBF Ψ is a QBF obtained from Ψ by shifting universal quantifiers left and/or existential quantifiers right

Example: Consider a QBF $\exists x_1 \exists x_2 \forall y \forall y' \exists x_3 \psi$.

Example relaxations: $\forall y \forall y' \exists x_1 \exists x_2 \exists x_3 \psi$, $\exists x_1 \forall y' \exists x_2 \forall y \exists x_3 \psi$

Relaxing

Goal: define $H(\Phi, \Pi_k)$

Let $\Phi = P\phi$ be a QBF, let a be a partial assignment, define $\Phi[a] = P[a]\phi[a]$

Prop: $\Phi[a]$ false \Rightarrow clause(a) implied
(ie can be added to Φ)

How do we detect if a $\Phi[a]$ is false? Hard in general!

Def (approximate): A **relaxation** of a QBF Ψ is a QBF obtained from Ψ by shifting universal quantifiers left and/or existential quantifiers right

Example: Consider a QBF $\exists x_1 \exists x_2 \forall y \forall y' \exists x_3 \psi$.

Example relaxations: $\forall y \forall y' \exists x_1 \exists x_2 \exists x_3 \psi$, $\exists x_1 \forall y' \exists x_2 \forall y \exists x_3 \psi$

Prop: If a relaxation of a QBF Ψ is false, then Ψ is false

Relaxing

Goal: define $H(\Phi, \Pi_k)$

Let $\Phi = P\phi$ be a QBF, let a be a partial assignment, define $\Phi[a] = P[a]\phi[a]$

Prop: $\Phi[a]$ false \Rightarrow clause(a) implied
(ie can be added to Φ)

How do we detect if a $\Phi[a]$ is false? Hard in general!

Def (approximate): A **relaxation** of a QBF Ψ is a QBF obtained from Ψ by shifting universal quantifiers left and/or existential quantifiers right

Example: Consider a QBF $\exists x_1 \exists x_2 \forall y \forall y' \exists x_3 \psi$.

Example relaxations: $\forall y \forall y' \exists x_1 \exists x_2 \exists x_3 \psi$, $\exists x_1 \forall y' \exists x_2 \forall y \exists x_3 \psi$

Prop: If a relaxation of a QBF Ψ is false, then Ψ is false

Def: For $k \geq 2$, define $H(\Phi, \Pi_k)$ as the set

$$\{\text{clause}(a) \mid \Phi[a] \text{ has a false } \Pi_k \text{ relaxation}\}$$

Relaxing QU-resolution

Relaxing QU-resolution

Def: For $k \geq 2$, define $H(\Phi, \Pi_k)$ as the set

$\{\text{clause}(a) \mid \Phi[a] \text{ has a false } \Pi_k \text{ relaxation}\}$

We have $H(\Phi, \Pi_2) \subseteq H(\Phi, \Pi_3) \subseteq \dots$

Relaxing QU-resolution

Def: For $k \geq 2$, define $H(\Phi, \Pi_k)$ as the set

$$\{\text{clause}(a) \mid \Phi[a] \text{ has a false } \Pi_k \text{ relaxation}\}$$

We have $H(\Phi, \Pi_2) \subseteq H(\Phi, \Pi_3) \subseteq \dots$

Def: Relaxing QU-resolution is the proof system ensemble $(L_k)_{k \geq 2}$ where L_k is defined as

$$\{(\Phi, \pi) \mid \pi \text{ is a QU-res proof of } \Phi \text{ from } H(\Phi, \Pi_k)\}$$

Relaxing QU-resolution

Def: For $k \geq 2$, define $H(\Phi, \Pi_k)$ as the set

$$\{\text{clause}(a) \mid \Phi[a] \text{ has a false } \Pi_k \text{ relaxation}\}$$

We have $H(\Phi, \Pi_2) \subseteq H(\Phi, \Pi_3) \subseteq \dots$

Def: Relaxing QU-resolution is the proof system ensemble $(L_k)_{k \geq 2}$ where L_k is defined as

$$\{(\Phi, \pi) \mid \pi \text{ is a QU-res proof of } \Phi \text{ from } H(\Phi, \Pi_k)\}$$

Remarks:

- ▶ This makes sense even if Φ is not clausal, i.e., even if Φ has the form $Q_1 v_1 \dots Q_n v_n(\text{circuit})$

Relaxing QU-resolution

Def: For $k \geq 2$, define $H(\Phi, \Pi_k)$ as the set

$$\{\text{clause}(a) \mid \Phi[a] \text{ has a false } \Pi_k \text{ relaxation}\}$$

We have $H(\Phi, \Pi_2) \subseteq H(\Phi, \Pi_3) \subseteq \dots$

Def: Relaxing QU-resolution is the proof system ensemble $(L_k)_{k \geq 2}$ where L_k is defined as

$$\{(\Phi, \pi) \mid \pi \text{ is a QU-res proof of } \Phi \text{ from } H(\Phi, \Pi_k)\}$$

Remarks:

- ▶ This makes sense even if Φ is not clausal, i.e., even if Φ has the form $Q_1 v_1 \dots Q_n v_n(\text{circuit})$
- ▶ This way of “lifting” to an enhanced set of clauses can be used to define relaxed versions of any clause-based QBF proof system

Contributions

Contributions

1. ■ Framework – proof system ensembles

Contributions

1. Framework – proof system ensembles
2. Definition of *relaxing QU-resolution*, a particular ensemble obtained by “lifting” QU-resolution

Contributions

1. Framework – proof system ensembles
2. Definition of *relaxing QU-resolution*, a particular ensemble obtained by “lifting” QU-resolution
3. Two technical results on relaxing QU-resolution: exponential lower bound for general version, exponential separation of general/tree-like versions

Questions

Questions



Questions



We gave one proposal for how to define pf system ensembles.

Questions



We gave one proposal for how to define pf system ensembles.

Are there natural ways to define other pf system ensembles?

Questions



We gave one proposal for how to define pf system ensembles.

Are there natural ways to define other pf system ensembles?

What constitutes a good/reasonable/natural/etc. definition of a proof system ensemble?

終

end [*fin*]