

A Formalization of the Exponential Blowup in the Transformations between CNF and DNF

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Abstract

A well-known result about propositional logic is that transforming a formula into disjunctive or conjunctive normal form can lead to an exponential blowup of the formula size. We formalize this result in the form of two theorems. This formalization originated in Schulz's bachelor thesis [2] supervised by Johannsen with the help of Desharnais-Schäfer; the thesis formalizes the theorems as found in Johannsen's lecture notes of SAT solving [1]. The formalization was later refactored and expanded by Desharnais-Schäfer in collaboration with Schulz.

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5 DNF to CNF

theory *CNF-DNF-Exp-Blowup*

imports

Main

Propositional-Proof-Systems.Formulas

Propositional-Proof-Systems.Sema

Propositional-Proof-Systems.CNF-Formulas

begin

1 Move to HOL

lemma *card-Domain-le*:

assumes *finite A*

shows $\text{card } (\text{Domain } A) \leq \text{card } A$

<proof>

lemma *card-le-card-if-mem-imp-ex-mem*:

fixes $f :: 'a \Rightarrow 'b \Rightarrow 'c$ **and** $\mathcal{X} :: 'a \text{ set}$ **and** $\mathcal{Y} :: 'c \text{ set}$

defines $XY \equiv \{(x, y). x \in \mathcal{X} \wedge f x y \in \mathcal{Y}\}$

assumes *finite X* **and** *finite Y* **and**

f-inj: *inj-on* $(\lambda(x, y). f x y)$ XY **and**

ex-in-Y: $\bigwedge x. x \in \mathcal{X} \Longrightarrow \exists y. f x y \in \mathcal{Y}$

shows $\text{card } \mathcal{X} \leq \text{card } \mathcal{Y}$

<proof>

2 Move to Propositional_Proof_Systems

lemma *is-disj-if-is-lit-plus*: $\text{is-lit-plus } \varphi \Longrightarrow \text{is-disj } \varphi$

<proof>

lemma *disj-is-cnf*: $\text{is-disj } \varphi \Longrightarrow \text{is-cnf } \varphi$

<proof>

lemma *cnf-in-nnf*: $\text{is-cnf } \varphi \Longrightarrow \text{is-nnf } \varphi$

<proof>

3 Functions, Predicates, and Datatypes

3.1 Formula Equivalence

definition *equiv* :: $'a \text{ formula} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ formula} \Rightarrow \text{bool}$ **where**

$\text{equiv } \varphi \psi \longleftrightarrow (\forall \alpha. (\alpha \models \varphi) \longleftrightarrow (\alpha \models \psi))$

lemma *equiv-reflexive*: $\bigwedge \varphi. \text{equiv } \varphi \varphi$

<proof>

lemma *equiv-symmetric[sym]*: $\bigwedge \varphi \psi. \text{equiv } \varphi \psi \Longrightarrow \text{equiv } \psi \varphi$

<proof>

lemma *equiv-transitive[trans]*: $\bigwedge \xi \varphi \psi. \text{equiv } \xi \varphi \implies \text{equiv } \varphi \psi \implies \text{equiv } \xi \psi$
<proof>

lemma *equiv-Not-left-Not-right[simp]*: $\bigwedge \varphi \psi. \text{equiv } (\text{Not } \varphi) (\text{Not } \psi) \longleftrightarrow \text{equiv } \varphi \psi$
<proof>

lemma *equiv-Not-Not-left[simp]*: $\bigwedge \varphi \psi. \text{equiv } (\text{Not } (\text{Not } \varphi)) \psi \longleftrightarrow \text{equiv } \varphi \psi$
<proof>

lemma *equiv-Not-Not-right[simp]*: $\bigwedge \varphi \psi. \text{equiv } \varphi (\text{Not } (\text{Not } \psi)) \longleftrightarrow \text{equiv } \varphi \psi$
<proof>

