Lower Bounds: From Circuits to QBF Proof Systems

Olaf Beyersdorff School of Computing University of Leeds, UK o.beyersdorff@leeds.ac.uk Ilario Bonacina School of Computer Science and Communication KTH Royal Institute of Technology, Sweden ilario@kth.se Leroy Chew School of Computing University of Leeds, UK mm12Inc@leeds.ac.uk

ABSTRACT

A general and long-standing belief in the proof complexity community asserts that there is a close connection between progress in lower bounds for Boolean circuits and progress in proof size lower bounds for strong propositional proof systems. Although there are famous examples where a transfer from ideas and techniques from circuit complexity to proof complexity has been effective, a formal connection between the two areas has never been established so far. Here we provide such a formal relation between lower bounds for circuit classes and lower bounds for **Frege** systems for quantified Boolean formulas (QBF).

Starting from a propositional proof system P we exhibit a general method how to obtain a QBF proof system $P + \forall red$, which is inspired by the transition from resolution to Q-resolution. For us the most important case is a new and natural hierarchy of QBF Frege systems C-Frege + $\forall red$ that parallels the well-studied propositional hierarchy of C-Frege systems, where lines in proofs are restricted to belong to a circuit class C.

Building on earlier work for resolution [Beyersdorff, Chew, and Janota, 2015a] we establish a lower bound technique via strategy extraction that transfers arbitrary lower bounds for the circuit class C to lower bounds in C-Frege + \forall red.

By using the full spectrum of state-of-the-art circuit lower bounds, our new lower bound method leads to very strong lower bounds for QBF **Frege** systems:

- (i) exponential lower bounds and separations for the QBF proof system AC⁰[p]-Frege + ∀red for all primes p;
- (ii) an exponential separation of $AC^0[p]$ -Frege + $\forall red$ from TC^0 -Frege + $\forall red$;
- (iii) an exponential separation of the hierarchy of constantdepth systems AC_d^0 -Frege + \forall red by formulas of depth independent of d.

In the propositional case, all these results correspond to major open problems.

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QBF proof complexity; Frege systems; proof complexity; circuit complexity

1. INTRODUCTION

Proof complexity investigates how difficult it is to prove theorems in different formal systems. The main question asks, given a formula φ and a proof system P, typically comprised of axioms and rules, what is the size of the smallest proof of φ in P. This question bears tight and fruitful relations to a number of further areas, in particular to computational complexity, where lower bounds to the size of proofs offer an approach towards the separation of complexity classes (Cook's Programme), and to first-order logic (bounded arithmetic theories and their separations). More recently, the tremendous success of SAT solving has been a main driver for proof complexity, as the analysis of proof systems underlying SAT solvers provides the main theoretical framework towards understanding the power and limitations of solving, cf. the survey of Buss [2012].

The bulk of research in proof complexity has concentrated on proof systems for classical propositional logic. Regarding the central question above, *propositional proof complexity* has made enormous progress over the past three decades in showing tight lower and upper bounds for many principles in various proof systems. Arguably even more important, a number of general lower bound techniques have been developed that can be employed to show lower bounds to the size of proofs. These include the seminal size-width relationship [Ben-Sasson and Wigderson, 2001], the feasible interpolation technique [Krajíček, 1997], or game-theoretic techniques (cf. the recent overview in [Beyersdorff and Kullmann, 2014]).

Notwithstanding these advances, some of the most natural proof systems have resisted all attempts for lower bounds for decades. Frege systems (also known as Hilbert-type systems) are the typical textbook calculi comprised of axiom schemes and rules, and no non-trivial lower bounds are known for Frege. While the power of Frege does not depend on the choice of axioms or rules [Cook and Reckhow, 1979], their strength can be calibrated by restricting the class of allowed formulas. In particular, a hierarchy of Frege systems can be obtained by considering Boolean circuits of increasing

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strength as lines in Frege. These circuit classes comprise the standard classes $AC^0 \subset AC^0[p] \subset TC^0 \subseteq NC^1 \subseteq P/poly$, giving rise to a similar hierarchy of Frege systems.

While the strongest non-uniform lower bounds known in circuit complexity hold for the class $AC^0[p]$ [Razborov, 1987; Smolensky, 1987], AC^0 -Frege is the strongest of the above Frege systems with non-trivial lower bounds [Ajtai, 1994; Krajíček et al., 1995; Pitassi et al., 1993]. Despite enormous efforts, all attempts to transfer Razborov's and Smolensky's $AC^0[p]$ circuit lower to a proof size lower bound in $AC^0[p]$ -Frege have failed so far. More widely, it seems the common belief in the proof complexity community that substantial progress in circuit complexity would also give rise to major new lower bounds in proof complexity, for Frege (= NC^1 -Frege) or even extended Frege (= P/poly-Frege). Though this connection has been often postulated (cf. e.g. [Beame and Pitassi, 2001]), it could never have been made formal so far.

In this paper we establish a technique to transfer circuit lower bounds to proof size lower bounds for proof systems for quantified Boolean formulas (QBF). Our technique lifts arbitrary circuit lower bounds to proof size bounds for QBF Frege systems, yielding in particular exponential lower bounds for $AC^{0}[p]$ -Frege for QBFs via [Razborov, 1987; Smolensky, 1987].

Before explaining our results in more detail, we discuss recent developments in QBF proof complexity.

QBF proof complexity is a relatively young field studying proof systems for quantified Boolean logic. Similarly as in the propositional case, one of the main motivations for the field comes via its intimate connection to solving. SAT and QBF solvers are powerful algorithms that efficiently solve the classically hard problems of SAT and QBF for large classes of practically relevant formulas, with modern solvers routinely solving industrial instances in millions of variables for various applications. Although QBF solving is at an earlier state, due to its **PSPACE** completeness, QBF even applies to further fields such as formal verification or planning [Benedetti and Mangassarian, 2008; Egly et al., 2014; Rintanen, 2007].

The connection to proof complexity comes from the fact that each successful run of a solver on an unsatisfiable instance can be interpreted as a proof of unsatisfiability; and modern SAT and QBF solvers are known to correspond to the resolution proof system and its variants. In comparison to SAT, the picture is more complex in QBF as there exist two main solving approaches utilising CDCL and expansion-based solving. To model the strength of these QBF solvers, a number of resolution-based QBF proof systems have been developed. Q-resolution (Q-Res) by Kleine Büning et al. [1995] forms the core of the CDCL-based systems. To capture further ideas from CDCL solving, Q-Res has been augmented to long-distance resolution by Balabanov and Jiang [2012], universal resolution QU-Res by Van Gelder [2012], and their combinations [Balabanov et al., 2014]. QBF resolution systems for expansion-based solving were developed in [Beyersdorff et al., 2014; Janota and Marques-Silva, 2015]. Recent progress led to a complete understanding of the relative power of all these resolution-type QBF systems [Balabanov et al., 2014; Beyersdorff et al., 2015a; Janota and Marques-Silva, 2015].

From a proof complexity perspective, resolution is considered as a weak system, witnessed by the wealth of resolution lower bounds (cf. [Segerlind, 2007] for a survey); and the same classification applies to all of the QBF resolution calculi mentioned above. In addition to these weak QBF systems, there exist a number of very strong sequent calculi [Cook and Morioka, 2005; Egly, 2012; Krajíček and Pudlák, 1990] as well as the general proof checking format QRAT [Heule et al., 2014].

However, compared to propositional proof complexity, a number of other approaches is yet missing in QBF. In particular, algebraic systems such as polynomial calculus [Clegg et al., 1996] or systems based on integer programming as cutting planes [Cook et al., 1987] have received great attention in recent years in propositional proof complexity. These systems are interesting as they are of intermediate strength: stronger than resolution, but weaker than Frege. No analogues of these systems have been considered in QBF so far; and even a QBF version of the propositional Frege hierarchy mentioned above has not been considered in QBF prior to this paper.

1.1 Our contributions

Below we summarise our main contributions of this paper, sketching the main results and techniques.

A. From propositional to QBF: new QBF proof systems. We exhibit a general method how to transform a propositional proof system to a QBF proof system. Our method is both conceptually simple and elegant. Starting from a propositional proof system P comprised of axioms and rules, we design a system $P + \forall \mathsf{red}$ for closed prenex QBFs (Definition 3.1). Throughout the proof, the quantifier prefix is fixed, and lines in the system $P + \forall red$ are conceptually the same as lines in P, i.e. clauses in resolution, circuits from Cin C-Frege, or inequalities in cutting planes. Our new system $P + \forall \mathsf{red}$ uses all the rules from P, and can apply those on arbitrary lines, irrespective of whether the variables are existentially or universally quantified. To make the system complete, we introduce a $\forall red$ rule that allows to replace universal variables by simple Herbrand functions, which can be represented as lines in P. The link to Herbrand functions provides a clear semantic meaning for the $\forall red$ rule, resulting in a natural and robust system $P + \forall \mathsf{red}$.

