



# Constraint Solving

René Thiemann      and      Fabian Mitterwallner

based on a previous course by Aart Middeldorp

# Outline

- 1. Summary of Previous Lecture**
- 2. Equality Logic**
- 3. Equality Logic with Uninterpreted Functions**
- 4. EUF**
- 5. Congruence Closure**
- 6. Further Reading**

## SMT Problem

decide satisfiability of (quantifier-free) formulas in

propositional logic + domain-specific background theories (axiomatic or concrete model)

## Terminology

theory solver for  $T$  ( $T$ -solver) is procedure for deciding  $T$ -satisfiability of **conjunction** of **quantifier-free** literals

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## Remark

- SMT solvers often use **DPLL( $T$ )** framework
- DPLL( $T$ ): combine DPLL-based SAT-solver with  $T$ -solver; the latter is used for
  - **$T$ -consistency** checks – find model w.r.t. theory or generate blocking clause
  - **$T$ -propagation** – find implied literals
  - basic **implementation of  $T$ -propagation**:  $M \models_T l$  if  $M \wedge \neg l$  is unsatisfiable

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**small model property**: satisfiable formula  $\varphi$  with  $n$  variables has model with domain  $\{1, \dots, n\}$

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## Consequence

from now on consider equality logic without constants

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- introduce variables  $x_1, \dots, x_n, y_1, \dots, y_n$
- equality logic formula  $\psi$  is obtained from  $\varphi$  by replacing every  $p_i$  with  $x_i = y_i$

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- $\varphi$  is satisfiable  $\iff \psi$  is satisfiable



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**T-solver** for equality logic

conjunction  $\varphi$  of equality logic literals over set of variables  $V$

## Definitions

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## Lemma

$\varphi$  is satisfiable  $\iff G_{=}(\varphi)$  contains no simple contradictory cycles

## Example

formula  $\varphi$

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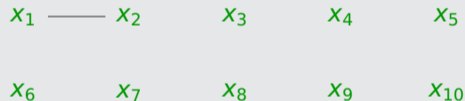
|       |       |       |       |          |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|----------|
| $x_1$ | $x_2$ | $x_3$ | $x_4$ | $x_5$    |
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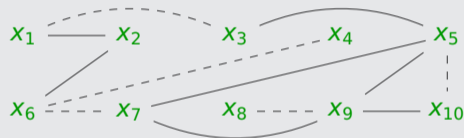


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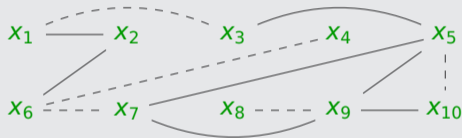


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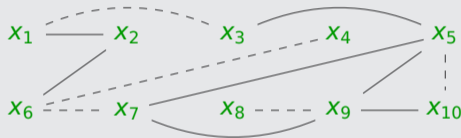


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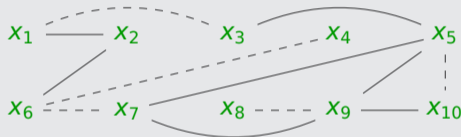
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$$x_1 = x_2 \wedge x_1 \neq x_3 \wedge x_3 = x_5 \wedge x_4 \neq x_6 \wedge x_6 \neq x_7 \wedge x_5 = x_9 \wedge \\ x_2 = x_6 \wedge x_5 = x_7 \wedge x_8 \neq x_9 \wedge x_9 = x_{10} \wedge x_7 = x_9 \wedge x_5 \neq x_{10}$$

- equality graph  $G_=(\varphi)$



- contradictory cycles

$$x_9 \text{ --- } x_5 \text{ - - - } x_{10}$$

$$x_7 \text{ --- } x_9 \text{ --- } x_{10} \text{ - - - } x_5$$

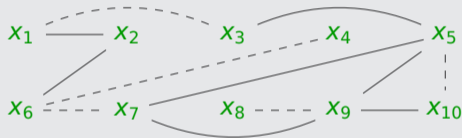
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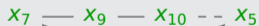
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simple



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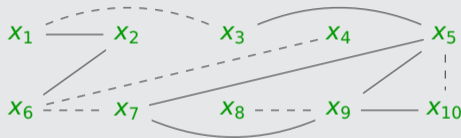


