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京都大学
On Tree-Shellable Boolean Functions

Yasuhiko TAKENAGA*, Kouji NAKAJIMA† and Shozo YAJIMA‡

* Department of Computer Science and Information Mathematics, University of Electro-Communications
takenaga@cs.uec.ac.jp
† Department of Information Science, Graduate School of Engineering, Kyoto University
‡ Faculty of Informatics, Kansai University

1 Introduction

It is important to clarify the properties of Boolean functions in various fields of computer science. Prime implicant is a very important concept on the theory of Boolean functions. Each prime implicant of a positive Boolean function is essential. Thus, every positive Boolean function is uniquely represented by an irredundant DNF and each term of the irredundant DNF corresponds to a minimum true point.

A shellable Boolean function is a positive Boolean function whose irredundant DNF representation satisfies that, for any $k$, first $k$ product terms become orthogonal by adding negative literals to each term. The notion of shellability was originally used in the theory of simplicial complexes and polytopes (for example, in [6, 7]). More recently, it is studied for its importance on reliability theory (for example, in [1, 2, 8]).

Various subclasses of shellable Boolean functions have been proposed, e.g. lexicographic exchange function [2], aligned functions [4]. Both of them have some good properties when their product terms are ordered lexicographically.

In this paper, we define a tree-shellable function and an ordered tree-shellable function as restricted shellable Boolean functions. A tree-shellable function is a Boolean function such that the number of prime implicants equals the number of paths from the root to a leaf node in a binary decision tree (BDT) representation of it. An ordered tree-shellable function has the similar relation with an ordered BDT, which is a BDT such that, on all the 1-paths, variables appear according to a total order of variables.

A tree-shellable function has the following good properties. If a Boolean function is shellable, one can easily solve the following problem.

[Union of Product Problem] ([2])

Input: $Pr[x_i = 1](1 \leq i \leq n), f(x_1,...,x_n)$
Output: $Pr[f(x_1,...,x_n) = 1]$ where $Pr[A]$ represents the probability of event $A$. This is the problem of computing the reliability of some kind of systems. Each variable represents the state of a subsystem. A subsystem is operative if the variable has value 1. If a Boolean function $f$ is shellable, one
can easily compute the exact value of $Pr[f = 1]$ using the orthogonal DNF representation of $f$.

Second, if a Boolean function $f$ is tree-shellable, it is easy to compute the dual of $f$. The dual of a Boolean function $f(x_1, ..., x_n)$ is defined by $f^d = \overline{f(\overline{x_1}, ..., \overline{x_n})}$. The idea of the duality plays an important role in mathematical programming. In general, it seems to take exponential time to compute the DNF representation of the dual $f^d$ from the DNF representation of $f$. However, if $f$ is tree-shellable, it is possible to compute the irredundant DNF representation of $f^d$ in polynomial time from a DNF representation of $f$. If the BDT representation of a Boolean function $f$ is given, it is possible to compute the BDT representation of $f^d$ only by exchanging a 1-edge and a 0-edge for every variable node and exchanging label 1 and label 0 for every leaf node.

In this paper, we first define tree-shellable and ordered tree-shellable functions and show some basic properties of them. Next, we clarify relations among various shellable functions. We show that the implications between shellable and tree-shellable functions, tree-shellable and ordered tree-shellable functions, ordered tree-shellable and aligned functions are proper. We also show that ordered tree-shellability is equivalent to the lexicographical exchange property. At last, we discuss on the shelling variable order of ordered tree-shellable quadratic functions.

2 Preliminaries

2.1 Basic Notations

Let $B = \{0, 1\}$, $n$ be a natural number, and $[n] = \{1, 2, ..., n\}$. Let $[0] = \emptyset$. Let $\pi$ be a permutation on $[n]$. $\pi$ represents a total order of integers. Let $\pi(i)$ be the $i$-th element of $\pi$. If $s$ appears before $t$ with respect to $\pi$, we denote $s \prec_{\pi} t$. For $S \subseteq [n]$, $\min_{\pi}(S)$ and $\max_{\pi}(S)$ for order $\pi$ is defined as follows.

\[
\begin{cases}
\min_{\pi}(S) = h & \text{if } h \in S \text{ and } h \prec_{\pi} i \text{ for all } i \in S \setminus \{h\} \\
\max_{\pi}(S) = h & \text{if } h \in S \text{ and } i \prec_{\pi} h \text{ for all } i \in S \setminus \{h\}
\end{cases}
\]

If $\pi$ is clear from the context, we can simply write $s \prec t$, $\min(S)$ or $\max(S)$.

