

Towards Practical First-Order Model Counting

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Motivation

Example Setting

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

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 - ▶ etc.
- 🗨️ 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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Issues

Completeness: what are the base cases of g ?

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

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3. Identify a sufficient set of base cases
 - ▶ e.g., $\{g(0, m), g(l, 0)\}$

Knowledge Compilation Workflow (2/2)

4. For each base case:

$$g(0, m)$$

$$g(l, 0)$$

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$\forall x \in \Gamma. S(x) \vee \neg S(x)$

4.1. Construct the corr. sentence

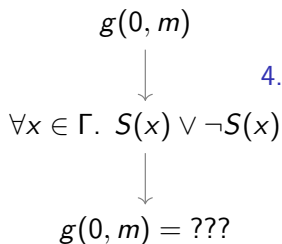
$g(l, 0)$



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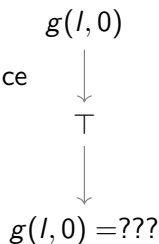
Knowledge Compilation Workflow (2/2)

4. For each base case:



4.1. Construct the corr. sentence

4.2. Recurse



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4.1. Construct the corr. sentence

$$\begin{array}{c} g(0, m) \\ \downarrow \\ \forall x \in \Gamma. S(x) \vee \neg S(x) \\ \downarrow \\ g(0, m) = 0^m \end{array}$$

4.2. Recurse

$$\begin{array}{c} g(l, 0) \\ \downarrow \\ \top \\ \downarrow \\ g(l, 0) = 1 \end{array}$$

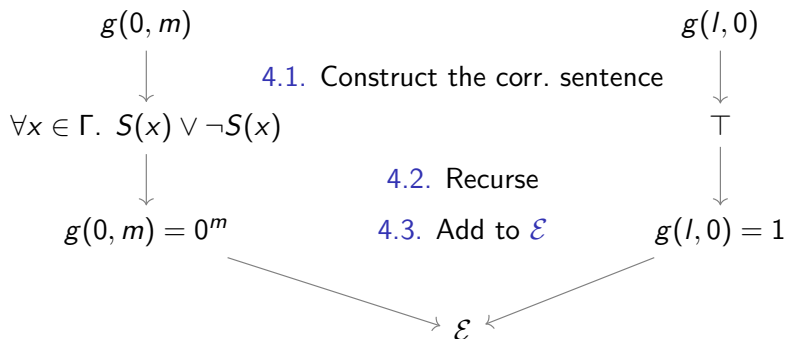
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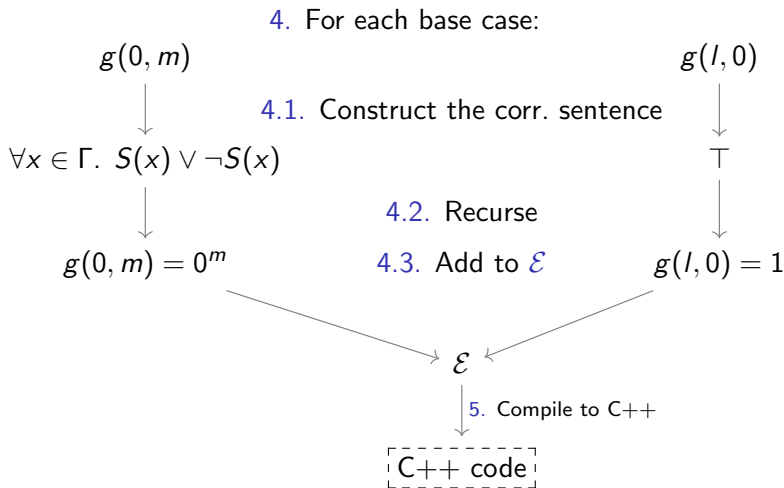
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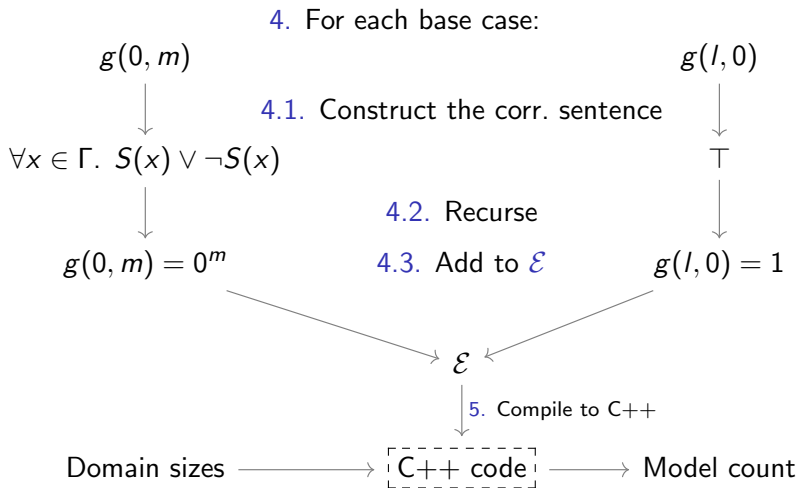
4.3. Add to \mathcal{E}



