

# **Solving Proximity Constraints**

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2 System Model



### Motivation

For proving theorems, a frequently occurring problem is to find common instances of formulae.

## Example 1

Let f be a function, a, b constants and x a variable. The two expressions

$$f(a,x)$$
 and  $f(a,b)$ 

can be unified with  $\{x \mapsto b\}$ .



### Motivation

For proving theorems, a frequently occurring problem is to find common instances of formulae.

## Example 2

Let f, g be functions, a, b constants and x a variable. The two expressions

$$f(a,x)$$
 and  $g(a,b)$ 

cannot be unified as  $f \neq g$ .



### Motivation

In 1965 Robinson presented his unification algorithm and solved this problem, his algorithm was improved for better(=faster) performance since.

If we consider now the unification problem

$$f(a,x) \simeq^{?} g(a,b)$$

again, we might wonder, if we could not ignore  $f \neq g$ , if they are "close" to each other, i.e. if they are equal in a fuzzy logic sense. Being close is represented as a proximity relation, which are symmetric and reflexive, but not necessarily transitive. C. Pau and T. Kutsia solved this problem, presenting an algorithm, which we implemented.



#### 4 sets:

- P: unification problem to be solved
- C: neighborhood constraint
- lacksquare  $\sigma$ : set of pre-unifier
- Φ: name-class mapping





## Pre-Unification rules

(Tri) 
$$\{x \simeq^{?} x\} \uplus P; C; \sigma \Rightarrow P; C; \sigma$$
  
(Dec)  $\{F(\overline{s_n}) \simeq^{?} G(\overline{t_n})\} \uplus P; C; \sigma \Rightarrow \{\overline{s_n} \simeq^{?} t_n\} \cup P; \{F \approx^{?} G\} \cup C; \sigma$   
(VE)  $\{x \simeq^{?} t\} \uplus P; C; \sigma \Rightarrow \{t' \simeq^{?} t\} \cup Px \mapsto t'; C; \sigma\{x \mapsto t'\}$   
(Ori)  $\{t \simeq^{?} x\} \uplus P; C; \sigma \Rightarrow \{x \simeq^{?} t\} \cup P; C; \sigma$   
(Cla)  $\{F(\overline{s_n}) \simeq^{?} G(\overline{t_n})\} \uplus P; C; \sigma \Rightarrow \bot$  if  $m \neq n$   
(Occ)  $\{x \simeq^{?} t\} \uplus P; C; \sigma \Rightarrow \bot$  if there is an occurence cycle of  $x$  in  $t$   
(VO)  $\{x \simeq^{?} y, \overline{x_n} \simeq^{?} y_n\}; C; \sigma \Rightarrow \{\overline{x_n} \simeq^{?} y_n\}\{x \mapsto y\}; C; \sigma\{x \mapsto y\}$ 



# Rules for Neigborhood Constraints

```
(FFS) \{f \approx^? g\} \uplus C; \Phi \Rightarrow C; \Phi; \text{ if } \mathcal{R}(f,g) \geq \lambda
(NFS) \{N \approx^? g\} \uplus C; \Phi \Rightarrow C; update(\Phi, N \rightarrow pc(g, \mathcal{R}, \lambda))
(FSN) \{g \approx^? N\} \uplus C; \Phi \Rightarrow \{N \approx^? g\} \cup C; \Phi
(NN1)
\{N \approx^{?} M\} \uplus C; \Phi \Rightarrow C; update(\Phi, N \rightarrow f, M \rightarrow pc(f, \mathcal{R}, \lambda)),
where N \in dom(\Phi), f \in \Phi(N)
(NN2) \{M \approx^? N\} \uplus C; \Phi \Rightarrow \{N \approx^? M\} \cup C; \Phi, \text{ where }
M \notin dom(\Phi), N \in dom(\Phi)
(Fail1) \{f \approx^? g\} \uplus C; \Phi \Rightarrow \bot, if \mathcal{R}(f,g) < \lambda
```

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(Fail2)  $C; \Phi \Rightarrow \bot$ , if there exists  $N \in dom(\Phi)$  such that  $\Phi(N) = \emptyset$ 





# Simple example

```
p(x,z) = q(f(b), f(x)); R = \{(a,a'), (a',b), (b,c'), (c',c), (p,q)\}
P = \{p \simeq^? a\}
C = \{\}
\sigma = \{\}
\rightarrow Dec
P = \{x \simeq^? f, z \simeq^? f\}
C = \{p \approx^? q\}
\sigma = \{\}
\rightarrowVE
P = \{N_1(N_2) \simeq^? f(b), z \simeq^? f\}
C = \{p \approx^? a\}
\sigma = \{x \mapsto N_1(N_2)\}
__DEC<sup>2</sup>
Pre - fail: p(x, a) = ?q(f(a), g(b))
```



2 System Model



# System Model

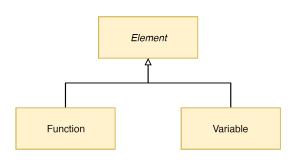
### Project consists of 4 packages:

- elements : deals with elements
- tool : offers important tools (e.g. read input)
- unificationProblem : treats the unification problem
- userInterfaces : allow user interfaces





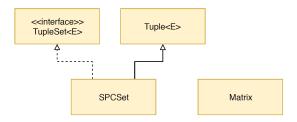
## Package elements

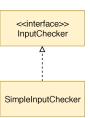






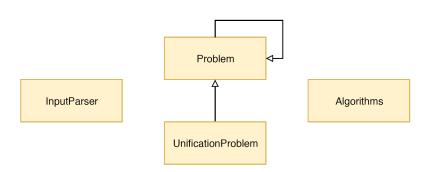
## Package tool







## Package unificationProblem





## Package userInterfaces





2 System Model





