

Structural Single State Mutinex Logic

Wolfgang Scherer

Wolfgang.Scherer@gmx.de

Abstract

A non-functional, matrix-based structural logic is developed, which generalizes logical variables as 2-literal disjunctive clauses and disjunctive clause members as single logical states. Relations between states are generalized to the binary property pair of mutual independence and mutual exclusion. Logical states and their relations are mapped to matrix rows and columns based on an inverted adjacency matrix preserving clauses as sub-matrices.

This state relation matrix is shown to have several profound advantages over resolution based CDCL solvers in regard to deterministic algorithms for the boolean satisfiability problem.

Specifically CNF formulas are generalized to a conjunction of disjunctive clauses of conjunctive clauses (CDF) without any restrictions to the contained literals. CDF formulas are bijectively translated to a matrix of sub-matrices preserving clause boundaries.

A polynomial time conflict propagation (consolidation) algorithm is presented, which promotes the static state relation matrix to a dynamic data structure. The algorithm is essential to establish certain properties of *consolidated* state relation matrices, that can neither be derived from functional logic nor from standard graph theory.

Boolean satisfiability is identified as single state reducibility of the sub-matrices of the state relation matrix. Binary decisions over a set of logical variables are shown to be equivalent to single state reductions of a subset of 2-state sub-matrices.

This overly constrained definition is generalized as 2-state sub-matrix reducibility by showing that *consolidated* state relation matrices which have only single state and 2-state sub-matrices are necessarily contradiction free. This gives rise to a consistent level definition for k -SAT problems, where the algorithmic differences between 2-SAT and 3-SAT problems are direct consequences of the structural properties of *consolidated* 2-state and 3-state sub-matrices. The upper bound for worst case runtime is identified as $\lceil k/2 \rceil^m$ for $k \geq 0$.

The identification of the core problem as the matrix of k -state sub-matrices where $k \geq 3$, shows that the original logical variables of a CDF formula and their truth table are entirely irrelevant for state relation matrix algorithms.

A method for reencoding CNF formulas is shown which obfuscates the problem structure, making various first level optimizations and XOR clause detection ineffective for CDCL algorithms. A generalized method of advance decisions in the state relation matrix is presented, which is resilient towards such structural obfuscation, since 2-state sub-matrices are eliminated from the core problem.

Various algorithms are developed to manipulate the state relation matrix in a systematic manner to reduce the problem size with emphasis on worst-case polynomial run-time behaviour.

A reference application was developed, implementing a subset of algorithms sufficient to systematically solve all sudokus on $n^2 \times n^2$ grids of $n \times n$ blocks with $n = 3$ with strictly polynomial time worst case behavior.

The exponential time 2-state splitting algorithm is shown to reveal graph isomorphism of the partitions for certain classes of UNSAT problems (inherently untractable for variable-based decision algorithms). This isomorphism allows reduction of the problem size resulting in linear worst-case run-time.

By focusing on clauses as input of a logical formula, structural single state mutinex logic provides algorithms and transformations for the actual problem and gives a sound foundation for accurate complexity classifications and structural analysis.

`|:todo:|` reference to graph isomorphism

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Graph_isomorphism_problem which is not known to be NP-complete, however the subgraph problem is NP-complete

KEYWORDS: *single state, mutually exclusive, mutually independent, variable generalization, satoku matrix, inverted adjacency matrix, structural logic, boolean satisfiability, single selection*

Contents

1	Preface	5
2	States, Cells, Matrix	7
2.1	Index Scheme	7
2.2	State Properties	8
2.2.1	Merge Operation	8
2.2.2	Macro States	9
2.2.3	Compound States	10
2.3	Cell Representation	10
2.4	Satoku Matrix	13
3	Basic Deduction Rules	14
3.1	Provability (Minimal Definition)	14
3.2	Assignments	14
3.3	Contradiction Check	15
3.4	Conflict Propagation	15
3.5	Requirement Update	17
3.6	Consolidation	18
4	Summary of Properties	19
5	Mapping CDF Problems	20
5.1	Mapping Propositional Variables	21
5.2	Mapping Example	21
6	Conflict Sequence Relations	22
6.1	Basic Conflict Subsequence	23
6.2	Special Properties of <i>bound</i> Cell Rows	23
6.3	Hamming Weight	24
7	Satoku Matrix Transformations	24
7.1	Distractors	25
7.2	Advance Decisions	25
7.3	Redundancy Removal	28
7.4	Merging Cells	29
8	Indirect Conflicts	32
8.1	Immediate Indirect Conflicts	32
8.2	Hidden Indirect Conflicts	35
8.3	2-State Cells	36
8.4	Refined Provability	37

9	Advanced Satoku Matrix Transformations	37
9.1	2-State Splitting	37
9.2	Distractor Reduction	39
9.2.1	Special Properties of 2-State Distractors	45
9.3	State Row Variables	46
9.4	OR-NONE Cell Construction	46
10	Gaussian Elimination with 3-Variable XORs	49
11	3-Regular Bipartite Graph Problem Example	52
12	Equivalence Reasoning	54
13	Construction of Desirable Encodings	58
13.1	Substituting Gaussian Elimination for Determining Satisfiability	67
14	Constraint Satisfaction Example	70
14.1	Direct Encoding Without At-Most-One Constraints	70
14.2	Direct Encoding With All Constraints	73
15	Constructing Variable Sets	77
16	Identifying Relevant Problem	78
17	Multi-value Logic Loops	79
18	Schaefer's Dichotomy Theorem	81
19	Partial Distributive Expansion	86
20	Hardness - Propositional Argument	86
20.1	Hardness and Complexity	87
21	The Laws of Logic	89
22	Summary	89
	WorkMarks	91
	Tables	91
	Figures	91
	Theorems	92
	Equations	92
	Algorithms	93
	References	94
	Appendix A. Mapping a Satoku Matrix to CNF	97
	Appendix B. Mapping a graph to a Satoku Matrix for k -independent set problem	101
	Appendix C. Maximizing Conflicts	102

Appendix D. Examples	103
D.1. Examples for unassigned variables in provable satoku matrix	103
D.2. Worst case run-time complexities	107
D.3. Examples for Proof of Advance Decisions	108
D.4. Example: conflict detection by advance decision	110
D.5. Example: Stepwise conflict detection	113

1. Preface

Since Aristotle, logic[wiki-logic] has been tampered with in various ways.

The “Law of Excluded Middle“ for instance has been discussed at great length, and has led to many-valued logics[wiki-mvl] and very prominently to constructive logic[wiki-cl]. A not so prominent discussion questions the “Law of Non-Contradiction”, e.g. dialethism[sep-dia] or generally paraconsistent logic[sep-para].

references?

Even the deductive rules have been generalized in proof theory[sep-proof] and formalized in sequent calculus[wiki-seq].

The propositional calculus[wiki-prop] has been successfully axiomatized only with propositional variables and operator symbols, without the notion of truth values at all.

A peculiar division of logic into sub-systems happened with mathematical logic[wiki-ml]. The nicely chainable unary and binary operators of logic are used for propositional calculus. The stubbornly unchainable function of choice (single selection) has been handed off to graph theory[wiki-graph]. While mathematical logic is a highly dynamic system, graph theory deals mostly with a static array of vertices and edges.

Most of these logical endeavors hold on to the notion of propositions as atomic objects holding truth values, with the exception of graph theory, where propositional literals are mapped to vertices and their conflict relationships are mapped to edges (see appendix B).

Graph theory comes closest to dealing with the structure of logical formulae. However, the structural elements of propositional logic, namely clauses, are thrown away as (mathematically) not necessary, removing all dynamic from the underlying logical formula.

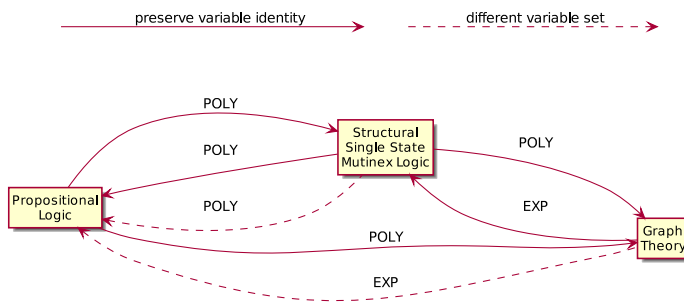


Figure 1: Logic conversions

It is in the wide gap between propositional logic and graph theory, where structural single state mutinex logic (SSSML) resides. It generalizes literals and mutual exclusion like graph theory, but keeps clauses as primary source of structural conflict information.

It additionally generalizes propositional variables as 2-literal clauses offering a path back into propositional calculus without losing the identity of the original variables, which happens when mapping a CNF formula to a k -independent set problem. The elimination of clauses in this process destroys the structural information to the point that recovery of a suitable set of clauses (edge cover by cliques) presents an NP-Hard problem of its own (see appendix B).

Employing the same representation for variables and clauses allows a deeper insight into algorithmic mechanics, identifying decisions over propositional variables as a special (suboptimal) case of a generalized decision algorithm over groups of alternatives in clauses. It also reveals that decisions

over propositional variables actually solve a secondary problem that is only indirectly connected to the actual conflicts.

In the nether regions of conflict relationships SSSML appears somewhat like NAND — any electrical engineer will agree that it is almost impossible¹ to understand NAND-formulae, but they are still extremely useful for building things.

The current theory of SAT solving is DPLL (Davis-Putnam-Logemann-Loveland) [[wiki-dpll](#)] with CDCL (conflict driven clause learning), while practical SAT solving is really TEWHAI (throwing everything we have at it) before doing CDCL.

Most of these algorithms are highly dependent on an appropriate encoding, as is DPLL itself. XOR-detection and equivalence reasoning are easily fooled by variations in encoding.

Although unit propagation and resolution can be identified in SSSML, they are merely special cases of more generalized operations in SSSML. Since 2-clauses are effectively eliminated as redundant, SSSML is more resilient to encoding variations.

1. A reliable source claims: “Es gibt schon so ganz harte Autisten die netlists debuggen“ which means “There are actually some totally extreme autists who are debugging netlists”. My humorous take on this fact is available at <http://sw-amt.ws/the-sound-of-logic/README-wax-on-wax-off.html>.

2. States, Cells, Matrix

Structural single state mutex logic (SSSML) does not have propositions or truth values. It deals exclusively with singular states, which are either atomic states or their conflict relationships (CFR) to other atomic states. An atomic state is simply the special case of a conflict relationship between an atomic state and itself. This makes the distinction between atomic states and conflict relationships mere syntactic sugar to clarify context. Singular states are either *impossible* or *possible* (represented by 0 and 1) and are grouped in cells (represented as state matrices). Cells are further arranged in a cell matrix (see figure 2).

2.1 Index Scheme

Except for defining the basic properties of states, singular states outside the context of a matrix are mostly meaningless in SSSML. Therefore, states are always referenced with full matrix indices, which are introduced here before the formal definition of states.

The index scheme for matrix entities is chosen to reference increasingly detailed subsets of the cell matrix (see figure 2). It is 0-based, since it mainly serves as a template for computer algorithms. Therefore for all indices used in this article $i, j, g, h, e, f, x, y, z, m, n = (0, 1, \dots)$.

A satoku matrix is a cell matrix consisting of cell matrix rows c_i , subdivided into cells c_{i_g} . Due to symmetry of a satoku matrix, cell matrix columns can also be referenced as c_g . Cells c_{i_g} are matrices of cell rows r_{i_jg} and cell columns (not referenced as state entities in this article). Cell rows r_{i_jg} consist of singular states $s_{i_jg_h}$ which are referenced as atomic states, if $i = g \wedge j = h$, and as conflict relationships, if $i \neq g \vee j \neq h$.

s_{00}	1 0 0	1 1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1	c_0
s_{01}	0 1 0	0 1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1	
s_{02}	0 0 1	1 1 1 1	1 0 1	0 1	
s_{10}	1 0 1	1 0 0 0	0 1 1	1 1	c_{12}
s_{11}	1 1 1	0 1 0 0	1 0 1	0 1	
s_{12}	1 1 1	0 0 1 0	1 1 1	1 0	
s_{13}	1 1 1	0 0 0 1	1 1 0	1 1	
s_{20}	1 1 1	0 1 1 1	1 0 0	1 1	s_{20}
s_{21}	1 1 0	1 0 1 1	0 1 0	1 1	s_{210}
s_{22}	1 1 1	1 1 1 0	0 0 1	1 1	s_{2213}
s_{30}	1 1 0	1 0 1 1	1 1 1	1 0	r_{312}
s_{31}	1 1 1	1 1 0 1	1 1 1	0 1	

Figure 2: Basic satoku matrix and extent of indexing

Table 1 shows the index scheme used in this article.

indexed state entity	description
C cell-matrix-row	row c_i of cells (cell-matrix-row)
C cell-matrix-row cell-matrix-column	single cell c_{ig}
r cell-matrix-row cell-row cell-matrix-column	cell row r_{ijg} containing all CFR states between an atomic state s_{ijij} and an atomic cell c_{gg}
S cell-matrix-row cell-row	state row s_{ij} of all cell rows r_{ijg} containing all singular states for an atomic state s_{ijij}
S cell-matrix-row cell-row cell-matrix-column cell-column	singular state s_{ijgh}

Table 1: Index scheme

2.2 State Properties

A singular state s_{ijgh} is either *possible* (Pos), denoted as 1, or *impossible* (Imp), denoted as 0:

$$\forall s_{ijgh} : \text{Pos}(s_{ijgh}) \vee \text{Imp}(s_{ijgh}) \quad (1)$$

Two atomic states s_{ijij}, s_{ghgh} can be either *independent* (Ind) or *mutually exclusive* (Mutex, \uparrow):

$$\forall s_{ijij}, \forall s_{ghgh} : \text{Ind}(s_{ijij}, s_{ghgh}) \vee \text{Mutex}(s_{ijij}, s_{ghgh}) \quad (2)$$

Independence and *mutual exclusion* are commutative. If state s_{ijij} is *independent* of/*mutually exclusive* with state s_{ghgh} , it follows that state s_{ghgh} is *independent* of/*mutually exclusive* with state s_{ijij} :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Ind}(s_{ijij}, s_{ghgh}) &\Leftrightarrow \text{Ind}(s_{ghgh}, s_{ijij}) \\ \text{Mutex}(s_{ijij}, s_{ghgh}) &\Leftrightarrow \text{Mutex}(s_{ghgh}, s_{ijij}) \\ s_{ijij} \uparrow s_{ghgh} &\Leftrightarrow s_{ghgh} \uparrow s_{ijij} \end{aligned} \quad (3)$$

The conflict relationship s_{ijgh} , between two atomic states s_{ijij}, s_{ghgh} is *possible*, if the atomic states are *independent*. If the atomic states are *mutually exclusive*, the CFR is *impossible*:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Ind}(s_{ijij}, s_{ghgh}) &\Leftrightarrow \text{Pos}(s_{ijgh}) \\ \text{Mutex}(s_{ijij}, s_{ghgh}) &\Leftrightarrow \text{Imp}(s_{ijgh}) \end{aligned} \quad (4)$$

Due to commutativity of Ind and Mutex (3), the same holds for the mirror CFR s_{ghij} :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Ind}(s_{ijij}, s_{ghgh}) &\Leftrightarrow \text{Ind}(s_{ghgh}, s_{ijij}) &\Leftrightarrow \text{Pos}(s_{ijgh}) &\Leftrightarrow \text{Pos}(s_{ghij}) \\ \text{Mutex}(s_{ijij}, s_{ghgh}) &\Leftrightarrow \text{Mutex}(s_{ghgh}, s_{ijij}) &\Leftrightarrow \text{Imp}(s_{ijgh}) &\Leftrightarrow \text{Imp}(s_{ghij}) \end{aligned} \quad (5)$$

2.2.1 MERGE OPERATION

When two singular states s_{ijgh}, s_{efgh} are merged into another singular state s_{xygh} :

$$s_{xygh} = \text{Mrg}(s_{ijgh}, s_{efgh}),$$

the resulting properties of state s_{xygh} are defined by the state table 2.

s_{ijgh}	s_{efgh}	s_{xygh}
Imp	Imp	Imp
Imp	Pos	Imp
Pos	Imp	Imp
Pos	Pos	Pos

Table 2: State table for merging two states s_{ijgh}, s_{efgh}

It is obvious, that *impossible* is the dominant state.

The merge operation for singular states is equivalent to the function AND in propositional logic: $s_{ijgh} \wedge s_{efgh} = s_{xygh}$. However, since the merge operation never just affects a singular state s_{xygh} , but also always the mirror state s_{ghxy} , and is generally not context free or functional, the AND function is avoided to minimize confusion.

2.2.2 MACRO STATES

A macro state M is a group of singular states containing none or many singular states s_{ijgh} . The properties *possible* and *impossible* are extended to macro states. A macro state is *possible*, if at least one of the contained singular states is *possible*. A macro state is *impossible*, if none of the contained singular states is *possible* (*possible bias*)

$$\begin{aligned}
 M &= \{s_{ijgh}\}, \\
 |M| &= 0 && \Rightarrow \text{Imp}(M), \\
 \exists s_{ijgh} : s_{ijgh} \in M \wedge \text{Pos}(s_{ijgh}) &\Leftrightarrow \text{Pos}(M), \\
 \forall s_{ijgh} : s_{ijgh} \in M \wedge \text{Imp}(s_{ijgh}) &\Rightarrow \text{Imp}(M).
 \end{aligned} \tag{6}$$

A macro state can further be either *decided* (Dec) or *undecided* (Und). A macro state is *decided*, if it has at most one *possible* singular state. A macro state is *undecided*, if it has more than one *possible* singular state. (*undecided bias*)

$$\begin{aligned}
 P_m &= \{s_{ijgh} \mid s_{ijgh} \in M \wedge \text{Pos}(s_{ijgh})\}, \\
 |P_m| \leq 1 &\Leftrightarrow \text{Dec}(M), \\
 |P_m| > 1 &\Leftrightarrow \text{Und}(M).
 \end{aligned} \tag{7}$$

A macro state is *bound*, if it is *decided* and *possible*

$$\text{Pos}(M) \wedge \text{Dec}(M) \wedge s_{ijgh} \in P_m \Leftrightarrow \text{Bnd}(M, s_{ijgh}), \tag{8}$$

Another macro state classification is *restricted* (Rst) and *unrestricted* (Unr). A macro state is *restricted*, if it contains at least one *impossible* singular state or no state at all. A macro state is *unrestricted*, if it is *possible* and does not contain any *impossible* singular states, i.e. it consists entirely of *possible* singular states. (*restricted bias*)

$$\begin{aligned}
 I_m &= \{s_{ijgh} \mid s_{ijgh} \in M \wedge \text{Imp}(s_{ijgh})\}, \\
 \text{Imp}(M) \vee |I_m| > 0 &\Leftrightarrow \text{Rst}(M), \\
 \text{Pos}(M) \wedge |I_m| = 0 &\Leftrightarrow \text{Unr}(M).
 \end{aligned} \tag{9}$$

2.2.3 COMPOUND STATES

A compound state C is a group of macro states M_f that can contain more than one macro state.

The properties *possible* and *impossible* are extended to compound states. A compound state is *possible*, if all of the contained macro states are *possible*. A compound state is *impossible*, if one of the contained macro states is *impossible*. (*impossible bias*)

$$\begin{aligned}
 C &= \{M_f\}, \\
 |C| = 0 &\Rightarrow \text{Imp}(C), \\
 \forall M_f : M_f \in C \wedge \text{Pos}(M_f) &\Leftrightarrow \text{Pos}(C), \\
 \exists M_f : M_f \in C \wedge \text{Imp}(M_f) &\Rightarrow \text{Imp}(C).
 \end{aligned} \tag{10}$$

A compound state can further be either *decided* or *undecided*. A compound state is *decided*, if all contained macro states, are *decided*. A compound state is *undecided*, if it has at least one *undecided* macro state. (*undecided bias*)

$$\begin{aligned}
 U_c &= \{M_f | M_f \in C \wedge \text{Und}(M_f)\}, \\
 |U_c| = 0 &\Leftrightarrow \text{Dec}(C), \\
 |U_c| > 0 &\Leftrightarrow \text{Und}(C).
 \end{aligned} \tag{11}$$

A compound state is *bound*, if the state is *possible* and all contained macro states, are *bound*

$$\forall M_f : \text{Pos}(C) \wedge M_f \in C \wedge \text{Bnd}(M_f, m_{f_g}) \Leftrightarrow \text{Bnd}(C, m_{f_g}, \dots). \tag{12}$$

Another compound state classification is *restricted* and *unrestricted*. A compound state is *restricted*, if it contains at least one *restricted* macro state, that is *undecided*. A compound state is *unrestricted*, if all contained *undecided* macro states are *unrestricted*. (*restricted bias*).

$$\begin{aligned}
 R_c &= \{M_f | M_f \in C \wedge s_{ij_{gh}} \in M_f \wedge (i \neq g \vee j \neq h) \wedge \text{Rst}(M_f)\}, \\
 |C| = 0 &\Rightarrow \text{Rst}(C), \\
 |R_c| > 0 &\Rightarrow \text{Rst}(C), \\
 |R_c| = 0 &\Leftrightarrow \text{Unr}(C).
 \end{aligned} \tag{13}$$

2.3 Cell Representation

Atomic states and their conflict relationships are grouped in atomic cells c_{i_i} where the positions on the diagonal represent the atomic states $s_{ij_{ij}}$ and other positions $s_{ij_{ih}}, j \neq h$ represent the conflict relationships between the atomic states $s_{ij_{ij}}$ and $s_{ih_{ih}}$ intersecting at that position. In this article, only atomic cells with *mutually exclusive* atomic states are considered (see figure 3):

$$\begin{aligned}
 \forall c_{i_i} \forall s_{ij_{ij}} : c_{i_i} &= \{s_{ij_{ij}}\} \rightarrow \text{Pos}(s_{ij_{ij}}) \\
 \forall c_{i_i} \forall s_{ij_{ih}} : c_{i_i} &= \{s_{ij_{ih}}\} \wedge j \neq h \rightarrow \text{Imp}(s_{ij_{ih}})
 \end{aligned} \tag{14}$$

s_{00}	1 0 0		r_{00_0}
s_{01}	0 1 0		r_{01_0}
s_{02}	0 0 1		r_{02_0}
s_{10}		1 0 0	r_{10_1}
s_{11}		0 1 0	r_{11_1}
s_{12}		0 0 1	r_{12_1}

Figure 3: Atomic cells c_{i_i} with *mutually exclusive* atomic states $s_{i_j i_j}$,
 $i = (0, 1), j = (0, 1, 2)$

Conflict relation cells $c_{i_g}, g \neq i$ only contain conflict relationships between atomic states $s_{i_j i_j}$ and atomic states $s_{g_h g_h}$ (see figure 4):

$$\forall c_{i_g} \forall s_{i_j g_h} : c_{i_g} = \{s_{i_j g_h} \mid \text{Ind}(s_{i_j i_j}, s_{g_h g_h}) \rightarrow \text{Pos}(s_{i_j g_h}), \\ \text{Mutex}(s_{i_j i_j}, s_{g_h g_h}) \rightarrow \text{Imp}(s_{i_j g_h})\}, i \neq g \quad (15)$$

s_{00}		1 1 1	r_{00_1}
s_{01}		1 1 1	r_{01_1}
s_{02}		1 1 0	r_{02_1}
s_{10}	1 1 1		r_{10_0}
s_{11}	1 1 1		r_{11_0}
s_{12}	1 1 0		r_{12_0}

Figure 4: CFR cells c_{0_1}, c_{1_0} with *impossible* CFR states $s_{0_2 1_2}, s_{1_2 0_2}$
 for *mutually exclusive* atomic states $s_{0_2 0_2}$ and $s_{1_2 1_2}$

Due to commutativity of *mutual exclusion* (3), each conflict relationship $s_{i_j g_h}, i \neq g \vee j \neq h$, is necessarily equivalent to its diagonal mirror state $s_{g_h i_j}$.

Since conflict relationships are intrinsic properties of atomic states, the general term “state” $s_{i_j g}$ is used to reference cell row $r_{i_j g}$.

If $i = g$, this includes the atomic state $s_{i_j i_j}$ and its conflict relationships $s_{i_j i_h}$ to the other atomic states $s_{i_h i_h}, h \neq j$:

$$\forall s_{i_j i_i} \forall r_{i_j i_i} \forall s_{i_j i_h} : s_{i_j i_i} = r_{i_j i_i} = \{s_{i_j i_h} \mid j \neq h \rightarrow \text{Imp}(s_{i_j i_h})\} \quad (16)$$

If $i \neq g$, the cell row $r_{i_j g}$ contains the conflict relationships $s_{i_j g_h}$ between atomic state $s_{i_j i_j}$ and the atomic states $s_{g_h g_h}$:

$$\forall s_{i_j g} \forall r_{i_j g} \forall s_{i_j g_h} : \\ s_{i_j g} = r_{i_j g} = \{s_{i_j g_h} \mid \text{Ind}(s_{i_j i_j}, s_{g_h g_h}) \rightarrow \text{Pos}(s_{i_j g_h}), \\ \text{Mutex}(s_{i_j i_j}, s_{g_h g_h}) \rightarrow \text{Imp}(s_{i_j g_h})\}, i \neq g \quad (17)$$

Cell rows $r_{i_j g}$ are macro states.

A *possible decided* cell row is called *bound* (Bnd):

*bound
required*

$$\exists s_{i_j g_h} : \text{Pos}(s_{i_j g_h}) \wedge \text{Dec}(r_{i_j g}) \Leftrightarrow \text{Bnd}(r_{i_j g}). \quad (18)$$

A *possible* state $s_{i_j g_h}$ in a *bound* cell row $r_{i_j g}$ is called *required* (Req):

$$\exists s_{i_j g_h} : \text{Pos}(s_{i_j g_h}) \wedge \text{Bnd}(r_{i_j g}) \Leftrightarrow \text{Req}(s_{i_j g_h}). \quad (19)$$

Note that *required* is not a commutative state property, since the mirror state of a cell row is a cell column.

conflict

When a cell row $r_{i_j g}$ is *decided* and has no *possible* states $s_{i_j g_h}$ and is therefore *impossible*, it is called a *conflict* cell row (Cfl), short notation $\neg r_{i_j g}$:

$$\forall s_{i_j g_h} : s_{i_j g_h} \in r_{i_j g} \wedge \text{Imp}(s_{i_j g_h}) \rightarrow \text{Imp}(r_{i_j g}) \Leftrightarrow \text{Cfl}(r_{i_j g}) \Leftrightarrow \neg r_{i_j g} \quad (20)$$

combinable

Two cell rows $r_{i_j g}, r_{e_f g}$ are *combinable* (Cmb), if their atomic states $s_{i_j i_j}, s_{e_f e_f}$ are *independent*:

$$\text{Ind}(s_{i_j i_j}, s_{e_f e_f}) \rightarrow \text{Pos}(s_{i_j e_f}) \wedge \text{Pos}(s_{e_f i_j}) \Leftrightarrow \text{Cmb}(r_{i_j g}, r_{e_f g}) \quad (21)$$

Cells c_{i_g} are both macro and compound states. They are defined as hybrid states containing cell rows $r_{i_j g}$. If the macro state properties of cells are referenced, the cells are denoted as macro state cells $c_{m_{i_g}}$.

*possible
impossible*

The properties *possible* and *impossible* are extended to cells. A cell c_{i_g} is *possible*, if at least one of the contained cell rows $r_{i_j g}$ is *possible*. A cell c_{i_g} is *impossible*, if all of the contained cell rows $r_{i_j g}$ are *impossible*. (*possible* bias):

$$\begin{aligned} H = c_{i_g} &= \{r_{i_j g}\} \\ |H| = 0 &\Rightarrow \text{Imp}(H) \\ \exists r_{i_j g} : r_{i_j g} \in H \wedge \text{Pos}(r_{i_j g}) &\Leftrightarrow \text{Pos}(H) \\ \forall r_{i_j g} : r_{i_j g} \in H \wedge \text{Imp}(r_{i_j g}) &\Rightarrow \text{Imp}(H) \end{aligned} \quad (22)$$

*decided
undecided*

A cell c_{i_g} can further be either *decided* or *undecided*. A cell c_{i_g} is *decided*, if all contained cell rows $r_{i_j g}$, are *decided*. A cell c_{i_g} is *undecided*, if it has at least one *undecided* cell row $r_{i_j g}$. (*undecided* bias):

$$\begin{aligned} U_h &= \{r_{i_j g} \mid r_{i_j g} \in H \wedge \text{Und}(r_{i_j g})\} \\ |U_h| = 0 &\Leftrightarrow \text{Dec}(H) \\ |U_h| > 0 &\Leftrightarrow \text{Und}(H) \end{aligned} \quad (23)$$

*restricted
unrestricted*

A cell c_{i_g} is *restricted*, if it contains at least one *restricted* cell row $r_{i_j g}$. A cell c_{i_g} is *unrestricted*, if all contained cell rows $r_{i_j g}$ are *unrestricted*. (*restricted* bias):

$$\begin{aligned} R_h &= \{r_{i_j g} \mid r_{i_j g} \in H \wedge \text{Rst}(r_{i_j g})\} \\ |R_h| = 0 &\Rightarrow \text{Rst}(H) \\ |R_h| > 0 &\Rightarrow \text{Rst}(H) \\ |R_h| = 0 &\Leftrightarrow \text{Unr}(H) \end{aligned} \quad (24)$$

contradiction

When a cell is *decided* and has no *possible* cell rows and is therefore *impossible*, it is called a *contradiction* (Ctr):

$$\text{Imp}(c_{i_g}) \Leftrightarrow \text{Ctr}(c_{i_g}) \quad (25)$$

2.4 Satoku Matrix

A satoku matrix \mathbb{S} is a compound state containing cells c_{i_g} .

Here is a short summary of properties.

Cells c_{i_g} are generally defined as hybrid states consisting of cell rows r_{i_jg}

The cells c_{i_i} on the diagonal of the satoku matrix \mathbb{S} contain atomic states $s_{i_ji_j}$.

Macro state cells $c_{m_{i_g}}$ contain singular states $s_{i_jg_h}$, which are either

- atomic states $s_{i_ji_j}$ and their *impossible* conflict relationships $s_{i_ji_h}$, $j \neq h$, or
- the conflict relationships between atomic states $s_{i_ji_j}$ and atomic states $s_{g_hg_h}$ if $i \neq g, j \neq h$.

A cell row r_{i_jg} , $g \neq i$, of a conflict relationship cell c_{i_g} represents the conflict relationships between the atomic state $s_{i_ji_j}$ and all atomic states $s_{g_hg_h}$ of atomic cell c_{g_g} .

A state row s_{i_j} is a compound state, referencing the entire sequence of corresponding cell rows r_{i_jg} and contains all intra-cell and inter-cell conflict relationships for atomic state $s_{i_ji_j}$:

$$s_{i_j} = \{r_{i_jg}\} \quad (26)$$

When a state row s_{i_j} has a *conflict* cell row r_{i_jg} and is therefore *impossible*, it is called a *conflict* state row (Cfl), short notation $\neg s_{i_j}$:

$$\text{Cfl}(r_{i_jg}) \rightarrow \text{Imp}(s_{i_j}) \Leftrightarrow \text{Cfl}(s_{i_j}) \Leftrightarrow \neg s_{i_j} \quad (27)$$

Two state rows s_{i_j}, s_{e_f} are *combinable* (Cmb), if their atomic states $s_{i_ji_j}, s_{e_fe_f}$ are *independent*:

$$\text{Ind}(s_{i_ji_j}, s_{e_fe_f}) \Leftrightarrow \text{Cmb}(s_{i_j}, s_{e_f}) \quad (28)$$

An *impossible* satoku matrix \mathbb{S} is called a *contradiction*:

$$\text{Imp}(c_{i_g}) \rightarrow \text{Imp}(\mathbb{S}) \Leftrightarrow \text{Ctr}(\mathbb{S}) \quad (29)$$

It is advantageous for human readers, to represent *possible* singular states $s_{i_jg_h}$ of *undecided* cell rows r_{i_jg} with a dash “-” contrasting the *required* “1” for a *possible* singular state $s_{i_jg_h}$ of a *decided* cell row r_{i_jg} . Just keep in mind, that it is no new third state indicating ternary logic. The satoku matrix \mathbb{S} from figure 2 then presents as shown in figure 5.

s_{00}	1 ○ ○	-----	-----	---	c_0
s_{01}	○ 1 ○	0-----	-----	---	
s_{02}	○ ○ 1	-----	-0-	0 1	
s_{10}	-0-	1 ○ ○ ○	0---	---	c_{1_2}
s_{11}	---	○ 1 ○ ○	-0-	0 1	
s_{12}	---	○ ○ 1 ○	---	1 0	
s_{13}	---	○ ○ ○ 1	--0	---	
s_{20}	---	0---	1 ○ ○	---	s_{20}
s_{21}	---0	-0---	○ 1 ○	---	s_{210}
s_{22}	---	---0	○ ○ 1	---	s_{2213}
s_{30}	---0	-0---	---	1 ○	r_{312}
s_{31}	---	--0-	---	○ 1	

Figure 5: Visually enhanced satoku matrix

The satoku matrix \mathbb{S} without the cell constraints is always equivalent to an inverted adjacency matrix[[wiki-am](#)]. It can therefore be mapped to a graph or propositional formula at any time, if desired.

3. Basic Deduction Rules

Structural logic has a set of basic deduction rules for transforming a satoku matrix \mathbb{S} into a satoku matrix \mathbb{S}' preserving *provability*.

3.1 Provability (Minimal Definition)

provable

A satoku matrix \mathbb{S} is *provable* (Prov), if it can be reduced via deduction rules to a state row s_{ij} , which is *decided* and *possible*:

$$\exists s_{ij} \forall s_{if} : f \neq j \wedge \text{Pos}(s_{ij}) \wedge \text{Dec}(s_{ij}) \wedge \text{Imp}(s_{if}) \Leftrightarrow \text{Prov}(\mathbb{S}) \quad (30)$$

It follows that exactly one atomic state $s_{ij_{i_j}}$ from each cell $c_{m_{i_i}}$ of satoku matrix \mathbb{S} must be *possible*:

$$\forall M_i : M_i = \{s_{ij_{i_j}} | c_{m_{i_i}} \in \mathbb{S} \wedge s_{ij_{i_j}} \in c_{m_{i_i}} \wedge \text{Pos}(s_{ij_{i_j}})\} \wedge |M_i| = 1 \Leftrightarrow \text{Prov}(\mathbb{S}) \quad (31)$$

This strict core definition of *provability* is as close to boolean satisfiability as structural single state mutinex logic gets. Note, however, that a *possible decided* state row s_{ij} does not imply, that all boolean variables of an underlying CDF formula (conjunction of disjunctive clauses of conjunctive clauses) are necessarily decided in such a case (see appendix D.1 for some examples).

3.2 Assignments

Algorithms use two variations of assignments, value assignment ($:=$) and state assignment (\leftarrow).

Value assignment ($:=$) of value $val \in ((0, \text{Imp}, \text{impossible}), (1, \text{Pos}, \text{possible}))$ to a variable or singular state $s_{ij_{gh}}$ is imperative:

$$(s_{ij_{gh}} := val) \Rightarrow (s_{ij_{gh}} = val)$$

State assignment (\leftarrow) of value val to a singular state $s_{i_{jg_h}}$ uses the merge operation (Mrg) as defined in table 2 to determine the effective value for a value assignment. Due to commutativity of *independence* (Ind) and *mutual exclusion* (Mutex) (3), the mirror state $s_{g_{hi_j}}$ is always adjusted accordingly. Making a state assignment of a value val to a singular state $s_{i_{jg_h}}$ is therefore a shortcut for making a value assignment of $\text{Mrg}(s_{i_{jg_h}}, val)$ to $s_{i_{jg_h}}$ and a value assignment of $\text{Mrg}(s_{g_{hi_j}}, val)$ to $s_{g_{hi_j}}$:

$$(s_{i_{jg_h}} := \text{Mrg}(s_{i_{jg_h}}, val)) \wedge (s_{g_{hi_j}} := \text{Mrg}(s_{g_{hi_j}}, val)) \Leftrightarrow s_{i_{jg_h}} \leftarrow val$$

Value assignment is used for variables and otherwise almost exclusively in the context of state assignments and must not be construed to allow for arbitrary assignments of state values.

An immediate consequence is, that singular states $s_{i_{jg_h}}$ are never “resurrected”. Once a singular state $s_{i_{jg_h}}$ becomes *impossible*, there is no provision that it becomes *possible* again:

$$\forall s_{i_{jg_h}} \nexists \text{Op} : \text{Imp}(s_{i_{jg_h}}) \wedge \text{Pos}(\text{Op}(s_{i_{jg_h}}, \dots))$$

Therefore, a state assignment of property *possible* (Pos) to a singular state $s_{i_{jg_h}}$ is essentially a no-op, i.e., no changes to the states $s_{i_{jg_h}}, s_{g_{hi_j}}$ are made:

$$s'_{i_{jg_h}} = s_{i_{jg_h}} \leftarrow \text{Pos} \Rightarrow s'_{i_{jg_h}} = s_{i_{jg_h}}$$

Backtracking can still be implemented by keeping a copy of the satoku matrix.

3.3 Contradiction Check

All deduction rules terminate, when a satoku matrix \mathbb{S} becomes a *contradiction*. This happens, when a cell c_{i_g} becomes a *contradiction*, which in turn happens, when all cell rows $r_{i_{jg}}$ of cell c_{i_g} become *impossible*. In algorithm 1, the property Ctr is implemented as an attribute of the respective data structure.

Algorithm 1 (contradiction check of cell c_{i_g}).

```

if  $\neg \text{Ctr}(\mathbb{S})$ :
     $cell\_status := \text{Imp}$ 
    for each cell row  $r_{i_{jg}}$  in cell  $c_{i_g}$ :
        if  $\text{Pos}(r_{i_{jg}})$ :
             $cell\_status := \text{Pos}$ 
            break
    if  $\text{Imp}(cell\_status)$ :
         $\text{Imp}(c_{i_g}) \Rightarrow c_{i_g} := \text{Ctr} \Rightarrow \text{Imp}(\mathbb{S}) \Rightarrow \mathbb{S} := \text{Ctr}$ 
if  $\text{Ctr}(\mathbb{S})$ :
    terminate
    
```

3.4 Conflict Propagation

When an atomic state $s_{i_{jij}}$ becomes *impossible*, it becomes *mutually exclusive* to all other atomic states, therefore all of its CFR states $s_{i_{jg_h}}$ become *impossible* and are updated accordingly.

Algorithm 2 (set atomic state $s_{i_j i_j}$ *impossible* and propagate).

for each singular state $s_{i_j g_h}$ **in** state row s_{i_j} :

$s_{i_j g_h} \leftarrow \text{Imp}$

perform algorithm 1 (contradiction check of cell c_{i_i})

When all CFR states $r_{i_j g}$ between the atomic state $s_{i_j i_j}$ and a cell $c_{g g}$ become *impossible*, the atomic state $s_{i_j i_j}$ becomes *impossible*, since the condition for *provability*, that exactly one atomic state in each cell must be *possible*, can no longer be fulfilled for cell $c_{g g}$, if $r_{i_j i}$ becomes the only *possible* state of cell c_{i_i} .

Algorithm 3 (check for *impossible* cell row $r_{i_j g}$ and propagate).

if $\text{Imp}(r_{i_j g})$:

perform algorithm 2 (set atomic state $s_{i_j i_j}$ *impossible* and propagate)

Since this results in a global change, it is useful to add an informational status line reflecting global states of the satoku matrix \mathbb{S} . This status line is labelled P .

In the example of figure 6a, state row s_{0_1} was made *impossible* and the CFR states have been updated accordingly. It is obvious, that the respective row and column can be removed from the satoku matrix \mathbb{S} since the *impossible* state is no longer relevant to the *provability* of \mathbb{S} .

Note that cell rows $r_{2_{1_0}}$ and $r_{3_{0_0}}$ have become *decided* and states $s_{2_{1_{0_0}}}$ and $s_{3_{0_{0_0}}}$ have become *required*.

P	- 0 -	-----	----	---
s_{0_0}	1 ○ ○	-----	----	---
s_{0_1}	○ ○ ○	0 0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0
s_{0_2}	○ ○ 1	-----	- 0 -	0 1
s_{1_0}	- 0 -	1 ○ ○ ○	0 - -	- -
s_{1_1}	- 0 -	○ 1 ○ ○	- 0 -	0 1
s_{1_2}	- 0 -	○ ○ 1 ○	- - -	1 0
s_{1_3}	- 0 -	○ ○ ○ 1	- - 0	- -
s_{2_0}	- 0 -	0 - - -	1 ○ ○	- -
s_{2_1}	1 0 0	- 0 - -	○ 1 ○	- -
s_{2_2}	- 0 -	- - - 0	○ ○ 1	- -
s_{3_0}	1 0 0	- 0 - -	- - -	1 ○
s_{3_1}	- 0 -	- - 0 -	- - -	○ 1

(a) Impossible state s_{0_1}

P	0 0 1	-----	- 0 -	---
s_{0_0}	○ ○ ○	0 0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0
s_{0_1}	○ ○ ○	0 0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0
s_{0_2}	○ ○ 1	-----	- 0 -	0 1
s_{1_0}	0 0 1	1 ○ ○ ○	0 0 1	- -
s_{1_1}	0 0 1	○ 1 ○ ○	- 0 -	0 1
s_{1_2}	0 0 1	○ ○ 1 ○	- 0 -	1 0
s_{1_3}	0 0 1	○ ○ ○ 1	1 0 0	- -
s_{2_0}	0 0 1	0 - - -	1 ○ ○	- -
s_{2_1}	0 0 1	0 0 0 0	○ ○ ○	0 0
s_{2_2}	0 0 1	- - - 0	○ ○ 1	- -
s_{3_0}	0 0 0	- 0 - -	- 0 -	1 ○
s_{3_1}	0 0 1	- - 0 -	- 0 -	○ 1

(b) Decided macro state cell $c_{m_{0_0}}$

Figure 6: conflict propagation

When a macro state cell $c_{m_{i_i}}$ becomes *decided* and has one *possible* state $s_{i_j i_j}$, that state becomes globally *required*.

Figure 6b shows that macro state cell $c_{m_{0_0}}$ has become *decided* when state row s_{0_0} was made *impossible*. Consequently state row s_{0_2} has become *required* and its *impossible* CFR $s_{0_{2_2_1}}$ was propagated to all other states, causing state row s_{2_1} to become *impossible*.

The next step is shown in figure 7a where CFR $s_{0_{2_3_0}}$ was propagated to all other states, causing state row s_{3_0} to become *impossible*.

Since macro state cell $c_{m_{3_3}}$ has now become *decided*, and state s_{3_1} has become globally *required*, CFR $s_{3_{1_2}}$ is also propagated as shown in figure 7b.

P	0 0 1	-----	- 0 -	0 1
s_{0_0}	o o o	0 0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0
s_{0_1}	o o o	0 0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0
s_{0_2}	o o 1	-----	- 0 -	0 1
s_{1_0}	0 0 1	1 o o o	0 0 1	0 1
s_{1_1}	0 0 1	o 1 o o	- 0 -	0 1
s_{1_2}	0 0 1	o o 1 o	- 0 -	0 0
s_{1_3}	0 0 1	o o o 1	1 0 0	0 1
s_{2_0}	0 0 1	0 ---	1 o o	0 1
s_{2_1}	0 0 0	0 0 0 0	o o o	0 0
s_{2_2}	0 0 1	--- 0	o o 1	0 1
s_{3_0}	0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0	o o
s_{3_1}	0 0 1	-- 0 -	- 0 -	o 1

(a) State $s_{0_{23_0}}$ causes *impossible* state s_{3_0}

P	0 0 1	-- 0 -	- 0 -	0 1
s_{0_0}	o o o	0 0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0
s_{0_1}	o o o	0 0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0
s_{0_2}	o o 1	-- 0 -	- 0 -	0 1
s_{1_0}	0 0 1	1 o * o	0 0 1	0 1
s_{1_1}	0 0 1	o 1 * o	- 0 -	0 1
s_{1_2}	0 0 0	o o * o	0 0 0	0 0
s_{1_3}	0 0 1	o o * 1	1 0 0	0 1
s_{2_0}	0 0 1	0 - 0 -	1 o o	0 1
s_{2_1}	0 0 0	0 0 0 0	o o o	0 0
s_{2_2}	0 0 1	-- 0 0	o o 1	0 1
s_{3_0}	0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0	o o
s_{3_1}	0 0 1	-- 0 -	- 0 -	o 1

(b) Macro state cell $c_{m_{3_3}}$ becomes *decided*

Figure 7: conflict propagation continued

3.5 Requirement Update

When a state row s_{i_j} has a *bound* cell row with *required* CFR $s_{i_j g_h}$, the singular states $s_{g_h e_f}$ of state row s_{g_h} will inevitably become global should the state $s_{i_j i_j}$ become the *required* state of macro state cell $c_{m_{i_i}}$.

The singular states of state row s_{g_h} for a *required* state $s_{i_j g_h}$ can therefore be merged locally into the CFR states of state row s_{i_j} , even when macro state cell $c_{m_{i_i}}$ is not yet decided (see also section 7.2). Note that this is not a decision, but still conflict propagation.

Algorithm 4 (requirement update of state row s_{i_j}).

```

do
  changed := 0
  for each cell row  $r_{i_{j_e}}$ :
    if  $\text{Bnd}(r_{i_{j_e}}, s_{i_{j_{e_f}}})$ :
      for each  $s_{i_{j_{g_h}}}$ :
        prev_state :=  $s_{i_{j_{g_h}}}$ 
         $s_{i_{j_{g_h}}} \leftarrow s_{e_{f_{g_h}}}$ 
        if  $s_{i_{j_{g_h}}} \neq \text{prev\_state}$ :
          changed := 1
until changed = 0
    
```

When algorithm 4 is applied to the original example (see figure 5), it presents with the additionally propagated CFR states $s_{0_{2_1_2}}$ and $s_{1_{2_0_2}}$ as shown in figure 8

P	---	----	---	--
s_{0_0}	1 ◦ ◦	----	---	--
s_{0_1}	◦ 1 ◦	0----	---	--
s_{0_2}	◦ ◦ 1	--0-	-0-	0 1
s_{1_0}	-0-	1 ◦ ◦ ◦	0--	--
s_{1_1}	---	◦ 1 ◦ ◦	-0-	0 1
s_{1_2}	--0	◦ * 1 ◦	---	1 0
s_{1_3}	---	◦ ◦ ◦ 1	--0	--
s_{2_0}	---	0----	1 ◦ ◦	--
s_{2_1}	--0	-0--	◦ 1 ◦	--
s_{2_2}	---	---0	◦ ◦ 1	--
s_{3_0}	--0	-0--	---	1 ◦
s_{3_1}	---	--0-	---	◦ 1

Figure 8: Original example satoku matrix *consolidated*

Finally, when a state $s_{i_{j_{g_h}}}$ changes from *possible* to *impossible*, all state rows s_{e_f} with a *required* state $s_{e_{f_{i_j}}}$ must also be updated accordingly:

$$\forall s_{e_f} : \text{Req}(s_{e_{f_{i_j}}}) \wedge \text{Pos}(s_{i_{j_{g_h}}}) \wedge s_{i_{j_{g_h}}} \leftarrow \text{Imp} \Rightarrow s_{e_{f_{g_h}}} \leftarrow \text{Imp}$$

3.6 Consolidation

Consolidation of a satoku matrix \mathbb{S} is the most important process of structural logic. Changes to a satoku matrix \mathbb{S} cannot generally be introduced in parallel. Each change must be followed by consolidation before introducing the next change².

A satoku matrix \mathbb{S} becomes a *consolidated* satoku matrix \mathbb{S}_c , when the basic deduction rules contradiction check (section 3.3), conflict propagation (section 3.4), and requirement update (section 3.5) have been exhausted.

