

24.2

Circuit SAT

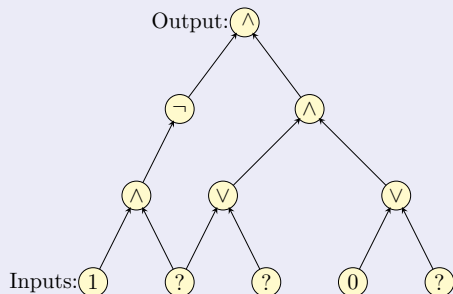
24.2.1

The circuit satisfiability (CSAT) problem

Circuits

Definition 24.1.

A circuit is a directed acyclic graph with



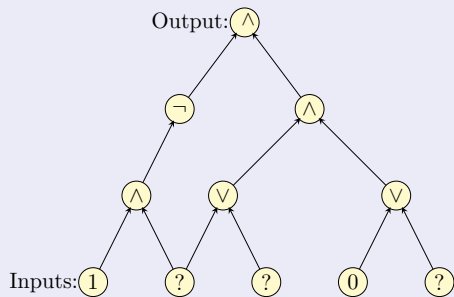
1. **Input** vertices (without incoming edges) labelled with 0 , 1 or a distinct variable.
2. Every other vertex is labelled \vee , \wedge or \neg .
3. Single node **output** vertex with no outgoing edges.

Can safely assume every node has at most two incoming edges.

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CSAT: Circuit Satisfaction

Definition 24.2 (Circuit Satisfaction (CSAT)).

Given a circuit as input, is there an assignment to the input variables that causes the output to get value **1**?

Claim 24.3.

CSAT is in NP.

1. **Certificate:** Assignment to input variables.
2. **Certifier:** Evaluate the value of each gate in a topological sort of DAG and check the output gate value.

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Circuit SAT vs SAT

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However they are equivalent in terms of polynomial-time solvability.

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Converting a CNF formula into a Circuit

3SAT \leq_P CSAT

Given 3CNF formula φ with n variables and m clauses, create a Circuit C .

- ▶ Inputs to C are the n boolean variables x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n
- ▶ Use NOT gate to generate literal $\neg x_j$ for each variable x_j
- ▶ For each clause $(\ell_1 \vee \ell_2 \vee \ell_3)$ use two OR gates to mimic formula
- ▶ Combine the outputs for the clauses using AND gates to obtain the final output

Example

3SAT \leq_P CSAT

$$\varphi = (x_1 \vee x_3 \vee x_4) \wedge (x_1 \vee \neg x_2 \vee \neg x_3) \wedge (\neg x_2 \vee \neg x_3 \vee x_4)$$

Example

3SAT \leq_P CSAT

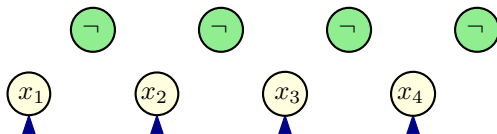
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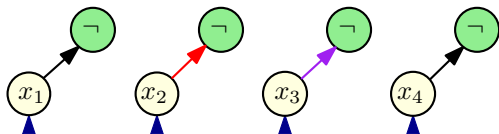
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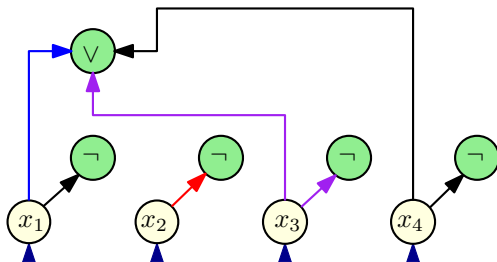
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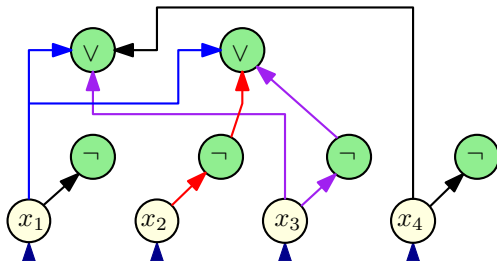
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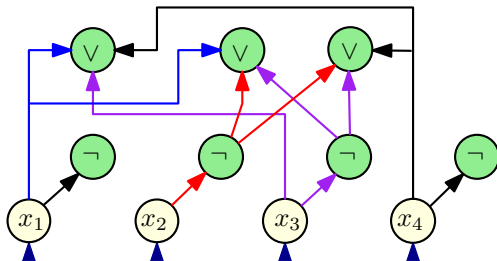
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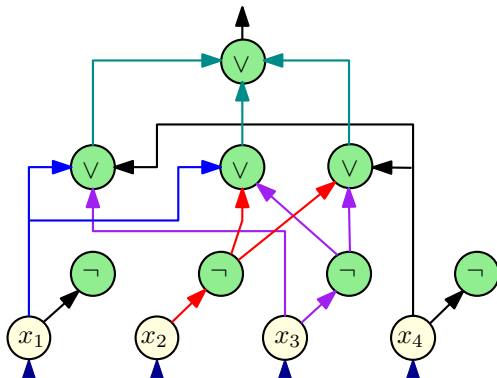
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$3SAT \leq_P CSAT$

Lemma 24.4.

$SAT \leq_P 3SAT \leq_P CSAT$.

THE END

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(for now)