

# Satisfiability Of Modal Logic Formulas

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# 1 Formula Representation

Let  $\mathbb{V}ar$  be the set of variables:

$$\mathbb{V}ar = \{p_0, p_1, p_2 \dots\}$$

Let  $\mathbb{C}_t$  be the set of Term constants:

$$\mathbb{C}_t = \{0, 1\}$$

## 1.1 Term recursive definition

- $a \in \mathbb{C}_t$  is a term
- $p \in \mathbb{V}ar$  is a term
- If  $x$  is a term, then  $\bar{x}$  is a term as well
- If  $x$  and  $y$  are terms, then  $x \sigma y$  is a term as well, where  $\sigma \in \{\sqcap, \sqcup\}$

Parentheses are used to define the priority of an operation.

Let  $\mathbb{C}_f$  be the set of formula constants:

$$\mathbb{C}_f = \{T, F\}$$

## 1.2 Formula recursive definition

- $a \in \mathbb{C}_f$  is a formula
- If  $x$  and  $y$  are terms, then  $C(x, y)$  is a formula
- If  $x$  and  $y$  are terms, then  $x \leq y$  is a formula
- If  $x$  and  $y$  are terms, then  $x \leq_m y$  is a formula
- If  $\varphi$  is a formula, then  $\neg \varphi$  is a formula as well
- If  $\varphi$  and  $\psi$  are formulas, then  $\varphi \sigma \psi$  is a formula as well, where  $\sigma \in \{\vee, \wedge, \rightarrow, \leftrightarrow\}$

### Formula Parentheses

Parentheses are used to define the priority of an operation. They are defined for terms and formulae.

### 1.3 Definition: Atomic Formula

A formula will be called atomic formula if it is a constant or it is in one of the followings:

- $C(x, y)$
- $x \leq y$
- $x \leq_m y$

where  $x$  and  $y$  are terms.

### 1.4 Definition/Theorem: Zero Term Formula

Let  $x$  and  $y$  be two terms, then:

$$x \leq y \iff x \sqcap \bar{y} = 0 \quad (1)$$

A formula in the form  $x \sqcap \bar{y} = 0$  will be called Zero Term Formula.

### 1.5 Parser

Flex and Bison are used to generate a parser with the modal logic grammar. Flex is used as a tokenizer while Bison is used as the parser.

There are two types of building elements in the modal logic formula:

- terms, defined in #REF Term Recursive Definition
- formulae, defined in #REF Formula Recursive Definition

#### 1.5.1 Symbols Representation

##### Atomic terms

- 0 is the term constant True
- 1 is the term constant False
- Arbitrary string is used to represent a variable

##### Terms operations

Let  $t_1, t_2$  be terms, then the followings are the representations for term operations

- $t_1$  is used to represent the complement term operation, namely  $\bar{t_1}$
- $t_1 * t_2$  is used to represent the intersection term operation, namely  $t_1 \sqcap t_2$
- $t_1 \cdot t_2$  is used to represent the union term operation, namely  $t_1 \sqcup t_2$

### **Atomic formulae**

Let  $t_1, t_2$  be terms, then the followings are representation of atomic formulas

- $T$  is the formula constant True
- $F$  is the formula constant False
- $C(t_1, t_2)$  is the contact operation
- $\leq(t_1, t_2)$  is the less or equal operation
- $\leq_m(t_1, t_2)$  is the measured less or equal operation
- $(t_1)=0$  is the equal to zero operation

## **1.6 Tokenizer**

### **Grammar**

The tokenizer's grammar is pretty simple and is explained in details in the following table:

[ \t \n]	;	Returns nothing, ignore all whitespace
[,TF01()C& *+-]	return yytext[0];	all single character tokens will be passed as their ASCII's for an easier use in bison
"<="	return T_LESS_EQ;	Returns a special literal which maps the '<=' sequence
"<=m"	return T_MEASURED_LESS_EQ;	
"=0"	return T_EQ_ZERO;	
"= 0"	return T_EQ_ZERO;	
"->"	return T_FORMULA_OP_IMPLICATION;	
"<->"	return T_FORMULA_OP_EQUALITY;	
[a-zA-Z0-9]+	{yylval->T_STRING = create_lexer_string(yytext, yyleng); return T_STRING;}	Returns T_STRING literal type and the string value is written to yyval which can be later accessed from the parser. Note that it uses our simple memory manager to allocate this string in order to be able to safely free all allocated strings even when some syntax error occurs
.	return yytext[0];	bison will trigger an error if it's unrecognized symbol

### Parser literals

The followings are definition of literals for multi character tokens

- %token <const char\*> T\_STRING is the literal for "string"
- %token T\_LESS\_EQ is the literal for "<="
- %token T\_MEASURED\_LESS\_EQ is the literal for "<=m"
- %token T\_EQ\_ZERO is the literal for "=0"
- %token T\_FORMULA\_OP\_IMPLICATION is the literal for "->"
- %token T\_FORMULA\_OP\_EQUALITY is the literal for "<->"

## Parser literals

The followings are definitions of priority and associativity of the operation tokens. The priority is from low to high (w.r.t. the line order in which they are defined)

- %left T\_FORMULA\_OP\_IMPLICATION T\_FORMULA\_OP\_EQUALITY
- %left '|' '+'
- %left '&' '\*'
- %right ' ' '-'
- %nonassoc '(' ')'

## Parser grammar

In the process of parsing the formula the Abstract Syntax Tree(AST) is built as well, which later is used to make formula modifications, for example converting  $X \rightarrow Y$  to  $X | Y$ .

create\_formula\_node and create\_term\_node are two helper functions which construct AST nodes

```
modal_logic_formula // The start non-terminal
: formula {
    // $1 gives the matched formula and we write
    // it in a 'global' variable parsed_formula
    parsed_formula.reset($1);
}
;
formula // 'formula' non-terminal
: 'T' { // trying to match token 'T'
    // $$ is the return value to the 'parent'
    // who can use the matched subsequence
    $$ = create_formula_node(constant_true);
}
| 'F' {
    $$ = create_formula_node(constant_false);
}
| 'C' '(' term ',' term ')' {
    // $3 and $5 gives the 'values' for the two
    // matched terms (3 and 5 are their positions)
    // and construct a contact node with them
    $$ = create_formula_node(contact, $3, $5);
}
| "<=" '(' term ',' term ')' {
    $$ = create_formula_node(less_eq, $3, $5);
}
| "<=m" '(' term ',' term ')' {
    $$ = create_formula_node(measured_less_eq, $3, $5);
}
| term "=0" {
    $$ = create_formula_node(eq_zero, $1);
}
| '(' formula '&' formula ')' {
    $$ = create_formula_node(conjunction, $2, $4);
```

```

    }
    | formula '&' formula {
        $$ = create_formula_node(conjunction , $1, $3);
    }
    | '(' formula '|' formula ')' {
        $$ = create_formula_node(disjunction , $2, $4);
    }
    | formula '|' formula {
        $$ = create_formula_node(disjunction , $1, $3);
    }
    | '~' formula {
        $$ = create_formula_node(negation , $2);
    }
    | '(' formula "->" formula ')' {
        $$ = create_formula_node(implication , $2, $4);
    }
    | formula "->" formula {
        $$ = create_formula_node(implication , $1, $3);
    }
    | '(' formula "<->" formula ')' {
        $$ = create_formula_node(equality , $2, $4);
    }
    | formula "<->" formula {
        $$ = create_formula_node(equality , $1, $3);
    }
    | '(' formula ')' {
        $$ = $2;
    }
    }
;
term
: '1' {
    $$ = create_term_node(constant_true);
}
| '0' {
    $$ = create_term_node(constant_false);
}
| "string" {
    $$ = create_term_node(term_operation_t::variable);
    $$->variable = std::move(*$1);
    // the string is allocated from the
    // tokenizer and we need to free it
    free_lexer_string($1);
}
| '(' term '*' term ')' {
    $$ = create_term_node(intersection , $2, $4);
}
| term '*' term {
    $$ = create_term_node(intersection , $1, $3);
}
| '(' term '+' term ')' {
    $$ = create_term_node(union_ , $2, $4);
}
| term '+' term {
    $$ = create_term_node(union_ , $1, $3);
}
| '-' term {
    $$ = create_term_node(complement , $2);
}