2. This is the reason, why any attempt of a functional analysis in symbolic notation is utterly useless.

4. Summary of Properties

Table 3 shows a loosely structured overview of properties for structural state entities defined so far. Conflict relationship is abbreviated as CFR.

atomic state	CFR	cell row	cell	state row	matrix	conditions
atomic	atomic	macro	hybrid macro	compound	compound	
<i>independent</i>						
<i>mutually exclusive</i>						
<i>possible</i>	<i>possible</i>	<i>possible</i>	<i>possible</i>	<i>possible</i>	<i>possible</i>	
<i>impossible</i>	<i>impossible</i>	<i>impossible</i>	<i>impossible</i>	<i>impossible</i>	<i>impossible</i>	
		<i>unrestricted</i>	<i>unrestricted</i>	<i>unrestricted</i>	<i>unrestricted</i>	$ \text{Imp} = 0$
		<i>restricted</i>	<i>restricted</i>	<i>restricted</i>	<i>restricted</i>	$ \text{Imp} > 0$
		<i>undecided</i>	<i>undecided</i>	<i>undecided</i>	<i>undecided</i>	$ \text{Pos} > 1$
		<i>decided</i>	<i>decided</i>	<i>decided</i>	<i>decided</i>	$ \text{Pos} \leq 1$
	<i>required</i>	<i>bound</i>				<i>possible decided</i>
				<i>unconsolidated</i>	<i>unconsolidated</i>	
				<i>consolidated</i>	<i>consolidated</i>	
		<i>conflict</i>	<i>contradiction</i>	<i>conflict</i>	<i>contradiction</i>	<i>impossible</i>
					<i>provable</i>	<i>possible and (decided or unrestricted)</i>

Table 3: Summary of properties

5. Mapping CDF Problems

As shown in [MOUNT], all boolean satisfiability problems in conjunctive normal form (CNF) encoding can be mapped to an independent set problem and therefore to an (inverted) adjacency matrix.

The standard definition of a SAT problem P in conjunctive normal form is a conjunction of m disjunctive clauses C_i each containing k_i literals l_j , where a literal l_j is a negated or unnegated boolean variable:

$$P = \bigwedge_{i=0}^{m-1} C_i, \quad m = |P|, \quad C_i = \bigvee_{j=0}^{k_i-1} l_j, \quad k_i = |C_i|. \quad (32)$$

An empty clause C_i is equivalent to the truth value \mathbf{F}

$$|C_i| = 0 \rightarrow C_i \equiv \mathbf{F}. \quad (33)$$

CNF also comes with various restrictions for disjunctive clauses, like no duplication of literals, not containing both negated and unnegated variables, fixed size k .

CNF encoding is a special case of the more general conjunction of disjunctive conjunctions (CDF)[SCHPDE], where the alternatives of a CNF clause are conjunctions of literals l_n

$$F = \bigwedge_{i=0}^{m-1} C_i, \quad m = |F|, \quad C_i = \bigvee_{j=0}^{k_i-1} A_j, \quad k_i = |C_i| \quad A_j = \bigwedge_{n=0}^{o_j-1} l_n, \quad o_j = |A_j|. \quad (34)$$

CDF comes without any restrictions and is suitable to map a problem to a satoku matrix \mathbb{S} with algorithm 5. See appendix 5.2 for an example which uses a simple conflict maximization technique by expanding a CNF into a CDF.

Algorithm 5 (map CDF problem to satoku matrix).

With the CDF problem F consisting of clauses C_i

with alternatives A_{i_j} , $i = 0..(|F| - 1)$, $j = 0..(|C_i| - 1)$

Create a satoku matrix \mathbb{S}

for each clause C_i :

Add a cell-matrix row c_i with $|C_i|$ state rows to \mathbb{S}

Set all atomic and CFR states $s_{i_{jg_h}}$, $g = 0..i$, $j, h = 0..(|C_j| - 1)$ and their mirror states to *possible*

Set all CFR states $s_{i_{j_i_h}}$, $h \neq j$, $j, h = 0..(|C_i| - 1)$ to *impossible*

for each state row s_{i_j} :

for each cell row $r_{i_{jg}}$, $g > i$:

for each CFR $s_{i_{jg_h}}$:

if $A_{i_j} \wedge A_{g_h} = \mathbf{F}$:

$s_{i_{jg_h}} \leftarrow \text{Imp}$

break

The example satoku matrix \mathbb{S} (see figures 5, 8) was constructed by mapping the following propositional formula:

$$\begin{aligned} & (a \vee b \vee c) && \wedge \\ & (\neg b \vee c \vee \neg d \vee \neg e) && \wedge \\ & (b \vee \neg c \vee e) && \wedge \\ & (\neg c \vee d) \end{aligned}$$

5.1 Mapping Propositional Variables

Although structural logic has no concept of propositional variables, it is still possible to map propositional variables p to a satoku matrix \mathbb{S} in a natural manner. This is achieved by adding clauses of the form:

$$(p \vee \neg p)$$

for each propositional variable p to a CDF formula.

5.2 Mapping Example

The example problem is a 3-variable “AND” with added variable clauses. Equation (35) shows the minimal formula, while equation (36) presents the extended formula with maximized conflicts (see appendix C):

$$\begin{array}{l}
 (\neg a \vee \neg b \vee c) \wedge \\
 (\neg a \vee b \vee \neg c) \wedge \\
 (\neg a \vee b \vee c) \wedge \\
 (a \vee \neg b \vee \neg c) \wedge \\
 (a \vee \neg b \vee c) \wedge \\
 (a \vee b \vee \neg c) \wedge \\
 (a \vee b \vee c) \wedge \\
 (a \vee \neg a) \wedge \\
 (b \vee \neg b) \wedge \\
 (c \vee \neg c) \wedge
 \end{array}
 \quad (35)
 \qquad
 \begin{array}{l}
 ((\neg a) \vee (a \wedge \neg b) \vee (a \wedge b \wedge c)) \wedge \\
 ((\neg a) \vee (a \wedge b) \vee (a \wedge \neg b \wedge \neg c)) \wedge \\
 ((\neg a) \vee (a \wedge b) \vee (a \wedge \neg b \wedge c)) \wedge \\
 ((a) \vee (\neg a \wedge \neg b) \vee (\neg a \wedge b \wedge \neg c)) \wedge \\
 ((a) \vee (\neg a \wedge \neg b) \vee (\neg a \wedge b \wedge c)) \wedge \\
 ((a) \vee (\neg a \wedge b) \vee (\neg a \wedge \neg b \wedge \neg c)) \wedge \\
 ((a) \vee (\neg a \wedge b) \vee (\neg a \wedge \neg b \wedge c)) \wedge \\
 ((a) \vee (\neg a)) \wedge \\
 ((b) \vee (\neg b)) \wedge \\
 ((c) \vee (\neg c)) \wedge
 \end{array}
 \quad (36)$$

The satoku matrix \mathbb{S}_{min} for the minimal formula (35) is shown in figure 10.

The added propositional variable clauses $\mathbb{S}_{min_{var}}$ consisting of cells c_7, \dots, c_9 are separated visually from the relevant core satoku matrix $\mathbb{S}_{min_{core}}$, consisting of cells c_0, \dots, c_6 since they are redundant and not necessary to decide the matrix. This follows directly from the properties of an adjacency matrix and the corresponding independent set problem.

P	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
s_{00}	1 0 0	---	---	0 --	0 --	0 --	0 --	0 1	---	---	$\neg a \vee$
s_{01}	0 1 0	- 0 -	- 0 -	---	---	- 0 -	- 0 -	---	0 1	---	$\neg b \vee$
s_{02}	0 0 1	-- 0	-- 0	-- 0	-- 0	---	---	---	---	1 0	c
s_{10}	---	1 0 0	---	0 --	0 --	0 --	0 --	0 1	---	---	$\neg a \vee$
s_{11}	- 0 -	0 1 0	---	- 0 -	- 0 -	---	---	---	1 0	---	$b \vee$
s_{12}	-- 0	0 0 1	-- 0	-- 0	-- 0	---	-- 0	---	---	0 1	$\neg c$
s_{20}	---	---	1 0 0	0 --	0 --	0 --	0 --	0 1	---	---	$\neg a \vee$
s_{21}	- 0 -	---	0 1 0	- 0 -	- 0 -	---	---	---	1 0	---	$b \vee$
s_{22}	-- 0	-- 0	0 0 1	-- 0	-- 0	-- 0	-- 0	---	---	1 0	c
s_{30}	0 --	0 --	0 --	1 0 0	---	---	---	1 0	---	---	$a \vee$
s_{31}	---	- 0 -	- 0 -	0 1 0	---	- 0 -	- 0 -	---	0 1	---	$\neg b \vee$
s_{32}	-- 0	-- 0	-- 0	0 0 1	-- 0	-- 0	-- 0	---	---	0 1	$\neg c$
s_{40}	0 --	0 --	0 --	---	1 0 0	---	---	1 0	---	---	$a \vee$
s_{41}	---	- 0 -	- 0 -	---	0 1 0	- 0 -	- 0 -	---	0 1	---	$\neg b \vee$
s_{42}	-- 0	-- 0	-- 0	---	0 0 1	-- 0	-- 0	---	---	1 0	c
s_{50}	0 --	0 --	0 --	---	---	1 0 0	---	1 0	---	---	$a \vee$
s_{51}	- 0 -	---	---	- 0 -	- 0 -	0 1 0	---	---	1 0	---	$b \vee$
s_{52}	-- 0	-- 0	-- 0	---	---	0 0 1	-- 0	---	---	0 1	$\neg c$
s_{60}	0 --	0 --	0 --	---	---	---	1 0 0	1 0	---	---	$a \vee$
s_{61}	- 0 -	---	---	- 0 -	- 0 -	---	0 1 0	---	1 0	---	$b \vee$
s_{62}	-- 0	-- 0	-- 0	---	---	---	0 0 1	---	---	1 0	c
s_{70}	0 --	0 --	0 --	---	---	---	---	1 0	---	---	a
s_{71}	---	---	---	0 --	0 --	0 --	0 --	---	0 1	---	$\neg a$
s_{80}	- 0 -	---	---	- 0 -	- 0 -	---	---	---	1 0	---	b
s_{81}	---	- 0 -	- 0 -	---	---	- 0 -	- 0 -	---	0 1	---	$\neg b$
s_{90}	---	-- 0	-- 0	-- 0	---	---	---	---	---	1 0	c
s_{91}	-- 0	-- 0	-- 0	-- 0	-- 0	-- 0	-- 0	---	---	0 1	$\neg c$

Figure 10: satoku matrix for plain 3-variable “AND”

The satoku matrix \mathbb{S}_{max} for the formula with maximized conflicts (36) as shown in figure 11 has some interesting properties..

Foremost, all macro state cells $c_{m_{i_i}}$ of the *consolidated* matrix \mathbb{S}_{max} are *decided*. It follows directly from the deduction rules, namely requirement update (section 3.5), that all *possible* state rows s_{i_j} are necessarily equivalent.

The solution for the mapped propositional formula can be directly derived by examining the *decided* 2-state macro state cells $c_{m_{77}}, c_{m_{88}}, c_{m_{99}}$, representing the propositional variables a, b, c . Only the atomic states $s_{70} \mapsto a, s_{80} \mapsto b$ and $s_{90} \mapsto c$ are *possible*, the states for $s_{71} \mapsto \neg a, s_{81} \mapsto \neg b$ and $s_{91} \mapsto \neg c$ are *impossible*. Therefore the only solution to the original problem is $a \wedge b \wedge c$.

P	001	010	010	100	100	100	100	10	10	10	
s_{00}	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	00	00	00	$\neg a$
s_{01}	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	00	00	00	$a \wedge \neg b$
s_{02}	001	010	010	100	100	100	100	10	10	10	$a \wedge b \wedge c$
s_{10}	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	00	00	00	$\neg a$
s_{11}	001	010	010	100	100	100	100	10	10	10	$a \wedge b$
s_{12}	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	00	00	00	$a \wedge \neg b \wedge \neg c$
s_{20}	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	00	00	00	$\neg a$
s_{21}	001	010	010	100	100	100	100	10	10	10	$a \wedge b$
s_{22}	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	00	00	00	$a \wedge \neg b \wedge c$
s_{30}	001	010	010	100	100	100	100	10	10	10	a
s_{31}	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	00	00	00	$\neg a \wedge \neg b$
s_{32}	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	00	00	00	$\neg a \wedge b \wedge \neg c$
s_{40}	001	010	010	100	100	100	100	10	10	10	a
s_{41}	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	00	00	00	$\neg a \wedge \neg b$
s_{42}	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	00	00	00	$\neg a \wedge b \wedge c$
s_{50}	001	010	010	100	100	100	100	10	10	10	a
s_{51}	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	00	00	00	$\neg a \wedge b$
s_{52}	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	00	00	00	$\neg a \wedge \neg b \wedge \neg c$
s_{60}	001	010	010	100	100	100	100	10	10	10	a
s_{61}	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	00	00	00	$\neg a \wedge b$
s_{62}	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	00	00	00	$\neg a \wedge \neg b \wedge c$
s_{70}	001	010	010	100	100	100	100	10	10	10	a
s_{71}	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	00	00	00	$\neg a$
s_{80}	001	010	010	100	100	100	100	10	10	10	b
s_{81}	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	00	00	00	$\neg b$
s_{90}	001	010	010	100	100	100	100	10	10	10	c
s_{91}	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	00	00	00	$\neg c$

Figure 11: satoku matrix for 3-variable “AND” with maximized conflicts

6. Conflict Sequence Relations

For conflict sequence relations, the conflict relationships of state rows s_{i_j} are compared as bit sequences. Since the set of *possible* CFR positions and the set of *impossible* CFR positions of a state row s_{i_j} are disjoint, it is sufficient to consider only one set of CFRs. The choice is to use *impossible* CFRs, since the merge operation Mrg (see section 2.2.1) results either in an unchanged or greater number of *impossible* CFRs, i.e., the number of *possible* combinations between state rows is constant or decreases.

6.1 Basic Conflict Subsequence

If there is an *impossible* CFR $s_{ef_{gh}}$ for each *impossible* CFR $s_{ij_{gh}}$ of state rows s_{ij} and s_{ef} , then s_{ij} is a basic conflict subsequence of s_{ef} , basic conflict subsequence

$$\forall s_{ij_{gh}}, \forall s_{ef_{gh}}, s_{ij_{gh}} \in s_{ij}, s_{ef_{gh}} \in s_{ef} : \quad (37)$$

$$\text{Imp}(s_{ij_{gh}}) \rightarrow \text{Imp}(s_{ef_{gh}}) \Leftrightarrow s_{ij} \subseteq s_{ef}.$$

If there is at least one *impossible* CFR $s_{ij_{gh}}$ in s_{ij} where the corresponding CFR $s_{ef_{gh}}$ in s_{ef} , is *possible* it implies that the relative conflict complement $s_{ij} \setminus s_{ef}$ of two state rows is not empty

$$\forall s_{ij}, \forall s_{ef}, \exists s_{ij_{gh}}, \exists s_{ef_{gh}}, s_{ij_{gh}} \in s_{ij}, s_{ef_{gh}} \in s_{ef} : \quad (38)$$

$$\text{Imp}(s_{ij_{gh}}) \wedge \text{Pos}(s_{ef_{gh}}) \Leftrightarrow s_{ij} \setminus s_{ef} \neq \emptyset.$$

If s_{ij} is a conflict subset of s_{ef} and the relative conflict complement $s_{ef} \setminus s_{ij}$ is not empty it implies a true conflict subsequence relation $s_{ij} \subset s_{ef}$

$$s_{ij} \subseteq s_{ef} \wedge s_{ef} \setminus s_{ij} \neq \emptyset \quad (39)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow s_{ij} \subset s_{ef}.$$

If s_{ij} is a conflict subset of s_{ef} and s_{ef} is also a conflict subset of s_{ij} then the conflict subsets are equal

$$s_{ij} \subseteq s_{ef} \wedge s_{ef} \subseteq s_{ij} \quad (40)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow s_{ij} = s_{ef}.$$

If both, the relative conflict complement $s_{ef} \setminus s_{ij}$ and the relative conflict complement $s_{ij} \setminus s_{ef}$ are not empty it implies that the conflict sequences are mutually exclusive $s_{ij} \uparrow s_{ef}$

$$s_{ij} \setminus s_{ef} \neq \emptyset \wedge s_{ef} \setminus s_{ij} \neq \emptyset \quad (41)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow s_{ij} \uparrow s_{ef}.$$

Figure 12 shows several examples for basic conflict subsequences. Note, that the excerpt is not a valid satoku matrix, but was prepared to illustrate the principle of basic conflict subsequences.

s_{00}	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	$\forall s_{0_i}, 0 < i \leq 7 : s_{0_0} \subset s_{0_i}$
s_{01}	-----	0----	0----	-----	-----	-----	-----	$s_{0_1} \supset s_{0_0}$
s_{02}	-----	0 0--	0 0--	0--	-----	-----	-----	$s_{0_2} \supset s_{0_1}$
s_{03}	-----	- 0--	- 0--	-----	-----	-----	-----	$s_{0_3} \subset s_{0_2}$
s_{04}	-----	0 0--	0 0--	- 0--	-----	-----	-----	$s_{0_4} \uparrow s_{0_3}$
s_{05}	-----	0 0--	0 0--	0 1 0	-----	-----	-----	$s_{0_5} \uparrow s_{0_4}$
s_{06}	-----	--- 0-	--- 0-	-----	-----	0---	-----	$s_{0_6} \uparrow s_{0_4}$
s_{07}	-----	--- 0-	--- 0-	-----	-----	1 0 0	0---	$s_{0_7} \uparrow s_{0_6}$

Figure 12: Examples for basic conflict subsequences

6.2 Special Properties of *bound* Cell Rows

The simple definition of a basic conflict subsequence in (37) implies that a valid *consolidated* satoku matrix cannot have any basic conflict subsequences within the same cell matrix row c_i at all, since all cell rows $r_{i_{g_i}}$ are *bound* and therefore all cell row pairs $(r_{i_{g_i}}, r_{i_{h_i}}), g \neq h$ are mutually exclusive as defined in (14), which implies that all state row pairs (s_{i_g}, s_{i_h}) are also mutually exclusive:

$$\begin{aligned} \forall (r_{i_{g_i}}, r_{i_{h_i}}), r_{i_{g_i}} \in s_{i_g}, r_{i_{h_i}} \in s_{i_h}, g \neq h : \\ \text{Bnd}(r_{i_{g_i}}) \wedge \text{Bnd}(r_{i_{h_i}}) \Rightarrow \text{Mutex}(r_{i_{g_i}}, r_{i_{h_i}}) \Rightarrow \text{Mutex}(s_{i_g}, s_{i_h}) \end{aligned} \quad (42)$$

|:todo:| Derive conflict subsets/supersets from cell rows

A *bound* cell row $r_{i_{jg}}$ with *possible* state $s_{i_{jgh}}$ in a *consolidated* satoku matrix implies that all direct conflicts from s_{g_h} are already merged into state row s_{i_j} .

Therefore no additional *impossible* CFRs can be derived from that cell row. In relation to the corresponding cell rows of other state rows it acts as if it was *unrestricted*.

A full resolution of s_{i_j} with all states s_{g_f} in c_g will confirm

$$\begin{aligned} \forall s_{g_f} : \\ \text{Bnd}(s_{i_j}, s_{g_h}) \setminus r_{i_{jg}} \subseteq \neg \text{Bnd}(s_{i_j}, s_{g_h}) \setminus r_{i_{jg}} \\ \leftrightarrow \text{Bnd}(s_{i_j}, s_{g_h}) \subseteq \text{Bnd}(s_{i_j}, s_{g_f}) \end{aligned} \quad (43)$$

|:todo:| distractor subsequence is part of an immediate indirect conflict
check, what happens

6.3 Hamming Weight

“The Hamming weight of a string is the number of symbols that are different from the zero-symbol of the alphabet used.”[\[wiki-hammwt\]](#) As a cell row can be interpreted as a string of binary digits, its Hamming weight is equal to the number of ones in that bit string.

Besides mentioning special processor instructions like *popcnt* the Wikipedia page also provides efficient *popcount* implementations returning the Hamming weight for 64 bit and 32 bit integers. With a *popcount* function returning the Hamming weight of a bitstring (represented as integer), we get

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Inv}(r_{i_{jg}}) &\Leftrightarrow r_{i_{jg}} \underline{\vee} -1 \\ \text{Und}(r_{i_{jg}}) &\Leftrightarrow \text{popcount}(r_{i_{jg}}) > 1 \\ \text{Dec}(r_{i_{jg}}) &\Leftrightarrow \text{popcount}(r_{i_{jg}}) \leq 1 \\ \text{Bnd}(r_{i_{jg}}) &\Leftrightarrow \text{popcount}(r_{i_{jg}}) = 1 \\ \text{Unr}(r_{i_{jg}}) &\Leftrightarrow \text{popcount}(\text{Inv}(r_{i_{jg}})) = 0 \\ \text{Rst}(r_{i_{jg}}) &\Leftrightarrow \text{popcount}(\text{Inv}(r_{i_{jg}})) > 0. \end{aligned} \quad (44)$$

7. Satoku Matrix Transformations

The satoku matrix offers various ways to transform one state representation into another state representation, preserving *provability*. A 3-variable propositional XOR as shown in figure 13 is chosen as an example to demonstrate structural analysis of propositional problems with the satoku matrix. Due to the XOR structure, the DPLL resolution algorithm delivers no useful results. There are also no clauses to be learned.

$$\begin{aligned} (\neg a \vee \neg b \vee c) \wedge \\ (\neg a \vee b \vee \neg c) \wedge \\ (a \vee \neg b \vee \neg c) \wedge \\ (a \vee b \vee c) \end{aligned}$$

Figure 13: 3-variable XOR

7.1 Distractors

Based on the conflict sequences relations in section 6, it is possible to eliminate state rows that are supersets of other state rows in the same cell.

7.2 Advance Decisions

|:todo:| derive advance decisions from distractors

- Duplicate state row
- create alternatives:
 - require other state row: Sreq
 - exclude other state row: Smex
- if Sreq is a subset of Smex, eliminate Smex

A state row s_{i_j} is said to be a superset of state row s_{e_f} , when state row s_{i_j} and state row s_{e_f} are *combinable* in a *consolidated* satoku matrix \mathbb{S} and all *impossible* CFR states $s_{e_f g_h}$ of *undecided* cell rows $r_{e_f g}$ also appear as *impossible* CFR states $s_{i_j g_h}$ in state row s_{i_j} : superset

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{Con}(\mathbb{S}) \wedge \text{Cmb}(s_{i_j}, s_{e_f}) \wedge \\ & \forall r_{e_f g} \forall s_{e_f g_h} : \text{Und}(r_{e_f g}) \wedge \text{Imp}(s_{e_f g_h}) \rightarrow \text{Imp}(s_{i_j g_h}) \\ \Leftrightarrow & s_{i_j} \supseteq s_{e_f} \end{aligned}$$

When s_{i_j} is a superset of state row s_{g_h} , $i \neq g$, state row s_{i_j} can be transformed to require state row s_{g_h} without affecting *provability* of a satoku matrix \mathbb{S} .

The proof uses the obvious fact, when state row s_{i_j} is a superset of state row s_{e_f} , that for all *impossible* CFR states $s_{e_f g_h}$ of the *undecided* cell rows $r_{e_f g}$ of a state row s_{e_f} the state row s_{g_h} has an *impossible* CFR $s_{g_h e_f}$ (due to mirror property). Since state row s_{i_j} is a superset of state row s_{e_f} , CFR $s_{i_j g_h}$ must also be *impossible*. Therefore, CFR $s_{g_h i_j}$ must also be *impossible* (mirror property):

$$\forall s_{g_h} : s_{i_j} \supseteq s_{e_f} \wedge \text{Mutex}(s_{g_h}, s_{e_f}) \rightarrow \text{Mutex}(s_{g_h}, s_{i_j})$$

The *provability* of a satoku matrix \mathbb{S} would only change, if there was a state row s_{g_h} , where CFR $s_{g_h e_f}$ was *impossible* and CFR $s_{g_h i_j}$ was *required* and therefore *possible*. However, we have just shown, that such a condition cannot exist in a *consolidated* satoku matrix \mathbb{S} , when $s_{i_j} \supseteq s_{e_f}$.

P	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
s_{00}	1 0 0	---	0 --	0 --	0 1	---	---	---
s_{01}	0 1 0	- 0 -	---	- 0 -	---	0 1	---	---
s_{02}	0 0 1	-- 0	-- 0	---	---	---	1 0	---
s_{10}	- 0 0	1 0 0	0 --	0 --	0 1	---	---	---
s_{11}	---	0 1 0	0 --	---	---	---	---	---
s_{12}	- 0 -	0 0 1	---	- 0 -	---	1 0	---	---
s_{20}	0 --	0 --	1 0 0	---	1 0	---	---	---
s_{21}	---	- 0 -	0 1 0	- 0 -	---	0 1	---	---
s_{22}	-- 0	---	0 0 1	-- 0	---	---	0 1	---
s_{30}	0 --	0 --	---	1 0 0	1 0	---	---	---
s_{31}	- 0 -	---	- 0 -	0 1 0	---	1 0	---	---
s_{32}	---	-- 0	-- 0	0 0 1	---	---	1 0	---
s_{40}	0 --	0 --	---	---	1 0	---	---	a
s_{41}	---	---	0 --	0 --	0 1	---	---	$\neg a$
s_{50}	- 0 -	---	- 0 -	---	---	1 0	---	b
s_{51}	---	- 0 -	---	- 0 -	---	0 1	---	$\neg b$
s_{60}	---	-- 0	-- 0	---	---	---	1 0	c
s_{61}	-- 0	---	---	- 0 0	---	---	0 1	$\neg c$

(a) ex-xor-3.v-000

P	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
s_{00}	1 0 0	---	0 --	0 --	0 1	---	---	---
s_{01}	0 1 0	0 0 -	---	- 0 -	---	0 1	---	---
s_{02}	0 0 1	0 - 0	-- 0	---	---	---	1 0	---
s_{10}	- 0 0	1 0 0	0 --	0 --	0 1	---	---	---
s_{11}	- 0 -	0 1 0	- 0 -	---	---	---	1 0	---
s_{12}	-- 0	0 0 1	---	-- 0	---	---	---	0 1
s_{20}	0 --	0 --	1 0 0	---	1 0	---	---	---
s_{21}	---	- 0 -	0 1 0	- 0 -	---	0 1	---	---
s_{22}	-- 0	---	0 0 1	-- 0	---	---	0 1	---
s_{30}	0 --	0 --	---	1 0 0	1 0	---	---	---
s_{31}	- 0 -	---	- 0 -	0 1 0	---	1 0	---	---
s_{32}	---	-- 0	-- 0	0 0 1	---	---	1 0	---
s_{40}	0 --	0 --	---	---	1 0	---	---	a
s_{41}	---	---	0 --	0 --	0 1	---	---	$\neg a$
s_{50}	- 0 -	---	- 0 -	---	---	1 0	---	b
s_{51}	---	- 0 -	---	- 0 -	---	0 1	---	$\neg b$
s_{60}	---	-- 0	-- 0	---	---	---	1 0	c
s_{61}	-- 0	---	---	- 0 0	---	---	0 1	$\neg c$

(b) ex-xor-3.v-001

Figure 14: Advance decision stage 1

P	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
s_{00}	1 0 0	- 0 0	0 --	0 --	0 1	---	---	---
s_{01}	0 1 0	0 0 1	---	1 0 0	1 0	0 1	0 1	---
s_{02}	0 0 1	0 1 0	1 0 0	---	1 0	1 0	1 0	---
s_{10}	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 --	0 --	0 1	---	---	---
s_{11}	0 0 -	0 1 0	- 0 -	---	---	1 0	---	---
s_{12}	0 - 0	0 0 1	---	-- 0	---	---	0 1	---
s_{20}	0 --	0 --	1 0 0	---	1 0	---	---	---
s_{21}	---	- 0 -	0 1 0	- 0 -	---	0 1	---	---
s_{22}	-- 0	---	0 0 1	-- 0	---	---	0 1	---
s_{30}	0 --	0 --	---	1 0 0	1 0	---	---	---
s_{31}	- 0 -	---	- 0 -	0 1 0	---	1 0	---	---
s_{32}	- 0 -	-- 0	-- 0	0 0 1	---	---	1 0	---
s_{40}	0 --	0 --	---	---	1 0	---	---	a
s_{41}	1 0 0	---	0 --	0 --	0 1	---	---	$\neg a$
s_{50}	- 0 -	---	- 0 -	---	---	1 0	---	b
s_{51}	-- 0	- 0 -	---	- 0 -	---	0 1	---	$\neg b$
s_{60}	- 0 -	-- 0	-- 0	---	---	---	1 0	c
s_{61}	-- 0	---	---	- 0 0	---	---	0 1	$\neg c$

(a) ex-xor-3.v-002

P	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
s_{00}	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 --	0 --	0 1	---	---	---
s_{01}	0 1 0	0 0 1	---	1 0 0	1 0	0 1	0 1	---
s_{02}	0 0 1	0 1 0	1 0 0	---	1 0	1 0	1 0	---
s_{10}	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 --	0 --	0 1	---	---	---
s_{11}	0 0 1	0 1 0	1 0 0	---	1 0	1 0	1 0	---
s_{12}	0 1 0	0 0 1	---	1 0 0	1 0	0 1	0 1	---
s_{20}	0 --	0 --	1 0 0	---	1 0	---	---	---
s_{21}	-- 0	- 0 -	0 1 0	- 0 -	---	0 1	---	---
s_{22}	-- 0	- 0 -	0 0 1	-- 0	---	---	0 1	---
s_{30}	0 --	0 --	---	1 0 0	1 0	---	---	---
s_{31}	- 0 -	-- 0	- 0 -	0 1 0	---	1 0	---	---
s_{32}	- 0 -	-- 0	-- 0	0 0 1	---	---	1 0	---
s_{40}	0 --	0 --	---	---	1 0	---	---	a
s_{41}	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 --	0 --	0 1	---	---	$\neg a$
s_{50}	- 0 -	-- 0	- 0 -	---	---	1 0	---	b
s_{51}	-- 0	- 0 -	---	- 0 -	---	0 1	---	$\neg b$
s_{60}	- 0 -	-- 0	-- 0	---	---	---	1 0	c
s_{61}	-- 0	- 0 -	---	- 0 0	---	---	0 1	$\neg c$

(b) ex-xor-3.v-003

Figure 15: Advance decision stage 2

The satoku matrix, generated from the propositional formula in figure 13, is shown in figure 14a. Note that state row s_{10} has the same *impossible* CFR states as state row s_{00} . In figure 14b, cell row r_{10_0} has therefore been transformed to require state row s_{00} .

After consolidation, cell row $r_{0_0_1}$ has been transformed to require state row s_{10} in figure 15a. Figure 15b shows the satoku matrix after consolidation.

Cell matrix rows c_0 and c_1 are both *decided* and apart from state row permutations, their atomic states are identical:

$$\forall s_{0_h} \exists s_{1_f} : s_{0_h} = s_{1_f} \Rightarrow s_{0_{h_{i_j}}} = s_{1_{f_{i_j}}}$$

Since requirement update algorithm 4 merges all *impossible* singular states from a state row s_{g_h} into state row s_{e_f} , if cell row $r_{e_{f_g}}$ is *bound* and CFR $s_{e_{f_{g_h}}}$ is *required*. Therefore, state row s_{e_f} becomes a superset of state row s_{g_h} .

It follows that if state row s_{i_j} is a superset of state row s_{e_f} , it is then also a superset of state row s_{g_h} by transitivity. Therefore *bound* cell rows $r_{e_{f_g}}$ with required CFR $s_{e_{f_{g_h}}}$ can be ignored, when determining whether state row s_{i_j} is a superset of state row s_{e_f} .

Proof. Let state row s_{e_f} be a superset of state row s_{g_h} . Let state row s_{i_j} be a superset of state row s_{e_f} , but *mutually exclusive* with state row s_{g_h} . It follows that CFR $s_{i_{j_{g_h}}}$ is *impossible*. Therefore, mirror state $s_{g_{h_{i_j}}}$ is also *impossible*. Since state row s_{e_f} is a superset of s_{g_h} , CFR $s_{e_{f_{i_j}}}$ must also be *impossible* and CFR $s_{i_{j_{e_f}}}$ must also be *impossible*. Therefore, s_{i_j} is *mutually exclusive* with s_{e_f} , which means that $s_{i_j} \not\supseteq s_{e_f}$, since s_{i_j} and s_{e_f} must be *combinable* to satisfy the superset conditions. \square

P	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
s_{0_0}	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 --	0 --	0 1	--	--	
s_{0_1}	0 1 0	0 0 1	--	1 0 0	1 0	0 1	0 1	
s_{0_2}	0 0 1	0 1 0	1 0 0	--	1 0	1 0	1 0	
s_{1_0}	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 --	0 --	0 1	--	--	
s_{1_1}	0 0 1	0 1 0	1 0 0	--	1 0	1 0	1 0	
s_{1_2}	0 1 0	0 0 1	--	1 0 0	1 0	0 1	0 1	
s_{2_0}	0 --	0 --	1 0 0	0 0 0	1 0	--	--	
s_{2_1}	-- 0	0 --	0 1 0	0 0 --	--	0 1	--	
s_{2_2}	-- 0	0 --	0 0 1	0 0 0	--	--	0 1	
s_{3_0}	0 --	0 --	0 0 0	1 0 0	1 0	--	--	
s_{3_1}	-- 0	-- 0	0 0 --	0 1 0	--	1 0	--	
s_{3_2}	-- 0	-- 0	0 0 0	0 0 1	--	--	1 0	
s_{4_0}	0 --	0 --	--	--	1 0	--	--	a
s_{4_1}	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 --	0 --	0 1	--	--	$\neg a$
s_{5_0}	0 --	-- 0	0 --	--	--	1 0	--	b
s_{5_1}	-- 0	-- 0	--	0 --	--	0 1	--	$\neg b$
s_{6_0}	0 --	-- 0	-- 0	--	--	--	1 0	c
s_{6_1}	-- 0	0 --	--	-- 0	--	--	0 1	$\neg c$

(a) ex-xor-3.v-005

P	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
s_{0_0}	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 --	0 --	0 1	--	--	
s_{0_1}	0 1 0	0 0 1	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0	0 1	0 1	
s_{0_2}	0 0 1	0 1 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	
s_{1_0}	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 --	0 --	0 1	--	--	
s_{1_1}	0 0 1	0 1 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	
s_{1_2}	0 1 0	0 0 1	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0	0 1	0 1	
s_{2_0}	0 --	0 --	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0	--	--	
s_{2_1}	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 1 0	0 0 1	0 1	0 1	1 0	
s_{2_2}	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 0 1	0 1 0	0 1	1 0	0 1	
s_{3_0}	0 --	0 --	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0	--	--	
s_{3_1}	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 0 1	0 1 0	0 1	1 0	0 1	
s_{3_2}	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 1 0	0 0 1	0 1	0 1	1 0	
s_{4_0}	0 --	0 --	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0	--	--	a
s_{4_1}	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 --	0 --	0 1	--	--	$\neg a$
s_{5_0}	0 --	-- 0	0 --	-- 0	--	1 0	--	b
s_{5_1}	-- 0	-- 0	-- 0	-- 0	--	0 1	--	$\neg b$
s_{6_0}	0 --	-- 0	-- 0	-- 0	--	--	1 0	c
s_{6_1}	-- 0	0 --	-- 0	-- 0	--	--	0 1	$\neg c$

(b) ex-xor-3.v-006

Figure 16: Advance Decision stage 3

In figure 16a, state row s_{2_0} has the same *impossible* CFR states as state row s_{3_0} and cell row $r_{3_{0_2}}$ has therefore been transformed to require state row s_{2_0} , and cell row $r_{2_{0_3}}$ has been transformed to require state row s_{3_0} . Figure 16b shows the satoku matrix after consolidation.

The advance decision deduction rule allows to transform a satoku matrix based on a CNF problem into a form which is similar to maximizing conflicts (see appendix C) (compare figure 16b and figure 17) without the need to resort to propositional logic. In contrast to maximizing conflicts this method is resilient to different encodings.

Applying the advance decision deduction rule, is essentially an arbitrary decision that has been made in advance, without an explicit necessity.

As a rule of thumb, without further analysis, advance decisions for state rows that are equal, i.e. one requires the other, are more desirable. Advance decisions where the most equal state rows can be made to require each other are most desirable.

7.3 Redundancy Removal

The satoku matrix generated from the propositional formula in figure 13 with maximized conflicts is shown in figure 17. The satoku matrix is identical to the one obtained by advance decisions in figure 16b.

P	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
s_{0_0}	1 ◦ ◦	1 0 0	0 --	0 --	0 1	--	--	
s_{0_1}	◦ 1 ◦	0 0 1	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0	0 1	0 1	
s_{0_2}	◦ ◦ 1	0 1 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	
s_{1_0}	1 0 0	1 ◦ ◦	0 --	0 --	0 1	--	--	
s_{1_1}	0 0 1	◦ 1 ◦	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	
s_{1_2}	0 1 0	◦ ◦ 1	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0	0 1	0 1	
s_{2_0}	0 --	0 --	1 ◦ ◦	1 0 0	1 0	--	--	
s_{2_1}	1 0 0	1 0 0	◦ 1 ◦	0 0 1	0 1	0 1	1 0	
s_{2_2}	1 0 0	1 0 0	◦ ◦ 1	0 1 0	0 1	1 0	0 1	
s_{3_0}	0 --	0 --	1 0 0	1 ◦ ◦	1 0	--	--	
s_{3_1}	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 0 1	◦ 1 ◦	0 1	1 0	0 1	
s_{3_2}	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 1 0	◦ ◦ 1	0 1	0 1	1 0	
s_{4_0}	0 --	0 --	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 ◦	--	--	a
s_{4_1}	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 --	0 --	◦ 1	--	--	$\neg a$
s_{5_0}	-- 0	-- 0	-- 0	-- 0	--	1 ◦	--	b
s_{5_1}	-- 0	-- 0	-- 0	-- 0	--	◦ 1	--	$\neg b$
s_{6_0}	-- 0	-- 0	-- 0	-- 0	--	--	1 ◦	c
s_{6_1}	-- 0	-- 0	-- 0	-- 0	--	--	◦ 1	$\neg c$

Figure 17: satoku matrix for 3-variable “XOR” with maximized conflicts

The states in c_{0_0} and c_{1_1} in figure 17 are structurally equivalent aside from permutation of their states. I.e., for each state s_{0_j} there is a corresponding *required* state $s_{0_{j^h}}$. The reverse is also true. It is therefore obvious, that in a *consolidated* satoku matrix the states in c_{1_1} cannot have a different effect on *provability* than the states in c_{0_0} . Cell matrix row c_1 and its mirror column are therefore redundant and can be removed. The same argument holds for cells c_{2_2} and c_{3_3} , which makes cell matrix row c_3 and its mirror column redundant.

The reduced satoku matrix is shown in figure 18.

SATOKU MATRIX

P	---	---	---	---	---	---
s_{00}	1 ◦ ◦	0 --	0 1	--	--	
s_{01}	◦ 1 ◦	1 0 0	1 0	0 1	0 1	
s_{02}	◦ ◦ 1	1 0 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	
s_{10}	0 --	1 ◦ ◦	1 0	--	--	
s_{11}	1 0 0	◦ 1 ◦	0 1	0 1	1 0	
s_{12}	1 0 0	◦ ◦ 1	0 1	1 0	0 1	
s_{20}	0 --	1 0 0	1 ◦	--	--	a
s_{21}	1 0 0	0 --	◦ 1	--	--	$\neg a$
s_{30}	- 0 -	- 0 -	--	1 ◦	--	b
s_{31}	-- 0	-- 0	--	◦ 1	--	$\neg b$
s_{40}	- 0 -	-- 0	--	--	1 ◦	c
s_{41}	-- 0	- 0 -	--	--	◦ 1	$\neg c$

Figure 18: Redundancies removed from satoku matrix for 3-variable “XOR”

In a *consolidated* satoku matrix \mathbb{S} , if all cell rows r_{i_jg} of a cell $c_{i_g}, i \neq g$, are *bound*, the cell c_{g_g} is *redundant* (Red), since all its atomic states with their direct conflict relationships are fully represented by at least one of the atomic states of cell c_{i_i} . It is said that Cell c_{i_i} *covers* (Cov) cell c_{g_g} :

*redundant
covers*

$$\forall r_{i_jg} : \text{Con}(\mathbb{S}) \wedge r_{i_jg} \in c_{i_g} \wedge \text{Bnd}(r_{i_jg}) \wedge i \neq g \Leftrightarrow \text{Cov}(c_{i_i}, c_{g_g}) \Leftrightarrow \text{Red}(c_{g_g}).$$

Note that the cells do not have to have the same number of atomic states. E.g., in figure 18, c_{1_2} consists of CFR states for 3 atomic states and *covers* c_{2_2} , which has 2 atomic states.

7.4 Merging Cells

Two or more cells can be merged into a single cell, by adding requirements for all state combinations of the merged cells to a single cell.

The first step of the procedure for cells c_{0_0}, c_{1_1} is shown in figure 19. A new cell c_{5_5} with 9 states has been added in a new section and *impossible* conflict relationships have been added to conflict relationship cell c_{5_0} , such that each state from cell c_{0_0} will become *required* 3 times, when the satoku matrix is *consolidated*.

STRUCTURAL SINGLE STATE MUTINEX LOGIC

P	---	---	---	---	---	---	-----	
s_{00}	1 0 0	0 --	0 1	--	--		---0000000	
s_{01}	0 1 0	1 0 0	1 0	0 1	0 1		000---0000	
s_{02}	0 0 1	1 0 0	1 0	1 0	1 0		0000000---	
s_{10}	0 --	1 0 0	1 0	--	--		-----	
s_{11}	1 0 0	0 1 0	0 1	0 1	1 0		-----	
s_{12}	1 0 0	0 0 1	0 1	1 0	0 1		-----	
s_{20}	0 --	1 0 0	1 0	--	--		-----	a
s_{21}	1 0 0	0 --	0 1	--	--		-----	$\neg a$
s_{30}	0 -	0 -	--	1 0	--		-----	b
s_{31}	--	0	--	0 1	--		-----	$\neg b$
s_{40}	0 -	--	0	--	1 0		-----	c
s_{41}	--	0	--	--	0 1		-----	$\neg c$
s_{50}	0 0	0 0	--	--	--		1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	
s_{51}	0 0	0 0	--	--	--		0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0	
s_{52}	0 0	0 0	--	--	--		0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0	
s_{53}	0 0	0 0	--	--	--		0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0	
s_{54}	0 0	0 0	--	--	--		0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0	
s_{55}	0 0	0 0	--	--	--		0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0	
s_{56}	0 0	0 0	--	--	--		0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0	
s_{57}	0 0	0 0	--	--	--		0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1	
s_{58}	0 0	0 0	--	--	--		0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	

Figure 19: Merge cells c_{0_0}, c_{1_1} for 3-variable “XOR”, require states from c_{0_0}

The second step is shown in figure 19, where *impossible* conflict relationships have been added to cell c_{5_1} such that each state from c_{1_1} becomes *required* 3 times when the satoku matrix is *consolidated*. The pattern in cells c_{5_0}, c_{5_1} shows, that the 9 states cover all possible combinations of the states in cells c_{0_0}, c_{1_1} .

P	---	---	---	---	---	---	-----	
s_{00}	1 0 0	0 --	0 1	--	--		---0000000	
s_{01}	0 1 0	1 0 0	1 0	0 1	0 1		000---0000	
s_{02}	0 0 1	1 0 0	1 0	1 0	1 0		0000000---	
s_{10}	0 --	1 0 0	1 0	--	--		-00-00-00	
s_{11}	1 0 0	0 1 0	0 1	0 1	1 0		0-00-00-0	
s_{12}	1 0 0	0 0 1	0 1	1 0	0 1		00-00-00-	
s_{20}	0 --	1 0 0	1 0	--	--		-----	a
s_{21}	1 0 0	0 --	0 1	--	--		-----	$\neg a$
s_{30}	0 -	0 -	--	1 0	--		-----	b
s_{31}	--	0	--	0 1	--		-----	$\neg b$
s_{40}	0 -	--	0	--	1 0		-----	c
s_{41}	--	0	--	--	0 1		-----	$\neg c$
s_{50}	0 0	0 0	--	--	--		1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	
s_{51}	0 0	0 0	--	--	--		0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0	
s_{52}	0 0	0 0	--	--	--		0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0	
s_{53}	0 0	0 0	--	--	--		0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0	
s_{54}	0 0	0 0	--	--	--		0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0	
s_{55}	0 0	0 0	--	--	--		0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0	
s_{56}	0 0	0 0	--	--	--		0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0	
s_{57}	0 0	0 0	--	--	--		0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1	
s_{58}	0 0	0 0	--	--	--		0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	

Figure 20: Merge cells c_{0_0}, c_{1_1} for 3-variable “XOR”, require states from c_{1_1}

After consolidation and removal of *impossible* states, cell c_{5_5} contains 4 *possible* states as shown in figure 21. Since, by construction, all states from cells c_{0_0}, c_{1_1} have been transformed and are represented in cell c_{5_5} , cells c_{0_0}, c_{1_1} are now *redundant* and can be removed. Since the variable representations in cells $c_{2_2}, c_{3_3}, c_{4_4}$ are also *redundant*, as previously shown, the satoku matrix can be reduced to cell c_{5_5} only.

Cell c_{5_5} has only states that are *decided*. The 4 possible solutions for the original propositional formula in figure 13 can be easily derived by constructing the 4 possible variants which cause cell c_{5_5} to become *decided*.

P	---	---	---	---	---	---	
s_{0_0}	1 ◦ ◦	0 --	0 1	--	--	--	-- 0 0
s_{0_1}	◦ 1 ◦	1 0 0	1 0	0 1	0 1		0 0 1 0
s_{0_2}	◦ ◦ 1	1 0 0	1 0	1 0	1 0		0 0 0 1
s_{1_0}	0 --	1 ◦ ◦	1 0	--	--		0 0 --
s_{1_1}	1 0 0	◦ 1 ◦	0 1	0 1	1 0		1 0 0 0
s_{1_2}	1 0 0	◦ ◦ 1	0 1	1 0	0 1		0 1 0 0
s_{2_0}	0 --	1 0 0	1 ◦	--	--		0 0 -- a
s_{2_1}	1 0 0	0 --	◦ 1	--	--		-- 0 0 $\neg a$
s_{3_0}	- 0 -	- 0 -	--	1 ◦	--		0 - 0 - b
s_{3_1}	-- 0	-- 0	--	◦ 1	--		- 0 - 0 $\neg b$
s_{4_0}	- 0 -	-- 0	--	--	1 ◦		- 0 0 - c
s_{4_1}	-- 0	- 0 -	--	--	◦ 1		0 -- 0 $\neg c$
s_{5_0}	1 0 0	0 1 0	0 1	0 1	1 0		1 ◦ ◦ ◦
s_{5_1}	1 0 0	0 0 1	0 1	1 0	0 1		◦ 1 ◦ ◦
s_{5_2}	0 1 0	1 0 0	1 0	0 1	0 1		◦ ◦ 1 ◦
s_{5_3}	0 0 1	1 0 0	1 0	1 0	1 0		◦ ◦ ◦ 1

Figure 21: Merge cells c_{0_0}, c_{1_1} for 3-variable “XOR”, add states from c_{1_1}

Note, that the satisfiability of the mapped propositional problem can be deduced without actually deciding the macro state cell $c_{m_{5_5}}$.

The possible solutions for the propositional problem can also be directly mapped from the decided conflict relations $r_{5_{i_2}}, r_{5_{i_3}}, r_{5_{i_4}}$:

$$\begin{aligned}
 (\neg a \wedge \neg b \wedge c) & \vee \\
 (\neg a \wedge b \wedge \neg c) & \vee \\
 (a \wedge \neg b \wedge \neg c) & \vee \\
 (a \wedge b \wedge c) &
 \end{aligned}$$

Observe, that merging was not really necessary at all, since the possible solutions to the propositional problem already appear in conflict relations $r_{0_{1_a}}, r_{0_{2_a}}, r_{1_{1_a}}, r_{1_{2_a}}, a = (2, 3, 4)$.

Also, *provability* of the satoku matrix can already be deduced from each of the *decided* relevant conflict relations $r_{0_{1_1}}, r_{0_{2_1}}, r_{1_{1_0}}, r_{1_{2_0}}$ of states $s_{0_1}, s_{0_2}, s_{1_1}, s_{1_2}$ independently.

When mapping the conflict relations in $r_{0_{0_a}}, r_{1_{0_a}}, a = (2, 3, 4)$ to their propositional variable equivalents, they represent partial assignments for the boolean satisfiability problem.

Obviously, merging cells is equivalent to performing a distributive expansion of propositional clauses. However, the number of required operations to perform the distributive expansion over the 4 original propositional clauses has required less potentially exponential steps than doing it in the usual manner. The 3×3 merge can even be reduced to a $2 + 1 + 1$ merge, by leaving out any combinations that would become *impossible*.

So, trivially a representation of all possible solutions to a mapped propositional problem can be generated by merging all cells of a satoku matrix into a single cell. If such a cell is *possible*, trivially the mapped propositional formula is satisfiable.

