

First-Order Term-Indexing

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References



R. Sekar, I. V. Ramakrishnan, and Andrei Voronkov, *Term indexing*, Handbook of Automated Reasoning (Alan Robinson and Andrei Voronkov, eds.), Elsevier Science Publishers B. V., Amsterdam, The Netherlands, 2001, pp. 1853–1964.

Outline

- 1 Motivation
- 2 Term Structure
- 3 Path-Indexing
- 4 Discrimination Trees
- 5 Experiences

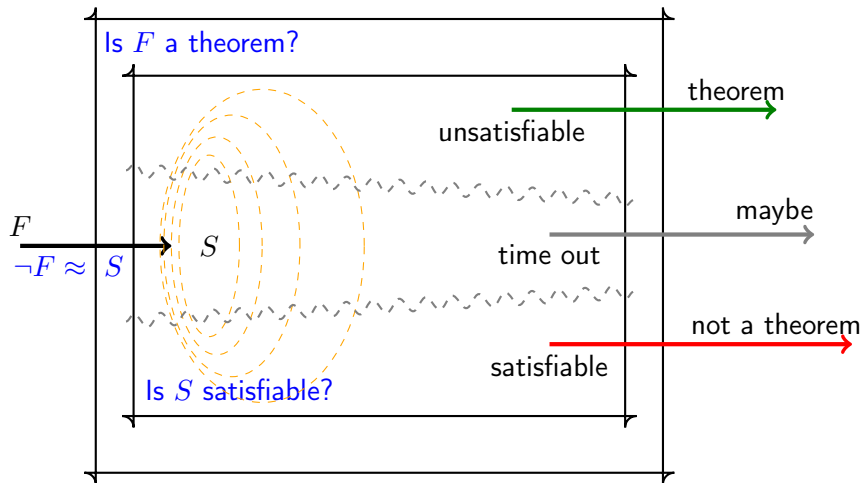
Notation

Clausal form

$$\begin{aligned} & \{ P(f(x)) \vee f(x) \not\approx a, \ g(x, y) \approx a \vee \neg Q(x, y), \ C_3 \} \\ & \equiv \\ & \forall x (P(f(x)) \vee f(x) \not\approx a) \\ & \wedge \\ & \forall xy (g(x, y) \approx a \vee \neg Q(x, y)) \\ & \wedge \\ & \forall \text{Var}(C_3) (C_3) \end{aligned}$$

Refutation

FOL Theorem Proving



Goal

A sound and refutation complete calculus.

Resolution (without equality)

Resolve and factor all clauses and literals in an unsatisfiable set.

$$\frac{A \vee \mathcal{C} \quad \neg B \vee \mathcal{D}}{(C \vee D)\sigma} (\sigma) \text{ resolution} \qquad \frac{A \vee B \vee \mathcal{C}}{(A \vee C)\sigma} (\sigma) \text{ factoring}$$

$$\sigma = \text{mgu}(A, B)$$

With a fair strategy the empty clause will be derived eventually.

Observation

Usually the set grows too fast to obtain a result.

Goal

A sound, refutation complete, and *effective* calculus.

- 1 *Reduce* search space
 - e.g. Ordered Resolution
 - ... selection functions for clauses and literals
- 2 *Reduce* redundancy
 - e.g. ignore clause \mathcal{D} , if \mathcal{C} subsumes \mathcal{D} , i.e. $\mathcal{C}\tau \subseteq \mathcal{D}$.
 - ... depends on the calculus

Example (forward subsumption)

$$S = \{^1P(x, y), ^2\neg P(a, z)\} \cup \{^3P(a, z')\}$$

t_1 subsumes t_3

$$\frac{P(x, y) \quad \neg P(a, z)}{\square} \quad \{x \mapsto a, y \mapsto z\}$$

Resolution

$$S\perp = \{P(\perp, \perp), \neg P(a, \perp), P(a, \perp)\}$$

InstGen/SMT

Goal

A sound, refutation complete, and *effective* calculus.

3 Quickly find

- *variants*
- *instances*
- *generalizations*
- *unifiable terms*

variant removal
backward subsumption
forward subsumption
resolution, etc.

of a query term in a given set of terms.

Observation

Deduction rate drops quickly with linear search.

Improvement

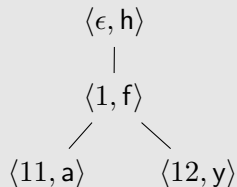
Term-Indexing

Position-Strings

Positions of a term

$$\mathcal{P}\text{os}(t) = \begin{cases} \{\epsilon\} & \text{if } t = x \in \mathcal{V} \\ \{\epsilon\} \cup \{ip \mid 1 \leq i \leq n \wedge p \in \mathcal{P}\text{os}(t_i)\} & \text{if } t = f(t_1, \dots, t_n) \end{cases}$$

Traversals of $h(f(a, y))$



$$\mathcal{P}\text{os}(h(f(a, y))) = \{\epsilon, 1, 11, 12\}$$

$$h(f(a, y))|_{12} = y \qquad \langle 12, y \rangle$$

$$\begin{array}{ll} \langle \epsilon, h \rangle \langle 1, f \rangle \langle 12, y \rangle & \text{root to leaf } y \quad (h1f2y) \\ \langle \epsilon, h \rangle \langle 1, f \rangle \langle 11, a \rangle \langle 12, y \rangle & \text{pre-order} \quad (hfay) \end{array}$$