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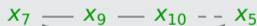
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- $\varphi$  is **unsatisfiable**

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1. Summary of Previous Lecture
2. Equality Logic
- 3. Equality Logic with Uninterpreted Functions**
4. EUF
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## Aim

- further increase expressivity of logic
- one solution: add **uninterpreted** functions

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$$\forall x_1 \dots x_n y_1 \dots y_n. x_1 = y_1 \wedge \dots \wedge x_n = y_n \rightarrow f(x_1, \dots, x_n) = f(y_1, \dots, y_n)$$

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- **predicate congruence** (for every  $n$ -ary predicate symbol  $P$ )

$$\forall x_1 \dots x_n y_1 \dots y_n. x_1 = y_1 \wedge \dots \wedge x_n = y_n \rightarrow (P(x_1, \dots, x_n) \leftrightarrow P(y_1, \dots, y_n))$$

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- environment  $l$ :  $l(x) = l(y) = l(z) = 0$

# Congruence axioms are essential!

$\models_{\mathcal{M}}$  does not satisfy function congruence axiom  $\forall x y. x = y \rightarrow f(x) = f(y)$

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is transformed into

$$f_P = \bullet \wedge f_Q(x) = \bullet \wedge f_R(x, y) \neq \bullet \wedge x = z \rightarrow f_R(x, z) = \bullet$$

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$$\bigwedge_{(\alpha, \beta) \in P} Q(\alpha(e), \beta(e)) \wedge \left( \forall v w. Q(v, w) \rightarrow \bigwedge_{(\alpha, \beta) \in P} Q(\alpha(v), \beta(w)) \right) \rightarrow \exists z. Q(z, z)$$

is valid  $\iff$   $P$  has solution

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- two C functions computing  $x \mapsto x^3$

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```
(assert (= (f (f a)) a))
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(assert (= (f a) b))
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- **prefix notation** for terms and equations

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(declare-const a A)
```

```
(declare-const b A)
```

```
(declare-fun f (A) A)
```

```
(assert (= (f (f a)) a))
```

```
(assert (= (f a) b))
```

```
(assert (distinct a b))
```

- terms are sorted
- `declare-const x S`  
creates variable  $x$  of sort  $S$
- `declare-fun f (S1 ... Sn) T`  
creates uninterpreted function  $f: S_1 \times \dots \times S_n \rightarrow T$
- prefix notation for terms and equations
- `(distinct x y)` is equivalent to `not (= x y)`

## SMT-LIB 2 Format for EUF

EUF formula  $f(f(a)) = a \wedge f(a) = b \wedge a \neq b$