A good algorithm for merging is to merge only source cells c_{i_i}, c_{e_e} , if the projected resulting cell s_{x_x} has less *possible* atomic states than the sum of *possible* atomic states of the source cells c_{i_i}, c_{e_e} :

Algorithm 6 (merge for satoku matrix reduction).

```

for each cell row  $c_i$ :
     $min\_pos\_cell := (-1, -1)$  for each conflict relationship cell  $c_{i_j}, j > i$ :
         $cell\_pos\_count := |c_{i_i}| + |c_{j_j}|$ 
        if  $cell\_pos\_count < |\text{Mrg}(c_{i_i}, c_{j_j})|$ :
            if  $min\_pos\_cell[0] < 0 \vee min\_pos\_cell[1] > cell\_pos\_count$ :
                 $min\_pos\_cell := (j, cell\_pos\_count)$ 
    if  $min\_pos\_cell[0] >= 0$ :
         $j := min\_pos\_cell[1]$ 
         $s_{x_x} := \text{Mrg}(c_{i_i}, c_{j_j})$ 
        remove source cells  $c_{i_i}, c_{j_j}$ 
        decrement  $i$ 
    
```

This algorithm is guaranteed to make the satoku matrix smaller.

Merging potentially increases the number of *impossible* singular states by merging partially disjoint cell rows. At least it may tighten the conflict context by merging subset cell rows with less *impossible* singular states into superset cell rows with more *impossible* singular states.

Therefore a point could be made for merging cells when the sum of *possible* atomic states of the source cells is equal to the projected size of the merge result. However, there are not necessarily any changes in the conflict context and there is no change in the number of 2-state partitions for the source cells and the merged cell, if the number of atomic states in each source cell is even.

8. Indirect Conflicts

By construction, all direct consequences of *mutual exclusion* between atomic states, as well as all direct consequences of *mutual exclusion* between atomic states and cells are represented in a *consolidated* satoku matrix.

For the source of contradictions that leaves only indirect conflicts $r_{x_{y_q}}$, which are consequences of merging 2 cell rows $r_{i_{j_g}}, r_{e_{f_g}}$, when merging state rows s_{i_j}, s_{e_f} . So the first condition for an indirect conflict are 2 *combinable* state rows s_{i_j}, s_{e_f} in a *consolidated* satoku matrix \mathbb{S} :

$$\text{Con}(\mathbb{S}) \wedge s_{i_j}, s_{e_f} \in \mathbb{S} \wedge \text{Cmb}(s_{i_j}, s_{e_f})$$

8.1 Immediate Indirect Conflicts

For immediate indirect conflicts, it is necessary that merging two *combinable* cell rows $r_{i_{j_g}}, r_{e_{f_g}}$ results in a *conflict* cell row $r_{x_{y_q}}$. Therefore, one cell row must complement the other, i.e. for each *possible* CFR $s_{i_{j_{g_h}}}$, there must be an *impossible* CFR $s_{e_{f_{g_h}}}$, and for each *possible* CFR $s_{e_{f_{g_h}}}$ there

must be an *impossible* CFR s_{ijgh} :

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \exists r_{ijg} \exists r_{efg} \forall s_{ijgh} \forall s_{efgh} : \\
 & \quad s_{ijgh} \in r_{ijg} \wedge s_{efgh} \in r_{efg} \\
 & \quad \wedge (\text{Pos}(s_{ijgh}) \rightarrow \text{Imp}(s_{efgh})) \\
 & \quad \wedge (\text{Pos}(s_{efgh}) \rightarrow \text{Imp}(s_{ijgh})) \\
 & \Leftrightarrow \text{Mrg}(r_{ijg}, r_{efg}) \rightarrow \text{Cfl}
 \end{aligned}$$

Is obvious that the immediate result of merging an *unrestricted* cell row r_{ijg} with another cell row r_{efg} in a *consolidated* satoku matrix \mathbb{S} cannot produce a *conflict* cell row r_{xyg} , unless r_{efg} is already an *impossible* cell row. However, the consolidation algorithm makes state s_{efef} *impossible*, so it is no longer *combinable* with any other state:

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \begin{array}{c} \langle 1 \ 1 \ 1 \ 1 \rangle r_{ijg} \\ \wedge \langle ? \ ? \ ? \ ? \rangle r_{efg} \\ \hline \langle 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \rangle r_{xyg} \end{array} \\
 \Rightarrow & r_{efg} = \langle 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \rangle \\
 \Rightarrow & \text{Imp}(r_{efg}) \Rightarrow \text{Imp}(s_{ef}) \Rightarrow \text{Imp}(s_{efef}) \\
 \Rightarrow & \forall s_{ijij} : \neg \text{Cmb}(s_{efef}, s_{ijij})
 \end{aligned}$$

Therefore both cell rows r_{ijg}, r_{efg} must be *restricted* in order for a merge operation to result in a *conflict* cell row $\text{Mrg}(r_{ijg}, r_{efg}) \rightarrow \text{Cfl}(r_{xyg})$.

Both cell rows r_{ijg}, r_{efg} must also be *undecided*.

Proof. If cell row r_{ijg} is *bound* with *required* state s_{ijgh} , then state s_{efgh} of cell row r_{efg} must be *impossible* for a *conflict* merge result. Consequently, if CFR s_{efgh} is *impossible*, then CFR s_{ghef} must also be *impossible* due to commutativity of *mutual exclusion* (3). Since *required* CFR s_{ijgh} causes all singular states of state row s_{gh} to be merged into state row s_{ij} during consolidation, CFR s_{ijef} must also be *impossible*. But this violates the condition that state rows s_{ij}, s_{ef} must be *combinable*. \square

The following example illustrates this. Starting out with *bound* cell row $r_{0_{12}}$ in figure 22a, CFR $s_{1_{02_1}}$ is set *impossible* to satisfy the conditions for an immediate indirect conflict in figure 22b. This also causes CFR $s_{2_{1_{10}}}$ to become *impossible*. Matrix consolidation causes CFR $s_{0_{1_{10}}}$ and therefore CFR $s_{1_{00_1}}$ to become impossible in figure 22c. Therefore state row s_{0_1} and state row s_{1_0} are no longer *combinable*.

P	----	----	----
s_{00}	1 0 0 0	----	----
s_{01}	0 1 0 0	----	0 1 0 0
s_{02}	0 0 1 0	----	----
s_{03}	0 0 0 1	----	----
s_{10}	----	1 0 0 0	----
s_{11}	----	0 1 0 0	----
s_{12}	----	0 0 1 0	----
s_{13}	----	0 0 0 1	----
s_{20}	- 0 - -	----	1 0 0 0
s_{21}	----	----	0 1 0 0
s_{22}	- 0 - -	----	0 0 1 0
s_{23}	- 0 - -	----	0 0 0 1

(a) *bound* cell row $r_{0_{1_2}}$

P	----	----	----
s_{00}	1 0 0 0	----	----
s_{01}	0 1 0 0	----	0 1 0 0
s_{02}	0 0 1 0	----	----
s_{03}	0 0 0 1	----	----
s_{10}	----	1 0 0 0	- 0 - -
s_{11}	----	0 1 0 0	----
s_{12}	----	0 0 1 0	----
s_{13}	----	0 0 0 1	----
s_{20}	- 0 - -	----	1 0 0 0
s_{21}	----	0 - - -	0 1 0 0
s_{22}	- 0 - -	----	0 0 1 0
s_{23}	- 0 - -	----	0 0 0 1

(b) complementary CFR $s_{10_{2_1}}$

P	----	----	----
s_{00}	1 0 0 0	----	----
s_{01}	0 1 0 0	0 - - -	0 1 0 0
s_{02}	0 0 1 0	----	----
s_{03}	0 0 0 1	----	----
s_{10}	- 0 - -	1 0 0 0	- 0 - -
s_{11}	----	0 1 0 0	----
s_{12}	----	0 0 1 0	----
s_{13}	----	0 0 0 1	----
s_{20}	- 0 - -	----	1 0 0 0
s_{21}	----	0 - - -	0 1 0 0
s_{22}	- 0 - -	----	0 0 1 0
s_{23}	- 0 - -	----	0 0 0 1

(c) CFR $s_{0_{1_{1_0}}} \rightarrow \neg\text{Cmb}(s_{0_1}, s_{1_0})$

 Figure 22: Construct complementary cell row $r_{1_{0_2}}$ for *bound* cell row $r_{0_{1_2}}$

In a *restricted undecided* cell row there must be at least 1 *impossible* state and 2 *possible* states. Therefore, there is a minimum of 3 states in a *restricted undecided* cell row. Any 2 *restricted undecided* 3-state cell rows $r_{i_{j_g}}, r_{e_{f_g}}$ share at least one common *possible* state $s_{i_{j_g_h}}, s_{e_{f_g_h}}$. Making either one state *impossible*, causes the respective cell row $r_{i_{j_g}}, r_{e_{f_g}}$ to become *decided*, since it now has 1 *possible* state and 2 *impossible* states. Therefore, there cannot be any immediate indirect conflicts in 3-state cell rows.

At least 4 singular states are required for an immediate indirect conflict in 2 cell rows $r_{i_{j_g}}, r_{e_{f_g}}$, 2 of them are *possible*, 2 of them are *impossible*. For each *impossible* state $s_{i_{j_g_h}}$ in cell row $r_{i_{j_g}}$ the corresponding state $s_{e_{f_g_h}}$ in cell row $r_{e_{f_g}}$ is *possible*. For each *impossible* state $s_{e_{f_g_h}}$ in cell row $r_{e_{f_g}}$ the corresponding state $s_{i_{j_g_h}}$ in cell row $r_{i_{j_g}}$ is *possible*.

The example in figure 23 shows that an immediate indirect conflict ($r_{0_{0_2}}, r_{1_{0_2}}$) is not backpropagated ($s_{0_{0_{1_0}}} \leftarrow \text{Imp}$), when detected.

P	----	----	----	----
s_{00}	1 0 0 0	----	0 - 0 -	----
s_{01}	0 1 0 0	----	----	0 - - -
s_{02}	0 0 1 0	----	----	0 - - -
s_{03}	0 0 0 1	----	----	0 - - -
s_{10}	----	1 0 0 0	- 0 - 0	----
s_{11}	----	0 1 0 0	----	0 - - -
s_{12}	----	0 0 1 0	----	0 - - -
s_{13}	----	0 0 0 1	----	0 - - -
s_{20}	0 - - -	----	1 0 0 0	0 - - -
s_{21}	----	0 - - -	0 1 0 0	----
s_{22}	0 - - -	----	0 0 1 0	0 - - -
s_{23}	----	0 - - -	0 0 0 1	----
s_{30}	1 0 0 0	- 0 0 0	0 - 0 -	1 0 0 0
s_{31}	----	----	----	0 1 0 0
s_{32}	----	----	----	0 0 1 0
s_{33}	----	----	----	0 0 0 1

(a) Partially consolidated

P	----	----	----	0 - - -
s_{00}	1 0 0 0	----	0 - 0 -	0 - - -
s_{01}	0 1 0 0	----	----	0 - - -
s_{02}	0 0 1 0	----	----	0 - - -
s_{03}	0 0 0 1	----	----	0 - - -
s_{10}	----	1 0 0 0	- 0 - 0	0 - - -
s_{11}	----	0 1 0 0	----	0 - - -
s_{12}	----	0 0 1 0	----	0 - - -
s_{13}	----	0 0 0 1	----	0 - - -
s_{20}	0 - - -	----	1 0 0 0	0 - - -
s_{21}	----	0 - - -	0 1 0 0	0 - - -
s_{22}	0 - - -	----	0 0 1 0	0 - - -
s_{23}	----	0 - - -	0 0 0 1	0 - - -
s_{30}	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0
s_{31}	----	----	----	0 1 0 0
s_{32}	----	----	----	0 0 1 0
s_{33}	----	----	----	0 0 0 1

(b) consolidated satoku matrix \mathbb{S}

Figure 23: Immediate indirect conflict

Matrix consolidation is therefore extended with an algorithm to detect immediate indirect conflicts.

Algorithm 7 (detect immediate indirect conflicts).

for each state row s_{ij} :
 for each cell row r_{ijg} in state row s_{ij} :
 if $|r_{ijg}| \geq 4 \wedge \text{Rst}(r_{ijg}) \wedge \text{Und}(r_{ijg})$:
 for each state row $s_{ef}, e > i$:
 if $\text{Rst}(r_{efg}) \wedge \text{Und}(r_{efg}) \wedge (\text{Mrg}(r_{ijg}, r_{efg}) \rightarrow \text{Cfl})$:
 $s_{ijef} \leftarrow \text{Imp}$

8.2 Hidden Indirect Conflicts

For a hidden indirect conflict in a consolidated satoku matrix \mathbb{S} , it is necessary, that merging 2 combinable state rows $s_{ij}, s_{ef}, i \neq e$ with undecided restricted cell rows r_{ijg}, r_{efg} results in a series of 1 or more bound cell rows r_{pq} triggering additional merges and finally revealing a conflict cell row r_{xyg} during consolidation of the satoku matrix \mathbb{S} .

This is demonstrated in figures 24 and 25:

P	---	---	---	---	---	
s_{00}	1 o o	---	---0	---0	0--	s_{00g}
s_{01}	o 1 o	---	---	---	0--	
s_{02}	o o 1	---	---	---	0--	
s_{10}	---	1 o o	0--	0--	---0	s_{10g}
s_{11}	---	o 1 o	---	---	0--	
s_{12}	---	o o 1	---	---	0--	
s_{20}	---	---	1 o o	0--	---	
s_{21}	---	0--	o 1 o	---	0--	
s_{22}	0--	---	o o 1	---	0--	
s_{30}	---	---	0--	1 o o	---	
s_{31}	---	0--	---	o 1 o	0--	
s_{32}	0--	---	---	o o 1	0--	
s_{40}	0--0	0--0	---	---	1 o o	$s_{00} \wedge s_{10}$
s_{41}	0--	---	---	---	o 1 o	$\neg s_{00}$
s_{42}	---	0--	---	---	o o 1	$\neg s_{10}$

(a) Request merge of s_{00}, s_{10}

P	---	---	---	---	---	
s_{00}	1 o o	---	---0	---0	0--	s_{00g}
s_{01}	o 1 o	---	---	---	0--	
s_{02}	o o 1	---	---	---	0--	
s_{10}	---	1 o o	0--	0--	---0	s_{10g}
s_{11}	---	o 1 o	---	---	0--	
s_{12}	---	o o 1	---	---	0--	
s_{20}	---	---	1 o o	0--	---	
s_{21}	---	0--	o 1 o	---	0--	
s_{22}	0--	---	o o 1	---	0--	
s_{30}	---	---	0--	1 o o	---	
s_{31}	---	0--	---	o 1 o	0--	
s_{32}	0--	---	---	o o 1	0--	
s_{40}	1 0 0	1 0 0	0--0	0--0	1 o o	$s_{00} \wedge s_{10}$
s_{41}	0--	---	---	---	o 1 o	$\neg s_{00}$
s_{42}	---	0--	---	---	o o 1	$\neg s_{10}$

(b) Satisfy required $s_{40_{00}}, s_{40_{10}}$

Figure 24: Hidden indirect conflict stage 1

P	---	---	---	---	---	
s_{00}	1 o o	---	---0	---0	0--	s_{00g}
s_{01}	o 1 o	---	---	---	0--	
s_{02}	o o 1	---	---	---	0--	
s_{10}	---	1 o o	0--	0--	---0	s_{10g}
s_{11}	---	o 1 o	---	---	0--	
s_{12}	---	o o 1	---	---	0--	
s_{20}	---	---	1 o o	0--	---	
s_{21}	---	0--	o 1 o	---	0--	
s_{22}	0--	---	o o 1	---	0--	
s_{30}	---	---	0--	1 o o	0--	
s_{31}	---	0--	---	o 1 o	0--	
s_{32}	0--	---	---	o o 1	0--	
s_{40}	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 0 0	1 o o	$s_{00} \wedge s_{10}$
s_{41}	0--	---	---	---	o 1 o	$\neg s_{00}$
s_{42}	---	0--	---	---	o o 1	$\neg s_{10}$

(a) Satisfy $\text{Req}(s_{40_{20}}) \rightarrow \text{Imp}(s_{40_3})$

P	---	---	---	---	0--	
s_{00}	1 o o	0--	---0	---0	0 0 1	s_{00g}
s_{01}	o 1 o	---	---	---	0--	
s_{02}	o o 1	---	---	---	0--	
s_{10}	0--	1 o o	0--	0--	0 1 0	s_{10g}
s_{11}	---	o 1 o	---	---	0--	
s_{12}	---	o o 1	---	---	0--	
s_{20}	---	---	1 o o	0--	0--	
s_{21}	---	0--	o 1 o	---	0--	
s_{22}	0--	---	o o 1	---	0--	
s_{30}	---	---	0--	1 o o	0--	
s_{31}	---	0--	---	o 1 o	0--	
s_{32}	0--	---	---	o o 1	0--	
s_{40}	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	o o o	$s_{00} \wedge s_{10}$
s_{41}	0--	---	---	---	o 1 o	$\neg s_{00}$
s_{42}	---	0--	---	---	o o 1	$\neg s_{10}$

(b) consolidated satoku matrix

Figure 25: Hidden indirect conflict stage 2

It is obvious, that the result of merging any cell row $r_{i_{jg}}$ with an *unrestricted* cell row $r_{e_{fg}}$ produces the same CFR states as given in $r_{i_{jg}}$. So, no new merges are triggered in this case.

It is further obvious, that merging any cell row $r_{i_{jg}}$ with a *bound* cell row $r_{e_{fg}}$ and *required* CFR $s_{e_{fg}g_h}$ can only produce a *bound* result cell row $r_{x_{y_g}}$ with *required* CFR $s_{x_{y_g}g_h}$. However, the *required* state row s_{g_h} has already been merged into state row s_{e_f} during a previous consolidation of the satoku matrix \mathbb{S} and a new merge of state row s_{g_h} cannot reveal anything new.

Therefore cell rows $r_{i_{jg}}, r_{e_{fg}}$ must both be *restricted* and *undecided*.

As shown previously, this implies that cell rows $r_{i_{jg}}, r_{e_{fg}}$ must have a minimum number of 3 singular states, in order for them to produce *bound* cell rows as merge results which in turn trigger a new merge.

8.3 2-State Cells

Theorem 1. *A consolidated satoku matrix \mathbb{S}_c consisting of cells c_i with a maximum number of 2 states $s_{ij}, 0 \leq j \leq 1$, is either found impossible or it is provable.*

Sections 8.1 and 8.2 already show that there cannot be any indirect conflicts in a *consolidated* satoku matrix with a maximum cell size of 2. However, to make it perfectly clear, it is summarized here.

The 4 possible cell row states for 2-state cells are:

$\langle 0 \ 0 \rangle$	<i>impossible</i>	<i>decided</i>	<i>restricted</i>
$\langle 0 \ 1 \rangle$	<i>possible</i>	<i>decided</i>	<i>restricted</i>
$\langle 1 \ 0 \rangle$	<i>possible</i>	<i>decided</i>	<i>restricted</i>
$\langle 1 \ 1 \rangle$	<i>possible</i>	<i>undecided</i>	<i>unrestricted</i>

While states $\langle 01 \rangle$ and $\langle 10 \rangle$ are *restricted*, they are not *undecided* as required for an indirect conflict. Since there are no other *restricted* states available it is not possible to construct an indirect conflict in a *consolidated* satoku matrix consisting of 2-state cells. Without indirect conflicts it is also not possible to construct an indirect *contradiction*. Therefore, if a *consolidated* satoku matrix consisting of 2-state cells is *possible*, nothing else needs to be shown for *provability*.

While an indirect conflict can be constructed in an *unconsolidated* 2-state satoku matrix (see CFR states $r_{0_0_2}$ and $r_{1_0_2}$ in figure 26a), consolidation always resolves these conditions for 2-state cells. E.g., in figure 26b, satisfying *required* state $s_{0_0_2_1}$ already leaves states $s_{0_0_0_0}$ and $s_{1_1_1_1}$ *mutually exclusive* in cell row $r_{0_0_1}$.

P	--	--	--	
s_{0_0}	1 ◦	--	0-	$r_{0_0_2}$
s_{0_1}	◦ 1	--	--	
s_{1_0}	--	1 ◦	-0	$r_{1_0_2}$
s_{1_1}	--	◦ 1	--	
s_{2_0}	0-	--	1 ◦	
s_{2_1}	--	0-	◦ 1	

(a) Indirect conflict in $r_{0_0_2}, r_{1_0_2}$

P	--	--	--	
s_{0_0}	1 ◦	0 1	0 1	$r_{0_0_1}$
s_{0_1}	◦ 1	--	--	
s_{1_0}	0 1	1 ◦	1 0	
s_{1_1}	--	◦ 1	--	
s_{2_0}	0 1	--	1 ◦	
s_{2_1}	--	0 1	◦ 1	

(b) $\text{Req}(s_{0_0_2_1}) \rightarrow \text{Mutex}(s_{0_0_0_0}, s_{1_1_1_1})$

Figure 26: Indirect conflict in *unconsolidated* 2-state satoku matrix

8.4 Refined Provability

As shown, the definition of *provability* can be extended in the following manner.

A satoku matrix is *provable*, if there exists a sequence of successive decisions according to the transformation rules that decides the satoku matrix and does not result in a *contradiction*. This definition of *provability* is the closest analog to boolean satisfiability. *provable*

If all cell rows r_{i_jg} of a state row s_{i_j} are *bound* in a *consolidated* satoku matrix \mathbb{S} , the corresponding macro state cell $c_{m_{i_i}}$ can be decided by forcing state $s_{i_{j_i}}$ to become the *required* state for $c_{m_{i_i}}$.

State row s_{i_j} is an inter-cell superset for each *bound* cell row r_{i_jg} . All *impossible* states of state rows s_{g_h} required by cell rows r_{i_jg} are therefore already present in state row s_{i_j} , so no combination of state rows s_{g_h} can produce a *conflict*, as previously shown. Thus consolidation reduces the satoku matrix \mathbb{S} to the *possible decided* state.

It is therefore not necessary to actually decide a satoku matrix in order to deduce *provability*. Showing that state row s_{i_j} exists in a *consolidated* satoku matrix \mathbb{S} , is sufficient.

A *consolidated* satoku matrix \mathbb{S} is *strictly provable*, if successive arbitrary decisions of *undecided* cells according to the transformation rules cannot result in a *contradiction*. There is no equivalent for this definition in propositional logic, since the special cases where it is obvious are primarily trivial. Whereas in structural logic *strict provability* is the standard case. *strictly provable*

It follows trivially, that a *consolidated* satoku matrix \mathbb{S} is *strictly provable*, if it is *possible* and all cell rows r_{i_jg} are either *unrestricted* or *decided*. In this case, no indirect conflicts are possible, since they require at least 2 *combinable undecided restricted* cell rows $r_{i_jg}, r_{e_{fg}}$.

Specifically, any *consolidated* satoku matrix \mathbb{S} , which consists exclusively of 1-state and 2-state cells is *strictly provable*. It is therefore sufficient to reduce a satoku matrix \mathbb{S} to cells with a maximum of 2 states to determine *strict provability*.

If a *consolidated* satoku matrix \mathbb{S} has a state row s_{i_j} whose cell rows r_{i_jg} only have a maximum of 2 *possible* states $s_{i_{jgx}}, s_{i_{jgy}}$, the corresponding state $s_{i_{j_i}}$ can be forced global (as the *required* state of macro cell state $c_{m_{i_i}}$). After consolidation, satoku matrix \mathbb{S} is either a contradiction Ctr or it is *strictly provable*.

According to this definition, the satoku matrix reduced to cell c_{5_5} in figure 21 is *strictly provable* since all states are *decided* and no further arbitrary decision of *undecided* cells can be made.

9. Advanced Satoku Matrix Transformations

There are some satoku matrix transformations, which are easier to prove with *strict provability* and especially the fact that any satoku matrix consisting of 2-state cells is *strictly provable* (see section 8.3).

9.1 2-State Splitting

In a *consolidated* satoku matrix \mathbb{S} , any *possible* sub-matrix of cells consisting of a maximum of 2 *possible* singular states is *strictly provable*. It can therefore be separated from satoku matrix \mathbb{S} as 2-state sub-matrix \mathbb{S}_2 without affecting *provability*, leaving the core sub-matrix \mathbb{C} , that still needs to be proved. *core sub-matrix*
2-state sub-matrix

Proof. It is obvious, that all 1-state cells $c_{m_{i_i}}$ are *decided*. If a 1-state cell is *impossible* $c_{m_{i_i}}$, the satoku matrix \mathbb{S} becomes a contradiction (Ctr). If a 1-state cell $c_{m_{i_i}}$ is *possible* (see figure 28a, cell $c_{m_{4_4}}$), state $s_{i_{0_{i_0}}}$ is required by all other states $s_{e_{f_{e_f}}}$, $e \neq i$. Consolidation therefore propagates all *impossible* singular states $s_{i_{0_{g_h}}}$, $g \neq i$ to all other states $s_{e_{f_{e_f}}}$, $e \neq i$. In a *consolidated* satoku matrix \mathbb{S} , all *possible* 1-state cells $c_{m_{i_i}}$ can therefore be removed without affecting *provability*.

P	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
s_{0_0}	1 ○ ○	---	---	---	0-	-0	---	0-	---
s_{0_1}	○ 1 ○	---	---	---	-0	-0	---	---	---
s_{0_2}	○ ○ 1	---	---	---	-0	0-	-0	---	---
s_{1_0}	---	1 ○ ○	---	---	-0	---	---	---	---
s_{1_1}	---	○ 1 ○	---	---	---	0-	---	---	---
s_{1_2}	---	○ ○ 1	---	---	---	---	---	-0	---
s_{2_0}	---	---	1 ○ ○	---	---	-0	---	---	---
s_{2_1}	---	---	○ 1 ○	---	---	---	0-	---	---
s_{2_2}	---	---	○ ○ 1	---	---	---	---	0-	---
s_{3_0}	---	---	---	1 ○ ○	---	---	---	---	---
s_{3_1}	---	---	---	○ 1 ○	---	---	---	---	---
s_{3_2}	---	---	---	○ ○ 1	---	---	---	---	---
s_{4_0}	0-	---	---	---	1 ○	---	---	---	---
s_{4_1}	-0 0	0-	---	---	○ 1	---	---	---	---
s_{5_0}	---	-0-	---	---	---	1 ○	---	---	---
s_{5_1}	0 0-	---	0-	---	---	○ 1	---	---	---
s_{6_0}	---	---	-0-	---	---	---	1 ○	---	---
s_{6_1}	---	-0	---	---	---	---	○ 1	---	---
s_{7_0}	0-	---	---	-0	---	---	---	1 ○	---
s_{7_1}	---	---	-0	---	---	---	---	○ 1	---
s_{8_0}	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1 ○
s_{8_1}	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	○ 1

(a) *unconsolidated* satoku matrix \mathbb{S}

P	0- <th>---<th>---<th>---<th>---<th>1 0</th><th>---<th>---<th>---<th>---</th></th></th></th></th></th></th></th>	--- <th>---<th>---<th>---<th>1 0</th><th>---<th>---<th>---<th>---</th></th></th></th></th></th></th>	--- <th>---<th>---<th>1 0</th><th>---<th>---<th>---<th>---</th></th></th></th></th></th>	--- <th>---<th>1 0</th><th>---<th>---<th>---<th>---</th></th></th></th></th>	--- <th>1 0</th> <th>---<th>---<th>---<th>---</th></th></th></th>	1 0	--- <th>---<th>---<th>---</th></th></th>	--- <th>---<th>---</th></th>	--- <th>---</th>	---
s_{0_0}	○ ○ ○	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
s_{0_1}	○ 1 ○	-0-	---	---	---	1 0	1 0	---	---	---
s_{0_2}	○ ○ 1	---	0 0 1	---	---	1 0	0 1	1 0	0 1	---
s_{1_0}	0-	1 ○ ○	---	---	---	1 0	---	---	---	---
s_{1_1}	0 0 1	○ 1 ○	0 0 1	---	---	1 0	0 1	1 0	0 1	---
s_{1_2}	0 1 0	○ ○ 1	-0-	---	---	1 0	1 0	---	1 0	---
s_{2_0}	0 1 0	-0-	1 ○ ○	---	---	1 0	1 0	---	---	---
s_{2_1}	0 1 0	-0-	○ 1 ○	---	---	1 0	1 0	0 1	---	---
s_{2_2}	0-	---	○ ○ 1	---	---	1 0	---	---	0 1	---
s_{3_0}	0-	---	---	1 ○ ○	---	1 0	---	---	---	---
s_{3_1}	0-	---	---	○ 1 ○	---	1 0	---	---	---	---
s_{3_2}	0-	---	---	○ ○ 1	---	1 0	---	---	---	---
s_{4_0}	0-	---	---	---	1 ○	---	---	---	---	---
s_{4_1}	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	○ ○	○ 0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
s_{5_0}	0 1 0	-0-	---	---	---	1 0	1 ○	---	---	---
s_{5_1}	0 0 1	---	0 0 1	---	---	1 0	○ 1	1 0	0 1	---
s_{6_0}	0-	---	-0-	---	---	1 0	---	1 ○	---	---
s_{6_1}	0 1 0	-0-	---	---	---	1 0	1 0	○ 1	---	---
s_{7_0}	0 1 0	-0-	---	-0	---	1 0	1 0	---	1 ○	---
s_{7_1}	0-	---	-0	---	---	1 0	---	---	○ 1	---
s_{8_0}	0-	---	---	---	---	1 0	---	---	---	1 ○
s_{8_1}	0-	---	---	---	---	1 0	---	---	---	○ 1

(b) *consolidated* satoku matrix \mathbb{S}

Figure 27: 2-State splitting stage 1

A CFR cell row $r_{i_{j_g}}$ for a state row $s_{i_j}, c_{i_i} \in \mathbb{C}$, and a cell $c_{g_g}, c_{g_g} \in \mathbb{S}_2$, consists of 2 CFR states $s_{i_{j_{g_h}}}$. So $r_{i_{j_g}}$ is either

- *impossible*, which eliminates state row s_{i_j} entirely from satoku matrix \mathbb{S} reducing cell $c_{m_{i_i}}$ to a 1-state cell (see figure 27b, state row s_{4_1} , cell row $r_{4_{1_4}}$, cell $c_{m_{4_4}}$)(see figure 28a, state row s_{4_1} , cell $c_{m_{4_4}}$), or
- *unrestricted*, which allows any of the CFR states $s_{i_{j_{g_h}}}$ without restrictions, or
- *restricted* and *possible*.

If cell row $r_{i_{j_g}}$ is *restricted* and *possible* it is also necessarily *bound* with *required* state $s_{i_{j_{g_h}}}$. Therefore consolidation merges all *impossible* singular states from state row s_{g_h} into state row s_{i_j} . In a *consolidated* satoku matrix \mathbb{S} , state row s_{g_h} is then no longer necessary to decide core sub-matrix \mathbb{C} .

If all cell rows $r_{i_{j_g}}, c_{i_i} \in \mathbb{C} \wedge c_{g_g} \in \mathbb{S}_2$, are *unrestricted*, all CFR states $s_{i_{j_{g_h}}}$ are *possible* and therefore the corresponding mirror states $s_{g_h i_j}$ must also be *possible* (see figure 28b, cell rows $r_{i_{j_6}}, i = 0 \dots 2$ and cell rows $r_{6_{j_g}}, j = 0 \dots 1, j = 0 \dots 2$). This means, that cell c_{g_g} is *independent* of any cell c_{i_i} in core sub-matrix \mathbb{C} and therefore, cell c_{g_g} can be removed without affecting *provability* of core sub-matrix \mathbb{C} . \square

P	--	---	----	-----	1	--	---	----	-----	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0
s_{00}	1 ○	-0-	----	-----	1	1 0	--	---	----	1 0	--	---	1 0
s_{01}	○ 1	--0	0 0 1	-----	1	○ 1	1 0	0 1	----	0 1	--	---	0 1
s_{10}	--	1 ○ ○	----	-----	1	--	--	---	----	--	---	---	--
s_{11}	0 1	○ 1 ○	0 0 1	-----	1	○ 1	1 0	0 1	----	0 1	--	---	0 1
s_{12}	1 0	○ ○ 1	--0	-----	1	1 0	--	1 0	----	--	---	---	1 0
s_{20}	1 0	-0-	1 ○ ○	-----	1	1 0	--	---	----	--	---	---	1 0
s_{21}	1 0	-0-	○ 1 ○	-----	1	1 0	0 1	--	----	--	---	---	1 0
s_{22}	--	--0	○ ○ 1	-----	1	--	--	0 1	----	--	---	---	--
s_{30}	--	----	----	1 ○ ○	1	--	--	----	----	--	---	---	--
s_{31}	--	----	----	○ 1 ○	1	--	--	----	----	--	---	---	--
s_{32}	--	----	----	○ ○ 1	1	--	--	----	----	--	---	---	--
s_{40}	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
s_{50}	1 0	-0-	----	-----	1	1 ○	--	---	----	1 0	--	---	1 0
s_{51}	0 1	--0	0 0 1	-----	1	○ 1	1 0	0 1	----	0 1	--	---	0 1
s_{60}	--	----	-0-	-----	1	--	1 ○	--	----	--	---	---	--
s_{61}	1 0	-0-	----	-----	1	1 0	○ 1	--	----	1 0	--	---	1 0
s_{70}	1 0	-0-	--0	-----	1	1 0	--	1 ○	----	1 0	--	---	1 0
s_{71}	--	--0	----	-----	1	--	--	○ 1	----	--	---	---	--
s_{80}	--	----	----	----	1	--	--	--	----	1 ○	--	---	--
s_{81}	--	----	----	----	1	--	--	--	----	○ 1	--	---	--
s_{90}	1 0	-0-	----	-----	1	1 0	--	---	----	--	---	---	1 ○
s_{91}	0 1	--0	0 0 1	-----	1	○ 1	1 0	0 1	----	0 1	--	---	○ 1

(a) *impossible* state rows removed

P	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
s_{00}	1 ○ ○	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
s_{01}	○ 1 ○	0 0 1	----	----	0 1	1 0	0 1	----	0 1
s_{02}	○ ○ 1	--0	----	----	1 0	--	1 0	----	1 0
s_{10}	-0-	1 ○ ○	----	----	1 0	--	---	----	1 0
s_{11}	-0-	○ 1 ○	----	----	1 0	0 1	--	----	1 0
s_{12}	--0	○ ○ 1	----	----	--	--	0 1	----	--
s_{20}	----	----	1 ○ ○	----	----	----	----	----	----
s_{21}	----	----	○ 1 ○	----	----	----	----	----	----
s_{22}	----	----	○ ○ 1	----	----	----	----	----	----
s_{30}	-0-	----	----	----	1 ○	----	----	----	1 0
s_{31}	--0	0 0 1	----	----	○ 1	1 0	0 1	----	0 1
s_{40}	----	-0-	----	----	--	1 ○	----	----	----
s_{41}	-0-	----	----	----	1 0	○ 1	--	----	1 0
s_{50}	-0-	--0	----	----	1 0	--	1 ○	----	1 0
s_{51}	--0	----	----	----	--	--	○ 1	----	--
s_{60}	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1 ○
s_{61}	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	○ 1
s_{70}	-0-	----	----	----	1 0	----	----	----	1 ○
s_{71}	--0	0 0 1	----	----	0 1	1 0	0 1	----	○ 1

(b) 1-state cell removed, re-ordered

Figure 28: 2-State splitting stage 2

If the core sub-matrix \mathbb{C} has been proved, decided state rows can be substituted into the unsplit satoku matrix \mathbb{S} to determine the effect on the states in 2-state sub-matrix \mathbb{S}_2 .

It is also immaterial, whether the 2-state sub-matrix \mathbb{S}_2 is actually removed or not. The 2 intersections between core sub-matrix \mathbb{C} and 2-state cell sub-matrix are necessarily irrelevant to any argument developed in the core sub-matrix \mathbb{C} .

9.2 Distractor Reduction

State rows $s_{i_j}, s_{i_f}, j \neq f$, within the same matrix cell row c_i are *mutually exclusive* by definition. Lifting the restriction that the state rows s_{i_j}, s_{i_f} must be *combinable*, allows to define the superset relation between intra-cell state rows s_{i_j}, s_{i_f} as follows.

A state row s_{i_j} is said to be a superset of state row $s_{i_f}, j \neq f$ in a *consolidated* satoku matrix \mathbb{S} when all *impossible* CFR states $s_{i_{fg_h}}$ of *undecided* cell rows $r_{i_{fg}}$ also appear as *impossible* CFR states $s_{i_{jg_h}}$ in state row s_{i_j} :

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \text{Con}(\mathbb{S}) \wedge s_{i_{jj}} \in c_i \wedge s_{i_{ff}} \in c_i \wedge j \neq f \wedge \\
 & \forall r_{i_{fg}} \forall s_{i_{fg_h}} : \text{Und}(r_{i_{fg}}) \wedge \text{Imp}(s_{i_{fg_h}}) \rightarrow \text{Imp}(s_{i_{jg_h}}) \\
 \Leftrightarrow & s_{i_j} \supseteq s_{i_f}
 \end{aligned}$$

intra-cell superset

P	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
s_{00}	1 ○ ○	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
s_{01}	○ 1 ○	0 0 1	---	---	0 1	1 0	0 1	---
s_{02}	○ ○ 1	---	0	---	1 0	---	1 0	---
s_{10}	- 0 -	1 ○ ○	---	---	1 0	---	---	1 0
s_{11}	- 0 -	○ 1 ○	---	---	1 0	0 1	---	1 0
s_{12}	-- 0	○ ○ 1	---	---	---	---	0 1	---
s_{20}	---	---	1 ○ ○	---	---	---	---	---
s_{21}	---	---	○ 1 ○	---	---	---	---	---
s_{22}	---	---	○ ○ 1	---	---	---	---	---
s_{30}	- 0 -	---	---	---	1 ○	---	---	1 0
s_{31}	-- 0	0 0 1	---	---	○ 1	1 0	0 1	0 1
s_{40}	---	- 0 -	---	---	---	1 ○	---	---
s_{41}	- 0 -	---	---	---	1 0	○ 1	---	1 0
s_{50}	- 0 -	-- 0	---	---	1 0	---	1 ○	1 0
s_{51}	-- 0	---	---	---	---	---	○ 1	---
s_{60}	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1 ○
s_{61}	---	---	---	---	---	---	○ 1	---
s_{70}	- 0 -	---	---	---	1 0	---	---	1 ○
s_{71}	-- 0	0 0 1	---	---	0 1	1 0	0 1	○ 1

 (a) *distractor* state rows in core sub-matrix C

P	-- 0	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
s_{00}	1 ○ ○	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
s_{01}	○ 1 ○	0 0 1	---	---	0 1	1 0	0 1	---
s_{02}	○ ○ ○	0 0 0	0 0 0	---	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
s_{10}	- 0 0	1 ○ ○	---	---	1 0	---	---	1 0
s_{11}	- 0 0	○ 1 ○	---	---	1 0	0 1	---	1 0
s_{12}	-- 0	○ ○ 1	---	---	---	---	0 1	---
s_{20}	-- 0	---	1 ○ ○	---	---	---	---	---
s_{21}	-- 0	---	○ 1 ○	---	---	---	---	---
s_{22}	-- 0	---	○ ○ 1	---	---	---	---	---
s_{30}	- 0 0	---	---	---	1 ○	---	---	1 0
s_{31}	-- 0	0 0 1	---	---	○ 1	1 0	0 1	0 1
s_{40}	-- 0	- 0 -	---	---	---	1 ○	---	---
s_{41}	- 0 0	---	---	---	1 0	○ 1	---	1 0
s_{50}	- 0 0	-- 0	---	---	1 0	---	1 ○	1 0
s_{51}	-- 0	---	---	---	---	---	○ 1	---
s_{60}	-- 0	---	---	---	---	---	---	1 ○
s_{61}	-- 0	---	---	---	---	---	---	○ 1
s_{70}	- 0 0	---	---	---	1 0	---	---	1 ○
s_{71}	-- 0	0 0 1	---	---	0 1	1 0	0 1	○ 1

 (b) $\text{Dst}(s_{02}, s_{00})$ made *impossible*

Figure 29: Distractor reduction stage 1

distractor

An intra-cell superset row s_{i_j} of state row s_{i_f} is called a *distractor* state row s_{i_j} (Dst) for state row s_{i_f} :

$$s_{i_j} \supseteq s_{i_f} \Leftrightarrow \text{Dst}(s_{i_j}, s_{i_f})$$

Figure 29a shows several *distractor* state rows:

$$\begin{aligned} &\text{Dst}(s_{00}, s_{01}), \text{Dst}(s_{01}, s_{00}), \text{Dst}(s_{02}, s_{00}), \text{Dst}(s_{02}, s_{01}), \\ &\text{Dst}(s_{10}, s_{11}), \text{Dst}(s_{11}, s_{10}), \\ &\text{Dst}(s_{20}, s_{21}), \text{Dst}(s_{20}, s_{22}), \text{Dst}(s_{21}, s_{20}), \text{Dst}(s_{21}, s_{22}), \text{Dst}(s_{22}, s_{20}), \text{Dst}(s_{22}, s_{21}) \end{aligned}$$

A *distractor* state row s_{i_j} can be removed from a *consolidated* satoku matrix \mathbb{S} (see $\text{Dst}(s_{02}, s_{00})$ in figure 29b).

Proof. The argument is the same as for advance decisions. If a state row s_{g_h} is *combinable* with state row s_{i_j} it is also *combinable* with state row s_{i_f} , unless both cell row $r_{i_j g}$ and cell row $r_{i_f g}$ are *bound*. Therefore, state row s_{i_j} can be removed, as it does not offer different choices for merging than state row s_{i_f} . \square

After removing the *distractor* state row $\text{Dst}(s_{02}, s_{00})$ from figure 29b, the re-ordered satoku matrix \mathbb{S} in figure 30a is already *strictly provable*, since it has only *unrestricted* and *bound* cell rows in core sub-matrix C. With two more *distractor* state row removals the satoku matrix \mathbb{S} is reduced to a 2-state cell matrix in figure 30b.

SATOKU MATRIX

P	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
s_{00}	1 ○	---	1 0	---	---	1 0	1 0
s_{01}	○ 1	---	1 0	0 1	---	1 0	1 0
s_{02}	○ ○ 1	---	---	---	0 1	---	---
s_{10}	---	1 ○	---	---	---	---	---
s_{11}	---	○ 1	---	---	---	---	---
s_{12}	---	○ ○ 1	---	---	---	---	---
s_{20}	---	---	1 ○	---	---	1 0	1 0
s_{21}	0 0 1	---	○ 1	1 0	0 1	0 1	---
s_{30}	- 0	---	---	1 ○	---	---	---
s_{31}	---	---	1 0	○ 1	---	1 0	1 0
s_{40}	---	0	---	---	1 ○	---	1 0
s_{41}	---	---	1 0	---	○ 1	---	---
s_{50}	---	---	---	---	---	1 ○	---
s_{51}	---	---	---	---	---	○ 1	---
s_{60}	---	---	1 0	---	---	1 ○	1 0
s_{61}	0 0 1	---	0 1	1 0	0 1	○ 1	---
s_{70}	---	---	---	---	---	---	1 ○
s_{71}	0 0 1	---	0 1	1 0	0 1	---	○ 1

(a) impossible state row removed, re-ordered

P	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
s_{00}	1 ○	---	1 0	0 1	---	---	1 0
s_{01}	○ 1	---	---	---	0 1	---	---
s_{10}	---	1 ○	---	---	---	---	---
s_{11}	---	○ 1	---	---	---	---	---
s_{20}	---	---	1 ○	---	---	---	1 0
s_{21}	0 1	---	○ 1	1 0	0 1	---	0 1
s_{30}	0	---	---	1 ○	---	---	---
s_{31}	---	---	1 0	○ 1	---	---	1 0
s_{40}	- 0	---	1 0	---	1 ○	---	1 0
s_{41}	---	---	---	---	○ 1	---	---
s_{50}	---	---	---	---	---	1 ○	---
s_{51}	---	---	---	---	---	○ 1	---
s_{60}	---	---	1 0	---	---	---	1 ○
s_{61}	0 1	---	0 1	1 0	0 1	---	○ 1
s_{70}	---	---	---	---	---	---	1 ○
s_{71}	0 1	---	0 1	1 0	0 1	---	○ 1

(b) reduced to 2-state cells, by removing $\text{Dst}(s_{00}, s_{01})$ and $\text{Dst}(s_{10}, s_{11})$

Figure 30: Distractor reduction stage 2

Distractors appear quite often in propositional formulas which have been transformed to conform to k -SAT by adding additional variables³:

$$\begin{aligned}
 (\neg a \vee \neg b \vee \neg x00_0) \wedge (\neg c \vee x00_0 \vee \neg x00_1) \wedge (\neg d \vee \neg e \vee x00_1) \wedge \\
 (\neg a \vee \neg b \vee \neg x01_0) \wedge (\neg c \vee x01_0 \vee \neg x01_1) \wedge (\neg d \vee e \vee x01_1) \wedge \\
 (\neg a \vee \neg b \vee \neg x02_0) \wedge (\neg c \vee x02_0 \vee \neg x02_1) \wedge (d \vee \neg e \vee x02_1) \wedge \\
 (\neg a \vee \neg b \vee \neg x03_0) \wedge (\neg c \vee x03_0 \vee \neg x03_1) \wedge (d \vee e \vee x03_1) \wedge \\
 (\neg a \vee \neg b \vee \neg x04_0) \wedge (c \vee x04_0 \vee \neg x04_1) \wedge (\neg d \vee \neg e \vee x04_1) \wedge \\
 (\neg a \vee \neg b \vee \neg x05_0) \wedge (c \vee x05_0 \vee \neg x05_1) \wedge (\neg d \vee e \vee x05_1) \wedge \\
 (\neg a \vee \neg b \vee \neg x06_0) \wedge (c \vee x06_0 \vee \neg x06_1) \wedge (d \vee \neg e \vee x06_1) \wedge \\
 (\neg a \vee \neg b \vee \neg x07_0) \wedge (c \vee x07_0 \vee \neg x07_1) \wedge (d \vee e \vee x07_1)
 \end{aligned}$$

The corresponding satoku matrix \mathbb{S} in figure 31 does not present trivially simple.

3. More often than not, turning perfectly polynomial-time problems into exponential ones.

STRUCTURAL SINGLE STATE MUTINEX LOGIC

P	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
s_{00}	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 --	0 --	---	0 --	---	0 --	---
s_{01}	0 1 0	0 --	0 --	0 --	1 0 0	1 0 0	---	1 0 0	-- 0	1 0 0	---
s_{02}	0 0 1	0 --	0 --	0 --	1 0 0	1 0 0	- 0 -	1 0 0	---	1 0 0	---
s_{10}	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 --	0 --	---	0 --	---	0 --	---
s_{11}	0 --	0 1 0	0 --	0 --	1 0 0	1 0 0	---	1 0 0	-- 0	1 0 0	---
s_{12}	0 --	0 0 1	0 --	0 --	1 0 0	1 0 0	-- 0	1 0 0	---	1 0 0	---
s_{20}	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 --	0 --	---	0 --	---	0 --	---
s_{21}	0 --	0 --	0 1 0	0 --	1 0 0	1 0 0	---	1 0 0	-- 0	1 0 0	---
s_{22}	0 --	0 --	0 0 1	0 --	1 0 0	1 0 0	---	1 0 0	---	1 0 0	- 0 -
s_{30}	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 --	0 --	---	0 --	---	0 --	---
s_{31}	0 --	0 --	0 --	0 1 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	---	1 0 0	-- 0	1 0 0	---
s_{32}	0 --	0 --	0 --	0 0 1	1 0 0	1 0 0	---	1 0 0	---	1 0 0	-- 0
s_{40}	0 --	0 --	0 --	0 --	1 0 0	1 0 0	---	1 0 0	---	1 0 0	---
s_{41}	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 1 0	0 --	---	0 --	-- 0	0 --	---
s_{42}	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 0 1	0 --	- 0 -	0 --	---	0 --	---
s_{50}	0 --	0 --	0 --	0 --	1 0 0	1 0 0	---	1 0 0	---	1 0 0	---
s_{51}	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 --	0 1 0	---	0 --	-- 0	0 --	---
s_{52}	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 --	0 0 1	-- 0	0 --	---	0 --	---
s_{60}	---	---	---	---	---	---	1 0 0	---	---	---	0 --
s_{61}	-- 0	---	---	---	---	-- 0	0 1 0	---	---	---	1 0 0
s_{62}	---	-- 0	---	---	---	---	0 0 1	---	---	---	1 0 0
s_{70}	0 --	0 --	0 --	0 --	1 0 0	1 0 0	---	1 0 0	---	1 0 0	---
s_{71}	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 --	0 --	---	0 1 0	-- 0	0 --	---
s_{72}	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 --	0 --	---	0 0 1	---	0 --	- 0 -
s_{80}	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1 0 0	---	---
s_{81}	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	0 1 0	---	---
s_{82}	- 0 -	- 0 -	- 0 -	- 0 -	- 0 -	- 0 -	---	- 0 -	0 0 1	- 0 -	---
s_{90}	0 --	0 --	0 --	0 --	1 0 0	1 0 0	---	1 0 0	---	1 0 0	---
s_{91}	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 --	0 --	---	0 --	-- 0	0 1 0	---
s_{92}	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 --	0 --	---	0 --	---	0 0 1	-- 0
s_{100}	---	---	---	---	---	---	0 --	---	---	---	1 0 0
s_{101}	---	---	-- 0	---	---	---	1 0 0	-- 0	---	---	0 1 0
s_{102}	---	---	-- 0	---	---	---	1 0 0	---	---	-- 0	0 0 1

Figure 31: *distractor* s_{82} for s_{80} or s_{81}

However, after removal of *distractor* s_{82} for state row s_{80} , and re-ordering satoku matrix \mathbb{S} to separate core sub-matrix \mathbb{C} from 2-state sub-matrix \mathbb{S}_2 , 8 more *distractors* are revealed in figure 32.

