flea bit(e)s and pieces

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Hofstadter's Law: It always takes longer than you expect, even when you take into account Hofstadter's Law.

— Douglas Hofstadter, Gödel, Escher, Bach: An Eternal Golden Braid

- 1 Previously
- 2 Procedure
- 3 Equality
- 4 Bernays-Schönfinkel-Ramsey
- 5 Summary and Outlook

References

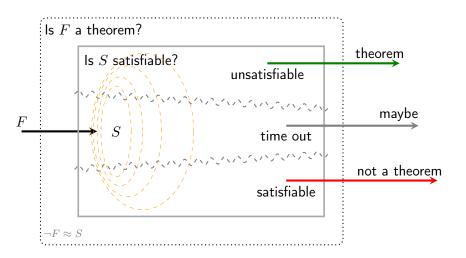


Bruno Dutertre, *Yices 2.2*, Computer-Aided Verification (CAV'2014) (Armin Biere and Roderick Bloem, eds.), Lecture Notes in Computer Science, vol. 8559, Springer, July 2014, pp. 737–744.



G. Sutcliffe, *The TPTP Problem Library and Associated Infrastructure: The FOF and CNF Parts, v3.5.0*, Journal of Automated Reasoning **43** (2009), no. 4, 337–362.

Goal



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Definition (Ordered Resolution)

$$\frac{L \vee C \quad \neg L' \vee D}{(C \vee D)\sigma}$$

where

 $L\sigma$ strictly maximal in $C\sigma$, $\neg L'\sigma$ maximal in $D\sigma$, $\sigma = \text{mgu}(L, L')$.

Definition (Inst-Gen)

$$\frac{L \vee C \quad \neg L' \vee D}{(L \vee C)\sigma \quad (\neg L' \vee D)\sigma}$$

where

$$\operatorname{sel}(L \vee C) = L$$
 $\operatorname{sel}(\neg L' \vee D) = \neg L'$ $\sigma = \operatorname{mgu}(L, L')$

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Example (Resolution)

$$\frac{\mathsf{P}(x) \vee \neg \mathsf{P}(y) \quad \neg \mathsf{P}(\mathsf{a})}{\neg \mathsf{P}(y) \quad \mathsf{P}(\mathsf{b})} \ x \mapsto \mathsf{a}$$

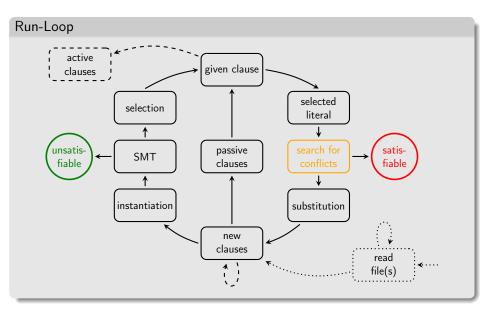
Example (Inst-Gen)

$$\begin{split} S_0 \bot &= \{ \mathsf{P}(\bot) \vee \neg \mathsf{P}(\bot), \neg \mathsf{P}(\mathsf{a}), \mathsf{P}(\mathsf{b}) \} \\ &\frac{\mathsf{P}(x) \vee \neg \mathsf{P}(y)) - \neg \mathsf{P}(\mathsf{a})}{\mathsf{P}(\mathsf{a}) \vee \neg \mathsf{P}(y)} \ x \mapsto \mathsf{a} \\ S_1 \bot &\supseteq \{ \neg \mathsf{P}(\mathsf{a}), \mathsf{P}(\mathsf{b}), \textcolor{red}{\mathsf{P}(\mathsf{a})} \vee \neg \mathsf{P}(\bot) \} \\ &\frac{\mathsf{P}(\mathsf{b}) - \mathsf{P}(\mathsf{a}) \vee \neg \mathsf{P}(y)}{\mathsf{P}(\mathsf{a}) \vee \mathsf{P}(\mathsf{b})} \ y \mapsto \mathsf{b} \\ S_2 \bot &\supseteq \{ \neg \mathsf{P}(\mathsf{a}), \mathsf{P}(\mathsf{b}), \mathsf{P}(\mathsf{a}) \vee \neg \mathsf{P}(\mathsf{b}) \} \end{split}$$

satisfiable

satisfiable

unsatisfiable



$$S = \{C, D, \ldots\} \qquad \exists \theta \ C\theta \subseteq D$$

C subsumes D

$$S$$
 satisfiable \iff $(S \setminus D)$ satisfiable

 θ is proper, $S \perp$ satisfiable $\stackrel{\mathsf{X}}{\Longleftrightarrow} (S \setminus D) \perp$ satisfiable

 θ is renaming, $S\bot$ satisfiable \iff $(S\setminus D)\bot$ satisfiable

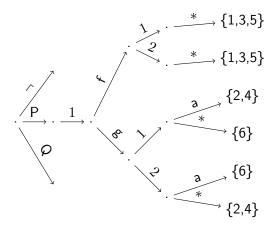
Example

$$\begin{aligned} \{\mathsf{P}(x,y),\neg\mathsf{P}(\mathsf{a},z)\} & \quad \{\mathsf{P}(x,y),\neg\mathsf{P}(\mathsf{a},z),\mathsf{P}(\mathsf{a},z)\} \\ \{\mathsf{P}(\bot,\bot),\neg\mathsf{P}(\mathsf{a},\bot)\} & \quad \{\mathsf{P}(\bot,\bot),\neg\mathsf{P}(\mathsf{a},\bot), \textcolor{red}{\mathsf{P}(\mathsf{a},\bot)}\} \end{aligned}$$