```
(declare-sort A)
```

```
(declare-const a A)
```

```
(declare-const b A)
```

```
(declare-fun f (A) A)
```

```
(assert (= (f (f a)) a))
```

```
(assert (= (f a) b))
```

```
(assert (distinct a b))
```

```
(check-sat)
```

```
(get-model)
```

- terms are sorted
- `declare-const x S`  
creates variable  $x$  of sort  $S$
- `declare-fun f (S1 ... Sn) T`  
creates uninterpreted function  $f: S_1 \times \dots \times S_n \rightarrow T$
- prefix notation for terms and equations
- `(distinct x y)` is equivalent to `not (= x y)`

# Outline

1. Summary of Previous Lecture
2. Equality Logic
3. Equality Logic with Uninterpreted Functions
4. EUF
- 5. Congruence Closure**
6. Further Reading



## Congruence Closure (core algorithm for T-Solver of EUF)

input: set  $E$  of ground equations and ground equation  $s \approx t$

output: **valid** ( $E \models_{EUF} s = t$ ) or **invalid** ( $E \not\models_{EUF} s = t$ )

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(a) put different subterms of terms in  $E \cup \{s = t\}$  in separate sets

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- 1 build congruence classes
  - (a) put different subterms of terms in  $E \cup \{s = t\}$  in separate sets
  - (b) merge sets  $\{\dots, t_1, \dots\}$  and  $\{\dots, t_2, \dots\}$  for all  $t_1 = t_2$  in  $E$

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(b) merge sets  $\{\dots, t_1, \dots\}$  and  $\{\dots, t_2, \dots\}$  for all  $t_1 = t_2$  in  $E$

(c) repeatedly merge sets

$$\{\dots, f(s_1, \dots, s_n), \dots\} \text{ and } \{\dots, f(t_1, \dots, t_n), \dots\}$$

if  $s_i$  and  $t_i$  belong to same set for all  $1 \leq i \leq n$

## Congruence Closure (core algorithm for T-Solver of EUF)

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$$\{\dots, f(s_1, \dots, s_n), \dots\} \text{ and } \{\dots, f(t_1, \dots, t_n), \dots\}$$

if  $s_i$  and  $t_i$  belong to same set for all  $1 \leq i \leq n$

2 if  $s$  and  $t$  belong to same set then return **valid** else return **invalid**

## Example (1)

- set of equations  $E$

$$f(f(f(a))) = g(f(g(f(b)))) \quad f(g(f(b))) = f(a) \quad g(g(b)) = g(f(a)) \quad g(a) = b$$

equation  $f(a) = g(a)$

## Example (1)

- set of equations  $E$

$$f(f(f(a))) = g(f(g(f(b)))) \quad f(g(f(b))) = f(a) \quad g(g(b)) = g(f(a)) \quad g(a) = b$$

equation  $f(a) = g(a)$

- sets

1.  $\{a\}$

2.  $\{f(a)\}$

3.  $\{b\}$

4.  $\{g(b)\}$

5.  $\{f(f(a))\}$

6.  $\{f(f(f(a)))\}$

7.  $\{f(b)\}$

8.  $\{g(f(b))\}$

9.  $\{f(g(f(b)))\}$

10.  $\{g(f(g(f(b))))\}$

11.  $\{g(g(b))\}$

12.  $\{g(f(a))\}$

13.  $\{g(a)\}$

## Example (1)

- set of equations  $E$

$$f(f(f(a))) = g(f(g(f(b)))) \quad f(g(f(b))) = f(a) \quad g(g(b)) = g(f(a)) \quad g(a) = b$$

equation  $f(a) = g(a)$

- sets

1.  $\{a\}$

2.  $\{f(a)\}$

3.  $\{b\}$

4.  $\{g(b)\}$

5.  $\{f(f(a))\}$

6.  $\{f(f(f(a)))\}$

7.  $\{f(b)\}$

8.  $\{g(f(b))\}$

9.  $\{f(g(f(b)))\}$

10.  $\{g(f(g(f(b))))\}$

11.  $\{g(g(b))\}$

12.  $\{g(f(a))\}$

13.  $\{g(a)\}$