Our new systems $P + \forall \text{red}$ are inspired by the approach taken in the definition of Q-Res [Kleine Büning et al., 1995]; and indeed when choosing resolution as the base system P, our system $P + \forall \text{red}$ coincides with the previously studied QU-Res [Van Gelder, 2012]. While our definitions are quite general and yield for example previously missing QBF versions of polynomial calculus or cutting planes, we concentrate here on exploring the hierarchy C-Frege + $\forall \text{red}$ of new QBF Frege systems.

B. From circuit to QBF lower bounds: a general technique. As mentioned above, it is a long-standing belief that circuit lower bounds correspond to proof size lower bounds, and clearly some of the strongest lower bounds in proof complexity as those for AC^0 -Frege are inspired by proof techniques in circuit complexity, cf. the survey of Beame and Pitassi [2001]. Here we give a precise and formal account on how *any* circuit lower bound for C can be directly lifted to a proof size lower bound in C-Frege + \forall red.

Conceptually, our lower bound method uses the idea of *strategy extraction*, an important paradigm in QBF (Theorem 4.3). Semantically, a QBF can be understood as a game between a universal and an existential player, where the universal player wins if and only if the QBF is false. Winning

strategies for the universal player can be very complex. However, we show that from each refutation of a false QBF in a system C-Frege + \forall red we can efficiently extract a winning strategy for the universal player in a simple computational model we call C-decision lists. We observe that C-decision lists are easy to transform into C circuits itself, with only a slight increase in complexity.

To obtain a proof-size lower bound we need a function f that is hard for C. From f we construct a family \mathcal{Q} - f_n of false QBFs such that each winning strategy of the universal player on \mathcal{Q} - f_n has to compute f. By strategy extraction, refutations of \mathcal{Q} - f_n in C-Frege + \forall red yield C-circuits for f; hence all such refutations must be long. In fact, we even show the converse implication to hold, i.e. from small C-circuits for f we construct short proofs of \mathcal{Q} - f_n in C-Frege + \forall red.

Our lower bound technique widely generalises ideas recently used by Beyersdorff et al. [2015a] to show lower bounds for Q-Res and QU-Res for formulas originating from the PARITY function.

C. Lower bounds and separations: applying our framework. We apply our proof technique to a number of famous circuit lower bounds, thus obtaining lower bounds and separations for C-Frege + \forall red systems that are yet unparalleled in propositional proof complexity. The following results are contained in Section 5.

C.(a) Lower bounds and separations for the QBF proof system $AC^0[p]$ -Frege + \forall red. The seminal results of [Razborov, 1987; Smolensky, 1987] showed that PARITY and more generally MOD_q are the classic examples for functions that require exponential-size bounded-depth circuits with MOD_p gates, where p and q are different primes. Using these functions, we define families of QBFs that require exponential-size proofs in $AC^0[p]$ -Frege + \forall red by strategy extraction.

To obtain separations of these proof systems, the exact formulation of the QBFs matters. When defining the PARITY or MOD_q formulas directly from (arbitrary) NC¹-circuits computing these functions, we obtain polynomial-size upper bounds in Frege + \forall red. However, when carefully choosing specific and indeed very natural encodings, we can prove upper bounds for the MOD_q formulas even in AC⁰[q]-Frege + \forall red, thus obtaining exponential separations of all the AC⁰[p]-Frege + \forall red systems for distinct primes p.

As mentioned before, lower bounds for $AC^{0}[p]$ -Frege (as well as their separations) are major open problems in propositional proof complexity.

C.(b) $AC^0[p]$ -Frege + \forall red and TC^0 -Frege + \forall red are separated. MAJORITY is another classic function in circuit complexity, for which exponential lower bounds are known for constant-depth circuits with MOD_p gates for each prime p [Razborov, 1987; Smolensky, 1987]. Using our technique, we transfer these to lower bounds in $AC^0[p]$ -Frege + \forall red for all primes p. Carefully choosing the QBF encoding of MAJORITY, we obtain polynomial upper bounds for the MAJORITY formulas in TC^0 -Frege + \forall red, thus proving an exponential separation between the two QBF proof systems $AC^0[p]$ -Frege + \forall red and TC^0 -Frege + \forall red. Again, such a separation is wide open in propositional proof complexity.

C.(c) CNFs separating the AC_d^0 -Frege + \forall red hierarchy. As a third example for our approach we investigate the fine structure of AC^0 -Frege + \forall red, comprising all AC_d^0 -Frege + \forall red systems, where all formulas in proofs are required to have at most depth d for a fixed constant d. Resolution is an important example of such a system for depth d = 1. In circuit complexity the SIPSER_d functions from [Boppana and Sipser, 1990] provide an exponential separation of depth-(d-1) from depth-d circuits [Håstad, 1986]. With our technique, this separation translates into a separation of AC_{d-3}^0 -Frege + \forall red from AC_d^0 -Frege + \forall red, where the increased gap of size 3 comes from our transformation of C-decision lists into C-circuits.

The SIPSER_d formulas achieving these separations are prenexed CNFs, i.e. the formulas have depth 2. While in propositional proof complexity the hierarchy of AC_d^0 -Frege systems is exponentially separated [Ajtai, 1994; Krajíček et al., 1995; Pitassi et al., 1993], such a separation by formulas of depth *independent of d* is a major open problem.

1.2 Relations to previous work

In addition to the developments in propositional and OBF proof complexity sketched in the beginning, the main precursor of our work is the paper [Beyersdorff, Chew, and Janota, 2015a]. Strategy extraction for Q-Res and QU-Res was shown by Balabanov and Jiang [2012], but the idea to turn this into a lower bound argument for the proof size originates from [Beyersdorff et al., 2015a], where the AC⁰ lower bound for PARITY is used to obtain exponential lower bounds for Q-Res and QU-Res. However, the treatment in [Beyersdorff et al., 2015a] is solely confined to the resolution case. Here we widely generalise these concepts and uncover the full potential of that approach. In fact, quite weak circuit lower bounds would suffice for the proof-size lower bounds of [Beyersdorff et al., 2015a], cf. Corollary 5.11 in the present paper; and from [Beyersdorff et al., 2015a] it is not clear how the full spectrum of the state-of-the-art circuit lower bounds could be used to get proof size lower bounds.

Feasible interpolation is another technique relating circuit lower bounds to proof size bounds. Feasible interpolation has been successfully applied to show lower bounds for a number of propositional proof systems, including resolution [Krajíček, 1997] and cutting planes [Pudlák, 1997]. Indeed, Beyersdorff, Chew, Mahajan, and Shukla [2015b] have recently shown that feasible interpolation is also effective for QBF resolution calculi. Interpolation transfers monotone circuit lower bounds to proof size lower bounds. Hence, different from strategy extraction, there is no connection between the circuit model and the lines in the proof system. Also, by results of Bonet et al., 2000, 2004; Krajíček and Pudlák, 1998] feasible interpolation is not applicable to strong systems such as AC^0 -Frege and beyond. Another restriction of interpolation is that it only applies to special formulas, and for these — at least in the case of QBF resolution systems it can be understood as a special case of strategy extraction [Beyersdorff et al., 2015b].

1.3 Innovations

Our work opens up two lines of research that we believe will have a great influence on QBF proof complexity and beyond.

Exploring new QBF proof systems. The first of these is the study of natural and powerful QBF proof systems that correspond to ideas developed in propositional proof complexity for many years. While we concentrate here on the hierarchy C-Frege + \forall red of new QBF Frege systems, our definitions introduce meaningful versions of algebraic and

geometric proof systems for QBF. These systems will be very interesting to study from a theoretical perspective and also might provide an important stimulus on QBF solving analogous to the impact of integer linear programming and polynomial calculus on SAT solving.

Understanding the transfer from circuit to proof complexity. As far as we know, for the first time in the literature, our lower bound technique via strategy extraction gives a formal and rigorous account on the relation between a circuit class C and proof systems using lines from C. Building on the previous work [Beyersdorff et al., 2015a] we establish this relation for a full hierarchy of QBF systems. This yields very strong results in QBF proof complexity. In the recent survey of Buss [2012], the propositional versions of our results C.(a) and (c) in Section 1.1 are referenced as 'the main open problems at the "frontier" of Cook's program'.

We believe that this transfer has the potential to generate lots of further research, both in QBF and indeed for further logics, possibly even including the most important classical propositional case. As for QBFs, the hard formulas Q-f that we generate from a Boolean function f have a special syntactic form, i.e. for all functions we use here they are prefixed by $\exists \forall \exists$. Can we also apply our technique to conceptually different types of QBFs? It is also possible that similar ideas are effective for further logics, possibly modal or intuitionistic logics as they share the same PSPACE complexity, and strong lower bounds are known for Frege systems in these logics as well [Hrubeš, 2009; Jeřábek, 2009].

