

Towards Practical First-Order Model Counting

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First-Order Model Counting: The Motivation

Example Setting

- ▶ Let Δ be a set of cardinality n
- ▶ Suppose we want to count all $P \subseteq \Delta^2$ that are:
 - ▶ functions,
 - ▶ bijections,
 - ▶ partial orders,
 - ▶ symmetric,
 - ▶ transitive,
 - ▶ etc.

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- 👎 Propositional model counting ($\#SAT$) is $\#P$ -complete
- 👍 But many of these counting problems have efficient solutions
- ▶ And we can find them using first-order model counting
 - ▶ i.e., reasoning about sets, subsets, and arbitrary elements without grounding them

First-Order Model Counting

The Problem with CRANE

A Solution Produced for the Bijection-Counting Problem

$$f(m, n) = \sum_{l=0}^n \binom{n}{l} (-1)^{n-l} g(l, m),$$
$$g(l, m) = g(l-1, m) + mg(l-1, m-1)$$

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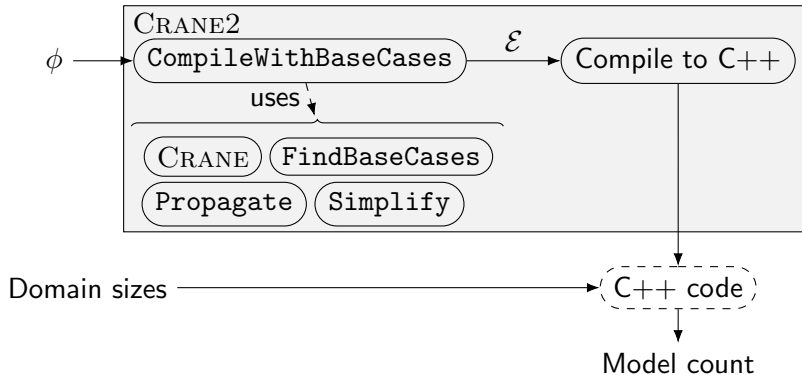
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Issues

Completeness: what are the base cases of g ?

Usability: how do I compute, e.g., $f(7, 7)$?

Knowledge Compilation Workflow



Benchmarks

► Friends & Smokers

$$(\forall x, y \in \Delta. S(x) \wedge F(x, y) \rightarrow S(y)) \wedge (\forall x \in \Delta. S(x) \rightarrow C(x))$$

Benchmarks

► Friends & Smokers

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► Functions

$$(\forall x \in \Gamma. \exists y \in \Delta. P(x, y)) \wedge \\ (\forall x \in \Gamma. \forall y, z \in \Delta. P(x, y) \wedge P(x, z) \rightarrow y = z)$$

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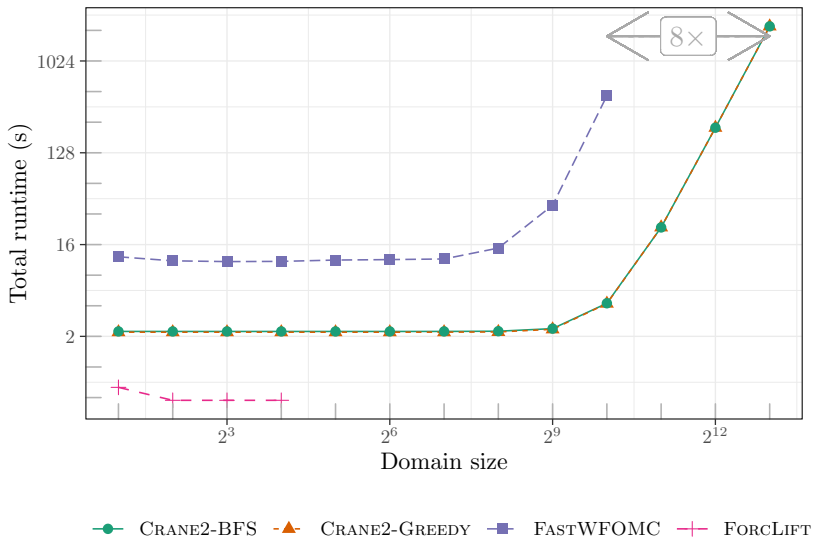
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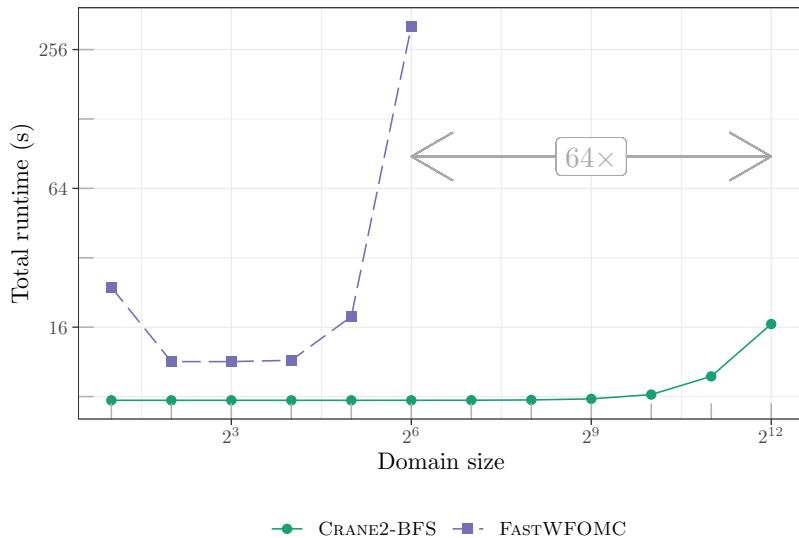
► Bijections

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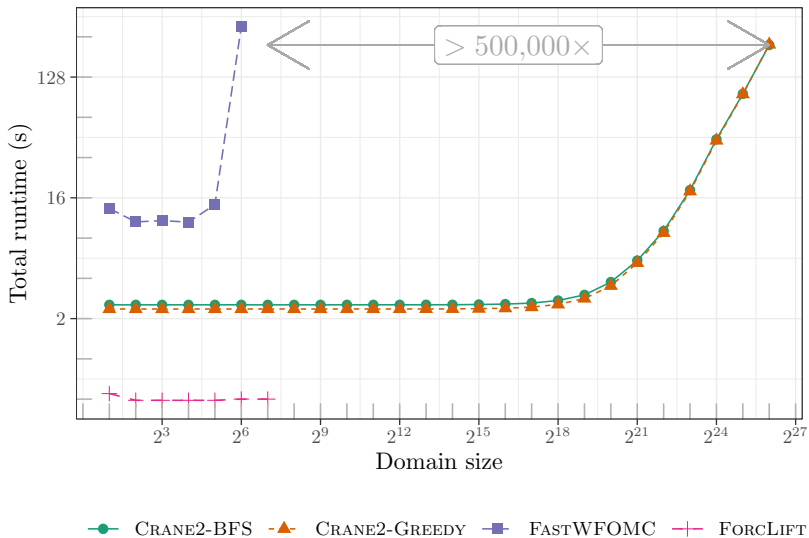
Friends & Smokers



Bijections



Functions



Summary

TODO: and future work