Knowledge Compilation Workflow (2/2)



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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

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

- ▶ 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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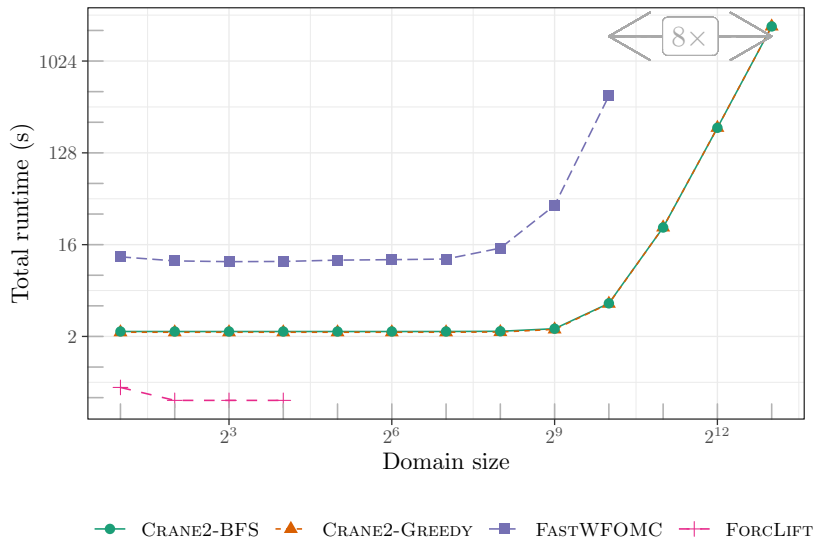
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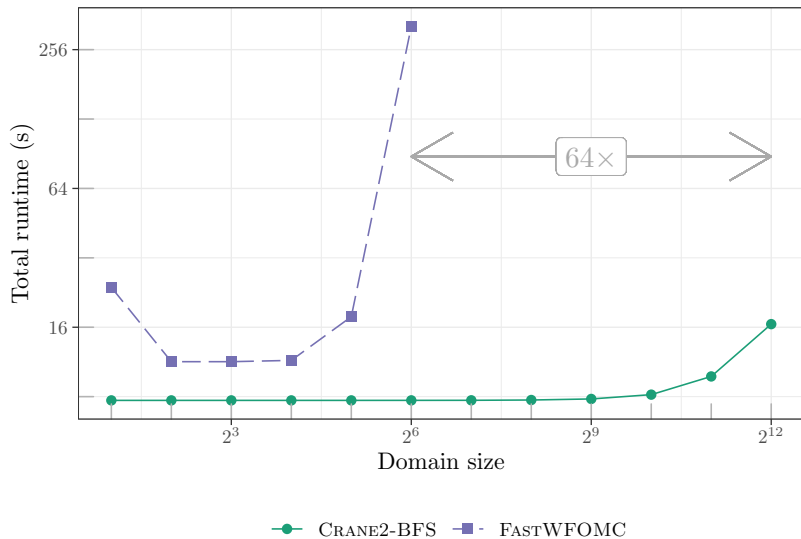
► Bijections

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

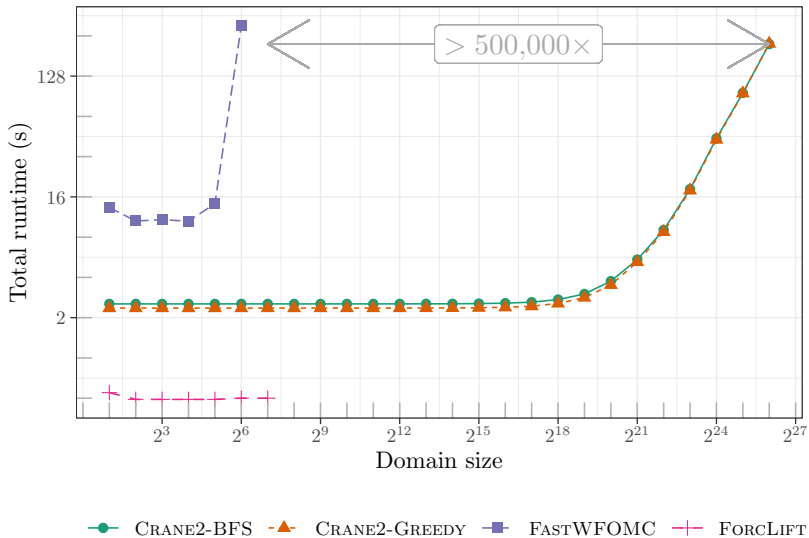
Friends & Smokers



Bijections



Functions



Summary

TODO: and future work