3.2 Conjunctive Normal Form

fun *unconj* :: 'a formula \Rightarrow 'a formula list **where**
unconj (And $\varphi \psi$) = *unconj* φ @ *unconj* ψ |
unconj φ = [φ]

lemma *unconj-neq-Nil[simp]*: *unconj* $\varphi \neq []$
<proof>

fun *count-And* :: 'a formula \Rightarrow nat **where**
count-And (And $\varphi \psi$) = *count-And* φ + *count-And* ψ + 1 |
count-And - = 0

lemma *length-unconj*: *length* (*unconj* φ) = *count-And* φ + 1
<proof>

lemma *ball-unconj-is-disj*:
fixes φ :: 'a formula
assumes *is-cnf* φ
shows $\bigwedge C. C \in \text{set } (\text{unconj } \varphi) \implies \text{is-disj } C$
<proof>

3.3 Disjunctive Normal Form

fun *is-conj* :: 'a formula \Rightarrow bool **where**
is-conj (And $\varphi \psi$) \longleftrightarrow (*is-lit-plus* $\varphi \wedge \text{is-conj } \psi$) |
is-conj $\varphi \longleftrightarrow \text{is-lit-plus } \varphi$

fun *is-dnf* :: 'a formula \Rightarrow bool **where**
is-dnf (Or $\varphi \psi$) \longleftrightarrow (*is-dnf* $\varphi \wedge \text{is-dnf } \psi$) |
is-dnf $\varphi \longleftrightarrow \text{is-conj } \varphi$

lemma *conj-is-dnf*: *is-conj* $\varphi \implies \text{is-dnf } \varphi$
<proof>

fun *undisj* :: 'a formula \Rightarrow 'a formula list **where**
undisj (Or φ ψ) = *undisj* φ @ *undisj* ψ |
undisj φ = [φ]

lemma *undisj-neg-Nil[simp]*: *undisj* $\varphi \neq []$
 <proof>

lemma *ball-undisj-is-conj*:
fixes φ :: 'a formula
assumes *is-dnf* φ
shows $\bigwedge T. T \in \text{set } (\text{undisj } \varphi) \Longrightarrow \text{is-conj } T$
 <proof>

fun *count-Or* :: 'a formula \Rightarrow nat **where**
count-Or (Or φ ψ) = *count-Or* φ + *count-Or* ψ + 1 |
count-Or - = 0

lemma *length-undisj*: *length* (*undisj* φ) = *count-Or* φ + 1
 <proof>

3.4 Big Conjunction

fun *BigAnd'* :: 'a formula list \Rightarrow 'a formula **where**
BigAnd' [] = ($\neg \perp$) |
BigAnd' [F] = F |
BigAnd' ($F \# Fs$) = $F \wedge \text{BigAnd}' Fs$

lemma *atoms-BigAnd'[simp]*: *atoms* (*BigAnd'* Fs) = $\bigcup (\text{atoms } ' \text{set } Fs)$
 <proof>

lemma *BigAnd'-semantics[simp]*: $A \models \text{BigAnd}' Ts \iff (\forall f \in \text{set } Ts. A \models f)$
 <proof>

lemma *is-cnf-BigAnd'*: $(\forall C \in \text{set } Cs. \text{is-disj } C \wedge \neg(\forall \alpha. \alpha \models C)) \Longrightarrow \text{is-cnf}$
 (*BigAnd'* Cs)
 <proof>

lemma *equiv-BigAnd'-append*: *equiv* (*BigAnd'* (xs @ ys)) (*And* (*BigAnd'* xs) (*BigAnd'* ys))
 <proof>

3.5 Big Disjunction

fun *BigOr'* :: 'a formula list \Rightarrow 'a formula **where**
BigOr' Nil = \perp |
BigOr' [F] = F |
BigOr' ($F \# Fs$) = $F \vee \text{BigOr}' Fs$

lemma *atoms-BigOr'[simp]*: *atoms* (*BigOr'* Fs) = $\bigcup (\text{atoms } ' \text{set } Fs)$
 <proof>

lemma *BigOr'-semantics[simp]*: $A \models \text{BigOr}' Ts \iff (\exists f \in \text{set } Ts. A \models f)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *is-dnf-BigOr'*: $(\forall T \in \text{set } Ts. \text{is-conj } T \wedge (\exists \alpha. \alpha \models T)) \implies \text{is-dnf}$
 ($\text{BigOr}' Ts$)
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *equiv-BigOr'-append*: $\text{equiv } (\text{BigOr}' (xs @ ys)) (Or (\text{BigOr}' xs) (\text{BigOr}'$
 $ys))$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *equiv-BigOr'-undisj-if-dnf*:
fixes $\varphi :: 'a \text{ formula}$
shows $\text{equiv } (\text{BigOr}' (\text{undisj } \varphi)) \varphi$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *equiv-BigAnd'-unconj-if-cnf*:
fixes $\varphi :: 'a \text{ formula}$
shows $\text{equiv } (\text{BigAnd}' (\text{unconj } \varphi)) \varphi$
 ⟨proof⟩

