Maximal Falsifiability: Definitions, Algorithms, and Applications

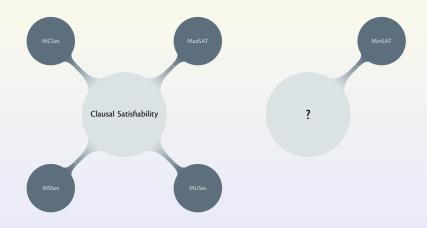
Alexey Ignatiev¹, Antonio Morgado¹, Jordi Planes³, and Joao Marques-Silva^{1,2}

¹ INESC-ID/IST, Lisbon, Portugal
 ² CASL/CSI, University College Dublin, Ireland
 ³ Universitat de Lleida, Spain

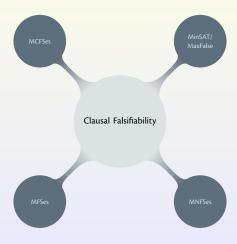
Nineteenth International Conference on Logic for Programming, Artificial Intelligence and Reasoning

Stellenbosch, South Africa December 15, 2013

Motivation



Motivation



MinSAT: compute the *smallest* number of simultaneously *satisfied* clauses in \mathcal{F} . **MaxFalse**: compute the *largest* number of simultaneously *falsified* clauses in \mathcal{F} .

MinSAT: compute the *smallest* number of simultaneously *satisfied* clauses in \mathfrak{F} . **MaxFalse**: compute the *largest* number of simultaneously *falsified* clauses in \mathfrak{F} .



Given \mathcal{F} , $\mathcal{M} \subseteq \mathcal{F}$ is a MaxFalse solution $\Leftrightarrow \mathcal{F} \setminus \mathcal{M}$ is a MinSAT solution.

MinSAT: compute the *smallest* number of simultaneously *satisfied* clauses in \mathfrak{F} . **MaxFalse**: compute the *largest* number of simultaneously *falsified* clauses in \mathfrak{F} .



Given \mathfrak{F} , $\mathfrak{M} \subseteq \mathfrak{F}$ is a MaxFalse solution $\Leftrightarrow \mathfrak{F} \setminus \mathfrak{M}$ is a MinSAT solution.

Definition (All-Falsifiable)

A set of clauses $\mathcal U$ is *all-falsifiable* if there exists a truth assignment $\mathcal A$ such that $\mathcal A$ falsifies all clauses in $\mathcal U$.

MinSAT: compute the *smallest* number of simultaneously *satisfied* clauses in \mathcal{F} . **MaxFalse**: compute the *largest* number of simultaneously *falsified* clauses in \mathcal{F} .

1

Given \mathcal{F} , $\mathcal{M} \subseteq \mathcal{F}$ is a MaxFalse solution $\Leftrightarrow \mathcal{F} \setminus \mathcal{M}$ is a MinSAT solution.

Definition (All-Falsifiable)

A set of clauses $\mathcal U$ is *all-falsifiable* if there exists a truth assignment $\mathcal A$ such that $\mathcal A$ falsifies all clauses in $\mathcal U$.

 $\mathcal U$ is all-falsifiable \Leftrightarrow all the literals of $\mathcal U$ are pure.

$$\mathcal{F} = \{ x_1 \vee x_2, \neg x_1 \vee x_3, x_2 \vee \neg x_3 \}$$

MinSAT: compute the *smallest* number of simultaneously *satisfied* clauses in \mathcal{F} . **MaxFalse**: compute the *largest* number of simultaneously *falsified* clauses in \mathcal{F} .

1

Given \mathcal{F} , $\mathcal{M} \subseteq \mathcal{F}$ is a MaxFalse solution $\Leftrightarrow \mathcal{F} \setminus \mathcal{M}$ is a MinSAT solution.

Definition (All-Falsifiable)

A set of clauses $\mathcal U$ is *all-falsifiable* if there exists a truth assignment $\mathcal A$ such that $\mathcal A$ falsifies all clauses in $\mathcal U$.