## Example (1)

- set of equations  $E$

$$f(f(f(a))) = g(f(g(f(b)))) \quad f(g(f(b))) = f(a) \quad g(g(b)) = g(f(a)) \quad g(a) = b$$

equation  $f(a) = g(a)$

- sets

1.  $\{a\}$

2.  $\{f(a)\}$

3.  $\{b\}$

4.  $\{g(b)\}$

5.  $\{f(f(a))\}$

6.  $\{f(f(f(a))), g(f(g(f(b))))\}$

7.  $\{f(b)\}$

8.  $\{g(f(b))\}$

9.  $\{f(g(f(b)))\}$

11.  $\{g(g(b))\}$

12.  $\{g(f(a))\}$

13.  $\{g(a)\}$

## Example (1)

- set of equations  $E$

$$f(f(f(a))) = g(f(g(f(b)))) \quad f(g(f(b))) = f(a) \quad g(g(b)) = g(f(a)) \quad g(a) = b$$

equation  $f(a) = g(a)$

- sets

1.  $\{a\}$

2.  $\{f(a)\}$

3.  $\{b\}$

4.  $\{g(b)\}$

5.  $\{f(f(a))\}$

6.  $\{f(f(f(a))), g(f(g(f(b))))\}$

7.  $\{f(b)\}$

8.  $\{g(f(b))\}$

9.  $\{f(g(f(b)))\}$

11.  $\{g(g(b))\}$

12.  $\{g(f(a))\}$

13.  $\{g(a)\}$

## Example (1)

- set of equations  $E$

$$f(f(f(a))) = g(f(g(f(b)))) \quad f(g(f(b))) = f(a) \quad g(g(b)) = g(f(a)) \quad g(a) = b$$

equation  $f(a) = g(a)$

- sets

1.  $\{a\}$
2.  $\{f(a), f(g(f(b)))\}$
3.  $\{b\}$
4.  $\{g(b)\}$
5.  $\{f(f(a))\}$
6.  $\{f(f(f(a))), g(f(g(f(b))))\}$
7.  $\{f(b)\}$
8.  $\{g(f(b))\}$
11.  $\{g(g(b))\}$
12.  $\{g(f(a))\}$
13.  $\{g(a)\}$

## Example (1)

- set of equations  $E$

$$f(f(f(a))) = g(f(g(f(b)))) \quad f(g(f(b))) = f(a) \quad g(g(b)) = g(f(a)) \quad g(a) = b$$

equation  $f(a) = g(a)$

- sets

1.  $\{a\}$
2.  $\{f(a), f(g(f(b)))\}$
3.  $\{b\}$
4.  $\{g(b)\}$
5.  $\{f(f(a))\}$
6.  $\{f(f(f(a))), g(f(g(f(b))))\}$
7.  $\{f(b)\}$
8.  $\{g(f(b))\}$
11.  $\{g(g(b))\}$
12.  $\{g(f(a))\}$
13.  $\{g(a)\}$

## Example (1)

- set of equations  $E$

$$f(f(f(a))) = g(f(g(f(b)))) \quad f(g(f(b))) = f(a) \quad g(g(b)) = g(f(a)) \quad g(a) = b$$

equation  $f(a) = g(a)$

- sets

1.  $\{a\}$
2.  $\{f(a), f(g(f(b)))\}$
3.  $\{b\}$
4.  $\{g(b)\}$
5.  $\{f(f(a))\}$
6.  $\{f(f(f(a))), g(f(g(f(b))))\}$
7.  $\{f(b)\}$
8.  $\{g(f(b))\}$
11.  $\{g(g(b)), g(f(a))\}$
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## Example (1)

- set of equations  $E$

$$f(f(f(a))) = g(f(g(f(b)))) \quad f(g(f(b))) = f(a) \quad g(g(b)) = g(f(a)) \quad g(a) = b$$

equation  $f(a) = g(a)$

- sets

1.  $\{a\}$
2.  $\{f(a), f(g(f(b)))\}$
3.  $\{b\}$
4.  $\{g(b)\}$
5.  $\{f(f(a))\}$
6.  $\{f(f(f(a))), g(f(g(f(b))))\}$
7.  $\{f(b)\}$
8.  $\{g(f(b))\}$
11.  $\{g(g(b)), g(f(a))\}$
13.  $\{g(a)\}$

## Example (1)

- set of equations  $E$

$$f(f(f(a))) = g(f(g(f(b)))) \quad f(g(f(b))) = f(a) \quad g(g(b)) = g(f(a)) \quad g(a) = b$$

equation  $f(a) = g(a)$

- sets

1.  $\{a\}$
2.  $\{f(a), f(g(f(b)))\}$
3.  $\{b, g(a)\}$
4.  $\{g(b)\}$
5.  $\{f(f(a))\}$
6.  $\{f(f(f(a))), g(f(g(f(b))))\}$
7.  $\{f(b)\}$
8.  $\{g(f(b))\}$
11.  $\{g(g(b)), g(f(a))\}$

## Example (1)

- set of equations  $E$

$$f(f(f(a))) = g(f(g(f(b)))) \quad f(g(f(b))) = f(a) \quad g(g(b)) = g(f(a)) \quad g(a) = b$$

equation  $f(a) = g(a)$

- sets

1.  $\{a\}$
2.  $\{f(a), f(g(f(b)))\}$
3.  $\{b, g(a)\}$
4.  $\{g(b)\}$
5.  $\{f(f(a))\}$
6.  $\{f(f(f(a))), g(f(g(f(b))))\}$
7.  $\{f(b)\}$
8.  $\{g(f(b))\}$
