

$$(1 - p)q(1 - r) = 0, \tag{1.2.1}$$

$$(((\%s\>\#s)-p)\&q)\&((\%s\>\#s)-r))=(s@s) ; \tag{1.2.2}$$

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$$p^2 - p = 0, q^2 - q = 0, r^2 - r = 0 \tag{1.3.0}$$

Remark 1.3.0: Eq. 1.3.0 factors into the form of $p(p - 1) = 0$ to mean the solutions are 0 and 1, hence rendering p, q, r as always tautologous (and trivial for the instant example).

the first equation states that the clause contains a true literal while the last three equations force 0–1 solutions over any integral domain. In this case we can use a calculus deriving elements of the ideal generated by the equations representing similarly all clauses of the formula, trying to derive 1 as a member of the ideal and thus demonstrating the unsolvability of the equations and hence the unsatisfiability of the formula.

Another approach is to represent the clause as integer linear inequalities

$$p + (1 - q) + r \geq 1, \tag{1.4.1}$$

$$\sim((\%s\>\#s)\>((p+(\%s\>\#s)-q))+r))=(s=s) ; \tag{1.4.2}$$

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$$1 \geq p, q, r \geq 0 \tag{1.5.1}$$

$$\sim(\sim((p+(q+r))\>(s@s))\>(\%s\>\#s))=(s=s) ; \tag{1.5.2}$$

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and use some integer linear program[m]ing algorithm to derive the unsolvability of the system of inequalities representing the whole CNF [conjunctive normal form] formula.

Eqs. 1.2, 2.2, 4.2, and 5.2 as rendered are *not* tautologous. This refutes the Cook-Reckhow definition on its face, without resorting to evaluation of “[p]roof systems... also defined equivalently in a relational form”, on which the paper subsequently relies.