 $\mathcal U$ is all-falsifiable \Leftrightarrow all the literals of $\mathcal U$ are pure.

$$\mathcal{F} = \{ \mathbf{x_1} \lor \mathbf{x_2}, \ \neg \mathbf{x_1} \lor \mathbf{x_3}, \ \mathbf{x_2} \lor \neg \mathbf{x_3} \}$$
 — all-falsifiable

MinSAT: compute the *smallest* number of simultaneously *satisfied* clauses in \mathcal{F} . **MaxFalse**: compute the *largest* number of simultaneously *falsified* clauses in \mathcal{F} .



Given \mathcal{F} , $\mathcal{M} \subseteq \mathcal{F}$ is a MaxFalse solution $\Leftrightarrow \mathcal{F} \setminus \mathcal{M}$ is a MinSAT solution.

Definition (All-Falsifiable)

A set of clauses $\mathcal U$ is *all-falsifiable* if there exists a truth assignment $\mathcal A$ such that $\mathcal A$ falsifies all clauses in $\mathcal U$.

 $\mathcal U$ is all-falsifiable \Leftrightarrow all the literals of $\mathcal U$ are pure.

$$\mathcal{F} = \{ x_1 \lor x_2, \neg x_1 \lor x_3, x_2 \lor \neg x_3 \}$$
 — not all-falsifiable

Let \mathcal{F} be a CNF formula.

Let \mathcal{F} be a CNF formula.

Subset $\mathfrak{M} \subseteq \mathfrak{F}$ is called a **Maximal Falsifiable Subset** (MFS) if:

- $oldsymbol{0}$ $\mathcal M$ is all-falsifiable
- $\mathfrak{D} \mathcal{M}'$ is not all-falsifiable $\forall \mathcal{M}': \mathcal{M} \subsetneq \mathcal{M}' \subseteq \mathcal{F}$

Let \mathcal{F} be a CNF formula.

Subset $\mathfrak{M} \subseteq \mathfrak{F}$ is called a **Maximal Falsifiable Subset** (MFS) if:

- lacktriangledown is all-falsifiable

Subset $\mathfrak{C}=\mathfrak{F}\setminus\mathfrak{M}$ is called a **Minimal Correction** (for Falsifiability) **Subset** (MCFS).

Let \mathcal{F} be a CNF formula.

Subset $\mathcal{M} \subseteq \mathcal{F}$ is called a **Maximal Falsifiable Subset** (MFS) if:

- M is all-falsifiable
- $\mathfrak{D} \mathcal{M}'$ is not all-falsifiable $\forall \mathcal{M}': \mathcal{M} \subsetneq \mathcal{M}' \subseteq \mathcal{F}$

Subset $\mathcal{C} = \mathcal{F} \setminus \mathcal{M}$ is called a **Minimal Correction** (for Falsifiability) **Subset** (MCFS).

Subset $\mathcal{N} \subseteq \mathcal{F}$ is called a **Minimal Non-Falsifiable Subset** (MNFS) if:

- \bullet N is not all-falsifiable
- \mathfrak{D}' is all-falsifiable $\forall \mathcal{N}': \mathcal{N}' \subseteq \mathcal{N} \subseteq \mathcal{F}$

Let \mathcal{F} be a CNF formula.

Subset $\mathfrak{M} \subseteq \mathfrak{F}$ is called a **Maximal Falsifiable Subset** (MFS) if:

- M is all-falsifiable
- $② \ \mathcal{M}' \text{ is } \textit{not } \textit{all-falsifiable} \ \forall \mathcal{M}': \ \mathcal{M} \subsetneq \mathcal{M}' \subseteq \mathcal{F}$

Subset $\mathcal{C}=\mathcal{F}\setminus\mathcal{M}$ is called a **Minimal Correction** (for Falsifiability) **Subset** (MCFS).

Subset $\mathcal{N} \subseteq \mathcal{F}$ is called a **Minimal Non-Falsifiable Subset** (MNFS) if:

- \bullet N is not all-falsifiable

$$\mathcal{F} = \{ x_1 \lor x_2, \neg x_1 \lor x_3, x_2 \lor \neg x_3 \}$$

Let \mathcal{F} be a CNF formula.