Normalization of variable names

Forget

$$\text{path} : f(x, y) \mapsto \{f1*, f2*\}$$

$$f(x, x) \mapsto \{f1*, f2*\}$$

$$\text{pre-order} : f(x, y) \mapsto f**$$

$$f(x, x) \mapsto f**$$

Enumerate

$$\text{path} : f(x, y) \mapsto \{f1*_1, f2*_2\}$$

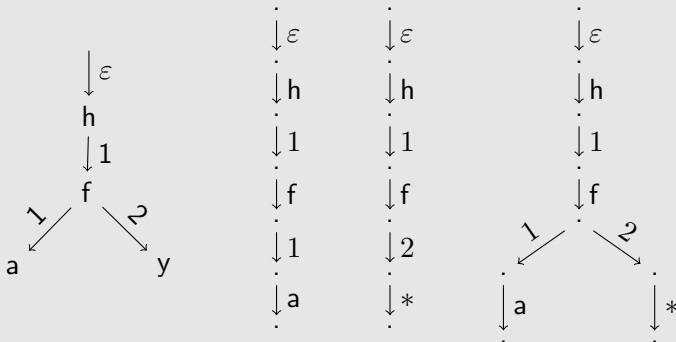
$$f(x, x) \mapsto \{f1*_1, f2*_1\}$$

$$\text{pre-order} : f(x, y) \mapsto f*_1*_2$$

$$f(x, x) \mapsto f*_1*_1$$

Path-Strings

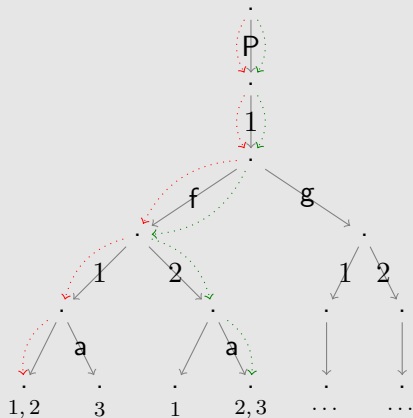
The path-strings of $h(f(a, y))$ are $h1f1a$ and $h1f2*$.



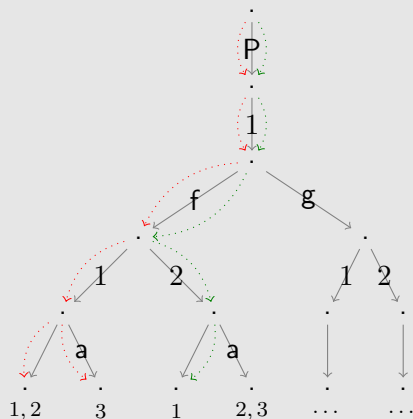
Pre-order Strings

Path-Index

Insert


$$^1: P(f(x, y))$$
$$^2: P(f(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{a}))$$
$$^3: P(f(a, a))$$

Retrieve



$$^1: P(f(x, y))$$

$$^2: P(f(x, a))$$

$$^3: P(f(a, a))$$

$$u : P(f(x', b)) \mapsto \{1, 2, 3\} \cap \{1, 3\}$$

$$i : P(f(x', b)) \mapsto \{1, 2, 3\} \cap \{\}$$

$$g : P(f(x', b)) \mapsto \{1, 2\} \cap \{1\}$$

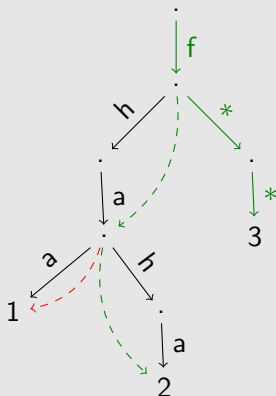
$$v : P(f(x', b)) \mapsto \{1, 2\} \cap \{\}$$

$$v : P(f(x', x')) \mapsto \{1, 2\} \cap \{1\}$$

Discrimination Tree

hi!

Non-linear terms



$$\{^1: f(h(a), a), ^2: f(h(a), h(a)), ^3: f(x, y)\}$$

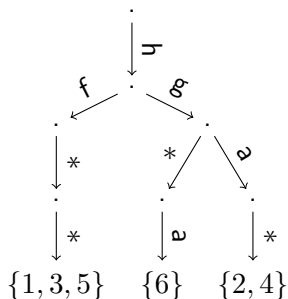
The terms $f(x, y)$ and $f(z, z)$
share the preorder-term $f**$.

But $f(h(a), a)$ is not an instance of $f(z, z)$.

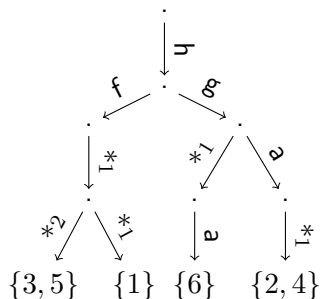
$f(a, x)$ f a x $f(a, x) \approx f(x, a)$ \approx f a x f x a

Perfect filtering

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{lll} {}^1\text{h}(\text{f}(\text{x}, \text{x})), & {}^2\text{h}(\text{g}(\text{a}, \text{x})), & {}^3\text{h}(\text{f}(\text{y}, \text{z})), \\ {}^4\text{h}(\text{g}(\text{a}, \text{y})), & {}^5\text{h}(\text{f}(\text{y}, \text{x})), & {}^6\text{h}(\text{g}(\text{y}, \text{a})) \end{array} \right\}$$



$$h(f(y, x)) \mapsto h.f.*.*$$



$$h(f(y, x)) \mapsto' h.f.*_1.*_2$$