Let $I_s, I_t$ be distinct subsets of $[n]$ and $\pi$ be a permutation on $[n]$. If $I_s \cap \{\pi(1), ..., \pi(i-1)\} = I_t \cap \{\pi(1), ..., \pi(i-1)\}$, $\pi(i) \in I_s$ and $\pi(i) \notin I_t$ hold for some $i \in [n]$, we denote $I_s \prec_L I_t$. The order $\prec_L$ is called lexicographical order.

2.2 Disjunctive Normal Form Boolean Formula

Let $f(x_1, ..., x_n)$ be a Boolean function. We denote $f \geq g$ if $f(x) = 1$ for any assignment $x \in \{0, 1\}^n$ which makes $g(x) = 1$. An implicant of $f$ is a product term $\bigwedge_{i \in I} x_i \bigwedge_{j \in J} x_j$ which
satisfy $\bigwedge_{i \in I} x_i \bigwedge_{j \in J} x_j \leq f$, where $I, J \subseteq [n]$. An implicant which satisfies $\bigwedge_{i \in I - \{s\}} x_i \bigwedge_{j \in J} x_j \not\leq f$ for any $s \in I$ and $\bigwedge_{i \in I} x_i \bigwedge_{j \in J - \{t\}} x_j \not\leq f$ for any $t \in J$ is called a prime implicant of $f$.

An expression of the form $f = \bigvee_{k=1}^{m} \left( \bigwedge_{i \in I_k} x_i \bigwedge_{j \in J_k} \overline{x_j} \right)$ is called a disjunctive normal form Boolean formula (DNF), where $I_k, J_k \subseteq [n]$ and $I_k \cap J_k = \emptyset$ for $k = 1, \ldots, m$. $T_k = \bigwedge_{i \in I_k} x_i \bigwedge_{j \in J_k} \overline{x_j}$ is called a term of $f$.

A DNF is called an orthogonal DNF (ODNF), if $(I_k \cap J_l) \cup (I_l \cap J_k) \neq \emptyset$ for every pair of terms $T_k, T_l$ ($k \neq l$). If $f$ is represented as an ODNF, at most one term of $f$ has value 1 for any assignment. If $f$ is a positive Boolean function, $f$ can be represented as a positive DNF (PDNF). A PDNF is a DNF such that $J_k = \emptyset$ for all $k$. For simplicity, we call that $I_k$ is a term of a positive function. A PDNF is called irredundant if $I_k \subseteq I_l$ is not satisfied for any $k, l$ ($1 \leq k, l \leq m, k \neq l$). For an irredundant PDNF, let $PI(f)$ be the set of all $I_k$. $PI(f)$ represents the prime implicants of $f$. In the following of this paper, we consider only positive functions and we assume that a function is given as an irredundant PDNF $f = \bigvee_{k=1}^{m} \bigwedge_{i \in I_k} x_i$.

### 2.3 Binary Decision Tree

A Binary Decision Tree (BDT) is a labeled tree that represents a Boolean function. The leaf nodes of a BDT are labeled by 0 or 1 and the other nodes are labeled by variables. Each node except leaf nodes has two outgoing edges, which are called a 0-edge and a 1-edge. The value of the function is given by traversing from the root node to a leaf node. At a node, one of the outgoing edges is selected according to the assignment for the variable. The value of the function is 0 if the label of the leaf is 0, and 1 if the label is 1.

A path from the root node to a leaf node labeled 1 is called a 1-path. A path $P$ of an OBDD is represented by a sequence of literals. If the $k$-th edge on a 1-path $P$ is the 1-edge (0-edge, resp.) from the node labeled by $x_i$, positive literal $x_i$ (negative literal $\overline{x_i}$, resp.) is the $k$-th element of $P$. For simplicity, we denote $\tilde{x}_i \in P$ when $\tilde{x}_i$ is included in the sequence representing $P$, where $\tilde{x}_i$ is either $x_i$ or $\overline{x_i}$. Let $P^k, P^{(k)}$ denote the $k$-th element of $P$ and the prefix of $P$ with length $k$, respectively. Note that, on every 1-path, each variable appears at most once.

When the 0-edge and the 1-edge of node $v$ point the same node, $v$ is called to be a redundance node. An OBDD which has no redundant node is called a reduced OBDD. In the following of this paper, a BDT means a reduced BDT. If there is a total order of variables $\pi$ which is consistent with the order of variables in any path of a BDT, it is called an ordered BDT (OBDD). The total order of variables for an OBDD is called the
variable order. Let \( S(P) \) be the set of variables that appear in path \( P \). An OBDT which satisfy \( S(P) = \left\{ \max_{\pi} S(P) \right\} \) for every path \( P \) is called a leveled BDT.