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- 1 representation of clauses, literals and terms
- 2 fast retrieval of clauses with a selected literal that is unifiable with the negation selected literal of a given clause
- 3 fast retrieval of clauses with a set of literals that is a renamed subset of a given clause

$$\{{}^{^{1:}}\!\mathsf{P}(\mathsf{f}(x,x)),{}^{^{2:}}\!\mathsf{P}(\mathsf{g}(\mathsf{a},x)),{}^{^{3:}}\!\mathsf{P}(\mathsf{f}(y,z)),{}^{^{4:}}\!\mathsf{P}(\mathsf{g}(\mathsf{a},y)),{}^{^{5:}}\!\mathsf{P}(\mathsf{f}(y,x)),{}^{^{6:}}\!\mathsf{P}(\mathsf{g}(y,a))\}$$



$$\neg P(g(b, z)) \mapsto \{P.1.g.1.b, P.1.g.2.*\} \mapsto \{6\} \cap \{2, 4, 6\}$$

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$$\ell_1 \cdot \mathsf{P}(\mathsf{f}(x,y)), \ell_2 \cdot \mathsf{P}(\mathsf{f}(x,\mathsf{h}(\mathsf{a}))), \ell_3 \cdot \mathsf{P}(\mathsf{f}(\mathsf{h}(\mathsf{a}),\mathsf{a}))$$

$$\ell_1 \mapsto \mathsf{P.f.*.*}$$

$$\ell_2 \mapsto \mathsf{P.f.*.h.a}$$

$$\ell_3 \mapsto \mathsf{P.f.h.a.a}$$

$$\ell_3 \mapsto \mathsf{P.f.h.a.a}$$

Implementation

 $Clause \mapsto (Int, Set of term_t)$ $term_t \mapsto Set of Int$ $Int \mapsto Clause$

```
type_t yices_bool_type(void);
type_t yices_new_uninterpreted_type(void);
type_t yices_function_type(uint32_t n, const type_t dom[], type_t range);
term_t yices_new_uninterpreted_term(type_t tau);
term_t yices_application(term_t fun, uint32_t n, const term_t arg[]);
term_t yices_eq(term_t left, term_t right);
term_t yices_not(term_t arg);
term_t yices_or(uint32_t n, term_t arg[]);
int32_t yices_assert_formula(context_t *ctx, term_t t);
smt_status_t yices_check_context(context_t *ctx, const param_t *params);
model_t *yices_get_model(context_t *ctx, int32_t keep_subst);
int32_t yices_get_bool_value(model_t *mdl, term_t t, int32_t *val);
```

$$\begin{split} S = & \{ \mathsf{P}(\mathsf{a}), \neg \mathsf{P}(\mathsf{f}(\mathsf{a},\mathsf{b})), \mathsf{f}(x,\mathsf{b}) = x \} \\ S \bot = & \{ \mathsf{P}(\mathsf{a}), \neg \mathsf{P}(\mathsf{f}(\mathsf{a},\mathsf{b})), \mathsf{f}(\bot,\mathsf{b}) = \bot \} \\ & \mathsf{a} \neq y \vee \neg \mathsf{P}(\mathsf{a}) \vee \mathsf{P}(y) \end{split}$$

unsatisfiable satisfiable P(a), congruence

Schemata

$$\begin{array}{cccc} x=x & s\neq s & \text{reflexivity} \\ x\neq y\vee y=x & s\neq t & \text{symmetry} \\ x\neq y\vee y\neq z\vee x=z & s\neq t & \text{transitivity} \\ x_1\neq y_1\vee x_2\neq y_2\vee \mathsf{f}(x_1,x_2)=\mathsf{f}(y_1,y_2) & \mathsf{f}(s_1,s_2)\neq \mathsf{f}(t_1,t_2) \\ x\neq y \vee \neg \mathsf{P}(x)\vee \mathsf{P}(y) & \mathsf{P}(s) \\ x\neq y \vee \neg \mathsf{P}(x)\vee \mathsf{P}(y) & \neg \mathsf{P}(s) & \text{congruence} \end{array}$$

Symmetry and transitivity are consequences of reflexivity and congruence.

Symmetry.

$$\frac{x_1 \neq y_1 \lor x_2 \neq y_2 \lor x_1 \neq x_2 \lor y_1 = y_2}{x \neq y \lor x \neq x \lor x \neq x \lor y = x} \text{ predicate congruence } \\ \frac{x \neq y \lor x \neq x \lor x \neq x \lor y = x}{x \neq y \lor y = x} \text{ reflexivity}$$

Transitivity.

$$\frac{\overline{x_1 \neq y_1 \vee x_2 \neq y_2 \vee x_1 \neq x_2 \vee y_1 = y_2}}{\frac{x \neq x \vee y \neq z \vee x \neq y \vee x = z}{x \neq y \vee y \neq z \vee x = z}} \, \mathop{\mathsf{R}}^{\mathsf{C}}$$

The Bernays–Schönfinkel-Ramsey class of first-order formulae is a decidable fragment of first-order logic. Each formula in this fragment is equivalent to a satisfiable formula

$$\exists a_1 \dots a_m \forall y_1 \dots y_n F$$

where F is quantifier free and does not contain function symbols.

Example

$$\mathsf{a} \neq x \vee \mathsf{Q}(\mathsf{a},x), \mathsf{Q}(y,\mathsf{b})$$

Remark

In practice the addition of equality axioms reduces the success rates of (instantiation-based) automated theorem provers drastically.

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- Done:
 - Scanning and parsing with flex and bison
 - Application logic with two simple strategies
 - SMT Checking with Yices 2
- Ongoing:
 - Integration of Unit Superposition calculus
 - Integration of Z3 for unsatisfiable core and maximal completion
 - Tests and experiments
- Missing:
 - Good strategies
 - Combinations of strategies
 - Migration to Linux

