Solving Nonlinear Arithmetic IJCAR 2012

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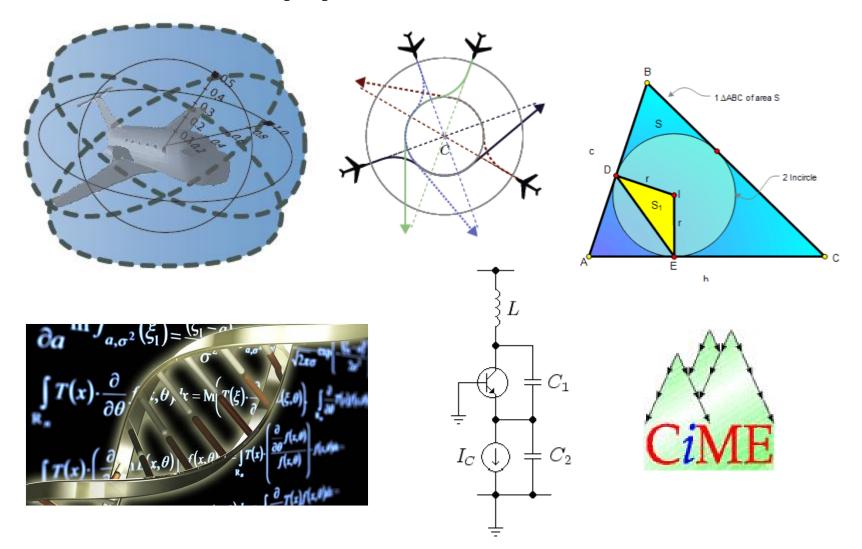
Polynomial Constraints

AKA
Existential Theory of the Reals

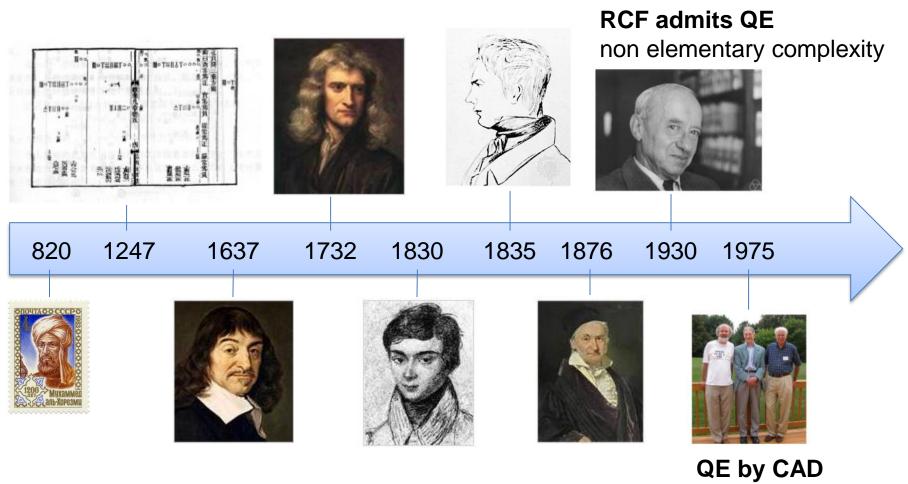
3R

$$x^{2} - 4x + y^{2} - y + 8 < 1$$
$$xy - 2x - 2y + 4 > 1$$

Applications



Milestones



QE by CAD

Doubly exponential

Other Relevant Work

High-School Level Procedures - Cohen, Muchnick, Hormander 60's

Wu's method for Geometry Theorem Proving - Wu 1983

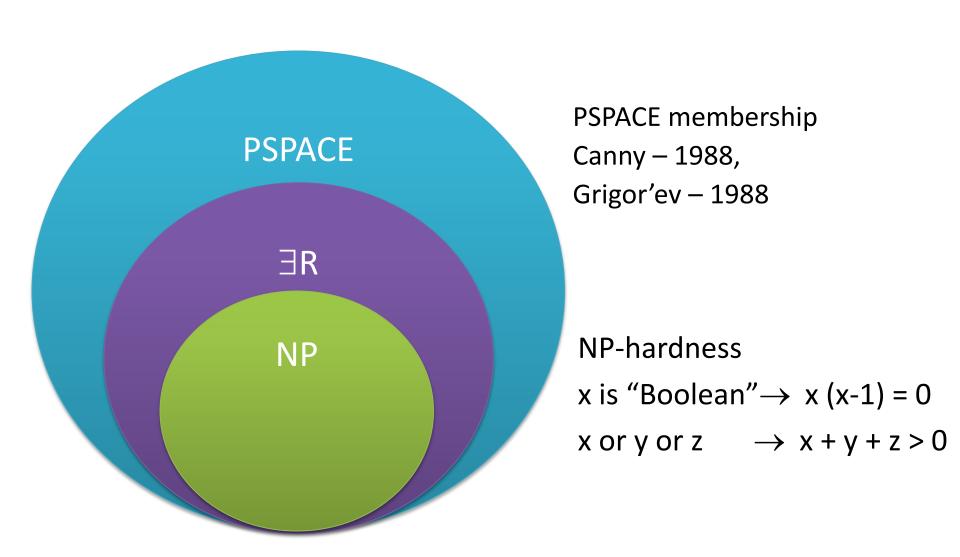
Solving equations in C via Gröbner Basis - Buchberger 1985