### 3 Shellable Boolean Functions

#### 3.1 Shellable Function

**Definition** Let \( f \) be a positive Boolean function represented by a PDNF \( f = \bigvee_{k=1}^{m} \bigwedge_{i \in I_{k}} x_{i} \) and \( \pi_{T} \) be an order of terms of \( f \). \( f \) is shellable with respect to \( \pi_{T} \) if there exist \( J_{1}, ..., J_{m} (\subseteq [n]) \) which satisfy the following conditions.

1. For any \( l \ (1 \leq l \leq m) \), \( \bigvee_{k=1}^{l} \bigwedge_{i \in I_{\pi_{T}(k)}} x_{i} = \bigvee_{k=1}^{l} \left( \bigwedge_{i \in I_{\pi_{T}(k)}} x_{i} \bigcap \bigwedge_{j \in J_{\pi_{T}(k)}} \overline{x}_{j} \right) \).

2. For any \( s, t \) such that \( 1 \leq s < t \leq m \), \( (I_{s} \cap J_{t}) \cup (I_{t} \cap J_{s}) \neq \emptyset \).

\( f \) is shellable if there exists \( \pi_{T} \) such that \( f \) is shellable with respect to \( \pi_{T} \). \( \pi_{T} \) is called the term order of \( f \).

#### 3.2 Lexico-Exchange Function

**Definition** [2] Let \( f \) be a positive Boolean function represented by a PDNF and \( \pi \) be an order of variables of \( f \). \( f \) is lexico-exchange with respect to \( \pi \), if, for every pair \( I_{i}, I_{j} \) such that \( I_{i} \prec_{L} I_{j} \), there exists \( I_{l} \) which satisfies \( I_{l} \prec_{L} I_{j} \) and \( I_{l} \setminus I_{j} = \{ h \} \), where \( h = \min(I_{i} \setminus I_{j}) \). \( f \) is lexico-exchange if there exists \( \pi \) such that \( f \) is lexico-exchange with respect to \( \pi \).

It is proved in [5] that it is NP-hard to check if a PDNF is lexico-exchange.

### 4 Tree-Shellable Boolean Functions

#### 4.1 Tree-Shellable Function

**Definition** A positive Boolean function \( f \) is tree-shellable when it can be represented by a BDT with exactly \( |PI(f)| \) 1-paths.

**Proposition 1** If \( f = \bigvee_{k=1}^{m} \bigwedge_{i \in I_{k}} x_{i} \) is tree-shellable, there exists a BDT \( T \) representing \( f \) which satisfy the following conditions.

- \( T \) has \( m \) 1-paths \( P_{1}, ..., P_{m} \).
- Each \( P_{k} \) corresponds to a term \( I_{k} \) by the rule that \( i \in I_{k} \) iff \( x_{i} \in P_{k} \).
Proof We have only to prove that the second condition holds. Let $P_1, \ldots, P_m$ be the paths of a BDT representing $f$ which has $m$ 1-paths. Let $\text{pos}(P_k)$ (neg$(P_k)$, resp.) be the set of indices of variables whose positive (negative, resp.) literals are in $P_k$. Then $P_k$ represents the product term $\bigwedge_{i \in \text{pos}(P_k)} x_i \land \bigwedge_{i \notin \text{pos}(P_k)} \overline{x_i}$.

If $\text{pos}(P_k) \subseteq I_l$ for some $k, l$, minterm $\bigwedge_{i \in \text{pos}(P_k)} x_i \land \bigwedge_{i \notin \text{pos}(P_k)} \overline{x_i}$, which must be 0, becomes 1 by $P_k$. Thus, for any $k$, $\text{pos}(P_k) \supseteq I_l$ must hold for some $l$. We can assume w.l.o.g. that $\text{pos}(P_k) \supseteq I_k$. If $\text{pos}(P_k) \supseteq I_k$, minterm $\bigwedge_{i \in I_k} x_i \land \bigwedge_{i \not\in I_k} \overline{x_i}$, which is a minimum true point corresponding to $I_k$, cannot be 1 by $P_k$. Clearly, no other path makes it 1. Therefore, $\text{pos}(P_k) = I_k$ holds for any $k$ $(1 \leq k \leq m)$.

The next theorem shows that tree-shellability is a kind of shellability as its name shows.