```

```

    }
    | '(' term ')' {
        $$ = $2;
    }
;

```

## Abstract Syntax Tree

The visitor pattern is used to modify the formula, namely it's AST tree.

The visitor pattern uses double virtual dispatching.

## Operation types in the formula/term nodes

```

enum class formula_operation_t
{
    constant_true ,
    constant_false ,
    conjunction ,
    disjunction ,
    negation ,
    implication ,
    equality ,
    contact ,
    less_eq ,
    measured_less_eq ,
    eq_zero
};

enum class term_operation_t
{
    constant_true ,
    constant_false ,
    union_ , // union is a keyword
    intersection ,
    complement ,
    variable
};

class Node
{
public:
    virtual void accept(Visitor& v) = 0;
};

class NFormula : public Node
{
public:
    NFormula(formula_operation_t op, Node* left = nullptr, Node* right = nullptr);

    void accept(Visitor& v) override { v.visit(*this); }

    formula_operation_t op;
    Node* left;
    Node* right;
};

```



```

class NTerm : public Node
{
public:
    NTerm(term_operation_t op, NTerm* left = nullptr, NTerm* right = nullptr);

    void accept(Visitor& v) override { v.visit(*this); }

    term_operation_t op;
    NTerm* left;
    NTerm* right;
    std::string variable;
};

```

### Visitor Structure

```

class Visitor
{
public:
    virtual void visit(NFormula& f) = 0;
    virtual void visit(NTerm& t) = 0;
};

class VPrinter : public Visitor
{
public:
    void visit(NFormula& f) override
    {
        // Here it prints the formula node information
    }

    void visit(NTerm& t) override
    {
        // Here it prints the term node information
    }
};

```

The visitor pattern gives us the ability to add new visitors in a very simple manner. The new visitor should override the two visit methods and do whatever it wants with the ast nodes.

### Visitors Implementation

#### VReduceConstants

Removes all unnecessary childs of And/Or/Negation operations of the following type:

• $\neg T \equiv F$	• $C(0,0) \equiv F$	• $\neg F \equiv T$	• $C(1,1) \equiv T$
• $(T \ \& \ T) \equiv T$	• $C(a,0) \equiv F$	• $(F \mid F) \equiv F$	• $C(0,a) \equiv F$
• $(g \ \& \ T) \equiv g$	• $\neg 1 \equiv 0$	• $(g \mid T) \equiv T$	• $\neg 0 \equiv 1$
• $(T \ \& \ g) \equiv g$	• $(1 * 1) \equiv 1$	• $(T \mid g) \equiv T$	• $(0 + 0) \equiv 0$
• $(g \ \& \ F) \equiv F$	• $(t * 1) \equiv t$	• $(g \mid F) \equiv g$	• $(t + 1) \equiv 1$
• $(F \ \& \ g) \equiv F$	• $(1 * t) \equiv t$	• $(F \mid g) \equiv g$	• $(1 + t) \equiv 1$
• $0=0 \equiv T$	• $(t * 0) \equiv 0$	• $1=0 \equiv F$	• $(t + 0) \equiv t$
• $\leq(0,a) \equiv T$	• $(0 * t) \equiv 0$	• $\leq(a,1) \equiv T$	• $(0 + t) \equiv t$

### VConvertContactsWithConstantTerms

Converts contacts with constant 1 terms in  $\neq 0$  atomic formulas. This visitor is best used after the contacts are reduced, via VReduceConstants

- $C(a,1) \equiv (a=0)$
- $C(1,a) \equiv (a=0)$

### VConvertLessEqContactWithEqualTerms

Converts contacts and  $\leq$  atomic formulas with same terms:

- $\leq(a,a) \equiv T$ ,  
since  $(a * \neg a = 0)$
- $C(a,a) \equiv (a=0)$

### VReduceDoubleNegation

Removes the double/tripple/etc negations. This visitor is best used after all visitors which might add additional negations!

- $\neg g \equiv g$
- $\neg t \equiv t$

#### 1.6.1 VConvertImplicationEqualityToConjDisj

Converts all formula nodes of type implication and equality to nodes which are using just conjunction and disjunction. Main reason for that is to simplify the tableau method - to work only with conjunctions and disjunctions.

- $(f \rightarrow g) \equiv (f \mid g)$
- $(f \leftrightarrow g) \equiv ((f \ \& \ g) \mid (f \ \& \ \neg g))$

### VConvertLessEqToEqZero

Converts the less equal atomic formula to an equals to zero atomic formula

- $\leq(a,b) \equiv (a * -b) = 0$

### VSplitDisjInLessEqAndContacts

Converts the less equal atomic formula to an equals to zero atomic formula

- $C(a + b, c) \equiv C(a,c) \mid C(b,c)$
- $\leq(a + b, c) \equiv \leq(a,c) \ \& \ \leq(b,c)$

There are few visitors which only collect or print information from the formula

- VVariablesGetter - gets all variables from the formula (as string)
- VPrinter - prints the formula to some provided output stream

## 2 Formula Structure

The formula structure is similar to the AST structure, but with restricted formula operations and additional information. There are 2 types of nodes:

- formula
- term

Every member variable in the nodes is calculated in building, this way getting the hash code of a node is done in constant time.

### Formula Node Structure

```
class formula
{
public:
    enum class operation_type : char
    {
        constant_true ,
        constant_false ,
        conjunction ,
        disjunction ,
        negation ,
        measured_less_eq ,
        eq_zero ,
        c
    };

    operation_type op_;
    formula_mgr* formula_mgr_;
    std::size_t hash_;
```

```

// For simplicity raw pointers and union,
// a better solution would be unique pointers and variants
struct child_formulas
{
    formula* left;
    formula* right;
};
struct child_terms
{
    term* left;
    term* right;
};
union {
    child_formulas child_f_;
    child_terms child_t_;
};

auto build(const NFormula& f) -> bool;

auto operator==(const formula& rhs) const -> bool;
auto operator!=(const formula& rhs) const -> bool;

// Evalates the formula but ignores all measured less or equal
// atomic formulas, as if there were not existing
auto evaluate(const variable_id_to_points_t& evals,
              const contacts_t& contact_relations) const -> bool;
};