3.6 Formula Size

Similar to *size*, but ignores \neg when calculating the size.

fun *sizef* :: $'a \text{ formula} \Rightarrow \text{nat}$ **where**
sizef Bot = 1 |
sizef (Atom a) = 1 |
sizef (Not φ) = *sizef* φ |
sizef (And $\varphi \psi$) = *sizef* φ + *sizef* ψ + 1 |
sizef (Or $\varphi \psi$) = *sizef* φ + *sizef* ψ + 1 |
sizef (Imp $\varphi \psi$) = *sizef* φ + *sizef* ψ + 1

lemma *Suc-0-le-sizef[simp]*: $\text{Suc } 0 \leq \text{sizef } \varphi$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *Suc-0-le-size[simp]*:
fixes $\varphi :: 'a \text{ formula}$
shows $\text{Suc } 0 \leq \text{size } \varphi$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *sizef-le-size*: $\text{sizef } \varphi \leq \text{size } \varphi$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *card-atoms-le-sizef*: $\text{card } (\text{atoms } \varphi) \leq \text{sizef } \varphi$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *card-atoms-le-size*: $\text{card } (\text{atoms } \varphi) \leq \text{size } \varphi$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *aux-exp-sizef*: $\text{length } Ts = n \implies \forall T \in \text{set } Ts. \text{sizef } T \geq m \implies \text{sizef } (\text{BigOr}' Ts) \geq n * m$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *aux-exp-size*: $\text{length } Ts = n \implies \forall T \in \text{set } Ts. \text{size } T \geq m \implies \text{size } (\text{BigOr}' Ts) \geq n * m$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *exp-sizef*:
 assumes $n > 0$ and $\text{length } Ts \geq 2^n$ and $\forall T \in \text{set } Ts. \text{sizef } T \geq m$
 shows $\text{sizef } (\text{BigOr}' Ts) \geq 2^n * m$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *exp-size*:
 assumes $n > 0$ and $\text{length } Ts \geq 2^n$ and $\forall T \in \text{set } Ts. \text{size } T \geq m$
 shows $\text{size } (\text{BigOr}' Ts) \geq 2^n * m$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *sizef-BigOr'*: $xs \neq [] \implies \text{sizef } (\text{BigOr}' xs) + 1 = \text{sum-list } (\text{map sizef } xs) + \text{length } xs$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *size-BigOr'*: $xs \neq [] \implies \text{size } (\text{BigOr}' xs) + 1 = \text{sum-list } (\text{map size } xs) + \text{length } xs$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *sizef-BigAnd'*: $xs \neq [] \implies \text{sizef } (\text{BigAnd}' xs) + 1 = \text{sum-list } (\text{map sizef } xs) + \text{length } xs$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *size-BigAnd'*: $xs \neq [] \implies \text{size } (\text{BigAnd}' xs) + 1 = \text{sum-list } (\text{map size } xs) + \text{length } xs$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *sizef-conv-sum-list-undisj*: $\text{sizef } \varphi = \text{sum-list } (\text{map sizef } (\text{undisj } \varphi)) + \text{count-Or } \varphi$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *size-conv-sum-list-undisj*: $\text{size } \varphi = \text{sum-list } (\text{map size } (\text{undisj } \varphi)) + \text{count-Or } \varphi$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *sizef-conv-sum-list-unconj*: $\text{sizef } \varphi = \text{sum-list } (\text{map sizef } (\text{unconj } \varphi)) + \text{count-And } \varphi$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *size-conv-sum-list-unconj*: $\text{size } \varphi = \text{sum-list } (\text{map size } (\text{unconj } \varphi)) + \text{count-And } \varphi$

