

# COMP 597: Assignment #1

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Due: Oct. 4th before class

This is the first assignment of COMP 597: Automated Reasoning with ML.

## 1 SAT Encoding

The following solutions can be obtained using a solver of your choice. Please show all work. Only solutions obtained using a SAT solver will receive credit.

**Emirpimes** (20 points): An *emirp* is a prime whose digits, when reversed, produce a different prime. An *emirpimes* is a semiprime whose reverse is a different semiprime, e.g.,  $85877599_{10}$ . Confirm its prime factors are emirps in bases 2 and 10. Find another such number. What is the largest emirpimes you can find, whose prime factors are distinct emirps in at least two bases?

**Bonus** (10 points): A *cryptarithm* is a cipher,  $\varphi : \{A, \dots, Z\} \rightarrow \{0, \dots, 9\}$ , alongside a meaningful string, whose ciphertext satisfies some equation, e.g.:

NINETEEN + THIRTEEN + THREE + TWO + TWO + ONE + ONE + ONE = FORTYTWO  
42415114 + 56275114 + 56711 + 538 + 538 + 841 + 841 + 841 = 98750538

Construct a 20+-character cryptarithm parseable by the following grammar,

$$\begin{aligned} E &\rightarrow A \mid \dots \mid Z \mid EE \mid EOE \mid (E) \\ O &\rightarrow + \mid \times \mid \div \mid -^1 \\ S &\rightarrow E = E \end{aligned}$$

where  $\text{charset}(E) \neq \text{charset}(E')$  and  $\text{eval}(\varphi(E)) = \text{eval}(\varphi(E'))$ . Every plaintext word should be defined in the English 10k dictionary.<sup>2</sup> In order to receive credit, it must not be possible to find your cryptarithm (or algebraic rewritings thereof) on the internet or in other classmates assignments.

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<sup>1</sup>Interpreted in the usual way, but additive and multiplicative identity are forbidden.

<sup>2</sup><https://github.com/first20hours/google-10000-english/blob/master/google-10000-english.txt>

## 2 Problem 2: Build or Improve a SAT Solver

**Programming exercise** (40 points): Please select one of the following two options, write a short report, and submit your source code. Please provide instructions for how reproduce your findings and a few test cases.

1. Write a SAT solver from scratch by implementing an existing algorithm such as DPLL, unit propagation or two-watched literals, describe your implementation and evaluate it on a few toy SAT problems.
2. Make a substantive improvement to a competitive SAT solver (e.g. Kissat or MiniSat) which measurably increases performance on a standard benchmark, and document your approach and findings.

## 3 Problem 3: Uninterpreted function equivalence

**SMT exercise** (40 points): Please typeset a proof sketch using L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X, then translate the proof into your favorite SMT solver to construct a specific example or counterexample. Show all work to receive full credit.

1. A polynomial equation whose coefficients and solutions are integers is called *diophantine*. Let  $w, x, y, z \in \mathbb{Z}$  and report your solver's largest nontrivial solutions to each of the following diophantine equations:  
(a)  $w = x^3 + y^3 + z^3$  (b)  $w^3 + x^3 = y^3 + z^3$  (c)  $w^z + x^z = y^z + z$ .
2. Prove that  $\mathbb{Z}^{n \times n}$  is associative over  $\otimes$ , and  $\otimes$  is distributive over  $\oplus$  for some large  $n$ . **Bonus** (5 points): Give an example of a nontrivial finite commutative semiring whose elements are matrices and prove it.
3. A nonnegative matrix whose rows and columns all sum to the same number is called *bistochastic*. Find distinct examples  $M_1, M_2 : \mathbb{Z}^{n \times n}$  for some large  $n$  such that both are nontrivial bistochastic matrices. **Bonus** (5 points): Is  $M_i M_j$  is bistochastic for all bistochastic  $M_i, M_j$ ?
4. Consider the polynomial kernel  $\Delta : (\mathbf{f}, \mathbf{g}) \mapsto (\mathbf{f} \cdot \mathbf{g} + r)^q$ . The *kernel trick* states  $\forall \mathbf{f}, \mathbf{g} : \mathbb{Z}^d, \exists \varphi \mid \langle \varphi(\mathbf{f}), \varphi(\mathbf{g}) \rangle = \Delta(\mathbf{f}, \mathbf{g})$ . Show the kernel trick holds by finding  $\varphi$  for some large  $r, d, q : \mathbb{N}$ . What can we say about  $\mathcal{O}(\langle \varphi, \varphi' \rangle)$  as  $d, q \rightarrow \infty$ ? Is  $\Delta$  a metric? Prove or disprove it.
5. Prove that 1D discrete convolution,  $* : (f, g)[x] \mapsto \sum_{s \in S} f[x - s]g[s]$ , over  $S = [-j, j]$  for some large value  $j \in \mathbb{N}$  is translation equivariant. **Bonus** (10 points): Prove the 2D case for MNIST, i.e.,  $[0, 255]^{28 \times 28}$ .

Please submit your answers as a PDF and supplemental work as a ZIP file.