SATOKU MATRIX

P	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
s_{00}	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 --	0 --	---	0 --	0 --	---	---	---
s_{01}	0 1 0	0 --	0 --	0 --	1 0 0	1 0 0	---	1 0 0	1 0 0	---	---	---
s_{02}	0 0 1	0 --	0 --	0 --	1 0 0	1 0 0	- 0 -	1 0 0	1 0 0	---	---	---
s_{10}	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 --	0 --	---	0 --	0 --	---	---	---
s_{11}	0 --	0 1 0	0 --	0 --	1 0 0	1 0 0	---	1 0 0	1 0 0	---	---	---
s_{12}	0 --	0 0 1	0 --	0 --	1 0 0	1 0 0	- - 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	---	---	---
s_{20}	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 --	0 --	---	0 --	0 --	---	---	---
s_{21}	0 --	0 --	0 1 0	0 --	1 0 0	1 0 0	---	1 0 0	1 0 0	---	---	---
s_{22}	0 --	0 --	0 0 1	0 --	1 0 0	1 0 0	---	1 0 0	1 0 0	- 0 -	---	---
s_{30}	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 --	0 --	---	0 --	0 --	---	---	---
s_{31}	0 --	0 --	0 --	0 1 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	---	1 0 0	1 0 0	---	---	---
s_{32}	0 --	0 --	0 --	0 0 1	1 0 0	1 0 0	---	1 0 0	1 0 0	- - 0	---	---
s_{40}	0 --	0 --	0 --	0 --	1 0 0	1 0 0	---	1 0 0	1 0 0	---	---	---
s_{41}	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 1 0	0 --	---	0 --	0 --	---	---	---
s_{42}	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 0 1	0 --	- 0 -	0 --	0 --	---	---	---
s_{50}	0 --	0 --	0 --	0 --	1 0 0	1 0 0	---	1 0 0	1 0 0	---	---	---
s_{51}	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 --	0 1 0	---	0 --	0 --	---	---	---
s_{52}	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 --	0 0 1	- - 0	0 --	0 --	---	---	---
s_{60}	---	---	---	---	---	---	1 0 0	---	---	0 --	---	---
s_{61}	- - 0	---	---	---	---	- - 0	0 1 0	---	---	1 0 0	---	---
s_{62}	---	- - 0	---	---	---	---	0 0 1	---	---	1 0 0	---	---
s_{70}	0 --	0 --	0 --	0 --	1 0 0	1 0 0	---	1 0 0	1 0 0	---	---	---
s_{71}	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 --	0 --	---	0 1 0	0 --	---	---	---
s_{72}	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 --	0 --	---	0 0 1	0 --	- 0 -	---	---
s_{80}	0 --	0 --	0 --	0 --	1 0 0	1 0 0	---	1 0 0	1 0 0	---	---	---
s_{81}	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 --	0 --	---	0 --	0 1 0	---	---	---
s_{82}	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 --	0 --	---	0 --	0 0 1	- - 0	---	---
s_{90}	---	---	---	---	---	---	0 --	---	---	1 0 0	---	---
s_{91}	---	---	---	---	---	---	1 0 0	- - 0	---	0 1 0	---	---
s_{92}	---	---	---	---	---	---	1 0 0	---	---	0 0 1	---	---
s_{100}	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1 0	---
s_{101}	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	0 1	---

Figure 32: removal of $\text{Dst}(s_{82}, s_{80})$ reveals more *distractors*

Removing *distractors* $\text{Dst}(s_{02}, s_{01})$, $\text{Dst}(s_{12}, s_{11})$, $\text{Dst}(s_{22}, s_{21})$, $\text{Dst}(s_{32}, s_{31})$, $\text{Dst}(s_{42}, s_{41})$, $\text{Dst}(s_{52}, s_{51})$, $\text{Dst}(s_{72}, s_{71})$, $\text{Dst}(s_{82}, s_{81})$ in figure 32 reveals still 2 more *distractors* in figure 33.

P	--	--	--	--	--	--	---	--	--	---	--
s_{0_0}	1 ◦	1 0	1 0	1 0	0 1	0 1	---	0 1	0 1	---	--
s_{0_1}	◦ 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	1 0	1 0	---	1 0	1 0	---	--
s_{1_0}	1 0	1 ◦	1 0	1 0	0 1	0 1	---	0 1	0 1	---	--
s_{1_1}	0 1	◦ 1	0 1	0 1	1 0	1 0	---	1 0	1 0	---	--
s_{2_0}	1 0	1 0	1 ◦	1 0	0 1	0 1	---	0 1	0 1	---	--
s_{2_1}	0 1	0 1	◦ 1	0 1	1 0	1 0	---	1 0	1 0	---	--
s_{3_0}	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 ◦	0 1	0 1	---	0 1	0 1	---	--
s_{3_1}	0 1	0 1	0 1	◦ 1	1 0	1 0	---	1 0	1 0	---	--
s_{4_0}	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	1 ◦	1 0	---	1 0	1 0	---	--
s_{4_1}	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	◦ 1	0 1	---	0 1	0 1	---	--
s_{5_0}	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	1 0	1 ◦	---	1 0	1 0	---	--
s_{5_1}	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	0 1	◦ 1	---	0 1	0 1	---	--
s_{6_0}	--	--	--	--	--	--	1 ◦ ◦	--	--	0 --	--
s_{6_1}	--	--	--	--	--	--	◦ 1 ◦	--	--	1 0 0	--
s_{6_2}	--	--	--	--	--	--	◦ ◦ 1	--	--	1 0 0	--
s_{7_0}	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	1 0	1 0	---	1 ◦	1 0	---	--
s_{7_1}	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	0 1	0 1	---	◦ 1	0 1	---	--
s_{8_0}	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	1 0	1 0	---	1 0	1 ◦	---	--
s_{8_1}	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	0 1	0 1	---	0 1	◦ 1	---	--
s_{9_0}	--	--	--	--	--	--	0 --	--	--	1 ◦ ◦	--
s_{9_1}	--	--	--	--	--	--	1 0 0	--	--	◦ 1 ◦	--
s_{9_2}	--	--	--	--	--	--	1 0 0	--	--	◦ ◦ 1	--
s_{10_0}	--	--	--	--	--	--	---	--	--	---	1 ◦
s_{10_1}	--	--	--	--	--	--	---	--	--	---	◦ 1

Figure 33: still more *distractors* after *distractor* removal

Dropping redundancies and re-ordering the satoku matrix in figure 33 results in the satoku matrix shown in figure 34. State rows s_{0_1} , s_{0_2} , s_{1_1} , s_{1_2} , containing only *decided* cell rows in core sub-matrix \mathbb{C} , show that satoku matrix \mathbb{S} is *strictly provable*.

P	---	---	---	---
s_{0_0}	1 ◦ ◦	0 --	--	--
s_{0_1}	◦ 1 ◦	1 0 0	--	--
s_{0_2}	◦ ◦ 1	1 0 0	--	--
s_{1_0}	0 --	1 ◦ ◦	--	--
s_{1_1}	1 0 0	◦ 1 ◦	--	--
s_{1_2}	1 0 0	◦ ◦ 1	--	--
s_{2_0}	---	---	1 ◦	--
s_{2_1}	---	---	◦ 1	--
s_{3_0}	---	---	--	1 ◦
s_{3_1}	---	---	--	◦ 1

Figure 34: satoku matrix \mathbb{S} *strictly provable*

Although not necessary, removing *distractors* $\text{Dst}(s_{0_2}, s_{0_1})$, $\text{Dst}(s_{1_2}, s_{1_1})$, in figure 34 reduces satoku matrix \mathbb{S} to a 2-state cell matrix in figure 35, also showing that satoku matrix \mathbb{S} is *strictly provable*.

P	--	--	--	--
s_{00}	1 \circ	0 1	--	--
s_{01}	\circ 1	1 0	--	--
s_{10}	0 1	1 \circ	--	--
s_{11}	1 0	\circ 1	--	--
s_{20}	--	--	1 \circ	--
s_{21}	--	--	\circ 1	--
s_{30}	--	--	--	1 \circ
s_{31}	--	--	--	\circ 1

Figure 35: reduced to 2-state cells

9.2.1 SPECIAL PROPERTIES OF 2-STATE DISTRACTORS

When a cell c_i has 2 atomic states $s_{i_j i_j}, s_{i_f i_f}, j \neq f, |c_i| = 2$, and state row s_{i_j} has an *impossible* CFR $s_{i_j g_h}, g \neq i$, in an *undecided* cell row $r_{i_j g}$ then state row s_{i_j} can only be a distractor, if cell row $r_{i_f g}$ is *unrestricted* or *bound* (see figure 36).

P	---	--	
s_{00}	1 \circ \circ	--	
s_{01}	\circ 1 \circ	--	
s_{02}	\circ \circ 1	0 1	$s_{g_h} : \text{Imp}(s_{g_h i_j})$
s_{10}	-- 0	1 \circ	$s_{i_j} : \text{Imp}(s_{i_j g_h})$
s_{11}	---	\circ 1	$s_{i_f} : \text{Unr}(r_{i_f g})$

 (a) Distractor s_{i_j} , cell row $r_{i_f g}$ *undecided*

P	---	--	
s_{00}	1 \circ \circ	1 0	
s_{01}	\circ 1 \circ	1 0	
s_{02}	\circ \circ 1	0 1	$s_{g_h} : \text{Imp}(s_{g_h i_j})$
s_{10}	-- 0	1 \circ	$s_{i_j} : \text{Imp}(s_{i_j g_h})$
s_{11}	0 0 1	\circ 1	$s_{i_f} : \text{Bnd}(r_{i_f g})$

 (b) Distractor s_{i_j} , cell row $r_{i_f g}$ *bound*

 Figure 36: 2-state distractor with *impossible* state

Proof. If both state rows s_{i_j}, s_{i_f} are *mutually exclusive* with the same state $s_{g_h g_h}$, then CFR $s_{i_j g_h}$ is *impossible*, which implies that CFR $s_{g_h i_j}$ is also *impossible*. Further CFR $s_{i_f g_h}$ is *impossible*, which implies that CFR $s_{g_h i_f}$ is also *impossible*. Since cell row $r_{g_h i}$ has only 2 CFR states $s_{g_h i_j}, s_{g_h i_f}$, which are both *impossible*, cell row $r_{g_h i}$ is a *conflict*, which means that the entire state row s_{g_h} is *impossible* and is therefore removed. However, this also removes the *mutually exclusive* CFR states $s_{i_j g_h}, s_{i_f g_h}$. \square

If state row s_{i_f} for a 2-state cell c_i does not have any *impossible* CFR states $s_{i_f g_h}, g \neq i$, at all, making state row $s_{i_j}, j \neq f$, *impossible*, is the equivalent of pure literal elimination in DPLL. In the satoku matrix, this case presents as a 2-state clause being reduced to a single state, which in turn triggers unit propagation (see figure 37).

P	---	---	---	
s_{0_0}	1 ○ ○	---	---	
s_{0_1}	○ 1 ○	---	---	
s_{0_2}	○ ○ 1	0 1	---	
s_{1_0}	--- 0	1 ○	1 0	s_{i_j}
s_{1_1}	---	○ 1	---	$s_{i_f} : \text{Pos}(s_{i_f g_h}), g \neq i$
s_{2_0}	---	---	1 ○	
s_{2_1}	---	0 1	○ 1	

 (a) Pure literal s_{i_f} identified

P	---	0 1	---	
s_{0_0}	1 ○ ○	0 1	---	
s_{0_1}	○ 1 ○	0 1	---	
s_{0_2}	○ ○ 1	0 1	---	
s_{1_0}	0 0 0	○ ○	0 0	$s_{i_j} : \text{Imp}(s_{i_f})$
s_{1_1}	---	○ 1	---	$s_{i_f} : \text{Pos}(s_{i_f g_h}), g \neq i$
s_{2_0}	---	0 1	1 ○	
s_{2_1}	---	0 1	○ 1	

 (b) Pure literal s_{i_f} eliminated

Figure 37: Pure literal elimination

9.3 State Row Variables

To express that state row s_{i_j} must either be selected (become the *required* state row of cell-matrix row c_i) or not, create a 2-state cell c_{e_e} , make CFR $s_{e_{0_{i_j}}}$ *required* (by setting CFR states $s_{e_{0_{i_g}}}, g \neq j$, *impossible*) and make CFR $s_{e_{1_{i_j}}}$ *impossible*.

P	---	---	---	---
s_{0_0}	1 ○ ○	- 0 -	- 0 -	- 0
s_{0_1}	○ 1 ○	---	---	0 -
s_{0_2}	○ ○ 1	---	---	0 -
s_{1_0}	---	1 ○ ○	---	---
s_{1_1}	0 ---	○ 1 ○	---	---
s_{1_2}	---	○ ○ 1	---	---
s_{2_0}	---	---	1 ○ ○	---
s_{2_1}	0 ---	---	○ 1 ○	---
s_{2_2}	---	---	○ ○ 1	---
s_{3_0}	- 0 0	---	---	1 ○
s_{3_1}	0 ---	---	---	○ 1

(a) ex-status-row-variables/ex-status-row-variables-000

P	---	---	---	---
s_{0_0}	1 ○ ○	- 0 -	- 0 -	1 0
s_{0_1}	○ 1 ○	---	---	0 1
s_{0_2}	○ ○ 1	---	---	0 1
s_{1_0}	---	1 ○ ○	---	---
s_{1_1}	0 ---	○ 1 ○	---	0 1
s_{1_2}	---	○ ○ 1	---	---
s_{2_0}	---	---	1 ○ ○	---
s_{2_1}	0 ---	---	○ 1 ○	0 1
s_{2_2}	---	---	○ ○ 1	---
s_{3_0}	1 0 0	- 0 -	- 0 -	1 ○
s_{3_1}	0 ---	---	---	○ 1

(b) ex-status-row-variables/ex-status-row-variables-001

9.4 OR-NONE Cell Construction

OR-NONE cell
OR-NONE state
row

To express that one or more of several state rows s_{x_y} or none of them must be selected, create state row variables $c_{e_e} \in \mathbb{V}$ for all state rows s_{x_y} .

Create a cell c_{i_i} with $|\mathbb{V}| + 1$ states.

SATOKU MATRIX

P	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
s_{00}	1 0 0	-0-	-0-	1 0	0 1	0 1	----
s_{01}	0 1 0	----	----	0 1	---	---	----
s_{02}	0 0 1	----	----	0 1	---	---	----
s_{10}	---	1 0 0	----	---	0 1	---	----
s_{11}	0--	0 1 0	----	0 1	1 0	---	----
s_{12}	---	0 0 1	----	---	0 1	---	----
s_{20}	---	----	1 0 0	---	---	0 1	----
s_{21}	0--	----	0 1 0	0 1	---	1 0	----
s_{22}	---	----	0 0 1	---	---	0 1	----
s_{30}	1 0 0	-0-	-0-	1 0	0 1	0 1	-0 0 0
s_{31}	0--	----	----	0 1	---	---	0--
s_{40}	0--	0 1 0	----	0 1	1 0	---	--0 0
s_{41}	---	-0-	----	---	0 1	---	-0--
s_{50}	0--	----	0 1 0	0 1	---	1 0	---0
s_{51}	---	----	-0-	---	---	0 1	--0-
s_{60}	---	----	----	-0	---	---	1 0 0 0
s_{61}	---	----	----	0-	-0	---	0 1 0 0
s_{62}	---	----	----	0-	0-	-0	0 0 1 0
s_{63}	---	----	----	0-	0-	0-	0 0 0 1

(a) ex-status-row-variables/ex-status-row-variables-002

P	---	---	---	---	---	---
s_{00}	1 0 0	-0-	-0-	1 0 0 0	1 0 0 0 0	
s_{01}	0 1 0	----	----	0----	0----	
s_{02}	0 0 1	----	----	0----	0----	
s_{10}	---	1 0 0	----	-0--	-0----	
s_{11}	0--	0 1 0	----	0 1 0 0	0 1 0 0 0	
s_{12}	---	0 0 1	----	-0--	-0----	
s_{20}	---	----	1 0 0	--0-	--0-0	
s_{21}	0--	----	0 1 0	0--0	0--0 0	
s_{22}	---	----	0 0 1	--0-	--0 0-	
s_{30}	1 0 0	-0-	-0-	1 0 0 0	1 0 0 0 0	
s_{31}	0--	0 1 0	----	0 1 0 0	0 1 0 0 0	
s_{32}	0--	-0-	0 1 0	0 0 1 0	0 0 1 0 0	
s_{33}	0--	-0-	-0-	0 0 0 1	0 0 0 --	
s_{40}	1 0 0	-0-	-0-	1 0 0 0	1 0 0 0 0	
s_{41}	0--	0 1 0	----	0 1 0 0	0 1 0 0 0	
s_{42}	0--	-0-	0 1 0	0 0 1 0	0 0 1 0 0	
s_{43}	0--	-0-	1 0 0	0 0 0 1	0 0 0 1 0	Dst(s_{72}, s_{73})
s_{44}	0--	-0-	0 0 1	0 0 0 1	0 0 0 0 1	Dst(s_{72}, s_{74})

(b) ex-status-row-variables/ex-status-row-variables-003

For each state row variable c_{e_e} , allocate a state row s_{i_j} .

In cell row $r_{i_{j_e}}$ make first alternative of state row variable $s_{i_{j_{e_0}}}$ *required* (by setting $s_{i_{j_{e_1}}}$ *impossible*).

In all following cell rows $r_{i_{g_e}}, g > j$, make first alternative of state row variable $s_{i_{g_{e_0}}}$ *impossible*.

Cell c_{i_i} is called OR-NONE cell, and the last, unallocated state row s_{i_h} is called OR-NONE state row.

When a state row s_{x_y} is chosen from the core sub-matrix \mathbb{C} and all *mutually exclusive* state rows $s_{p_q}, p \neq x$ in core sub-matrix \mathbb{C} are determined, the OR-NONE state row s_{i_h} of their OR-NONE cell c_{i_i} will be a *distractor* for the chosen state row s_{x_y} . OR cell

After *distractor* removal, cell c_{i_i} becomes an OR cell, expressing the fact that at least one of the state rows s_{x_y}, s_{p_q} , must be selected.

P	---	---	---	---	---	
s_{00}	1 0 0	-0-	-0-	1 0 0	1 0 0 0	
s_{01}	0 1 0	---	---	0 ---	0 ---	
s_{02}	0 0 1	---	---	0 ---	0 ---	
s_{10}	---	1 0 0	---	-0-	-0-0	
s_{11}	0 ---	0 1 0	---	0 1 0	0 1 0 0	
s_{12}	---	0 0 1	---	-0-	-0 0 -	
s_{20}	---	---	1 0 0	---0	---0 0	
s_{21}	0 ---	---	0 1 0	0 ---	0 ---	
s_{22}	---	---	0 0 1	---0	---0 0	
s_{30}	1 0 0	-0-	-0-	1 0 0	1 0 0 0	
s_{31}	0 ---	0 1 0	---	0 1 0	0 1 0 0	
s_{32}	0 ---	-0-	0 1 0	0 0 1	0 0 ---	
s_{40}	1 0 0	-0-	-0-	1 0 0	1 0 0 0	
s_{41}	0 ---	0 1 0	---	0 1 0	0 1 0 0	
s_{42}	0 ---	1 0 0	0 1 0	0 0 1	0 0 1 0	$\text{Dst}(s_{41}, s_{42})$
s_{43}	0 ---	0 0 1	0 1 0	0 0 1	0 0 0 1	$\text{Dst}(s_{41}, s_{43})$

(a) ex-status-row-variables/ex-status-row-variables-004

P	---	---	---	---
s_{00}	1 0 0	-0-	-0-	1 0
s_{01}	0 1 0	0 1 0	---	0 1
s_{02}	0 0 1	0 1 0	---	0 1
s_{10}	1 0 0	1 0 0	-0-	1 0
s_{11}	0 ---	0 1 0	---	0 1
s_{12}	1 0 0	0 0 1	-0-	1 0
s_{20}	---	---	1 0 0	---
s_{21}	0 ---	0 1 0	0 1 0	0 1
s_{22}	---	---	0 0 1	---
s_{30}	1 0 0	-0-	-0-	1 0
s_{31}	0 ---	0 1 0	---	0 1

(b) ex-status-row-variables/ex-status-row-variables-005

If there are more than two state rows left in OR cell c_{i_i} after distractor removal, we have found a distributed multivalued variable (pigeon/hole problem).

If the OR cell c_{i_i} is already part of core sub-matrix \mathbb{C} , it is not essential and could be removed from the satoku matrix \mathbb{S} . However, non-essential cells may still be very useful, even to the point of making *provability* polynomial instead of exponential [HERTEL]. It is, however, useful, to separate such cells from the core sub-matrix \mathbb{C} .

P	---	---	---	---	---
s_{00}	1 0 0	-0-	-0-	1 0	---0 0
s_{01}	0 1 0	0 1 0	---	0 1	0 0 1 0
s_{02}	0 0 1	0 1 0	---	0 1	0 0 0 1
s_{10}	1 0 0	1 0 0	-0-	1 0	1 0 0 0
s_{11}	0 ---	0 1 0	---	0 1	0 0 ---
s_{12}	1 0 0	0 0 1	-0-	1 0	0 1 0 0
s_{20}	---	---	1 0 0	---	---
s_{21}	0 ---	0 1 0	0 1 0	0 1	0 0 ---
s_{22}	---	---	0 0 1	---	---
s_{30}	1 0 0	-0-	-0-	1 0	---0 0
s_{31}	0 ---	0 1 0	---	0 1	0 0 ---
s_{40}	1 0 0	1 0 0	-0-	1 0	1 0 0 0
s_{41}	1 0 0	0 0 1	-0-	1 0	0 1 0 0
s_{42}	0 1 0	0 1 0	---	0 1	0 0 1 0
s_{43}	0 0 1	0 1 0	---	0 1	0 0 0 1

(a) ex-status-row-variables/ex-status-row-variables-006

P	0 ---	0 1 0	---	0 1	---
s_{00}	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0	0 0 0
s_{01}	0 1 0	0 1 0	---	0 1	1 0
s_{02}	0 0 1	0 1 0	---	0 1	0 1
s_{10}	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0	0 0
s_{11}	0 ---	0 1 0	---	0 1	---
s_{12}	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0	0 0
s_{20}	0 ---	0 1 0	1 0 0	0 1	---
s_{21}	0 ---	0 1 0	0 1 0	0 1	---
s_{22}	0 ---	0 1 0	0 0 1	0 1	---
s_{30}	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0	0 0
s_{31}	0 ---	0 1 0	---	0 1	---
s_{40}	0 1 0	0 1 0	---	0 1	1 0
s_{41}	0 0 1	0 1 0	---	0 1	0 1

(b) ex-status-row-variables/ex-status-row-variables-007

10. Gaussian Elimination with 3-Variable XORs

$$\begin{aligned}
 & ((\neg a \wedge \neg b \wedge c) \vee \\
 & (\neg a \wedge b \wedge \neg c) \vee \\
 & (a \wedge \neg b \wedge \neg c) \vee \\
 & (a \wedge b \wedge c)) \wedge \\
 & ((\neg a \wedge \neg d \wedge f) \vee \\
 & (\neg a \wedge d \wedge \neg f) \vee \\
 & (a \wedge \neg d \wedge \neg f) \vee \\
 & (a \wedge d \wedge f)) \wedge \\
 & ((\neg b \wedge \neg e \wedge \neg f) \vee \\
 & (\neg b \wedge e \wedge f) \vee \\
 & (b \wedge e \wedge \neg f) \vee \\
 & (b \wedge \neg e \wedge f))
 \end{aligned}$$

P	----	----	----	---	---	---	---	---	---	
s_{00}	1 0 0 0	-- 0 0	-- 0 0	0 1	0 1	1 0	--	--	--	$a \vee b \vee c = 1$
s_{01}	0 1 0 0	-- 0 0	0 0 --	0 1	1 0	0 1	--	--	--	
s_{02}	0 0 1 0	0 0 --	-- 0 0	1 0	0 1	0 1	--	--	--	
s_{03}	0 0 0 1	0 0 --	0 0 --	1 0	1 0	1 0	--	--	--	
s_{10}	-- 0 0	1 0 0 0	0 -- 0 --	0 1	--	--	0 1	--	1 0	$a \vee d \vee f = 1$
s_{11}	-- 0 0	0 1 0 0	-- 0 -- 0	0 1	--	--	1 0	--	0 1	
s_{12}	0 0 --	0 0 1 0	-- 0 -- 0	1 0	--	--	0 1	--	0 1	
s_{13}	0 0 --	0 0 0 1	0 -- 0 --	1 0	--	--	1 0	--	1 0	
s_{20}	-- 0 -- 0	0 -- 0 --	1 0 0 0	--	0 1	--	--	0 1	0 1	$a \vee e \vee f = 0$
s_{21}	-- 0 -- 0	-- 0 -- 0	0 1 0 0	--	0 1	--	--	1 0	1 0	
s_{22}	0 -- 0 --	0 -- 0 --	0 0 1 0	--	1 0	--	--	1 0	0 1	
s_{23}	0 -- 0 --	-- 0 -- 0	0 0 0 1	--	1 0	--	--	0 1	1 0	
s_{30}	0 0 --	0 0 --	----	1 0	--	--	--	--	--	a
s_{31}	-- 0 0	-- 0 0	----	0 1	--	--	--	--	--	$\neg a$
s_{40}	0 -- 0 --	----	0 0 --	--	1 0	--	--	--	--	b
s_{41}	-- 0 -- 0	----	-- 0 0	--	0 1	--	--	--	--	$\neg b$
s_{50}	-- 0 0 --	----	----	--	--	1 0	--	--	--	c
s_{51}	0 -- 0 --	----	----	--	--	0 1	--	--	--	$\neg c$
s_{60}	----	0 -- 0 --	----	--	--	--	1 0	--	--	d
s_{61}	----	-- 0 -- 0	----	--	--	--	0 1	--	--	$\neg d$
s_{70}	----	----	0 -- 0 --	--	--	--	--	1 0	--	e
s_{71}	----	----	-- 0 0 --	--	--	--	--	0 1	--	$\neg e$
s_{80}	----	-- 0 0 --	0 -- 0 --	--	--	--	--	--	1 0	f
s_{81}	----	0 -- 0 --	-- 0 -- 0	--	--	--	--	--	0 1	$\neg f$

Figure 42: 3 XOR Gauss example - mapped from CDF

STRUCTURAL SINGLE STATE MUTINEX LOGIC

P	----	----	----	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
s_{00}	1 0 0 0	--0 0	--0 0	0 1	0 1	1 0	---	---	---	0 1	---	$a \vee b \vee \neg c = 0$
s_{01}	0 1 0 0	--0 0	0 0 ---	0 1	1 0	0 1	---	---	---	1 0	---	
s_{02}	0 0 1 0	0 0 ---	--0 0	1 0	0 1	0 1	---	---	---	1 0	---	
s_{03}	0 0 0 1	0 0 ---	0 0 ---	1 0	1 0	1 0	---	---	---	0 1	---	
s_{10}	--0 0	1 0 0 0	0 0 - 0	0 1	---	---	0 1	---	1 0	---	1 0	$a \vee \neg d \vee f = 0$
s_{11}	--0 0	0 1 0 0	-0 - 0	0 1	---	---	1 0	---	0 1	---	0 1	
s_{12}	0 0 ---	0 0 1 0	-0 - 0	1 0	---	---	0 1	---	0 1	---	1 0	
s_{13}	0 0 ---	0 0 0 1	0 0 - 0	1 0	---	---	1 0	---	1 0	---	0 1	
s_{20}	-0 - 0	0 0 - 0	1 0 0 0	---	0 1	---	---	0 1	0 1	---	---	$a \vee e \vee f = 0$
s_{21}	-0 - 0	-0 0 -	0 1 0 0	---	0 1	---	---	1 0	1 0	---	---	
s_{22}	0 - 0 -	0 0 - 0	0 0 1 0	---	1 0	---	---	1 0	0 1	---	---	
s_{23}	0 - 0 -	-0 0 -	0 0 0 1	---	1 0	---	---	0 1	1 0	---	---	
s_{30}	0 0 ---	0 0 ---	-----	1 0	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	a
s_{31}	--0 0	--0 0	-----	0 1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	$\neg a$
s_{40}	0 - 0 -	-----	0 0 ---	---	1 0	---	---	---	---	---	---	b
s_{41}	-0 - 0	-----	--0 0	---	0 1	---	---	---	---	---	---	$\neg b$
s_{50}	-0 0 -	-----	-----	---	---	1 0	---	---	---	0 1	---	c
s_{51}	0 - 0 -	-----	-----	---	---	0 1	---	---	---	1 0	---	$\neg c$
s_{60}	-----	0 0 - 0	-----	---	---	---	1 0	---	---	---	0 1	d
s_{61}	-----	-0 - 0	-----	---	---	---	0 1	---	---	---	1 0	$\neg d$
s_{70}	-----	-----	0 0 - 0	---	---	---	---	1 0	---	---	---	e
s_{71}	-----	-----	-0 0 -	---	---	---	---	0 1	---	---	---	$\neg e$
s_{80}	-----	-0 0 -	0 0 - 0	---	---	---	---	---	1 0	---	---	f
s_{81}	-----	0 - 0 -	-0 - 0	---	---	---	---	---	0 1	---	---	$\neg f$
s_{90}	0 - 0 -	-----	-----	---	---	0 1	---	---	---	1 0	---	$\neg c$
s_{91}	-0 0 -	-----	-----	---	---	1 0	---	---	---	0 1	---	c
s_{100}	-----	-0 - 0	-----	---	---	---	0 1	---	---	---	1 0	$\neg d$
s_{101}	-----	0 - 0 -	-----	---	---	---	1 0	---	---	---	0 1	d

Figure 43: 3 XOR Gauss example - results = 0

P	----	----	----	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
s_{00}	1 0 0 0	--0 0	--0 0	0 1	0 1	---	---	0 1	---	---	---	$a \vee b \vee \neg c = 0$
s_{01}	0 1 0 0	--0 0	0 0 ---	0 1	1 0	---	---	1 0	---	---	---	
s_{02}	0 0 1 0	0 0 ---	--0 0	1 0	0 1	---	---	1 0	---	---	---	
s_{03}	0 0 0 1	0 0 ---	0 0 ---	1 0	1 0	---	---	0 1	---	---	---	
s_{10}	--0 0	1 0 0 0	0 0 - 0	0 1	---	---	1 0	---	1 0	---	1 0	$a \vee \neg d \vee f = 0$
s_{11}	--0 0	0 1 0 0	-0 - 0	0 1	---	---	0 1	---	0 1	---	0 1	
s_{12}	0 0 ---	0 0 1 0	-0 - 0	1 0	---	---	0 1	---	1 0	---	1 0	
s_{13}	0 0 ---	0 0 0 1	0 0 - 0	1 0	---	---	1 0	---	1 0	---	0 1	
s_{20}	-0 - 0	0 0 - 0	1 0 0 0	---	0 1	0 1	0 1	---	---	---	---	$a \vee e \vee f = 0$
s_{21}	-0 - 0	-0 0 -	0 1 0 0	---	0 1	1 0	1 0	---	---	---	---	
s_{22}	0 - 0 -	0 0 - 0	0 0 1 0	---	1 0	1 0	0 1	---	---	---	---	
s_{23}	0 - 0 -	-0 0 -	0 0 0 1	---	1 0	0 1	1 0	---	---	---	---	
s_{30}	0 0 ---	0 0 ---	-----	1 0	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	a
s_{31}	--0 0	--0 0	-----	0 1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	$\neg a$
s_{40}	0 - 0 -	-----	0 0 ---	---	1 0	---	---	---	---	---	---	b
s_{41}	-0 - 0	-----	--0 0	---	0 1	---	---	---	---	---	---	$\neg b$
s_{50}	-----	-----	0 0 - 0	---	---	1 0	---	---	---	---	---	e
s_{51}	-----	-----	-0 0 -	---	---	0 1	---	---	---	---	---	$\neg e$
s_{60}	-----	-0 0 -	0 0 - 0	---	---	---	1 0	---	---	---	---	f
s_{61}	-----	0 - 0 -	-0 - 0	---	---	---	0 1	---	---	---	---	$\neg f$
s_{70}	0 - 0 -	-----	-----	---	---	---	---	1 0	---	---	---	$\neg c$
s_{71}	-0 0 -	-----	-----	---	---	---	---	0 1	---	---	---	c
s_{80}	-----	-0 - 0	-----	---	---	---	---	---	1 0	---	---	$\neg d$
s_{81}	-----	0 - 0 -	-----	---	---	---	---	---	0 1	---	---	d

Figure 44: 3 XOR Gauss example - condensed

Gauss-Jordan elimination.

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & = 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & = 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & = 0 \end{array} \quad | + R_1, \text{mod}2$$

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & = 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & = 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & = 0 \end{array} \quad | + R_2, \text{mod}2$$

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & = 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & = 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & = 0 \end{array} \quad | + R_2, \text{mod}2$$

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & = 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & = 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & = 0 \end{array}$$

Transformed CDF formula.

$$\begin{aligned} & ((\neg a \wedge \neg f \wedge \neg d) \vee \\ & (\neg a \wedge f \wedge d) \vee \\ & (a \wedge \neg f \wedge d) \vee \\ & (a \wedge f \wedge \neg d)) \wedge \\ & ((\neg b \wedge \neg f \wedge \neg c \wedge \neg d) \vee \\ & (\neg b \wedge \neg f \wedge c \wedge d) \vee \\ & (\neg b \wedge f \wedge \neg c \wedge d) \vee \\ & (\neg b \wedge f \wedge c \wedge \neg d) \vee \\ & (b \wedge \neg f \wedge \neg c \wedge d) \vee \\ & (b \wedge \neg f \wedge c \wedge \neg d) \vee \\ & (b \wedge f \wedge \neg c \wedge \neg d) \vee \\ & (b \wedge f \wedge c \wedge d)) \wedge \\ & ((\neg e \wedge \neg c \wedge \neg d) \vee \\ & (\neg e \wedge c \wedge d) \vee \\ & (e \wedge \neg c \wedge d) \vee \\ & (e \wedge c \wedge \neg d)) \end{aligned}$$

STRUCTURAL SINGLE STATE MUTINEX LOGIC

P	----	-----	-----	---	---	---	---	---	---	
s_{00}	1 0 0 0	- 0 0 0 0 - 0 0	- 0 0 -	0 1	---	---	0 1	---	0 1	$a \vee f \vee \neg d = 0$
s_{01}	0 1 0 0	0 0 - 0 0 0 0 -	0 - - 0	0 1	---	---	1 0	---	1 0	
s_{02}	0 0 1 0	0 - 0 0 - 0 0 0	0 - - 0	1 0	---	---	0 1	---	1 0	
s_{03}	0 0 0 1	0 0 0 - 0 0 - 0	- 0 0 -	1 0	---	---	1 0	---	0 1	
s_{10}	1 0 0 0	1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	1 0 0 0	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	$b \vee f \vee \neg c \vee \neg d = 0$
s_{11}	0 0 1 0	0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 1 0 0	1 0	0 1	0 1	0 1	1 0	1 0	
s_{12}	0 1 0 0	0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 1 0	0 1	0 1	1 0	1 0	0 1	1 0	
s_{13}	0 0 0 1	0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 1	1 0	0 1	1 0	1 0	1 0	0 1	
s_{14}	0 0 1 0	0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0	0 0 1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	0 1	0 1	1 0	
s_{15}	1 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0	0 0 0 1	0 1	1 0	1 0	0 1	1 0	0 1	
s_{16}	0 0 0 1	0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0	1 0 0 0	1 0	1 0	0 1	1 0	0 1	0 1	
s_{17}	0 1 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1	0 1 0 0	0 1	1 0	0 1	1 0	1 0	1 0	
s_{20}	- 0 0 -	- 0 0 0 0 0 - 0	1 0 0 0	---	---	0 1	---	0 1	0 1	$e \vee \neg c \vee \neg d = 0$
s_{21}	0 - - 0	0 - 0 0 0 0 0 -	0 1 0 0	---	---	0 1	---	1 0	1 0	
s_{22}	0 - - 0	0 0 - 0 - 0 0 0	0 0 1 0	---	---	1 0	---	0 1	1 0	
s_{23}	- 0 0 -	0 0 0 - 0 - 0 0	0 0 0 1	---	---	1 0	---	1 0	0 1	
s_{30}	0 0 - -	0 - 0 - - 0 - 0	-----	1 0	---	---	---	---	---	a
s_{31}	- - 0 0	- 0 - 0 0 - 0 -	-----	0 1	---	---	---	---	---	$\neg a$
s_{40}	-----	0 0 0 0 - - - -	-----	---	1 0	---	---	---	---	b
s_{41}	-----	- - - - 0 0 0 0	-----	---	0 1	---	---	---	---	$\neg b$
s_{50}	-----	0 0 - - - 0 0 0 -	0 0 - -	---	---	1 0	---	---	---	e
s_{51}	-----	- - 0 0 0 0 - -	- - 0 0	---	---	0 1	---	---	---	$\neg e$
s_{60}	0 - 0 -	0 0 - - 0 0 - -	-----	---	---	---	1 0	---	---	f
s_{61}	- 0 - 0	- - 0 0 - - 0 0	-----	---	---	---	0 1	---	---	$\neg f$
s_{70}	-----	0 - 0 - 0 - 0 -	0 - 0 -	---	---	---	---	1 0	---	$\neg c$
s_{71}	-----	- 0 - 0 - 0 - 0	- 0 - 0	---	---	---	---	0 1	---	c
s_{80}	0 - - 0	0 - - 0 - 0 0 -	0 - - 0	---	---	---	---	---	1 0	$\neg d$
s_{81}	- 0 0 -	- 0 0 - 0 - - 0	- 0 0 -	---	---	---	---	---	0 1	d

Figure 45: 3 XOR Gauss example - reformulated

11. 3-Regular Bipartite Graph Problem Example

An excerpt from a propositional problem derived from a 3-regular bipartite graph [JARV] is shown to demonstrate the visual information that can be gained from analyzing a propositional problem in structural logic.

The characteristic structure is already recognizable in the 3-state cell version in figure 46.

SATOKU MATRIX

P	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
s_{00}	1 0 0	0 --	1 0 0	0 --	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
s_{01}	0 1 0	1 0 0	0 --	1 0 0	-- 0	-- 0	---	---	-- 0	-- 0	---	---
s_{02}	0 0 1	1 0 0	0 --	1 0 0	0 --	0 --	---	---	-- 0	-- 0	---	---
s_{10}	0 --	1 0 0	0 --	1 0 0	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
s_{11}	1 0 0	0 1 0	1 0 0	0 --	-- 0	-- 0	---	---	-- 0	-- 0	---	---
s_{12}	1 0 0	0 0 1	1 0 0	0 --	0 --	0 --	---	---	0 --	0 --	---	---
s_{20}	1 0 0	0 --	1 0 0	0 --	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
s_{21}	0 --	1 0 0	0 1 0	1 0 0	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
s_{22}	0 --	1 0 0	0 0 1	1 0 0	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
s_{30}	0 --	1 0 0	0 --	1 0 0	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
s_{31}	1 0 0	0 --	1 0 0	0 1 0	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
s_{32}	1 0 0	0 --	1 0 0	0 0 1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
s_{40}	---	---	---	---	1 0 0	0 --	1 0 0	0 --	---	---	---	---
s_{41}	-- 0	-- 0	---	---	0 1 0	1 0 0	0 --	1 0 0	---	---	---	---
s_{42}	0 --	0 --	---	---	0 0 1	1 0 0	0 --	1 0 0	---	---	---	---
s_{50}	---	---	---	---	0 --	1 0 0	0 --	1 0 0	---	---	---	---
s_{51}	-- 0	-- 0	---	---	1 0 0	0 1 0	1 0 0	0 --	---	---	---	---
s_{52}	0 --	0 --	---	---	1 0 0	0 0 1	1 0 0	0 --	---	---	---	---
s_{60}	---	---	---	---	1 0 0	0 --	1 0 0	0 --	---	---	---	---
s_{61}	---	---	---	---	0 --	1 0 0	0 1 0	1 0 0	---	---	---	---
s_{62}	---	---	---	---	0 --	1 0 0	0 0 1	1 0 0	---	---	---	---
s_{70}	---	---	---	---	0 --	1 0 0	0 --	1 0 0	---	---	---	---
s_{71}	---	---	---	---	1 0 0	0 --	1 0 0	0 1 0	---	---	---	---
s_{72}	---	---	---	---	1 0 0	0 --	1 0 0	0 0 1	---	---	---	---
s_{80}	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1 0 0	0 --	1 0 0	0 --
s_{81}	0 --	0 --	---	---	---	---	---	---	0 1 0	1 0 0	0 --	1 0 0
s_{82}	-- 0	-- 0	---	---	---	---	---	---	0 0 1	1 0 0	0 --	1 0 0
s_{90}	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	0 --	1 0 0	0 --	1 0 0
s_{91}	0 --	0 --	---	---	---	---	---	---	1 0 0	0 1 0	1 0 0	0 --
s_{92}	-- 0	-- 0	---	---	---	---	---	---	1 0 0	0 0 1	1 0 0	0 --
s_{100}	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1 0 0	0 --	1 0 0	0 --
s_{101}	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	0 --	1 0 0	0 1 0	1 0 0
s_{102}	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	0 --	1 0 0	0 0 1	1 0 0
s_{110}	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	0 --	1 0 0	0 --	1 0 0
s_{111}	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1 0 0	0 --	1 0 0	0 1 0
s_{112}	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1 0 0	0 --	1 0 0	0 0 1

Figure 46: 3-state cell satoku matrix for bipartite problem (excerpt)

The 4-state cell satoku matrix shown in figure 47 was derived from merging the 3-state cells and reveals the XOR-structure of the problem entirely.

P	----	----	----	----	----	----
s_{00}	1 o o o	--00	-0-0	-----	-0-0	-----
s_{01}	o 1 o o	--00	0-0-	-----	0-0-	-----
s_{02}	o o 1 o	00--	-0-0	-----	0-0-	-----
s_{03}	o o o 1	00--	0-0-	-----	-0-0	-----
s_{10}	--00	1 o o o	-----	-----	-----	-----
s_{11}	--00	o 1 o o	-----	-----	-----	-----
s_{12}	00--	o o 1 o	-----	-----	-----	-----
s_{13}	00--	o o o 1	-----	-----	-----	-----
s_{20}	-0-0	-----	1 o o o	--00	-----	-----
s_{21}	0-0-	-----	o 1 o o	--00	-----	-----
s_{22}	-0-0	-----	o o 1 o	00--	-----	-----
s_{23}	0-0-	-----	o o o 1	00--	-----	-----
s_{30}	-----	-----	--00	1 o o o	-----	-----
s_{31}	-----	-----	--00	o 1 o o	-----	-----
s_{32}	-----	-----	00--	o o 1 o	-----	-----
s_{33}	-----	-----	00--	o o o 1	-----	-----
s_{40}	-00-	-----	-----	-----	1 o o o	--00
s_{41}	0--0	-----	-----	-----	o 1 o o	--00
s_{42}	-00-	-----	-----	-----	o o 1 o	00--
s_{43}	0--0	-----	-----	-----	o o o 1	00--
s_{50}	-----	-----	-----	-----	--00	1 o o o
s_{51}	-----	-----	-----	-----	--00	o 1 o o
s_{52}	-----	-----	-----	-----	00--	o o 1 o
s_{53}	-----	-----	-----	-----	00--	o o o 1

Figure 47: 4-state cell satoku matrix for bipartite problem (excerpt)

Note: It is possible to reconstruct the linear equation system from this information with simple heuristics. Even obfuscated versions of such problems can be de-obfuscated. A major advantage of structural logic is its independence from encoding for these types of problems, while regular SAT-solvers with XOR-clause-detection for Gauss-elimination can easily be fooled (see section 13).

12. Equivalence Reasoning

A simpler way to solve XOR problems uses a proof that 2-state splitting of a satoku matrix produces isomorphic core problems. In that case it is sufficient to examine only one of the isomorphic alternatives.

Figure 48 shows an example of a suitable XOR problem.

SATOKU MATRIX

P	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
s_{00}	1○○○	--00	--00	----	----	--00	----	01	01	--	01	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
s_{01}	○1○○	--00	00--	----	----	00--	----	01	10	--	10	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
s_{02}	○○1○	00--	--00	----	----	00--	----	10	01	--	10	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
s_{03}	○○○1	00--	00--	----	----	--00	----	10	10	--	01	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
s_{10}	--00	1○○○	----	--00	----	--00	----	01	--	01	--	01	----	----	----	----	----	----
s_{11}	--00	○1○○	----	00--	----	00--	----	01	--	10	--	10	----	----	----	----	----	----
s_{12}	00--	○○1○	----	--00	----	00--	----	10	--	01	--	10	----	----	----	----	----	----
s_{13}	00--	○○○1	----	00--	----	--00	----	10	--	10	--	01	----	----	----	----	----	----
s_{20}	-0-0	----	1○○○	-0-0	-0-0	----	----	--	01	--	--	--	01	01	--	--	--	--
s_{21}	-0-0	----	○1○○	0-0-	0-0-	----	----	--	01	--	--	--	10	10	--	--	--	--
s_{22}	0-0-	----	○○1○	0-0-	-0-0	----	----	--	10	--	--	--	01	10	--	--	--	--
s_{23}	0-0-	----	○○○1	-0-0	0-0-	----	----	--	10	--	--	--	10	01	--	--	--	--
s_{30}	----	-0-0	-0-0	1○○○	----	-0-0	----	--	--	01	--	--	--	01	01	--	--	--
s_{31}	----	-0-0	0-0-	○1○○	----	0-0-	----	--	--	01	--	--	--	10	10	--	--	--
s_{32}	----	0-0-	-0-0	○○1○	----	0-0-	----	--	--	10	--	--	--	01	10	--	--	--
s_{33}	----	0-0-	0-0-	○○○1	----	-0-0	----	--	--	10	--	--	--	10	01	--	--	--
s_{40}	-00-	----	-0-0	----	1○○○	0-0-	----	--	--	--	01	--	01	--	--	01	--	01
s_{41}	-00-	----	0-0-	----	○1○○	-00-	----	--	--	01	--	01	--	10	--	--	10	--
s_{42}	0-0-	----	-0-0	----	○○1○	-00-	----	--	--	--	10	--	01	--	--	--	10	--
s_{43}	0-0-	----	0-0-	----	○○○1	0-0-	----	--	--	--	10	--	10	--	--	--	--	01
s_{50}	----	-00-	----	-00-	0-0-	1○○○	----	--	--	--	--	01	--	--	01	--	10	--
s_{51}	----	-00-	----	0-0-	-00-	○1○○	----	--	--	--	--	01	--	--	10	--	01	--
s_{52}	----	0-0-	----	-00-	-00-	○○1○	----	--	--	--	--	10	--	--	01	--	01	--
s_{53}	----	0-0-	----	0-0-	0-0-	○○○1	----	--	--	--	--	10	--	--	10	--	10	--
s_{60}	00--	00--	----	----	----	----	----	1○	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
s_{61}	--00	--00	----	----	----	----	----	○1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
s_{70}	0-0-	----	00--	----	----	----	----	--	1○	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
s_{71}	-0-0	----	--00	----	----	----	----	--	○1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
s_{80}	----	0-0-	----	00--	----	----	----	--	--	1○	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
s_{81}	----	-0-0	----	--00	----	----	----	--	--	○1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
s_{90}	0-0-	----	----	----	00--	----	----	--	--	--	1○	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
s_{91}	-00-	----	----	----	--00	----	----	--	--	--	○1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
s_{100}	----	0-0-	----	----	----	00--	----	--	--	--	--	1○	--	--	--	--	--	--
s_{101}	----	-00-	----	----	----	--00	----	--	--	--	--	○1	--	--	--	--	--	--
s_{110}	----	----	0-0-	----	0-0-	----	----	--	--	--	--	--	1○	--	--	--	--	--
s_{111}	----	----	-0-0	----	-0-0	----	----	--	--	--	--	--	○1	--	--	--	--	--
s_{120}	----	----	0-0-	0-0-	----	----	----	--	--	--	--	--	--	1○	--	--	--	--
s_{121}	----	----	-00-	-0-0	----	----	----	--	--	--	--	--	--	○1	--	--	--	--
s_{130}	----	----	----	0-0-	----	0-0-	----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1○	--	--	--
s_{131}	----	----	----	-00-	----	-0-0	----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	○1	--	--	--
s_{140}	----	----	----	----	0-0-	0-0-	----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1○	--	--
s_{141}	----	----	----	----	-00-	-0-0	----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	○1	--	--

Figure 48: XOR problem for equivalence reasoning

In figure 49a the first 2-state split is performed by disabling state rows s_{0_0} and s_{0_2} . the resulting consolidated core matrix is shown in figure 49b.