```

## Term Node Structure

```

class term
{
public:
    enum class operation_type : char
    {
        constant_true,
        constant_false,
        union_,
        intersection,
        complement,
        variable
    };

    operation_type op_;

    // Used to make a bitmask for the used variables in the
    // term(w.r.t all variables in the whole formula) and to print the
    // term with it's variable names instead of their (optimized) IDs.
    const formula_mgr* formula_mgr_;
    variables_mask_t variables_; // All used variables in the term.

    // For simplicity raw pointers and union,
    // a better solution would be unique pointers and variants
    struct childs
    {
        term* left;

```

```

        term* right;
    };
    union {
        child* childs_;
        size_t variable_id_;
    };

    std::size_t hash_;

    auto build(const NTerm& t) -> bool;

    auto operator==(const term& rhs) const -> bool;
    auto operator!=(const term& rhs) const -> bool;

    auto evaluate(const variable_id_to_points_t& variable_evaluations,
        const size_t points_count) const -> model_points_set_t;

    // Evaluates the term with the provided variables evaluations but if
    // some of the used variables in the term do not have evaluations
    // it creates a smaller subterm with the unknown variables.
    // Note that it reduces the term's constants, e.g. '1 + X' -> '1'
    // and does not look at the X's evaluation at all.
    // With the latest algorithms, this is not used.
    auto evaluate(const variables_evaluations_block& evaluation_block,
        bool skip_subterm_creation = false) const -> evaluation_result;
};

```

## 2.1 Building a formula node

The building of the formula structure is trivial, namely based on the AST node's operation types. Few important specifications of a node

- hash code
- variable mask for all used variables in the term(and it's child terms)

### Node's hash code

The hash code of a node is mainly used to compare if two nodes are equal. This comparison is used in all maps and sets where the key is a node.

If for two formulas/terms nodes, their hash codes are same, then the content of the nodes is compared in order to verify that they are the same formulas/terms.

The contact operator requires a special check since the commutativity of Contacts is supported.

Let a, b be two terms, then

$$C(a, b) = C(b, a) \quad (2)$$

therefore the check for equality will be done twice instead of once, namely

$$C(a, b) = C(c, d) \rightarrow (a = c \wedge b = d) \vee (a = d \wedge b = c). \quad (3)$$

### 2.1.1 Formula Refiners

The formula refiners are an optional parameter when building a formula node. They are a set of optional filters which may optimize the formula by reducing redundant parts of the formula or by transforming some nodes in a way that they will be easier to be evaluated later on.

Most important formula refiners:

- Convert Contacts and less or equal atomic formulas which have same terms
- Convert disjunction in contacts and less or equal atomic formulas
- Reduce constants
- Reduce contacts with constants
- Remove double negation

These formula refiners are done when the formula is built, meaning that after the AST tree is constructed each of these refiners enables or disabled a visitor. The formula refiners are mapped in a one to one manner to a subset of all the visitors defined in #REF visitor.

- Convert Contacts and less or equal atomic formulas which have same terms  
is mapped to VConvertLessEqContactWithEqualTerms
- Convert disjunction in contacts and less or equal atomic formulas  
is mapped to VSplitDisjInLessEqAndContacts
- Reduce constants  
is mapped to VReduceConstants
- Reduce contacts with constants  
is mapped to VConvertContactsWithConstantTerms
- Remove double negation  
is mapped to VReduceDoubleNegation

### Implementation

The formula refiners are just a flag denoting if a formula refiner should be applied.

```
enum class formula_refiners : int32_t
{
    none = 0,
    convert_contact_less_eq_with_same_terms = 1 << 1,
    convert_disjunction_in_contact_less_eq = 1 << 2,
    reduce_constants = 1 << 3,
    reduce_contacts_with_constants = 1 << 4,
    remove_double_negation = 1 << 5,
    all = convert_contact_less_eq_with_same_terms
        | convert_disjunction_in_contact_less_eq
        | reduce_constants
}
```

[illegible]

```

        formula_refiners::convert_contact_less_eq_with_same_terms))
    {
        VConvertLessEqContactWithEqualTerms
            convertor_lessEq_contact_with_equal_terms;
        formula_AST->accept(convertor_lessEq_contact_with_equal_terms);
        info_buff << "Converted_C(a,a);<=(a,a)_: ";
        formula_AST->accept(printer);
    }

    VConvertLessEqToEqZero eq_zero_convertor;
    formula_AST->accept(eq_zero_convertor);
    info_buff << "Converted_(<=0)formula_: ";
    formula_AST->accept(printer);

    if (has_flag(refiners_flags,
        formula_refiners::reduce_constants))
    {
        VReduceConstants trivial_reducer;
        formula_AST->accept(trivial_reducer);
        info_buff << "Reduced_constants_: ";
        formula_AST->accept(printer);
    }

    if (has_flag(refiners_flags,
        formula_refiners::reduce_contacts_with_constants))
    {
        VConvertContactsWithConstantTerms
            contacts_with_constant_as_term_convertor;
        formula_AST->accept(contacts_with_constant_as_term_convertor);
        info_buff << "Converted_C(a,1)->~(a=0)_: ";
        formula_AST->accept(printer);
    }

    if (has_flag(refiners_flags,
        formula_refiners::remove_double_negation))
    {
        VReduceDoubleNegation double_negation_reducer;
        formula_AST->accept(double_negation_reducer);
        info_buff << "Reduced_double_negation_: ";
        formula_AST->accept(printer);
    }

    info() << info_buff.str();

    // Will cash all variables and when building the formula
    // tree we will use their ids instead of the heavy strings
    VVariablesGetter::variables_set_t variables;
    VVariablesGetter variables_getter(variables);
    formula_AST->accept(variables_getter);

    variables_.reserve(variables.size());
    variable_to_id_.reserve(variables.size());
    for(const auto& variable : variables)
    {
        variable_to_id_[variable] = variables_.size();
        variables_.emplace_back(variable);
    }

```



```

// The building of the formula from it's AST
return f_.build(*formula_AST);
}

```

## Node evaluation

# 3 Tableaux

The Tableaux process is decision procedure, which recursively breaks down a given formula into basic components based on which a decision can be concluded. The recursive step which breaks down a formula creates one or two new formulas, which in terms of their structure are simpler than the initial formula. Since the recursive step can create at most two new formulas, this means the recursive step will create at most two branches or a binary tree, where the nodes are the formulas and the links represent the recursive step. The different branches are considered to be disjunctive while nodes of the same branch are considered in conjunction. The procedure modifies the tableau in such a way that the formula represented by the resulting tableau is equivalent to the original one.

Contradiction may arise when in the same branch, on some step there exists a formula and the negation of the same formula. If in some branch there exists a contradiction, then that branch closes. If all branches close then the proof is complete.

The main principle of the tableaux is to break complex formulae into smaller ones until complementary pairs of literals are produced or no further expansion is possible.

## 3.1 Definition: Tableaux Step

The Tableaux Step takes as input a formula and a set of accumulated formulae and produces as output one or two new formulae, depending on the operation. The set of accumulated formulae consist of the broken down formulae by previous tableaux steps. The output of the tableaux step depends on the rule applied to the formula.

### Definition: Marked Formula

Let  $\varphi$  be a formula, then  $\varphi$  might be marked as:

- true, we will write  $\mathbb{T}\varphi$
- false, we will write  $\mathbb{F}\varphi$

### Definition: Accumulated Formulae

The accumulated formulae set consists only of marked formulae and the letter X will be usually used for its representation.