<proof>

lemma *sizef-BigOr'-undisj*:
 fixes $\varphi :: 'a$ formula
 shows $\text{sizef } (\text{BigOr}' (\text{undisj } \varphi)) = \text{sizef } \varphi$
<proof>

lemma *size-BigOr'-undisj*:
 fixes $\varphi :: 'a$ formula
 shows $\text{size } (\text{BigOr}' (\text{undisj } \varphi)) = \text{size } \varphi$
<proof>

lemma *sizef-BigAnd'-unconj*:
 fixes $\varphi :: 'a$ formula
 shows $\text{sizef } (\text{BigAnd}' (\text{unconj } \varphi)) = \text{sizef } \varphi$
<proof>

lemma *size-BigAnd'-unconj*:
 fixes $\varphi :: 'a$ formula
 shows $\text{size } (\text{BigAnd}' (\text{unconj } \varphi)) = \text{size } \varphi$
<proof>

lemma *sizef-BigOr'-filter-le*: $\text{sizef } (\text{BigOr}' (\text{filter } P \text{ } xs)) \leq \text{sizef } (\text{BigOr}' \text{ } xs)$
<proof>

lemma *size-BigOr'-filter-le-if*:
 assumes $\exists x \in \text{set } xs. P \text{ } x$
 shows $\text{size } (\text{BigOr}' (\text{filter } P \text{ } xs)) \leq \text{size } (\text{BigOr}' \text{ } xs)$
<proof>

lemma *sizef-BigAnd'-filter-le*: $\text{sizef } (\text{BigAnd}' (\text{filter } P \text{ } xs)) \leq \text{sizef } (\text{BigAnd}' \text{ } xs)$
<proof>

3.7 Fn function

datatype *var* = *Var* nat bool

lemma *inj-on-Var[simp]*: *inj-on* $(\lambda(x, y). \text{Var } x \text{ } y)$ *A for A*
<proof>

fun *Fn* :: nat \Rightarrow var formula **where**
 Fn 0 = $(\neg \perp)$ |
 Fn (*Suc* n) =
 And
 (*And*
 (*Or*
 (*Atom* (*Var* (*Suc* n) *False*))
 (*Atom* (*Var* (*Suc* n) *True*)))
 (*Or*

$(\text{Not } (\text{Atom } (\text{Var } (\text{Suc } n) \text{ False})))$
 $(\text{Not } (\text{Atom } (\text{Var } (\text{Suc } n) \text{ True}))))$
 $(\text{Fn } n)$

lemma *sizef-Fn*: $\text{sizef } (\text{Fn } n) = 8 * n + 1$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *size-Fn*: $\text{size } (\text{Fn } n) = 10 * n + 2$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *is-cnf-Fn*: $\text{is-cnf } (\text{Fn } n)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *is-nnf-Fn*: $\text{is-nnf } (\text{Fn } n)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *Fn-sat*: $\exists \alpha. \alpha \models \text{Fn } n$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *semantics-Fn-iff*: $\alpha \models \text{Fn } n \longleftrightarrow (\forall i \in \{1..n\}. \alpha (\text{Var } i \text{ False}) \neq \alpha (\text{Var } i \text{ True}))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

3.8 Dual Function

primrec *dual* :: 'a formula \Rightarrow 'a formula **where**

$\text{dual Bot} = \text{Not Bot} \mid$
 $\text{dual } (\text{Atom } v) = \text{Not } (\text{Atom } v) \mid$
 $\text{dual } (\text{Not } v) = v \mid$
 $\text{dual } (\text{And } \varphi \psi) = \text{Or } (\text{dual } \varphi) (\text{dual } \psi) \mid$
 $\text{dual } (\text{Or } \varphi \psi) = \text{And } (\text{dual } \varphi) (\text{dual } \psi) \mid$
 $\text{dual } (\text{Imp } \varphi \psi) = \text{And } \varphi (\text{dual } \psi)$

lemma *sizef-dual-Fn*: $\text{sizef } (\text{dual } (\text{Fn } n)) = 8 * n + 1$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *size-dual-Fn*: $\text{size } (\text{dual } (\text{Fn } n)) = 10 * n + 1$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *is-dnf-dual-Fn*: $\text{is-dnf } (\text{dual } (\text{Fn } n))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *sizef-dual*: $\text{sizef } (\text{dual } \varphi) = \text{sizef } \varphi$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *size-dual-le*: $\text{size } (\text{dual } \varphi) \leq 2 * \text{size } \varphi$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *equiv-dual*: $\text{equiv } (\text{dual } \varphi) (\text{Not } \varphi)$

