

# Term-Indexing

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# References

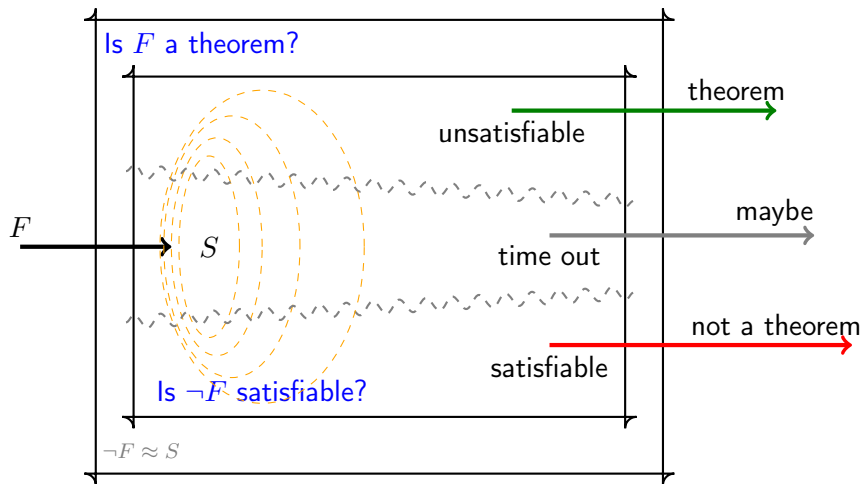


R. Sekar, I. V. Ramakrishnan, and Andrei Voronkov, *Term indexing*, Handbook of Automated Reasoning (Alan Robinson and Andrei Voronkov, eds.), Elsevier Science Publishers B. V., Amsterdam, The Netherlands, 2001, pp. 1853–1964.

# Outline

- 1 Motivation
- 2 Term Structure
- 3 Path Indexing
- 4 Discrimination Trees
- 5 Substitution Trees
- 6 Experiment

# Refutation



## Clausal form

$$\{ P(f(x)) \vee f(x) \not\approx a, g(x, y) \approx a \vee \neg Q(x, y), \mathcal{C}_3 \}$$

$$\equiv$$

$$\forall x (P(f(x)) \vee f(x) \not\approx a)$$

$$\wedge$$

$$\forall xy (g(x, y) \approx a \vee \neg Q(x, y))$$

$$\wedge$$

$$\forall \text{Var}(\mathcal{C}_3) (\mathcal{C}_3)$$

## Goal

A sound and refutation complete calculus.

## Resolution (without equality)

Resolve and factor all clauses and literals in an unsatisfiable set

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

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

and 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
  - Ordered Resolution, Strategies, ...
  - ... with selection functions for clauses and literals
- 2 *Reduce* redundancy
  - e.g. discard clauses that are subsumed by other clauses
  - ... depending 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, demodulation

of a query term in a given set of terms.

## Observation

Deduction rate drops quickly with sequential search.

## Term Indexing

Data structures and algorithms for fast retrieval of matching terms.

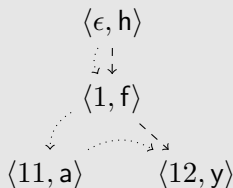


## Definition (Position Strings)

$$\mathcal{Pos}^{\Sigma}(t) = \begin{cases} \{\langle \epsilon, x \rangle\} & \text{if } t = x \in \mathcal{V} \\ \{\langle \epsilon, f \rangle\} \cup \{\langle ip, s \rangle \mid (p, s) \in \mathcal{Pos}^{\Sigma}(t_i)\} & \text{if } t = f(t_1, \dots, t_n) \end{cases}$$

## Term traversals

$$\mathcal{Pos}^{\Sigma}(h(f(a, y))) = \{\langle \epsilon, h \rangle, \langle 1, f \rangle, \langle 11, a \rangle, \langle 12, y \rangle\}$$



$\langle \epsilon, h \rangle \langle 1, f \rangle \langle 12, y \rangle$  path from root to leaf  
 $\langle \epsilon, h \rangle \langle 1, f \rangle \langle 11, a \rangle \langle 12, y \rangle$  pre-order traversal

## Variables

Variants of terms generate the same position strings

- if variable names are ignored
- or normalized

$$f(y, z) \Rightarrow \langle \epsilon, f \rangle \langle 1, * \rangle \langle 2, * \rangle$$

$$f(y, z) \Rightarrow \langle \epsilon, f \rangle \langle 1, x_1 \rangle \langle 2, x_2 \rangle$$

$$f(y, y) \Rightarrow \langle \epsilon, f \rangle \langle 1, x_1 \rangle \langle 2, x_1 \rangle$$

In the first case even non-variants of terms generate the same strings.

