# How Many Conflicts Does It Need to be Unsatisfiable?

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## Definition

Two clauses C and D constitute a *conflict* if there is a variable occurring positively in C and negatively in D (or vice versa).

Sfrag replacements

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# SAT meets Extremal Combinatorics

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- $(G_F) \leq 2^{k-2}.$
- Similar Every variable occurs in less than  $\frac{2^k}{ek}$  clauses of F.
- F has less than ??? conflicts.

## Number of Conflicts—A Lower Bound

#### Lemma

Let F be a k-CNF formula. If F has  $< k2^{k-1}$  conflicts, then F is satisfiable.

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# Number of Conflicts—An Upper Bound

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We want an unsatisfiable *k*-CNF formula with less than  $\Theta$  (4<sup>*k*</sup>) conflicts.

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Hoory and Szeider [2006]:

- unsatisfiable k-CNF formula F
- Every variable occurs in at most  $\mathcal{O}\left(\frac{\log(k)2^k}{k}\right)$  clauses

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Does there exist unsatisfiable *k*-CNF formulas with less conflicts?

#### Theorem

Any k-CNF formula with less than  $\mathcal{O}(2.69^k)$  conflicts is satisfiable.

Remark: 2.69 of course not the precise value. But you don't want to know...

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Proof. Apply the Lovász Local Lemma...

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- If *F* has no conflicts, Pr[*F* is satisfied] > 0.
- If each clause *C* has few neighbors, still okay.
- If *C* has many neighbors, but every neighbor is extremely likely to be satisfied, that's okay too.

Let F be any CNF formula. Set every variable x of F to true with some probability p(x), independently. If for every clause C, it holds that

$$\sum_{\in N(C)} \Pr[D \text{ not satisfied}] \leq \frac{1}{4}$$

then F is satisfiable.

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For a literal u, let occ(u) denote the number of clauses in F containing u.

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If F is a k-CNF formula and  $occ(u) \le \frac{2^k}{4k}$  for all literals u, then F is satisfiable.

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- $\sum_{D \in N(C)} \Pr[D \text{ not satisfied}] \le k \cdot \frac{2^k}{4} \cdot 2^{-k} = \frac{1}{4}$ .
- By the Lovász Local Lemma, *F* is satisfiable.

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Goal: *F* has "few" conflicts  $\implies$  *F* is satisfiable.

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- F: a k-CNF formula with "few" conflicts.
- Case 1. If  $occ(u) \le \frac{2^k}{4k} \forall u$ , then *F* is satisfiable.

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- *F* has at least  $occ(u)occ(\bar{u})$  conflicts.
- If *F* has  $\ll 4^k$  conflicts,  $\operatorname{occ}(\bar{u}) \ll 2^k$ .

- Number of conflicts  $\geq occ(u)occ(\bar{u})$ .
- If occ(u) big then  $occ(\bar{u})$  small, i.e., u is *unbalanced*.
- Choose  $p(u) > \frac{1}{2} > p(\bar{u})$  for such variables.

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- Clause D is good if p(u) ≥ ½ for all u ∈ D.
  Note: Pr[D not satisfied] is "small".
- Clause *D* is bad if  $p(u) < \frac{1}{2}$  for at least one *u*. Note: Pr[*D* not satisfied] may be "big".

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- D has a lot of conflicts.
- Since F has few conflicts, F has few bad clauses.
- $\sum_{D \in N(C)} \Pr[D \text{ not satisfied}]$  is small.

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- Define an appropriate probability distribution, exploiting the unbalancedness of certain variables.
- Remove certain literals  $\Rightarrow$  new formula F'.
- This "sparsifies" the conflict structure of *F*.
- Use Lovász Local Lemma to show that F' is satisfiable.

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#### Theorem (Lower Bound)

If a k-CNF F has at most  $O(2.69^k)$  conflicts, it is satisfiable.

#### Theorem (Upper Bound)

For every k, there is an unsatisfiable k-CNF formula with  $O\left(\frac{\log^2(k)4^k}{k}\right)$  conflicts.

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# Thank You For Your Attention!

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