∃R in exponential time - Grigor'ev 1988, Canny 1988, Renegar 1989
In practice CAD based methods are far superior

VTS: Virtual Term Substitution (Weispfenning 1988)

Special cases (e.g., quadratic, cubic) for QE

How hard is $\exists R$?



Multivariate Polynomials

 $f \in \mathbb{Z}[\boldsymbol{y}, x]$ is of the form

$$f(\mathbf{y}, x) = a_m \cdot x^{d_m} + a_{m-1} \cdot x^{d_{m-1}} + \dots + a_1 \cdot x^{d_1} + a_0$$

$$a_i \text{ are in } \mathbb{Z}[\mathbf{y}]$$

$$x^{3}y^{2} + y^{2} + xy + x^{2}y + y + x + 1 = (x^{3} + 1)y^{2} + (x + x^{2} + 1)y + (x + 1)$$

- 1. Project/Saturate set of polynomials
- 2. Lift/Search: Incrementally build assignment $v: x_k \to \alpha_k$ Isolate roots of polynomials $f_i(\alpha, x)$ Select a feasible cell C, and assign x_k some $\alpha_k \in C$ If there is no feasible cell, then backtrack

$$x^{2} + y^{2} - 1 < 0$$
 $x^{4} - x^{2} + 1$
 $xy - 1 > 0$
1. Saturate
 $x^{2} - 1$

2. Search

	$(-\infty, -1)$	-1	(-1, 0)	0	(0, 1)	1	(1,∞)
$x^4 - x^2 + 1$	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
$x^2 - 1$	+	0	-	-	-	0	+
X	-	-	-	0	+	+	+

$$x^{2} + y^{2} - 1 < 0$$
 $x = x^{2} + y^{2} - 1$
 $x = x^{2} + 1$
 $x = x^{2} - 1$
 $x = x^{2} -$

	(-∞, -1)	-1	(-1, 0)	0	(0, 1)	1	(1,∞)
$x^4 - x^2 + 1$	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
$x^2 - 1$	+	0	-	-	-	0	+
x	-	-	-	0	+	+	+

$$x^{2} + y^{2} - 1 < 0$$
 $x^{4} - x^{2} + 1$
 $xy - 1 > 0$
1. Saturate
 $x^{2} - 1$
 x

$$(-\infty, -\frac{1}{2}) -\frac{1}{2} (-\frac{1}{2}, \infty)$$

CONFLICT

$$x \rightarrow -2$$
 2. Search

 $4+y^2-1$

-2y - 1

	(-∞, -1)	-1	(-1, 0)	0	(0, 1)	1	(1,∞)
$x^4 - x^2 + 1$	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
$x^2 - 1$	+	0	-	-	-	0	+
x	-	_	-	0	+	+	+

0

Our Procedure

Static x Dynamic

Optimistic approach

Key ideas

NEW Calculus / Abstract Procedure

Start the Search before Saturate/Project

We saturate on demand

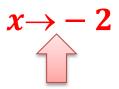
Our Procedure (1)

Two kinds of decision

1. case-analysis (Boolean)

$$x^2 + y^2 < 1 \lor x < 0 \lor x y > 1$$

2. model construction (CAD lifting)



	$(-\infty, -1)$	-1	(-1, 0)	0	(0, 1)	1	(1,∞)
$x^4 - x^2 + 1$	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
$x^2 - 1$	+	0	-	-	-	0	+
\boldsymbol{x}	-	-	-	0	+	+	+

Our Procedure (1)

Two kinds of decision

- 1. case-analysis (Boolean)
- 2. model construction (CAD lifting)