STRUCTURAL SINGLE STATE MUTINEX LOGIC

P	0-0-	----	00--	----	----	----
s_{00}	○○○○	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000
s_{01}	○1○○	--00	00--	----	00--	----
s_{02}	○○○○	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000
s_{03}	○○○1	00--	00--	----	--00	----
s_{10}	0100	1○○○	00--	--00	00--	--00
s_{11}	0100	○1○○	00--	00--	00--	00--
s_{12}	0001	○○1○	00--	--00	--00	00--
s_{13}	0001	○○○1	00--	00--	--00	--00
s_{20}	0000	0000	○○○○	0000	0000	0000
s_{21}	0000	0000	○○○○	0000	0000	0000
s_{22}	0-0-	-----	○○1○	0-0-	-0-0	-----
s_{23}	0-0-	-----	○○○1	-0-0	0-0-	-----
s_{30}	0-0-	-0-0	0001	1○○○	0-0-	-0-0
s_{31}	0-0-	-0-0	0010	○1○○	-0-0	0-0-
s_{32}	0-0-	0-0-	0001	○○1○	0-0-	0-0-
s_{33}	0-0-	0-0-	0010	○○○1	-0-0	-0-0
s_{40}	0001	00--	0010	0-0-	1○○○	0--0
s_{41}	0001	00--	0001	-0-0	○1○○	-0-0
s_{42}	0100	--00	0010	0-0-	○○1○	-0-0
s_{43}	0100	--00	0001	-0-0	○○○1	0--0
s_{50}	0-0-	-0-0	00--	-0-0	0--0	1○○○
s_{51}	0-0-	-0-0	00--	0--0	-0-0	○1○○
s_{52}	0-0-	0--0	00--	-0-0	-0-0	○○1○
s_{53}	0-0-	0--0	00--	0--0	0--0	○○○1

(a) State rows s_{00} and s_{02} disabled

P	----	----	----	----
s_{00}	1○○○	--00	00--	--00
s_{01}	○1○○	00--	00--	00--
s_{02}	○○1○	--00	--00	00--
s_{03}	○○○1	00--	--00	--00
s_{10}	-0-0	1○○○	0-0-	-0-0
s_{11}	-0-0	○1○○	-0-0	0-0-
s_{12}	0-0-	○○1○	0-0-	0-0-
s_{13}	0-0-	○○○1	-0-0	-0-0
s_{20}	00--	0-0-	1○○○	0--0
s_{21}	00--	-0-0	○1○○	-0-0
s_{22}	--00	0-0-	○○1○	-0-0
s_{23}	--00	-0-0	○○○1	0--0
s_{30}	-0-0	-0-0	0--0	1○○○
s_{31}	-0-0	0--0	-0-0	○1○○
s_{32}	0--0	-0-0	-0-0	○○1○
s_{33}	0--0	0--0	0--0	○○○1

(b) satoku matrix *consolidated*

Figure 49: Equivalence reasoning, first 2-state split

Figure 50 shows that an intra-cell transformation of state rows in the core satoku matrix, spanning cells $c_0 - c_3$, derived from the alternate 2-state split produces a satoku matrix, spanning cells $c_4 - c_7$ which is isomorphic to the core satoku matrix resulting from the first 2-state split.

SATOKU MATRIX

P	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
s_{0_0}	1○○○	--00	--00	--00	1000	--00	00--	--00
s_{0_1}	○1○○	00--	--00	00--	0100	00--	00--	00--
s_{0_2}	○○1○	--00	00--	00--	0010	--00	--00	00--
s_{0_3}	○○○1	00--	00--	--00	0001	00--	--00	--00
s_{1_0}	-0-0	1○○○	-0-0	-0-0	-0-0	1000	0-0-	-0-0
s_{1_1}	-0-0	○1○○	0-0-	0-0-	-0-0	0100	-0-0	0-0-
s_{1_2}	0-0-	○○1○	-0-0	0-0-	0-0-	0010	0-0-	0-0-
s_{1_3}	0-0-	○○○1	0-0-	-0-0	0-0-	0001	-0-0	-0-0
s_{2_0}	--00	-0-0	1○○○	0--0	--00	-0-0	0001	0--0
s_{2_1}	--00	0-0-	○1○○	-00-	--00	0-0-	0010	-00-
s_{2_2}	00--	-0-0	○○1○	-00-	00--	-0-0	0100	-00-
s_{2_3}	00--	0-0-	○○○1	0--0	00--	0-0-	1000	0--0
s_{3_0}	-00-	-00-	0--0	1○○○	-00-	-00-	0--0	1000
s_{3_1}	-00-	0--0	-00-	○1○○	-00-	0--0	-00-	0100
s_{3_2}	0--0	-00-	-00-	○○1○	0--0	-00-	-00-	0010
s_{3_3}	0--0	0--0	0--0	○○○1	0--0	0--0	0--0	0001
s_{4_0}	1000	--00	--00	--00	1○○○	--00	00--	--00
s_{4_1}	0100	00--	--00	00--	○1○○	00--	00--	00--
s_{4_2}	0010	--00	00--	00--	○○1○	--00	--00	00--
s_{4_3}	0001	00--	00--	--00	○○○1	00--	--00	--00
s_{5_0}	-0-0	1000	-0-0	-0-0	-0-0	1○○○	0-0-	-0-0
s_{5_1}	-0-0	0100	0-0-	0-0-	-0-0	○1○○	-0-0	0-0-
s_{5_2}	0-0-	0010	-0-0	0-0-	0-0-	○○1○	0-0-	0-0-
s_{5_3}	0-0-	0001	0-0-	-0-0	0-0-	○○○1	-0-0	-0-0
s_{6_0}	00--	0-0-	0001	0--0	00--	0-0-	1○○○	0--0
s_{6_1}	00--	-0-0	0010	-00-	00--	-0-0	○1○○	-00-
s_{6_2}	--00	0-0-	0100	-00-	--00	0-0-	○○1○	-00-
s_{6_3}	--00	-0-0	1000	0--0	--00	-0-0	○○○1	0--0
s_{7_0}	-00-	-00-	0--0	1000	-00-	-00-	0--0	1○○○
s_{7_1}	-00-	0--0	-00-	0100	-00-	0--0	-00-	○1○○
s_{7_2}	0--0	-00-	-00-	0010	0--0	-00-	-00-	○○1○
s_{7_3}	0--0	0--0	0--0	0001	0--0	0--0	0--0	○○○1

Figure 50: Equivalence reasoning, alternate 2-state split transformed

13. Construction of Desirable Encodings

Some SAT-solvers employ algorithms to detect XOR-clauses for Gaussian elimination. However, when a propositional CNF problem is reencoded with direct encoding (especially, when leaving out the at-most-one constraints), the XOR structure is no longer detected.

In this case, structural logic can be used to construct a more suitable CNF encoding, that allows a SAT-solver to choose an optimal strategy.

The principle is shown as full proof with an 8-clause excerpt from a larger 3-regular bipartite graph problem (figure 51), mapped from the CNF formula in direct encoding:

$$\begin{aligned}
 & (a \vee b \vee c \vee d) && \wedge \\
 & (e \vee f \vee g \vee h) && \wedge \\
 & (\neg a \vee \neg b) \wedge (\neg a \vee \neg c) \wedge (\neg a \vee \neg d) && \wedge \\
 & (\neg b \vee \neg c) \wedge (\neg b \vee \neg d) \wedge (\neg c \vee \neg d) && \wedge \\
 & (\neg e \vee \neg f) \wedge (\neg e \vee \neg g) \wedge (\neg e \vee \neg h) && \wedge \\
 & (\neg f \vee \neg g) \wedge (\neg f \vee \neg h) \wedge (\neg g \vee \neg h) && \wedge \\
 & (\neg a \vee \neg g) \wedge (\neg a \vee \neg h) && \wedge \\
 & (\neg b \vee \neg g) \wedge (\neg b \vee \neg h) && \wedge \\
 & (\neg c \vee \neg e) \wedge (\neg c \vee \neg f) && \wedge \\
 & (\neg d \vee \neg e) \wedge (\neg d \vee \neg f) && \wedge
 \end{aligned}$$

P	----	----
s_{0_0}	1 0 0 0	-- 0 0
s_{0_1}	0 1 0 0	-- 0 0
s_{0_2}	0 0 1 0	0 0 --
s_{0_3}	0 0 0 1	0 0 --
s_{1_0}	-- 0 0	1 0 0 0
s_{1_1}	-- 0 0	0 1 0 0
s_{1_2}	0 0 --	0 0 1 0
s_{1_3}	0 0 --	0 0 0 1

Figure 51: Propositional XOR and graph theoretic choice

SATOKU MATRIX

Any 4-state cell in a satoku matrix can be represented by a 3-variable XOR. This has been done in figure 52 by adding the appropriate variable and DNF representations.

Note that the corresponding CNF encoding does not yet correctly produce the original satoku matrix, since the conflict relationships between the cells are not encoded.

P	----	----	--	--	---	---	---	---
s_{0_0}	1 ◦ ◦ ◦	--00	10	10	10	---	---	---
s_{0_1}	◦ 1 ◦ ◦	--00	10	01	01	---	---	---
s_{0_2}	◦ ◦ 1 ◦	00--	01	10	01	---	---	---
s_{0_3}	◦ ◦ ◦ 1	00--	01	01	10	---	---	---
s_{1_0}	--00	1 ◦ ◦ ◦	--	--	---	10	10	10
s_{1_1}	--00	◦ 1 ◦ ◦	--	--	---	10	01	01
s_{1_2}	00--	◦ ◦ 1 ◦	--	--	---	01	10	01
s_{1_3}	00--	◦ ◦ ◦ 1	--	--	---	01	01	10
s_{2_0}	--00	-----	1 ◦	--	---	---	---	---
s_{2_1}	00--	-----	◦ 1	--	---	---	---	---
s_{3_0}	-0-0	-----	--	1 ◦	---	---	---	---
s_{3_1}	0-0-	-----	--	◦ 1	---	---	---	---
s_{4_0}	-00-	-----	--	--	1 ◦	---	---	---
s_{4_1}	0--0	-----	--	--	◦ 1	---	---	---
s_{5_0}	-----	--00	--	--	---	1 ◦	--	---
s_{5_1}	-----	00--	--	--	---	◦ 1	--	---
s_{6_0}	-----	-0-0	--	--	---	--	1 ◦	---
s_{6_1}	-----	0-0-	--	--	---	--	◦ 1	---
s_{7_0}	-----	-00-	--	--	---	--	--	1 ◦
s_{7_1}	-----	0--0	--	--	---	--	--	◦ 1

Figure 52: XOR/choice: Preliminary XOR variables

STRUCTURAL SINGLE STATE MUTINEX LOGIC

Single choice 2-state cells (at least one/at most one encoding) have been added in figure 53. These states correctly determine the original 4-state cells.

P	----	----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
s_{00}	1○○○	--00	10	10	10	--	--	--	10	01	01	01	--	--	01	01
s_{01}	○1○○	--00	10	01	01	--	--	--	01	10	01	01	--	--	01	01
s_{02}	○○1○	00--	01	10	01	--	--	--	01	01	10	01	01	01	--	--
s_{03}	○○○1	00--	01	01	10	--	--	--	01	01	01	10	01	01	--	--
s_{10}	--00	1○○○	--	--	--	10	10	10	--	--	01	01	10	01	01	01
s_{11}	--00	○1○○	--	--	--	10	01	01	--	--	01	01	01	10	01	01
s_{12}	00--	○○1○	--	--	--	01	10	01	01	01	--	--	01	01	10	01
s_{13}	00--	○○○1	--	--	--	01	01	10	01	01	--	--	01	01	01	10
s_{20}	--00	----	1○	--	--	--	--	--	01	01	01	01	--	--	--	--
s_{21}	00--	----	○1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
s_{30}	-0-0	----	--	1○	--	--	--	--	--	01	--	01	--	--	--	--
s_{31}	0-0-	----	--	○1	--	--	--	--	01	--	01	--	--	--	--	--
s_{40}	-00-	----	--	--	1○	--	--	--	--	01	01	01	--	--	--	--
s_{41}	0--0	----	--	--	○1	--	--	--	01	--	--	01	--	--	--	--
s_{50}	----	--00	--	--	--	1○	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	01	01
s_{51}	----	00--	--	--	--	○1	--	--	--	--	--	--	01	01	--	--
s_{60}	----	-0-0	--	--	--	--	1○	--	--	--	--	--	--	01	--	01
s_{61}	----	0-0-	--	--	--	--	○1	--	--	--	--	--	01	--	01	--
s_{70}	----	-00-	--	--	--	--	--	1○	--	--	--	--	--	01	01	--
s_{71}	----	0--0	--	--	--	--	--	○1	--	--	--	--	01	--	--	01
s_{80}	1000	--00	10	10	10	--	--	--	1○	01	01	01	--	--	01	01
s_{81}	0----	----	--	--	--	--	--	--	○1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
s_{90}	0100	--00	10	01	01	--	--	--	01	1○	01	01	--	--	01	01
s_{91}	-0--	----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	○1	--	--	--	--	--	--
s_{100}	0010	00--	01	10	01	--	--	--	01	01	1○	01	01	01	--	--
s_{101}	--0-	----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	○1	--	--	--	--	--
s_{110}	0001	00--	01	01	10	--	--	--	01	01	01	1○	01	01	--	--
s_{111}	----0	----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	○1	--	--	--	--
s_{120}	--00	1000	--	--	--	10	10	10	--	--	01	01	1○	01	01	01
s_{121}	----	0----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	○1	--	--	--
s_{130}	----0	0100	--	--	--	10	01	01	--	--	01	01	01	1○	01	01
s_{131}	----	-0--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	○1	--	--
s_{140}	00--	0010	--	--	--	01	10	01	01	01	--	--	01	01	1○	01
s_{141}	----	--0-	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	○1	--
s_{150}	00--	0001	--	--	--	01	01	10	01	01	--	--	01	01	01	1○
s_{151}	----	----0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	○1

Figure 53: XOR/choice: single choice variables (at-most-one)

SATOKU MATRIX

Consolidation produces the *decided* conflict relationships $r_{9_{05}}$ and the propagated decision in $r_{0_{15}}$. Decisions for merging cells c_{22}, c_{55} have been added (see figure 56).

P	----	----	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
s_{00}	1 0 0 0	-- 0 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	-- --	1 0	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	-- --	0 1	0 1	-- 0 0	0 0 --	----	----	
s_{01}	0 1 0 0	-- 0 0	1 0	0 1	0 1	1 0	-- --	0 1	1 0	0 1	0 1	-- --	0 1	0 1	0 0 --	-- 0 0	----	----	----	
s_{02}	0 0 1 0	0 0 --	0 1	1 0	0 1	-- --	-- --	0 1	0 1	1 0	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	-- --	0 0 0 1	0 0 0 1	----	----	
s_{03}	0 0 0 1	0 0 --	0 1	0 1	1 0	-- --	-- --	0 1	0 1	0 1	1 0	0 1	0 1	-- --	0 0 0 1	0 0 0 1	----	----	----	
s_{10}	-- 0 0	1 0 0 0	1 0	-- --	-- --	1 0	1 0	1 0	-- --	0 1	0 1	1 0	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1
s_{11}	-- 0 0	0 1 0 0	1 0	-- --	-- --	1 0	0 1	0 1	-- --	0 1	0 1	0 1	1 0	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1
s_{12}	0 0 --	0 0 1 0	-- --	-- --	-- --	0 1	1 0	0 1	0 1	0 1	-- --	0 1	0 1	1 0	0 1	0 0 0 1	0 0 0 1	----	----	
s_{13}	0 0 --	0 0 0 1	-- --	-- --	-- --	0 1	0 1	1 0	0 1	0 1	-- --	0 1	0 1	0 1	1 0	0 0 0 1	0 0 0 1	----	----	
s_{20}	-- 0 0	----	1 0	-- --	-- --	-- --	-- --	-- --	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	-- --	-- --	-- --	0 0 0 1	0 0 0 1	0 0 --	----	
s_{21}	0 0 --	0 0 --	0 1	-- --	-- --	-- --	-- --	-- --	0 1	0 1	-- --	-- --	0 1	0 1	-- --	0 0 0 1	0 0 0 1	0 0 --	----	
s_{30}	- 0 - 0	----	--	1 0	--	--	--	--	--	0 1	--	0 1	--	--	--	--	0 0 --	0 0 --	----	
s_{31}	0 - 0 -	----	--	0 1	--	--	--	--	0 1	--	0 1	--	--	--	--	0 0 --	-- 0 -	----	----	
s_{40}	- 0 0 -	----	--	--	1 0	--	--	--	--	0 1	0 1	0 1	--	--	--	--	0 0 --	0 0 --	----	
s_{41}	0 -- 0	----	--	--	0 1	--	--	--	0 1	--	0 1	--	--	--	--	0 0 --	-- 0 -	----	----	
s_{50}	----	-- 0 0	--	--	--	1 0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0 1	0 1	0 0 0 1	0 0 0 1	0 - 0 -	----	
s_{51}	0 0 --	0 0 --	--	--	--	0 1	--	--	0 1	0 1	--	--	0 1	0 1	--	0 0 0 1	0 0 0 1	0 - 0 -	----	
s_{60}	----	- 0 - 0	--	--	--	--	1 0	--	--	--	--	--	--	0 1	--	0 1	- 0 -	0 - 0 -	----	
s_{61}	----	0 - 0 -	--	--	--	--	0 1	--	--	--	--	--	0 1	--	0 1	0 - 0 -	- 0 -	----	----	
s_{70}	----	- 0 0 -	--	--	--	--	--	1 0	--	--	--	--	--	0 1	0 1	- 0 -	0 - 0 -	----	----	
s_{71}	----	0 -- 0	--	--	--	--	--	0 1	--	--	--	--	0 1	--	0 1	0 - 0 -	- 0 -	----	----	
s_{80}	1 0 0 0	-- 0 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	-- --	1 0	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	-- --	0 1	0 1	-- 0 0	0 0 --	----	----	
s_{81}	0 -- --	----	--	--	--	--	--	0 1	0 1	--	--	--	--	--	--	0 0 --	-- 0 -	----	----	
s_{90}	0 1 0 0	-- 0 0	1 0	0 1	0 1	1 0	-- --	0 1	1 0	0 1	0 1	-- --	0 1	0 1	0 0 --	-- 0 0	----	----	----	
s_{91}	- 0 --	----	--	--	--	--	--	--	0 1	--	--	--	--	--	--	0 0 --	0 0 --	----	----	
s_{100}	0 0 1 0	0 0 --	0 1	1 0	0 1	-- --	-- --	0 1	0 1	1 0	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	-- --	0 0 0 1	0 0 0 1	----	----	
s_{101}	-- 0 -	----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0 1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	----	----	
s_{110}	0 0 0 1	0 0 --	0 1	0 1	1 0	-- --	-- --	0 1	0 1	0 1	1 0	0 1	0 1	0 1	-- --	0 0 0 1	0 0 0 1	----	----	
s_{111}	----	- 0 --	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	----	----	----	----	
s_{120}	-- 0 0	1 0 0 0	1 0	-- --	-- --	1 0	1 0	1 0	-- --	0 1	0 1	1 0	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1
s_{121}	----	0 - 0 -	--	--	--	--	--	--	0 1	--	--	--	0 1	--	--	0 - 0 -	- 0 -	----	----	
s_{130}	-- 0 0	0 1 0 0	1 0	-- --	-- --	1 0	0 1	0 1	-- --	0 1	0 1	0 1	1 0	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1
s_{131}	----	- 0 --	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0 1	--	- 0 -	0 - 0 -	----	----	
s_{140}	0 0 --	0 0 1 0	--	--	--	0 1	1 0	0 1	0 1	0 1	--	--	0 1	0 1	1 0	0 0 0 1	0 0 0 1	----	----	
s_{141}	----	- 0 -	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0 1	--	----	----	----	----	
s_{150}	0 0 --	0 0 0 1	--	--	--	0 1	0 1	1 0	0 1	0 1	--	--	0 1	0 1	0 1	1 0	0 0 0 1	0 0 0 1	----	
s_{151}	----	- 0 --	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0 1	----	----	----	----	
s_{160}	1 0 0 0	1 0 0 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	1 0	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1
s_{161}	1 0 0 0	0 1 0 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	0 1	0 1	1 0	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	1 0	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1
s_{162}	0 1 0 0	1 0 0 0	1 0	0 1	0 1	1 0	1 0	1 0	0 1	1 0	0 1	0 1	1 0	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1
s_{163}	0 -- --	0 -- --	--	--	--	--	--	--	0 1	--	--	--	0 1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
s_{170}	0 1 0 0	0 1 0 0	1 0	0 1	0 1	1 0	0 1	0 1	0 1	1 0	0 1	0 1	0 1	1 0	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1
s_{171}	0 1 0 0	1 0 0 0	1 0	0 1	0 1	1 0	1 0	1 0	0 1	1 0	0 1	0 1	1 0	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1
s_{172}	1 0 0 0	0 1 0 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	0 1	0 1	1 0	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	1 0	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1
s_{173}	- 0 --	- 0 --	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0 1	--	--	--	0 1	--	- 0 0 -	0 0 0 1	0 0 0 1	0 0 0 1	
s_{180}	----	----	- 0	--	--	- 0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	----	----	----	1 0 0 0	
s_{181}	----	----	- 0	--	--	- 0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	----	----	----	0 1 0 0	
s_{182}	----	----	0 -	--	--	0 -	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	----	----	----	0 0 1 0	
s_{183}	----	----	0 -	--	--	0 -	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	----	----	----	0 0 0 1	

Figure 56: XOR/choice

SATOKU MATRIX

After redundancy removal (figure 58), the 5 2-state cells $c_{2_2} - c_{6_6}$ can be mapped to propositional variables and a conjunction of DNF clauses can be directly derived from the conflict relations in $r_{0_{x_y}}, r_{1_{x_y}}, x = (0, 1, 2, 3), y = (2, 3, 4, 5, 6)$.

P	----	----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	----	----	-00-				
s_{0_0}	1000	--00	10	10	10	--	--	10	01	01	01	--	--	01	01	--00	00--	1000
s_{0_1}	0100	--00	10	01	01	--	--	01	10	01	01	--	--	01	01	00--	--00	1000
s_{0_2}	0010	00--	01	10	01	--	--	01	01	10	01	01	01	--	--	0001	0001	0001
s_{0_3}	0001	00--	01	01	10	--	--	01	01	01	10	01	01	--	--	0001	0001	0001
s_{1_0}	--00	1000	10	--	--	10	10	--	--	01	01	10	01	01	01	-0-0	0-0-	1000
s_{1_1}	--00	0100	10	--	--	01	01	--	--	01	01	01	10	01	01	0-0-	-0-0	1000
s_{1_2}	00--	0010	01	--	--	10	01	01	01	--	--	01	01	10	01	0001	0001	0001
s_{1_3}	00--	0001	01	--	--	01	10	01	01	--	--	01	01	01	10	0001	0001	0001
s_{2_0}	--00	--00	10	--	--	--	--	--	--	01	01	--	--	01	01	----	----	1000
s_{2_1}	00--	00--	01	--	--	--	--	01	01	--	--	01	01	--	--	0001	0001	0001
s_{3_0}	-0-0	----	--	10	--	--	--	--	01	--	01	--	--	--	--	--0-	00--	-00-
s_{3_1}	0-0-	----	--	01	--	--	--	01	--	01	--	--	--	--	--	00--	-0-	-00-
s_{4_0}	-0-0	----	--	--	10	--	--	--	01	01	01	--	--	--	--	--0-	00--	-00-
s_{4_1}	0--0	----	--	--	01	--	--	01	--	--	01	--	--	--	--	00--	--0-	-00-
s_{5_0}	----	-0-0	--	--	--	10	--	--	--	--	--	--	01	--	01	-0--	0-0-	-00-
s_{5_1}	----	0-0-	--	--	--	01	--	--	--	--	--	01	--	01	--	0-0-	-0--	-00-
s_{6_0}	----	-0-0	--	--	--	--	10	--	--	--	--	--	01	01	--	-0--	0-0-	-00-
s_{6_1}	----	0--0	--	--	--	--	01	--	--	--	--	01	--	--	01	0-0-	-0--	-00-
s_{7_0}	1000	--00	10	10	10	--	--	10	01	01	01	--	--	01	01	--00	00--	1000
s_{7_1}	0----	----	--	--	--	--	--	01	--	--	--	--	--	01	01	00--	-0-	-00-
s_{8_0}	0100	--00	10	01	01	--	--	01	10	01	01	--	--	01	01	00--	--00	1000
s_{8_1}	-0--	----	--	--	--	--	--	--	01	--	--	--	--	--	--	--0-	00--	-00-
s_{9_0}	0010	00--	01	10	01	--	--	01	01	10	01	01	01	--	--	0001	0001	0001
s_{9_1}	--0-	----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	01	--	--	--	--	--	----	----	-00-
s_{10_0}	0001	00--	01	01	10	--	--	01	01	01	10	01	01	--	--	0001	0001	0001
s_{10_1}	--0	----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	01	--	--	--	--	--	----	----	-00-
s_{11_0}	--00	1000	10	--	--	10	10	--	--	01	01	10	01	01	01	-0-0	0-0-	1000
s_{11_1}	----	0----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	01	--	--	--	--	--	0-0-	-0--	-00-
s_{12_0}	--00	0100	10	--	--	01	01	--	--	01	01	01	10	01	01	0-0-	-0-0	1000
s_{12_1}	----	-0--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	01	--	--	--	--	--	-0--	0-0-	-00-
s_{13_0}	00--	0010	01	--	--	10	01	01	01	--	--	01	01	10	01	0001	0001	0001
s_{13_1}	----	-0-	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	01	--	----	----	-00-
s_{14_0}	00--	0001	01	--	--	01	10	01	01	--	--	01	01	01	10	0001	0001	0001
s_{14_1}	----	--0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	01	--	----	----	-00-
s_{15_0}	1000	1000	10	10	10	10	10	10	01	01	01	10	01	01	01	1000	0001	1000
s_{15_1}	1000	0100	10	10	10	01	01	10	01	01	01	01	10	01	01	0100	0010	1000
s_{15_2}	0100	1000	10	01	01	10	10	01	10	01	01	10	01	01	01	0010	0100	1000
s_{15_3}	0----	0----	--	--	--	--	--	01	--	--	--	01	--	--	--	0001	-00-	-00-
s_{16_0}	0100	0100	10	01	01	01	01	01	10	01	01	01	10	01	01	0001	1000	1000
s_{16_1}	0100	1000	10	01	01	10	10	01	10	01	01	10	01	01	01	0010	0100	1000
s_{16_2}	1000	0100	10	10	10	01	01	10	01	01	01	01	10	01	01	0100	0010	1000
s_{16_3}	-0--	-0--	--	--	--	--	--	--	01	--	--	--	01	--	--	-00-	0001	-00-
s_{17_0}	--00	--00	10	--	--	--	--	--	--	01	01	--	--	01	01	----	----	1000
s_{17_1}	0000	0000	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	0000	0000	0000
s_{17_2}	0000	0000	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	0000	0000	0000
s_{17_3}	00--	00--	01	--	--	--	--	01	01	--	--	01	01	--	--	0001	0001	0001

Figure 58: XOR/choice

The resulting conjunction of DNF clauses:

$$\begin{aligned} & ((a \wedge b \wedge c) \vee \\ & (a \wedge \neg b \wedge \neg c) \vee \\ & (\neg a \wedge b \wedge \neg c) \vee \\ & (\neg a \wedge \neg b \wedge c)) \wedge \\ & ((a \wedge d \wedge e) \vee \\ & (a \wedge \neg d \wedge \neg e) \vee \\ & (\neg a \wedge d \wedge \neg e) \vee \\ & (\neg a \wedge \neg d \wedge e)) \end{aligned}$$

can be transformed to a CNF formula with the well-known equivalences of XOR logic⁴:

$$\begin{aligned} & (a \vee b \vee c) \wedge \\ & (a \vee \neg b \vee \neg c) \wedge \\ & (\neg a \vee b \vee \neg c) \wedge \\ & (\neg a \vee \neg b \vee c) \wedge \\ & (a \vee d \vee e) \wedge \\ & (a \vee \neg d \vee \neg e) \wedge \\ & (\neg a \vee d \vee \neg e) \wedge \\ & (\neg a \vee \neg d \vee e) \end{aligned}$$

The CNF formula is more suitable for SAT-solvers with Gaussian elimination than the original formula in direct encoding.

Note that once this deduction rule is proved, it can be directly applied, without constructing the choice variables or merging cells.

4. I prefer multiplying out the DNF clauses, which does not involve a research for the proof, but only truth tables. For the life of me, I cannot seem to remember, where all of these tautologies can be found.

13.1 Substituting Gaussian Elimination for Determining Satisfiability

When the at-most-one clauses from the above direct encoding are omitted:

$$\begin{aligned}
 & (a \vee b \vee c \vee d) \quad \wedge \\
 & (e \vee f \vee g \vee h) \quad \wedge \\
 & (\neg a \vee \neg g) \wedge (\neg a \vee \neg h) \quad \wedge \\
 & (\neg b \vee \neg g) \wedge (\neg b \vee \neg h) \quad \wedge \\
 & (\neg c \vee \neg e) \wedge (\neg c \vee \neg f) \quad \wedge \\
 & (\neg d \vee \neg e) \wedge (\neg d \vee \neg f)
 \end{aligned}$$

the semantics of the problem change to “one or more” of the choices can be made. However, in structural logic, the problem presents the same relevant structure (see figure 59).

P	----	----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
s_{00}	1 0 0 0	-- 0 0	0 1	--	--	--	1 0	--	--	--	--	--	0 1	0 1
s_{01}	0 1 0 0	-- 0 0	1 0	0 1	--	--	0 1	1 0	--	--	--	--	0 1	0 1
s_{02}	0 0 1 0	0 0 --	1 0	1 0	0 1	--	0 1	0 1	1 0	--	0 1	0 1	--	--
s_{03}	0 0 0 1	0 0 --	1 0	1 0	1 0	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	1 0	0 1	0 1	--	--
s_{10}	-- 0 0	1 0 0 0	--	--	1 0	1 0	--	--	0 1	0 1	1 0	--	--	--
s_{11}	-- 0 0	0 1 0 0	--	--	1 0	1 0	--	--	0 1	0 1	0 1	1 0	--	--
s_{12}	0 0 --	0 0 1 0	1 0	1 0	--	--	0 1	0 1	--	--	0 1	0 1	1 0	--
s_{13}	0 0 --	0 0 0 1	1 0	1 0	--	--	0 1	0 1	--	--	0 1	0 1	0 1	1 0
s_{20}	0 ---	-----	1 0	--	--	--	0 1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
s_{21}	1 0 0 0	-- 0 0	0 1	--	--	--	1 0	--	--	--	--	--	0 1	0 1
s_{30}	- 0 ---	-----	--	1 0	--	--	--	0 1	--	--	--	--	--	--
s_{31}	-- 0 0	-- 0 0	--	0 1	--	--	--	1 0	--	--	--	--	0 1	0 1
s_{40}	-- 0 -	-----	--	--	1 0	--	--	--	0 1	--	--	--	--	--
s_{41}	--- 0	0 0 --	--	--	0 1	--	--	--	1 0	--	0 1	0 1	--	--
s_{50}	--- 0	-----	--	--	--	1 0	--	--	--	0 1	--	--	--	--
s_{51}	--- 0	0 0 --	--	--	--	0 1	--	--	--	1 0	0 1	0 1	--	--
s_{60}	1 0 0 0	-- 0 0	0 1	--	--	--	1 0	--	--	--	--	--	0 1	0 1
s_{61}	0 ---	-----	1 0	--	--	--	0 1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
s_{70}	-- 0 0	-- 0 0	--	0 1	--	--	--	1 0	--	--	--	--	0 1	0 1
s_{71}	- 0 --	-----	--	1 0	--	--	--	0 1	--	--	--	--	--	--
s_{80}	--- 0	0 0 --	--	--	0 1	--	--	--	1 0	--	0 1	0 1	--	--
s_{81}	-- 0 -	-----	--	--	1 0	--	--	--	0 1	--	--	--	--	--
s_{90}	--- 0	0 0 --	--	--	--	0 1	--	--	--	1 0	0 1	0 1	--	--
s_{91}	--- 0	-----	--	--	--	1 0	--	--	--	--	0 1	--	--	--
s_{100}	-- 0 0	1 0 0 0	--	--	1 0	1 0	--	--	0 1	0 1	1 0	--	--	--
s_{101}	--- 0	0 ---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0 1	--	--	--
s_{110}	-- 0 0	-- 0 0	--	--	1 0	1 0	--	--	0 1	0 1	--	1 0	--	--
s_{111}	--- 0	- 0 --	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0 1	--	--
s_{120}	0 0 --	--- 0	1 0	1 0	--	--	0 1	0 1	--	--	--	--	1 0	--
s_{121}	--- 0	-- 0 -	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0 1	--
s_{130}	0 0 --	--- 0	1 0	1 0	--	--	0 1	0 1	--	--	--	--	--	1 0
s_{131}	--- 0	--- 0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0 1

Figure 59: XOR/choice

STRUCTURAL SINGLE STATE MUTINEX LOGIC

After redundancy removal and making the problem *strictly provable* by merging, it presents the possible solutions in row $c_{10_{10}}$ of figure 60.

P	-----	-----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-----
s_{0_0}	1○○○	--00	10	--	--	--	--	--	01	01	--000000
s_{0_1}	○1○○	--00	01	10	--	--	--	--	01	01	00--0000
s_{0_2}	○○1○	00--	01	01	10	--	01	01	--	--	0000--00
s_{0_3}	○○○1	00--	01	01	01	10	01	01	--	--	000000--
s_{1_0}	--00	1○○○	--	--	01	01	10	--	--	--	-0-00000
s_{1_1}	--00	○1○○	--	--	01	01	01	10	--	--	0-0-0000
s_{1_2}	00--	○○1○	01	01	--	--	01	01	10	--	0000-0-0
s_{1_3}	00--	○○○1	01	01	--	--	01	01	01	10	00000-0-
s_{2_0}	1000	--00	1○	--	--	--	--	--	01	01	--000000
s_{2_1}	0----	-----	○1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	00-----
s_{3_0}	--00	--00	--	1○	--	--	--	--	01	01	-----0000
s_{3_1}	-0--	-----	--	○1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--00-----
s_{4_0}	---0	00--	--	--	1○	--	01	01	--	--	0000--00
s_{4_1}	--0-	-----	--	--	○1	--	--	--	--	--	-----00--
s_{5_0}	-----	00--	--	--	--	1○	01	01	--	--	0000-----
s_{5_1}	----0	-----	--	--	--	○1	--	--	--	--	-----00
s_{6_0}	--00	1000	--	--	01	01	1○	--	--	--	-0-00000
s_{6_1}	-----	0----	--	--	--	--	○1	--	--	--	0-0-----
s_{7_0}	--00	--00	--	--	01	01	--	1○	--	--	-----0000
s_{7_1}	-----	-0--	--	--	--	--	--	○1	--	--	-0-0-----
s_{8_0}	00--	---0	01	01	--	--	--	--	1○	--	0000-0-0
s_{8_1}	-----	--0-	--	--	--	--	--	--	○1	--	-----0-0-
s_{9_0}	00--	-----	01	01	--	--	--	--	--	1○	0000-----
s_{9_1}	-----	---0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	○1	-----0-0
s_{10_0}	1000	1000	10	--	01	01	10	--	01	01	1○○○○○○○
s_{10_1}	1000	0100	10	--	01	01	01	10	01	01	○1○○○○○○
s_{10_2}	0100	1000	01	10	01	01	10	--	01	01	○○1○○○○○
s_{10_3}	0100	0100	01	10	01	01	01	10	01	01	○○○1○○○○
s_{10_4}	0010	0010	01	01	10	--	01	01	10	--	○○○○1○○○
s_{10_5}	0010	0001	01	01	10	--	01	01	01	10	○○○○○1○○
s_{10_6}	0001	0010	01	01	01	10	01	01	10	--	○○○○○○1○
s_{10_7}	0001	0001	01	01	01	10	01	01	01	10	○○○○○○○1

Figure 60: XOR/choice

When comparing the previous result with the *strictly provable* problem having the at-most-one conflicts in figure 61, it becomes clear, that the relevant decisions in cells c_{10_0} and c_{10_1} are necessarily equivalent. The set of possible solutions is only determined by the mapped conflict relationships of the original propositional variables which allow for more combinations in the case of “at least one” compared to the case of “at most one”.

P	----	-----	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	-----
s_{0_0}	1○○○	--00	10	01	01	01	--	--	01	01	--000000
s_{0_1}	○1○○	--00	01	10	01	01	--	--	01	01	00--0000
s_{0_2}	○○1○	00--	01	01	10	01	01	01	--	--	0000--00
s_{0_3}	○○○1	00--	01	01	01	10	01	01	--	--	000000--
s_{1_0}	--00	1○○○	--	--	01	01	10	01	01	01	-0-00000
s_{1_1}	--00	○1○○	--	--	01	01	01	10	01	01	0-0-0000
s_{1_2}	00--	○○1○	01	01	--	--	01	01	10	01	0000-0-0
s_{1_3}	00--	○○○1	01	01	--	--	01	01	01	10	00000-0-
s_{2_0}	1000	--00	1○	01	01	01	--	--	01	01	--000000
s_{2_1}	0----	-----	○1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	00-----
s_{3_0}	0100	--00	01	1○	01	01	--	--	01	01	00--0000
s_{3_1}	-0--	-----	--	○1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--00-----
s_{4_0}	0010	00--	01	01	1○	01	01	01	--	--	0000--00
s_{4_1}	--0-	-----	--	--	○1	--	--	--	--	--	-----00--
s_{5_0}	0001	00--	01	01	01	1○	01	01	--	--	000000--
s_{5_1}	----0	-----	--	--	--	○1	--	--	--	--	-----00
s_{6_0}	--00	1000	--	--	01	01	1○	01	01	01	-0-00000
s_{6_1}	-----	0----	--	--	--	--	○1	--	--	--	0-0-----
s_{7_0}	--00	0100	--	--	01	01	01	1○	01	01	0-0-0000
s_{7_1}	-----	-0--	--	--	--	--	--	○1	--	--	-0-0-----
s_{8_0}	00--	0010	01	01	--	--	01	01	1○	01	0000-0-0
s_{8_1}	-----	--0-	--	--	--	--	--	--	○1	--	-----0-0-
s_{9_0}	00--	0001	01	01	--	--	01	01	01	1○	00000-0-
s_{9_1}	-----	----0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	○1	-----0-0
s_{10_0}	1000	1000	10	01	01	01	10	01	01	01	1○○○○○○○
s_{10_1}	1000	0100	10	01	01	01	01	10	01	01	○1○○○○○○
s_{10_2}	0100	1000	01	10	01	01	10	01	01	01	○○1○○○○○
s_{10_3}	0100	0100	01	10	01	01	01	10	01	01	○○○1○○○○
s_{10_4}	0010	0010	01	01	10	01	01	01	10	01	○○○○1○○○
s_{10_5}	0010	0001	01	01	10	01	01	01	01	10	○○○○○1○○
s_{10_6}	0001	0010	01	01	01	10	01	01	10	01	○○○○○○1○
s_{10_7}	0001	0001	01	01	01	10	01	01	01	10	○○○○○○○1

Figure 61: XOR/choice

This is consistent with the fact that if an XORSAT problem is satisfiable, the corresponding SAT problem is also satisfiable.

This can be used in this case to solve the easier equisatisfiable XORSAT problem instead of the harder SAT problem, if the exact number of solutions does not matter.

Regarding hardness of problems, regular XORSAT problems have an interesting property, in that the number of decisions required by DPLL is exactly the same as the number of partitions that must be made to reduce the satoku matrix to a 2-SAT instance.

start section hardness

14. Constraint Satisfaction Example

This example shows some of the effects that encoding has on the hardness of a problem.

14.1 Direct Encoding Without At-Most-One Constraints

The example given encodes a sudoku block. Figure 62 shows the problem in direct encoding without at-most-one constraints. Although it is still not possible to assign a value twice within the block, a solving strategy may be forced to (re-) detect the missing constraints very late (figure 64).

STRUCTURAL SINGLE STATE MUTINEX LOGIC

P	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
s_{00}	1 0 0	0 --	0 --	0 --	0 --	0 --	0 --	0 --	0 --
s_{01}	0 1 0	- 0 -	- 0 -	- 0 -	- 0 -	- 0 -	- 0 -	- 0 -	- 0 -
s_{02}	0 0 1	-- 0	-- 0	-- 0	-- 0	-- 0	-- 0	-- 0	-- 0
s_{10}	0 --	1 0 0	0 --	0 --	0 --	0 --	0 --	0 --	0 --
s_{11}	- 0 -	0 1 0	- 0 -	- 0 -	- 0 -	- 0 -	- 0 -	- 0 -	- 0 -
s_{12}	-- 0	0 0 1	-- 0	-- 0	-- 0	-- 0	-- 0	-- 0	-- 0
s_{20}	0 --	0 --	1 0 0	0 --	0 --	0 --	0 --	0 --	0 --
s_{21}	- 0 -	- 0 -	0 1 0	- 0 -	- 0 -	- 0 -	- 0 -	- 0 -	- 0 -
s_{22}	-- 0	-- 0	0 0 1	-- 0	-- 0	-- 0	-- 0	-- 0	-- 0
s_{30}	0 --	0 --	0 --	1 0 0	0 --	0 --	0 --	0 --	0 --
s_{31}	- 0 -	- 0 -	- 0 -	0 1 0	- 0 -	- 0 -	- 0 -	- 0 -	- 0 -
s_{32}	-- 0	-- 0	-- 0	0 0 1	-- 0	-- 0	-- 0	-- 0	-- 0
s_{40}	0 --	0 --	0 --	0 --	1 0 0	0 --	0 --	0 --	0 --
s_{41}	- 0 -	- 0 -	- 0 -	- 0 -	0 1 0	- 0 -	- 0 -	- 0 -	- 0 -
s_{42}	-- 0	-- 0	-- 0	-- 0	0 0 1	-- 0	-- 0	-- 0	-- 0
s_{50}	0 --	0 --	0 --	0 --	0 --	1 0 0	0 --	0 --	0 --
s_{51}	- 0 -	- 0 -	- 0 -	- 0 -	- 0 -	0 1 0	- 0 -	- 0 -	- 0 -
s_{52}	-- 0	-- 0	-- 0	-- 0	-- 0	0 0 1	-- 0	-- 0	-- 0
s_{60}	0 --	0 --	0 --	0 --	0 --	0 --	1 0 0	0 --	0 --
s_{61}	- 0 -	- 0 -	- 0 -	- 0 -	- 0 -	- 0 -	0 1 0	- 0 -	- 0 -
s_{62}	-- 0	-- 0	-- 0	-- 0	-- 0	-- 0	0 0 1	-- 0	-- 0
s_{70}	0 --	0 --	0 --	0 --	0 --	0 --	0 --	1 0 0	0 --
s_{71}	- 0 -	- 0 -	- 0 -	- 0 -	- 0 -	- 0 -	- 0 -	0 1 0	- 0 -
s_{72}	-- 0	-- 0	-- 0	-- 0	-- 0	-- 0	-- 0	0 0 1	-- 0
s_{80}	0 --	0 --	0 --	0 --	0 --	0 --	0 --	0 --	1 0 0
s_{81}	- 0 -	- 0 -	- 0 -	- 0 -	- 0 -	- 0 -	- 0 -	- 0 -	0 1 0
s_{82}	-- 0	-- 0	-- 0	-- 0	-- 0	-- 0	-- 0	-- 0	0 0 1

Figure 63: Sudoku block in direct encoding, too many *impossible* states removed

P	00	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	- 0 -
s_{00}	0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
s_{01}	0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
s_{10}	0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
s_{11}	0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
s_{12}	0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
s_{20}	0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
s_{21}	0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
s_{22}	0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
s_{30}	0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
s_{31}	0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
s_{32}	0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
s_{40}	0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
s_{41}	0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
s_{42}	0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
s_{50}	0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
s_{51}	0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
s_{52}	0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
s_{60}	0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
s_{61}	0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
s_{62}	0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
s_{70}	0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
s_{71}	0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
s_{72}	0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
s_{80}	0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
s_{81}	0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
s_{82}	0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0

Figure 64: Sudoku block in direct encoding, contradiction detected

A good solving strategy is to follow strict pair-wise requirements, which better manages the pitfalls of excluding too many states.

SATOKU MATRIX

P	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 --	-----	-----
s00	o o o o o o o o o	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
s01	o o o o o o o o o	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
s02	o o o o o o o o o	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
s03	o o o o o o o o o	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
s04	o o o o o o o o o	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
s05	o o o o o o o o o	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
s06	o o o o o o o o o	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
s07	o o o o o o o 1 o	-----0-	-----0-
s08	o o o o o o o o 1	-----0	-----0
s10	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 --	1 o o o o o o o o	0 -----
s11	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 --	o 1 o o o o o o o	-0 -----
s12	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 --	o o 1 o o o o o o	--0 -----
s13	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 --	o o o 1 o o o o o	---0 -----
s14	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 --	o o o o o 1 o o o	----0 -----
s15	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 --	o o o o o o 1 o o	-----0 --
s16	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 --	o o o o o o o 1 o	-----0 0 --
s17	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1	o o o o o o o 1 o	-----0 0
s18	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0	o o o o o o o o 1	-----0 0
s20	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 --	0 -----	1 o o o o o o o
s21	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 --	-0 -----	o 1 o o o o o o
s22	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 --	--0 -----	o o 1 o o o o o
s23	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 --	---0 -----	o o o 1 o o o o
s24	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 --	----0 -----	o o o o 1 o o o
s25	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 --	-----0 --	o o o o o 1 o o
s26	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 --	-----0 --	o o o o o o 1 o
s27	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1	-----0 0	o o o o o o 1 o
s28	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0	-----0 0	o o o o o o o 1

(a) step 1

P	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1 0
s00	1 o	0 1	--	--	--	--	--	--	1 0
s01	o 1	1 0	--	--	--	--	--	--	1 0
s10	0 1	1 o	--	--	--	--	--	--	1 0
s11	1 0	o 1	--	--	--	--	--	--	1 0
s20	--	--	1 o	0 1	--	--	--	--	1 0
s21	--	--	o 1	1 0	--	--	--	--	1 0
s30	--	--	0 1	1 o	--	--	--	--	1 0
s31	--	--	1 0	o 1	--	--	--	--	1 0
s40	--	--	--	--	1 o	0 1	--	--	1 0
s41	--	--	--	--	o 1	1 0	--	--	1 0
s50	--	--	--	--	0 1	1 o	--	--	1 0
s51	--	--	--	--	1 0	o 1	--	--	1 0
s60	--	--	--	--	--	--	1 o	0 1	1 0
s61	--	--	--	--	--	--	o 1	1 0	1 0
s70	--	--	--	--	--	--	0 1	1 o	1 0
s71	--	--	--	--	--	--	1 0	o 1	1 0
s80	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1 o
s81	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	o o

(b) result

Figure 65: Sudoku block, strict 2-state reduction

The research as to what extent missing constraints (see section 14.2) can be re-constructed is still ongoing. E.g., for the sudoku example, the deduction of the missing constraints is very simple.

Constructing additional cells with states that are mutually exclusive, but cannot be forced to require each other, reveals the structure of the missing constraints as shown in section 14.2.

The extra state “or-none-of-the-above” can be eliminated by reasoning, that there are 9 unique states for 9 cells available, so none of them is optional.

14.2 Direct Encoding With All Constraints

Figure 66 shows an excerpt of the same sudoku block problem in direct encoding with all constraints fully specified. The constraints are sufficient for structural logic to detect and resolve naked/hidden singles/pairs/triples/quads immediately by consolidation alone.