1.4 Organisation of the paper

Section 2 contains definitions and notations on C-Frege systems and QBF. In Section 3 we define the QBF proof systems C-Frege + \forall red (Definition 3.1) and prove their soundness and completeness (Theorem 3.2). Section 4 contains the proof of the Strategy Extraction Theorem (Theorem 4.3), which is our main technical tool to relate circuit complexity and proof size.

In Section 5 we prove our exponential lower bounds for C-Frege + \forall red for several circuit classes C. All the results in this section ultimately rely on the Strategy Extraction Theorem from Section 4 and on a general way to encode a circuit C in a (false) QBF Q-C (Definition 5.1). The structure of Section 5 largely follows the order of the results already sketched in item C of Section 1.1.

Section 6 concludes with some open problems.

2. PRELIMINARIES

We assume familiarity with basic notions from computational complexity, cf. [Arora and Barak, 2009], as well as from logic, cf. [Krajíček, 1995], but define all specific concepts needed in this paper. For a formula φ we denote by $\varphi[x_1/\theta_1, \ldots, x_k/\theta_k]$ the formula φ where variables x_i have been substituted by formulas θ_i .

Circuit classes. We recall the definitions of standard circuit classes used in this paper. The class AC^0 contains all languages recognisable by polynomial-size circuits over the Boolean basis \neg , \lor , \land with bounded depth and unbounded fan-in. When fixing the depth to a constant d, we denote the circuit class by AC_d^0 . The class $AC^0[p]$ uses bounded-depth circuits with MOD_p gates determining whether the sum of the inputs is 0 modulo p, and in TC^0 bounded-depth circuits with threshold gates are permitted. Stronger classes

are obtained by using NC^1 circuits of polynomial size and logarithmic depth, and by P/poly circuits of polynomial size.

Proof systems. According to Cook and Reckhow [1979] a proof system for a language \mathcal{L} is a polynomial-time onto function $P: \{0,1\}^* \to \mathcal{L}$. Each string $\varphi \in \mathcal{L}$ is a theorem and if $P(\pi) = \varphi, \pi$ is a proof of φ in P. Given a polynomial-time function $P: \{0,1\}^* \to \{0,1\}^*$ the fact that $P(\{0,1\}^*) \subseteq \mathcal{L}$ is the soundness property for \mathcal{L} and the fact that $P(\{0,1\}^*) \supseteq \mathcal{L}$ is the completeness property for \mathcal{L} .

Proof systems for the language TAUT of propositional tautologies are called *propositional proof systems* and proof systems for the language TQBF of true QBF formulas are called *QBF proof systems*. Equivalently, propositional proof systems and QBF proof systems can be defined respectively for the languages UNSAT of unsatisfiable propositional formulas and FQBF of false QBF formulas, in this second case we call them *refutational*.

Given two proof systems P and Q for the same language \mathcal{L} , P p-simulates Q (denoted $Q \leq_p P$) if there exists a polynomial-time function t such that for each $\pi \in \{0,1\}^*$, $P(t(\pi)) = Q(\pi)$. Two systems are called p-equivalent if they p-simulate each other.

A proof system P for \mathcal{L} is called *polynomially bounded* if there exists a polynomial p such that every $x \in \mathcal{L}$ has a P-proof of size $\leq p(|x|)$.

Frege systems. Frege proof systems are the common 'textbook' proof systems for propositional logic based on axioms and rules [Cook and Reckhow, 1979]. The lines in a Frege proof are propositional formulas built from propositional variables x_i and Boolean connectives \neg , \wedge , and \vee . A Frege system comprises a finite set of axiom schemes and rules, e.g., $\varphi \lor \neg \varphi$ is a possible axiom scheme. A Frege *proof* is a sequence of formulas where each formula is either a substitution instance of an axiom, or can be inferred from previous formulas by a valid inference rule. Frege systems are required to be sound and implicationally complete. The exact choice of the axiom schemes and rules does not matter as any two Frege systems are p-equivalent, even when changing the basis of Boolean connectives [Cook and Reckhow, 1979] and [Krajíček, 1995, Theorem 4.4.13]. Therefore we can assume w.l.o.g. that modus ponens is the only rule of inference.

Usually Frege systems are defined as proof systems where the last formula is the proven formula. To include also weak systems as resolution in this picture we use here the equivalent setting of refutation Frege systems where we start with the negation of the formula that we want to prove and derive the contradiction \perp .

Given a circuit class C, a general definition of C-Frege is contained in [Jeřábek, 2005]. Below we explicitly present the definitions of C-Frege for the circuit classes we will need later.

There are several common restrictions that can be imposed on Frege; for example *bounded-depth* Frege systems (or AC^0 -Frege) are Frege systems where lines are formulas with negations only on variables and with a bounded number of alternations between \land 's and \lor 's. If the number of alternations is at most *d*, then the proof system is called AC_d^0 -Frege. Bounded-depth Frege is called AC^0 -Frege since lines in an AC^0 -Frege proof are representable as AC^0 -circuits.

Resolution (Res) is a particular kind of AC_1^0 -Frege system¹ introduced by Blake [1937] and Robinson [1965]. It is a refutational proof system manipulating unsatisfiable CNFs as sets of clauses. The only inference rule is

$$\frac{C \lor x \quad D \lor \neg x}{C \lor D}$$
(Res rule),

where C, D denote clauses and x is a variable. A Res refutation derives the empty clause \perp .

Given a prime p, the $\mathsf{AC}^0[p]$ -Frege systems are defined to be bounded-depth Frege systems in the language with Boolean connectives \neg , \lor , \land and modular gates $MOD_p(x_1, \ldots, x_n)$. The MOD_p predicate is true when $\sum_i x_i \equiv 0 \pmod{p}$.

The TC^0 -Frege systems are defined to be bounded-depth Frege systems in the language with Boolean connectives \neg , \lor , \land and threshold gates $T_k(x_1, \ldots, x_n)$. The T_k predicate is true when at least k of its inputs are true. Two different, but equivalent, formalizations of TC^0 -Frege proof systems are given by Buss and Clote [1996] and Bonet et al. [2000].

(Unrestricted) Frege systems correspond to the complexity class NC^1 in the same sense as bounded-depth Frege corresponds to the class AC^0 . We will refer sometimes to Frege as $NC^1\text{-}\mathsf{Frege}$.

Extended Frege *systems* EF allow the introduction of new extension variables that abbreviate formulas. EF can be understood as a Frege system that directly operates with Boolean circuits rather than formulas, where extension variables can be used to define the circuit gates (see [Jeřábek, 2005] for the precise formulation). Therefore we will refer to EF also as P/poly-Frege. An alternative characterisation of EF is through substitution Frege systems SF that allow arbitrary substitution instances of derived formulas [Cook and Reckhow, 1979; Krajíček and Pudlák, 1989].

The Frege systems defined above form a hierarchy of proof systems

 $\mathsf{Res} \leq_p \mathsf{AC}^0\operatorname{-}\mathsf{Frege} \leq_p \mathsf{AC}^0[p]\operatorname{-}\mathsf{Frege} \leq_p \mathsf{TC}^0\operatorname{-}\mathsf{Frege} \leq_p \mathsf{Frege} \leq_p \mathsf{EF}.$

Currently lower bounds are only known for Res [Haken, 1985] and AC^{0} -Frege [Ajtai, 1994; Krajíček et al., 1995; Pitassi et al., 1993], whereas super-polynomial lower bounds for any of the stronger systems constitute major problems in proof complexity.

Quantified Boolean Formulas. A (closed prenix) Quantified Boolean Formula (QBF) is a formula in quantified propositional logic where each variable is quantified at the beginning of the formula, using either an existential or universal quantifier. We denote such formulas as $Q.\varphi$, where φ is a propositional Boolean formula in Conjunctive Normal Form (CNF), called matrix, and Q is its quantifier prefix. We typically use x_i for existentially quantified variables and u_i for universally quantified variables.

Given a variable y, either existentially quantified or universally quantified in $\mathcal{Q} \cdot \varphi$, the quantification level of y in $\mathcal{Q} \cdot \varphi$, q | v(y), is the number of alternations of quantifiers y has on its left in the quantifier prefix of $\mathcal{Q} \cdot \varphi$. Given a variable y, we will sometimes refer to the variables with quantification level lower than q | v(y) as variables left of y; analogously the variables with quantification lever higher than q | v(y) will be *right* of y. A QBF $Q_1 x_1 \cdots Q_k x_k \cdot \varphi$ can be seen as a game between two players: universal (\forall) and existential (\exists). In the *i*-th step of the game, the player Q_i assigns a value to the variable x_i . The existential player wins if φ evaluates to 1 under the assignment constructed in the game. The universal player wins if φ evaluates to 0. Given a universal variable u with index *i*, a strategy for *u* is a function from all variables of index < i to $\{0, 1\}$. A QBF is false if and only if there exists a winning strategy for the universal player, that is if the universal player has a strategy for all universal variables that wins any possible game [Arora and Barak, 2009; Goultiaeva et al., 2011].