<proof>

lemma *is-disj-dual-if-is-conj*: $is-conj\ \varphi \implies is-disj\ (dual\ \varphi)$
<proof>

lemma *is-conj-dual-if-is-disj*: $is-disj\ \varphi \implies is-conj\ (dual\ \varphi)$
<proof>

lemma *is-dnf-dual-if-is-cnf*: $is-cnf\ \varphi \implies is-dnf\ (dual\ \varphi)$
<proof>

lemma *is-cnf-dual-if-is-dnf*: $is-dnf\ \varphi \implies is-cnf\ (dual\ \varphi)$
<proof>

lemma *dual-disj-not-taut-impl-sat*: $is-disj\ \varphi \implies \exists \alpha. \neg \alpha \models \varphi \implies \exists \alpha. \alpha \models dual\ \varphi$
<proof>

lemma *dual-conj-of-disjs-is-disj-of-conjs*:

fixes Cs

assumes $\forall C \in set\ Cs. is-disj\ C \wedge (\exists \alpha. \neg(\alpha \models C))$

defines $Ts \equiv map\ dual\ Cs$

shows $dual\ (BigAnd'\ Cs) = BigOr'\ Ts \ \forall T \in set\ Ts. is-conj\ T \wedge (\exists \alpha. \alpha \models T)$

<proof>

3.9 Formula Contains Atom

Should only be applied to a formula for which *is-nnf* holds.

fun *cont-pos* :: 'a formula \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow bool **where**

cont-pos Bot $l = False$ |

cont-pos (Atom v) $l = (v = l)$ |

cont-pos (Not (Atom v)) $l = False$ |

cont-pos (Not φ) $l = False$ |

cont-pos (And $\varphi\ \psi$) $l = (cont-pos\ \varphi\ l \vee cont-pos\ \psi\ l)$ |

cont-pos (Or $\varphi\ \psi$) $l = (cont-pos\ \varphi\ l \vee cont-pos\ \psi\ l)$ |

cont-pos (Imp $\varphi\ \psi$) $l = False$

Should only be applied to a formula for which *is-nnf* holds.

fun *cont-neg* :: 'a formula \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow bool **where**

cont-neg Bot $l = False$ |

cont-neg (Atom v) $l = False$ |

cont-neg (Not (Atom v)) $l = (v = l)$ |

cont-neg (Not φ) $l = False$ |

cont-neg (And $\varphi\ \psi$) $l = (cont-neg\ \varphi\ l \vee cont-neg\ \psi\ l)$ |

cont-neg (Or $\varphi\ \psi$) $l = (cont-neg\ \varphi\ l \vee cont-neg\ \psi\ l)$ |

cont-neg (Imp $\varphi\ \psi$) $l = False$

Should only be applied to a formula for which *is-nnf* holds.

fun *cont* :: 'a formula \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow bool **where**

$cont\ Bot\ l = False$ |
 $cont\ (Atom\ v)\ l = (v = l)$ |
 $cont\ (Not\ (Atom\ v))\ l = (v = l)$ |
 $cont\ (Not\ \varphi)\ l = False$ |
 $cont\ (And\ \varphi\ \psi)\ l = (cont\ \varphi\ l \vee cont\ \psi\ l)$ |
 $cont\ (Or\ \varphi\ \psi)\ l = (cont\ \varphi\ l \vee cont\ \psi\ l)$ |
 $cont\ (Imp\ \varphi\ \psi)\ l = False$

lemma *impl-not-cont-pos*: $\neg cont\ pos\ \varphi\ v \implies cont\ neg\ \varphi\ v \vee \neg (cont\ \varphi\ v)$
 <proof>

lemma *impl-not-cont*: $\neg cont\ \varphi\ v \implies \neg cont\ pos\ \varphi\ v \wedge \neg cont\ neg\ \varphi\ v$
 <proof>

lemma *mem-atoms-if-cont-pos*:

assumes *cont-pos* $T\ v$

shows $v \in atoms\ T$

<proof>

lemma

assumes *is-conj* φ

shows

not-sat-conj-neg-true: $\exists v. cont\ neg\ \varphi\ v \wedge \alpha\ v \implies \neg(\alpha \models \varphi)$ **and**

not-sat-conj-pos-false: $\exists v. cont\ pos\ \varphi\ v \wedge \neg(\alpha\ v) \implies \neg(\alpha \models \varphi)$

