

# Non-Linear Arithmetic

## Progress Report of Master Project

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-  Satisfiability of Non-linear (Ir)rational Arithmetic.  
Harald Zankl and Aart Middeldorp.  
In *Logic for Programming, Artificial Intelligence, and Reasoning (Dakar)*, pages 481–500, 2010.
-  An Abstraction-based Decision Procedure for Bit-Vector Arithmetic.  
Randal E. Bryant, Daniel Kroening, Joël Ouaknine, Sanjit A. Seshia, Ofer Strichman, and Bryan A. Brady.  
*Software Tools for Technology Transfer*, 11(2):95–104, 2009.
-  SAT Modulo Linear Arithmetic for Solving Polynomial Constraints.  
Cristina Borralleras, Salvador Lucas, Albert Oliveras, Eric Rodríguez-Carbonell, Albert Rubio.  
*Journal of Automated Reasoning*, 48(1):107–131, 2012.

MiniSmt

non-linear arithmetic  $\longrightarrow$  SAT

Bryant et al. (MS SS11)

bit-vector arithmetic  $\longrightarrow$  SAT

Rubio et al. (MS WS11)

non-linear arithmetic  $\longrightarrow$  linear arithmetic

~~another talk without any TRS ...~~

## MiniSmt

- SMT-solver for (ir)rational quantifier-free non-linear arithmetic
- domains  $\mathbb{N}$ ,  $\mathbb{Z}$ ,  $\mathbb{Q}$ , " $\mathbb{R}$ " ( $a + b\sqrt{2}$ )
- developed at Computational Logic group



- TRS

$$a(a(x)) \rightarrow a(b(a(x)))$$

- Matrix interpretation  $\mathcal{M}$

$$a_{\mathcal{M}}(\vec{x}) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \vec{x} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad b_{\mathcal{M}}(\vec{x}) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \vec{x}$$

orients rule strictly:

$$a_{\mathcal{M}}(a_{\mathcal{M}}(\vec{x})) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \vec{x} + \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} > \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \vec{x} + \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = a_{\mathcal{M}}(b_{\mathcal{M}}(a_{\mathcal{M}}(\vec{x})))$$

- How to find this interpretation?

# Problem Context – Matrix Interpretation

## Arithmetic encoding of 2-dimensional interpretation

6/20

```
:formula (and (and (and (and (>= (+ x0 (+ (* x2 x0) (* x3 x1))) (+ x0 (+ (* x2 (+ x6 (+ (* x8 x0) (* x9 x1)))) (* x3 (+ x7 (+ (* x10 x0) (* x11 x1))))))) (>= (+ x1 (+ (* x4 x0) (* x5 x1))) (+ x1 (+ (* x4 (+ x6 (+ (* x8 x0) (* x9 x1)))) (* x5 (+ x7 (+ (* x10 x0) (* x11 x1))))))) (and (and (and (>= (+ (* x2 x2) (* x3 x4)) (+ (* x2 (+ (* x8 x2) (* x9 x4))) (* x3 (+ (* x10 x2) (* x11 x4)))) (>= (+ (* x2 x3) (* x3 x5)) (+ (* x2 (+ (* x8 x3) (* x9 x5))) (* x3 (+ (* x10 x3) (* x11 x5)))))) (>= (+ (* x4 x2) (* x5 x4)) (+ (* x4 (+ (* x8 x2) (* x9 x4))) (* x5 (+ (* x10 x2) (* x11 x4)))))) (>= (+ (* x4 x3) (* x5 x5)) (+ (* x4 (+ (* x8 x3) (* x9 x5))) (* x5 (+ (* x10 x3) (* x11 x5)))))) (and (and (> (+ x0 (+ (* x2 x0) (* x3 x1))) (+ x0 (+ (* x2 (+ x6 (+ (* x8 x0) (* x9 x1)))) (* x3 (+ x7 (+ (* x10 x0) (* x11 x1)))))) (and (>= (+ x0 (+ (* x2 x0) (* x3 x1))) (+ x0 (+ (* x2 (+ x6 (+ (* x8 x0) (* x9 x1)))) (* x3 (+ x7 (+ (* x10 x0) (* x11 x1)))))) (>= (+ x1 (+ (* x4 x0) (* x5 x1))) (+ x1 (+ (* x4 (+ x6 (+ (* x8 x0) (* x9 x1)))) (* x5 (+ x7 (+ (* x10 x0) (* x11 x1))))))) (and (and (and (>= (+ (* x2 x2) (* x3 x4)) (+ (* x2 (+ (* x8 x2) (* x9 x4))) (* x3 (+ (* x10 x2) (* x11 x4)))) (>= (+ (* x2 x3) (* x3 x5)) (+ (* x2 (+ (* x8 x3) (* x9 x5))) (* x3 (+ (* x10 x3) (* x11 x5)))))) (>= (+ (* x4 x2) (* x5 x4)) (+ (* x4 (+ (* x8 x2) (* x9 x4))) (* x5 (+ (* x10 x2) (* x11 x4)))))) (>= (+ (* x4 x3) (* x5 x5)) (+ (* x4 (+ (* x8 x3) (* x9 x5))) (* x5 (+ (* x10 x3) (* x11 x5)))))) (and (>= x2 1) (>= x8 1))))
```