Parametric calculus: explain(F, M)

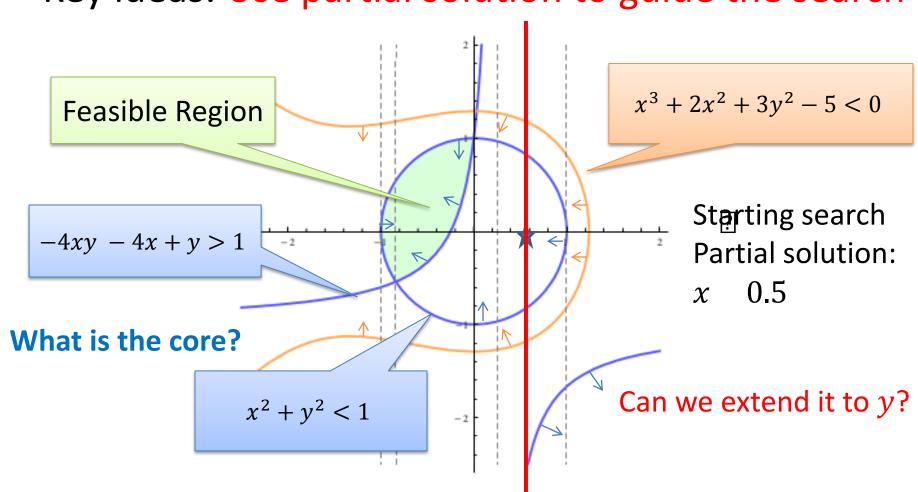
Finite basis explanation function

Explanations may contain new literals

They evaluate to false in the current state

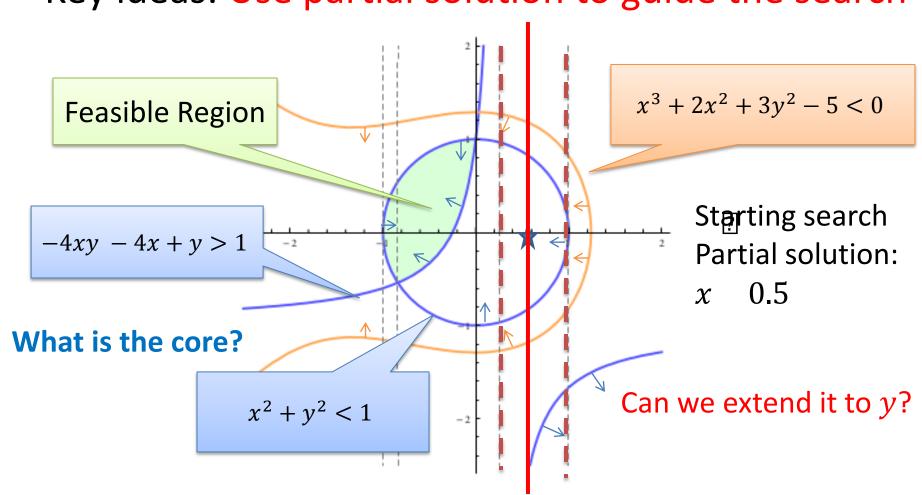
Our Procedure (2)

Key ideas: Use partial solution to guide the search



Our Procedure (2)

Key ideas: Use partial solution to guide the search



Our Procedure (3)

Key ideas: Solution based Project/Saturate

$$\bigcup_{f \in A} \operatorname{coeff}(f, x) \cup \bigcup_{\substack{f \in A \\ g \in \mathsf{R}(f, x)}} \operatorname{psc}(g, g_x', x) \cup \bigcup_{\substack{i < j \\ g_i \in \mathsf{R}(f_i, x) \\ g_j \in \mathsf{R}(f_j, x)}} \operatorname{psc}(g_i, g_j, x)$$

Standard project operators are pessimistic.

Coefficients can vanish!

Our Procedure (4)

Key ideas: Lemma Learning

Prevent a Conflict from happening again.