QBF resolution calculi. *Q*-resolution (Q-Res) by Kleine Büning et al. [1995] is a resolution-like calculus that operates on QBFs in prenex form where the matrix is a CNF. It uses the propositional resolution rule $\frac{C \lor x \qquad D \lor \neg x}{C \lor D}$ with the side conditions that variable *x* is existential and if $z \in C$, then $\neg z \notin D$. In addition Q-Res has a universal reduction rule

$$\frac{C \lor u}{C} ,$$

where variable u is universal and all other variables $x \in C$ are left of u in the quantifier prefix.

Universal resolution, QU-Res introduced by Van Gelder [2012], additionally allows to resolve on universal variables, under the same side condition as in Q-Res not to derive tautologous clauses.

For definitions of further resolution-based QBF proof system and their complexity we refer to [Beyersdorff et al., 2015a].

3. DEFINING QBF FREGE SYSTEMS

In this section we provide a general method of transforming a propositional proof system into a QBF proof system. While this method works for a wide range of proof systems operating with lines and rules, we will concentrate here on the hierarchy of C-Frege systems introduced in the previous section. However, our method also works for further propositional proof systems such as polynomial calculus [Clegg et al., 1996] or cutting planes [Cook et al., 1987].

For the following we fix a circuit class C with some natural properties, e.g., closure under restrictions. In particular, C can be any of the circuit classes mentioned in Section 2.

DEFINITION 3.1 (C-Frege + \forall red). A refutation of a false $QBF \ Q. \varphi$ in the system C-Frege + \forall red is sequence of lines L_1, \ldots, L_ℓ where each line is a circuit from the class C, $L_1 = \varphi$, $^2 L_\ell = \bot$ and each L_i is inferred from previous lines L_j using the inference rules of C-Frege or using the following rule

$$\frac{L_j}{L_j[u/B]} \; (\forall \mathsf{red}),$$

where $L_j[u/B]$ belongs to the class C, u is the innermost variable among the variables of L_j and B is a circuit from the class C containing only variables left of u.

¹We will consistently treat C-Frege systems as operating with lines from C. As Res operates with clauses we will call it a AC_1^0 -Frege system even though it refutes CNFs, which are depth 2.

²In the case where C is AC_1^0 we require that $\varphi = L_1 \wedge \cdots \wedge L_m$ where L_j are lines in AC_1^0 -Frege.

The formal justification why C-Frege + \forall red is a sound and complete QBF proof system is given in Theorem 3.2 below. However, let us pause a moment to see why adding the \forall red rule results in a natural proof system C-Frege + \forall red. Recall that we consider C-Frege + \forall red as a refutation system; hence we aim to refute false quantified C formulas. A standard approach to witness the falsity of quantified formulas is through *Herbrand functions*, which replace a universal variable u by a function in the existential variables left of u. These functions can be viewed as 'counterexample functions'. In Definition 3.1, B plays the role of the Herbrand function. Clearly, when restricting formulas to a class C we should also restrict B to that class, and substituting the Herbrand function into the formula should again preserve C.

Note that we are even allowed to choose different Herbrand functions B for the same variable u in different parts of the proof. In general, this will be unsound (unless variables right of u are renamed). However, it is safe to do if the line L_j does not contain any variables right of u.

It is illustrative to see how our construction compares to previously studied QBF resolution systems. Choosing Res as our propositional proof system, which is an AC_1^0 -Frege system, we obtain Res + \forall red. In Res + \forall red the \forall red rule can substitute a universal u by either another variable or by a constant 0/1. In the former case, we simply obtain a weakening step. In the latter case, if u appears positively in the clause then substituting u by 0 precisely corresponds to an application of the \forall red rule in Q-Res, whereas substituting u by 1 results in the useless tautology \top .³ As Res + \forall red can resolve on existential and universal variables, our system Res + \forall red is exactly the well-known QU-Res (with weakening).

We now proceed to show soundness and completeness of the new QBF systems.

THEOREM 3.2. For every circuit complexity class C, the system C-Frege + \forall red is a refutational QBF proof system.

PROOF. Res + \forall red is complete as it p-simulates Q-Res, which is complete for QBF [Kleine Büning et al., 1995]. To obtain the completness for C-Frege + \forall red we first use de Morgan's rules to expand the formula into a CNF. This is possible as, by definition, C-Frege is implicationally complete. Now we can refute the CNF by Res + \forall red. C-Frege + \forall red p-simulates Res + \forall red and hence C-Frege + \forall red is complete.

Regarding the soundness of C-Frege + \forall red, let (L_1, \ldots, L_ℓ) be a refutation of $Q \cdot \varphi$ in the system C-Frege + \forall red and let

$$\varphi_i = \begin{cases} \varphi & \text{if } i = 0, \\ \varphi \wedge L_1 \wedge \dots \wedge L_i & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

By induction on *i* we prove that $\mathcal{Q} \cdot \varphi$ semantically entails $\mathcal{Q} \cdot \varphi_i$, i.e. $\mathcal{Q} \cdot \varphi \models \mathcal{Q} \cdot \varphi_i$. Hence, at step $i = \ell$ we will immediately obtain that $\mathcal{Q} \cdot \varphi$ is false, since $L_{\ell} = \{\bot\}$ and $\mathcal{Q} \cdot \varphi_{\ell} \equiv \bot$.

Since $\mathcal{Q} \cdot \varphi = \mathcal{Q} \cdot \varphi_0$ the base case of the induction holds. We show now that $\mathcal{Q} \cdot \varphi \models \mathcal{Q} \cdot \varphi_i$ implies $\mathcal{Q} \cdot \varphi \models \mathcal{Q} \cdot \varphi_{i+1}$. By definition, $\varphi_{i+1} = (\varphi_i \wedge L_{i+1})$ and L_{i+1} was either introduced by a *C*-Frege rule or by the $\forall \text{red rule. If } L_{i+1}$ was introduced by a *C*-Frege rule then $\varphi_i \models L_{i+1}$, so $\varphi_i \models \varphi_{i+1}$ and clearly $\mathcal{Q} \cdot \varphi \models \mathcal{Q} \cdot \varphi_i \models \mathcal{Q} \cdot \varphi_{i+1}$. Suppose now that L_{i+1} was introduced by the $\forall \mathsf{red}$ rule, say $L_{i+1} = L_j[u/B]$ with $j \leq i$, u the innermost variable among the ones in L_j and B relying only on the variables left of u. Moreover suppose that $\mathcal{Q} \cdot \varphi_i = \mathcal{Q}_1 \vec{x} \forall u \, \mathcal{Q}_2 \vec{y} \cdot \varphi_i$, then we have the following chain of equivalences

$$Q.\varphi_i = Q_1 \vec{x} \,\forall u \, Q_2 \vec{y}.\varphi_i \tag{1}$$

$$\equiv Q_1 \vec{x} \,\forall u \, Q_2 \vec{y} \,. \, \varphi_i \wedge L_j \tag{2}$$

$$\equiv \mathcal{Q}_1 \vec{x} \Big(\Big(\mathcal{Q}_2 \vec{y} \cdot \varphi_i[u/0] \wedge L_j[u/0] \Big) \wedge \Big(\mathcal{Q}_2 \vec{y} \cdot \varphi_i[u/1] \wedge L_j[u/1] \Big) \Big)$$
(3)

$$\equiv \mathcal{Q}_1 \vec{x} \left(L_j[u/0] \wedge L_j[u/1] \wedge \left(\mathcal{Q}_2 \vec{y} \cdot \varphi_i[u/0] \right) \wedge \left(\mathcal{Q}_2 \vec{y} \cdot \varphi_i[u/1] \right) \right)$$
⁽⁴⁾

$$\equiv \mathcal{Q}_1 \vec{x} \left(L_j[u/0] \wedge L_j[u/1] \wedge \forall u \mathcal{Q}_2 \vec{y} \,.\, \varphi_i \right) \tag{5}$$

$$\equiv \mathcal{Q}_1 \vec{x} \left(L_j [u/0] \wedge L_j [u/1] \wedge L_j [u/B] \wedge \forall u \mathcal{Q}_2 \vec{y} \cdot \varphi_i \right)$$
(6)

$$\equiv \mathcal{Q}_1 \vec{x} \forall u \mathcal{Q}_2 \vec{y} \,.\, \varphi_i \wedge L_j[u/0] \wedge L_j[u/1] \wedge L_j[u/B]. \tag{7}$$

In (3) and (5) we used the definition of semantic expansion of a universal variable in a QBF; in (4), (6) and (7) we used the fact that $L_j[u/0]$, $L_j[u/1]$ and $L_j[u/B]$ do not contain \vec{y} variables. From (7) follows, by weakening, that

$$\mathcal{Q} \cdot \varphi_i \models \mathcal{Q}_1 \vec{x} \forall u \mathcal{Q}_2 \vec{y} \cdot \varphi_i \wedge L_j [u/B]$$

hence $\mathcal{Q} \cdot \varphi \models \mathcal{Q} \cdot \varphi_{i+1}$. \Box

i

Clearly lower bounds on the complexity of C-Frege + \forall red follow from lower bounds on C-Frege. The lower bounds we show later will be of a different kind as they will be 'purely for QBF proof systems' in the sense that they will lower bound the number of occurrences of the \forall red rule in refutations.