- 1 Problem Context
- 2 Non-linear Arithmetic
- 3 MiniSmt
- 4 Enhancements of MiniSmt
  - Idea
  - Implemented Procedure
- 5 Summary and Outlook



$$\phi_p ::= \perp \mid \top \mid p \mid (\neg \phi_p) \mid (\phi_p \wedge \phi_p) \mid (\phi_p \vee \phi_p) \mid (\phi_p \rightarrow \phi_p) \mid (\phi_p \leftrightarrow \phi_p)$$

$$\phi ::= \perp \mid \top \mid p \mid (\neg \phi) \mid (\phi \wedge \phi) \mid (\phi \vee \phi) \mid (\phi \rightarrow \phi) \mid (\phi \leftrightarrow \phi) \mid$$
$$(\alpha > \alpha) \mid (\alpha = \alpha)$$

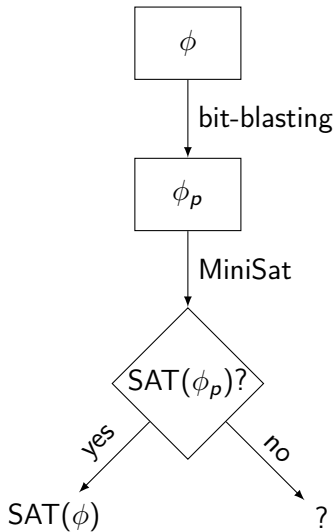
$$\alpha ::= x \mid c \mid (\alpha + \alpha) \mid (\alpha - \alpha) \mid (\alpha \times \alpha) \mid (\phi ? \alpha : \alpha)$$

## Convention

$\times \sqsupset +, - \sqsupset >, = \sqsupset \neg \sqsupset \wedge, \vee \sqsupset \rightarrow, \leftrightarrow, (\cdot ? \cdot : \cdot)$

## Example

$$((a + b) = 7) \quad ((a > 10) \wedge ((a \times b) < 20))$$



$\neg \text{SAT}(\phi_p)$

✓  $\neg \text{SAT}(\phi)$

✓ too few bits for arithmetic variables

✓ too few bits for intermediate results

$$\phi = a + b = 3$$

$\rightsquigarrow [a_1, a_0] + [b_1, b_0] = [\top, \top] \dots$  guess bit-length 2 for  $a, b$

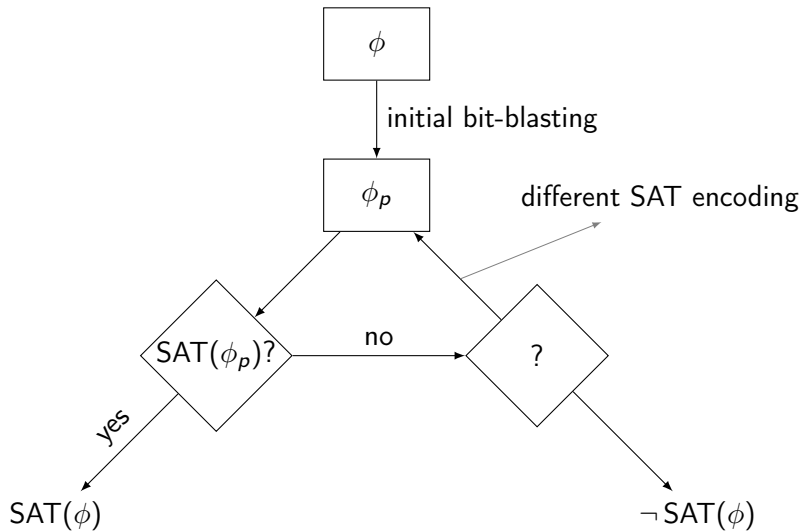
$\rightsquigarrow [a_1, a_0] + [b_1, b_0] = [s_2, s_1, s_0] \wedge [s_2, s_1, s_0] = [\perp, \top, \top]$