Subset $\mathfrak{M} \subseteq \mathfrak{F}$ is called a **Maximal Falsifiable Subset** (MFS) if:

- M is all-falsifiable
- $② \ \mathcal{M}' \text{ is } \textit{not } \textit{all-falsifiable} \ \forall \mathcal{M}': \ \mathcal{M} \subsetneq \mathcal{M}' \subseteq \mathcal{F}$

Subset $\mathcal{C} = \mathcal{F} \setminus \mathcal{M}$ is called a **Minimal Correction** (for Falsifiability) **Subset** (MCFS).

Subset $\mathcal{N} \subseteq \mathcal{F}$ is called a **Minimal Non-Falsifiable Subset** (MNFS) if:

- \bullet N is not all-falsifiable

$$\mathcal{F} = \{ x_1 \lor x_2, \neg x_1 \lor x_3, x_2 \lor \neg x_3 \} - MFS$$

Let \mathcal{F} be a CNF formula.

Subset $\mathcal{M} \subseteq \mathcal{F}$ is called a **Maximal Falsifiable Subset** (MFS) if:

- M is all-falsifiable
- $② \ \, \mathfrak{M}' \text{ is } \textit{not } \text{all-falsifiable } \forall \mathfrak{M}': \ \, \mathfrak{M} \subsetneq \mathfrak{M}' \subseteq \mathfrak{F}$

Subset $\mathcal{C} = \mathcal{F} \setminus \mathcal{M}$ is called a **Minimal Correction** (for Falsifiability) **Subset** (MCFS).

Subset $\mathcal{N} \subseteq \mathcal{F}$ is called a **Minimal Non-Falsifiable Subset** (MNFS) if:

- \bullet N is not all-falsifiable

$$\mathcal{F} = \{ x_1 \lor x_2, \neg x_1 \lor x_3, x_2 \lor \neg x_3 \} - MCFS$$

Let \mathcal{F} be a CNF formula.

Subset $\mathfrak{M} \subseteq \mathfrak{F}$ is called a **Maximal Falsifiable Subset** (MFS) if:

- M is all-falsifiable
- $② \ \, \mathfrak{M}' \text{ is } \textit{not } \text{all-falsifiable } \forall \mathfrak{M}': \ \, \mathfrak{M} \subsetneq \mathfrak{M}' \subseteq \mathfrak{F}$

Subset $\mathcal{C} = \mathcal{F} \setminus \mathcal{M}$ is called a **Minimal Correction** (for Falsifiability) **Subset** (MCFS).

Subset $\mathcal{N} \subseteq \mathcal{F}$ is called a **Minimal Non-Falsifiable Subset** (MNFS) if:

- \bullet \mathbb{N} is not all-falsifiable

$$\mathcal{F} = \{ \chi_1 \vee \chi_2, \neg \chi_1 \vee \chi_3, \chi_2 \vee \neg \chi_3 \} - MNFS$$

Let \mathcal{F} be a set of clauses.

Let \mathcal{F} be a set of clauses.

 \bullet Each MNFS of ${\mathcal F}$ consists of exactly two clauses.

Let \mathcal{F} be a set of clauses.

- Each MNFS of ${\mathfrak F}$ consists of exactly two clauses.
- The number of MNFSes of \mathcal{F} is $\mathcal{O}(\mathfrak{m}^2)$, where $\mathfrak{m}=|\mathcal{F}|$.

Let \mathcal{F} be a set of clauses.

- Each MNFS of $\mathcal F$ consists of exactly two clauses.
- The number of MNFSes of \mathcal{F} is $\mathcal{O}(\mathfrak{m}^2)$, where $\mathfrak{m}=|\mathcal{F}|$.

This does not hold for the partial case, i. e. when

$$\mathcal{F} = \mathcal{H} \cup \mathcal{R}$$
,

where \mathcal{H} — hard clauses, and \mathcal{R} — soft (relaxable) clauses.

Let \mathcal{F} be a set of clauses.

- Each MNFS of $\mathcal F$ consists of exactly two clauses.
- The number of MNFSes of \mathcal{F} is $\mathcal{O}(\mathfrak{m}^2)$, where $\mathfrak{m}=|\mathcal{F}|$.

This does not hold for the partial case, i. e. when

$$\mathcal{F} = \mathcal{H} \cup \mathcal{R}$$
,

where \mathcal{H} — hard clauses, and \mathcal{R} — soft (relaxable) clauses.