<proof>

lemma *sat-conj-val-cont-ident*:

assumes $Val1 \models \varphi$ **and** $\forall v \in \{v. cont\ \varphi\ v\}. Val1\ v = Val2\ v$ **and** *is-conj* φ

shows $Val2 \models \varphi$

<proof>

4 CNF to DNF

proposition *exp-blowup-from-Fn-to-BigOr'*:

fixes $n :: nat$ **and** $Ts :: var\ formula\ list$

defines $\varphi \equiv Fn\ n$ **and** $\psi \equiv BigOr'\ Ts$

assumes

n-greater-0: $n > 0$ **and**

Ts-spec: $(\forall T \in set\ Ts. is-conj\ T \wedge (\exists \alpha. \alpha \models T))$ **and**

equiv $\varphi\ \psi$

shows $size\ \psi \geq n * 2^{\wedge} n$

<proof>

lemma *ex-equiv-disj-list-if-is-dnf*:

fixes $\varphi :: 'a\ formula$

assumes *dnf*: *is-dnf* φ **and** *sat*: $\exists \alpha. \alpha \models \varphi$

shows $\exists (Ts :: 'a\ formula\ list). equiv\ \varphi\ (BigOr'\ Ts) \wedge$

$size\ (BigOr'\ Ts) \leq size\ \varphi \wedge$

$(\forall T \in set\ Ts. is-conj\ T) \wedge$

($\forall T \in \text{set } Ts. \exists \alpha. \alpha \models T$)
<proof>

theorem *exp-blowup-from-CNF-to-DNF*:

fixes $n :: \text{nat}$

shows $\exists(\varphi :: \text{var formula})$.

is-cnf $\varphi \wedge$

size $\varphi = 10 * n + 2 \wedge$

($\forall(\psi :: \text{var formula}). \text{equiv } \varphi \psi \longrightarrow \text{is-dnf } \psi \longrightarrow \text{size } \psi \geq n * 2^{\wedge} n$)

<proof>

5 DNF to CNF

proposition *exp-blowup-from-dual-Fn-to-BigAnd'*:

fixes $n :: \text{nat}$ **and** $Cs :: \text{var formula list}$

defines $\varphi \equiv \text{dual } (Fn\ n)$ **and** $\psi \equiv \text{BigAnd}'\ Cs$

assumes

n-greater-0: $n > 0$ **and**

Cs-spec: ($\forall C \in \text{set } Cs. \text{is-disj } C \wedge \neg(\forall \alpha. \alpha \models C)$) **and**

equiv $\varphi \psi$

shows *sizef* $\psi \geq n * 2^{\wedge} n$

<proof>

lemma *ex-equiv-conj-list-if-is-cnf*:

fixes $\varphi :: \text{'a formula}$

assumes *cnf*: *is-cnf* φ

shows $\exists(Cs :: \text{'a formula list}). \text{equiv } \varphi (\text{BigAnd}'\ Cs) \wedge$

sizef $(\text{BigAnd}'\ Cs) \leq \text{sizef } \varphi \wedge$

($\forall C \in \text{set } Cs. \text{is-disj } C$) \wedge

($\forall C \in \text{set } Cs. \neg \models C$)

<proof>

theorem *exp-blowup-from-DNF-to-CNF*:

fixes $n :: \text{nat}$

shows $\exists(\varphi :: \text{var formula})$.

is-dnf $\varphi \wedge$

size $\varphi = 10 * n + 1 \wedge$

($\forall(\psi :: \text{var formula}). \text{equiv } \varphi \psi \longrightarrow \text{is-cnf } \psi \longrightarrow \text{size } \psi \geq n * 2^{\wedge} n$)

<proof>

end

References

- [1] Jan Johannsen. SAT Solving: Skript zur Vorlesung im WS 2023/24, 2023.

- [2] Leon Raffael Schulz. Formalisierung einer unteren Schranke an die Formelgröße in der Aussagenlogik mit Isabelle, 2026.