$$\begin{aligned} \phi_p = & (s_0 \leftrightarrow a_0 \oplus b_0) \wedge (c_1 \leftrightarrow a_0 \wedge b_0) \wedge \\ & (s_1 \leftrightarrow a_1 \oplus b_1 \oplus c_1) \wedge (c_2 \leftrightarrow (a_1 \wedge b_1) \vee (a_1 \wedge c_1) \vee (b_1 \wedge c_1)) \wedge \\ & (s_2 \leftrightarrow c_2) \wedge \\ & (s_0 \leftrightarrow \top) \wedge (s_1 \leftrightarrow \top) \wedge (s_2 \leftrightarrow \perp) \end{aligned}$$

$\rightsquigarrow$  CNF

$\rightsquigarrow$  SAT( $\phi_p$ )

$\rightsquigarrow$  SAT( $\phi$ ),  $\{a \mapsto 3, b \mapsto 0\}$



## Unsatisfiable Core $\mathcal{C}_{\phi_p}$

if  $\neg \text{SAT}(\phi_p)$ , some SAT solvers extract an unsatisfiable subset of clauses.  
MiniSat ✗, PicoSat ✓

$$\mathcal{C}_{\phi_p} \rightsquigarrow \mathcal{C}_{\phi}$$

## Refine SAT encoding

use  $\mathcal{C}_{\phi}$  to increase the bit-length of some variables.

$$\phi = a + 2 > 6$$

$$\rightsquigarrow [a_1, a_0] + [\top, \perp] > [\top, \top, \perp]$$

$$\rightsquigarrow [a_1, a_0] + [\top, \perp] = [s_2, s_1, s_0] \wedge [s_2, s_1, s_0] > [\top, \top, \perp]$$

$$\rightsquigarrow \phi_p$$

$$\rightsquigarrow \neg \text{SAT}(\phi_p), C_{\phi_p}$$

$$\rightsquigarrow C_\phi = \{a, s\}$$

$$\phi \rightsquigarrow [a_2, a_1, a_0] + [\top, \perp] > [\top, \top, \perp]$$

$$\rightsquigarrow [a_2, a_1, a_0] + [\perp, \top, \perp] = [s_3, s_2, s_1, s_0] \wedge$$

$$[s_3, s_2, s_1, s_0] > [\perp, \top, \top, \perp]$$

$$\rightsquigarrow \phi'_p$$

$$\rightsquigarrow \text{SAT}(\phi'_p)$$

$$\rightsquigarrow \text{SAT}(\phi), \{a \mapsto 6\}$$

$$\phi = a > b \wedge b > c \wedge c \geq 0 \wedge d = 1$$

$$\rightsquigarrow [a_0] > [b_0] \wedge [b_0] > [c_0] \wedge [c_0] \geq [\perp] \wedge [d_0] = [\top]$$

$$\rightsquigarrow \phi_p$$

$$\rightsquigarrow \neg \text{SAT}(\phi_p), \mathcal{C}_{\phi_p}$$

$$\rightsquigarrow \mathcal{C}_{\phi} = \{b\}$$

$x \in \mathcal{C}_{\phi}$ : find parent boolean connective, take all its arithmetic variables, increase their bit-length used in the encoding [Bryant09].

$$\phi \rightsquigarrow [a_1, a_0] > [b_1, b_0] \wedge [b_1, b_0] > [c_1, c_0] \wedge [c_1, c_0] \geq [\perp] \wedge [d_0] = [\top]$$

$$\rightsquigarrow \phi'_p$$

$$\rightsquigarrow \text{SAT}(\phi'_p)$$

$$\rightsquigarrow \text{SAT}(\phi), \{a \mapsto 3, b \mapsto 2, c \mapsto 0\}$$

$$\phi = a \times b > c \wedge \underbrace{a > 2 \wedge b > 2 \wedge c > 2}_{\alpha}$$