## Notation

We abbreviate

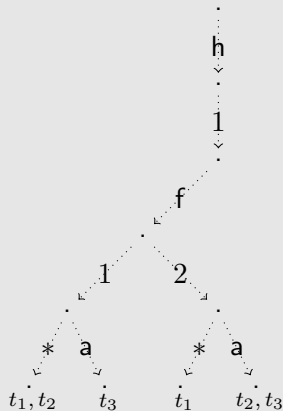
- path strings  $\langle \epsilon, h \rangle \langle 1, f \rangle \langle 12, * \rangle$  h.1.f.2.\*
- and traversal strings  $\langle \epsilon, h \rangle \langle 1, f \rangle \langle 11, * \rangle \langle 12, * \rangle$  h.f.a.\*  
when traversal order and arities of symbols are fixed.

## Build

$$t_1: h(f(x, y)), t_2: h(f(x, a)), t_3: h(f(a, a))$$

$$t_1 \Rightarrow \{h.1.f.1.*, h.1.f.2.*\}$$

$$t_2 \Rightarrow \{h.1.f.1.*, h.1.f.2.a\}$$

$$t_3 \Rightarrow \{h.1.f.1.a, h.1.f.2.a\}$$


## Retrieve

$$^{t_1}h(f(x, y)), ^{t_2}h(f(x, a)), ^{t_3}h(f(a, a))$$

$$h(f(x, b)) \Rightarrow \{h.f.*, h.f.b\}$$

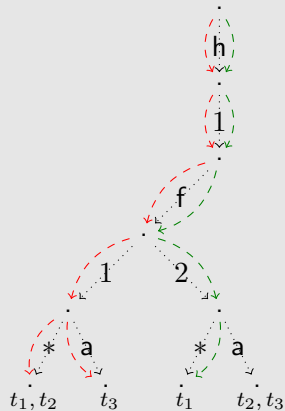
$$u : h(f(x', b)) \mapsto \{t_1, t_2, t_3\} \cap \{t_1\}$$

$$i : h(f(x', b)) \mapsto \{t_1, t_2, t_3\} \cap \{\}$$

$$g : h(f(x', b)) \mapsto \{t_1, t_2\} \cap \{t_1\}$$

$$v : h(f(x', b)) \mapsto \{t_1, t_2\} \cap \{\}$$

$$v : h(f(x', x')) \mapsto \{t_1, t_2\} \cap \{t_1\}$$



## Unit Superposition Inference Rules

$$\frac{s \approx t \quad L[s']}{(L[t]) \cdot \sigma} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{unit} \\ \text{paramodulation} \end{array}$$

where  $\sigma = \text{mgu}(s, s')$ ,  $s' \notin \mathcal{V}$ ,  $t\sigma \neq s\sigma$

$$\frac{s \approx t \quad u[s'] \not\approx v}{(u[t] \not\approx v) \cdot \sigma} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{unit} \\ \text{superposition} \end{array} \quad \frac{s \approx t \quad u[s'] \approx v}{(u[t] \approx v) \cdot \sigma}$$

where  $\sigma = \text{mgu}(s, s')$ ,  $s' \notin \mathcal{V}$ ,  $t\sigma \neq s\sigma$ ,  $v\sigma \neq u[s']\sigma$

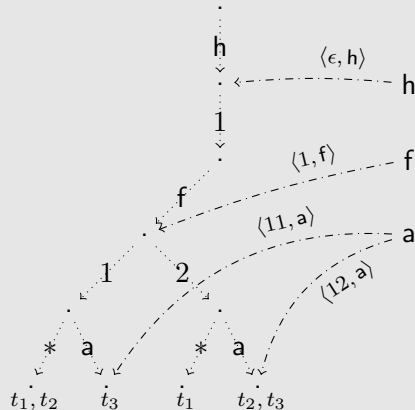
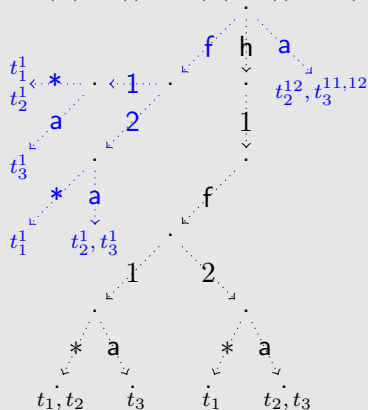
$$\frac{s \not\approx t}{\square} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{unit equality} \\ \text{resolution} \end{array}$$

$$\frac{A \quad \neg B}{\square} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{unit} \\ \text{resolution} \end{array}$$