Current assignment

$$x \rightarrow 0.75$$

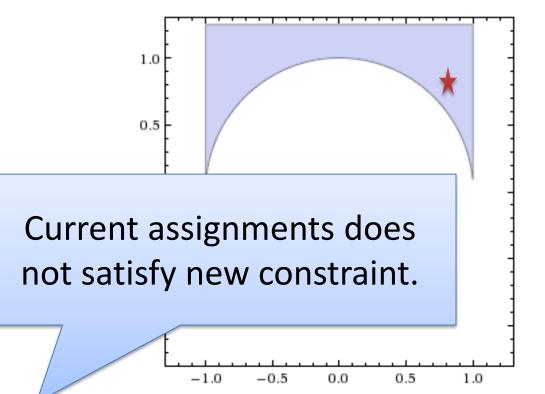
$$y \rightarrow 0.75$$

Conflict

$$x^2 + y^2 + z^2 < 1$$

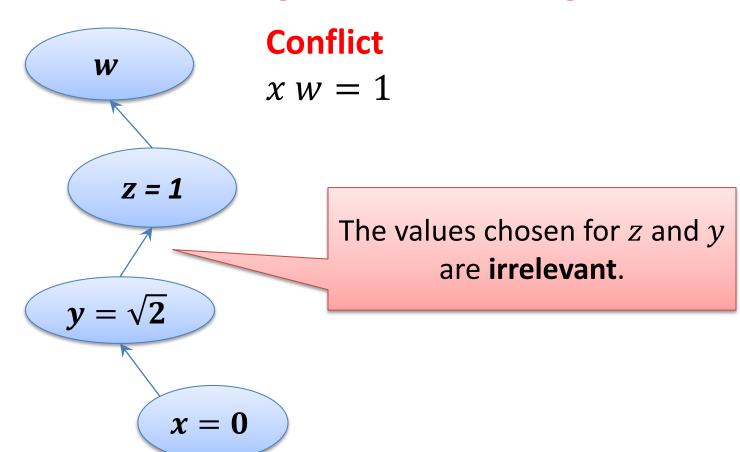
Lemma

$$-1 < x < 1 \land y > root_2(1 - \tilde{y}^2 - x^2) \Rightarrow \bot$$



Our Procedure (5)

Key ideas: Nonchronological Backtracking



Machinery

Multivariate & univariate Polynomials

Basic operations, Pseudo-division,

GCD, Resultant, PSC, Factorization,

Root isolation algorithms, Sturm sequences

Binary rationals $\frac{a}{2^k}$

Real Algebraic Numbers

Real Algebraic Numbers

Polynomial + Isolating Interval $x^2 - 2$, (1, 2)

$$\sqrt[3]{\frac{1}{9}} - \sqrt[3]{\frac{2}{9}} + \sqrt[3]{\frac{4}{9}} \stackrel{?}{=} \sqrt[3]{\sqrt[3]{2} - 1}$$

$$x^9 + 3x^6 + 3x^3 - 1$$
, (0,1)

Complexity Trap: P ≠ Efficient

"Real algebraic numbers are efficient" "CAD is polynomial for a fixed number of variables"

$$(2n)^{3^{r+1}}m^{2^r}d^2$$

Every detail matters

GCD of two polynomials

Our procedure "dies" in polynomial time steps

Real algebraic number computations

Computing PSCs

Root isolation of polynomials with irrational coefficients

Example

 $14473361351917674942786915532863722010517729893029084002260132795724226061515042219666395922056072037155588196471401681986578474461376811173412864 \\ \times ^528 + 52$ $378028159474387237425783924562370206464801541899173138738283448214552506310481207722925933354771900671555660223317431714107705017411150737102305045174550528 x^500$ $109201751920878554152069678524782287046297971035994332930305162162683589782245643126391186807395573850358394453020368632207346082500403862320477315199250989056 \\ x^484 - x^2 + x^$ 543635472379893925360505124247110498770961588622964318091251368183582212798004391152930087582383621190153681363319204281535655046706194540731277164848615522304 x^480 -3194670956856507038170782804869266802725402645284102679037145501374352436793117406480681198776756731038477784720721031162710801645757232905349994812022863167488 x^476 - $80230430018834186054096672189233096308237228378515144056129280360834909794336559434803359466411692112541882365896166210172878178922236773486199994866195813629952 \\ x^464 + x^2 +$ $130783283430011592992525937688271291747950864033011823499122097623311139311871055468781357776468264400549786532527216932407625418075352376349853019068119472144384 \\ x^460-4012444384 \\ x^460-401244444 \\ x^460-40124444 \\ x^460-40124444 \\ x^460-40124444 \\ x^460-40124444 \\ x^460-4012444 \\ x^460-401244 \\ x^460-4012444 \\ x^460-401244 \\ x^460-4012444 \\ x^460-401244 \\ x^460$ $60351536353188030534762927297367399984025488595096075263659285538732087664513596914391741526578214246339915348904989182771248594080446910993435975372364947914752 \\ x^456 - x^456 -$ $673737188260475498982932420729791402429356609686364569053248570809232723474624874495372845950372093438174034642659688327168552160083094705613444283604882272813056 x^452^{-1}$ $1318117509927793506162380225228023990287741912478720066809245992271712421491009133459969206543489785652231766194877671560048021548398906486339442301290611380060160 \\ x^448 - x^2 + x^2$ $1205772902296624353525064468229731294159952402826502407966957243712474044871756863977220867339445619958882709535542116624268994947095099000601401794543891557384192 \\ x^444 - x^445 - x^455 - x^45 - x^25 - x^2$ $42518316035687815029500437329049753144853170778074503722857356709783483039433964598020662789393811356984055296482888805350497766068131792648011052930362953957376 \\ \times ^436 + ^2$ $9240121069267051295045417000851608693216707145106865888222118073936078384812617095103340753185561818646400333469464298879016638319832506639469499496502215581892608 \\ \times ^428 + 528$ +3667090053094090945313756073105630333582362976190542753984041052543074833064572525231477454196982964134256021905924763753701259287857721495779112184940262523404288-478182019810480876776906563099285241550749306282930585205816495097862179710089377342887742428258115095797444186389272755327507836131206425026140456005328418373632 x 4 08 -50186901855213154855455322673164185696026971617543598141599919460301704348994047769553919666699488469505760925100359426459292729938602691732233804713882945039892480 x^404 - $49783192919360672941965836922796102255831339676036749735719193270699604144117615499151399963603838515014307866633369426721337772113987367017962230781939280563404800 \\ \times ^4000$