### 3.1.1 Rules

#### Negation

$$\frac{\mathbb{T}(\neg\varphi), X}{\mathbb{F}(\varphi), X}$$

$$\frac{\mathbb{F}(\neg\varphi), X}{\mathbb{T}(\varphi), X}$$

#### And

$$\frac{\mathbb{T}(\varphi \wedge \psi), X}{\mathbb{T}\varphi, \mathbb{T}\psi, X}$$

$$\frac{\mathbb{F}(\varphi \wedge \psi), X}{\mathbb{F}\varphi, X \quad \mathbb{F}\psi, X}$$

#### Or

$$\frac{\mathbb{T}(\varphi \vee \psi), X}{\mathbb{T}\varphi, X \quad \mathbb{T}\psi, X}$$

$$\frac{\mathbb{F}(\varphi \vee \psi), X}{\mathbb{F}\varphi, \mathbb{F}\psi, X}$$

#### Implication

$$\frac{\mathbb{T}(\varphi \rightarrow \psi), X}{\mathbb{F}\varphi, X \quad \mathbb{T}\psi, X}$$

$$\frac{\mathbb{F}(\varphi \rightarrow \psi), X}{\mathbb{T}\varphi, \mathbb{F}\psi, X}$$

#### Equivalence

$$\frac{\mathbb{T}(\varphi \leftrightarrow \psi), X}{\mathbb{T}\varphi, \mathbb{T}\psi, X \quad \mathbb{F}\varphi, \mathbb{F}\psi, X}$$

$$\frac{\mathbb{F}(\varphi \leftrightarrow \psi), X}{\mathbb{T}\varphi, \mathbb{F}\psi, X \quad \mathbb{F}\varphi, \mathbb{T}\psi, X}$$

The final output of the Tableaux process is "False" when all branches are closed or a set of atomic formulae, when there exists a branch which is not closed.

For our usecases the functionality of the tableaux process shall be extended to achieve better results, since if the branch is not closed, there are additional calculations needed in order to verify that there is no contradiction, namely to verify that there is no contradiction on Term level. This verification can be done in different manners, depending on the algorithm type. The best way to think about it is to have the tableaux process return a list, where each element is the set of atomic formulae found in a specific branch. This way the atomic formulae for each branch are produced, and afterwards can be used in different algorithms. This is just an example, a way of thinking about the problem the real implementation is much more space efficient.

## 3.2 Tableaux implementation

The programming implementation of the tableaux method follows the standard tableaux process explained above.

First interesting design decision is to keep all true formulae in one data set, and all false formulae in another data set. This enables fast searches whether a formula has been marked as true or false.

**Definition: Marked Formula Collection**

Let  $X$  be a set of formulae, then  $X$  is called marked formula collection if and only if all formulae in  $X$  are marked as true or all formulae are marked as false.

This collection is implemented with `unordered_map` (hashmap), which stores the formulae by pointers to them, uses their precalculated hash and `operator==` to compare them. The average complexity for search, insert and erase in this collection is  $O(1)$ .

There exist 8 important marked formula collections:

- `formulas_T_` - contains only formulae marked as true
- `formulas_F_` - contains only formulae marked as false,  
For example, if  $\neg\varphi$  is encountered as an output of the tableaux step, then only  $\varphi$  is inserted into the `formula_F_`
- `contacts_T_` - contains only contacts formulae marked as true
- `contacts_F_` - contains only contacts formulae marked as false
- `zero_terms_T_` - contains only formulae of type  $\varphi \leq \psi$  marked as true
- `zero_terms_F_` - contains only formulae of type  $\varphi \leq \psi$  marked as false
- `measured_less_eq_T_` - contains only formulae of type  $\varphi \leq_m \psi$  marked as true
- `measured_less_eq_F_` - contains only formulae of type  $\varphi \leq_m \psi$  marked as false

**Definition: Formula Contradiction**

Let  $\varphi$  be a marked formula, then  $\varphi$  is causing a contradiction if any of the followings is true:

- $\varphi$  is marked as true and  $\varphi \in \text{formulas\_F\_}$
- $\varphi$  is marked as false and  $\varphi \in \text{formulas\_T\_}$
- $\varphi$  is a contact formula marked as true and  $\varphi \in \text{contacts\_F\_}$
- $\varphi$  is a contact formula marked as false and  $\varphi \in \text{contacts\_T\_}$
- $\varphi$  is a zero terms formula marked as true and  $\varphi \in \text{zero\_terms\_F\_}$
- $\varphi$  is a zero terms formula marked as false and  $\varphi \in \text{zero\_terms\_T\_}$
- $\varphi$  is a measured less formula marked as true and  $\varphi \in \text{measured\_less\_eq\_F\_}$
- $\varphi$  is a measured less formula marked as false and  $\varphi \in \text{measured\_less\_eq\_T\_}$

**Invariant**

At any time, all formulae in all eight marked formula collections do not contradict.

A contradiction may occur if a formula is split and some of the resulting components causes a contradiction.

### Example

Let's assume that  $\text{contacts\_T\_} = \{ C(a, b) \}$  and let's have a look at the following formula  $\mathbb{T}(T \wedge \neg C(a, b))$ .

By the rules of decomposition, namely the  $(\wedge)$  rule will produce  $\mathbb{T}T, \mathbb{T}\neg C(a, b)$ .

Then the  $\mathbb{T}\neg C(a, b)$  will be decomposed to  $\mathbb{F}C(a, b)$  by the  $(\neg)$  rule, which causes a contradiction since  $C(a, b)$  is already present in  $\text{contacts\_T\_}$  formulae

### Tableaux Algorithm

Given a formula  $\varphi$ , the following algorithm determines final atomic formulae in all branches of the tableaux process.

As a first step if the formula  $\varphi$  is the constant F, then false is returned directly, otherwise the whole formula  $\varphi$  is inserted in  $\text{formulas\_T\_}$ .

### Remarks

- true boolean value is used to represent the formula constant T
- false boolean value is used to represent the formula constant F
- The commutativity of the contacts:  $C(a, b) == C(b, a)$

Few lemmas which will provide a much more efficient contradiction finding in the tableaux process.

### Lemma: A

Let  $x$  be a term, suppose that the atomic formula  $x = 0$  has already been marked as true, then marking the following formulae as true will lead to contradiction:

- $C(x, y)$
- $C(y, x)$

for some arbitrary term  $y$ .

### Lemma: A-inverse

Let  $x, y$  and  $z$  be terms, suppose that the atomic formulae  $C(x, y)$  or  $C(z, x)$  has already been marked as true, then marking the formula  $x = 0$  as true will lead to contradiction.

### Lemma: Complexity A and A-inverse

The algorithmic complexity to check whether a new formula leads to contradiction by Lemma A and Lemma A-inverse is done effectively, namely in constant time with the usage of one new collection  $\text{contact\_T\_terms\_}$  which keeps the terms of the true contacts, namely the contacts in in the collection  $\text{contacts\_T\_}$ . This means that for

each  $\mathbb{T}(C(x, y))$ , the terms  $x$  and  $y$  are in the mentioned collection of true terms. The `contact_T_terms_` is a multiset and keeps track of all added terms, meaning that if the term  $x$  is added twice and then removed only once there will still be an entry of that  $x$  in the `contact_T_terms_` collection.

