

May 19, 2018 at 02:31

1* Intro. This program generates clauses that enforce the constraint $x_1 + \dots + x_n \leq r$, using a method due to Olivier Bailleux and Yacine Boufkhad [*Lecture Notes in Computer Science* **2833** (2003), 108–122]. It introduces at most $(n - 2)r$ new variables $B_{i,j}$ for $2 \leq i < n$ and $1 \leq j \leq r$, and a number of clauses that I haven't yet tried to count carefully, but it is at most $O(nr)$. All clauses have length 3 or less.

This version inputs a graph (specified as a third parameter) and and color number (specified fourth). The output clauses will limit the number of vertices of that color.

```
#define nmax 10000
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include "gb_graph.h"
#include "gb_save.h"
int n, r, kk; /* the given parameters */
int count[nmax + nmax]; /* the number of leaves below each node */
main(int argc, char *argv[])
{
    register int i, j, k, jl, jr, t, tl, tr;
    Graph *g;
    <Process the command line 2*>;
    if (r == 0) <Handle the trivial case directly 6>
    else {
        <Build the complete binary tree with n leaves 3>;
        for (i = n - 2; i; i--) <Generate the clauses for node i 4*>;
        <Generate the clauses at the root 5>;
    }
}

2* <Process the command line 2*> ≡
if (argc != 5 || sscanf(argv[1], "%d", &n) != 1 || sscanf(argv[2], "%d", &r) != 1 || sscanf(argv[4], "%d", &kk) != 1)
{
    fprintf(stderr, "Usage: %s n r foo.gb k\n", argv[0]);
    exit(-1);
}
g = restore_graph(argv[3]);
if (-g) {
    fprintf(stderr, "I can't input the graph '%s'!\n", argv[3]);
    exit(-2);
}
if (g->n != n) fprintf(stderr, "Warning: The graph has %ld vertices, not %d!\n", g->n, n);
if (n > nmax) {
    fprintf(stderr, "Recompile me: I don't allow n > %d\n", nmax);
    exit(-2);
}
if (r < 0 || r >= n) {
    fprintf(stderr, "Eh? r should be between 0 and n-1!\n");
    exit(-2);
}
printf("~ sat-threshold-bb %d %d\n", n, r);
```

This code is used in section 1*.

3. The tree has $2n - 1$ nodes, with 0 as the root; the leaves start at node $n - 1$. Nonleaf node k has left child $2k + 1$ and right child $2k + 2$. Here we simply fill the *count* array.

```

⟨Build the complete binary tree with  $n$  leaves 3⟩ ≡
  for ( $k = n + n - 2$ ;  $k \geq n - 1$ ;  $k--$ )  $count[k] = 1$ ;
  for ( $;$   $k \geq 0$ ;  $k--$ )  $count[k] = count[k + k + 1] + count[k + k + 2]$ ;
  if ( $count[0] \neq n$ )  $fprintf(stderr, "I'm totally confused.\n");$ 

```

This code is used in section 1*.

4* If there are t leaves below node i , we introduce $k = \min(r, t)$ variables $B_{i+1.j}$ for $1 \leq j \leq k$. This variable is 1 if (but not only if) at least j of those leaf variables are true. If $t > r$, we also assert that no $r + 1$ of those variables are true.

```

#define  $xbar(k)$   $printf("\%s.\%d", (g-vertices + (k) - n + 1)-name, kk)$ 

```

```

⟨Generate the clauses for node  $i$  4*⟩ ≡
{
   $t = count[i]$ ,  $tl = count[i + i + 1]$ ,  $tr = count[i + i + 2]$ ;
  if ( $t > r + 1$ )  $t = r + 1$ ;
  if ( $tl > r$ )  $tl = r$ ;
  if ( $tr > r$ )  $tr = r$ ;
  for ( $jl = 0$ ;  $jl \leq tl$ ;  $jl++$ )
    for ( $jr = 0$ ;  $jr \leq tr$ ;  $jr++$ )
      if ( $((jl + jr \leq t) \wedge (jl + jr) > 0)$ ) {
        if ( $jl$ ) {
          if ( $i + i + 1 \geq n - 1$ )  $xbar(i + i + 1)$ ;
          else  $printf("\%B.\%d", i + i + 2, jl)$ ;
        }
        if ( $jr$ ) {
           $printf("\_")$ ;
          if ( $i + i + 2 \geq n - 1$ )  $xbar(i + i + 2)$ ;
          else  $printf("\%B.\%d", i + i + 3, jr)$ ;
        }
        if ( $jl + jr \leq r$ )  $printf("\_B.\%d\n", i + 1, jl + jr)$ ;
        else  $printf("\n")$ ;
      }
}

```

This code is used in section 1*.

5. Finally, we assert that at most r of the x 's are true, by implicitly asserting that the (nonexistent) variable $B1.r+1$ is false.

⟨Generate the clauses at the root 5⟩ \equiv

```

    tl = count[1], tr = count[2];
    if (tl > r) tl = r;
    for (jl = 1; jl ≤ tl; jl++) {
        jr = r + 1 - jl;
        if (jr ≤ tr) {
            if (1 ≥ n - 1) xbar(1);
            else printf("~B2.%d", jl);
            printf("□");
            if (2 ≥ n - 1) xbar(2);
            else printf("~B3.%d", jr);
            printf("\\n");
        }
    }

```

This code is used in section 1*.

6. ⟨Handle the trivial case directly 6⟩ \equiv

```

{
    for (i = 1; i ≤ n; i++) {
        xbar(n - 2 + i);
        printf("\\n");
    }
}

```

This code is used in section 1*.

7* Index.

The following sections were changed by the change file: 1, 2, 4, 7.

argc: 1*, 2*
argv: 1*, 2*
count: 1*, 3, 4*, 5.
exit: 2*
fprintf: 2*, 3.
Graph: 1*
i: 1*
j: 1*
jl: 1*, 4*, 5.
jr: 1*, 4*, 5.
k: 1*
kk: 1*, 2*, 4*
main: 1*
n: 1*
name: 4*
nmax: 1*, 2*
printf: 2*, 4*, 5, 6.
r: 1*
restore_graph: 2*
scanf: 2*
stderr: 2*, 3.
t: 1*
tl: 1*, 4*, 5.
tr: 1*, 4*, 5.
vertices: 4*
xbar: 4*, 5, 6.

- ⟨ Build the complete binary tree with n leaves 3 ⟩ Used in section 1*.
- ⟨ Generate the clauses at the root 5 ⟩ Used in section 1*.
- ⟨ Generate the clauses for node i 4* ⟩ Used in section 1*.
- ⟨ Handle the trivial case directly 6 ⟩ Used in section 1*.
- ⟨ Process the command line 2* ⟩ Used in section 1*.

SAT-THRESHOLD-BB-GRAPHS

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