Example

$$\mathcal{F} = \mathcal{H} \cup \mathcal{R}$$

$$\mathcal{H} = \{ x \lor y \lor z \}$$

$$\mathcal{R} = \{ x, y, z \}$$

Only one MNFS $\mathcal{N} = \mathcal{R}$, $|\mathcal{N}| = 3$.

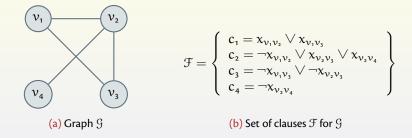


Figure: From maximal independent set to maximal falsifiability

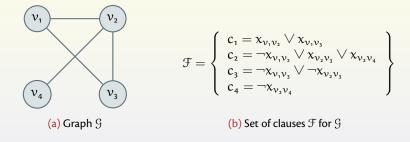


Figure: From maximal independent set to maximal falsifiability

Graph $\mathcal G$	Formula ${\mathcal F}$
edge	MNFS

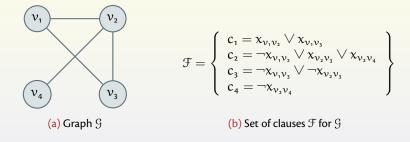


Figure: From maximal independent set to maximal falsifiability

Graph $\mathfrak G$	Formula ${\mathcal F}$
edge	MNFS
maximal IS	MFS

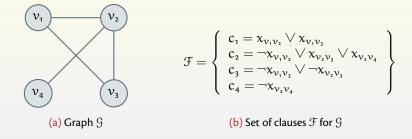


Figure: From maximal independent set to maximal falsifiability

Graph $\mathfrak G$	Formula ${\mathcal F}$
edge	MNFS
maximal IS	MFS
minimal VC	MCFS

Let $\mathbb{N}(\mathfrak{F})$ and $\mathbb{C}(\mathfrak{F})$ be complete sets of MNFSes and MCFSes of \mathfrak{F} , respectively.

Let $\mathbb{N}(\mathfrak{F})$ and $\mathbb{C}(\mathfrak{F})$ be complete sets of MNFSes and MCFSes of \mathfrak{F} , respectively.

Theorem

Subformula $\mathcal{C} \subset \mathcal{F}$ is an MCFS of $\mathcal{F} \Leftrightarrow \mathcal{C}$ is a minimal hitting set of $\mathbb{N}(\mathcal{F})$. Subformula $\mathcal{N} \subseteq \mathcal{F}$ is an MNFS of $\mathcal{F} \Leftrightarrow \mathcal{N}$ is a minimal hitting set of $\mathbb{C}(\mathcal{F})$.

Let $\mathbb{N}(\mathfrak{F})$ and $\mathbb{C}(\mathfrak{F})$ be complete sets of MNFSes and MCFSes of \mathfrak{F} , respectively.

Theorem

Subformula $\mathcal{C} \subset \mathcal{F}$ is an MCFS of $\mathcal{F} \Leftrightarrow \mathcal{C}$ is a minimal hitting set of $\mathbb{N}(\mathcal{F})$. Subformula $\mathcal{N} \subseteq \mathcal{F}$ is an MNFS of $\mathcal{F} \Leftrightarrow \mathcal{N}$ is a minimal hitting set of $\mathbb{C}(\mathcal{F})$.



Enumeration of MNFSes can be done for computing a lower bound on the size of any MCFS

Let $\mathbb{N}(\mathfrak{F})$ and $\mathbb{C}(\mathfrak{F})$ be complete sets of MNFSes and MCFSes of \mathfrak{F} , respectively.

Theorem

Subformula $\mathcal{C} \subset \mathcal{F}$ is an MCFS of $\mathcal{F} \Leftrightarrow \mathcal{C}$ is a minimal hitting set of $\mathbb{N}(\mathcal{F})$. Subformula $\mathcal{N} \subseteq \mathcal{F}$ is an MNFS of $\mathcal{F} \Leftrightarrow \mathcal{N}$ is a minimal hitting set of $\mathbb{C}(\mathcal{F})$.



Enumeration of MNFSes can be done for computing a lower bound on the size of any MCFS \Rightarrow an upper bound for MaxFalse.

