

## E.A.6.5 (Schur's Lemma)

### 1.1 Modellazione

#### 1.1.1 Variabili

Dato  $n \geq 1$  siano

- $\mathcal{N} = \{1, 2, 3, \dots, n\}$  l'insieme dei numeri da 1 a  $n$
- $\mathcal{U} = \{1, 2, 3\}$
- $X = \{X_i^u \mid i \in \mathcal{N} \wedge u \in \mathcal{U}\}$  l'insieme di variabili t.c.
  - $X_i^u$  è vera se l' $i$ -esimo numero sta nell'urna  $u$

#### 1.1.2 Vincoli

$$\begin{aligned}\phi &= \phi_{\text{ogni\_numero\_in\_almeno\_un'urna}} \wedge \\ &\quad \phi_{\text{ogni\_numero\_in\_al\_più\_un'urna}} \wedge \\ &\quad \phi_{\text{aritmetica}}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\phi_{\text{ogni\_numero\_in\_almeno\_un'urna}} &= \bigwedge_{i \in \mathcal{N}} \left( \bigvee_{u \in \mathcal{U}} X_i^u \right) \\ \phi_{\text{ogni\_numero\_in\_al\_più\_un'urna}} &= \bigwedge_{\substack{i \in \mathcal{N} \\ u \in \mathcal{U} \\ t \in \mathcal{U} \\ u < t}} X_i^u \rightarrow \neg X_i^t \\ \phi_{\text{aritmetica}} &= \bigwedge_{\substack{u \in \mathcal{U} \\ i \in \mathcal{N} \\ j \in \mathcal{N} \\ i < j \wedge \\ i+j \leq n}} (X_i^u \wedge X_j^u) \rightarrow \neg X_{i+j}^u\end{aligned}$$

In particolare

$$\begin{aligned}(X_i^u \wedge X_j^u) &\rightarrow \neg X_{i+j}^u = \\ \neg(X_i^u \wedge X_j^u) &\vee \neg X_{i+j}^u = \\ (\neg X_i^u \vee \neg X_j^u) &\vee \neg X_{i+j}^u = \\ \neg X_i^u \vee \neg X_j^u &\vee \neg X_{i+j}^u =\end{aligned}$$

## 1.2 Istanziamento

### 1.2.1 Variabili

Dato  $n = 5$  si ha

$$- X = \{X_1^1, X_1^2, X_1^3, X_2^1, X_2^2, X_2^3, X_3^1, X_3^2, X_3^3, X_4^1, X_4^2, X_4^3, X_5^1, X_5^2, X_5^3\}$$

### 1.2.2 Vincoli

$$\begin{aligned} \phi_{\text{ogni\_numero\_in\_almeno\_un'urna}} = ( & \\ & (X_1^1 \vee X_1^2 \vee X_1^3) \wedge \\ & (X_2^1 \vee X_2^2 \vee X_2^3) \wedge \\ & (X_3^1 \vee X_3^2 \vee X_3^3) \wedge \\ & (X_4^1 \vee X_4^2 \vee X_4^3) \wedge \\ & (X_5^1 \vee X_5^2 \vee X_5^3) \\ & ) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \phi_{\text{ogni\_numero\_in\_al\_più\_un'urna}} = ( & \\ & (X_1^1 \rightarrow \neg X_1^2) \wedge (X_1^1 \rightarrow \neg X_1^3) \wedge (X_1^2 \rightarrow \neg X_1^3) \wedge \\ & (X_2^1 \rightarrow \neg X_2^2) \wedge (X_2^1 \rightarrow \neg X_2^3) \wedge (X_2^2 \rightarrow \neg X_2^3) \wedge \\ & (X_3^1 \rightarrow \neg X_3^2) \wedge (X_3^1 \rightarrow \neg X_3^3) \wedge (X_3^2 \rightarrow \neg X_3^3) \wedge \\ & (X_4^1 \rightarrow \neg X_4^2) \wedge (X_4^1 \rightarrow \neg X_4^3) \wedge (X_4^2 \rightarrow \neg X_4^3) \wedge \\ & (X_5^1 \rightarrow \neg X_5^2) \wedge (X_5^1 \rightarrow \neg X_5^3) \wedge (X_5^2 \rightarrow \neg X_5^3) \\ & ) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \phi_{\text{aritmetica}} = ( & \\ & (X_1^1 \wedge X_2^1 \rightarrow \neg X_3^1) \wedge (X_1^1 \wedge X_3^1 \rightarrow \neg X_4^1) \wedge (X_1^1 \wedge X_4^1 \rightarrow \neg X_5^1) \wedge \\ & (X_2^1 \wedge X_3^1 \rightarrow \neg X_5^1) \wedge \\ & (X_1^2 \wedge X_2^2 \rightarrow \neg X_3^2) \wedge (X_1^2 \wedge X_3^2 \rightarrow \neg X_4^2) \wedge (X_1^2 \wedge X_4^2 \rightarrow \neg X_5^2) \wedge \\ & (X_2^2 \wedge X_3^2 \rightarrow \neg X_5^2) \wedge \\ & (X_1^3 \wedge X_2^3 \rightarrow \neg X_3^3) \wedge (X_1^3 \wedge X_3^3 \rightarrow \neg X_4^3) \wedge (X_1^3 \wedge X_4^3 \rightarrow \neg X_5^3) \wedge \\ & (X_2^3 \wedge X_3^3 \rightarrow \neg X_5^3) \wedge \\ & ) \end{aligned}$$