STRUCTURAL SINGLE STATE MUTINEX LOGIC

P	-----	-----	--0000000	--0000000	-----00	-----00	-----00	-----00
s ₀₀	1000000	0-----	--0000000	--0000000	-----0-00	-----0-00	-----0-00	-----0-00
s ₀₁	0100000	-0-----	--0000000	--0000000	-----0-00	-----0-00	-----0-00	-----0-00
s ₀₂	0010000	--0-----	--0000000	--0000000	-----0-00	-----0-00	-----0-00	-----0-00
s ₀₃	0001000	---0-----	--0000000	--0000000	000001000	-----0-00	-----0-00	-----0-00
s ₀₄	0000100	----0-----	--0000000	--0000000	-----0-00	000001000	-----0-00	-----0-00
s ₀₅	0000010	-----0-	--0000000	--0000000	-----0-00	-----0-00	000001000	-----0-00
s ₀₆	0000001	-----0	--0000000	--0000000	-----0-00	-----0-00	-----0-00	000001000
s ₁₀	0-----	1000000	--0000000	--0000000	-----000	-----000	-----000	-----000
s ₁₁	-0-----	0100000	--0000000	--0000000	-----000	-----000	-----000	-----000
s ₁₂	--0-----	0010000	--0000000	--0000000	-----000	-----000	-----000	-----000
s ₁₃	---0-----	0001000	--0000000	--0000000	000000100	-----000	-----000	-----000
s ₁₄	----0-----	0000100	--0000000	--0000000	-----000	000000100	-----000	-----000
s ₁₅	-----0-	0000010	--0000000	--0000000	-----000	-----000	000000100	-----000
s ₁₆	-----0	0000001	--0000000	--0000000	-----000	-----000	-----000	000000100
s ₂₀	-----	-----	100000000	010000000	-----00	-----00	-----00	-----00
s ₂₁	-----	-----	010000000	100000000	-----00	-----00	-----00	-----00
s ₂₂	0000000	0000000	000000000	000000000	000000000	000000000	000000000	000000000
s ₂₃	0000000	0000000	000000000	000000000	000000000	000000000	000000000	000000000
s ₂₄	0000000	0000000	000000000	000000000	000000000	000000000	000000000	000000000
s ₂₅	0000000	0000000	000000000	000000000	000000000	000000000	000000000	000000000
s ₂₆	0000000	0000000	000000000	000000000	000000000	000000000	000000000	000000000
s ₂₇	0000000	0000000	000000000	000000000	000000000	000000000	000000000	000000000
s ₂₈	0000000	0000000	000000000	000000000	000000000	000000000	000000000	000000000
s ₃₀	-----	-----	010000000	100000000	-----00	-----00	-----00	-----00
s ₃₁	-----	-----	100000000	010000000	-----00	-----00	-----00	-----00
s ₃₂	0000000	0000000	000000000	000000000	000000000	000000000	000000000	000000000
s ₃₃	0000000	0000000	000000000	000000000	000000000	000000000	000000000	000000000
s ₃₄	0000000	0000000	000000000	000000000	000000000	000000000	000000000	000000000
s ₃₅	0000000	0000000	000000000	000000000	000000000	000000000	000000000	000000000
s ₃₆	0000000	0000000	000000000	000000000	000000000	000000000	000000000	000000000
s ₃₇	0000000	0000000	000000000	000000000	000000000	000000000	000000000	000000000
s ₃₈	0000000	0000000	000000000	000000000	000000000	000000000	000000000	000000000
s ₄₀	---0---	---0---	--0000000	--0000000	100000000	0-----00	0-----00	0-----00
s ₄₁	---0---	---0---	--0000000	--0000000	010000000	-0-----00	-0-----00	-0-----00
s ₄₂	---0---	---0---	--0000000	--0000000	001000000	--0-----00	--0-----00	--0-----00
s ₄₃	---0---	---0---	--0000000	--0000000	000100000	---0-----00	---0-----00	---0-----00
s ₄₄	---0---	---0---	--0000000	--0000000	000010000	----0-----00	----0-----00	----0-----00
s ₄₅	0001000	---0---	--0000000	--0000000	000001000	-----0-00	-----0-00	-----0-00
s ₄₆	---0---	0001000	--0000000	--0000000	000000100	-----0-00	-----0-00	-----0-00
s ₄₇	0000000	0000000	000000000	000000000	000000000	000000000	000000000	000000000
s ₄₈	0000000	0000000	000000000	000000000	000000000	000000000	000000000	000000000
s ₅₀	---0---	---0---	--0000000	--0000000	0-----00	100000000	0-----00	0-----00
s ₅₁	---0---	---0---	--0000000	--0000000	-0-----00	010000000	-0-----00	-0-----00
s ₅₂	---0---	---0---	--0000000	--0000000	-0-----00	001000000	--0-----00	--0-----00
s ₅₃	---0---	---0---	--0000000	--0000000	---0-----00	000100000	---0-----00	---0-----00
s ₅₄	---0---	---0---	--0000000	--0000000	----0-----00	000010000	----0-----00	----0-----00
s ₅₅	0000100	---0---	--0000000	--0000000	-----0-00	000001000	-----0-00	-----0-00
s ₅₆	---0---	0000100	--0000000	--0000000	-----0-00	000000100	-----0-00	-----0-00
s ₅₇	0000000	0000000	000000000	000000000	000000000	000000000	000000000	000000000
s ₅₈	0000000	0000000	000000000	000000000	000000000	000000000	000000000	000000000
s ₆₀	---0---	---0---	--0000000	--0000000	0-----00	0-----00	100000000	0-----00
s ₆₁	---0---	---0---	--0000000	--0000000	-0-----00	-0-----00	010000000	-0-----00
s ₆₂	---0---	---0---	--0000000	--0000000	-0-----00	-0-----00	001000000	-0-----00
s ₆₃	---0---	---0---	--0000000	--0000000	---0-----00	---0-----00	000100000	---0-----00
s ₆₄	---0---	---0---	--0000000	--0000000	----0-----00	----0-----00	000010000	----0-----00
s ₆₅	0000010	---0---	--0000000	--0000000	-----0-00	-----0-00	000001000	-----0-00
s ₆₆	---0---	0000010	--0000000	--0000000	-----0-00	-----0-00	000000100	-----0-00
s ₆₇	0000000	0000000	000000000	000000000	000000000	000000000	000000000	000000000
s ₆₈	0000000	0000000	000000000	000000000	000000000	000000000	000000000	000000000
s ₇₀	---0---	---0---	--0000000	--0000000	0-----00	0-----00	0-----00	100000000
s ₇₁	---0---	---0---	--0000000	--0000000	-0-----00	-0-----00	-0-----00	010000000
s ₇₂	---0---	---0---	--0000000	--0000000	-0-----00	-0-----00	-0-----00	001000000
s ₇₃	---0---	---0---	--0000000	--0000000	---0-----00	---0-----00	---0-----00	000100000
s ₇₄	---0---	---0---	--0000000	--0000000	----0-----00	----0-----00	----0-----00	000010000
s ₇₅	0000001	---0---	--0000000	--0000000	-----0-00	-----0-00	-----0-00	000001000
s ₇₆	---0---	0000001	--0000000	--0000000	-----0-00	-----0-00	-----0-00	000000100
s ₇₇	0000000	0000000	000000000	000000000	000000000	000000000	000000000	000000000
s ₇₈	0000000	0000000	000000000	000000000	000000000	000000000	000000000	000000000

Figure 68: Sudoku block in enhanced encoding, hidden pair detected in c_{22}, c_{33}

Rintanen writes[RINTANEN]: “The most primitive non-trivial invariant has the form $\neg a \vee \neg b$, saying that a and b cannot be true simultaneously. Adding this type of constraints in the SAT encodings of planning is often critical for its efficiency.”

The sudoku example shows, that this is not only often, but always.

15. Constructing Variable Sets

E.g. 00-experimental/genalea-40-171-force-conflict/genalea-40-171-350409699.x.v-004-opt.fca

16. Identifying Relevant Problem

|:todo:| Identifying Relevant Problem

Merge dense cells.

For sparse cells: construct conflict cell and move to non-essential section.

If result is in problem, delete from problem.

E.g.,

```
00-experimental/x1n/x1n3-1in1.x.v-002.mtx  
00-experimental/x1n/x1n3-2in2.x.v-002.mtx  
00-experimental/x1n/x1n3-3in3-spread.x.v-003.mtx  
00-experimental/x1n/x1n3-3in3.x.v-005.mtx
```

See also:

```
00-experimental/ex-bipartite-3cage-resolve-cfl/ex-bipartite-3cage-resolve-cfl-002.mtx
```

17. Multi-value Logic Loops

|:todo:| Multi-value Logic Loops strategy

Strategy:

- construct conflict cells to determine core problem
- separate “or-none” state
- fully merge non-excluded states referenced by “or-none” state
- 2-state partition

The hardest problems are multi-value problems as introduced with the sudoku example, that are not fully constrained (ambiguous) and contain unsatisfiable loops.

Example: hgen2-v450-s41511877.shuffled-as.sat03-1682.used-as.sat04-816.cnf from SAT-competition 2003.

Quote from the generator:

generate 2-clauses expressing $\sum_{i \in I} x_i \leq 1$ for disjoint I 's $1..DDD, DDD + 1..2 * DDD, \dots$; then generate random clauses of length L (defined below) expressing $\sum_{i \in J} \neg x_i \geq 1$. Currently, DDD is set to 5. L is defined so that the latter clauses express $\sum_{all} x_i \geq M + 1$ while the former give $\sum \dots \leq M$. Note that for certain DDD and L that would result in PHP.

It is still fun to watch a CDCL solver running into all of the terminal impossible states without ever learning anything substantial.

Note: As soon as the number of irredundant clauses reads 54 instead of 1575, I will know, that somebody has discovered structural logic.

```
c Lingeling SAT Solver
c
c Version azd 0d997521ad2e7d4e94f5d74a4665455b91309b62
c
c Copyright (C) 2010-2014 Armin Biere JKU Linz Austria.
c All rights reserved.
c
c released Wed Oct 29 15:03:13 CET 2014
...
c reading input file hgen2-v450-s41511877.shuffled-as.sat03-1682.used-as.sat04-816.cnf
c no embedded options
c found 'p cnf 450 1575' header
c read 450 variables, 1575 clauses, 4725 literals in 0.00 seconds
c
c seconds          irredundant          redundant clauses agility   height
c          variables clauses conflicts large ternary binary   glue           MB
c
c S    0.0    450    1575         0         0         0         0         0 0.0    0.0    0
c S    1.0    450    1575    37712    3898         0         0    29 20.5  34.9    2
c S    2.0    450    1575    69502    5842         0         0    30 20.4  34.8    2
```

STRUCTURAL SINGLE STATE MUTINEX LOGIC

c S	5.0	450	1575	154369	7724	0	0	29	20.1	34.3	2
c S	10.0	450	1575	278802	14700	0	0	30	20.3	34.7	4
c S	20.0	450	1575	444808	26735	0	0	29	20.5	34.9	4
c S	30.0	450	1575	667548	17164	0	0	29	20.8	35.3	3
c S	40.0	450	1575	843123	22394	0	0	29	20.8	35.3	3
c S	50.0	450	1575	976735	15355	0	0	29	20.8	35.4	3
c S	60.0	450	1575	1125056	29763	0	0	29	20.8	35.3	6
c S	120.0	450	1575	1742517	50713	0	0	28	20.8	35.3	8
c S	180.0	450	1575	2453422	27218	0	0	29	20.6	34.9	4
c S	240.1	450	1575	3325062	44995	0	0	28	21.0	35.3	8
c S	300.0	450	1575	3879415	59214	0	0	29	21.2	35.3	10
c S	600.1	450	1575	6265267	103649	0	0	28	21.4	35.2	21
c S	900.2	450	1575	7770967	120941	0	0	28	21.6	35.3	24
c S	1800.0	450	1575	14553134	77217	0	0	29	22.0	36.3	11
c S	2700.1	450	1575	18670695	68006	0	0	29	22.2	36.6	9
c S	3600.1	450	1575	22700104	149509	0	0	29	22.4	37.1	28
c S	4500.2	450	1575	25304933	173846	0	0	28	22.6	37.3	29
c S	5400.1	450	1575	27526480	223181	0	0	28	22.6	37.4	42
c S	6300.4	450	1575	29565854	194097	0	0	29	22.7	37.5	32
c S	7200.4	450	1575	31400601	231189	0	0	29	22.7	37.5	40
c											
c	seconds		irredundant		redundant clauses	agility	height				
c		variables	clauses	conflicts	large ternary binary	glue					MB
c											
c S	10800.1	450	1575	40396499	79772	0	0	29	22.5	37.1	11
c S	14400.0	450	1575	55618031	98857	0	0	29	22.7	37.4	13
c S	18000.3	450	1575	65189102	189649	0	0	28	22.7	37.3	27
c S	21600.8	450	1575	71635072	314341	0	0	28	22.6	37.1	58
c S	25200.4	450	1575	80144153	207753	0	0	28	22.6	37.0	33
c S	28800.7	450	1575	86764505	283561	0	0	28	22.6	36.8	49
c S	32400.2	450	1575	92031841	304383	0	0	28	22.5	36.7	51
...											

18. Schaefer's Dichotomy Theorem

Schaefer's Dichotomy Theorem[[wiki-sdt](#)] (SDT) states:

... the problem $SAT(S)$ is viewed as a constraint satisfaction problem over the Boolean domain. In this area, it is standard to denote the set of relations by Γ and the decision problem defined by Γ as $CSP(\Gamma)$.

An operation $f : D^m \rightarrow D$ is a polymorphism of a relation $R \subseteq D^k$ if, for any choice of m tuples $(t_{11}, \dots, t_{1k}), \dots, (t_{m1}, \dots, t_{mk})$ from R , it holds that the tuple obtained from these m tuples by applying f coordinate-wise, i.e. $(f(t_{11}, \dots, t_{m1}), \dots, f(t_{1k}, \dots, t_{mk}))$, is in R . That is, an operation f is a polymorphism of R if R is closed under f : applying f to any tuples in R yields another tuple inside R . A set of relations Γ is said to have a polymorphism f if every relation in Γ has f as a polymorphism.

The practical disadvantage of SDT is, that it fully depends on the encoding of a satisfiability problem. Adding one clause, $(a \vee b \vee c)$, to a problem Γ , which is otherwise decidable in polynomial time, makes Γ NP-complete, since there is no longer a polymorphism f for **every** relation in Γ .

SDT still holds, since $P \subseteq NP$, but it is no longer “easy to check if any of the tractability conditions hold”.

Translating an XORSAT problem Γ_X to a CNF problem Γ_C preserving satisfiability in the usual manner:

$$\begin{aligned} \Gamma_X &= && (a \oplus b \oplus c) \\ \Gamma_X \mapsto \Gamma_C : & & & \\ (\neg a \vee \neg b \vee c) & \wedge & & \\ (\neg a \vee b \vee \neg c) & \wedge & & \\ (a \vee \neg b \vee \neg c) & \wedge & & \\ (a \vee b \vee c) & & & \end{aligned}$$

also makes Γ_X NP-complete for decision algorithms. This is the incentive for adding XOR-clause detection to CDCL SAT solvers. However, that is no remedy, since XOR detection again depends on the “proper” encoding.

When the structural decomposition is taken one step further by encoding Γ_C with direct encoding to Γ_{X1} preserving satisfiability (at-most-one clauses omitted):

$$\begin{aligned} \Gamma_C \mapsto \Gamma_{X1} : & & & \\ (s0 \vee s1 \vee s2) & \wedge & & \\ (t0 \vee t1 \vee t2) & \wedge & & \\ (u0 \vee u1 \vee u2) & \wedge & & \\ (v0 \vee v1 \vee v2) & \wedge & & \\ \dots & & & \\ (\neg s0 \vee \neg u0) & \wedge & & \\ (\neg s0 \vee \neg v0) & \wedge & & \\ (\neg s1 \vee \neg t1) & \wedge & & \\ (\neg s1 \vee \neg v1) & \wedge & & \\ (\neg s2 \vee \neg t2) & \wedge & & \\ (\neg s2 \vee \neg u2) & \wedge & & \\ (\neg t0 \vee \neg u0) & \wedge & & \\ (\neg t0 \vee \neg v0) & \wedge & & \\ (\neg t1 \vee \neg u1) & \wedge & & \\ (\neg t2 \vee \neg v2) & \wedge & & \\ (\neg u1 \vee \neg v1) & \wedge & & \\ (\neg u2 \vee \neg v2), & & & \end{aligned}$$

XOR-clause detection based on CNF encoding fails and CDCL solvers indeed confirm SDT in that regard by taking up exponentially more time to determine unsatisfiability.

What SDT does not explain is the following effect. Translate Γ_C to Γ_{CM} , by applying the tautology

$$(p \vee q \vee r) = ((p) \vee (\neg p \wedge q) \vee (\neg p \wedge \neg q \wedge r))$$

to each clause of Γ_C :

$$\begin{aligned} & \Gamma_C \mapsto \Gamma_{CM} : \\ & (\quad (\neg a) \quad \vee \\ & \quad (a \wedge \neg b) \quad \vee \\ & \quad (a \wedge b \wedge c) \quad) \wedge \\ & (\quad (\neg a) \quad \vee \\ & \quad (a \wedge b) \quad \vee \\ & \quad (a \wedge \neg b \wedge \neg c) \quad) \wedge \\ & (\quad (a) \quad \vee \\ & \quad (\neg a \wedge \neg b) \quad \vee \\ & \quad (\neg a \wedge b \wedge \neg c) \quad) \wedge \\ & (\quad (a) \quad \vee \\ & \quad (\neg a \wedge b) \quad \vee \\ & \quad (\neg a \wedge \neg b \wedge c) \quad). \end{aligned}$$

Translating Γ_{CM} to Γ_{X1M} with direct encoding, preserving satisfiability (at-most-one clauses omitted):

$$\begin{aligned}
& \Gamma_{CM} \mapsto \Gamma_{X1M} : \\
& (s0 \vee s1 \vee s2) \quad \wedge \\
& (t0 \vee t1 \vee t2) \quad \wedge \\
& (u0 \vee u1 \vee u2) \quad \wedge \\
& (v0 \vee v1 \vee v2) \quad \wedge \\
& \dots \\
& (\neg s0 \vee \neg t1) \quad \wedge \\
& (\neg s0 \vee \neg t2) \quad \wedge \\
& (\neg s0 \vee \neg u0) \quad \wedge \\
& (\neg s0 \vee \neg v0) \quad \wedge \\
& (\neg s1 \vee \neg t0) \quad \wedge \\
& (\neg s1 \vee \neg t1) \quad \wedge \\
& (\neg s1 \vee \neg u1) \quad \wedge \\
& (\neg s1 \vee \neg u2) \quad \wedge \\
& (\neg s1 \vee \neg v1) \quad \wedge \\
& (\neg s1 \vee \neg v2) \quad \wedge \\
& (\neg s2 \vee \neg t0) \quad \wedge \\
& (\neg s2 \vee \neg t2) \quad \wedge \\
& (\neg s2 \vee \neg u1) \quad \wedge \\
& (\neg s2 \vee \neg u2) \quad \wedge \\
& (\neg s2 \vee \neg v1) \quad \wedge \\
& (\neg s2 \vee \neg v2) \quad \wedge \\
& (\neg t0 \vee \neg u0) \quad \wedge \\
& (\neg t0 \vee \neg v0) \quad \wedge \\
& (\neg t1 \vee \neg u1) \quad \wedge \\
& (\neg t1 \vee \neg u2) \quad \wedge \\
& (\neg t1 \vee \neg v1) \quad \wedge \\
& (\neg t1 \vee \neg v2) \quad \wedge \\
& (\neg t2 \vee \neg u1) \quad \wedge \\
& (\neg t2 \vee \neg u2) \quad \wedge \\
& (\neg t2 \vee \neg v1) \quad \wedge \\
& (\neg t2 \vee \neg v2) \quad \wedge \\
& (\neg u0 \vee \neg v1) \quad \wedge \\
& (\neg u0 \vee \neg v2) \quad \wedge \\
& (\neg u1 \vee \neg v0) \quad \wedge \\
& (\neg u1 \vee \neg v1) \quad \wedge \\
& (\neg u2 \vee \neg v0) \quad \wedge \\
& (\neg u2 \vee \neg v2),
\end{aligned}$$

shows that there are significantly more conflict clauses than for Γ_{X1} . Γ_{X1M} becomes significantly “easier” for CDCL solvers than Γ_{X1} .

The encoding effects can be easily verified by applying the encodings to any random CNF problem (however, not CSP problems). The most significant effects can be seen with unsatisfiable instances of 3-XORSAT and SAT- solvers with Gausssian elimination, e.g., mod2-3cage-unsat-9-10.cnf from <http://www.cs.helsinki.fi/u/mjarvisa/benchmarks/>:

```

Lingeling Version ats 57807c8f410a9e676816984a0ad0c410e485bcae
 $\Gamma_C$  c found 'p cnf 87 232' header
c 33531 decisions, 197182.0 decisions/sec
c 0.2 seconds, 1.9 MB
 $\Gamma_{X1}$  c found 'p cnf 696 2320' header
c S 36000.1 464 1392 229422256 242874 2076 131 32 20.0 26.5 96
interrupted after 10 hours
 $\Gamma_{X1M}$  c found 'p cnf 696 6688' header
c 8647016 decisions, 68950.9 decisions/sec
c 125.4 seconds, 16.3 MB

```

Since all encodings are derived from the same problem Γ_X , it appears strange, that their “hardness” for decision algorithms varies to such a great extent.

Similar observations were made by:

Formalizing Dangerous SAT Encodings

http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/978-3-540-72788-0_18

Comes closest to giving an explanation for the encoding sensitivity of DPLL solvers.

Efficient CNF Encoding of Boolean Cardinality Constraints

http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/978-3-540-45193-8_8

Demonstrates that problem encoding is essential for DPLL solvers.

Bai, Yun, and Yan Zhang. ”Program Completion as Constraint Satisfaction: Tight Logic Programs Revisited.”

Elaborates on the fact, that SDT is impractical to determine tractability.

The Order Encoding: From Tractable CSP to Tractable SAT

http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/978-3-642-21581-0_34

Emphasizes the importance and especially limits of using SDT to evaluate an encoding.

But none of them gives an explanation other than “arc-consistency” for DPLL solvers. This effect is found in SSSML as “missing at-least-one constraints” (section 20).

For par16-2-c.cnf:

Γ_C :

```

c found 'p cnf 349 1392' header
c
c 0.028 43% simplifying
c 0.037 57% search
c =====
c 0.065 100% all
c
c 2622 decisions, 40378.8 decisions/sec
c 2412 conflicts, 37144.8 conflicts/sec
c 127364 propagations, 2.0 megaprops/sec
c 0.1 seconds, 0.3 MB

```

Γ_{X1} :

```

c found 'p cnf 4054 72899' header
c

```

```
c 3.228 35% simplifying
c 6.037 65% search
c =====
c 9.266 100% all
c
c 164466 decisions, 17749.2 decisions/sec
c 68105 conflicts, 7349.9 conflicts/sec
c 24110566 propagations, 2.6 megaprops/sec
c 9.3 seconds, 7.5 MB
```

Γ_{X1M} :

```
c found 'p cnf 2348 56195' header
c
c 0.345 73% simplifying
c 0.131 27% search
c =====
c 0.476 100% all
c
c 6160 decisions, 12941.5 decisions/sec
c 5569 conflicts, 11699.9 conflicts/sec
c 629612 propagations, 1.3 megaprops/sec
c 0.5 seconds, 2.3 MB
```

19. Partial Distributive Expansion

Instead of actually performing distributive expansion, only conflicts are propagated in a round based algorithm until no new conflicts are found:

$$\begin{aligned}
 & (a \vee b) \qquad (\neg a \vee c) \qquad (\neg c \vee d) \\
 = & ((a \wedge c) \vee b) \quad ((\neg a \wedge b) \vee (c \wedge d)) \quad ((\neg c \wedge \neg a) \vee d) \\
 = & ((a \wedge c \wedge d) \vee b) \quad ((\neg a \wedge b) \vee (c \wedge d)) \quad ((\neg c \wedge \neg a \wedge b) \vee d)
 \end{aligned}$$

When performed in a matrix, where each literal is mapped to its maximal length, the complexity of the algorithm is determined by number of literals $l = k \cdot m$ and space requirements l^2 . Complexity of consolidation is determined by comparisons per round l^3 , worst case l^P .

20. Hardness - Propositional Argument

The reason for the difference in hardness of problem structure between 2-state and 3-state problems is prominently visible in propositional logic.

As culprits of hardness, we have identified the relationship of “parity” XOR, to “exactly-one” X1, and the ambiguous indirect loops that can be constructed with them. Also the multi-value encoding without explicit “at-least-one” constraints, leading to implicit “at-most-one” X1N, where the “or-none” alternative has to be proved false.

Mapping a 2-state disjunction of conjunctions to a 2-state X1 is the primary mapping of 2-SAT problems to a satoku matrix:

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \text{OR}(p, q) \\
 = & (\quad p \vee q \quad) \\
 = & (\quad (p) \vee (\neg p \wedge q) \quad) \\
 = & (\quad (q) \vee (\neg q \wedge p) \quad)
 \end{aligned}$$

p	q	XOR	X1	X1N	AND	OR
0	0	0	0	1	0	0
0	1	1	1	1	0	1
1	0	1	1	1	0	1
1	1	0	0	0	1	1

Table 4: 2-state truth tables XOR, X1, X1N

Table 4 shows, that XOR and X1 are equivalent in 2-state problems, so a 2-state XOR can be expressed by a 2-state X1:

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \text{XOR}(p, q) \\
 = & (\quad p \oplus q \quad) \\
 = & (\quad (\neg p \vee \neg q) \wedge (p \vee q) \quad) \\
 = & (\quad (\neg p \wedge q) \vee (p \wedge \neg q) \quad)
 \end{aligned}$$

2-state X1N maps to $\neg(p \wedge q)$ which is resolved to a 2-state OR ($\neg p \vee \neg q$). There are various ways to reduce a 2-state X1N to a 2-state X1:

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \text{X1N}(p, q) \\
 = & ((\neg p \wedge \neg q) \vee (\neg p \wedge q) \vee (p \wedge \neg q)) \\
 = & (\neg p \vee (p \wedge \neg q)) \\
 = & (\neg q \vee (q \wedge \neg p)) \\
 = & (\neg p \vee \neg q)
 \end{aligned}$$

2-state cells limit the maximum multi-value representation to 2 values, which is the same as the number of states already used. This is already obvious from the mapping of 2-state X1N to 2-state X1.

So there is no room for ambiguity in 2-SAT problems, hence there is no hardness.

Since graph theory is the domain of X1 (independent set) and X1N (edge cover), the existence of polynomial time algorithms for 2-SAT problems are simply a deductible necessity.

Table 5 shows, that there is no such tight relation between 3-state XOR, X1, X1N. Only 3-state OR still maps nicely to a 3-state X1 as a disjunction of conjunctions.

p	q	r	XOR	X1	X1N	AND	OR
0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
0	0	1	1	1	1	0	1
0	1	0	1	1	1	0	1
0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1
1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1
1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1

Table 5: 3-state truth tables XOR, X1, X1N

Although XOR representation is inherently exponential (3-state XOR \mapsto 4-state X1, 5-state XOR \mapsto 8-state X1, 7-state XOR \mapsto 16-state X1, ...), it can be broken down into 3-state parts due to the symmetric properties of XOR, which makes XOR detection and XOR loop detection quite simple in the X1 satoku matrix.

A k -state X1N, $k \geq 3$, can only be represented by a $(k + 1)$ -state X1, which is enough to make detection of missing “at-least-one” constraints for multi-value problems as hard as solving the problem itself for a x -state, $x \geq 4$, multi-value problem.

20.1 Hardness and Complexity

n -complexity is simply useless, as there is no single exclusive set of variables to represent a propositional problem.

m -complexity for 2-state reduction is the worst case upper bound for a decision algorithm.

m -complexity over CNF-clauses alone does not account for redundant clauses or loops, and therefore cannot be an accurate measure of hardness.

E.g., hgen2-v450-s41511877.shuffled-as.sat03-1682.used-as.sat04-816.cnf:

There are 54 4-state cells. Worst case 2-state reduction m -complexity is therefore $O(2^{54})$. Since contradictions are detected earlier — just like with the XORSAT example — the depth of 37 is expected and can be verified in a satoku matrix by 2-state reduction (depth 24).

While XORSAT loops are prominently visible and do not have redundant constraints, they seem quite hard. But with Gauss-Jordan elimination as loop detection tool, they are manageable.

However, multi-value problems do not have such nice properties. As shown, the entire set of “at-least-one” constraints can be left out and must be (re-) proved from the ambiguous “at-most-one” constraints. Since that is a problem of equivalent complexity as proving the incomplete source problem, there is not much that can be done about it.

21. The Laws of Logic

When the laws of logic are interpreted from the perspective of structural logic, it is important to understand, that *provability* does not necessarily mean, that anything **must** be actually decided. So, while the satoku matrix is still *undecided* not all the laws of logic are satisfied, which is a little bit reminiscent of dialethism and constructive logic. However in a *decided* satoku matrix all the laws of logic hold.

The mapping of 2 propositional variables p, q as $(p \vee \neg p) \wedge (q \vee \neg q)$ with the conflict relationship $(\neg p \vee \neg q)$ into 2-state cells results in a satoku matrix as shown in figure 69.

P	--	--	
s_{0_0}	1 \circ 0	1	p
s_{0_1}	0 1	--	$\neg p$
s_{1_0}	0 1	1 \circ	q
s_{1_1}	--	0 1	$\neg q$

Figure 69: $\neg p$ or $\neg q$

The variable state $p = \mathbf{T}$ is represented by atomic state $s_{0_0_0_0}$, The variable state $p = \mathbf{F}$ is represented by atomic state $s_{0_1_0_1}$.

- The law of excluded middle (LEM): “either A or $\sim A$ ”, holds since a third state would make the represented states *impossible* which would cause a *contradiction*.
- Law of identity (LI): “A is A, and A is not $\sim A$ ”, holds since both states are represented and *mutually exclusive*. Each state has its own row and column and there exists no transformation, that exchanges only parts of these columns⁵.
- Law of non-contradiction (LNC): “not (both A and $\sim A$)”, holds as soon as the cell representing the variable states is decided. However, as long as the cell is not decided, both states are still *possible*. The same holds for the conflict relationship row $r_{1_1_0}$, which only signifies that both states are possible. However, when $r_{1_1_0}$ becomes decided, only one of the states can be *required*.

22. Summary

While structural logic will not become a contender in the next SAT race and outright cannot be handled by a human without the aid of a computer, it can certainly provide theoretical insight into the structure of propositional problems.

Structural logic can also be used for real applications, e.g., to construct more desirable encodings for SAT-solvers.

To test the hypotheses of structural logic, the author conducted an experiment, by repeatedly reencoding a sudoku matrix in direct encoding, each time adding the new redundant variables

5. When rephrasing LI as “A is A, and $\sim A$ is $\sim A$ ” and interpreting an atomic state with its conflict relations as a state that requires itself, the propositional variable representation of two atomic states fits perfectly. But that may be actually entering the twilight zone.

and therefore convoluting the problem without actually making it harder. The findings were, that SAT-solvers (miniSAT, CryptoMiniSat, march_rw, walksat, Lingeling) spend increasingly more time checking these insignificant variables that cannot be easily identified as such in a one-dimensional environment.

In the context of structural logic, such 2-state constructs are simply ignored, since they are irrelevant for determining *provability*.

In other experiments, a significant decrease in decisions was found, when the problem was transformed with conflict maximization and re-encoded in direct encoding.

List of Work Marks

TBD (1) - reference to graph isomorphism	2
TBD (2) - Derive conflict subsets/supersets from cell rows	24
TBD (3) - distractor subsequence is part of an immediate indirect conflict	24
TBD (4) - derive advance decisions from distractors	25
TBD (5) - Identifying Relevant Problem	78
TBD (6) - Multi-value Logic Loops strategy	79
WM (7) - see 00-experimental/k-independent-set/	101

List of Tables

1	Index scheme	8
2	State table for merging two states $s_{i_j g_h}, s_{e_f g_h}$	9
3	Summary of properties	19
4	2-state truth tables XOR, X1, X1N	86
5	3-state truth tables XOR, X1, X1N	87
6	CDCL Solver decisions	101

List of Figures

1	Logic conversions	5
2	Basic satoku matrix and extent of indexing	7
3	Atomic cells c_{i_i} with <i>mutually exclusive</i> atomic states $s_{i_j i_j}$, $i = (0, 1)$, $j =$	11
	$(0, 1, 2)$	
4	CFR cells c_{0_1}, c_{1_0} with <i>impossible</i> CFR states $s_{0_2 1_2}, s_{1_2 0_2}$ for <i>mutually ex-</i>	11
	<i>clusive</i> atomic states $s_{0_2 0_2}$ and $s_{1_2 1_2}$	
5	Visually enhanced satoku matrix	14
6	conflict propagation	16
7	conflict propagation continued	17
8	Original example satoku matrix <i>consolidated</i>	18
10	satoku matrix for plain 3-variable “AND”	21
11	satoku matrix for 3-variable “AND” with maximized conflicts	22
12	Examples for basic conflict subsequences	23
13	3-variable XOR	24
14	Advance decision stage 1	26
15	Advance decision stage 2	26
16	Advance Decision stage 3	27
17	satoku matrix for 3-variable “XOR” with maximized conflicts	28
18	Redundancies removed from satoku matrix for 3-variable “XOR”	29
19	Merge cells c_{0_0}, c_{1_1} for 3-variable “XOR”, require states from c_{0_0}	30
20	Merge cells c_{0_0}, c_{1_1} for 3-variable “XOR”, require states from c_{1_1}	30
21	Merge cells c_{0_0}, c_{1_1} for 3-variable “XOR”, add states from c_{1_1}	31
22	Construct complementary cell row $r_{1_0 2}$ for <i>bound</i> cell row $r_{0_1 2}$	34
23	Immediate indirect conflict	34
24	Hidden indirect conflict stage 1	35
25	Hidden indirect conflict stage 2	35
26	Indirect conflict in <i>unconsolidated</i> 2-state satoku matrix	36
27	2-State splitting stage 1	38
28	2-State splitting stage 2	39
29	Distractor reduction stage 1	40
30	Distractor reduction stage 2	41
31	<i>distractor</i> s_{8_2} for s_{8_0} or s_{8_1}	42

32	removal of $\text{Dst}(s_{82}, s_{80})$ reveals more <i>distractors</i>	43
33	still more <i>distractors</i> after <i>distractor</i> removal	44
34	satoku matrix \mathbb{S} <i>strictly provable</i>	44
35	reduced to 2-state cells	45
36	2-state distractor with <i>impossible</i> state	45
37	Pure literal elimination	46
42	3 XOR Gauss example - mapped from CDF	49
43	3 XOR Gauss example - results = 0	50
44	3 XOR Gauss example - condensed	50
45	3 XOR Gauss example - reformulated	52
46	3-state cell satoku matrix for bipartite problem (excerpt)	53
47	4-state cell satoku matrix for bipartite problem (excerpt)	54
48	XOR problem for equivalence reasoning	55
49	Equivalence reasoning, first 2-state split	56
50	Equivalence reasoning, alternate 2-state split transformed	57
51	Propositional XOR and graph theoretic choice	58
52	XOR/choice: Preliminary XOR variables	59
53	XOR/choice: single choice variables (at-most-one)	60
54	XOR/choice	61
55	XOR/choice	62
56	XOR/choice	63
57	XOR/choice	64
58	XOR/choice	65
59	XOR/choice	67
60	XOR/choice	68
61	XOR/choice	69
62	Sudoku block in direct encoding, implicit constraints omitted	71
63	Sudoku block in direct encoding, too many <i>impossible</i> states removed	72
64	Sudoku block in direct encoding, contradiction detected	72
65	Sudoku block, strict 2-state reduction	73
66	Sudoku block in enhanced encoding (excerpt)	74
67	Sudoku block in enhanced encoding, 1 step before hidden pair detection in c_{22}, c_{33}	75
68	Sudoku block in enhanced encoding, hidden pair detected in c_{22}, c_{33}	76
69	$\neg p$ or $\neg q$	89
70	satoku matrix for 3-variable "AND" from direct encoding (<i>unconsolidated</i>)	99
71	satoku matrix for 3-variable "AND" from direct encoding (<i>consolidated</i>)	100
72	satoku matrix for plain CNF problem with maximized conflicts	103
73	Variable assignment in fully reduced provable satoku matrix	105
74	Variable assignment in provable satoku matrix derived from subset requirement	106
75	Variable assignment in provable satoku matrix derived from distractor elimination	107
76	2 clause,10 variable satoku matrix	108
77	conflict-superset-000	109
78	conflict-superset-direct	109
79	conflict-superset-indirect	110
80	True subset s_{01} <i>required</i> , superset s_{11} <i>impossible</i>	110
81	2-variable contradiction - pre-decision - stage 1	112
82	2-variable contradiction - pre-decision - stage 2	113
83	2-variable contradiction polynomially expanded to 3-SAT - stage 1	115
84	2-variable contradiction polynomially expanded to 3-SAT - stage 2	116
85	2-variable contradiction polynomially expanded to 3-SAT - stage 3	117

List of Theorems

Theorem 1. (consolidated 2-State satoku matrix is impossible or provable)	36
---	----

List of Equations

Equation (1) (state pos imp)	8
Equation (2) (state ind mutex)	8
Equation (3) (state ind mutex commutativity)	8
Equation (4) (state ind mutex pos imp)	8
Equation (5) (state ind mutex pos imp mirror)	8
Equation (6) (macro pos imp)	9
Equation (7) (macro dec und)	9
Equation (8) (macro bnd)	9
Equation (9) (macro rst unr)	9
Equation (10) (comp pos imp)	10
Equation (11) (comp dec und)	10
Equation (12) (comp bnd)	10
Equation (13) (comp rst unr)	10
Equation (14) (cell atom mutex)	10
Equation (15) (cell cfr)	11
Equation (16) (cell row atom)	11
Equation (17) (cell row cfr)	11
Equation (18) (cell row bnd)	12
Equation (19) (cell row req)	12
Equation (20) (cell row cfl)	12
Equation (21) (cell row cmb)	12
Equation (22) (comp cell pos imp)	12
Equation (23) (comp cell dec und)	12
Equation (24) (comp cell rst unr)	12
Equation (25) (comp cell ctr)	12
Equation (26) (state row)	13
Equation (27) (state row cfl)	13
Equation (28) (state row cmb)	13
Equation (29) (state row ctr)	13
Equation (30) (provability basic)	14
Equation (31) (provability one state per cell)	14
Equation (32) (cnf)	20
Equation (33) (empty clause)	20
Equation (34) (cdf)	20
Equation (35) (example problem minimal)	21
Equation (36) (example problem maximized)	21
Equation (37) (basic conflict subsequence)	23
Equation (38) (relative conflict complement)	23
Equation (39) (true conflict subsequence)	23
Equation (40) (conflict sequence equality)	23
Equation (41) (mutually exclusive conflict sequences)	23
Equation (42) (identity cell rows)	24
Equation (43) (bound state is minimal subset)	24
Equation (44) (popcount functions)	24
Equation (45) (cnf-3-sat)	101
Equation (46) (no-cfl-2-clause-no-var)	103
Equation (47) (no-cfl-2-clause-simple-var)	103
Equation (48) (no-cfl-2-clause-max-var)	104
Equation (49) (no-cfl-2-clause-10-var)	107
Equation (50) (max-2-splits)	108

List of Algorithms

Algorithm 1. contradiction check of cell c_{i_g} (cell-contr-check)	15
Algorithm 2. set atomic state s_{i_j} impossible and propagate (atomic-state-imp)	16
Algorithm 3. check for impossible cell row r_{i_g} and propagate (cell-row-imp)	16
Algorithm 4. requirement update of state row s_{i_j} (requirement-update)	18
Algorithm 5. map CDF problem to satoku matrix (map-cdf-to-sm)	20
Algorithm 6. merge for satoku matrix reduction (merge-reduction)	32
Algorithm 7. detect immediate indirect conflicts (immediate-indirect-conflicts)	34
Algorithm 8. minimal mapping of satoku matrix to CNF (map-sm-to-cnf-min)	97
Algorithm 9. map 3-SAT problem to graph for k -independent set (map-3-sat-to-graph-k-ind-set)	101

References

- [MOUNT] David M. Mount, CMSC 451 Lecture Notes, Fall 2012, pp. 92, <http://www.cs.umd.edu/class/fall2012/cm451/Lects/cm451-lects.pdf>, accessed 2015-01-28.
- [BROWN] Brown, Frank Markham, Boolean Reasoning: The Logic of Boolean Equations, Kluwer Academic Publishers, Boston, 1990. Second edition, Dover Publications, Mineola, 2003. <http://zbmath.org/?q=an:1029.03001&format=complete>, accessed 2015-01-28.
- [JARV] Matti Järvisalo, Further investigations into regular XORSAT, Proceedings of the Twenty-First National Conference on Artificial Intelligence (AAAI-06), pages 1873–1874, AAAI Press, 2006, <http://www.cs.helsinki.fi/u/mjarvisa/benchmarks/>, accessed 2015-01-28
- [RINTANEN] Rintanen, Jussi, Planning as Satisfiability: state of the art. <http://users.ics.aalto.fi/rintanen/jussi/satplan.html>, accessed 2015-02-06.
- [HERTEL] Hertel, Alexander and Hertel, Philipp and Urquhart, Alasdair, Formalizing Dangerous SAT Encodings, Theory and Applications of Satisfiability Testing – SAT 2007, Vol 4501, Lecture Notes in Computer Science, pages 159–172, Springer Berlin Heidelberg, 2007, http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/978-3-540-72788-0_18.
- [SIMONIS] Simonis Helmut, Sudoku as a Constraint Problem, CP Workshop on Modeling and Reformulating Constraint Satisfaction Problems, 2005, pages 13-28.
- [SUDOSAT] I. Lynce, J. Ouaknine, Sudoku as a SAT problem, in 9th International Symposium on Artificial Intelligence and Mathematics AIMATH’06, January 2006.
- [LIN] Lin, Hung-Hsuan & Wu, I-Chen. (2010). Solving the Minimum Sudoku Problem. Proceedings - International Conference on Technologies and Applications of Artificial Intelligence, TAAI 2010. 10.1109/TAAI.2010.77.
- [ROYLE17] Royle, G.: Minimum Sudoku, <http://www.csse.uwa.edu.au/~gordon/sudokumin.php> (2005)
- [STERT] Stertenbrink, G., Meyrignac, J.C.: 100 Sudoku problems. <http://magictour.free.fr/top100> (2005)
- [KNUTH] Knuth, Donald E., The Art of Computer Programming, Volume 4, Fascicle 6: Satisfiability, Addison-Wesley Professional, 2015, ISBN: 0134397606, 9780134397603

- [MALAGUTI] Malaguti E., Monaci M., Toth P., An exact approach for the Vertex Coloring Problem, *Discrete Optimization*, 8 (2) , pp. 174-190, 2011.
- [sep-para] Priest, Graham, Tanaka, Koji and Weber, Zach, "Paraconsistent Logic", *The Stanford Encyclopedia of Philosophy* (Fall 2013 Edition), Edward N. Zalta (ed.), <http://plato.stanford.edu/archives/fall2013/entries/logic-paraconsistent/>, accessed 2015-01-28.
- [sep-dia] Priest, Graham and Berto, Francesco, "Dialetheism", *The Stanford Encyclopedia of Philosophy* (Summer 2013 Edition), Edward N. Zalta (ed.), <http://plato.stanford.edu/archives/sum2013/entries/dialetheism/>, accessed 2015-01-28.
- [sep-proof] von Plato, Jan, *The Development of Proof Theory*, *The Stanford Encyclopedia of Philosophy* (Summer 2013 Edition), <http://plato.stanford.edu/archives/sum2013/entries/proof-theory-development/>, accessed 2015-01-28.
- [Ignatiev 2017] Ignatiev, A., Morgado, A., & Marques-Silva, J. (2017). Cardinality encodings for graph optimization problems. In C. Sierra (Ed.), *Proceedings of the 26th International Joint Conference on Artificial Intelligence* (pp. 652-658). Association for the Advancement of Artificial Intelligence (AAAI). <https://doi.org/10.24963/ijcai.2017/91>
- [wiki-sdt] Wikipedia contributors. (2015, February 11). Schaefer's dichotomy theorem. In *Wikipedia, The Free Encyclopedia*. Retrieved February 11, 2015, from https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Schaefer%27s_dichotomy_theorem&oldid=643057155.
- [wiki-logic] Wikipedia contributors. (2015, January 14). Logic. In *Wikipedia, The Free Encyclopedia*. Retrieved January 28, 2015, from <https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Logic&oldid=642450325>.
- [wiki-ml] Wikipedia contributors. (2015, January 7). Mathematical logic. In *Wikipedia, The Free Encyclopedia*. Retrieved January 28, 2015, from https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Mathematical_logic&oldid=641497313.
- [wiki-graph] Wikipedia contributors. (2015, January 7). Graph theory. In *Wikipedia, The Free Encyclopedia*. Retrieved January 28, 2015, from https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Graph_theory&oldid=641496555.
- [wiki-clique] Wikipedia contributors. (2020, April 13). Clique (graph theory). In *Wikipedia, The Free Encyclopedia*. Retrieved 18:03, August 19, 2020, from [https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Clique_\(graph_theory\)&oldid=950692676](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Clique_(graph_theory)&oldid=950692676).
- [wiki-prop] Wikipedia contributors. (2015, January 13). Propositional calculus. In *Wikipedia, The Free Encyclopedia*. Retrieved January 28, 2015, from https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Propositional_calculus&oldid=642295906.
- [wiki-seq] Wikipedia contributors. (2014, November 4). Sequent calculus. In *Wikipedia, The Free Encyclopedia*. Retrieved January 28, 2015, from https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Sequent_calculus&oldid=632462097.
- [wiki-mvl] Wikipedia contributors. (2014, December 26). Many-valued logic. In *Wikipedia, The Free Encyclopedia*. Retrieved January 28, 2015, from https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Many-valued_logic&oldid=639735721.

- [wiki-cl] Wikipedia contributors. (2015, January 16). Intuitionistic logic. In Wikipedia, The Free Encyclopedia. Retrieved January 28, 2015, from https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Intuitionistic_logic&oldid=642823158.
- [wiki-am] Wikipedia contributors. (2015, January 13). Adjacency matrix. In Wikipedia, The Free Encyclopedia. Retrieved January 28, 2015, from https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Adjacency_matrix&oldid=642347598.
- [wiki-fc] Wikipedia contributors. (2019, September 30). Functional completeness. In Wikipedia, The Free Encyclopedia. Retrieved March 21, 2020, from https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Functional_completeness&oldid=918733357
- [wiki-dpll] Wikipedia contributors. (2020, August 28). DPLL algorithm. In Wikipedia, The Free Encyclopedia. Retrieved 2020-09-02, from https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=DPLL_algorithm&oldid=975348912.
- [wiki-hammwt] Wikipedia contributors. (2020, August 7). Hamming weight. In Wikipedia, The Free Encyclopedia. Retrieved 2020-09-04, from https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Hamming_weight&oldid=971669481.
- [SCHPDE] Wolfgang Scherer, Generalization of CNF and Consequences for DNF of Implicants under Distributive Expansion.
<http://sw-amt.ws/satoku/doc/doc-cnf-cdf-pde/satoku-cnf-cdf-pde.pdf>, accessed 2015-02-01.
- [SCH2SAT] Wolfgang Scherer, 2-SAT Algorithm For Complete Set of Solutions.
<http://sw-amt.ws/jsat/2-SAT-satoku-matrix.pdf>, accessed 2015-02-01.
- [SCHSUD] Wolfgang Scherer, World's Hardest Sudoku.
<http://sw-amt.ws/sudoku/worlds-hardest-sudoku/>, accessed 2015-02-01.
- [SCHCDCL] Wolfgang Scherer, CDCL and Direct Encoding.
<http://sw-amt.ws/satoku/doc/doc-experiments/README.html>, accessed 2017-05-12.

Appendix A. Mapping a Satoku Matrix to CNF

Here is a minimal algorithm for mapping a satoku matrix to a propositional formula (CNF).

- Each atomic state of a state row s_{i_j} is mapped to a propositional variable.
- Each cell c_i is mapped to a propositional clause, with unnegated propositional variables of the corresponding state rows s_{i_j} as alternatives.
- Each *impossible* inter-cell conflict relationship $s_{i_j g_h}, \text{Imp}(s_{i_j g_h})$, for a state row s_{i_j} is mapped as implication $s_{i_j} \rightarrow \neg s_{g_h}$, transformed to a disjunction $\neg s_{i_j} \vee \neg s_{g_h}$.