To check if a new formula leads to contradiction by Lemma A or Lemma A-inverse the following method is used:

```
auto has_broken_contact_rule(const formula* f) const -> bool;
```

### 3.2.1 Handy methods

#### Find formula

##### Find formula marked as true

```
auto find_in_T(const formula* f) const -> bool
```

Checks if the formula  $\varphi$  exists in any positive collection depending on the type of  $\varphi$ , namely if  $\varphi$  is of type:

- $C(x, y)$ , then return true  $\iff \varphi \in \text{contacts\_T\_}$
- $x \leq y$ , then return true  $\iff \varphi \in \text{zero\_terms\_T\_}$
- $x \leq_m y$ , then return true  $\iff \varphi \in \text{measured\_less\_eq\_T\_}$
- $\neg\psi$ , then return true  $\iff \varphi \in \text{formulas\_T\_}$
- $\psi_1\sigma\psi_2$ , where  $\sigma \in \{\wedge, \vee\}$ , then return true  $\iff \varphi \in \text{formulas\_T\_}$

##### Find formula marked as false

```
auto find_in_F(const formula* f) const -> bool
```

Checks if the formula  $\varphi$  exists in any negative collection depending on the type of  $\varphi$ , namely if  $\varphi$  is of type:

- $C(x, y)$ , then return true  $\iff \varphi \in \text{contacts\_F\_}$
- $x \leq y$ , then return true  $\iff \varphi \in \text{zero\_terms\_F\_}$
- $x \leq_m y$ , then return true  $\iff \varphi \in \text{measured\_less\_eq\_F\_}$
- $\neg\psi$ , then return true  $\iff \varphi \in \text{formulas\_F\_}$
- $\psi_1\sigma\psi_2$ , where  $\sigma \in \{\wedge, \vee\}$ , then return true  $\iff \varphi \in \text{formulas\_F\_}$

### Add formula

#### Mark formula as true

```
void add_formula_to_T(const formula* f)
```

Adds the formula  $\varphi$  as true in the respective positive collection, namely if  $\varphi$  is of type:

- $C(x, y)$ , then  $\varphi$  is added to `contacts_T_`, and the terms  $x$  and  $y$  are added to the `contact_T_terms_` collection.
- $x = 0$ , then  $x$  is added in `zero_terms_T_`
- $x \leq_m y$ , then  $\varphi$  is added to `measured_less_eq_T_`
- $\neg\psi$ , then  $\varphi$  is added to `formulas_T_`
- $\psi_1\sigma\psi_2$ , where  $\sigma \in \{\wedge, \vee\}$ , then  $\varphi$  is added to `formulas_T_`

#### Mark formula as false

```
void add_formula_to_F(const formula* f)
```

Adds the formula  $\varphi$  as false in the respective negative collection, namely if  $\varphi$  is of type:

- $C(x, y)$ , then  $\varphi$  is added to `contacts_F_`.
- $x = 0$ , then  $x$  is added in `zero_terms_F_`
- $x \leq_m y$ , then  $\varphi$  is added to `measured_less_eq_F_`
- $\neg\psi$ , then  $\varphi$  is added to `formulas_F_`
- $\psi_1\sigma\psi_2$ , where  $\sigma \in \{\wedge, \vee\}$ , then  $\varphi$  is added to `formulas_F_`

### Remove formula

#### Remove formula marked as true

```
void remove_formula_from_T(const formula* f)
```

Removes the formula  $\varphi$  from the respective positive collection, namely if  $\varphi$  is of type:

- $C(x, y)$ , then  $\varphi$  is removed from `contacts_T_`, and the terms  $x$  and  $y$  are removed from the `contact_T_terms_` collection.
- $x = 0$ , then  $x$  is removed from `zero_terms_T_`
- $x \leq_m y$ , then  $\varphi$  is removed from `measured_less_eq_T_`
- $\neg\psi$ , then  $\varphi$  is removed from `formulas_T_`
- $\psi_1\sigma\psi_2$ , where  $\sigma \in \{\wedge, \vee\}$ , then  $\varphi$  is removed from `formulas_T_`

### Remove formula marked as true

```
void remove_formula_from_F(const formula* f)
```

Removes the formula  $\varphi$  from the respective negative collection, namely if  $\varphi$  is of type:

- $C(x, y)$ , then  $\varphi$  is removed from `contacts_F_`
- $x = 0$ , then  $x$  is removed from `zero_terms_F_`
- $x \leq_m y$ , then  $\varphi$  is removed from `measured_less_eq_F_`
- $\neg\psi$ , then  $\varphi$  is removed from `formulas_F_`
- $\psi_1\sigma\psi_2$ , where  $\sigma \in \{\wedge, \vee\}$ , then  $\varphi$  is removed from `formulas_F_`

### 3.2.2 Def: Tableaux branch output

As stated above the output of a branch in the tableaux process is a set of atomic formulas. These atomic formulas can be grouped in four groups:

- Contacts
- Non Contacts
- Equal to Zero Terms
- Not Equal to Zero Terms

These four groups can be represented with the following formula:

$$\bigwedge_i C(a_i, b_i) \wedge \bigwedge_j \neg C(e_j, f_j) \wedge \bigwedge_k d_k = 0 \wedge \bigwedge_l g_l \neq 0 \quad (4)$$

### Tableaux Satisfiable Step Implementation

```
auto tableau::satisfiable_step() -> bool
{
    // The bottom of the recursive algorithm is when we have
    // only atomic formulas(which does not contradicts).
    // Then we can run algorithms for model construction.
    if(formulas_T_.empty() && formulas_F_.empty())
    {
        return has_satisfiable_model();
    }

    if(!formulas_T_.empty())
    {
        // Choosing some formula to handle in this step.
        // If this branch does not produce a valid satisfiable path,
        // then this formula will be returned to formulas_T_
        auto f = *formulas_T_.begin();

        const auto op = f->get_operation_type();
        if(op == op_t::negation)
        {

```

```

//  $T(\sim X) \rightarrow F(X)$ 
auto X = f->get_left_child_formula();
if(X->is_constant())
{
    //  $F(T)$  is not satisfiable
    if(X->is_constant_true())
    {
        return false;
    }
    //  $F(F)$  is satisfiable, continue with the rest
    return satisfiable_step();
}

if(find_in_T(X))
{
    // contradiction, we want to satisfy  $F(X)$ 
    // but we already have to satisfy  $T(X)$ 
    return false;
}

if(find_in_F(X)) // skip adding it multiple times
{
    return satisfiable_step();
}

add_formula_to_F(X);
auto res = satisfiable_step();
remove_formula_from_F(X);
return res;
}

if(op == op_t::conjunction)
{
    //  $T(X \& Y) \rightarrow T(X) \& T(Y)$ 
    T_conjunction_child X(*this, f->get_left_child_formula());
    T_conjunction_child Y(*this, f->get_right_child_formula());

    // Checks if X breaks the contact rule
    // or brings a contradiction
    if(!X.validate())
    {
        return false;
    }
    X.add_to_T(); // Adds X to T collection

    if(!Y.validate())
    {
        X.remove_from_T();
        return false;
    }
    Y.add_to_T();

    auto res = satisfiable_step();
    X.remove_from_T();
    Y.remove_from_T();

    return res;
}

