

Towards Practical First-Order Model Counting:

Technical Appendix

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1 The Three Logics of FOMC

There are three first-order logics commonly used in FOMC: FO, C^2 , and $UFO^2 + CC$. Table 1 summarises the key differences among them. FO is the input format for FORCLIFT and its extensions CRANE and GANTRY. C^2 is often used in the literature on FASTWFOMC and related methods [1, 2]. Finally, $UFO^2 + CC$ is the input format supported by the most recent implementation of FASTWFOMC [4]. All three logics are function-free, and domains are always assumed to be finite. As usual, we presuppose the *unique name assumption*, which states that two constants are equal if and only if they are the same constant [3].

In FO, each term is assigned to a *sort*, and each predicate P/n is assigned to a sequence of n sorts. Each sort has its corresponding domain. These assignments to sorts are typically left implicit and can be reconstructed from the quantifiers. For example, $\forall x, y \in \Delta. P(x, y)$ implies that variables x and y have the same sort. On the other hand, $\forall x \in \Delta. \forall y \in \Gamma. P(x, y)$ implies that x and y have different sorts, and it would be improper to write, for example, $\forall x \in \Delta. \forall y \in \Gamma. P(x, y) \vee x = y$. FO is also the only logic to support constants, sentences with more than two variables, and the equality predicate. While we do not explicitly refer to sorts in the paper, the many-sorted nature of FO is paramount to the algorithms presented therein.

► **Remark.** In the case of FORCLIFT and its extensions, support for a sentence as valid input does not imply that the algorithm can compile the sentence into a circuit or graph suitable for lifted model counting. However, it is known that FORCLIFT compilation is guaranteed to succeed on any FO sentence without constants and with at most two variables [5, 6].

Compared to FO, C^2 and $UFO^2 + CC$ lack support for constants, the equality predicate, multiple domains, and sentences with more than two variables. The advantage that C^2 brings over FO is the inclusion of *counting quantifiers*. That is, alongside \forall and \exists , C^2 supports $\exists^{=k}$, $\exists^{\leq k}$, and $\exists^{\geq k}$ for any positive integer k . For example, $\exists^{=1}x. \phi(x)$ means that there exists *exactly one* x such that $\phi(x)$, and $\exists^{\leq 2}x. \phi(x)$ means that there exist *at most two* such x . $UFO^2 + CC$, on the other hand, does not support any existential quantifiers but instead incorporates (*equality*) *cardinality constraints*. For example, $|P| = 3$ constrains all models to have *precisely three positive literals with the predicate P* .

Our Benchmarks in C^2 and $UFO^2 + CC$

For completeness and reproducibility, let us translate the benchmark sentences from FO to C^2 and $UFO^2 + CC$. As *Friends & Smokers* is a relatively simple sentence, it remains the

Logic	Sorts	Constants	Variables	Quantifiers	Additional atoms
FO	one or more	✓	unlimited	\forall, \exists	$x = y$
C^2	one	✗	two	$\forall, \exists, \exists^{=k}, \exists^{\leq k}, \exists^{\geq k}$	—
$UFO^2 + CC$	one	✗	two	\forall	$ P = m$

■ **Table 1** A comparison of the three logics used in FOMC. The 2nd–5th columns refer to: the number of sorts, support for constants, the maximum number of variables, and supported quantifiers, respectively. The last column lists supported atoms in addition to those of the form $P(\mathbf{t})$ for a predicate P/n and an n -tuple of terms \mathbf{t} . Here k and m are non-negative integers, with the latter depending on the domain size, P is a predicate, and x and y are terms.

44 same in C^2 and $UFO^2 + CC$. For *Functions*, in C^2 one would write

45
$$\forall x \in \Delta. \exists^{=1} y \in \Delta. P(x, y).$$

46 In $UFO^2 + CC$, the same could be written as

47
$$(\forall x, y \in \Delta. S(x) \vee \neg P(x, y)) \wedge (|P| = |\Delta|), \quad (1)$$

48 where $w^-(S) = -1$. Although Sentence (1) has more models compared to its counterpart in
 49 C^2 , the negative weight $w^-(S) = -1$ makes some of the terms in the definition of WFOMC
 50 cancel out. The translation of *Bijections* is similar to that of *Functions*. In C^2 , one could
 51 write

52
$$(\forall x \in \Delta. \exists^{=1} y \in \Delta. P(x, y)) \wedge (\forall y \in \Delta. \exists^{=1} x \in \Delta. P(x, y)).$$

53 Similarly, in $UFO^2 + CC$ the same sentence can be written as

54
$$(\forall x, y \in \Delta. R(x) \vee \neg P(x, y)) \wedge (\forall x, y \in \Delta. S(x) \vee \neg P(y, x)) \wedge (|P| = |\Delta|),$$

55 where $w^-(R) = w^-(S) = -1$.

56 — References —

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