Definition For a BDT $T$, let $\pi_T$ be an order of 1-paths such that $i \prec_{\pi_T} j$ iff $l^{(k-1)} = P_j^{(k-1)}, i^k$ is a positive literal and $P_j^k$ is a negative literal. Let $f = \bigvee_{k=1}^m \bigwedge_{i \in I_k} x_i$ be tree-shellable and a BDT $T$ representing $f$ have $m$ paths. Then we call that $f$ is tree-shellable with respect to $\pi_T$ and $\pi_T$ is the shelling term order of $f$.

Theorem 2 Let a positive Boolean function $f = \bigvee_{k=1}^m \bigwedge_{i \in I_k} x_i$ be tree-shellable with respect to $\pi_T$, and $P_k$ be the 1-path of the BDT representing $f$ that corresponds to $I_k$. Then $\bigvee_{k=1}^m \bigwedge_{i \in I_k} x_i = \bigvee_{k=1}^m \bigwedge_{i \in \text{pos}(P_{\pi_T(k)})} x_i \land \bigwedge_{j \in \text{neg}(P_{\pi_T(k)})} \overline{x_j}$ for any $l$ $(1 \leq l \leq m)$.

Proof For simplicity, we assume w.l.o.g. that $\pi_T(k) = k$ for any $k$.

Let $J_l = \{i \mid \overline{x_i} \in P_l\}$. As $\bigwedge_{i \in I_l} x_i = (\bigwedge_{i \in I_l} x_i) \land \overline{x_j} \lor (\bigwedge_{j \in J_l} x_j)$, we have to show $\bigwedge_{i \in I_l \cup \{j\}} x_i \leq \bigvee_{k=1}^m \bigwedge_{i \in \text{pos}(P_k)} x_i \land \bigwedge_{j \in \text{neg}(P_k)} \overline{x_j}$ for any $j \in J_l$.

Let $x$ be an arbitrary assignment which makes $\bigwedge_{i \in I_l \cup \{j\}} x_i$ true. That is, $x_j = x_i = 1$ $(\forall i \in I_l)$ in $x$. As $f(x) = 1$, there must be a 1-path $P_s$ that is traversed by $x$. As $x$ satisfies $x_i = 1$ for any $i \in I_l$, $l \prec_{\pi_T} s$ never holds. That is, the assignment $x$ makes $\bigvee_{k=1}^m \bigwedge_{i \in \text{pos}(P_k)} x_i \land \bigwedge_{j \in \text{neg}(P_k)} \overline{x_j}$ true. Therefore, any assignment which makes $\bigvee_{k=1}^m \bigwedge_{i \in \text{pos}(P_k)} x_i \land \bigwedge_{j \in \text{neg}(P_k)} \overline{x_j}$ true also makes $\bigvee_{k=1}^m \bigwedge_{i \in \text{pos}(P_k)} x_i \land \bigwedge_{j \in \text{neg}(P_k)} \overline{x_j}$ true.

If a BDT $T$ represents $f = \bigvee_{k=1}^m \bigwedge_{i \in I_k} x_i$ and has exactly $m$ paths, $T$ proves that $f$ is tree-shellable. The next corollary holds for $f$ and $T$. 

Corollary 3 For any 1-path $P_k$ of $T$ and any $\overline{x} \in P_k$, there exists $I_i$ which satisfy $P_k^{(t-1)} = P_i^{(t-1)}$, $P_k^t = \overline{x}$, $P_i^t = x$, and $I_k \cup \{s\} \supset I_i$ for some $t$.

**Proof** $z = \bigwedge_{i \in I_k \cup \{s\}} x_i \bigwedge_{j \notin I_k \cup \{s\}} \overline{x}_j$ is a true minterm of $f$. However, it is not an implicant of $\bigwedge_{i \in I_k} x_i \bigwedge_{j \in J_k} \overline{x}_j$ because $P_k$ includes $\overline{x}$. Thus, there must exist a path $P_z$ which make $z$ true. $P_z$ is on $P_k$ until the node labeled by $x$. Therefore, $P_k^{(t-1)} = P_z^{(t-1)}$, $P_k^t = \overline{x}$, and $P_z^t = x$ hold.

Assume that $I_z \not\subset I_k \cup \{s\}$, where $I_z = \{i \mid x_i \in P_z\}$. Then, as $P_z$ includes a positive literal which is not included in $I_k \cap \{s\}$, $P_z$ cannot make $z$ true. It is a contradiction. \qed

4.2 Ordered Tree-Shellable Function

**Definition** A positive Boolean function $f$ is ordered tree-shellable with respect to $\pi$ if it can be represented by an OBDT with variable order $\pi$ which has exactly $|PI(f)|$ 1-paths. $f$ is ordered tree-shellable if there exists $\pi$ such that $f$ is ordered tree-shellable with respect to $\pi$. Let $\pi$ be the shelling variable order of $f$.

