## A Tableau algorithm for $\mathcal{ALCSCC}$

Ryny Khy

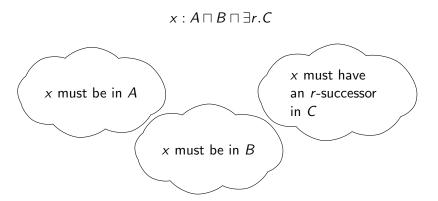
December 28, 2020

Introduction

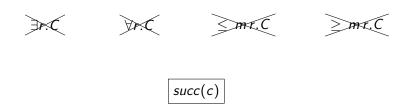
2 Tableau for ALCSCC

## Tableau Algorithm

#### Main Idea:



#### ALCSCC: successors



c: set constraint or a cardinality constraint

#### ALCSCC: constraints

#### set constraint:

- $\circ$   $r \subseteq s$
- $C \cap r \subseteq D$
- $succ(C \cap r) \subseteq succ(D)$

#### cardinality constraint

- 2 dvd |r|
- $|C \cap r| \leq |D|$
- $|succ(C \cap r)| \leq |succ(D)|$

$$x: succ(|s|>1) \sqcap succ(|r|=|s|) \sqcap succ(|r|>|s|)$$
 s-successors  $r$ -successors  $0$ 

$$x: \underline{succ(|s|>1)} \ \sqcap \ succ(|r|=|s|) \ \sqcap \ succ(|r|>|s|)$$
 s-successors  $r$ -successors  $0$ 

$$x: succ(|s|>1) \sqcap \underline{succ(|r|=|s|)} \sqcap succ(|r|>|s|)$$
 s-successors  $r$ -successors  $1$ 

$$x: succ(|s|>1) \sqcap succ(|r|=|s|) \sqcap \underline{succ(|r|>|s|)}$$
 s-successors  $r$ -successors

# Problem with blocking

$$x: succ(2 \cdot |r| \leq 5 \cdot |s|) \ \sqcap \ succ(5 \cdot |s| \leq 2 \cdot |r|) \ \sqcap \ succ(|r| > 1)$$

s-successors

r-successors





# Problem with blocking

$$x: succ(2 \cdot |r| \leq 5 \cdot |s|) \ \sqcap \ succ(5 \cdot |s| \leq 2 \cdot |r|) \ \sqcap \ \underline{succ(|r| > 1)}$$

s-successors

r-successors



# Problem with blocking

$$x: \mathit{succ}(2 \cdot |r| \leq 5 \cdot |s|) \ \sqcap \ \mathit{succ}(5 \cdot |s| \leq 2 \cdot |r|) \ \sqcap \ \mathit{succ}(|r| > 1)$$

s-successors

r-successors





$$x : succ(2 \cdot |r| \le 5 \cdot |s|) \cap succ(5 \cdot |s| \le 2 \cdot |r|) \cap succ(|r| > 1)$$

$$x: succ(2 \cdot |r| \le 5 \cdot |s|) \sqcap succ(5 \cdot |s| \le 2 \cdot |r|) \sqcap succ(|r| > 1)$$

$$\downarrow$$

$$2 \cdot |X_r| \le 5 \cdot |X_s| \land 5 \cdot |X_s| \le 2 \cdot |X_r| \land |X_r| > 1$$

$$x: succ(2 \cdot |r| \le 5 \cdot |s|) \sqcap succ(5 \cdot |s| \le 2 \cdot |r|) \sqcap succ(|r| > 1)$$

$$\downarrow$$

$$2 \cdot |X_r| \le 5 \cdot |X_s| \land 5 \cdot |X_s| \le 2 \cdot |X_r| \land |X_r| > 1$$

$$\downarrow$$

$$|X_r| = 5 \text{ and } |X_s| = 2$$

What about

$$2 \cdot |X_r| \le 5 \cdot |X_s| \wedge 5 \cdot |X_s| \le 2 \cdot |X_r| \wedge |X_r| > 1$$
 
$$\downarrow |X_r| = 10 \text{ and } |X_s| = 4$$

What about

$$2 \cdot |X_r| \le 5 \cdot |X_s| \wedge 5 \cdot |X_s| \le 2 \cdot |X_r| \wedge |X_r| > 1$$
 
$$\downarrow |X_r| = 100 \text{ and } |X_s| = 40$$

We have infinite possible solutions

We have infinite possible solutions Do we need all of them?

We have infinite possible solutions

Do we need all of them?

No: Consider formula as ILP and calculate an upper bound

## ILP and upper bound

# ILP and upper bound

**Problem**: Are the variables disjoint or not?

# ILP and upper bound

**Problem**: Are the variables disjoint or not?

Solution: Venn region

## Venn regions

Two variables  $X_s$  and  $X_r \rightarrow$  four Venn regions:

$$v_1 = X_s \cap X_r$$

$$v_2 = X_s \cap X_r$$

$$v_3 = X_s \cap X_r \cap X_r$$

## Venn regions

Two variables  $X_s$  and  $X_r \rightarrow$  four Venn regions:

$$v_1 = X_s \cap X_r$$

$$v_2 = X_s \cap X_r$$

$$v_3 = X_s \cap X_r \cap X_r$$

$$X_s = v_1 \cup v_3$$
 and  $X_r = v_1 \cup v_2$