

**DM573**

**Introduction to Computer Science  
Exercises on Satisfiability**

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# PART I

# Exercise I-1: Check Satisfiability

Which of the following formulas are satisfiable (give a satisfying assignment)? Which are not (give reasons)?

Note: in all exercises, logical negation (NOT) is denoted by "-".

- a)  $A \wedge B$
- b)  $A \vee B$
- c)  $A \rightarrow B$
- d)  $A \wedge \neg A$
- e)  $A \vee \neg A$

# Exercise I-2: Equivalent Formulas

Two formulas are equivalent, if the same assignments satisfy both of them.

Which of the following formulas are equivalent?

a)  $\neg A \wedge B$

b)  $\neg A \vee B$

c)  $A \rightarrow B$

d)  $(A \rightarrow B) \wedge (\neg B \rightarrow A)$

e)  $(\neg A \rightarrow B) \wedge (\neg B \rightarrow \neg A)$

# Exercise I-3: Convert to CNF

Convert the following formulas into CNF:

a)  $\neg A \wedge B$

b)  $\neg A \vee B$

c)  $A \rightarrow B$

d)  $(A \rightarrow B) \wedge (\neg B \rightarrow A)$

# Exercise I-4: Breaking Symmetry

Solutions to N-Towers and N-Queens are symmetric:

	Q		
			Q
Q			
		Q	

and

		Q	
Q			
			Q
	Q		

Write two clauses that forbid solutions where there is a queen in the right half of the first row.

$X_{1,1}$	$X_{1,2}$	$X_{1,3}$	$X_{1,4}$
$X_{2,1}$	$X_{2,2}$	$X_{2,3}$	$X_{2,4}$
$X_{3,1}$	$X_{3,2}$	$X_{3,3}$	$X_{3,4}$
$X_{4,1}$	$X_{4,2}$	$X_{4,3}$	$X_{4,4}$

# Exercise I-5: Preparation

- Install `lingeling` or another compatible SAT solver
- Alternatively, use a Javascript SAT solver, e.g.:
  - <https://www.msoos.org/2013/09/minisat-in-your-browser/>
- Test it using the following input saved as `test.cnf`

```
p cnf 4 6
-1 -2 0
-1 -3 0
-2 -4 0
-3 -4 0
1 2 0
3 4 0
```

# Exercise I-6: Removing Redundancies

The formula from Slide 22 contains redundant information. For example,  $X_{1,1} \rightarrow -X_{1,2}$  and  $X_{1,2} \rightarrow -X_{1,1}$  are equivalent. Understand and remove these redundancies:

- a) Why do these redundancies occur?
- b) Identify all such redundancies!
- c) Write down a simplified formula without redundancies!
- d) Convert the simplified formula into CNF!
- e) Write the formula in DIMACS format!
- f) Run the `lingeling` or another SAT solver on it and interpret the result!



# PART II

# Exercise II-1: Check Satisfiability

Which of the following formulas are satisfiable (give a satisfying assignment)? Which are not (give reasons)?

a)  $(A \rightarrow B) \wedge (B \rightarrow A)$

b)  $(A \rightarrow B) \wedge (B \rightarrow A) \wedge A$

c)  $(A \rightarrow B) \wedge (B \rightarrow A) \wedge \neg A$

d)  $(A \rightarrow B) \wedge (B \rightarrow \neg A) \wedge (\neg A \rightarrow \neg B) \wedge (\neg B \rightarrow A)$

# Exercise II-2: Equivalent Formulas

Two formulas are equivalent, if the same assignments satisfy both of them.

Which of the following formulas are equivalent?

a)  $(A \rightarrow B) \wedge (\neg B \rightarrow A)$

b)  $(A \rightarrow \neg B) \wedge (B \rightarrow A)$

c)  $(\neg A \vee \neg B) \wedge (A \vee \neg B)$

d)  $(B \vee A) \wedge (\neg A \vee B)$

# Exercise II-3: Convert to CNF

Convert the following formulas into CNF:

a)  $(\neg A \rightarrow B) \wedge (\neg B \rightarrow \neg A)$

b)  $A \rightarrow (\neg (B \wedge D))$

c)  $A \rightarrow (\neg (B \vee D))$

d)  $A \rightarrow (\neg (B \rightarrow (C \wedge D)))$

# Exercise II-4: 3-Towers

Write a Python program that generates the input for a SAT solver to solve the 3-Towers problem:

- Write a function `pair2int(r, c)` which maps  $(1,1), (1,2), \dots, (3,3)$  to 1 to 9 using the formula  $3*(r-1)+c$ .
- Write nested for-loops that go through all positions on the board from  $(1,1)$  to  $(3,3)$  and produces clauses that represent attacks.
- Write a for-loop that produces clauses that specify that all 3 rows contain a tower.
- Using (a)–(c), write a DIMACS file and test it using `lingeling` or another SAT solver.

$X_{1,1}$	$X_{1,2}$	$X_{1,3}$
$X_{2,1}$	$X_{2,2}$	$X_{2,3}$
$X_{3,1}$	$X_{3,2}$	$X_{3,3}$

1	2	3
4	5	6
7	8	9

# Exercise II-5: N-Towers

Generalize your Python program from Exercise II-4 to generate the input for a SAT solver to solve the N-Towers problem:

- Write a function `pair2int(n, r, c)` which maps pairs  $(r, c)$  to the integers 1 to  $n^2$  using the formula  $n*(r-1)+c$ .
- Write nested for-loops that go through all positions on the board from  $(1, 1)$  to  $(n, n)$  and produces clauses that represent attacks.
- Write a for-loop that produces clauses that specify that all rows contain a tower.
- Using (a)–(c), write a DIMACS file and test it using `lingeling` or another SAT solver.

$X_{1,1}$	$X_{1,2}$	$X_{1,3}$
$X_{2,1}$	$X_{2,2}$	$X_{2,3}$
$X_{3,1}$	$X_{3,2}$	$X_{3,3}$

1	2	3
4	5	6
7	8	9

# Exercise II-6: N-Queens

Extend your Python program from Exercise II-5 to generate the input for a SAT solver to solve the N-Queens problem:

- Reuse your function `pair2int(n, r, c)` from Exercise II-5.
- Adapt your for-loops from Exercise II-5 to produce also clauses for the diagonals.
- Reuse the for-loop from Exercise II-5 that produces clauses that specify that all rows contain a tower.
- Using (a)–(c), write a DIMACS file and test it using `lingeling` or another SAT solver.

$X_{1,1}$	$X_{1,2}$	$X_{1,3}$
$X_{2,1}$	$X_{2,2}$	$X_{2,3}$
$X_{3,1}$	$X_{3,2}$	$X_{3,3}$

1	2	3
4	5	6
7	8	9