...

 $1389385726272139827600391787516457146404057581084159628129387959867904441533378882732656681024381855322448 \times ^24 + 6206288177615149058112826996188212177598396346403337279651424778662193245748575347946115209485426265049 \times ^20 + 367427074610454070056469795165580196050000194113672530558928364635826090406030636905429257496922636544 \times ^16 + 703328874179918846589526631439210541602625801684456856171748313001635386337165809959342810385612800 \times ^12 - 68999097046917627889169552420353798555453476109616123008816364722270432052018874285536216875008 \times ^8 - 140432623903101758790898107887718053467061472637614549187228994429864721538224739784429911670784 \times ^4 + 272654874565539049477735920513220412248759995742372057602216372063084536679766701870415872000$

Systems

Mathematica: Wolfram's Research (CAD, FD CAD, ...)

Redlog (VTS, CAD, Simplifications, ...)

QEPCAD (Collins students)

MiniSMT ($\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2})$ model finder)

iSAT (interval based)

CVC3

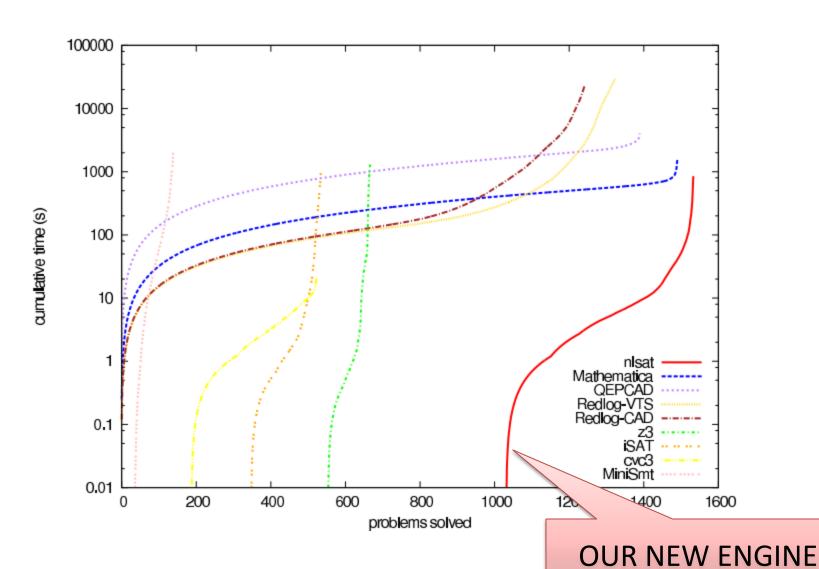
Z3 3.x (GB, Simplex, interval analysis, VTS, $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2})$ model finder)

Experimental Results (1)

