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Patrick Bennett* (`patrick.bennett@wmich.edu`) and **Mike Molloy**
(`molloy@cs.toronto.edu`). *Space bounds for resolution in random $(2 + p)$ -SAT.*

Resolution is a rule of inference for boolean formulas in conjunctive normal form, and it can be used to prove that a formula is unsatisfiable (such a proof is called a resolution refutation). The resolution space of an unsatisfiable formula is the amount of memory required to verify a resolution refutation. A $(2 + p)$ -SAT formula consists of clauses of size 2 and 3. We show that a random (unsatisfiable) instance of $(2 + p)$ -SAT on n variables has resolution space quadratic in n . This is worst possible, up to a constant. (Received February 23, 2016)