

Non-Linear Arithmetic

Master Project

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MiniSmt

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



- Term rewrite system

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

- 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

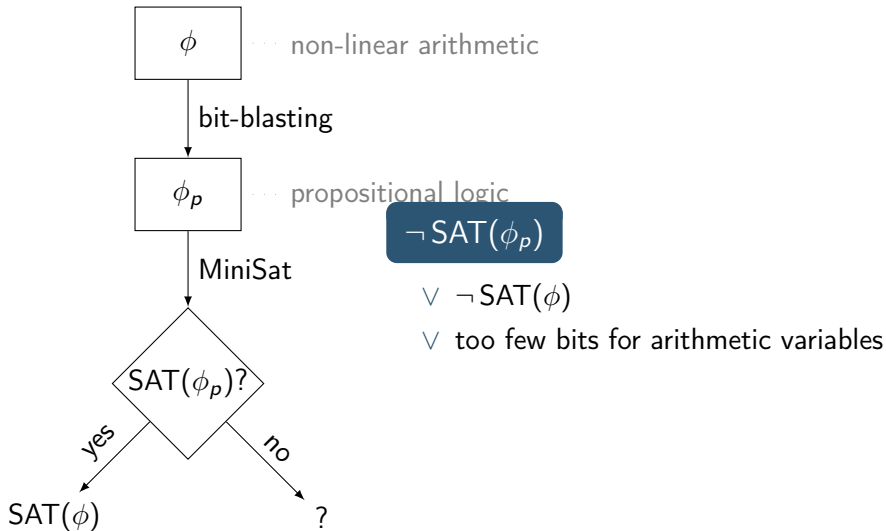
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:formula (and (and (and (and (>= (+ x0 (+ (* x2 x0) (* x3 x1))) (+ x0 (+ (* x2 (+ x6 (+ (* x8 x0) (* x9 x1)))) (* x3 (+ x7 (+ (* x10 x0) (* x11 x1))))))) (>= (+ x1 (+ (* x4 x0) (* x5 x1))) (+ x1 (+ (* x4 (+ x6 (+ (* x8 x0) (* x9 x1)))) (* x5 (+ x7 (+ (* 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))))
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- 1 Problem Context
- 2 Non-linear Arithmetic
- 3 MiniSmt
- 4 Enhancements of MiniSmt
 - Idea
 - Implemented Procedure
- 5 Evaluation
- 6 Summary

$((a + b) = 3)$... linear constraint

$((a > 10) \wedge ((a \times b) < 20))$... non-linear constraint



$\phi = a + b = 3 \dots$ guess bit-width 2 for standard binary encoding

$$\rightsquigarrow [a_1, a_0] + [b_1, b_0] = [\top, \top] \dots a = 2^1 \cdot a_1 + 2^0 \cdot a_0$$

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

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

\rightsquigarrow CNF

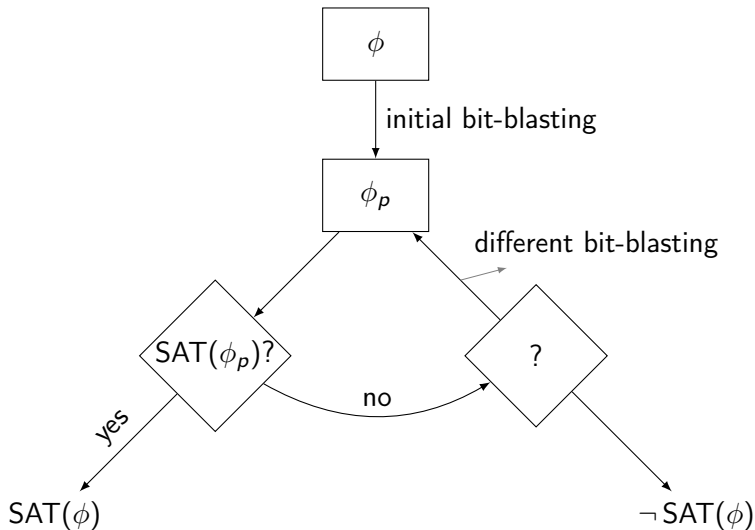
\rightsquigarrow SAT(ϕ_p)

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

Enhancements of MiniSmt

Idea

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Unsatisfiability Proof \mathcal{C}_p

some SAT solvers extract a set of propositional variables \mathcal{C}_p (unsatisfiable core) if the formula is unsatisfiable