As an ordered tree-shellable function is tree-shellable, Proposition 1 and Theorem 2 also hold for ordered tree-shellable functions. It is easy to see that the shelling term order of an ordered tree-shellable function is equivalent to the lexicographical order based on the shelling variable order.

**Theorem 4** A Boolean function $f = \bigvee_{k=1}^{m} \bigwedge_{i \in I_k} x_i$ is ordered tree-shellable with respect to $\pi$ iff the following condition holds.

For any $I_k$ and any $i \not\in I_k$, $i \prec_{\pi} \max(I_k)$, either

i) there does not exist $I_l$ such that $(I_k \cup \{i\}) \cap \{x_{\pi(1)}, x_{\pi(2)}, \ldots, i\} = I_l \cap \{x_{\pi(1)}, x_{\pi(2)}, \ldots, i\}$, or

ii) if such prime implicants exist, at least one of them satisfy $I_k \cup \{i\} \supset I_l$.

**Proof** [if] We assume w.l.o.g. that the variable order $\pi$ satisfies $\pi(k) = k$ for any $k$, and the lexicographical order of terms $\pi_T$ satisfies $\pi_T(k) = k$ for any $k$.

First, we show how to construct an OBDT from terms of $f$. To construct an OBDT, we add terms one by one in lexicographical order. The algorithm to determine the path $P_k$ that corresponds to $I_k$ is as follows. Note that $\cdot$ means concatenation of two sequences. [Construct OBDT]

1: $P_k = \epsilon$ (empty sequence)
2: For $i = 1$ to $\max(I_k)$ repeat 3 and 4.
3: If $i \in I_k$, then $P_k = P_k \cdot x_i$.
4: If $i \not\in I_k$ and there already exists a path which start with $P_k x_i$, then $P_k = P_k \cdot \overline{x_i}$. 

Next, we show that the OBDT constructed by this algorithm proves that \( f \) is ordered tree-shellable if \( f \) satisfies the condition of this theorem. Let \( F_l \) be the function represented by the OBDT with first \( l \) paths \( P_1, ..., P_l \). To show that \( f \) is ordered tree-shellable, we have to prove that \( F_l = \bigvee_{k=1}^{l} x_i \) for any \( l \) by induction on \( l \). When \( l = 1 \), \( F_1 \) clearly represents the first term of \( f \). Assume that \( F_{k-1} \) represents the sum of first \( k-1 \) terms. Let \( J_k = \{ i \mid x_i \in P_k \} \). When \( s \in J_k \), there exists a term \( I_i \) which satisfy \((I_k \cup \{s\}) \cap [s] = I_i \cap [s] \). From condition ii), there exists \( I_{i} \) which satisfy \( \bigwedge_{i \in I_{i} \cup \{s\}} x_i \leq \bigwedge_{j \in I_i} x_j \). From the induction assumption, \( \bigwedge_{i \in I_{i} \cup \{s\}} x_i \) is an implicant of \( F_{k-1} \). As \( F_k = F_{k-1} \bigvee_{i \in I_k} \bigwedge_{j \in J_k} x_i \), \( F_k \) represents the sum of first \( k \) terms.

[only if] It is proved similarly to Corollary 3.

\[\square\]

4.3 Aligned Function

Definition [4] Let \( f \) be a positive Boolean function represented by a PDNF \( f = \bigvee_{k=1}^{m} \bigwedge_{i \in I_k} x_i \). \( f \) is aligned with respect to \( \pi \) if, for every \( I_k \) and for every \( i \) such that \( i \notin I_k \) and \( i \prec_{\pi} \max(I_k) \), there exists \( I_i \) \((k \neq l)\) such that \( I_i \subseteq \{i\} \cup (I_k \setminus \{\max(I_k)\}) \). \( f \) is aligned if there exists \( \pi \) such that \( f \) is aligned with respect to \( \pi \).

The result in [4] can be written as follows if we use our terms.

Theorem 5 A positive Boolean function \( f \) is aligned with respect to \( \pi \) if and only if there exists a leveled OBDT with variable order \( \pi \) which represents \( f \) and has exactly \( |PI(f)| \) 1-paths.