4. STRATEGY EXTRACTION

We introduce now the simple computational model of \mathcal{C} -decision lists.

DEFINITION 4.1 (C-DECISION LIST). A C-decision list is a programme of the following form

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{f } C_1(\vec{x}) \text{ then } u \leftarrow B_1(\vec{x}) \text{;} \\ \text{else if } C_2(\vec{x}) \text{ then } u \leftarrow B_2(\vec{x}) \text{;} \\ \vdots \\ \text{else if } C_{\ell-1}(\vec{x}) \text{ then } u \leftarrow B_{\ell-1}(\vec{x}) \text{;} \\ \text{else } u \leftarrow B_\ell(\vec{x}) \text{,} \end{array}$$

where $C_1, \ldots, C_{\ell-1}$ and B_1, \ldots, B_ℓ are circuits in the class C. Hence a decision list as above computes a Boolean function $u = g(\vec{x})$.

This definition generalises decision lists from [Rivest, 1987], where the conditions $C_i(\vec{x})$ are expressible as terms. We note that for many cases C-decision lists can be easily transformed into C-circuits.

PROPOSITION 4.2. Let D be a C-decision list using circuits $C_1, \ldots, C_{\ell-1}$ and B_1, \ldots, B_ℓ , such that D computes the Boolean function g. Then there exists a circuit $D' \in C$ computing the same function g, such that the size of D' is linear in the size of D and

$$\operatorname{depth}(D') \le \max\left\{\max_{1\le i\le \ell-1} \{\operatorname{depth}(C_i)\}, \max_{1\le i\le \ell} \{\operatorname{depth}(B_i)\}\right\} + 2$$

³Note that, contrasting the usual setting of Q-Res [Kleine Büning et al., 1995], our definition of Res + \forall red does not need to disallow tautologous resolvents as these will always be reduced to \top .

PROOF. We have that

$$u \equiv \bigvee_{j=1}^{\ell} \left(C_j(\vec{x}) \land B_j(\vec{x}) \land \bigwedge_{k < j} \neg C_k(\vec{x}) \right)$$

where C_{ℓ} is a circuit computing the constant 1. \Box

Balabanov and Jiang [2012] proved a strategy extraction result for QU-Res. Here we generalise that result to the full hierarchy of C-Frege + \forall red QBF proof systems. This result is the main tool we use to prove size lower bounds in such systems.

THEOREM 4.3 (STRATEGY EXTRACTION). Given a false $QBF \ Q \cdot \varphi \text{ and a refutation } \pi \text{ of } Q \cdot \varphi \text{ in } C\text{-Frege} + \forall \text{red}, \text{ it}$ is possible to extract in linear time (w.r.t. $|\pi|$) a collection of C-decision lists D computing a winning strategy on the universal variables of φ .

PROOF. Let $\pi = (L_1, \ldots, L_\ell)$ be a refutation of the false QBF $Q.\varphi$ and let

$$\pi_i = \begin{cases} \emptyset & \text{if } i = \ell, \\ (L_{i+1}, \dots, L_{\ell}) & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

We show, by downward induction on *i*, that from π_i it is possible to construct in linear time (w.r.t. $|\pi_i|$) a winning strategy σ^i for the universal player for the QBF formula $\mathcal{Q}.\varphi_i$, where

$$\varphi_i = \begin{cases} \varphi & \text{if } i = 0, \\ \varphi \wedge L_1 \wedge \dots \wedge L_i & \text{otherwise,} \end{cases}$$

such that for each universal variable u in \mathcal{Q} . φ , there exists a \mathcal{C} -decision list D_u^i computing σ_u^i as a function of the variables in \mathcal{Q} left of u, having size $O(|\pi_i|)$.

The statement of the Strategy Extraction Theorem correspond to the case when i = 0. The base case of the induction is for $i = \ell$. In this case σ^{ℓ} is trivial since φ_{ℓ} contains the line $L_{\ell} = \bot$, and we can define all the D_u^{ℓ} as $u \leftarrow 0$. We show now how to construct σ_u^{i-1} and D_u^{i-1} from σ_u^i

and D_u^i :

• If L_i is derived by some Frege rule, then for each universal variable u we set $\sigma_u^{i-1} = \sigma_u^i$ and $D_u^{i-1} = D_u^i$.

• If L_i is the result of an application of a $\forall \mathsf{red}$ rule, that is L_j where u is the right $\frac{-j}{L_j[u/B]}$, where u is the rightmost variable in L_j , $L_j[u/B]$ is a circuit in C using only variables on the left of u, and $L_j(u/B) = L_i$. Let $\vec{x}_{u'}$ denote the variables on the left of u'

$$\sigma_{u'}^{i-1}(\vec{x}_{u'}) = \begin{cases} \sigma_{u'}^{i}(\vec{x}_{u'}) & \text{if } u' \neq u, \\ B(\vec{x}_{u}) & \text{if } u' = u \text{ and } L_{j}[u/B](\vec{x}_{u}) = 0, \\ \sigma_{u}^{i}(\vec{x}_{u}) & \text{if } u' = u \text{ and } L_{j}[u/B](\vec{x}_{u}) = 1. \end{cases}$$

Moreover for each $u' \neq u$ we set $D_{u'}^{i-1} = D_{u'}^i$ and we set D_u^{i-1} as follows:

if
$$\neg L_j[u/B](\vec{x}_u)$$
 then $u \leftarrow B(\vec{x}_u)$;
else $D_i^u(\vec{x}_u)$.

in the quantifier prefix of $\mathcal{Q} \cdot \varphi$. Then we define

We now check that for each u', $\sigma_{u'}^{i-1}$ respects all the properties of the inductive claim.

 $\blacktriangleright \sigma_{u'}^{i-1}$ and $D_{u'}^{i-1}$ are well defined. By construction $L_j[u/B]$ is a formula in the variables \vec{x} left of u. This immediately

implies that, for each universal variable u', the strategy $\sigma_{u'}^{i-1}$ is well defined and D_u^{i-1} is also well defined. By induction hypothesis D_u^i is a \mathcal{C} -decision list, so D_u^{i-1} is also a \mathcal{C} -decision list.

▶ σ^{i-1} and $D_{u'}^{i-1}$ are constructed in linear time w.r.t. $|\pi_{i-1}|$. This holds by inductive hypothesis and the fact that com-

 $D_{u'}^{i-1} Computes \sigma_{u'}^{i-1}.$ For $u' \neq u$, by induction hypothesis, $D_{u'}^{i-1}$ computes $\sigma_{u'}^{i-1}.$ For $u' \neq u$, by induction hypothesis, $D_{u'}^{i-1}$ computes $\sigma_{u'}^{i}.$ The same happens, by construction, for u' = u.

▶ σ^{i-1} is a winning strategy for $Q \cdot \varphi_{i-1}$. Fix an assignment ρ to the existential variables of φ . Let τ_i be the complete assignment to existential and universal variables, constructed in response to ρ under the strategy σ^i . By induction hypothesis τ_i falsifies φ_i . We need to show that τ_{i-1} falsifies φ_{i-1} . To show this we distinguish again two cases.

If L_i is derived by some Frege rule, then $\sigma^{i-1} = \sigma^i$ and $\tau_{i-1} = \tau_i$. Hence by induction hypothesis, τ_i falsifies a conjunct from φ_i . To argue that τ_{i-1} also falsifies a conjunct from φ_{i-1} we only need to look at the case when the falsified conjunct is L_i . As L_i is false under τ_i and L_i is derived by a sound Frege rule, one of the parent formulas of L_i in the application of the Frege rule must be falsified as well. Hence τ_{i-1} falsifies φ_{i-1} .

Let now $L_i = L_j[u/B]$ for some j < i. In this case, our strategy σ^{i-1} changes the assignment τ_i only when τ_i made the universal player win by falsifying L_i . As we set u to $B(\tau_i(\vec{x}))$, the modified assignment τ_{i-1} falsifies L_j . Otherwise, if τ_i does not falsify L_i we keep $\tau_{i-1} = \tau_i$ and hence falsify one of the conjuncts of φ_{i-1} by induction hypothesis. \Box

From the proof of the Strategy Extraction Theorem it is clear that the size of the C-decision list computing the winning strategy extracted from the refutation π has size that is actually linear in the number of applications of the $\forall \mathsf{red} \text{ rule in } \pi$. More precisely, the size of the C-decision list computing the winning strategy for variable u corresponds exactly to the number of $\forall \mathsf{red}$ rules on u in π .