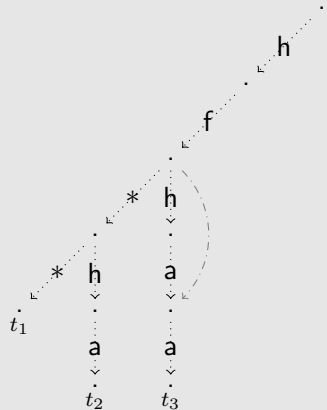
where  $s$  and  $t$  ( $A$  and  $B$  respectively) are unifiable

$$t_4: f(x, a) \approx x$$

$$t_1: h(f(x, y)), t_2: h(f(x, a)), t_3: h(f(a, a))$$



## Insert

 $t_1: h(f(x, y)), t_2: h(f(x, h(a))), t_3: h(f(h(a), a))$ 
 $t_1 \Rightarrow h.f.*.*$ 
 $t_2 \Rightarrow h.f.*.h.a$ 
 $t_3 \Rightarrow h.f.h.a.a$ 


## Retrieve

$$^{t_1}h(f(x, y)), ^{t_2}h(f(x, h(a))), ^{t_3}h(f(h(a), a))$$

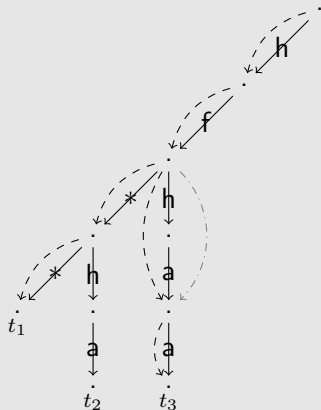
$$h(f(x', a)) \Rightarrow h.f.*.a$$

$$u : h(f(x', a)) \mapsto \{t_1, t_3\}$$

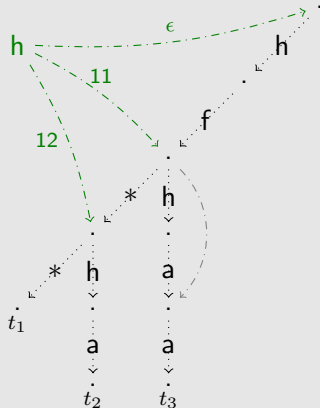
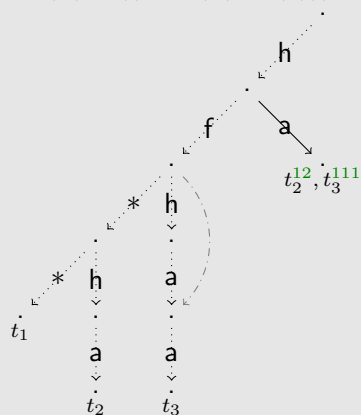
$$i : h(f(x', a)) \mapsto \{t_3\}$$

$$g : h(f(x', a)) \mapsto \{t_1\}$$

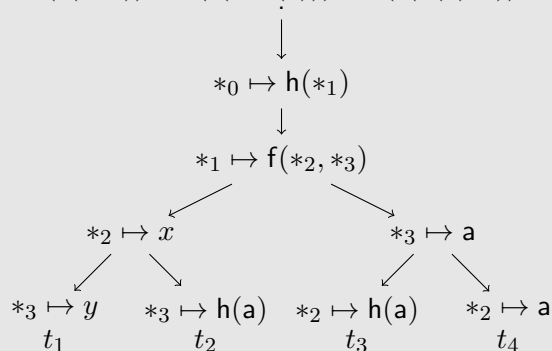
$$v : h(f(x', a)) \mapsto \{ \}$$





$$^{t_1}h(f(x, y)), ^{t_2}h(f(x, h(a))), ^{t_3}h(f(h(a), a))$$


## Build

$$^{t_1}h(f(x, y)), ^{t_2}h(f(x, h(a))), ^{t_3}h(f(h(a), a)), ^{t_4}h(f(a, a)))$$


TPTP/Problems/HWV/HWV134-1.p

2 332 428 formulae, 6 570 884 literals

checking afterwards	1000 new literals ( $\ell_1, \ell_2$ )	$A, \neg B$	sequential search	path index	speed up
1 000	500 000	761	726ms	70ms	10
2 000	1 500 000	812	2s	69ms	29
4 000	3 500 000	723	4s	75ms	53
8 000	7 500 000	433	9s	125ms	72
16 000	15 500 000	742	21s	221ms	95
32 000	31 500 000	592	40s	489ms	82
64 000	63 500 000	1 167	80s	697ms	115
128 000	127 500 000	1 479	160s	13s	12
256 000	255 500 000	1 097	320s	440s	1
512 000	511 500 000	1 440	640s	348s	2
1 024 000	1023 500 000	1 534	1280s	330s	4