

Unit Propagation

Allows one to simplify CNFs.

If Γ contains a unit clause (P) , then every satisfying assignment for Γ must make P true.

If Γ also contains $(\neg P \vee Q)$, this clause is "essentially unit" because the only way to satisfy it is to make Q true.

Rule: If Γ contains a unit clause (L) , delete every occurrence of L from clauses of Γ .

Delete every clause containing L from Γ .