Optimal Decision Tree Size vs. Minimal Disjoint CDNF size for a specific Boolean Function of Degree 6

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Below that for any two boolean functions $f: \{0,1\}^{n_1} \to 0, 1$ and $g: \{0,1\}^{n_2} \to \{0,1\}$ and two sets of disjoint variables $x = (x_1, \dots, x_{n_1})$ and $y = (y_1, \dots, y_{n_2})$ we have

$$size_{DT}(f(x) \oplus g(y)) = size_{DT}(f(x)) \cdot size_{DT}(g(y))$$

Belouty also shows that for any two boolean functions $f : \{0,1\}^{n_1} \to \{0,1\}$ and $g : \{0,1\}^{n_2} \to \{0,1\}$ and two sets of disjoint variables $x = (x_1, ..., x_{n_1})$ and $y = (y_1, ..., y_{n_2})$ we have

$$size_{DCD}(f(x) \oplus g(y)) \le size_{DCD}(f(x)) \cdot size_{DCD}(g(y))$$

I have previously shown that the boolean function on three variables $f(x_1, x_2, x_3) = x_1x_2x_3 + \bar{x_1}\bar{x_2}\bar{x_3}$ has a minimal disjoint CDNF of size 5 and an optimal decision tree of size 6. I will now determine the size of a minimal disjoint CDNF and an optimal decision tree for $f(x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4, x_5, x_6) = (x_1x_2x_3 + \bar{x_1}\bar{x_2}\bar{x_3}) \oplus (x_4x_5x_6 + \bar{x_4}\bar{x_5}\bar{x_6})$, which is the function that is the exclusive or of the previous function with itself on two sets of disjoint variables. In doing so, I am looking to support or disprove my conjecture that if any Boolean function on n variables can be represented by a minimal disjoint CDNF of size s, then the size of its corresponding optimal decision tree is at most $s^{\frac{\log 6}{\log 5}}$.

	truth table for $(x_1 x_2 x_3 + \bar{x_1} \bar{x_2} \bar{x_3}) \oplus (x_4 x_5 x_6 + \bar{x_4} \bar{x_5} \bar{x_6})$											
x_1	x_2	x_3	x_4	x_5	x_6	$x_1x_2x_3 + \bar{x_1}\bar{x_2}\bar{x_3}$	$x_4x_5x_6 + \bar{x_4}\bar{x_5}\bar{x_6}$	$(x_1x_2x_3+\bar{x_1x_2x_3})\oplus(x_4x_5x_6+\bar{x_4x_5x_6})$				
0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1					
0	0	0	0	0	1	1		1				
0	0	0	0	1	0	1		1				
0	0	0	0	1	1	1		1				
0	0	0	1	0	0	1		1				
0	0	0	1	0	1	1		1				
0	0	0	1	1	0	1		1				
0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1					
0	0	1	0	0	0		1	1				
0	0	1	0	0	1							
0	0	1	0	1	0							
0	0	1	0	1	1							
0	0	1	1	0	0							
0	0	1	1	0	1							
0	0	1	1	1	0							
	0	1	1	1	1		1	1				
	1	0	0	0	0		1	1				
	1	0		1								
	1	0		1	1							
	1	0	1	1								
	1	0	1	0	1							
	1	0	1	1	0							
	1	0	1	1	1		1	1				
	1	1	0	0	0		1	1				
0	1	1	0	0	1		1	1				
0	1	1	0	1	0							
0	1	1	0	1	1							
0	1	1	1	0	0							
0	1	1	1	0	1							
0	1	1	1	1	0							
0	1	1	1	1	1		1	1				
1	0	0	0	0	0		1	1				
1	0	0	0	0	1							
1	0	0	0	1	0							
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1	0	0	1	1	0			-				
	0	0	1	1	1		1					
	0	1	0	0	0		1	1				
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	0	1		1	1							
	0	1	1	1								
	0	1	1	0	1							
	0	1	1	1	1							
1	0	1	1	1	1		1	1				
1	1	0	0	0	0		1	- 1				
1	1	0	0	0	1		1	1				
$\frac{1}{1}$	1	0	0	1	0							
1	1	0	0	1	1							
1	1	0	1	0	0							
1	1	0	1	0	1							
1	1	0	1	1	0							
1	1	0	1	1	1		1	1				
1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1					
1	1	1	0	0	1	1		1				
1	1	1	0	1	0	1		1				
1	1	1	0	1	1	1		1				
1	1	1	1	0	0	1		1				
1	1	1	1	0	1	1		1				
1	1	1	1	1	0	1		1				
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1					

			X4	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
			X5	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
			X ₆	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1
X ₁	x ₂	X3									
1	1	1	.]		1	1	1	1		1	1
1	1	0		1					1		
1	0	0		1					1		
1	0	1]	1					1		
0	0	1	1	1					1		
0	0	0			1	1	1	1		1	1
0	1	0]	1					1		
0	1	1		1					1		

Figure 1: Karnaugh map for $(x_1x_2x_3 + \bar{x_1}\bar{x_2}\bar{x_3}) \oplus (x_4x_5x_6 + \bar{x_4}\bar{x_5}\bar{x_6})$



 $\begin{array}{l} (x_1x_2x_3x_4\bar{x_6} + x_1x_2x_3\bar{x_5}x_6 + x_1x_2x_3\bar{x_4}x_5 + x_1\bar{x_3}x_4x_5x_6 + \bar{x_2}x_3x_4x_5x_6 + \bar{x_1}x_2x_4x_5x_6 + \bar{x_1}\bar{x_2}\bar{x_3}x_4\bar{x_6} + \bar{x_1}\bar{x_2}\bar{x_3}\bar{x_5}x_6 + \bar{x_1}\bar{x_2}\bar{x_3}\bar{x_4}x_5 + x_1\bar{x_3}\bar{x_4}\bar{x_5}\bar{x_6} + \bar{x_2}x_3\bar{x_4}\bar{x_5}\bar{x_6} + \bar{x_1}x_2\bar{x_4}\bar{x_5}\bar{x_6} + x_1x_2x_3x_4x_5x_6 + x_1x_2x_3\bar{x_4}\bar{x_5}\bar{x_6} + \bar{x_1}\bar{x_2}\bar{x_3}\bar{x_4}\bar{x_5}\bar{x_6} + \bar{x_$

Figure 2: disjoint CDNF and decision tree for $(x_1x_2x_3 + \bar{x_1}\bar{x_2}\bar{x_3}) \oplus (x_4x_5x_6 + \bar{x_4}\bar{x_5}\bar{x_6})$

Therefore, $f(x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4, x_5, x_6) = (x_1x_2x_3 + \bar{x_1}\bar{x_2}\bar{x_3}) \oplus (x_4x_5x_6 + \bar{x_4}\bar{x_5}\bar{x_6})$ has a minimal disjoint CDNF of size 25 and an optimal decision tree of size 36. This conclusion supports Bshouty's findings as well as my conjecture that if any Boolean function on n variables can be represented by a minimal disjoint CDNF of size s, then the size of its corresponding optimal decision tree is at most $s^{\frac{\log 6}{\log 5}}$.