This theorem means that an aligned function is an ordered tree-shellable function. It can be seen as another definition of an aligned function. It is also shown in [4] that it is possible to decide if a positive function is aligned or not and find a shelling variable order \( \pi \) if it is shellable in polynomial time.

5 Relations Among Shellable Functions

In this section, we show relations among various shellable Boolean functions. Let \( \mathcal{S} \) be the class of all shellable functions, \( \mathcal{LE} \) be the class of all lexicoco-exchange functions, \( \mathcal{TS} \) be the class of all tree-shellable functions, \( \mathcal{OTS} \) be the class of all ordered tree-shellable functions and \( \mathcal{A} \) be the class of all aligned functions, respectively.

Theorem 6 \( \mathcal{TS} \) is a proper subclass of \( \mathcal{S} \).
Sketch of proof

\[ f = x_1x_2x_3 + x_1x_2x_4 + x_1x_2x_5 + x_1x_3x_5 + x_1x_3x_6 + x_2x_4x_5 + x_2x_4x_6 + x_3x_4x_6 + x_3x_5x_6 \]

is shellable but not tree-shellable.

Tree-shellability of a Boolean function is checked by Algorithm TS (Fig.1). It checks whether \( f = \bigvee_{k=1}^{m} \bigwedge_{i \in I_k} x_i \) is tree shellable and if \( f \) is tree shellable, it outputs \( m \) 1-paths which construct a BDT representation of \( f \).

Note that \( I_j \setminus P = \{s|s \in I_j, x_s \not\in P\} \) and \( s(P) \) is the sequence obtained by deleting the last literal from \( P \). This algorithm checks the tree-shellability of a function based on Corollary 3. In this algorithm, we first give \( x_1 \) as the label of the root node. Then, check if the condition of Corollary 3 is satisfied at the root node, and examine recursively if two subfunctions \( f|_{x_1=0} \) and \( f|_{x_1=1} \) are both tree-shellable. If the above conditions hold, \( f \) is tree-shellable and there exists a BDT with the root node labeled by \( x_1 \) which proves that a given function \( f \) is tree-shellable. Otherwise, we choose the other variables one by one as the label of the root node. As this algorithm checks all the possible BDTs, this algorithm requires exponential time of \( n \) in general.

**Theorem 7** OTS is a proper subclass of TS.

**Sketch of proof** \( f = x_1x_2x_3 + x_1x_2x_4 + x_1x_2x_5 + x_1x_3x_5 + x_1x_3x_6 + x_2x_4x_5 + x_2x_4x_6 + x_3x_4x_6 + x_3x_5x_6 \) is tree-shellable but not ordered tree-shellable.

It is possible to check the ordered tree-shellability by an algorithm similar to Algorithm TS. The only difference is that, in this case, the variable order must be the same for all subtrees.

**Theorem 8** \( \mathcal{A} \) is a proper subclass of OTS.

**Sketch of proof** From Theorem 4, every aligned function is also ordered tree-shellable.

\[ f = x_1x_2 + x_1x_3 + x_3x_4 \]

is ordered tree-shellable but not aligned.

**Theorem 9** OTS is equivalent to LE.

**Proof** Let \( f \) be a positive Boolean function represented by a PDNF \( f = \bigvee_{k=1}^{m} \bigwedge_{i \in I_k} x_i \).

First, we assume that \( f \) is lexico-exchange with respect to a variable order \( \pi \). We can assume w.l.o.g. that \( \pi(k) = k \) for any \( k \). If \( h = \min(I_i \setminus I_j) \) for some \( I_i, I_j \) \( (I_i \prec_L I_j) \), there exists \( I_l \) which satisfies \( I_l \prec_L I_j \) and \( I_l \setminus I_j = \{h\} \). It means that \( I_j \cup \{h\} \supset I_l \). Assume \( I_l \cap [h] \neq (I_j \cup \{h\}) \cap [h] \), then \( I_l \cap [h-1] \neq I_j \cap [h-1] \). However, it contradicts with \( I_l \setminus I_j = \{h\} \). Hence \( I_l \cap [h] = (I_j \cup \{h\}) \cap [h] \). Therefore, for \( I_j \) and \( h \), condition ii) of Theorem 4 is satisfied. For \( I_j \) and \( h' \) (\( h' \not\in I_j \)), if there exists no \( I_i \) which satisfy \( h' = \min(I_i \setminus I_j) \), condition i) of Theorem 4 is satisfied. Hence, \( f \) is ordered tree-shellable with respect to \( \pi \).
Algorithm TS