```



```

    }

    assert(op == op_t::disjunction);

    //  $T(X \vee Y) \rightarrow T(X) \vee T(Y)$ 
    auto X = f->get_left_child_formula();
    auto Y = f->get_right_child_formula();
    trace() << "Will split into two subtrees:"
        << *X << " and " << *Y;

    //  $T(T)$  is satisfiable and we can skip the other branch
    if(X->is_constant_true() || Y->is_constant_true())
    {
        trace() << "One of the childs is constant true";
        return satisfiable_step();
    }

    auto process_T_disj_child = [&](const formula* child) {
        if(child->is_constant_false() || //  $T(F)$  is not satisfiable
           find_in_F(child) || has_broken_contact_rule(child))
        {
            return false;
        }

        if(find_in_T(child)) // skip adding it multiple times
        {
            return satisfiable_step();
        }

        add_formula_to_T(child);
        const auto res = satisfiable_step();
        remove_formula_from_T(child);
        return res;
    };

    trace() << "Start of the left subtree:" << *X << " of " << *f;
    if(process_T_disj_child(X))
    {
        return true; // there was no contradiction in the left path,
                    // so there is no need to continue with
                    // the right path
    }

    trace() << "Start of the right subtree:" << *Y << " of " << *f;
    return process_T_disj_child(Y);
}

// Almost analogous but taking a formula from Fs
// Choosing some formula to handle in this step.
// If this branch does not produce a valid satisfiable path,
// then this formula will be returned to formulas_F_
auto f = *formulas_F_.begin();

const auto op = f->get_operation_type();
if(op == op_t::negation)
{

```

```

//  $F(\sim X) \rightarrow T(X)$ 
auto X = f->get_left_child_formula();
if(X->is_constant())
{
    //  $T(F)$  is not satisfiable
    if(X->is_constant_false())
    {
        return false;
    }
    //  $T(T)$  is satisfiable, continue with the rest
    return satisfiable_step();
}
if(find_in_F(X))
{
    // contradiction, we want to satisfy  $T(X)$ 
    // but we already have to satisfy  $F(X)$ 
    return false;
}
// We will add  $T(X)$  where  $X$  might be Contact or  $=0$  term,
// so we need to verify that we will not break the contact rule
if(has_broken_contact_rule(X))
{
    return false;
}

if(find_in_T(X)) // skip adding it multiple times
{
    return satisfiable_step();
}

add_formula_to_T(X);
auto res = satisfiable_step();
remove_formula_from_T(X);
return res;
}

if(op == op_t::disjunction)
{
    //  $F(X \vee Y) \rightarrow F(X) \ \& \ F(Y)$ 
    F_disjunction_child X(*this, f->get_left_child_formula());
    F_disjunction_child Y(*this, f->get_right_child_formula());

    // Checks that X does not bring a contradiction
    if(!X.validate())
    {
        return false;
    }
    X.add_to_F();

    if(!Y.validate())
    {
        X.remove_from_F();
        return false;
    }
    Y.add_to_F();

    auto res = satisfiable_step();
}

```

```

        X.remove_from_F();
        Y.remove_from_F();

        return res;
    }

    assert(op == op_t::conjunction);

    //  $F(X \& Y) \rightarrow F(X) \vee F(Y)$ 
    auto X = f->get_left_child_formula();
    auto Y = f->get_right_child_formula();

    trace() << "Will split into two subtrees:" << *X << " and " << *Y;

    //  $F(F)$  is satisfiable and we can skip the other branch
    if (X->is_constant_false() || Y->is_constant_false())
    {
        trace() << "One of the children is constant false";
        return satisfiable_step();
    }

    auto process_F_conj_child = [&](const formula* child) {
        if (child->is_constant_true() || //  $F(T)$  is not satisfiable
            find_in_T(child))
        {
            return false;
        }
        if (find_in_F(child)) // skip adding it multiple times
        {
            return satisfiable_step();
        }

        add_formula_to_F(child);
        const auto res = satisfiable_step();
        remove_formula_from_F(child);
        return res;
    };

    trace() << "Start of the left subtree:" << *X << " of " << *f;
    if (process_F_conj_child(X))
    {
        return true; // there was no contradiction in left path,
                   // so there is no need to continue with the
                   // right path
    }

    trace() << "Start of the right subtree:" << *Y << " of " << *f;
    return process_F_conj_child(Y);
}

```

### 3.3 Formula Model

Every model type has at least two things in common:

- Adjacency matrix for the contacts between the points
- Vector of bitsets representing the value of  $v(p)$ , namely the set of points which are in  $v(p)$

All models also have similar collection of points each of which has an evaluation for all used variables in the tableau's path (this evaluation identifies the point). All models can be created(or at least tried to be created) via the marked formula collections and some meta information for the whole formula, via the 'create' method.

```
virtual auto create(const formulas_t& contacts_T ,
    const formulas_t& contacts_F ,
    const terms_t& zero_terms_T ,
    const terms_t& zero_terms_F ,
    const formulas_t& measured_less_eq_T ,
    const formulas_t& measured_less_eq_F ,
    const variables_mask_t& used_variables ,
    const formula_mgr* mgr)
-> bool = 0;
```

#### Adjacency Matrix member variable

```
/*
    Symetric square bit matrix. contacts_[i] gives a bit mask
    of all points which are in contact with the point 'i'.
    For example, let us have a model with 6 points:
    0---1 // contact between 0 and 1
    2---3 // contact between 2 and 3
    4      // point from !=0 term
    5      // point from !=0 term

    The bit matrix will be the following:
    \ 012345
    0 110000 // from 0---1 and reflexivity (0---0)
    1 110000 // from 1---0 and reflexivity (1---1)
    2 001100 // from 2---3 and reflexivity (2---2)
    3 001100 // from 3---2 and reflexivity (3---3)
    4 000010 // just reflexivity (4---4)
    5 000001 // just reflexivity (5---5)
*/
contacts_t contact_relations_;
```

#### Variable Evaluations member variable

```
/*
    A vector of size the number of variables in the formula ,
    each element is a set of points , represented as a bitset.
    Keeps the variable evaluations , i.e.  $v(p)$ .

    Model evaluation 'v' which for a given term returns
    a subset of the model points.
```

```

:
-  $v(p) = \{ i \mid (i) (xxx...x)[p] == 1, \text{ i.e. in point 'i' the evaluation of the variable 'p' is 1 } \}$ , where 'p' is a variable (for optimizations it's an id of the string representation of that variable)
-  $v(a * b) = v(a) \& v(b)$ 
-  $v(a + b) = v(a) \mid v(b)$ 
-  $v(-a) = \sim v(a)$ 

For example, let us have the following
formula:  $C(a * b, c) \& c != 0 \& -a != 0$ 
Then a model could be the following:
(110) (a * b) 0---1 (c) (001)
(011) (c) 2
(000) (-a) 3
Let assume that 'a' has a variable id 0,
'b' has id 1 and 'c' has id 2.
The bit matrix will be the following:
\ 0123 // variable ids (rows) \ model points (columns)
0 1000 // v(a) = { 0 }, i.e. all points
which have evaluation with bit at position 0 set to 1
1 1010 // v(b) = { 0, 2 }, ... at position 1 ...
2 0110 // v(c) = { 1, 2 }, ... at position 2 ...
*/
variable_id_to_points_t variable_evaluations_;

```

### 3.4 Connectivity Model

Let us have  $\varphi$  in the format defined in REF 4. Let us define few constants which will ease the annotation:

- N - number of variables in the atomic formulas
- M - number of atomic formulas
- I - number of Contact atomic formulae
- J - number of Non Contact atomic formulae
- K - number of Not Equal to Zero atomic formulae
- L - number of Equal to Zero atomic formulae

1) Let  $\mathbb{M}$  denote the model of all possible unique model points, where one model point corresponds to one variable evaluation  $P_i$ .