$$\rightsquigarrow ([a_1, a_0] \times [b_1, b_0])_3 > [c_1, c_0] \wedge \alpha$$

$$\rightsquigarrow [a_1, a_0] \times [b_1, b_0] = [p_3, p_2, p_1, p_0] \wedge \neg p_3 \wedge [p_2, p_1, p_0] > [c_1, c_0] \wedge \alpha$$

$$\mathcal{O} = \{p_3\} \dots \text{overflow constraints}$$

$$\rightsquigarrow \phi_p$$

$$\rightsquigarrow \neg \text{SAT}(\phi_p), p_3 \in \mathcal{C}_{\phi_p}$$

$\mathcal{C}_{\phi} \cap \mathcal{O} \neq \emptyset$  indicates that too few bits have been used to represent intermediate results.

$$\phi \rightsquigarrow [a_1, a_0] \times [b_1, b_0] = [p_3, p_2, p_1, p_0] \wedge [p_3, p_2, p_1, p_0] > [c_1, c_0] \wedge \alpha$$

$$\rightsquigarrow \phi'_p \rightsquigarrow \text{SAT}(\phi'_p)$$

$$\rightsquigarrow \text{SAT}(\phi), \{a \mapsto 3, b \mapsto 3, c \mapsto 3\}$$



$$\phi = a > b \wedge b > c \wedge 2 > a \wedge 2 > b \wedge 2 > c$$

$\rightsquigarrow \mathcal{B} = \{a, b, c\}$  ... set of bounded variables

$$0 \leq a \leq 1, 0 \leq b \leq 1, 0 \leq c \leq 1$$

$\rightsquigarrow [a_1, a_0] > [b_1, b_0] \wedge [b_1, b_0] > [c_1, c_0] \wedge$

$$[\top, \perp] > [a_1, a_0] \wedge [\top, \perp] > [b_1, b_0] \wedge [\top, \perp] > [c_1, c_0]$$

$\rightsquigarrow \phi_p$

$\rightsquigarrow \neg \text{SAT}(\phi_p), \mathcal{C}_{\phi_p}$

$\rightsquigarrow \mathcal{C}_\phi = \{a, b, c\} \subseteq \mathcal{B}$

$\rightsquigarrow \neg \text{SAT}(\phi)$

$$\mathcal{C}_{\phi_p} \rightsquigarrow \mathcal{C}_{\phi}$$

$$\mathcal{C}_{\phi} \cap \mathcal{O} \neq \emptyset$$

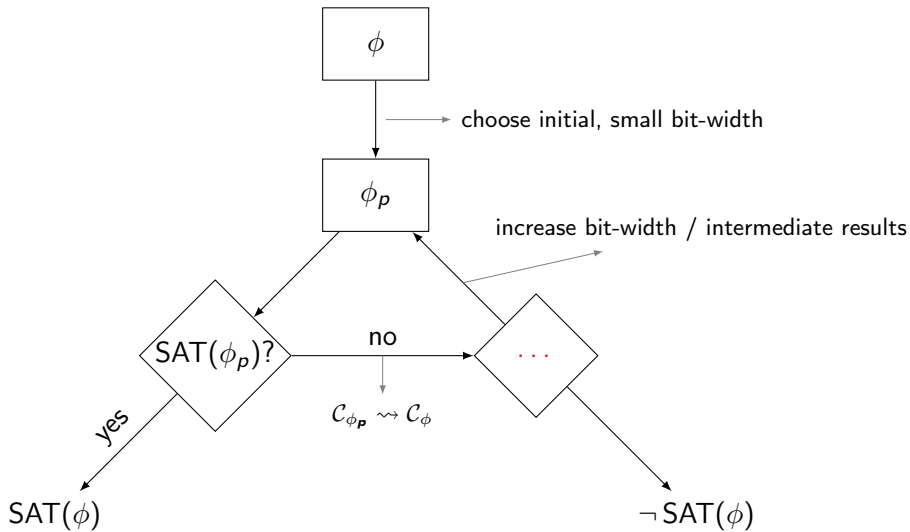
increase max. size of intermediate results

$$\mathcal{C}_{\phi} \subseteq \mathcal{B}$$

report unsatisfiability

—

$\forall x \in \mathcal{C}_{\phi}$ : find parent boolean connective, take all its arithmetic variables, increase their bit-length used in the encoding



## Summary

extended MiniSmt by iterative procedure and criterion for unsatisfiability

## Outlook

run experiments, spot bugs, prove correctness



Thank you!