input $I_1, \ldots, I_m$

$I = \{1, 2, \ldots, m\}$, $P = \epsilon$ (empty sequence)

if $checkTS(1) = 1$ then output $P_1, \ldots, P_m$

else $f$ is not tree-shellable

$checkTS(level)$

for $j = 1$ to $m$ do $I'_j = I_j \setminus P$

if $I = \{s\}$ for some $s$ and $I'_s = \emptyset$

then $P_s = P$, return 1

for $i = 1$ to $n$ do

if $x_i \notin P$ then

if $i \in I'_s$ for every $s \in I$ then

$P = P \cdot x_i$

if $checkTS(level + 1) = 1$

then $P = s(P)$, return 1

else $P = s(P)$, return 0

else if $i \in I'_s$ and $i \notin I'_t$ for some $s, t \in I$ then

$I = \{s \mid s \in I, i \notin I'_s\}$, $P = P \cdot x_i$

$J(level + 1) = \{t \mid t \in I, i \in I'_t\}$, $Q(level + 1) = P \cdot x_i$

if $\forall s \in I \ \exists t \in J(level + 1) \ I'_s \cup \{i\} \supset I'_t$ then

if $checkTS(level + 1) = 1$

then $I = J(level + 1)$, $P = Q(level + 1)$

if $checkTS(level + 1) = 1$

then $P = s(P)$, return 1

$P = s(P)$, $I = I \cup Q(level + 1)$

return 0

Figure 1: Algorithm to check tree-shellability.
Second, we assume that $f$ is ordered tree-shellable with respect to $\pi$. Let $I_i \prec_L I_j$ and $h = \min(I_i \setminus I_j)$. Then, $(I_j \cup \{h\}) \cap [h] = I_i \cap [h]$. From condition ii) of Theorem 4, there exists $I_l$ such that $(I_j \cup \{h\}) \cap [h] = I_l \cap [h]$ and $I_j \cup \{h\} \supseteq I_l$. As $h \not\in I_j$, $I_j \cup \{h\} \supseteq I_l$. Therefore, $I_l \setminus I_j = \{h\}$. Hence, $f$ is lexico-exchange with respect to $\pi$.

6 Tree-shellability of Quadratic Functions

In this section, we consider the case when a positive Boolean function is quadratic. A Boolean function is called quadratic if all the terms consist of exactly two literals. A positive quadratic function $f$ is represented by a graph $G = (V, E)$, where $V = \{x_1, x_2, ..., x_n\}$ and $(x_u, x_v) \in E$ iff $x_u x_v$ is a term of $f$.

It is shown in [3] that a quadratic function is lexico-exchange (or ordered tree-shellable) iff it is represented by a cotriangulated graph. A graph is called cotriangulated if any induced subgraph contains a vertex whose nonneighbors form an independent set. We call such a vertex cosimplicial. On the shelling variable order for quadratic functions, [3] shows that $x_{\pi(1)}, ..., x_{\pi(n)}$ is a shelling variable order of $f$ if $x_{\pi(k)}$ is a cosimplicial node of the graph induced by $x_{\pi(k)}, ..., x_{\pi(n)}$ for any $k \leq n - 1$.

We show the necessary and sufficient condition that $\pi$ becomes a shelling variable order.

**Theorem 10** For an ordered tree-shellable quadratic function, a variable order is a shelling variable order iff $x_{\pi(k)}$ is a cosimplicial node or an isolated node of the graph induced by $x_{\pi(k)}, ..., x_{\pi(n)}$ for any $k \leq n - 1$.

**Proof** Consider $I \cup \{i\}$ for some $I \in PI(f), i \not\in I$ and check when it satisfies the condition of Theorem 4. For simplicity, we call a term $J$ which satisfy $i \in J, J \subset I \cup \{i\}$ as a term of type $A$, and one which satisfy $i \in J, J \not\subset I \cup \{i\}$ as a term of type $B$. Let $I = \{k, l\}$. We consider the following four cases.

**Case1:** The case when there exists at least one term of type $A$ and no term of type $B$. When there is only one term of type $A$, let $x_i x_k$ be the term. If $l < i$, condition i) is satisfied. If $i < l$, condition ii) is satisfied. Therefore, the condition is always satisfied. It is easy to see that the condition is always satisfied even when there are two terms of type $A$.