Since there are N variables, the number of unique model points is  $2^N$ .

1.1) Filter out the model points which interfere with the zero terms, which means that if  $P_i$  evaluates some term  $G_l$  to constant true then  $P_i$  is filtered out.

1.2) Filter out the model points which interfere with the Non constants, which means that If  $P_i$  evaluates some terms  $E_j$  and  $F_j$  to true, then  $P_i$  is filtered out.

NOTE: that if  $P_i$  evaluates the term  $\tau$  to constant true then the model evaluation  $v(\tau)$  contains the point  $P_i$  (and vice versa).

So far, the model  $\mathbb{M}$  satisfies all Equal to Zero atomic formulas and 'half' of the Non Contacts (only the reflexivity of the points)

2) Verification is done for the Not Equal to Zero atomic formulas in  $\mathbb{M}$ , namely:

$$\text{If } \exists k : v(D_k) \neq , \text{ then there does not exist a connected model.} \quad (5)$$

2.1) Verification is done for the Contact atomic formulas in  $\mathbb{M}$ , namely:

$$\text{If } \exists i : v(A_i) \neq \vee v(B_i) \neq , \text{ then there does not exist a connected model.} \quad (6)$$

So far,  $O(2^N * N)$  bits of memory to hold all points and their evaluations and  $O(2^N * M)$  time to process them.

3) Let  $\mathbb{C}$  be a bit matrix of size  $2^N \times 2^N$ .

This matrix will be called connectivity matrix and will represent the connected points in  $\mathbb{M}$ .

$$\text{Model points } i \text{ and } j \text{ are in contact if } \mathbb{C}[i][j] \text{ is set.} \quad (7)$$

$$\text{Let } \forall i, j \in \mathbb{N} : \mathbb{C}[i][j] = 1 \quad (8)$$

meaning that at its creation all points are in contact.

3.1) Remove all connections which interfere with Non Contact atomic formulas.

Note that the reflexivity has been satisfied in 1.

$$\begin{aligned} & \forall a, b < 2^N, \forall j : \\ & \text{if } P_a[E_j] = 1 \wedge P_b[F_j] = 1 \vee P_a[F_j] = 1 \wedge P_b[E_j] = 1, \\ & \text{then } \mathbb{C}[a][b] = 0 \text{ and } \mathbb{C}[b][a] = 0. \end{aligned}$$

For this step  $O(2^N * 2^N) = O(2^{2*N})$  bits of memory were used and total of  $O(2^N * 2^N * J)$  time complexity.

4) Check that all Contacts are still satisfied

$$\forall i, j \in \mathbb{N} : C(A_i, B_i) \text{ is satisfied} \quad (9)$$

For each contact  $C(A_i, B_i)$ , evaluate  $v(A_i)$  and  $v(B_i)$ , then for each point in  $v(A_i)$  check in the connectivity matrix  $\mathbb{C}$  if it is connected with some point of  $v(B_i)$ . This is done with one "bitwise &" operation directly on the whole row in the matrix and  $v(B_i)$  (which is a bitset).

The complexity for this step is:  $O(I * (H + L * G))$ , where:

- H is the complexity for evaluation some term, it's at most the number of operations in the term, something small.
- L is the number of points in  $v(A_i)$  which is at most  $2^N$ .
- G is the complexity for "bit operator &" which is  $2^N/2^6$ .

5) The previous step produces the maximal unique satisfiable model, which is a graph  $\mathbb{G}$ . If there exists a satisfiable connected subgraph in the  $\mathbb{G}$ , then this is the connected model. Finding all connected subgraphs has time complexity of  $O(2^N + 2^N * 2^N)$ . Checking if a subset of points satisfies the formula can be done in a similar fashion (as the one above).

Note that only the check for Not Equal to Zero and Contacts atomic formulas has to be done, since when a point is removed the Equal to Zero and Non Contacts atomic formulas can not be broken.

Let Y be the number of points in the subset, then at most  $O(Y * Y * M)$  time complexity. Note that this must be done for each connected subgraph and the subgraphs are not overlapping! Upper bound for Y is  $2^N$ , so the upper bound and on the time complexity is:

$$O(2^N * 2^N * M),$$

since

$$x * x * M + y * y * M \ll (x + y) * (x + y) * M$$

Overall memory complexity:  $O(2^N * 2^N)$  bits

Overall time complexity:  $O(2^N * 2^N * M)$

## 4 System of Inequalities

The systems are of the following type:

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \sum_{i^1} X_{i^1} \leq \sum_{j^1} X_{j^1} \\ \dots \\ \sum_{i^n} X_{i^n} \leq \sum_{j^n} X_{j^n} \\ \sum_{k^1} X_{k^1} > \sum_{l^1} X_{l^1} \\ \dots \\ \sum_{k^m} X_{k^m} > \sum_{l^m} X_{l^m} \end{array} \right.$$

To calculate these systems of inequalities a third party library is used, which is specialized to solve systems of inequalities. The library's name is Kiwi.

### 4.1 System Construction

The system of inequalities is constructed from the potential measured model by evaluating each of the terms in the Measured less or equals and Measured less atomic formulas. For each point for which the evaluation is evaluated to true a new variable is added to the system of inequalities, namely:

1) For each  $\leq m(x, y)$  calculate  $v(x)$  and  $v(y)$ , then an inequality of the following type is created:

$$\sum_i X_i \leq \sum_j X_j, \text{ where } i \in v(a) \vee j \in v(b).$$

If some X is on both sides of an inequality, then both of them are removed.

2) For each  $\sim \leq m(a, b)$  calculate  $v(a)$  and  $v(b)$ , then an inequality of the following type is created:

$$\sum_i X_i > \sum_j X_j, \text{ where } i \in v(a) \vee j \in v(b).$$

If some X is on both sides of an inequality, then both of them are removed.

3) For each variable in the model a new greater than constraint is added to the system. If the system of inequalities constructed in this manner has solution, then this system of inequalities satisfies the measured model.

### 4.2 Measured Less Operator Representation

All of the researched third party libraries for solving systems of inequalities work only with Less or Equal inequalities. This means that the Less inequalities must be simulated



with the usage of Less or Equal inequalities.

This absence is solved with the addition of a really small variable while converting the less inequality to less or equal inequality.

Let us have the following inequality

$$\{\sum_{i^1} X_{i^1} > \sum_{j^1} X_{j^1}\}$$

then this inequality is transformed into:

$$\{\sum_{i^1} X_{i^1} - \sum_{j^1} X_{j^1} + \epsilon \leq 0\}$$

where  $\epsilon$  is a small value.

The inequality  $X > 0$ , which is a variable to be greater than zero is transformed into:

$$\{X - \epsilon \geq 0\}$$

Google's linear solver Glop (OR-Tools) was one of the tested libraries and it has precision around  $1 * 10^{-7}$ . Kiwi's precision is around  $1 * 10^{-8}$ .

These results are based on simple empirical testing, namely:

A simple system of only one inequality  $X > 0$  which is converted to  $X - \epsilon \geq 0$ . While testing the  $\epsilon$  value was slowly decreasing and when it gets smaller than  $1 * 10^{-7}$  ( $1 * 10^{-6}$  for google's Glop (OR-Tools) ) the solver gave a wrong answer.