OUR NEW ENGINE

/												
	meti-tarski	(1006)	keymaera	(421)	zankl	(166)	hong	(20)	kissin	g (45)	all (1	1658)
solver	solved	time (s)	solved	time (s)	solved	time (s)	solved	time (s)	solved	time (s)	solved	time (s)
nlsat	1002	343	420	5	89	234	10	170	13	95	1534	849
Mathematica	1006	7 96	420	171	50	366	9	208	6	29	1491	1572
QEPCAD	991	2616	368	1331	21	38	6	43	4	5	1390	4036
Redlog-VTS	847	28640	419	78	42	490	6	3	10	275	1324	29488
Redlog-CAD	848	21706	363	730	21	173	6	2	4	0	1242	22613
z3	266	83	379	1216	21	0	1	0	0	0	667	1299
iSAT	203	122	291	16	21	24	20	822	0	0	535	986
cvc3	150	13	361	5	12	3	0	0	0	0	523	22
MiniSmt	40	697	35	0	46	1370	0	0	18	44	139	2112

Experimental Results (2)



Example

```
(declare-const r1 Real)
(declare-const r2 Real)
(declare-const p1 Real)
(assert (> r2 0))
(assert (> r1 0))
(assert (> r2 r1))
(assert (= (* 4 (+ (* 720 r1 r1) (* 180 r2 r2)))
           (* 75 (+ (* 24 r1) (* 6 r2)))))
(assert (= (* p1
              (+ (* (- 88) r1 r2 r2 p1 p1)
                 (* 56 r1 r2 r2 p1)
                 (* (- 480) r1 r1 p1 p1 r2)
                 (* (- 335) r1 p1 r2)
                 (* 55 r2 r1)
                 (* p1 p1)
                 (* 480 r1 r1 p1 r2)
                 (* (- 80) r1 r1)
                 (* 128 r1 r1 r1)
                 (* 80 r1 r1 p1)
                 (* (- 20) r2 r2 p1)
                 (* (- 20) r2 p1)
                 (-55)
                 (* r2 r2 p1 p1)
                 (* (- 256) r1 r1 r1 p1)
                 (* 128 r1 r1 r1 p1 p1)
                 (* 32 r1 r2 r2)))
           0))
(assert (> p1 0))
```

```
(model
                                   (define-fun r2 () Real
                                    (/ 11.0 16.0))
                                  (define-fun r1 () Real
                                    (root-obj (+ (* 1024 (^ x 2)) (* (- 640) x) 11) 1))
                                  (define-fun p1 () Real
                                    (root-obj (+ (* 77717561 (^ x 4)) (* (- 3233319990) (^ x 3))
(declare-const r1 Real)
                                                  (* (- 8096548955) (* x 2)) (* (- 3675549900) x)
(declare-const r2 Real)
                                                  (- 1343329900)) 2))
(declare-const p1 Real)
(assert (> r2 0))
(assert (> r1 0))
(assert (> r2 r1))
(assert (= (* 4 (+ (* 720 r1 r1) (* 180 r2 r2)))
           (* 75 (+ (* 24 r1) (* 6 r2)))))
(assert (= (* p1
              (+ (* (- 88) r1 r2 r2 p1 p1)
                 (* 56 r1 r2 r2 p1)
                 (* (- 480) r1 r1 p1 p1 r2)
                 (* (- 335) r1 p1 r2)
                 (* 55 r2 r1)
                 (* p1 p1)
                 (* 480 r1 r1 p1 r2)
                 (* (- 80) r1 r1)
                 (* 128 r1 r1 r1)
                 (* 80 r1 r1 p1)
                 (* (- 20) r2 r2 p1)
                 (* (- 20) r2 p1)
                 (-55)
                 (* r2 r2 p1 p1)
                 (* (- 256) r1 r1 r1 p1)
                 (* 128 r1 r1 r1 p1 p1)
                 (* 32 r1 r2 r2)))
           0))
(assert (> p1 0))
```

```
(set-option :pp-decimal true)
(eval p1)
43.9960247541?
(set-option :pp-decimal-precision 50)
(eval p1)
43.99602475419791327375406665520167604342403556992348?
```

Generating Proofs

The "skeleton" is a resolution proof.

Our current explain(F, M) is based on CAD.

Lemmas are hard to check.

Alternative: explain(F, M) based on

Cohen, Muchnick, Hormander

Easy to Check.

Nonelementary complexity.

Future Work

Other *explain* procedures and refinements

New real algebraic number package

Heuristics: variable reordering, lemma GC, etc.

Simplex integration for pruning state space

Algorithmic improvements

QE based on our procedure

Nonlinear integer arithmetic

Transcendental functions