**Case2:** The case when there exists at least one term of type $B$ and no term of type $A$. When there is only one term of type $B$, let $x_i$, $x_t$ ($t \neq k, t \neq l$) be the term. If $\max(I) \prec i$, $I \cup \{i\}$ is out of consideration. If $i \prec \max(I)$, to satisfy condition i), either $k \prec i$, $l \prec i$ or $t \prec i$ must be satisfied. Obviously, condition ii) is never satisfied. Therefore, the variable order must satisfy $((k \prec i) \wedge (l \prec i)) \vee ((k \prec i) \vee (l \prec i)) \vee (t \prec i)) = (k \prec i) \vee (l \prec i) \vee (t \prec i)$. If there are more than one terms of type $B$, the above condition must be satisfied for all of them.
**Case3:** The case when there exist prime implicants of type $A$ and type $B$. Assume that $J = \{i, k\}$ be a term of type $A$ and $K_j = \{i, t_j\}$ ($t_j \neq k, t_j \neq l, j = 1, 2, ...$) be terms of type $B$. To satisfy condition i), it is necessary that $l < i$ for $J$, and that $k < i$, $l < i$ or $t_j < i$ for $K_j$. Condition ii) is satisfied by $J$ when $i < l$. After all, the variable order must satisfy $((k < i) \land (l < i)) \lor ((l < i) \land ((k < i) \lor (l < i) \lor (\land j t_j < i))) \lor (i < l).

The formula is always true. It is similar even when there exist two terms of type $A$. Thus, the condition is always satisfied.

**Case4:** The case when there exists neither a term of type $A$ nor a term of type $B$. In this case, there exists no edge from $x_i$. Clearly, $x_i$ does not affect the shelling variable order.

From the above discussion, we have only to consider Case 2 to decide the shelling variable order. Note that all the requirements for the shelling variable order have the form $\ast < i$. This means that $x_i$ cannot be the first variable.

Next, we consider when a variable can be chosen as the first variable. When $x_i$ is a cosimplicial node, for any edge $(x_k, x_i)$, there exists either an edge $(x_k, x_i)$ or $(x_l, x_i)$. Then for any $I \in PI(f)$, $I \cup \{i\}$ is classified to Case 1 or Case 3. When there is no edge from $x_i$, it is classified to Case 4. Otherwise, there exists an edge $I = (x_k, x_i)$ such that there exists neither $(x_k, x_i)$ nor $(x_l, x_i)$. In this case, $I \cup \{i\}$ is classified to Case 2. Hence, $x_i$ can be the first variable when either $x_i$ is a cosimplicial node or there exists no edge from $x_i$.

When the first variable is fixed, some of the requirements for the variable order are satisfied. At last, we prove that the remaining requirements are equivalent to the requirements obtained by the subgraph induced by $V - \{x_i\}$ when $x_i$ is the first variable. It is clear when there exists no edge from $x_i$. When $x_i$ is a cosimplicial node, $x_i$ affects the requirements if there exist nodes $x_t, x_i$ such that $\{i, t\} \cup \{k\}$ is classified to Case 2. In this case, the requirements are written in the form $(i < \ast) \lor R$, where $R$ is some requirement. Thus, all the requirements concerning $x_i$ are removed. It is easy to check that no other requirements are removed.

As $G$ is cotriangulated, the induced subgraph also has a cosimplicial node. Thus we can repeatedly choose an appropriate variable. 

The next theorem shows that tree-shellability is equivalent to ordered tree-shellability on quadratic functions.

**Theorem 11** A tree-shellable quadratic function is ordered tree-shellable.

**Proof** Let $T$ be the BDT which proves that a quadratic function $f$ is tree-shellable. Let $P_m$ be a 1-path which satisfy $i <_T m$ for any other 1-path $P_i$ in $T$. We show that any variable order which is consistent with the order of variables in $P_m$ is a shelling variable order of $f$.

Let $P_{k_1}, ..., P_{k_t}$ be the paths that diverge from $P_m$ at the node labeled by $x_i$. As $x_i \in P_{k_i}$ ($1 \leq i \leq t$), after the 1-edge from the node labeled by $x_i$, $P_{k_i}$ includes only one
positive literal. It is easy to see that a positive function all of whose terms have only one literal is ordered tree-shellable with respect to any variable order. Therefore, it is possible to change the order of variables in these paths so that it is consistent with that of $P_m$. \qed

7 Conclusion

In this paper, we have defined tree-shellable and ordered tree-shellable Boolean functions, which have the property that every 1-path of its BDT representation has a one-to-one correspondence to a prime implicant. We have shown some basic properties of tree-shellable and ordered tree-shellable functions, and clarified relations among classes of several shelalble functions. The notion of tree-shellability has also made it possible to characterize lexico-exchange and aligned functions in terms of tree-shellability.

References