• plain formulas (without \mathcal{H}) — polynomial

 $\bullet \;$ plain formulas (without $\mathcal{H})$ — polynomial

$$_{1}\ \mathcal{M}\leftarrow\emptyset$$

- ullet plain formulas (without ${\mathcal H}$) polynomial
- $_{1}$ $\mathcal{M}\leftarrow\emptyset$
- $_{\scriptscriptstyle 2}$ foreach $c\in\mathfrak{F}$:

- ullet plain formulas (without ${\mathcal H}$) polynomial
- $_{1}$ $\mathcal{M}\leftarrow\emptyset$
- $_{\scriptscriptstyle 2}$ foreach $c\in\mathfrak{F}$:
- if $\mathfrak{M} \cap \neg c$ is \emptyset :

ullet plain formulas (without ${\mathcal H}$) — polynomial

```
\begin{array}{ccc} _{1} & \mathcal{M} \leftarrow \emptyset \\ _{2} & \text{for each } c \in \mathcal{F}\text{:} \\ _{3} & \text{if } \mathcal{M} \cap \neg c \text{ is } \emptyset\text{:} \\ _{4} & \mathcal{M} \leftarrow \mathcal{M} \cup \{c\} \end{array}
```

• plain formulas (without \mathcal{H}) — polynomial

```
\begin{array}{ccc} _{1} & \mathcal{M} \leftarrow \emptyset \\ _{2} & \text{for each } c \in \mathfrak{F:} \\ _{3} & \text{if } \mathcal{M} \cap \neg c \text{ is } \emptyset\text{:} \\ _{4} & \mathcal{M} \leftarrow \mathcal{M} \cup \{c\} \end{array}
```

 \bullet partial formulas: $\mathcal{F}=\mathcal{H}\cup\mathcal{R}$

• plain formulas (without \mathcal{H}) — polynomial

```
\begin{array}{ccc} _{1} & \mathcal{M} \leftarrow \emptyset \\ _{2} & \text{for each } c \in \mathfrak{F:} \\ _{3} & \text{if } \mathcal{M} \cap \neg c \text{ is } \emptyset\text{:} \\ _{4} & \mathcal{M} \leftarrow \mathcal{M} \cup \{c\} \end{array}
```

- partial formulas: $\mathcal{F} = \mathcal{H} \cup \mathcal{R}$
 - basic idea:

similar to computing MSS, MCS, or MUS (in MaxSAT)

 $_{1} \mathcal{M} \leftarrow \emptyset$

• plain formulas (without \mathcal{H}) — polynomial

```
foreach c \in \mathcal{F}:

if \mathcal{M} \cap \neg c is \emptyset:

\mathcal{M} \leftarrow \mathcal{M} \cup \{c\}
```

- partial formulas: $\mathcal{F} = \mathcal{H} \cup \mathcal{R}$
 - basic idea:

similar to computing MSS, MCS, or MUS (in MaxSAT)

1 foreach $c \in \mathcal{R}$:

• plain formulas (without \mathcal{H}) — polynomial

```
\begin{array}{ll}
1 & \mathcal{M} \leftarrow \emptyset \\
2 & \text{for each } c \in \mathcal{F}: \\
3 & \text{if } \mathcal{M} \cap \neg c \text{ is } \emptyset: \\
4 & \mathcal{M} \leftarrow \mathcal{M} \cup \{c\}
\end{array}
```

- partial formulas: $\mathcal{F} = \mathcal{H} \cup \mathcal{R}$
 - basic idea:

similar to computing MSS, MCS, or MUS (in MaxSAT)

- 1 foreach $c \in \mathbb{R}$:
- **if** $\mathcal{H} \cup \{\neg c\}$ is satisfiable:

ask a SAT oracle

• plain formulas (without \mathcal{H}) — polynomial

```
\begin{array}{ccc} _{1} & \mathcal{M} \leftarrow \emptyset \\ _{2} & \textbf{foreach } c \in \mathcal{F}\text{:} \\ _{3} & \textbf{if } \mathcal{M} \cap \neg c \textbf{ is } \emptyset\text{:} \\ _{4} & \mathcal{M} \leftarrow \mathcal{M} \cup \{c\} \end{array}
```