Note: It is obvious that once an inter-cell CFR $s_{i_j g_h}$ is mapped to $\neg s_{i_j} \vee \neg s_{g_h}$, mapping the mirror CFR $s_{g_h i_j}$ to $s_{g_h} \rightarrow \neg s_{i_j}$, transformed to $\neg s_{g_h} \vee \neg s_{i_j}$ is redundant.

Note: If it is not obvious, that mapping the intra-cell conflict relationships can be omitted, consider the difference between one or more propositional variables becoming true and selecting exactly one alternative from a clause.

Algorithm 8 (minimal mapping of satoku matrix to CNF).

start formula

for each cell c_{i_i} :

start disjunction

for each cell row $r_{i_j i}$:

add variable p_{i_j} to disjunction

add disjunction to formula

for each state row s_{i_j} :

for each cell row $r_{i_j g}$ in state row $s_{i_j}, g > i$:

for each singular state $s_{i_j g_h}$ in cell row $r_{i_j g}$:

if $\text{Imp}(s_{i_j g_h})$:

add disjunction $(\neg p_{i_j} \vee \neg p_{g_h})$ to formula

The result of this algorithm is strictly CNF, albeit in most cases with an entirely different set of variables than the original CNF problem.

Applying algorithm 8 to the satoku matrix in figure 10, results in the following propositional formula:

$$\begin{aligned}
 & (s_{0_0} \vee s_{0_1} \vee s_{0_2}) \wedge (s_{1_0} \vee s_{1_1} \vee s_{1_2}) \wedge (s_{2_0} \vee s_{2_1} \vee s_{2_2}) \wedge \\
 & (s_{3_0} \vee s_{3_1} \vee s_{3_2}) \wedge (s_{4_0} \vee s_{4_1} \vee s_{4_2}) \wedge (s_{5_0} \vee s_{5_1} \vee s_{5_2}) \wedge \\
 & (s_{6_0} \vee s_{6_1} \vee s_{6_2}) \wedge (s_{7_0} \vee s_{7_1}) \wedge (s_{8_0} \vee s_{8_1}) \wedge \\
 & (s_{9_0} \vee s_{9_1}) \wedge \\
 & (\neg s_{0_0} \vee \neg s_{3_0}) \wedge (\neg s_{0_0} \vee \neg s_{4_0}) \wedge (\neg s_{0_0} \vee \neg s_{5_0}) \wedge \\
 & (\neg s_{0_0} \vee \neg s_{6_0}) \wedge (\neg s_{0_0} \vee \neg s_{7_0}) \wedge (\neg s_{0_1} \vee \neg s_{1_1}) \wedge \\
 & (\neg s_{0_1} \vee \neg s_{2_1}) \wedge (\neg s_{0_1} \vee \neg s_{5_1}) \wedge (\neg s_{0_1} \vee \neg s_{6_1}) \wedge \\
 & (\neg s_{0_1} \vee \neg s_{8_0}) \wedge (\neg s_{0_2} \vee \neg s_{1_2}) \wedge (\neg s_{0_2} \vee \neg s_{3_2}) \wedge \\
 & (\neg s_{0_2} \vee \neg s_{5_2}) \wedge (\neg s_{0_2} \vee \neg s_{9_1}) \wedge (\neg s_{1_0} \vee \neg s_{3_0}) \wedge \\
 & (\neg s_{1_0} \vee \neg s_{4_0}) \wedge (\neg s_{1_0} \vee \neg s_{5_0}) \wedge (\neg s_{1_0} \vee \neg s_{6_0}) \wedge \\
 & (\neg s_{1_0} \vee \neg s_{7_0}) \wedge (\neg s_{1_1} \vee \neg s_{3_1}) \wedge (\neg s_{1_1} \vee \neg s_{4_1}) \wedge \\
 & (\neg s_{1_1} \vee \neg s_{8_1}) \wedge (\neg s_{1_2} \vee \neg s_{2_2}) \wedge (\neg s_{1_2} \vee \neg s_{4_2}) \wedge \\
 & (\neg s_{1_2} \vee \neg s_{6_2}) \wedge (\neg s_{1_2} \vee \neg s_{9_0}) \wedge (\neg s_{2_0} \vee \neg s_{3_0}) \wedge \\
 & (\neg s_{2_0} \vee \neg s_{4_0}) \wedge (\neg s_{2_0} \vee \neg s_{5_0}) \wedge (\neg s_{2_0} \vee \neg s_{6_0}) \wedge \\
 & (\neg s_{2_0} \vee \neg s_{7_0}) \wedge (\neg s_{2_1} \vee \neg s_{3_1}) \wedge (\neg s_{2_1} \vee \neg s_{4_1}) \wedge \\
 & (\neg s_{2_1} \vee \neg s_{8_1}) \wedge (\neg s_{2_2} \vee \neg s_{3_2}) \wedge (\neg s_{2_2} \vee \neg s_{5_2}) \wedge \\
 & (\neg s_{2_2} \vee \neg s_{9_1}) \wedge (\neg s_{3_0} \vee \neg s_{7_1}) \wedge (\neg s_{3_1} \vee \neg s_{5_1}) \wedge \\
 & (\neg s_{3_1} \vee \neg s_{6_1}) \wedge (\neg s_{3_1} \vee \neg s_{8_0}) \wedge (\neg s_{3_2} \vee \neg s_{4_2}) \wedge \\
 & (\neg s_{3_2} \vee \neg s_{6_2}) \wedge (\neg s_{3_2} \vee \neg s_{9_0}) \wedge (\neg s_{4_0} \vee \neg s_{7_1}) \wedge \\
 & (\neg s_{4_1} \vee \neg s_{5_1}) \wedge (\neg s_{4_1} \vee \neg s_{6_1}) \wedge (\neg s_{4_1} \vee \neg s_{8_0}) \wedge \\
 & (\neg s_{4_2} \vee \neg s_{5_2}) \wedge (\neg s_{4_2} \vee \neg s_{9_1}) \wedge (\neg s_{5_0} \vee \neg s_{7_1}) \wedge \\
 & (\neg s_{5_1} \vee \neg s_{8_1}) \wedge (\neg s_{5_2} \vee \neg s_{6_2}) \wedge (\neg s_{5_2} \vee \neg s_{9_0}) \wedge \\
 & (\neg s_{6_0} \vee \neg s_{7_1}) \wedge (\neg s_{6_1} \vee \neg s_{8_1}) \wedge (\neg s_{6_2} \vee \neg s_{9_1}) \wedge
 \end{aligned}$$

SATOKU MATRIX

Figure 70 shows an excerpt of the *unconsolidated* satoku matrix derived from that formula. This is a very deconstructed version of a 3-variable “AND”.

P	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
s_{00}	1 ○ ○	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	0-	0-	0-	0-	0-	---
s_{01}	○ 1 ○	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	0-
s_{02}	○ ○ 1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
s_{10}	---	1 ○ ○	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
s_{11}	---	○ 1 ○	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	- 0
s_{12}	---	○ ○ 1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
s_{20}	---	---	1 ○ ○	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
s_{21}	---	---	○ 1 ○	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
s_{22}	---	---	○ ○ 1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
s_{30}	---	---	---	1 ○ ○	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	- 0	---	---	---	---
s_{31}	---	---	---	○ 1 ○	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
s_{32}	---	---	---	○ ○ 1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
s_{40}	---	---	---	---	1 ○ ○	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	- 0	---	---	---	---
s_{41}	---	---	---	---	○ 1 ○	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
s_{42}	---	---	---	---	○ ○ 1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
s_{50}	---	---	---	---	---	1 ○ ○	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	- 0	---	---	---
s_{51}	---	---	---	---	---	○ 1 ○	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
s_{52}	---	---	---	---	---	○ ○ 1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
s_{60}	---	---	---	---	---	---	1 ○ ○	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	- 0	---	---
s_{61}	---	---	---	---	---	---	○ 1 ○	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
s_{62}	---	---	---	---	---	---	○ ○ 1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
s_{70}	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1 ○	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	- 0
s_{71}	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	○ 1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
s_{80}	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1 ○	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
s_{81}	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	○ 1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
s_{90}	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1 ○	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
s_{91}	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	○ 1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
s_{100}	0	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1 ○	---	---	---	---	---
s_{101}	---	---	---	0	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	○ 1	---	---	---	---	---
s_{110}	0	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1 ○	---	---	---	---
s_{111}	---	---	---	---	0	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	○ 1	---	---	---	---
s_{120}	0	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1 ○	---	---	---
s_{121}	---	---	---	---	---	0	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	○ 1	---	---	---
s_{130}	0	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1 ○	---	---
s_{131}	---	---	---	---	---	---	0	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	○ 1	---	---
s_{140}	0	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1 ○	---
s_{141}	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	0	---	---	---	---	---	---	○ 1	---
s_{150}	- 0	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1 ○
s_{151}	---	- 0	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	○ 1

Figure 70: satoku matrix for 3-variable “AND” from direct encoding (*unconsolidated*)

Figure 71 shows an excerpt of the *consolidated* satoku matrix derived from the direct encoding formula. The consolidation algorithm has restored the core problem including the representation of the original variables, exactly as shown in figure 10.

P	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
s_{00}	1 ◊ ◊	---	---	0 --	0 --	0 --	0 --	0 1	---	---	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	---
s_{01}	◊ 1 ◊	-0 -	-0 -	---	---	-0 -	-0 -	---	0 1	---	---	---	---	---	---	0 1
s_{02}	◊ ◊ 1	--0	---	--0	---	--0	---	---	---	1 0	---	---	---	---	---	---
s_{10}	---	1 ◊ ◊	---	0 --	0 --	0 --	0 --	0 1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
s_{11}	-0 -	◊ 1 ◊	---	-0 -	-0 -	---	---	---	1 0	---	---	---	---	---	---	1 0
s_{12}	--0	◊ ◊ 1	--0	---	--0	---	---	---	---	0 1	---	---	---	---	---	---
s_{20}	---	---	1 ◊ ◊	0 --	0 --	0 --	0 --	0 1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
s_{21}	-0 -	---	◊ 1 ◊	-0 -	-0 -	---	---	---	1 0	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
s_{22}	---	--0	◊ ◊ 1	--0	---	--0	---	---	---	1 0	---	---	---	---	---	---
s_{30}	0 --	0 --	0 --	1 ◊ ◊	---	---	---	1 0	---	---	1 0	---	---	---	1 0	---
s_{31}	---	-0 -	-0 -	◊ 1 ◊	---	-0 -	-0 -	---	0 1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
s_{32}	--0	---	-0 -	◊ ◊ 1	--0	---	-0 -	---	---	0 1	---	---	---	---	---	---
s_{40}	0 --	0 --	0 --	---	1 ◊ ◊	---	---	1 0	---	---	---	1 0	---	---	---	---
s_{41}	---	-0 -	-0 -	---	◊ 1 ◊	-0 -	-0 -	---	0 1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
s_{42}	---	--0	-0 -	--0	◊ ◊ 1	--0	---	---	---	1 0	---	---	---	---	---	---
s_{50}	0 --	0 --	0 --	---	---	1 ◊ ◊	---	1 0	---	---	---	1 0	---	---	1 0	---
s_{51}	-0 -	---	---	-0 -	-0 -	◊ 1 ◊	---	---	1 0	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
s_{52}	--0	---	--0	---	--0	◊ ◊ 1	--0	---	---	0 1	---	---	---	---	---	---
s_{60}	0 --	0 --	0 --	---	---	---	1 ◊ ◊	1 0	---	---	---	---	1 0	1 0	---	---
s_{61}	-0 -	---	---	-0 -	-0 -	---	◊ 1 ◊	---	1 0	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
s_{62}	---	--0	---	-0 -	--0	---	◊ ◊ 1	---	---	1 0	---	---	---	---	---	---
s_{70}	0 --	0 --	0 --	---	---	---	---	1 ◊	---	---	---	---	---	---	1 0	---
s_{71}	---	---	---	0 --	0 --	0 --	0 --	◊ 1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
s_{80}	-0 -	---	---	-0 -	-0 -	---	---	---	1 ◊	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
s_{81}	---	-0 -	-0 -	---	---	-0 -	-0 -	---	◊ 1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
s_{90}	---	--0	---	-0 -	---	-0 -	---	---	---	1 ◊	---	---	---	---	---	---
s_{91}	--0	---	--0	---	--0	---	--0	---	---	◊ 1	---	---	---	---	---	---
s_{100}	0 --	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1 ◊	---	---	---	---	---
s_{101}	---	---	---	0 --	---	---	---	---	---	---	◊ 1	---	---	---	---	---
s_{110}	0 --	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1 ◊	---	---	---	---
s_{111}	---	---	---	---	0 --	---	---	---	---	---	---	◊ 1	---	---	---	---
s_{120}	0 --	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1 ◊	---	---	---
s_{121}	---	---	---	---	---	0 --	---	---	---	---	---	---	◊ 1	---	---	---
s_{130}	0 --	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1 ◊	---	---
s_{131}	---	---	---	---	---	---	0 --	---	---	---	---	---	---	◊ 1	---	---
s_{140}	0 --	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1 ◊	---
s_{141}	---	---	---	0 --	0 --	0 --	0 --	0 1	---	---	---	---	---	---	◊ 1	---
s_{150}	-0 -	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1 ◊
s_{151}	---	-0 -	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	◊ 1

Figure 71: satoku matrix for 3-variable “AND” from direct encoding (*consolidated*)

The effects of direct encoding on CDCL Solvers are illustrated in [SCHCDCL].

MiniSat v2.2.0⁶. and Lingeling SAT Solver⁷. show consistently the same number of decisions for each type of encoding (see table 6).

6. MiniSat v2.2.0

7. Lingeling SAT Solver, Version azd 0d997521ad2e7d4e94f5d74a4665455b91309b62

Encoding	CNF	direct <i>unconsolidated</i>	direct maximized
MiniSat	restarts : 1 conflicts : 0 decisions : 1 propagations : 3 conflict literals : 0	restarts : 1 conflicts : 0 decisions : 9 propagations : 17 conflict literals : 0	restarts : 1 conflicts : 0 decisions : 1 propagations : 19 conflict literals : 0
Lingeling	c 0 decisions c 0 conflicts c 2 propagations	c 8 decisions c 3 conflicts c 31 propagations	c 0 decisions c 0 conflicts c 0 propagations

Table 6: CDCL Solver decisions

This example was chosen to show that even for trivially small problems, CDCL solvers can be forced to make more decisions than actually necessary to decide a problem. It should be evident, that this is an inherent feature of decision algorithms over variables that cannot be remedied. Conducting extensive experiments with “random” SAT instances is therefore pointless.

It is also no real solution to forbid “bad” encodings that eliminate the usefulness of pre-processing simplification stages.

Appendix B. Mapping a graph to a Satoku Matrix for k -independent set problem

see 00-experimental/k-independent-set/

Given a 3-SAT problem P (see also equation 32),

$$P = \bigwedge_{i=0}^m \bigvee_{j=0}^k l_j, \quad k = 3, m \in \mathbb{N}_0. \quad (45)$$

mapped to a graph G with algorithm 9,

Algorithm 9 (map 3-SAT problem to graph for k -independent set).

```

for each clause  $C_i, i = (0, \dots, m - 1)$ :
  for each literal  $l_j, j = (0, \dots, |C_i| - 1)$ :
    add a vertex to  $G$ 
  for each clause  $C_i, i = (0, \dots, m-1)$ :
    for each literal  $l_j, j = (0, \dots, |C_i| - 2)$ :
      for each literal  $l_h, h = (j + 1, \dots, |C_i| - 1)$ :
        add an edge between literal  $l_j$  and literal  $l_h$  to  $G$ 
  for each clause  $C_i, i = (0, \dots, m-2)$ :
    for each literal  $l_j, j = (0, \dots, |C_i| - 1)$ :
      for each clause  $C_g, g = (i+1, \dots, m-1)$ :
        for each literal  $l_h, h = (0, \dots, |C_g| - 1)$ :
          if  $l_j \wedge l_h = \text{F}$ :
            add an edge between literal  $l_j$  and literal  $l_h$  to  $G$ 

```

the k -independent problem asks: does G have an independent set of size $k, k = m$.

Finding mapped clauses in graph $G = (V, E)$ is equivalent to partitioning G by repeatedly removing the maximal clique containing a specific vertex $u \in V$. Since finding a maximal clique containing a specific vertex u is equivalent to finding the maximal clique in subgraph $G' \subseteq G$ containing the vertex u and all vertices $v_i \in V$ directly connected to u , $\{u, v_i\} \in E$, this problem is NP-hard [wiki-clique], see also [Finding largest clique containing certain vertex - Stack Overflow](#).

However, in “Cardinality Encodings for Graph Optimization Problems” [Ignatiev 2017] a method is presented to construct a heuristic edge cover by cliques. This algorithm is claimed to perform the task in polynomial time.

Appendix C. Maximizing Conflicts

Traditionally, propositional formulae are reduced as much as possible. This makes perfect sense, if reasoning is conducted with pencil and paper⁸. Decision algorithms also follow that convention by eliminating as many clauses as possible.

However, the positive effect of an increased number of *impossible* conflict relationships in structural logic has an interesting effect, which seems counter-intuitive at first.

Using the tautology:

$$(p \vee q \vee r) = ((p) \vee (\neg p \wedge q) \vee (\neg p \wedge \neg q \wedge r)) .$$

the original CNF formula can be transformed to the CDF formula:

$$\begin{aligned} & ((a) \qquad \qquad \qquad \vee \\ & \quad (\neg a \wedge b) \qquad \qquad \qquad \vee \\ & \quad (\neg a \wedge \neg b \wedge c) \qquad \qquad \qquad) \wedge \\ & ((\neg b) \qquad \qquad \qquad \vee \\ & \quad (b \wedge c) \qquad \qquad \qquad \vee \\ & \quad (b \wedge \neg c \wedge \neg d) \qquad \qquad \qquad \vee \\ & \quad (b \wedge \neg c \wedge d \wedge \neg e) \qquad \qquad \qquad) \wedge \\ & ((b) \qquad \qquad \qquad \vee \\ & \quad (\neg b \wedge \neg c) \qquad \qquad \qquad \vee \\ & \quad (\neg b \wedge c \wedge e) \qquad \qquad \qquad) \wedge \\ & ((\neg c) \qquad \qquad \qquad \vee \\ & \quad (c \wedge d) \qquad \qquad \qquad) \end{aligned}$$

which results in the *consolidated* satoku matrix on the right side of figure 72, in contrast to the *consolidated* satoku matrix of the original “optimized” problem on the left side.

8. I could not find any rationale for CNF, other than the desire of human minds to reduce the amount of redundancy. Although syllogistic reasoning[BROWN] based on Blake’s theory of syllogistic formulas does require CNF to acquire the set of prime implicants, it is entirely irrelevant to structural logic.

P	----	-----	----	---
s_{00}	1 ○ ○	-----	----	---
s_{01}	○ 1 ○	0 ----	----	---
s_{02}	○ ○ 1	--0--	-0--	0 1
s_{10}	-0--	1 ○ ○ ○	0--	---
s_{11}	----	○ 1 ○ ○	-0--	0 1
s_{12}	--0	○ ○ 1 ○	----	1 0
s_{13}	----	○ ○ ○ 1	--0	---
s_{20}	----	0 ----	1 ○ ○	---
s_{21}	--0	-0--	○ 1 ○	---
s_{22}	----	----0	○ ○ 1	---
s_{30}	--0	-0--	----	1 ○
s_{31}	----	--0--	----	○ 1

P	----	-----	----	---
s_{00}	1 ○ ○	-----	----	---
s_{01}	○ 1 ○	0 ----	1 0 0	---
s_{02}	○ ○ 1	1 0 0 0	0 0 1	0 1
s_{10}	-0--	1 ○ ○ ○	0--	---
s_{11}	--0	○ 1 ○ ○	1 0 0	0 1
s_{12}	--0	○ ○ 1 ○	1 0 0	1 0
s_{13}	--0	○ ○ ○ 1	1 0 0	1 0
s_{20}	--0	0 ----	1 ○ ○	---
s_{21}	1 0 0	1 0 0 0	○ 1 ○	1 0
s_{22}	-0--	1 0 0 0	○ ○ 1	0 1
s_{30}	--0	-0--	--0	1 ○
s_{31}	----	--0 0	-0--	○ 1

Figure 72: satoku matrix for plain CNF problem with maximized conflicts

Note: This technique to enrich the CNF formula with redundant information is not essential and generally does not work with propositional problems in direct encoding (although it does reduce the amount of binary at-most-one clauses by identifying redundancies). See section 7.2 for the general principle in the satoku matrix.

Note: This “trick” is not proprietary to structural logic, it is just as well available for the usual mapping of CNF problems to graphs.

Appendix D. Examples

D.1. Examples for unassigned variables in provable satoku matrix

The core matrix of the CDF problem:

$$\begin{aligned} & (a \vee \neg b \vee \neg c) \wedge \\ & (d \vee \neg e \vee f) \end{aligned} \tag{46}$$

presents as shown in figure 73a. A possible full reduction of the satoku matrix to a *decided, possible* state row s_{0_1} is shown in figure 73b.

The satoku matrix of the CDF problem augmented with variable clauses:

$$\begin{aligned} & (a \vee \neg b \vee \neg c) \wedge \\ & (d \vee \neg e \vee f) \wedge \\ & (a \vee \neg a) \wedge \\ & (b \vee \neg b) \wedge \\ & (c \vee \neg c) \wedge \\ & (d \vee \neg d) \wedge \\ & (e \vee \neg e) \wedge \\ & (f \vee \neg f) \end{aligned} \tag{47}$$

presents as shown in figure 73c. Reducing the core matrix to the same state row s_{0_1} as previously shown to be *provable*, assigns variables b and d as $b = \text{F}, d = \text{T}$, variables a, c, e and f remain unassigned (see figure 73d).

The satoku matrix of the CDF problem with maximized conflicts and augmented with variable clauses:

$$\begin{aligned}
 & (a \vee (\neg a \wedge \neg b) \vee (\neg a \wedge b \wedge \neg c)) \quad \wedge \\
 & (d \vee (\neg d \wedge \neg e) \vee (\neg d \wedge e \wedge f)) \quad \wedge \\
 & (a \vee \neg a) \quad \wedge \\
 & (b \vee \neg b) \quad \wedge \\
 & (c \vee \neg c) \quad \wedge \\
 & (d \vee \neg d) \quad \wedge \\
 & (e \vee \neg e) \quad \wedge \\
 & (f \vee \neg f) \quad \wedge
 \end{aligned} \tag{48}$$

presents as shown in figure 73e. Reducing the core matrix to the same state row s_{0_1} as previously shown to be *provable*, assigns variables a, b and d as $a = \text{F}, b = \text{F}, d = \text{T}$, variables c, e and f remain unassigned (see figure 73f).

SATOKU MATRIX

P	---	---
s_{00}	1 ○ ○	---
s_{01}	○ 1 ○	---
s_{02}	○ ○ 1	---
s_{10}	---	1 ○ ○
s_{11}	---	○ 1 ○
s_{12}	---	○ ○ 1

(a) Core satoku matrix

P	---	---
s_{00}	○ ○ ○	0 0 0
s_{01}	○ 1 ○	1 0 0
s_{02}	○ ○ ○	0 0 0
s_{10}	0 1 0	1 ○ ○
s_{11}	0 0 0	○ ○ ○
s_{12}	0 0 0	○ ○ ○

(b) Fully reduced provable satoku matrix

P	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
s_{00}	1 ○ ○	---	1 0	---	---	---	---	---	---
s_{01}	○ 1 ○	---	---	0 1	---	---	---	---	---
s_{02}	○ ○ 1	---	---	---	0 1	---	---	---	---
s_{10}	---	1 ○ ○	---	---	---	1 0	---	---	---
s_{11}	---	○ 1 ○	---	---	---	---	0 1	---	---
s_{12}	---	○ ○ 1	---	---	---	---	---	1 0	---
s_{20}	---	---	1 ○	---	---	---	---	---	a
s_{21}	0 ---	---	○ 1	---	---	---	---	---	$\neg a$
s_{30}	- 0 ---	---	---	1 ○	---	---	---	---	b
s_{31}	---	---	---	○ 1	---	---	---	---	$\neg b$
s_{40}	--- 0 ---	---	---	---	1 ○	---	---	---	c
s_{41}	---	---	---	---	○ 1	---	---	---	$\neg c$
s_{50}	---	---	---	---	---	1 ○	---	---	d
s_{51}	---	0 ---	---	---	---	---	○ 1	---	$\neg d$
s_{60}	---	- 0 ---	---	---	---	1 ○	---	---	e
s_{61}	---	---	---	---	---	---	○ 1	---	$\neg e$
s_{70}	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1 ○	f
s_{71}	---	--- 0 ---	---	---	---	---	---	○ 1	$\neg f$

(c) satoku matrix matrix with plain variable assignments

P	0 1 0	1 0 0	---	0 1	---	1 0	---	---
s_{00}	○ ○ ○	0 0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
s_{01}	○ 1 ○	1 0 0	---	0 1	---	1 0	---	---
s_{02}	○ ○ ○	0 0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
s_{10}	0 1 0	1 ○ ○	---	0 1	---	1 0	---	---
s_{11}	0 0 0	○ ○ ○	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
s_{12}	0 0 0	○ ○ ○	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
s_{20}	0 1 0	1 0 0	1 ○	0 1	---	1 0	---	a
s_{21}	0 1 0	1 0 0	○ 1	0 1	---	1 0	---	$\neg a$
s_{30}	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0	○ ○	0 0	0 0	0 0	b
s_{31}	0 1 0	1 0 0	---	○ 1	---	1 0	---	$\neg b$
s_{40}	0 1 0	1 0 0	---	0 1	1 ○	1 0	---	c
s_{41}	0 1 0	1 0 0	---	0 1	○ 1	1 0	---	$\neg c$
s_{50}	0 1 0	1 0 0	---	0 1	---	1 ○	---	d
s_{51}	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	○ ○	0 0	$\neg d$
s_{60}	0 1 0	1 0 0	---	0 1	---	1 0	1 ○	e
s_{61}	0 1 0	1 0 0	---	0 1	---	1 0	○ 1	$\neg e$
s_{70}	0 1 0	1 0 0	---	0 1	---	1 0	---	f
s_{71}	0 1 0	1 0 0	---	0 1	---	1 0	---	$\neg f$

(d) State relations copied to matrix with variable assignments

P	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
s_{00}	1 ○ ○	---	1 0	---	---	---	---	---
s_{01}	○ 1 ○	---	0 1	0 1	---	---	---	---
s_{02}	○ ○ 1	---	0 1	1 0	0 1	---	---	---
s_{10}	---	1 ○ ○	---	---	---	1 0	---	---
s_{11}	---	○ 1 ○	---	---	---	0 1	0 1	---
s_{12}	---	○ ○ 1	---	---	---	0 1	1 0	1 0
s_{20}	1 0 0	---	1 ○	---	---	---	---	a
s_{21}	0 ---	---	○ 1	---	---	---	---	$\neg a$
s_{30}	- 0 ---	---	---	1 ○	---	---	---	b
s_{31}	---	---	---	○ 1	---	---	---	$\neg b$
s_{40}	--- 0 ---	---	---	---	1 ○	---	---	c
s_{41}	---	---	---	---	○ 1	---	---	$\neg c$
s_{50}	---	1 0 0	---	---	---	1 ○	---	d
s_{51}	---	0 ---	---	---	---	---	○ 1	$\neg d$
s_{60}	---	- 0 ---	---	---	---	1 ○	---	e
s_{61}	---	--- 0 ---	---	---	---	---	○ 1	$\neg e$
s_{70}	---	---	---	---	---	---	1 ○	f
s_{71}	---	--- 0 ---	---	---	---	---	○ 1	$\neg f$

(e) satoku matrix matrix with maximized variable conflict

P	0 1 0	1 0 0	0 1	0 1	---	1 0	---	---
s_{00}	○ ○ ○	0 0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
s_{01}	○ 1 ○	1 0 0	0 1	0 1	---	1 0	---	---
s_{02}	○ ○ ○	0 0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
s_{10}	0 1 0	1 ○ ○	0 1	0 1	---	1 0	---	---
s_{11}	0 0 0	○ ○ ○	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
s_{12}	0 0 0	○ ○ ○	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
s_{20}	0 0 0	0 0 0	○ ○	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	a
s_{21}	0 1 0	1 0 0	○ 1	0 1	---	1 0	---	$\neg a$
s_{30}	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0	○ ○	0 0	0 0	0 0	b
s_{31}	0 1 0	1 0 0	0 1	○ 1	---	1 0	---	$\neg b$
s_{40}	0 1 0	1 0 0	0 1	0 1	1 ○	1 0	---	c
s_{41}	0 1 0	1 0 0	0 1	0 1	○ 1	1 0	---	$\neg c$
s_{50}	0 1 0	1 0 0	0 1	0 1	---	1 ○	---	d
s_{51}	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	○ ○	0 0	$\neg d$
s_{60}	0 1 0	1 0 0	0 1	0 1	---	1 0	1 ○	e
s_{61}	0 1 0	1 0 0	0 1	0 1	---	1 0	○ 1	$\neg e$
s_{70}	0 1 0	1 0 0	0 1	0 1	---	1 0	---	f
s_{71}	0 1 0	1 0 0	0 1	0 1	---	1 0	---	$\neg f$

(f) State relations copied to matrix with maximized variable conflicts

Figure 73: Variable assignment in fully reduced provable satoku matrix

When consolidating the requirement for the superset relation $s_{10} \supseteq s_{00}$ (see figure 74a), the satoku matrix becomes *provable*, because s_{10} consists only of *decided possible* cell rows (see figure 74b). When transferring the state relations to the satoku matrices for the CDF problems with augmented variables (equations (47), (48)), neither ends up with any variables globally assigned (see figure 74c, figure 74d).

P	---	---
s_{00}	1 0 0	---
s_{01}	0 1 0	0 --
s_{02}	0 0 1	0 --
s_{10}	- 0 0	1 0 0
s_{11}	---	0 1 0
s_{12}	---	0 0 1

 (a) Requirement indication for $s_{10} \supseteq s_{00}$

P	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
s_{00}	1 0 0	---	1 0	--	--	--	--	--	--
s_{01}	0 1 0	0 --	--	0 1	--	--	--	--	--
s_{02}	0 0 1	0 --	--	--	0 1	--	--	--	--
s_{10}	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0	--	--	1 0	--	--	--
s_{11}	---	0 1 0	--	--	--	--	0 1	--	--
s_{12}	---	0 0 1	--	--	--	--	--	1 0	--
s_{20}	---	---	1 0	--	--	--	--	--	a
s_{21}	0 --	0 --	0 1	--	--	--	--	--	$\neg a$
s_{30}	- 0 -	---	--	1 0	--	--	--	--	b
s_{31}	---	---	--	0 1	--	--	--	--	$\neg b$
s_{40}	-- 0	---	--	--	1 0	--	--	--	c
s_{41}	---	---	--	--	0 1	--	--	--	$\neg c$
s_{50}	---	---	--	--	--	1 0	--	--	d
s_{51}	---	0 --	--	--	--	0 1	--	--	$\neg d$
s_{60}	---	- 0 -	--	--	--	--	1 0	--	e
s_{61}	---	---	--	--	--	--	0 1	--	$\neg e$
s_{70}	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	1 0	f
s_{71}	---	-- 0	--	--	--	--	0 1	--	$\neg f$

(c) State relations copied to matrix with variable assignments

P	---	---
s_{00}	1 0 0	---
s_{01}	0 1 0	0 --
s_{02}	0 0 1	0 --
s_{10}	1 0 0	1 0 0
s_{11}	---	0 1 0
s_{12}	---	0 0 1

(b) consolidated requirement

P	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
s_{00}	1 0 0	---	1 0	--	--	--	--	--	--
s_{01}	0 1 0	0 --	0 1	0 1	--	--	--	--	--
s_{02}	0 0 1	0 --	0 1	1 0	0 1	--	--	--	--
s_{10}	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0	--	--	1 0	--	--	--
s_{11}	---	0 1 0	--	--	--	0 1	0 1	--	--
s_{12}	---	0 0 1	--	--	--	0 1	1 0	1 0	--
s_{20}	1 0 0	---	1 0	--	--	--	--	--	a
s_{21}	0 --	0 --	0 1	--	--	--	--	--	$\neg a$
s_{30}	- 0 -	---	--	1 0	--	--	--	--	b
s_{31}	---	---	--	0 1	--	--	--	--	$\neg b$
s_{40}	-- 0	---	--	--	1 0	--	--	--	c
s_{41}	---	---	--	--	0 1	--	--	--	$\neg c$
s_{50}	---	1 0 0	--	--	--	1 0	--	--	d
s_{51}	---	0 --	--	--	--	0 1	--	--	$\neg d$
s_{60}	---	- 0 -	--	--	--	--	1 0	--	e
s_{61}	---	-- 0	--	--	--	--	0 1	--	$\neg e$
s_{70}	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	1 0	f
s_{71}	---	-- 0	--	--	--	--	0 1	--	$\neg f$

(d) State relations copied to matrix with maximized variable conflicts

Figure 74: Variable assignment in provable satoku matrix derived from subset requirement

When eliminating distractor state rows s_{00}, s_{01} based on intra-clause superset relations $s_{00} \supseteq s_{01}$ and $s_{10} \supseteq s_{11}$ (see figure 75a), the satoku matrix becomes *provable*, because all cells have a maximum of 2 states (see figure 75b). When transferring the state relations to the satoku matrices for the CDF problems with augmented variables equation (47) ends up without any variables globally assigned (see figure 75c) and equation (48) results in a global assignment of variables $a = F, d = F$ (see figure 75d).

P	0--	0--
s_{00}	o o o	o o o
s_{01}	o 1 o	0 --
s_{02}	o o 1	0 --
s_{10}	0 0 0	o o o
s_{11}	0 --	o 1 o
s_{12}	0 --	o o 1

(a) Distractors $s_{00} \supseteq s_{01}, s_{10} \supseteq s_{11}$

P	--	--
s'_{00}	1 o	--
s'_{01}	o 1	--
s'_{10}	--	1 o
s'_{11}	--	o 1

(b) Distractors s'_{00}, s'_{10} removed

P	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
s_{00}	1 o	--	--	0 1	--	--	--	--	--
s_{01}	o 1	--	--	--	0 1	--	--	--	--
s_{10}	--	1 o	--	--	--	--	0 1	--	--
s_{11}	--	o 1	--	--	--	--	--	1 0	--
s_{20}	--	--	1 o	--	--	--	--	--	a
s_{21}	--	--	o 1	--	--	--	--	--	$\neg a$
s_{30}	0 1	--	--	1 o	0 1	--	--	--	b
s_{31}	--	--	--	o 1	--	--	--	--	$\neg b$
s_{40}	1 0	--	--	0 1	1 o	--	--	--	c
s_{41}	--	--	--	--	o 1	--	--	--	$\neg c$
s_{50}	--	--	--	--	--	1 o	--	--	d
s_{51}	--	--	--	--	--	o 1	--	--	$\neg d$
s_{60}	--	0 1	--	--	--	--	1 o	1 0	e
s_{61}	--	--	--	--	--	--	o 1	--	$\neg e$
s_{70}	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1 o	f
s_{71}	--	1 0	--	--	--	--	0 1	o 1	$\neg f$

(c) State relations copied to matrix with variable assignments

P	--	--	0 1	--	--	0 1	--	--	--
s_{00}	1 o	--	0 1	0 1	--	0 1	--	--	--
s_{01}	o 1	--	0 1	1 0	0 1	0 1	--	--	--
s_{10}	--	1 o	0 1	--	--	0 1	0 1	--	--
s_{11}	--	o 1	0 1	--	--	0 1	1 0	1 0	--
s_{20}	0 0	0 0	o o	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	a
s_{21}	--	--	o 1	--	--	o 1	--	--	$\neg a$
s_{30}	0 1	--	0 1	1 o	0 1	0 1	--	--	b
s_{31}	1 0	--	0 1	o 1	--	0 1	--	--	$\neg b$
s_{40}	1 0	--	0 1	0 1	1 o	0 1	--	--	c
s_{41}	--	--	0 1	--	o 1	0 1	--	--	$\neg c$
s_{50}	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	o o	0 0	0 0	d
s_{51}	--	--	0 1	--	--	o 1	--	--	$\neg d$
s_{60}	--	0 1	0 1	--	--	0 1	1 o	1 0	e
s_{61}	--	1 0	0 1	--	--	0 1	o 1	--	$\neg e$
s_{70}	--	--	0 1	--	--	0 1	--	1 o	f
s_{71}	--	1 0	0 1	--	--	0 1	0 1	o 1	$\neg f$

(d) State relations copied to matrix with maximized variable conflicts

Figure 75: Variable assignment in provable satoku matrix derived from distractor elimination

These examples show that there is no strict correlation between a set of logical variables and the core matrix of a CDF problem. The actual problem is located in the core matrix. Assigning truth values to variables does eventually solve the problem but it happens in an indirect random manner.

D.2. Worst case run-time complexities

The CDF problem from equation (46) has m disjunctive k -clauses and n variables, $k = 3, m = 2, n = 6$.

The worst case run-time complexity for a brute force decision over the variables is $2^n = 2^6 = 64$ decisions.

A full merge of all cells in the core matrix (see figure 73a) requires $k^m = 3^2 = 9$ merge operations.

Evaluating all max-2-splits of the core matrix produces $\lceil k/2 \rceil^m = \lceil 3/2 \rceil^2 = 2^2 = 4$ max-2-state matrices.

The CDF problem in equation (49) has m disjunctive k -clauses and n' variables, $n' = 10$.

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \left(\begin{array}{l} (x_0 \wedge \neg x_6) \quad \vee \\ (\neg x_0 \wedge \neg x_1 \wedge x_7) \quad \vee \\ (\neg x_0 \wedge x_1 \wedge \neg x_2) \quad \vee \end{array} \right) \wedge \\
 & \left(\begin{array}{l} (x_3 \wedge x_8) \quad \vee \\ (\neg x_3 \wedge \neg x_4 \wedge \neg x_9) \quad \vee \\ (\neg x_3 \wedge x_4 \wedge x_5) \quad \vee \end{array} \right)
 \end{aligned} \tag{49}$$

It presents the same core matrix (see figure 76) as the CDF problem from equation (46).

The clause-based complexities for a full merge and max-2-splits are therefore the same. However, the number of possible decisions is $2^{n'} = 2^{10} = 1024$.

P	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
s_{00}	1 0 0	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	0 1	---	---	---	---
s_{01}	0 1 0	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1 0	---	---	---
s_{02}	0 0 1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
s_{10}	---	1 0 0	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1 0	---
s_{11}	---	0 1 0	---	---	---	---	---	---	0 1	0 1	---	---	---	0 1
s_{12}	---	0 0 1	---	---	---	---	---	---	0 1	1 0	1 0	---	---	---
s_{20}	1 0 0	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	0 1	---	---	---	x_0
s_{21}	0 ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	$\neg x_0$
s_{30}	- 0 -	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	x_1
s_{31}	-- 0	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	$\neg x_1$
s_{40}	-- 0	---	---	---	---	1 0	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	x_2
s_{41}	---	---	---	---	---	0 1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	$\neg x_2$
s_{50}	---	1 0 0	---	---	---	---	1 0	---	---	---	---	---	1 0	x_3
s_{51}	---	0 ---	---	---	---	---	0 1	---	---	---	---	---	---	$\neg x_3$
s_{60}	---	- 0 -	---	---	---	---	---	1 0	---	---	---	---	---	x_4
s_{61}	---	-- 0	---	---	---	---	---	0 1	---	---	---	---	---	$\neg x_4$
s_{70}	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1 0	---	---	---	---	x_5
s_{71}	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	0 1	---	---	---	---	$\neg x_5$
s_{80}	0 ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1 0	---	---	---	x_6
s_{81}	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	0 1	---	---	---	$\neg x_6$
s_{90}	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1 0	---	---	x_7
s_{91}	- 0 -	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	0 1	---	---	$\neg x_7$
s_{100}	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1 0	---	x_8
s_{101}	---	0 ---	---	---	---	0 1	---	---	---	---	---	0 1	---	$\neg x_8$
s_{110}	---	- 0 -	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1 0	x_9
s_{111}	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	0 1	$\neg x_9$

Figure 76: 2 clause,10 variable satoku matrix

The variable decision complexity is the most vague variant⁹. Merging all core matrix clauses is more accurate, but max-2-state splits are most efficient and accurately describe all matrices without having to resort to a core matrix with an arbitrary minimum of $k = 3$ states per clause. The calculation in equation (50)

$$|2\text{-state matrices}| = \lceil k/2 \rceil^m \tag{50}$$

accurately results in 1 for $k = (1, 2)$, implying no further effort beyond consolidation to determine provability and even shows correctly, that there is no provable satoku matrix for $k = 0$.

D.3. Examples for Proof of Advance Decisions

Here are some examples to show that it is not possible to construct a state row s_{x_y} , that changes *provability* of a satoku matrix \mathbb{S} , when a state row s_{i_j} is a superset of another state row s_{e_f} .

State row s_{1_1} in figure 77 is a superset of state row s_{0_1} . When s_{1_1} is modified to require $s_{0_{10_1}}$, provability of satoku matrix \mathbb{S} would only change, if it was possible that $s_{1_{11_1}}$ was required in another state row s_{x_y} , while CFR $s_{x_{y0_1}}$ was impossible.

9. bordering on absurdity

SATOKU MATRIX

P	---	---	---	---	---
s_{00}	1 0 0	---	---	---	---
s_{01}	0 1 0	---	0 ---	---	---
s_{02}	0 0 1	---	---	---	---
s_{10}	---	1 0 0	---	---	---
s_{11}	---	0 1 0	0 ---	- 0 -	---
s_{12}	---	0 0 1	---	---	---
s_{20}	- 0 -	- 0 -	1 0 0	---	---
s_{21}	---	---	0 1 0	---	---
s_{22}	---	---	0 0 1	---	---
s_{30}	---	---	---	1 0 0	---
s_{31}	---	- 0 -	---	0 1 0	---
s_{32}	---	---	---	0 0 1	---
s_{40}	---	---	---	---	1 0 0
s_{41}	---	---	---	---	0 1 0
s_{42}	---	---	---	---	0 0 1

Figure 77: conflict-superset-000

This situation is constructed in s_{40} of figure 78a. The *impossible* CFR $s_{40_{01}}$ has caused its mirror state $s_{0_{140}}$ to become *impossible* too, which in turn breaks the superset relation of s_{1_1} to s_{0_1} . To restore the superset relation, $s_{1_{140}}$ must also become *impossible* as shown in figure 78b. The consequence is, that the mirror state $s_{40_{11}}$ also becomes *impossible*. However, this renders cell row r_{40_1} *impossible*, so that the entire state row s_{40} becomes *impossible*.

P	---	---	---	---	---
s_{00}	1 0 0	---	---	---	---
s_{01}	0 1 0	---	0 ---	---	0 ---
s_{02}	0 0 1	---	---	---	---
s_{10}	---	1 0 0	---	---	0 ---
s_{11}	---	0 1 0	0 ---	- 0 -	---
s_{12}	---	0 0 1	---	---	0 ---
s_{20}	- 0 -	- 0 -	1 0 0	---	---
s_{21}	---	---	0 1 0	---	---
s_{22}	---	---	0 0 1	---	---
s_{30}	---	---	---	1 0 0	---
s_{31}	---	- 0 -	---	0 1 0	---
s_{32}	---	---	---	0 0 1	---
s_{40}	- 0 -	0 - 0	---	---	1 0 0
s_{41}	---	---	---	---	0 1 0
s_{42}	---	---	---	---	0 0 1

(a) conflict-superset-direct-000

P	---	---	---	---	---
s_{00}	1 0 0	---	---	---	---
s_{01}	0 1 0	---	0 ---	---	0 ---
s_{02}	0 0 1	---	---	---	---
s_{10}	---	1 0 0	---	---	0 ---
s_{11}	---	0 1 0	0 ---	- 0 -	0 ---
s_{12}	---	0 0 1	---	---	0 ---
s_{20}	- 0 -	- 0 -	1 0 0	---	---
s_{21}	---	---	0 1 0	---	---
s_{22}	---	---	0 0 1	---	---
s_{30}	---	---	---	1 0 0	---
s_{31}	---	- 0 -	---	0 1 0	---
s_{32}	---	---	---	0 0 1	---
s_{40}	- 0 -	0 0 0	---	---	1 0 0
s_{41}	---	---	---	---	0 1 0
s_{42}	---	---	---	---	0 0 1

(b) conflict-superset-direct-001

Figure 78: conflict-superset-direct

When the *impossible* CFR for the subset state row s_{g_h} is required indirectly, the superset property of state row s_{i_j} is not violated, like the condition in state row s_{40} of figure 79a requiring state row s_{20} shows. However, consolidation will merge $s_{20_{11}}$ into $s_{40_{11}}$ and therefore cell row r_{40_1} will become *impossible*.

To avoid this, $s_{20_{11}}$ would have to be *possible* (see figure 79a), which would also make $s_{1_{12_0}}$ *possible*, thus again violating the necessary superset property of s_{1_1} .

P	---	---	---	---	---
s_{00}	1 0 0	---	---	---	---
s_{01}	0 1 0	---	0 ---	---	---
s_{02}	0 0 1	---	---	---	---
s_{10}	---	1 0 0	---	---	0 ---
s_{11}	---	0 1 0	0 ---	- 0 ---	---
s_{12}	---	0 0 1	---	---	0 ---
s_{20}	- 0 -	- 0 -	1 0 0	---	---
s_{21}	---	---	0 1 0	---	0 ---
s_{22}	---	---	0 0 1	---	0 ---
s_{30}	---	---	---	1 0 0	---
s_{31}	---	- 0 -	---	0 1 0	---
s_{32}	---	---	---	0 0 1	---
s_{40}	---	0 - 0	- 0 0	---	1 0 0
s_{41}	---	---	---	---	0 1 0
s_{42}	---	---	---	---	0 0 1

(a) conflict-superset-indirect-001

P	---	---	---	---	---
s_{00}	1 0 0	---	---	---	---
s_{01}	0 1 0	---	0 ---	---	---
s_{02}	0 0 1	---	---	---	---
s_{10}	---	1 0 0	---	---	0 ---
s_{11}	---	0 1 0	---	- 0 ---	---
s_{12}	---	0 0 1	---	---	0 ---
s_{20}	- 0 -	---	1 0 0	---	---
s_{21}	---	---	0 1 0	---	0 ---
s_{22}	---	---	0 0 1	---	0 ---
s_{30}	---	---	---	1 0 0	---
s_{31}	---	- 0 -	---	0 1 0	---
s_{32}	---	---	---	0 0 1	---
s_{40}	---	0 - 0	- 0 0	---	1 0 0
s_{41}	---	---	---	---	0 1 0
s_{42}	---	---	---	---	0 0 1

(b) conflict-superset-indirect-002

Figure 79: conflict-superset-indirect

It is, however, perfectly possible for a condition to exist in a *consolidated* satoku matrix \mathbb{S} , that requires a state row s_{g_h} and is *mutually exclusive* with a state row s_{i_j} , when state row s_{g_h} is a true subset of state row s_{i_j} .

In figure 80a, state row s_{0_1} is a true subset of state row s_{1_1} , and state row s_{4_0} requires state $s_{0_{1_0_1}}$ and is mutually exclusive with state $s_{1_{1_1_1}}$. After consolidation in figure 80b, the condition still holds.