Candidate Variables \mathcal{C}_ϕ

compute candidate variables \mathcal{C}_ϕ from \mathcal{C}_p for incremental approach (to compute different bit-blasting, or determine unsatisfiability)

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

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

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

$$\rightsquigarrow \phi_p$$

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

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

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

$$\rightsquigarrow \phi'_p$$

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

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

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

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

$$\rightsquigarrow \phi_p$$

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

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

$$\rightsquigarrow C_\phi = \{a, b, c\} \dots \text{take all variables from parent boolean connectives}$$

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

$$\rightsquigarrow \phi'_p$$

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

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

$$\begin{aligned}\phi &= (a > b) \wedge (b > c) \wedge (2 > a) \wedge (2 > b) \wedge (2 > c) \\ &\rightsquigarrow ([a_1, a_0] > [b_1, b_0]) \wedge ([b_1, b_0] > [c_1, c_0]) \wedge \\ &\quad ([\top, \perp] > [a_1, a_0]) \wedge ([\top, \perp] > [b_1, b_0]) \wedge ([\top, \perp] > [c_1, c_0]) \\ &\rightsquigarrow \phi_p \\ &\rightsquigarrow \neg \text{SAT}(\phi_p), C_p \\ &\rightsquigarrow C_\phi = \{a, b, c\} \\ &\quad \text{SAT encoding covers range of } a, b, c \text{ (} 0 \leq a, b, c \leq 1\text{)} \\ &\rightsquigarrow \neg \text{SAT}(\phi)\end{aligned}$$

Unsatisfiability Proof \mathcal{C}_p

obtain \mathcal{C}_p from SAT solver obtain ~~\mathcal{C}_p~~ \mathcal{C}_{CNF} from SAT solver, compute \mathcal{C}_p
MiniSat ✗, PicoSat ✓

Candidate Variables \mathcal{C}_ϕ

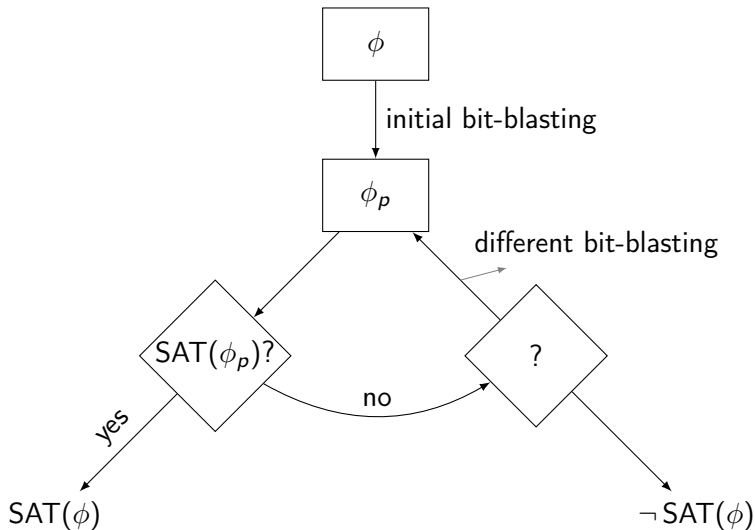
$\forall p \in \mathcal{C}_p$: determine corresponding arithmetic variable a ,
take all variables from parent boolean connective

Incremental Approach

- determine unsatisfiability if bit-blasting covers range of \mathcal{C}_ϕ
- use \mathcal{C}_ϕ to increase the bit-width of some variables (different strategies)

Main Results

- bit-blasting with incremental approach is still
 - sound
 - incomplete
- promising evaluation results



Statistics for leipzig

	--	+2	*4
ib 1	96	155	148
ib 2	129	151	150
ib 3	153	151	153
ib 4	147	147	146

Statistics for calypto

	--	+2	*4
ib 1	27/0	41/1	41/1
ib 2	38/0	46/1	42/1
ib 3	40/0	42/1	47/0
ib 4	38/0	42/1	40/1

ib *n* initial bit-width

-- no refinement of variables

+2 refine variables by adding 2 bits

*4 refine variables by multiplying the number with 4

Bryant et al.

bit-vector arithmetic \longrightarrow SAT

Borralleras et al.

non-linear arithmetic \longrightarrow linear arithmetic

Summary

extended MiniSmt by iterative procedure and criterion for unsatisfiability



Thank you!