SEPARATIONS AND LOWER BOUNDS 5. VIA CIRCUIT COMPLEXITY

We now introduce a class of QBFs defined from some circuits C_n computing a function f. Choosing different functions f, these formulas will form the basis of our lower bounds.

DEFINITION 5.1 (Q- C_n). Let n be an integer and C_n be a circuit with inputs x_1, \ldots, x_n . Let t_1, \ldots, t_{m-1} be a topological ordering of the internal gates of C_n , and let the output gate of C_n be t_m . We define

$$\mathcal{Q}\text{-}C_n = \exists x_1 \cdots \exists x_n \forall u \exists t_1 \cdots \exists t_m . (u \leftrightarrow \neg t_m) \land \bigwedge_{i=1}^m G_i,$$

where $u \leftrightarrow \neg t_m \equiv (u \lor t_m) \land (\neg u \lor \neg t_m)$ and G_i expresses as a CNF the function computed in the circuit C_n at gate i, e.g. if node t_i computes the \wedge of t_j and t_k then

$$G_i = t_i \leftrightarrow (t_j \wedge t_k) \equiv (\neg t_i \vee t_j) \wedge (\neg t_i \vee t_k) \wedge (t_i \vee \neg t_j \vee \neg t_k),$$

similarly if gate i computes \neg , \lor , \oplus , MOD_p , T_k or some other Boolean function.

Informally, the QBF \mathcal{Q} - C_n expresses that there exists an input \vec{x} such that $C_n(\vec{x})$ evaluates to both 0 and 1, an obvious contradiction. Using these formulas together with the Strategy Extraction Theorem, we now establish a deep connection between the circuit class \mathcal{C} and \mathcal{C} -Frege + \forall red.

THEOREM 5.2. Let C be one of the circuit classes AC^0 , $AC^0[p]$, TC^0 , NC^1 , P/poly and let $(C_n)_{n\in\mathbb{N}}$ be a non-uniform family of circuits where C_n is a circuit with n inputs. Then the following implications hold:

- (i) if the QBFs Q-C_n have C-Frege + ∀red refutations of size bounded by a function q(n), then for each n, C_n is equivalent to a circuit C'_n where C'_n is of size O(q(n)) and uses the gates and depth allowed in C;
- (ii) if (C_n)_{n∈ℕ} is a polynomial-size circuit family from C then the QBFs Q-C_n have polynomial-size refutations in C-Frege + ∀red.

PROOF. Regarding (i), by the Strategy Extraction Theorem and Proposition 4.2, if the QBF Q- C_n has a refutation in C-Frege + \forall red of size S then a winning strategy for the universal player can be computed by a circuit $C'_n \in C$ of size O(S). We have that in Q- C_n the quantifier prefix looks like $\exists x_1 \cdots \exists x_n \forall u \exists t$. Now, by construction, $u \not\equiv C_n(x_1, \ldots, x_n)$, hence a winning strategy for the universal player must consist of playing $u = C_n(x_1, \ldots, x_n)$. This means that the circuit C'_n computing the winning strategy for the universal player is equivalent to the circuit C_n and the size bound follows.

Regarding (ii), let

$$\mathcal{Q}\text{-}C_n = \exists x_1 \cdots \exists x_n \forall u \exists t_1 \cdots \exists t_m . (u \leftrightarrow \neg t_m) \land \varphi_n,$$

where φ_n is a formula depending on the circuit C_n . By definition, the t_i are indexed w.r.t. a topological ordering of the nodes of C_n .

We prove, by induction on i, that there exists a circuit $D_i \in \mathcal{C}$ such that $t_i \leftrightarrow D_i$ is derivable in \mathcal{C} -Frege with size polynomial in $|D_i|$. Suppose that t_i corresponds to a gate $\odot(t_{j_1},\ldots,t_{j_\ell})$ with fan-in ℓ , where \odot could be an $\land,\lor,\neg,\oplus, MOD_p, T_k,\ldots$ from the gates allowed in the class \mathcal{C} . By the inductive property we know that $t_{j_k} \leftrightarrow D_{j_k}$ is provable in \mathcal{C} -Frege with proofs of size polynomial in $|D_{j_k}|$. Moreover, \mathcal{C} -Frege is able to prove

$$\frac{t_{j_1} \leftrightarrow D_{j_1} \qquad \cdots \qquad t_{j_\ell} \leftrightarrow D_{j_\ell} \qquad t_i \leftrightarrow \odot(t_{j_1}, \dots, t_{j_\ell})}{t_i \leftrightarrow \odot(D_{j_1}, \dots, D_{j_\ell})}$$

Let then $D_i = \odot(D_{j_1}, \ldots, D_{j_\ell})$. At the *m*-th step *C*-Frege proves that $t_m \leftrightarrow D_m$, from which follows that

$$\frac{t_m \leftrightarrow D_m \qquad u \leftrightarrow \neg t_m}{u \leftrightarrow \neg D_m}$$

Since now u is universal and the innermost variable of $u \leftrightarrow \neg D_m$, we can apply the $\forall \text{red}$ rule and get $0 \leftrightarrow \neg D_m$, $1 \leftrightarrow \neg D_m$, which leads to an immediate contradiction in the QBF proof system C-Frege + $\forall \text{red}$. \Box

In particular, a Boolean function f is computable by polynomial-size C circuits if and only if Q- C_n have polynomialsize C-Frege refutations for each choice of Boolean circuits $(C_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ computing f. Note that the circuits C_n are not necessarily circuits from the class C.

In the remainder of this section we apply Theorem 5.2 to a number of circuit classes and transfer circuit lower bounds to proof size lower bounds.

5.1 Lower bounds for bounded-depth Frege systems

PARITY is one of the best-studied functions in terms of its circuit complexity. With Theorem 5.2 we can immediately transfer circuit lower bounds for PARITY to $AC^0[p]$ -Frege + \forall red, regardless of the encoding for PARITY.

COROLLARY 5.3 (Q-PARITY LOWER BOUNDS). Let C_n be a family of polynomial-size circuits computing PARITY. For each odd prime p the QBFs Q- C_n require proofs of exponential size in $AC^0[p]$ -Frege + \forall red.

PROOF. The exponential lower bound for the proof size in $\mathsf{AC}^0[p]$ -Frege + \forall red follows from Theorem 5.2 and the fact that for each odd prime p any family of bounded-depth circuits with MOD_p gates computing PARITY must be of exponential size [Razborov, 1987; Smolensky, 1987]. \Box

We highlight that non-trivial lower bounds for $AC^0[p]$ -Frege are one of the major open problems in propositional proof complexity. We complement the lower bound in Corollary 5.3 with an upper bound for arbitrary NC^1 encodings of PARITY in Frege + \forall red.

COROLLARY 5.4 (Q-PARITY UPPER BOUNDS). Let C_n be a family of NC¹ circuits computing PARITY. Then the QBFs Q- C_n have polynomial-size proofs in Frege + \forall red.

PROOF. By a result of Muller and Preparata [1975], PARITY can be computed by circuits in NC^1 . Hence if we consider a family C_n of NC^1 circuits computing PARITY then the polynomial upper bound in Frege + $\forall red$ follows immediately from Theorem 5.2. \Box

In fact, this upper bound can be improved to the QBF proof system $AC^0[\mathcal{Z}]$ -Frege + \forall red, albeit not for arbitrary NC^1 -encodings of PARITY, as it is not clear how these could be handled in bounded depth. For this purpose, we consider explicit QBFs for PARITY, which can be built from its inductive definition PARITY $(x_1, \ldots, x_n) = PARITY(x_1, \ldots, x_{n-1}) \oplus x_n$. This leads to the QBFs

$$\Phi_n = \exists x_1 \cdots \exists x_n \forall u \exists t_2 \cdots \exists t_n . (t_2 \leftrightarrow (x_1 \oplus x_2)) \land$$
$$\bigwedge_{i=3}^n (t_i \leftrightarrow (t_{i-1} \oplus x_i)) \land (u \leftrightarrow \neg t_n),$$

where $a \leftrightarrow (b \oplus c) \equiv (\neg a \lor \neg b \lor \neg c) \land (\neg a \lor b \lor c) \land (a \lor \neg b \lor c) \land (a \lor b \lor \neg c)$. This formulation of \mathcal{Q} -PARITY was considered by Beyersdorff et al. [2015a], where the formulas Φ_n are shown to be hard for Q-Res and QU-Res. Here we obtain:

COROLLARY 5.5. The PARITY-formulas Φ_n require refutations of exponential size $inAC^0[p]$ -Frege + $\forall red$ for each odd prime p, but it have polynomial-size $AC^0[2]$ -Frege + $\forall red$ refutations.

PROOF. The lower bound follows as in Corollary 5.3. For the upper bound we cannot use Theorem 5.2, but need to give a more direct proof. Without loss of generality we can assume that our $AC^0[\mathcal{Z}]$ -Frege + \forall red system uses the connectives { $\land, \lor, \neg, \leftrightarrow, \oplus$ }.