Besides this anomaly, the precision is good enough for the purposes of finding solutions for the special type of systems of inequalities defined above.

### 4.3 Measured Model

Let us have  $\varphi$  in the format defined in REF 4. Let us define few constants which will ease the annotation:

- N - number of variables in the atomic formulas
- M - number of atomic formulas
- I - number of Contact atomic formulae
- J - number of Non Contact atomic formulae
- K - number of Not Equal to Zero atomic formulae
- L - number of Equal to Zero atomic formulae
- S - number of Measured Not Equal to Zero atomic formulae
- U - number of Measured Equal to Zero atomic formulae

### Points construction

The first step is to construct the points which will represent the possible measured model. The following atomic formulas produce an existence of a point:

- $C(x, y)$  produces two model points, where  $x$  and  $y$  are terms.
- $x! = 0$  produces one model point, where  $x$  is a term.
- Each measured atomic formula produces one model point

For each contact  $C(A_i, B_i)$  two new model points are created  $A$  and  $B$ , where  $A \in v(A_i)$  and  $B \in v(B_i)$ . In some cases the point created for a contact might be one, but this in turn is simulated by having the same evaluation for two points, which means that the point is duplicated.

For each Not Equal to Zero atomic formula one new modal point is created.

For each measured atomic formula one new point is added

Each Point will be represented with  $P(\tau, e)$ , where  $\tau$  is a term and  $e$  is the variable evaluation. The point's evaluation  $P[e]$  positively evaluates the point's term  $P[\tau]$ , this means that in order for the point to be valid it's term must be evaluated to true. This means that  $P$  belongs to  $v(P[\tau])$ .

Example: Let's have  $C(a + b, c*d)$

then a valid model point for ' $a + b$ ' is  $P(a+b, [1000])$ , where  $[1000]$  is the evaluation for  $(a, b, c, d)$  variables. That evaluation evaluates ' $a+b$ ' to true.

For ' $c*d$ ' a point could be:  $P('c*d', [0011])$ .

Each point must keep track of it's associated term in order to be able to generate next evaluation which evaluates the term to 'true'. The search for satisfiable model is done in steps, where in each steps a set of evaluation is tested for satisfiability, if this test fails then new set of point evaluations must be generated. The mechanics behind the next evaluation generation will be described further.

### Measured Model Algorithm

1) For each  $C(A_i, B_i)$  two points are created  $P_a$  and  $P_b$ :  $P_a[A_i] = true$  and  $P_b[B_i] = true$ . If not possible - then there is no satisfiable model.

2) For each  $D_k \neq 0$  one point is created  $P$ :  $P[D_k] = true$ . If not possible - then there is no satisfiable model.

3) If the points are less than the measured atomics\*2 (or zero points) then dummy points are created which are associated to '1' constant term, just to make real points and to be able to put at least one variable in both sides of the inequalities.

At this point there is at least one point in the model.

4) A connection is made between the contact points, first  $2 \cdot I$  points are from Contact terms, i.e. for each  $0 \leq i < I$  a connection is added in the connectivity matrix between  $2 \cdot i$  and  $2 \cdot i + 1$  points.

5) Calculate the  $v(X)$  for each variable.

6) For each  $G_I \neq 0$  evaluate  $v(G_I)$  and check if it's the empty set.  $O(L)$

7) For each  $C(E_j, F_j)$  check if  $v(E_j)$  and  $v(F_j)$  contain a common point or if one of the sets contains a point which is in contact with a point in the other set.

Complexity:  $O(J * (I + J) * G)$

$G$  is the complexity for "bit operator &" which is something like  $(I + J)/2^6$ .

$I+J$  is the number of points.

8) Check the measured atomics:

For each  $\leq m(a, b)$  calculate  $v(a)$  and  $v(b)$ , create an inequality of the following type:

$$\sum_i X_i \leq \sum_j X_j, \text{ where } i \in v(a) \vee j \in v(b).$$

For each  $\leq m(a, b)$  calculate  $v(a)$  and  $v(b)$ , create an inequality of the following type:

$$\sum_i X_i > \sum_j X_j, \text{ where } i \in v(a) \vee j \in v(b).$$

Each inequality is a row in the system of inequalities. If this system has a solution, then the generated model is a satisfiable one.

Finish!

9) The generation of new combination of points:

Similar to binary +1 operation but instead of just 0 and 1 states on each position there are  $2^N$  combinations, from which some will not be valid because they will not evaluate the point's term to true

Here is an example of binary +1 operation:

$$\begin{aligned}
 000 + 1 &= 001 \\
 001 + 1 &= 010 \\
 010 + 1 &= 011 \\
 011 + 1 &= 100 \\
 100 + 1 &= 101 \\
 101 + 1 &= \dots
 \end{aligned}$$

If there are two variables and two points and for the sake of simplicity ignore the term for now. At first there will be only 0s.

[00][00] where the first [00] is the evaluation of the first point which evaluates both variables to 0.

The next generations look as follows:

$$\begin{aligned}
 [00][00] - (\text{next combination}) - &> [00][01] \\
 &- > [00][10] \\
 &- > [00][11] \\
 &- > [01][00] \\
 &- > [01][01] \\
 &- > [01][11] \\
 &- > [10][00] \\
 \dots - &> [11][11]
 \end{aligned}$$

In the above example the [11][11] is the last combination.

When the condition that the point's evaluation should evaluate the term to true is taken into account, then all evaluation which do not evaluate the term to true are skipped.

Example: if the variables are 'x' and 'y', first point's term is 'x', second point's term is 'y' then the valid sequence of combinations will be:

$$\begin{aligned}
 [x : 1y : 0, 'x'] [x : 0y : 1, 'y'] - &> [10][11] \\
 &- > [11][01] \\
 &- > [11][11]
 \end{aligned}$$

Complexity:  $O((I+J) * G)$ , where G is the complexity for finding a next evaluation for a point, namely finding an evaluation which evaluates the point's term to true, which is at most  $2^N$ .

After a successful generation  $v(X)$  is recalculated for each X(variable) so it's  $(I+J)*N$ , namely for each point's evaluation go through each bitset to add that point to the set of points of  $v(X)$  (where X is the variable which bit is set)

Overall, all combinations are:  $(2^N)^{(I+J)}$

## 5 Rest Server

The Web Server is used to serve:

- Rest APIs
- Resources

The Rest APIs are used to check for satisfiability, to find connected models or measured models.

The resources are:

- Html pages
- Images
- Javascript code
- Styles

The Web Interface is easy to use, contains only the needed information and from there can be executed all of the described satisfiability algorithms.

One client can execute only one algorithmic program at a time. This way it is ensured that there are not a lot of simultaneous executing programs by the server.

If the program execution time gets too long the client has the possibility to terminate the execution of the current program by server. This will re-enable the client to execute another program and will remove the execution load from the server.

If the client posts a couple formula for calculation and terminates the session (for example closes the browser), then the task in the backend will be terminated as well.

### Output

The output of the program is separated in three modules:

- Resulting output - indicates what was the final result of the execution.  
For example: The formula is satisfiable.
- Verbose output - This is the output which contains the full proof of the formula execution.  
This output is printed through the whole execution.
- Visualized graph - This is the end result of the model, if such model exists  
The visualization is done with a JavaScript third party library for drawing graphs.