## 1.3 Encoder

```
import it.uniroma1.di.tmancini.utils.*;
import it.uniroma1.di.tmancini.teaching.ai.SATCodec.*;
import java.util.*;

public class SchursToSAT {
    public static void main(String args[]) {
        int n = 32;

        var numbers = new IntRange("numbers", 1, n);
        var urns = new IntRange("urns", 1, 3);

        var encoder = new SATEncoder("Schurs", "schurs.cnf");
        encoder.defineFamilyOfVariables("X", numbers, urns);

        // Ogni numero in almeno un'urna
        for (var i : numbers.values()) {
            for (var u : urns.values()) {
                encoder.addToClause("X", i, u);
            }
            encoder.endClause();
        }

        // Ogni numero in al più un'urna
        for (var i : numbers.values()) {
            for (var u : urns.values()) {
                for (int t = u + 1; t ≤ 3; t++) {
                    encoder.addNegToClause("X", i, u);
                    encoder.addNegToClause("X", i, t);
                    encoder.endClause();
                }
            }
        }

        // Aritmetica
        for (var u : urns.values()) {
            for (int i = 1; i ≤ n; i++) {
                for (int j = i + 1; i + j ≤ n; j++) {
                    encoder.addNegToClause("X", i, u);
                    encoder.addNegToClause("X", j, u);
                    encoder.addNegToClause("X", i + j, u);
                    encoder.endClause();
                }
            }
        }

        encoder.end();
    }
}
```

## 1.4 Decoder

```
import it.uniroma1.di.tmancini.utils.*;
import it.uniroma1.di.tmancini.teaching.ai.SATCodec.*;
import java.util.*;

public class SATToSchurs {
    public static void main(String args[]) throws
        java.io.IOException, java.io.FileNotFoundException {
        var decoder = new SATModelDecoder(args);
        decoder.run();

        int maxVar = decoder.getMaxVar();
        int n = maxVar / 3;

        ArrayList<ArrayList<Integer>> urns = new ArrayList();
        urns.add(new ArrayList<Integer>());
        urns.add(new ArrayList<Integer>());
        urns.add(new ArrayList<Integer>());

        for (int i = 1; i ≤ maxVar; i++) {
            Boolean v_i = decoder.getModelValue(i);
            if (v_i == null || !v_i) continue;

            SATModelDecoder.Var variable = decoder.decodeVariable(i);
            int number = variable.getIndices().get(0);
            int urn = variable.getIndices().get(1) - 1;

            urns.get(urn).add(number);
        }

        for (var urn : urns) {
            for (var number : urn) {
                System.out.print("" + number + ", ");
            }
            System.out.println();
        }
        System.out.println();
    }
}
```