- partial formulas: $\mathcal{F} = \mathcal{H} \cup \mathcal{R}$
 - basic idea:

similar to computing MSS, MCS, or MUS (in MaxSAT)

```
foreach c \in \mathcal{R}:

if \mathcal{H} \cup \{\neg c\} is satisfiable:

\mathcal{H} \leftarrow \mathcal{H} \cup \{\neg c\}
```

ask a SAT oracle

• plain formulas (without \mathcal{H}) — polynomial

```
\begin{array}{ccc} _{1} & \mathcal{M} \leftarrow \emptyset \\ _{2} & \text{for each } c \in \mathcal{F}\text{:} \\ _{3} & \text{if } \mathcal{M} \cap \neg c \text{ is } \emptyset\text{:} \\ _{4} & \mathcal{M} \leftarrow \mathcal{M} \cup \{c\} \end{array}
```

- partial formulas: $\mathcal{F} = \mathcal{H} \cup \mathcal{R}$
 - basic idea:

similar to computing MSS, MCS, or MUS (in MaxSAT)

foreach $c \in \mathcal{R}$:

if $\mathcal{H} \cup \{\neg c\}$ is satisfiable: $\mathcal{H} \leftarrow \mathcal{H} \cup \{\neg c\}$

ask a SAT oracle

heuristics to reduce the number of SAT calls

similar to iterative MaxSAT

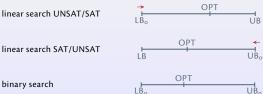
- similar to iterative MaxSAT
- SAT solver is used as an oracle

- similar to iterative MaxSAT
- SAT solver is used as an oracle
- $\bullet \ \ \text{consider formula} \ \mathcal{F} = \mathcal{H} \cup \mathcal{R}$

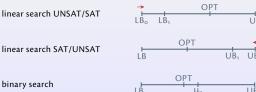
- similar to iterative MaxSAT
- SAT solver is used as an oracle
- consider formula $\mathcal{F} = \mathcal{H} \cup \mathcal{R}$
- $\forall c_i \in \mathcal{R} \text{ modify } \mathcal{H} \text{ and } \mathcal{R}$:
 - $\bullet \ \mathcal{H} \leftarrow \mathcal{H} \cup \{ \neg l_{i_j} \lor r_i \} \ \forall l_{i_j} \in c_i$
 - $\Re \leftarrow \Re \setminus \{c_i\}$

- similar to iterative MaxSAT
- SAT solver is used as an oracle
- consider formula $\mathcal{F} = \mathcal{H} \cup \mathcal{R}$
- $\forall c_i \in \mathcal{R} \text{ modify } \mathcal{H} \text{ and } \mathcal{R}$:
 - $\bullet \ \mathcal{H} \leftarrow \mathcal{H} \cup \{ \neg l_{i_j} \lor r_i \} \ \forall l_{i_j} \in c_i$
 - $\bullet \ \mathcal{R} \leftarrow \mathcal{R} \setminus \{c_i\}$
- \bullet relaxation constraints $\sum_{r_i} r_i \leqslant k$

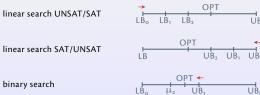
- similar to iterative MaxSAT
- SAT solver is used as an oracle
- consider formula $\mathcal{F} = \mathcal{H} \cup \mathcal{R}$
- $\forall c_i \in \mathcal{R} \text{ modify } \mathcal{H} \text{ and } \mathcal{R}$:
 - $\bullet \ \mathcal{H} \leftarrow \mathcal{H} \cup \{ \neg l_{i_i} \lor r_i \} \ \forall l_{i_i} \in c_i$
 - $\mathcal{R} \leftarrow \mathcal{R} \setminus \{c_i\}$
- \bullet relaxation constraints $\sum_{r_i} r_i \leqslant k$
- varying k using 3 algorithms:



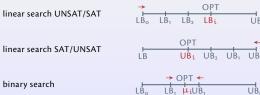
- similar to iterative MaxSAT
- SAT solver is used as an oracle
- consider formula $\mathcal{F} = \mathcal{H} \cup \mathcal{R}$
- $\forall c_i \in \mathcal{R} \text{ modify } \mathcal{H} \text{ and } \mathcal{R}$:
 - $\mathcal{H} \leftarrow \mathcal{H} \cup \{ \neg l_{i_i} \lor r_i \} \ \forall l_{i_i} \in c_i$
 - $\mathcal{R} \leftarrow \mathcal{R} \setminus \{c_i\}$
- \bullet relaxation constraints $\sum_{r_{\mathfrak{i}}} r_{\mathfrak{i}} \leqslant k$
- varying k using 3 algorithms:



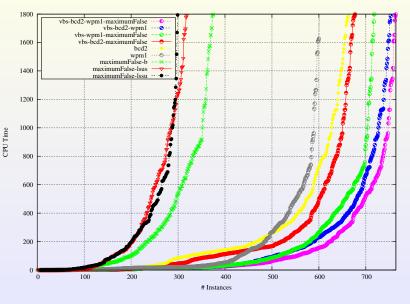
- similar to iterative MaxSAT
- SAT solver is used as an oracle
- consider formula $\mathcal{F} = \mathcal{H} \cup \mathcal{R}$
- $\forall c_i \in \mathcal{R} \text{ modify } \mathcal{H} \text{ and } \mathcal{R}$:
 - $\mathcal{H} \leftarrow \mathcal{H} \cup \{ \neg l_{i_i} \lor r_i \} \ \forall l_{i_i} \in c_i$
 - $\mathcal{R} \leftarrow \mathcal{R} \setminus \{c_i\}$
- \bullet relaxation constraints $\sum_{r_i} r_i \leqslant k$
- varying k using 3 algorithms:



- similar to iterative MaxSAT
- SAT solver is used as an oracle
- consider formula $\mathcal{F} = \mathcal{H} \cup \mathcal{R}$
- $\forall c_i \in \mathcal{R} \text{ modify } \mathcal{H} \text{ and } \mathcal{R}$:
 - $\mathcal{H} \leftarrow \mathcal{H} \cup \{ \neg l_{i_j} \lor r_i \} \ \forall l_{i_j} \in c_i$
 - $\Re \leftarrow \Re \setminus \{c_i\}$
- relaxation constraints $\sum_{r_i} r_i \leqslant k$
- varying k using 3 algorithms:



Performance comparison: MaxFalse for MaxSAT instances



Maximal and maximum falsifiability

- Maximal and maximum falsifiability
- New concepts of
 - maximal falsifiable subset (MFS)
 - minimal correction for falsifiability subset (MCFS)
 - minimal non-falsifiable subset (MNFS)

- Maximal and maximum falsifiability
- New concepts of
 - maximal falsifiable subset (MFS)
 - minimal correction for falsifiability subset (MCFS)
 - minimal non-falsifiable subset (MNFS)
- Connection to maximal/maximum independent set

- Maximal and maximum falsifiability
- New concepts of
 - maximal falsifiable subset (MFS)
 - minimal correction for falsifiability subset (MCFS)
 - minimal non-falsifiable subset (MNFS)
- Connection to maximal/maximum independent set
- Minimal hitting set duality between MNFSes and MCFSes

- Maximal and maximum falsifiability
- New concepts of
 - maximal falsifiable subset (MFS)
 - minimal correction for falsifiability subset (MCFS)
 - minimal non-falsifiable subset (MNFS)
- Connection to maximal/maximum independent set
- Minimal hitting set duality between MNFSes and MCFSes
- Native algorithms for computing
 - one MFS
 - MaxFalse solution

• Other "properties" of maximal/maximum falsifiability

- Other "properties" of maximal/maximum falsifiability
- Other algorithms for
 - computing MFSes
 - computing MaxFalse solutions

- Other "properties" of maximal/maximum falsifiability
- Other algorithms for
 - computing MFSes
 - computing MaxFalse solutions
- MaxFalse in portfolios of MaxSAT algorithms

- Other "properties" of maximal/maximum falsifiability
- Other algorithms for
 - computing MFSes
 - computing MaxFalse solutions
- MaxFalse in portfolios of MaxSAT algorithms
- More practical applications

Thank you for your attention!