Then it is easy to see, by induction on i, that Frege proves $t_i \leftrightarrow \oplus(x_1, x_2, \ldots, x_i)$ with a proof of size linear in i. Hence, similarly to what was done in Theorem 5.2, we get

$$u \leftrightarrow \neg \oplus (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n).$$
 (8)

Then u is the rightmost variable in (9); hence by the $\forall \mathsf{red}$ rule we have

$$1 \leftrightarrow \neg \oplus (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$$
 and $0 \leftrightarrow \neg \oplus (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$,

which gives an immediate contradiction. \Box

In fact, we can further strengthen Corollary 5.5 and use Smolensky's circuit lower bounds for an even more ambitious separation of *all* $AC^0[p]$ -Frege + \forall red systems. For this we consider the function

$$MOD_p(x_1, \dots, x_n) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } \sum_{i=1}^n x_i \equiv 0 \pmod{p} \\ 0 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

For $r \leq p-1$ let

$$MOD_{p,r}(x_1,\ldots,x_n) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } \sum_{i=1}^n x_i \equiv r \pmod{p} \\ 0 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

If we want to use MOD_p for a separation of $AC^0[p]$ -Frege + $\forall red$ and $AC^0[q]$ -Frege + $\forall red$ for different primes p, q, then MOD_p has to be encoded as a QBF in the language common to both proof systems, which means that we cannot use MOD_p or MOD_q gates. As for PARITY, an arbitrary NC^1 encoding as in Corollary 5.3 will also not work (this would just give upper bounds in Frege + $\forall red$), so we need to devise again explicit QBF encodings for MOD_p . Such QBFs can be built using the fact that MOD_p , that is $MOD_{p,0}$, can be defined for $r \neq 0$ by

$$MOD_{p,r}(x_1,\ldots,x_i) = (MOD_{p,r}(x_1,\ldots,x_{i-1}) \land \neg x_i) \lor$$
$$(MOD_{p,r-1}(x_1,\ldots,x_{i-1}) \land x_i),$$

and for r = 0 by

$$MOD_{p,0}(x_1,\ldots,x_i) = (MOD_{p,0}(x_1,\ldots,x_{i-1}) \land \neg x_i) \lor (MOD_{p,p-1}(x_1,\ldots,x_{i-1}) \land x_i)$$

Using variables s_i^r for $MOD_{p,r}(x_1, \ldots, x_i)$ this leads to the QBFs

$$\Theta_n^p = \exists x_1 \cdots \exists x_n \forall u \exists s_1^0 \exists s_1^1 \exists s_2^0 \exists s_2^1 \exists s_2^2 \cdots \exists s_n^0 \cdots \exists s_n^{p-1} \\ (u \leftrightarrow \neg s_n^0) \land (s_1^1 \leftrightarrow x_1) \land (s_1^0 \leftrightarrow \neg x_1) \land \\ \bigwedge_{\substack{1 < i \le n \\ 0 < r \le p-1}} \left(s_i^r \leftrightarrow (s_{i-1}^r \land \neg x_i) \lor (s_{i-1}^{r-1} \land x_i) \right) \land \\ \bigwedge_{1 < i \le n} \left(s_i^0 \leftrightarrow (s_{i-1}^0 \land \neg x_i) \lor (s_{i-1}^{p-1} \land x_i) \right).$$

COROLLARY 5.6. For each pair p, q of distinct primes the MOD_p -formulas Θ_n^p require proofs of exponential size in $\mathsf{AC}^0[q]$ -Frege + $\forall \mathsf{red}$, but have polynomial-size proofs in $\mathsf{AC}^0[p]$ -Frege + $\forall \mathsf{red}$.

PROOF. The exponential lower bound for the QBF proof system $AC^0[q]$ -Frege + \forall red follows from Theorem 5.2 together with the result from [Razborov, 1987; Smolensky, 1987] that for distinct primes p, q any family of bounded-depth circuits with MOD_q gates computing MOD_p must be of exponential size.

Regarding the upper bound, without loss of generality we can assume that our $AC^0[p]$ -Frege system uses the connectives $\{\wedge, \vee, \neg, \leftrightarrow, MOD_p\}$. Then it is easy to see, by induction on

i, that $AC^0[p]$ -Frege proves

$$s_i^r \leftrightarrow MOD_p(x_1, \dots, x_i, \underbrace{1, 1, \dots, 1}_{p-r}),$$

with a proof of size linear in i. Hence, similarly to what was done in Theorem 5.2 and Corollary 5.5, we get

$$u \leftrightarrow \neg MOD_p(x_1, \dots, x_n, \underbrace{1, 1, \dots, 1}_n).$$
 (9)

Then u is the rightmost variable in (9); hence by the $\forall \mathsf{red}$ rule we have

$$1 \leftrightarrow \neg MOD_p(x_1, \dots, x_n, \underbrace{1, 1, \dots, 1}_{p}) \text{ and}$$
$$0 \leftrightarrow \neg MOD_p(x_1, \dots, x_n, \underbrace{1, 1, \dots, 1}_{p}),$$

which gives an immediate contradiction. \Box

Another notorious function in circuit complexity is MAJORITY. Again we can transform circuit lower bounds to proof size lower bounds for arbitrary encodings of MAJORITY.

COROLLARY 5.7 (LOWER BOUNDS FOR Q-MAJORITY). Let C_n be a family of polynomial-size circuits computing MAJORITY (x_1, \ldots, x_n) . Then for every prime p, the QBFs Q- C_n require proofs of exponential size in $AC^0[p]$ -Frege + \forall red.

PROOF. The lower bound follows again applying Theorem 5.2 and the fact that MAJORITY requires exponential-size bounded-depth circuits with MOD_p gates [Razborov, 1987; Smolensky, 1987]. \Box

For general encodings, we can again show $Frege + \forall red$ upper bounds.

COROLLARY 5.8 (Q-MAJORITY UPPER BOUNDS). Let C_n be a family of NC¹ circuits computing MAJORITY (x_1, \ldots, x_n) . Then the QBFs Q- C_n have polynomial-size proofs in the QBF proof system Frege + \forall red.

PROOF. By a result of Muller and Preparata [1975], the function MAJORITY is computable in NC¹ and hence Q- C_n are well defined. The upper bound then follows from Theorem 5.2. \Box

As for the MOD_p functions, we can improve on this upper bound by considering explicit QBF encodings of MAJORITY, thereby even obtaining a separation of $AC^0[p]$ -Frege + \forall red systems from TC^0 -Frege + \forall red.⁴ Explicit QBFs for MAJORITY can be defined using the following property of the *k*-threshold function

$$T_k(x_1, \dots, x_i) \equiv T_k(x_1, \dots, x_{i-1}) \lor (T_{k-1}(x_1, \dots, x_{i-1}) \land x_i).$$
(10)

Using variables t_k^i for $T_k(x_1, \ldots, x_i)$ this gives rise to the QBFs

$$\begin{split} \Psi_n &= \exists x_1 \cdots \exists x_n \forall u \exists t_1^1 \cdots \exists t_{n/2}^n . \left(u \leftrightarrow \neg t_{n/2}^n \right) \land \\ & \bigwedge_{i \leq n} t_0^i \land \left(t_1^1 \leftrightarrow x_1 \right) \land \bigwedge_{\substack{k \leq n/2\\i \leq n}} \left(t_k^i \leftrightarrow t_k^{i-1} \lor \left(t_{k-1}^{i-1} \land x_i \right) \right). \end{split}$$

⁴Clearly, such a separation already follows from Corollary 5.6 together with the simulation of $AC^0[p]$ -Frege + $\forall red$ by TC^0 -Frege + $\forall red$. Here we will prove the stronger result that all these systems are separated by *one* natural principle, namely MAJORITY. COROLLARY 5.9. For each prime p the MAJORITY-based formulas Ψ_n require proofs of exponential-size in the QBF proof system $AC^0[p]$ -Frege + $\forall red$, but have polynomial-size proofs in TC^0 -Frege + $\forall red$.

PROOF. The exponential lower bound from [Razborov, 1987; Smolensky, 1987] will give us the exponential lower bound w.r.t. the size of Ψ_n in $\mathsf{AC}^0[p]$ -Frege + \forall red, since the size of Ψ_n is $O(n^2)$.

Regarding the polynomial-size proof of the QBF formula Ψ_n in TC^0 -Frege + \forall red we can proceed similarly as for PARITY in Frege. The crucial feature here is that T_k are, by definition of TC^0 , in the language of TC^0 -Frege. Hence (10) can be used to prove $t_k^j \leftrightarrow T_k(x_1, \ldots, x_j)$ and we can easily refute Ψ_n in TC^0 -Frege + \forall red. \Box

We note that a separation of $AC^0[p]$ -Frege from TC^0 -Frege constitutes a major open problem in propositional proof complexity as we are currently lacking lower bounds for $AC^0[p]$ -Frege.