11.  $\{g(g(b)), g(f(a))\}$



## Example (1)

- set of equations  $E$

$$f(f(f(a))) = g(f(g(f(b)))) \quad f(g(f(b))) = f(a) \quad g(g(b)) = g(f(a)) \quad g(a) = b$$

equation  $f(a) = g(a)$

- sets

1.  $\{a\}$
2.  $\{f(a), f(g(f(b)))\}$
3.  $\{b, g(a)\}$
4.  $\{g(b)\}$
5.  $\{f(f(a))\}$
6.  $\{f(f(f(a))), g(f(g(f(b))))\}, g(g(b)), g(f(a))\}$
7.  $\{f(b)\}$
8.  $\{g(f(b))\}$

## Example (1)

- set of equations  $E$

$$f(f(f(a))) = g(f(g(f(b)))) \quad f(g(f(b))) = f(a) \quad g(g(b)) = g(f(a)) \quad g(a) = b$$

equation  $f(a) = g(a)$

- sets

1.  $\{a\}$
2.  $\{f(a), f(g(f(b)))\}$
3.  $\{b, g(a)\}$
4.  $\{g(b)\}$
5.  $\{f(f(a))\}$
6.  $\{f(f(f(a))), g(f(g(f(b))))\}, g(g(b)), g(f(a))\}$
7.  $\{f(b)\}$
8.  $\{g(f(b))\}$

- conclusion:  $E \not\equiv_{EUF} f(a) = g(a)$

## Example (2)

- set of equations  $E$

$$f(f(f(a))) = a$$

$$f(f(f(f(f(a)))))) = a$$

equation  $f(a) = a$

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- set of equations  $E$

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1.  $\{a\}$
2.  $\{f(a)\}$
3.  $\{f(f(a))\}$
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6.  $\{f(f(f(f(f(a))))))\}$

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6.  $\{f(f(f(f(f(a))))))\}$

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- set of equations  $E$

$$f(f(f(a))) = a$$

$$f(f(f(f(f(a)))))) = a$$

equation  $f(a) = a$

- sets

1.  $\{a, f(f(f(a))), f(f(f(f(f(a))))))\}$
2.  $\{f(a)\}$
3.  $\{f(f(a))\}$
  
5.  $\{f(f(f(f(a))))\}$



## Example (2)

- set of equations  $E$

$$f(f(f(a))) = a$$

$$f(f(f(f(f(a)))))) = a$$

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- set of equations  $E$

$$f(f(f(a))) = a$$

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## Example (2)

- set of equations  $E$

$$f(f(f(a))) = a$$

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## Example (2)

- set of equations  $E$

$$f(f(f(a))) = a$$

$$f(f(f(f(f(a)))))) = a$$

equation  $f(a) = a$

- sets

1.  $\{a, f(f(f(a))), f(f(f(f(f(a))))), f(f(a))\}$
2.  $\{f(a), f(f(f(f(a))))\}$

## Example (2)

- set of equations  $E$

$$f(f(f(a))) = a$$

$$f(f(f(f(f(a)))))) = a$$

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## Example (2)

- set of equations  $E$

$$f(f(f(a))) = a$$

$$f(f(f(f(f(a)))))) = a$$

equation  $f(a) = a$

- sets

1.  $\{a, f(f(f(a))), f(f(f(f(f(a))))), f(f(a)), f(a), f(f(f(f(a))))\}$

## Example (2)

- set of equations  $E$

$$f(f(f(a))) = a$$

$$f(f(f(f(f(a)))))) = a$$

equation  $f(a) = a$

- sets

1.  $\{a, f(f(f(a))), f(f(f(f(f(a))))), f(f(a)), f(a), f(f(f(f(a))))\}$

- conclusion:  $E \models_{EUF} f(a) = a$

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- Chapter 4
- Section 11.3

## Kröning and Strichmann

- Chapter 4
- Section 11.3

## Bradley and Manna

- Sections 9.1 and 9.2

## Kröning and Strichmann

- Chapter 4
- Section 11.3

## Bradley and Manna

- Sections 9.1 and 9.2

## Important Concepts

- congruence closure
- equality graph
- EUF
- contradictory cycle
- equality logic
- uninterpreted function