P	---	---	---	---	---
s_{00}	1 0 0	---	---	---	0 ---
s_{01}	0 1 0	---	0 ---	---	---
s_{02}	0 0 1	---	---	---	0 ---
s_{10}	---	1 0 0	---	---	---
s_{11}	---	0 1 0	0 ---	- 0 -	0 ---
s_{12}	---	0 0 1	---	---	---
s_{20}	- 0 -	- 0 -	1 0 0	---	---
s_{21}	---	---	0 1 0	---	---
s_{22}	---	---	0 0 1	---	---
s_{30}	---	---	---	1 0 0	---
s_{31}	---	- 0 -	---	0 1 0	---
s_{32}	---	---	---	0 0 1	---
s_{40}	0 - 0	- 0 -	---	---	1 0 0
s_{41}	---	---	---	---	0 1 0
s_{42}	---	---	---	---	0 0 1

(a) Subset *required*, superset *impossible*

P	---	---	---	---	---
s_{00}	1 0 0	---	---	---	0 ---
s_{01}	0 1 0	---	0 ---	---	---
s_{02}	0 0 1	---	---	---	0 ---
s_{10}	---	1 0 0	---	---	---
s_{11}	---	0 1 0	0 ---	- 0 -	0 ---
s_{12}	---	0 0 1	---	---	---
s_{20}	- 0 -	- 0 -	1 0 0	---	0 ---
s_{21}	---	---	0 1 0	---	---
s_{22}	---	---	0 0 1	---	---
s_{30}	---	---	---	1 0 0	---
s_{31}	---	- 0 -	---	0 1 0	---
s_{32}	---	---	---	0 0 1	---
s_{40}	0 1 0	- 0 -	0 ---	---	1 0 0
s_{41}	---	---	---	---	0 1 0
s_{42}	---	---	---	---	0 0 1

(b) satoku matrix \mathbb{S} *consolidated*

Figure 80: True subset s_{0_1} *required*, superset s_{1_1} *impossible*

D.4. Example: conflict detection by advance decision

With a 2-variable *contradiction* polynomially expanded to 3-SAT:

$$\begin{aligned}
 &(\neg p \vee \neg q \vee \neg a) \wedge \\
 &(\neg p \vee \neg q \vee a) \wedge \\
 &(\neg p \vee q \vee \neg b) \wedge \\
 &(\neg p \vee q \vee b) \wedge \\
 &(p \vee \neg q \vee \neg c) \wedge \\
 &(p \vee \neg q \vee c) \wedge \\
 &(p \vee q \vee \neg d) \wedge \\
 &(p \vee q \vee d)
 \end{aligned}$$

The advance decision algorithm (see section 7.2) determines unsatisfiability during the first decision. Figure 81a shows an advance decision: if $s_{0_0_0_0}$ is selected, then $s_{1_0_1_0}$ is also selected, and vice versa.

STRUCTURAL SINGLE STATE MUTINEX LOGIC

P	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
s_{00}	1 0 0	- 0 0	---	---	0 --	0 --	0 --	0 --
s_{01}	0 1 0	0 --	- 0 -	- 0 -	---	---	- 0 -	- 0 -
s_{02}	0 0 1	0 - 0	---	---	---	---	---	---
s_{10}	- 0 0	1 0 0	---	---	0 --	0 --	0 --	0 --
s_{11}	0 --	0 1 0	- 0 -	- 0 -	---	---	- 0 -	- 0 -
s_{12}	0 - 0	0 0 1	---	---	---	---	---	---
s_{20}	---	---	1 0 0	---	0 --	0 --	0 --	0 --
s_{21}	- 0 -	- 0 -	0 1 0	---	- 0 -	- 0 -	---	---
s_{22}	---	---	0 0 1	- - 0	---	---	---	---
s_{30}	---	---	---	1 0 0	0 --	0 --	0 --	0 --
s_{31}	- 0 -	- 0 -	---	0 1 0	- 0 -	- 0 -	---	---
s_{32}	---	---	- - 0	0 0 1	---	---	---	---
s_{40}	0 --	0 --	0 --	0 --	1 0 0	---	---	---
s_{41}	---	---	- 0 -	- 0 -	0 1 0	---	- 0 -	- 0 -
s_{42}	---	---	---	---	0 0 1	- - 0	---	---
s_{50}	0 --	0 --	0 --	0 --	---	1 0 0	---	---
s_{51}	---	---	- 0 -	- 0 -	---	0 1 0	- 0 -	- 0 -
s_{52}	---	---	---	- - 0	---	0 0 1	---	---
s_{60}	0 --	0 --	0 --	0 --	---	---	1 0 0	---
s_{61}	- 0 -	- 0 -	---	---	- 0 -	- 0 -	0 1 0	---
s_{62}	---	---	---	---	---	---	0 0 1	- - 0
s_{70}	0 --	0 --	0 --	0 --	---	---	---	1 0 0
s_{71}	- 0 -	- 0 -	---	---	- 0 -	- 0 -	---	0 1 0
s_{72}	---	---	---	---	---	- - 0	---	0 0 1

(a) Request s_{001_0}, s_{100_0}

P	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
s_{00}	1 0 0	1 0 0	---	---	0 --	0 --	0 --	0 --
s_{01}	0 1 0	0 --	- 0 -	- 0 -	---	---	- 0 -	- 0 -
s_{02}	0 0 1	0 1 0	- 0 -	- 0 -	---	---	- 0 -	- 0 -
s_{10}	1 0 0	1 0 0	---	---	0 --	0 --	0 --	0 --
s_{11}	0 --	0 1 0	- 0 -	- 0 -	---	---	- 0 -	- 0 -
s_{12}	0 - 0	0 0 1	---	---	---	---	---	---
s_{20}	---	---	1 0 0	---	0 --	0 --	0 --	0 --
s_{21}	- 0 0	- 0 -	0 1 0	---	- 0 -	- 0 -	---	---
s_{22}	---	---	0 0 1	- - 0	---	---	---	---
s_{30}	---	---	---	1 0 0	0 --	0 --	0 --	0 --
s_{31}	- 0 0	- 0 -	---	0 1 0	- 0 -	- 0 -	---	---
s_{32}	---	---	- - 0	0 0 1	---	---	---	---
s_{40}	0 --	0 --	0 --	0 --	1 0 0	---	---	---
s_{41}	---	---	- 0 -	- 0 -	0 1 0	---	- 0 -	- 0 -
s_{42}	---	---	---	---	0 0 1	- - 0	---	---
s_{50}	0 --	0 --	0 --	0 --	---	1 0 0	---	---
s_{51}	---	---	- 0 -	- 0 -	---	0 1 0	- 0 -	- 0 -
s_{52}	---	---	---	- - 0	---	0 0 1	---	---
s_{60}	0 --	0 --	0 --	0 --	---	---	1 0 0	---
s_{61}	- 0 0	- 0 -	---	---	- 0 -	- 0 -	0 1 0	---
s_{62}	---	---	---	---	---	---	0 0 1	- - 0
s_{70}	0 --	0 --	0 --	0 --	---	---	---	1 0 0
s_{71}	- 0 0	- 0 -	---	---	- 0 -	- 0 -	---	0 1 0
s_{72}	---	---	---	---	---	- - 0	---	0 0 1

(b) Satisfy $s_{001_0}, s_{100_0}, s_{021_1}$

P	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
s_{00}	1 0 0	1 0 0	---	---	0 --	0 --	0 --	0 --
s_{01}	0 1 0	0 --	- 0 -	- 0 -	---	---	- 0 -	- 0 -
s_{02}	0 0 1	0 1 0	- 0 -	- 0 -	---	---	- 0 -	- 0 -
s_{10}	1 0 0	1 0 0	---	---	0 --	0 --	0 --	0 --
s_{11}	0 --	0 1 0	- 0 -	- 0 -	---	---	- 0 -	- 0 -
s_{12}	0 1 0	0 0 1	- 0 -	- 0 -	---	---	- 0 -	- 0 -
s_{20}	---	---	1 0 0	---	0 --	0 --	0 --	0 --
s_{21}	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 1 0	---	0 0 1	0 0 0	0 --	0 --
s_{22}	---	---	0 0 1	- - 0	---	---	---	---
s_{30}	---	---	---	1 0 0	0 --	0 --	0 --	0 --
s_{31}	- 0 0	- 0 0	---	0 1 0	- 0 -	- 0 -	---	---
s_{32}	---	---	- - 0	0 0 1	---	---	---	---
s_{40}	0 --	0 --	0 0 -	0 --	1 0 0	---	---	---
s_{41}	---	---	- 0 -	- 0 -	0 1 0	---	- 0 -	- 0 -
s_{42}	---	---	---	---	0 0 1	- - 0	---	---
s_{50}	0 --	0 --	0 0 -	0 --	---	1 0 0	---	---
s_{51}	---	---	- 0 -	- 0 -	---	0 1 0	- 0 -	- 0 -
s_{52}	---	---	- 0 -	- - 0	---	0 0 1	---	---
s_{60}	0 --	0 --	0 0 -	0 --	---	---	1 0 0	---
s_{61}	- 0 0	- 0 0	---	---	- 0 -	- 0 -	0 1 0	---
s_{62}	---	---	---	---	---	---	0 0 1	- - 0
s_{70}	0 --	0 --	0 0 -	0 --	---	---	---	1 0 0
s_{71}	- 0 0	- 0 0	---	---	- 0 -	- 0 -	---	0 1 0
s_{72}	---	---	---	---	---	- - 0	---	0 0 1

(c) Satisfy $s_{120_1}, s_{210_0}, s_{214_2} \rightarrow \neg r_{215}$

P	---	---	- 0 -	---	---	---	---	---
s_{00}	1 0 0	1 0 0	- 0 -	---	0 --	0 --	0 --	0 --
s_{01}	0 1 0	0 --	- 0 -	- 0 -	---	---	- 0 -	- 0 -
s_{02}	0 0 1	0 1 0	- 0 -	- 0 -	---	---	- 0 -	- 0 -
s_{10}	1 0 0	1 0 0	- 0 -	---	0 --	0 --	0 --	0 --
s_{11}	0 --	0 1 0	- 0 -	- 0 -	---	---	- 0 -	- 0 -
s_{12}	0 1 0	0 0 1	- 0 -	- 0 -	---	---	- 0 -	- 0 -
s_{20}	---	---	1 0 0	---	0 --	0 --	0 --	0 --
s_{21}	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
s_{22}	---	---	0 0 1	- - 0	---	---	---	---
s_{30}	---	---	- 0 -	1 0 0	0 --	0 --	0 --	0 --
s_{31}	1 0 0	1 0 0	- 0 -	0 1 0	0 0 1	0 0 0	0 --	0 --
s_{32}	---	---	- - 0	0 0 1	---	---	---	---
s_{40}	0 --	0 --	0 0 -	0 0 -	1 0 0	---	---	---
s_{41}	---	---	- 0 -	- 0 -	0 1 0	---	- 0 -	- 0 -
s_{42}	---	---	- 0 -	---	0 0 1	- - 0	---	---
s_{50}	0 --	0 --	0 0 -	0 0 -	---	1 0 0	---	---
s_{51}	---	---	- 0 -	- 0 -	---	0 1 0	- 0 -	- 0 -
s_{52}	---	---	- 0 -	- - 0	---	0 0 1	---	---
s_{60}	0 --	0 --	0 0 -	0 0 -	---	---	1 0 0	---
s_{61}	- 0 0	- 0 0	- 0 -	- 0 -	- 0 -	- 0 -	0 1 0	---
s_{62}	---	---	- 0 -	---	---	---	0 0 1	- - 0
s_{70}	0 --	0 --	0 0 -	0 0 -	---	---	---	1 0 0
s_{71}	- 0 0	- 0 0	- 0 -	- 0 -	- 0 -	- 0 -	---	0 1 0
s_{72}	---	---	- 0 -	---	---	---	- - 0	0 0 1

(d) Satisfy $s_{310_0}, s_{314_2} \rightarrow \neg r_{315}$

Figure 81: 2-variable contradiction - pre-decision - stage 1

SATOKU MATRIX

P	---	---	-0-	-0-	0--	0--	0--	0--
s_{00}	1 0 0	1 0 0	-0-	-0-	0--	0--	0--	0--
s_{01}	0 1 0	0--	-0-	-0-	---	---	-0-	-0-
s_{02}	0 0 1	0 1 0	-0-	-0-	---	---	-0-	-0-
s_{10}	1 0 0	1 0 0	-0-	-0-	0--	0--	0--	0--
s_{11}	0--	0 1 0	-0-	-0-	---	---	-0-	-0-
s_{12}	0 1 0	0 0 1	-0-	-0-	---	---	-0-	-0-
s_{20}	---	---	1 0 0	-0-	0--	0--	0--	0--
s_{21}	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
s_{22}	---	---	0 0 1	1 0 0	0--	0--	0--	0--
s_{30}	---	---	-0-	1 0 0	0--	0--	0--	0--
s_{31}	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
s_{32}	---	---	-0 0	0 0 1	---	---	---	---
s_{40}	0--	0--	0 0 0	0 0-	1 0 0	---	---	---
s_{41}	---	---	-0-	-0-	0 1 0	---	-0-	-0-
s_{42}	---	---	-0-	-0-	0 0 1	-0 0	---	---
s_{50}	0--	0--	0 0 0	0 0-	---	1 0 0	---	---
s_{51}	---	---	-0-	-0-	---	0 1 0	-0-	-0-
s_{52}	---	---	-0-	-0-	-0 0	0 0 1	---	---
s_{60}	0--	0--	0 0 0	0 0-	---	---	1 0 0	---
s_{61}	-0 0	-0 0	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	0 1 0	---
s_{62}	---	---	-0-	-0-	---	---	0 0 1	-0 0
s_{70}	0--	0--	0 0 0	0 0-	---	---	---	1 0 0
s_{71}	-0 0	-0 0	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	---	0 1 0
s_{72}	---	---	-0-	-0-	---	---	-0 0	0 0 1

(a) Satisfy $s_{223_0} \rightarrow \neg r_{x_{02}}, x = (4, 5, 6, 7)$

P	---	---	-0-	-0-	0--	0--	0 0 1	0 1 0
s_{00}	1 0 0	1 0 0	-0-	-0-	0--	0--	0 0-	0 0 0
s_{01}	0 1 0	0--	-0-	-0-	0--	0--	0 0-	0 0 0
s_{02}	0 0 1	0 1 0	-0-	-0-	0--	0--	0 0-	0 0 0
s_{10}	1 0 0	1 0 0	-0-	-0-	0--	0--	0 0-	0 0 0
s_{11}	0--	0 1 0	-0-	-0-	0--	0--	0 0-	0 0 0
s_{12}	0 1 0	0 0 1	-0-	-0-	0--	0--	0 0-	0 0 0
s_{20}	---	---	1 0 0	-0-	0--	0--	0 0-	0 0 0
s_{21}	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
s_{22}	---	---	0 0 1	1 0 0	0--	0--	0 0-	0 0 0
s_{30}	---	---	-0-	1 0 0	0--	0--	0 0-	0 0 0
s_{31}	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
s_{32}	---	---	-0 0	0 0 1	0--	0--	0 0-	0 0 0
s_{40}	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
s_{41}	---	---	-0-	-0-	0 1 0	0--	0 0-	0 0 0
s_{42}	---	---	-0-	-0-	0 0 1	0 0 0	0 0-	0 0 0
s_{50}	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
s_{51}	---	---	-0-	-0-	0--	0 1 0	0 0-	0 0 0
s_{52}	---	---	-0-	-0-	0 0 0	0 0 1	0 0-	0 0 0
s_{60}	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
s_{61}	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
s_{62}	---	---	-0-	-0-	0--	0--	0 0 1	0 0 0
s_{70}	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
s_{71}	-0 0	-0 0	-0-	-0-	0 0-	0 0-	0 0-	0 1 0
s_{72}	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0

(c) $\rightarrow \neg r_{0_{i7}}, \neg r_{1_{i7}}, i = (1, 2), \neg r_{4_{17}}, \neg r_{5_{17}}$

P	---	---	-0-	-0-	0--	0--	0--	0--
s_{00}	1 0 0	1 0 0	-0-	-0-	0--	0--	0--	0--
s_{01}	0 1 0	0--	-0-	-0-	0--	0--	0 0-	0 0-
s_{02}	0 0 1	0 1 0	-0-	-0-	0--	0--	0 0-	0 0-
s_{10}	1 0 0	1 0 0	-0-	-0-	0--	0--	0--	0--
s_{11}	0--	0 1 0	-0-	-0-	0--	0--	0 0-	0 0-
s_{12}	0 1 0	0 0 1	-0-	-0-	0--	0--	0 0-	0 0-
s_{20}	---	---	1 0 0	-0-	0--	0--	0--	0--
s_{21}	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
s_{22}	---	---	0 0 1	1 0 0	0--	0--	0--	0--
s_{30}	---	---	-0-	1 0 0	0--	0--	0--	0--
s_{31}	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
s_{32}	---	---	-0 0	0 0 1	0--	0--	0--	0--
s_{40}	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
s_{41}	---	---	-0-	-0-	0 1 0	0--	0 0-	0 0-
s_{42}	---	---	-0-	-0-	0 0 1	0 0 0	0 0-	0 0-
s_{50}	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
s_{51}	---	---	-0-	-0-	0--	0 1 0	0 0-	0 0-
s_{52}	---	---	-0-	-0-	0 0 0	0 0 1	0 0-	0 0-
s_{60}	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
s_{61}	-0 0	-0 0	-0-	-0-	0 0 1	0 0 0	0 1 0	0--
s_{62}	---	---	-0-	-0-	0 0-	0 0-	0 0 1	0 0 0
s_{70}	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
s_{71}	-0 0	-0 0	-0-	-0-	0 0-	0 0-	0--	0 1 0
s_{72}	---	---	-0-	-0-	0 0-	0 0-	0 0-	0 0 1

(b) Satisfy $s_{6_{14_2}} \rightarrow \neg r_{6_{15}} \rightarrow \neg r_{7_{26}}$

P	1 0 0	1 0 0	-0-	-0-	0 0 1	0 0 1	0 0 1	0 1 0
s_{00}	1 0 0	1 0 0	-0-	-0-	0 0-	0 0-	0 0-	0 0 0
s_{01}	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
s_{02}	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
s_{10}	1 0 0	1 0 0	-0-	-0-	0 0-	0 0-	0 0-	0 0 0
s_{11}	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
s_{12}	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
s_{20}	-0 0	-0 0	1 0 0	-0-	0 0-	0 0-	0 0-	0 0 0
s_{21}	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
s_{22}	-0 0	-0 0	0 0 1	1 0 0	0 0-	0 0-	0 0-	0 0 0
s_{30}	-0 0	-0 0	-0-	1 0 0	0 0-	0 0-	0 0-	0 0 0
s_{31}	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
s_{32}	-0 0	-0 0	-0 0	0 0 1	0 0-	0 0-	0 0-	0 0 0
s_{40}	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
s_{41}	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
s_{42}	-0 0	-0 0	-0-	-0-	0 0 1	0 0 0	0 0-	0 0 0
s_{50}	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
s_{51}	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
s_{52}	-0 0	-0 0	-0-	-0-	0 0 0	0 0 1	0 0-	0 0 0
s_{60}	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
s_{61}	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
s_{62}	-0 0	-0 0	-0-	-0-	0 0-	0 0-	0 0 1	0 0 0
s_{70}	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
s_{71}	-0 0	-0 0	-0-	-0-	0 0-	0 0-	0 0-	0 1 0
s_{72}	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0

(d) $\rightarrow \neg r_{5_{24}} \rightarrow \neg c_{5_4} \rightarrow \text{CTR}$

Figure 82: 2-variable contradiction - pre-decision - stage 2

D.5. Example: Stepwise conflict detection

Stepwise indirect conflict detection of a 2-variable *contradiction* polynomially expanded to 3-SAT.

$$\begin{aligned}
 &(\neg p \vee \neg q \vee \neg a) \wedge \\
 &(\neg p \vee \neg q \vee a) \wedge \\
 &(\neg p \vee q \vee \neg b) \wedge \\
 &(\neg p \vee q \vee b) \wedge \\
 &(p \vee \neg q \vee \neg c) \wedge \\
 &(p \vee \neg q \vee c) \wedge \\
 &(p \vee q \vee \neg d) \wedge \\
 &(p \vee q \vee d)
 \end{aligned}$$

SATOKU MATRIX

P	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
s_{00}	1 0 0	---	---	---	0 ---	0 ---	0 ---	0 ---	0 ---
s_{01}	0 1 0	---	- 0 -	- 0 -	---	---	- 0 -	- 0 -	0 ---
s_{02}	0 0 1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	0 ---
s_{10}	---	1 0 0	---	---	0 ---	0 ---	0 ---	0 ---	0 ---
s_{11}	---	0 1 0	- 0 -	- 0 -	---	---	- 0 -	- 0 -	- 0 -
s_{12}	---	0 0 1	---	---	---	---	---	---	0 ---
s_{20}	---	---	1 0 0	---	0 ---	0 ---	0 ---	0 ---	---
s_{21}	- 0 -	- 0 -	0 1 0	---	- 0 -	- 0 -	---	---	---
s_{22}	---	---	0 0 1	- 0 -	---	---	---	---	---
s_{30}	---	---	---	1 0 0	0 ---	0 ---	0 ---	0 ---	---
s_{31}	- 0 -	- 0 -	---	0 1 0	- 0 -	- 0 -	---	---	---
s_{32}	---	---	- 0 -	0 0 1	---	---	---	---	---
s_{40}	0 ---	0 ---	0 ---	0 ---	1 0 0	---	---	---	---
s_{41}	---	---	- 0 -	- 0 -	0 1 0	---	- 0 -	- 0 -	---
s_{42}	---	---	---	---	0 0 1	- 0 -	---	---	---
s_{50}	0 ---	0 ---	0 ---	0 ---	---	1 0 0	---	---	---
s_{51}	---	---	- 0 -	- 0 -	---	0 1 0	- 0 -	- 0 -	---
s_{52}	---	---	---	---	- 0 -	0 0 1	---	---	---
s_{60}	0 ---	0 ---	0 ---	0 ---	---	---	1 0 0	---	---
s_{61}	- 0 -	- 0 -	---	---	- 0 -	- 0 -	0 1 0	---	---
s_{62}	---	---	---	---	---	---	0 0 1	- 0 -	---
s_{70}	0 ---	0 ---	0 ---	0 ---	---	---	---	1 0 0	---
s_{71}	- 0 -	- 0 -	---	---	- 0 -	- 0 -	---	0 1 0	---
s_{72}	---	---	---	---	---	- 0 -	0 0 1	---	---
s_{80}	- 0 0	0 0 0	---	---	---	---	---	---	1 0 0
s_{81}	0 ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	0 1 0
s_{82}	---	- 0 -	---	---	---	---	---	---	0 0 1

P	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	0 ---
s_{00}	1 0 0	- 0 -	---	---	0 ---	0 ---	0 ---	0 ---	0 0 1
s_{01}	0 1 0	---	- 0 -	- 0 -	---	---	- 0 -	- 0 -	0 ---
s_{02}	0 0 1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	0 ---
s_{10}	---	1 0 0	---	---	0 ---	0 ---	0 ---	0 ---	0 ---
s_{11}	0 ---	0 1 0	- 0 -	- 0 -	---	---	- 0 -	- 0 -	0 1 0
s_{12}	---	0 0 1	---	---	---	---	---	---	0 ---
s_{20}	---	---	1 0 0	---	0 ---	0 ---	0 ---	0 ---	0 ---
s_{21}	- 0 -	- 0 -	0 1 0	---	- 0 -	- 0 -	---	---	0 ---
s_{22}	---	---	0 0 1	- 0 -	---	---	---	---	0 ---
s_{30}	---	---	---	1 0 0	0 ---	0 ---	0 ---	0 ---	0 ---
s_{31}	- 0 -	- 0 -	---	0 1 0	- 0 -	- 0 -	---	---	0 ---
s_{32}	---	---	- 0 -	0 0 1	---	---	---	---	0 ---
s_{40}	0 ---	0 ---	0 ---	0 ---	1 0 0	---	---	---	0 ---
s_{41}	---	---	- 0 -	- 0 -	0 1 0	---	- 0 -	- 0 -	0 ---
s_{42}	---	---	---	---	0 0 1	- 0 -	---	---	0 ---
s_{50}	0 ---	0 ---	0 ---	0 ---	---	---	1 0 0	---	0 ---
s_{51}	---	---	- 0 -	- 0 -	---	---	0 1 0	- 0 -	0 ---
s_{52}	---	---	---	---	- 0 -	---	0 0 1	---	0 ---
s_{60}	0 ---	0 ---	0 ---	0 ---	---	---	---	1 0 0	0 ---
s_{61}	- 0 -	- 0 -	---	---	- 0 -	- 0 -	---	0 1 0	0 ---
s_{62}	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	0 0 1	- 0 -
s_{70}	0 ---	0 ---	0 ---	0 ---	---	---	---	---	1 0 0
s_{71}	- 0 -	- 0 -	---	---	- 0 -	- 0 -	---	---	0 1 0
s_{72}	---	---	---	---	---	- 0 -	---	---	0 0 1
s_{80}	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
s_{81}	0 ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	0 1 0
s_{82}	---	- 0 -	---	---	---	---	---	---	0 0 1

(a) Request s_{80_0}, s_{80_1}

(b) Consolidation reveals indirect conflict

P	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
s_{00}	1 0 0	- 0 -	---	---	0 ---	0 ---	0 ---	0 ---	0 ---
s_{01}	0 1 0	---	- 0 -	- 0 -	---	---	- 0 -	- 0 -	0 ---
s_{02}	0 0 1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	0 ---
s_{10}	---	1 0 0	---	---	0 ---	0 ---	0 ---	0 ---	---
s_{11}	0 ---	0 1 0	- 0 -	- 0 -	---	---	- 0 -	- 0 -	0 ---
s_{12}	---	0 0 1	---	---	---	---	---	---	0 ---
s_{20}	---	---	1 0 0	---	0 ---	0 ---	0 ---	0 ---	0 ---
s_{21}	- 0 -	- 0 -	0 1 0	---	- 0 -	- 0 -	---	---	- 0 -
s_{22}	---	---	0 0 1	- 0 -	---	---	---	---	0 ---
s_{30}	---	---	---	1 0 0	0 ---	0 ---	0 ---	0 ---	---
s_{31}	- 0 -	- 0 -	---	0 1 0	- 0 -	- 0 -	---	---	---
s_{32}	---	---	- 0 -	0 0 1	---	---	---	---	---
s_{40}	0 ---	0 ---	0 ---	0 ---	1 0 0	---	---	---	0 ---
s_{41}	---	---	- 0 -	- 0 -	0 1 0	---	- 0 -	- 0 -	0 ---
s_{42}	---	---	---	---	0 0 1	- 0 -	---	---	0 ---
s_{50}	0 ---	0 ---	0 ---	0 ---	---	---	---	---	0 ---
s_{51}	---	---	- 0 -	- 0 -	---	---	---	---	0 ---
s_{52}	---	---	---	---	- 0 -	---	---	---	0 ---
s_{60}	0 ---	0 ---	0 ---	0 ---	---	---	---	---	0 ---
s_{61}	- 0 -	- 0 -	---	---	- 0 -	- 0 -	---	---	0 ---
s_{62}	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	0 ---
s_{70}	0 ---	0 ---	0 ---	0 ---	---	---	---	---	1 0 0
s_{71}	- 0 -	- 0 -	---	---	- 0 -	- 0 -	---	---	0 1 0
s_{72}	---	---	---	---	---	- 0 -	---	---	0 0 1
s_{80}	1 0 0	- 0 -	0 1 0	---	0 0 -	0 0 -	0 0 -	0 0 -	1 0 0
s_{81}	0 ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	0 1 0
s_{82}	---	- 0 -	---	---	---	---	---	---	0 0 1

P	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
s_{00}	1 0 0	- 0 -	---	---	0 ---	0 ---	0 ---	0 ---	- 0 -
s_{01}	0 1 0	---	- 0 -	- 0 -	---	---	- 0 -	- 0 -	0 ---
s_{02}	0 0 1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	0 ---
s_{10}	---	1 0 0	---	---	0 ---	0 ---	0 ---	0 ---	---
s_{11}	0 ---	0 1 0	- 0 -	- 0 -	---	---	- 0 -	- 0 -	0 ---
s_{12}	---	0 0 1	---	---	---	---	---	---	0 ---
s_{20}	---	---	1 0 0	---	0 ---	0 ---	0 ---	0 ---	0 ---
s_{21}	- 0 -	- 0 -	0 1 0	---	- 0 -	- 0 -	---	---	- 0 -
s_{22}	---	---	0 0 1	- 0 -	---	---	---	---	0 ---
s_{30}	---	---	---	1 0 0	0 ---	0 ---	0 ---	0 ---	---
s_{31}	- 0 -	- 0 -	---	0 1 0	- 0 -	- 0 -	---	---	---
s_{32}	---	---	- 0 -	0 0 1	---	---	---	---	---
s_{40}	0 ---	0 ---	0 ---	0 ---	1 0 0	---	---	---	0 ---
s_{41}	---	---	- 0 -	- 0 -	0 1 0	---	- 0 -	- 0 -	0 ---
s_{42}	---	---	---	---	0 0 1	- 0 -	---	---	0 ---
s_{50}	0 ---	0 ---	0 ---	0 ---	---	---	---	---	0 ---
s_{51}	---	---	- 0 -	- 0 -	---	---	---	---	0 ---
s_{52}	---	---	---	---	- 0 -	---	---	---	0 ---
s_{60}	0 ---	0 ---	0 ---	0 ---	---	---	---	---	0 ---
s_{61}	- 0 -	- 0 -	---	---	- 0 -	- 0 -	---	---	0 ---
s_{62}	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	0 ---
s_{70}	0 ---	0 ---	0 ---	0 ---	---	---	---	---	1 0 0
s_{71}	- 0 -	- 0 -	---	---	- 0 -	- 0 -	---	---	0 1 0
s_{72}	---	---	---	---	---	- 0 -	---	---	0 0 1
s_{80}	1 0 0	- 0 -	0 1 0	---	0 0 1	0 0 0	0 0 -	0 0 -	1 0 0
s_{81}	0 ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	0 1 0
s_{82}	---	- 0 -	---	---	---	---	---	---	0 0 1

(c) Request and satisfy s_{80_0}, s_{80_2}

(d) Satisfy $s_{80_4} \rightarrow impossible r_{80_5}$

Figure 83: 2-variable contradiction polynomially expanded to 3-SAT - stage 1

STRUCTURAL SINGLE STATE MUTINEX LOGIC

P	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	0--
s_{00}	1 0 0	- 0 -	- 0 -	---	0 --	0 --	0 --	0 --	0 0 1
s_{01}	0 1 0	---	- 0 -	- 0 -	---	---	- 0 -	- 0 -	0 --
s_{02}	0 0 1	---	- 0 -	---	---	---	---	---	0 --
s_{10}	---	1 0 0	---	---	0 --	0 --	0 --	0 --	0 --
s_{11}	0 --	0 1 0	- 0 -	- 0 -	---	---	- 0 -	- 0 -	0 --
s_{12}	- 0 -	0 0 1	- 0 -	---	---	---	---	---	0 --
s_{20}	---	---	1 0 0	---	0 --	0 --	0 --	0 --	0 --
s_{21}	0 0 1	1 0 0	0 1 0	---	0 0 1	0 0 0	0 --	0 --	0 - 0
s_{22}	---	---	0 0 1	- 0 -	---	---	---	---	0 --
s_{30}	---	---	---	1 0 0	0 --	0 --	0 --	0 --	0 --
s_{31}	- 0 -	- 0 -	---	0 1 0	- 0 -	---	---	---	0 --
s_{32}	---	---	- 0 -	0 0 1	---	---	---	---	0 --
s_{40}	0 --	0 --	0 0 -	0 --	1 0 0	---	---	---	0 --
s_{41}	---	---	- 0 -	- 0 -	0 1 0	---	- 0 -	- 0 -	0 --
s_{42}	---	---	---	---	0 0 1	- 0 -	---	---	0 --
s_{50}	0 --	0 --	0 0 -	0 --	---	1 0 0	---	---	0 --
s_{51}	---	---	- 0 -	- 0 -	---	0 1 0	- 0 -	- 0 -	0 --
s_{52}	---	---	- 0 -	- 0 -	---	0 0 1	---	---	0 --
s_{60}	0 --	0 --	0 0 -	0 --	---	---	1 0 0	---	0 --
s_{61}	- 0 -	- 0 -	---	---	- 0 -	- 0 -	0 1 0	---	0 --
s_{62}	---	---	---	---	---	---	0 0 1	- 0 -	0 --
s_{70}	0 --	0 --	0 0 -	0 --	---	---	---	1 0 0	0 --
s_{71}	- 0 -	- 0 -	---	---	- 0 -	- 0 -	0 1 0	---	0 --
s_{72}	---	---	---	---	---	- 0 -	0 0 1	---	0 --
s_{80}	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
s_{81}	0 --	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	0 1 0
s_{82}	---	---	- 0 -	---	---	---	---	---	0 0 1

(a) Satisfy $s_{21_{02}}, s_{21_{10}}, s_{21_{42}} \rightarrow \neg r_{215}$

P	---	---	- 0 -	---	---	---	---	---	0 --
s_{00}	1 0 0	- 0 -	- 0 -	---	0 --	0 --	0 --	0 --	0 0 1
s_{01}	0 1 0	---	- 0 -	- 0 -	---	---	- 0 -	- 0 -	0 --
s_{02}	0 0 1	---	- 0 -	---	---	---	---	---	0 --
s_{10}	---	1 0 0	- 0 -	---	0 --	0 --	0 --	0 --	0 --
s_{11}	0 --	0 1 0	- 0 -	- 0 -	---	---	- 0 -	- 0 -	0 --
s_{12}	- 0 -	0 0 1	- 0 -	---	---	---	---	---	0 --
s_{20}	---	---	1 0 0	---	0 --	0 --	0 --	0 --	0 --
s_{21}	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
s_{22}	---	---	0 0 1	- 0 -	---	---	---	---	0 --
s_{30}	---	---	- 0 -	1 0 0	0 --	0 --	0 --	0 --	0 --
s_{31}	- 0 -	- 0 -	- 0 -	0 1 0	- 0 -	- 0 -	---	---	0 --
s_{32}	---	---	- 0 0	0 0 1	---	---	---	---	0 --
s_{40}	0 0 0	0 0 1	0 0 1	0 1 0	1 0 0	- 0 -	---	---	0 --
s_{41}	---	---	- 0 -	- 0 -	0 1 0	---	- 0 -	- 0 -	0 --
s_{42}	---	---	- 0 -	- 0 -	0 0 1	- 0 -	---	---	0 --
s_{50}	0 --	0 --	0 0 -	0 --	---	---	1 0 0	---	0 --
s_{51}	---	---	- 0 -	- 0 -	---	0 1 0	- 0 -	- 0 -	0 --
s_{52}	---	---	- 0 -	- 0 -	---	0 0 1	---	---	0 --
s_{60}	0 --	0 --	0 0 -	0 --	---	---	---	1 0 0	0 --
s_{61}	- 0 -	- 0 -	- 0 -	---	- 0 -	- 0 -	0 1 0	---	0 --
s_{62}	---	---	- 0 -	---	---	---	0 0 1	- 0 -	0 --
s_{70}	0 --	0 --	0 0 -	0 --	---	---	---	---	1 0 0
s_{71}	- 0 -	- 0 -	- 0 -	---	- 0 -	- 0 -	0 1 0	---	0 --
s_{72}	---	---	- 0 -	---	---	---	- 0 -	0 0 1	0 --
s_{80}	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
s_{81}	0 --	---	- 0 -	---	---	---	---	---	0 1 0
s_{82}	---	---	- 0 -	---	---	---	---	---	0 0 1

(b) Satisfy $s_{40_{22}}, s_{40_{41}}, s_{40_{22}} \rightarrow \neg r_{400}$

P	---	---	- 0 -	---	0 --	---	---	---	0 --
s_{00}	1 0 0	- 0 -	- 0 -	---	0 --	0 --	0 --	0 --	0 0 1
s_{01}	0 1 0	---	- 0 -	- 0 -	---	---	- 0 -	- 0 -	0 --
s_{02}	0 0 1	---	- 0 -	---	---	---	---	---	0 --
s_{10}	---	1 0 0	- 0 -	---	0 --	0 --	0 --	0 --	0 --
s_{11}	0 --	0 1 0	- 0 -	- 0 -	---	---	- 0 -	- 0 -	0 --
s_{12}	- 0 -	0 0 1	- 0 -	---	---	---	---	---	0 --
s_{20}	---	---	1 0 0	---	0 --	0 --	0 --	0 --	0 --
s_{21}	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
s_{22}	---	---	0 0 1	- 0 -	---	---	---	---	0 --
s_{30}	---	---	- 0 -	1 0 0	0 --	0 --	0 --	0 --	0 --
s_{31}	- 0 -	- 0 -	- 0 -	0 1 0	0 0 -	- 0 -	---	---	0 --
s_{32}	---	---	- 0 0	0 0 1	0 --	0 --	---	---	0 --
s_{40}	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
s_{41}	---	---	- 0 -	- 0 -	0 1 0	0 --	- 0 -	- 0 -	0 --
s_{42}	---	---	- 0 -	- 0 -	0 0 1	- 0 -	---	---	0 --
s_{50}	0 0 0	0 0 1	0 0 1	0 1 0	0 0 -	1 0 0	---	---	0 --
s_{51}	---	---	- 0 -	- 0 -	---	0 1 0	- 0 -	- 0 -	0 --
s_{52}	---	---	- 0 -	- 0 -	---	0 0 1	---	---	0 --
s_{60}	0 --	0 --	0 0 -	0 --	---	---	1 0 0	---	0 --
s_{61}	- 0 -	- 0 -	- 0 -	---	0 0 -	- 0 -	0 1 0	---	0 --
s_{62}	---	---	- 0 -	---	---	---	0 0 1	- 0 -	0 --
s_{70}	0 --	0 --	0 0 -	0 --	---	---	---	---	1 0 0
s_{71}	- 0 -	- 0 -	- 0 -	---	0 0 -	- 0 -	0 1 0	---	0 --
s_{72}	---	---	- 0 -	---	0 --	- 0 -	0 0 1	---	0 --
s_{80}	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
s_{81}	0 --	---	- 0 -	---	---	---	---	---	0 1 0
s_{82}	---	---	- 0 -	---	---	---	---	---	0 0 1

(c) Satisfy $s_{50_{22}}, s_{50_{41}}, s_{50_{22}} \rightarrow \neg r_{500}$

P	---	---	- 0 -	---	0 --	0 --	---	---	0 --
s_{00}	1 0 0	- 0 -	- 0 -	---	0 --	0 --	0 --	0 --	0 0 1
s_{01}	0 1 0	---	- 0 -	- 0 -	---	---	- 0 -	- 0 -	0 --
s_{02}	0 0 1	---	- 0 -	---	---	---	---	---	0 --
s_{10}	---	1 0 0	- 0 -	---	0 --	0 --	0 --	0 --	0 --
s_{11}	0 --	0 1 0	- 0 -	- 0 -	---	---	- 0 -	- 0 -	0 --
s_{12}	- 0 -	0 0 1	- 0 -	---	---	---	---	---	0 --
s_{20}	---	---	1 0 0	---	0 --	0 --	0 --	0 --	0 --
s_{21}	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
s_{22}	---	---	0 0 1	- 0 -	---	---	---	---	0 --
s_{30}	---	---	- 0 -	1 0 0	0 --	0 --	0 --	0 --	0 --
s_{31}	- 0 -	- 0 -	- 0 -	0 1 0	0 0 0	0 0 1	---	---	0 --
s_{32}	---	---	- 0 0	0 0 1	0 --	0 --	---	---	0 --
s_{40}	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
s_{41}	---	---	- 0 -	- 0 -	0 1 0	0 --	- 0 -	- 0 -	0 --
s_{42}	---	---	- 0 -	- 0 -	0 0 1	0 0 -	---	---	0 --
s_{50}	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
s_{51}	---	---	- 0 -	- 0 -	---	0 1 0	- 0 -	- 0 -	0 --
s_{52}	---	---	- 0 -	- 0 -	---	0 0 1	---	---	0 --
s_{60}	0 --	0 --	0 0 -	0 --	---	---	---	1 0 0	0 --
s_{61}	- 0 -	- 0 -	- 0 -	---	0 0 -	0 0 -	0 1 0	---	0 --
s_{62}	---	---	- 0 -	---	---	---	0 0 1	- 0 -	0 --
s_{70}	0 --	0 --	0 0 -	0 --	---	---	---	---	1 0 0
s_{71}	- 0 -	- 0 -	- 0 -	---	0 0 -	0 0 -	0 1 0	---	0 --
s_{72}	---	---	- 0 -	---	0 --	0 --	- 0 -	0 0 1	0 --
s_{80}	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
s_{81}	0 --	---	- 0 -	---	---	---	---	---	0 1 0
s_{82}	---	---	- 0 -	---	---	---	---	---	0 0 1

(d) Satisfy $s_{31_{52}} \rightarrow impossible r_{314}$

Figure 84: 2-variable contradiction polynomially expanded to 3-SAT - stage 2

SATOKU MATRIX

P	---	---	-0-	-0-	0--	0--	---	---	0--
s_{00}	1 0 0	-0-	-0-	-0-	0--	0--	0--	0--	0 0 1
s_{01}	0 1 0	---	-0-	-0-	0--	0--	-0-	0--	0--
s_{02}	0 0 1	---	-0-	-0-	0--	0--	---	0--	0--
s_{10}	---	1 0 0	-0-	-0-	0--	0--	0--	0--	0--
s_{11}	0--	0 1 0	-0-	-0-	0--	0--	-0-	0--	0--
s_{12}	---	0 0 1	-0-	-0-	0--	0--	---	0--	0--
s_{20}	---	---	1 0 0	-0-	0--	0--	0--	0--	0--
s_{21}	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
s_{22}	---	---	0 0 1	-0 0	0--	0--	---	---	0--
s_{30}	---	---	-0-	1 0 0	0--	0--	0--	0--	0--
s_{31}	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
s_{32}	---	---	-0 0	0 0 1	0--	0--	---	---	0--
s_{40}	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
s_{41}	---	---	-0-	-0-	0 1 0	0--	-0-	0--	0--
s_{42}	---	---	-0-	-0-	0 0 1	0-0	-0-	0--	0--
s_{50}	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
s_{51}	---	---	-0-	-0-	0--	0 1 0	-0-	0--	0--
s_{52}	---	---	-0-	-0-	0-0	0 0 1	---	0--	0--
s_{60}	0--	0--	0 0	0 0	0--	0--	1 0 0	---	0--
s_{61}	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	0 0 0	0 0 1	0 1 0	---	0--
s_{62}	---	---	-0-	-0-	0--	0 0 1	-0 0	0--	0--
s_{70}	0--	0--	0 0	0 0	0--	0--	---	1 0 0	0--
s_{71}	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	0 0	0 0	0 1 0	---	0--
s_{72}	---	---	-0-	-0-	0--	0--	0 0 1	---	0--
s_{80}	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
s_{81}	0--	---	-0-	-0-	0--	0--	---	---	0 1 0
s_{82}	---	---	-0-	-0-	0--	0--	---	---	0 0 1

(a) Satisfy $s_{6_{15_2}} \rightarrow impossible\ r_{6_{14}}$

P	---	---	-0-	-0-	0--	0--	-0-	---	0--
s_{00}	1 0 0	-0-	-0-	-0-	0--	0--	0 0	0--	0 0 1
s_{01}	0 1 0	---	-0-	-0-	0--	0--	-0-	0--	0--
s_{02}	0 0 1	---	-0-	-0-	0--	0--	---	0--	0--
s_{10}	---	1 0 0	-0-	-0-	0--	0--	0 0	0--	0--
s_{11}	0--	0 1 0	-0-	-0-	0--	0--	-0-	0--	0--
s_{12}	---	0 0 1	-0-	-0-	0--	0--	---	0--	0--
s_{20}	---	---	1 0 0	-0-	0--	0--	0 0	0--	0--
s_{21}	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
s_{22}	---	---	0 0 1	-0 0	0--	0--	---	---	0--
s_{30}	---	---	-0-	1 0 0	0--	0--	0 0	0--	0--
s_{31}	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
s_{32}	---	---	-0 0	0 0 1	0--	0--	-0-	---	0--
s_{40}	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
s_{41}	---	---	-0-	-0-	0 1 0	0--	-0-	0--	0--
s_{42}	---	---	-0-	-0-	0 0 1	0-0	-0-	0--	0--
s_{50}	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
s_{51}	---	---	-0-	-0-	0--	0 1 0	-0-	0--	0--
s_{52}	---	---	-0-	-0-	0-0	0 0 1	-0-	0--	0--
s_{60}	0--	0--	0 0	0 0	0--	0--	1 0 0	---	0--
s_{61}	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
s_{62}	---	---	-0-	-0-	0--	0 0 1	-0 0	0--	0--
s_{70}	0--	0--	0 0	0 0	0--	0--	---	1 0 0	0--
s_{71}	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	0 0	0 0	-0-	0 1 0	0--
s_{72}	---	---	-0-	-0-	0--	0--	-0 0	0 0 1	0--
s_{80}	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
s_{81}	0--	---	-0-	-0-	0--	0--	---	---	0 1 0
s_{82}	---	---	-0-	-0-	0--	0--	---	---	0 0 1

(b) Satisfy $s_{6_{03_2}} \rightarrow \neg r_{6_{02}} \rightarrow \neg r_{7_{26}}$

P	---	---	-0-	-0-	0--	0--	0 0 1	-0 0	0--
s_{00}	1 0 0	-0-	-0-	-0-	0--	0--	0 0	0-0	0 0 1
s_{01}	0 1 0	---	-0-	-0-	0--	0--	0 0	-0 0	0--
s_{02}	0 0 1	---	-0-	-0-	0--	0--	0 0	-0 0	0--
s_{10}	---	1 0 0	-0-	-0-	0--	0--	0 0	0-0	0--
s_{11}	0--	0 1 0	-0-	-0-	0--	0--	0 0	-0 0	0--
s_{12}	---	0 0 1	-0-	-0-	0--	0--	0 0	-0 0	0--
s_{20}	---	---	1 0 0	-0-	0--	0--	0 0	0-0	0--
s_{21}	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
s_{22}	---	---	0 0 1	-0 0	0--	0--	0 0	-0 0	0--
s_{30}	---	---	-0-	1 0 0	0--	0--	0 0	0-0	0--
s_{31}	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
s_{32}	---	---	-0 0	0 0 1	0--	0--	0 0	-0 0	0--
s_{40}	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
s_{41}	---	---	-0-	-0-	0 1 0	0--	0 0	-0 0	0--
s_{42}	---	---	-0-	-0-	0 0 1	0-0	0 0	-0 0	0--
s_{50}	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
s_{51}	---	---	-0-	-0-	0--	0 1 0	-0 0	-0 0	0--
s_{52}	---	---	-0-	-0-	0-0	0 0 1	-0 0	-0 0	0--
s_{60}	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
s_{61}	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
s_{62}	---	---	-0-	-0-	0--	0 0 1	-0 0	-0 0	0--
s_{70}	0--	0--	0 0	0 0	0--	0--	---	1 0 0	0--
s_{71}	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	0 0 0	0 0 1	0 0	0 1 0	0--
s_{72}	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
s_{80}	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
s_{81}	0--	---	-0-	-0-	0--	0--	---	---	0 1 0
s_{82}	---	---	-0-	-0-	0--	0--	---	---	0 0 1

(c) Satisfy $s_{7_{15_2}} \rightarrow impossible\ r_{7_{14}}$

P	---	---	-0-	-0-	0--	0--	0 0 1	1 0 0	0--
s_{00}	1 0 0	-0-	-0-	-0-	0--	0--	0 0	0 0 0	0 0 1
s_{01}	0 1 0	---	-0-	-0-	0--	0--	0 0	-0 0	0--
s_{02}	0 0 1	---	-0-	-0-	0--	0--	0 0	-0 0	0--
s_{10}	---	1 0 0	-0-	-0-	0--	0--	0 0	0 0 0	0--
s_{11}	0--	0 1 0	-0-	-0-	0--	0--	0 0	-0 0	0--
s_{12}	---	0 0 1	-0-	-0-	0--	0--	0 0	-0 0	0--
s_{20}	---	---	1 0 0	-0-	0--	0--	0 0	0 0 0	0--
s_{21}	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
s_{22}	---	---	0 0 1	-0 0	0--	0--	0 0	-0 0	0--
s_{30}	---	---	-0-	1 0 0	0--	0--	0 0	0 0 0	0--
s_{31}	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
s_{32}	---	---	-0 0	0 0 1	0--	0--	0 0	-0 0	0--
s_{40}	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
s_{41}	---	---	-0-	-0-	0 1 0	0--	0 0	-0 0	0--
s_{42}	---	---	-0-	-0-	0 0 1	0-0	0 0	-0 0	0--
s_{50}	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
s_{51}	---	---	-0-	-0-	0--	0 1 0	-0 0	-0 0	0--
s_{52}	---	---	-0-	-0-	0-0	0 0 1	-0 0	-0 0	0--
s_{60}	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
s_{61}	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
s_{62}	---	---	-0-	-0-	0--	0 0 1	-0 0	-0 0	0--
s_{70}	0--	0--	0 0	0 0	0--	0--	---	1 0 0	0--
s_{71}	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
s_{72}	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
s_{80}	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
s_{81}	0--	---	-0-	-0-	0--	0--	---	-0 0	0 1 0
s_{82}	---	---	-0-	-0-	0--	0--	---	-0 0	0 0 1

(d) Satisfy $s_{7_{02_2}} \rightarrow \neg r_{7_{03}} \rightarrow \neg c_{7_3} \rightarrow CTR$

Figure 85: 2-variable contradiction polynomially expanded to 3-SAT - stage 3