5.2 Lower bounds for depth-d Frege systems

We now aim at a fine-grained analysis of AC^0 -Frege by studying its subsystems AC_d^0 -Frege. Our next result is a version of Theorem 5.2, however, we need to be a bit more careful for circuits of fixed depth d.

THEOREM 5.10. Let $(C_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ be a non-uniform family of circuits where C_n is a circuit with n inputs. Then the following implications hold:

- (i) if the QBFs Q-C_n have AC⁰_d-Frege + ∀red refutations of size bounded by a function q(n), then for each n, C_n is equivalent to a depth-(d+2) circuit C'_n of size O(q(n));
- (ii) if (C_n)_{n∈ℕ} is a family of polynomial-size depth-d circuits, then the QBFs Q-C_n have polynomial-size refutations in AC⁰_d-Frege + ∀red.

PROOF. The proof of (i) follows the proof of the analogous statement of Theorem 5.2. The Strategy Extraction Theorem in this case tell us that from refutations of \mathcal{Q} - C_n in AC_d^0 -Frege + \forall red of size S we can extract a winning strategy for the universal player that can be computed by AC_d^0 -decision lists of size O(S). By Proposition 4.2, this means that the winning strategy can be also computed by AC_{d+2}^0 circuits and the size upper bound follows.

The proof of point (ii) follows the proof of the analogous statement of Theorem 5.2. That proof will give us that \mathcal{Q} - C_n has polynomial-size refutations in AC^0_{d+2} -Frege + \forall red. Here we want to prove that \mathcal{Q} - C_n has actually polynomialsize proofs in AC^0_d -Frege + \forall red. Without loss of generality suppose that the last gate t_m of C_n is an \bigwedge , that is

$$\mathcal{Q}\text{-}C_n = \exists x_1 \cdots \exists x_n \forall u \exists t_1 \cdots \exists t_m . (u \leftrightarrow \neg t_m) \land \land (t_m \leftrightarrow \bigwedge_{j \leq \ell} t_{i_j}) \land \varphi_n,$$

where each t_{i_j} is an \bigvee gate and φ_n is the encoding of the rest of the circuit C_n . We clearly have that

$$\frac{u \leftrightarrow \neg t_m \qquad t_m \leftrightarrow \bigwedge_{j \le \ell} t_{i_j}}{u \leftrightarrow \bigvee_{j \le \ell} \neg t_{i_j}}$$

From which we obtain both

$$u \vee \bigwedge_{j \le \ell} t_{i_j}, \tag{11}$$

$$u \vee \bigvee_{j \le \ell} \neg t_{i_j}. \tag{12}$$

Now we can proceed, similarly as in Theorem 5.2. By induction (on the depth of C_n) AC_d^0 -Frege is able to substitute t_{i_j} with D_{i_j} where D_{i_j} is an AC_{d-1}^0 -formula over the x_1, \ldots, x_n variables starting with an \bigvee . More precisely by induction we can prove that AC_d^0 -Frege proves both

$$t_{i_j} \vee \neg D_{i_j}, \tag{13}$$

$$\neg t_{i_i} \lor D_{i_i}. \tag{14}$$

Hence from (12) and (13) follows that $\neg u \lor \bigvee_{j \leq \ell} \neg D_{i_j}$, which is an AC^0_d -formula only over the variables u, x_1, \ldots, x_n . Hence by the $\forall \mathsf{red}$ rule we get

$$\bigvee_{j \le \ell} \neg D_{i_j}.$$
 (15)

Similarly from (11) we get first that $\bigwedge_{j \leq \ell} (u \lor t_{i_j})$ and then using (14) we get $\bigwedge_{j \leq \ell} (u \lor D_{i_j})$, which, again, is an AC_d^0 formula over the variables u, x_1, \ldots, x_n . By the $\forall \mathsf{red}$ rule we get

$$\bigwedge_{j \le \ell} D_{i_j}.$$
 (16)

From (15) and (16) follows immediately a contradiction. \Box

From Theorem 5.2 we immediately obtain a wealth of lower bounds for $\mathsf{Res} + \forall \mathsf{red}.$

COROLLARY 5.11. Let $f(x_1, \ldots, x_n)$ be a Boolean function requiring exponential-size depth-3 circuits and let $(C_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ be polynomial-size circuits (of unbounded depth) computing f. Then the QBFs \mathcal{Q} - C_n require exponential-size refutations in AC_1^0 -Frege + $\forall \mathsf{red}$ and hence, in particular, in $\mathsf{Res} + \forall \mathsf{red}$.

We now prove a separation of constant-depth $\mathsf{Frege} + \forall \mathsf{red}$ systems. For this we employ the Sipser functions separating the hierarchy of constant-depth circuits. We quote the definition of the SIPSER_d function from Boppana and Sipser [1990]:

$$\operatorname{SIPSER}_{d} = \bigwedge_{i_{1} \leq m_{1}} \bigvee_{i_{2} \leq m_{2}} \bigwedge_{i_{3} \leq m_{3}} \cdots \bigoplus_{i_{d} \leq m_{d}} x_{i_{1}i_{2}i_{3}\dots i_{d}},$$

where $\bigcirc = \bigvee$ or \bigwedge depending on the parity of d. The variables x_1, \ldots, x_n appear as $x_{i_1 i_2 i_3 \ldots i_d}$ for $i_j \leq m_j$, where $m_1 = \sqrt{m/\log m}, m_2 = m_3 = \cdots = m_{d-1} = m, m_d = \sqrt{dm \log m/2}$ and $m = (n\sqrt{2/d})^{1/(d-1)}$.

COROLLARY 5.12. Fix an integer $d \ge 2$. Let $(C_d^n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ be a family of polynomial-size depth-(d+3) circuits computing the function SIPSER_{d+3} (x_1, \ldots, x_n) . Then the QBFs Q- C_d^n need exponential-size proofs in AC_d^0 -Frege + \forall red, but have polynomial-size proofs in AC_{d+3}^0 -Frege + \forall red.

PROOF. The lower bound follows from Theorem 5.10 and from the result that for every d, SIPSER_{d+3} needs exponentialsize depth-(d + 2) circuits [Håstad, 1986]. Regarding the upper bound, by construction C_d^n has depth d + 3 and polynomial-size. Hence, by Theorem 5.10, the family \mathcal{Q} - C_d^n has polynomial-size proofs in AC_{d+3}^0 -Frege + \forall red. \Box Note that the gap of size 1 in the circuit separation of [Håstad, 1986] increases to a gap of size 3 in our proof system separation, due to the transformation in Proposition 4.2. We highlight that in contrast to Corollary 5.12 where our separating formulas are CNFs, a separation of the depth-d Frege hierarchy with formulas of depth independent of d is a major open problem in propositional proof complexity.

5.3 Conditional lower bounds for Frege and extended Frege

We end this section with conditional lower bounds for $Frege + \forall red$ and $EF + \forall red$. Turning these conditional lower bounds into unconditional ones — at least with our technique — will depend on major breakthroughs in circuit complexity.

THEOREM 5.13. Let C be either P/poly or non-uniform NC¹. If PSPACE $\not\subset C$ then the C-Frege + \forall red is not polynomially bounded.

PROOF. Let f be a Boolean function in PSPACE but not in C. Since QBF is PSPACE-complete there exists a QBF $Q\vec{w} \cdot \varphi(\vec{w}, x_1, \dots, x_n)$ with a CNF φ such that

$$f(x_1,\ldots,x_n) \equiv \mathcal{Q}\vec{w} \cdot \varphi(\vec{w},x_1,\ldots,x_n).$$

We define

$$\mathcal{Q}\text{-}f_n = \exists x_1 \cdots \exists x_n \forall u \, (u \leftrightarrow \mathcal{Q} \vec{w} \, \varphi(\vec{w}, x_1, \dots, x_n)),$$

which can be rewritten into formulas Θ_n in prenex form. Notice that the only winning strategy for the universal player on both Q- f_n and Θ_n is to compute $u = f(x_1, \ldots, x_n)$. Therefore, the Strategy Extraction Theorem together with $f \notin C$ immediately implies super-polynomial lower bounds for Θ_n in C-Frege + \forall red. \Box

We remark that we do have a separation between *uniform* NC^1 and PSPACE, because $NC^1 \subseteq L$ and $L \neq PSPACE$ by the space hierarchy theorem. Therefore, choosing $f \in PSPACE \setminus NC^1$ and considering the prenex formulas Θ_n arising from Q- f_n we can infer the weaker result that $Frege + \forall red$ has no uniform short proofs of Θ_n .

6. CONCLUSION AND OPEN PROBLEMS

We already outlined the main directions of this paper's potential for impact in Section 1.3. The most immediate specific open problem arising from this work is to show lower bounds for Frege + \forall red. While such a lower bound via our technique would need a major breakthrough in circuit complexity (cf. Theorem 5.13), we ask the (possibly very challenging) question whether a lower bound can be shown via a different method.

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