

Formal Methods in Software Development

Modeling with Propositional Logic

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Based on slides of the lecture Satisfiability Checking (Erika Ábrahám), RTWH Aachen

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Before we solve this problem...

- Suppose we can solve the satisfiability problem... how can this help us?

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- There are numerous problems in the industry that are solved via the satisfiability problem of propositional logic
 - Logistics
 - Planning
 - Electronic Design Automation industry
 - Cryptography
 - ...

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 - *Case 2*: To check whether $F_1, \dots, F_n \models G$, check the satisfiability of $F_1 \wedge \dots \wedge F_n \wedge \neg G$. If it is unsatisfiable, then $F_1, \dots, F_n \models G$, otherwise $F_1, \dots, F_n \not\models G$.

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Goal: Build a fast solver for SAT, hence it could be used to solve lots of problems.

Example 0

Consider the following formula (in CNF!):

$$\begin{aligned} &(\neg A \vee \neg B \vee E) \wedge (\neg E \vee A) \wedge (\neg E \vee B) \wedge \\ &(\neg C \vee F) \wedge (\neg F \vee C) \wedge \\ &(\neg D \vee \neg E \vee G) \wedge (\neg G \vee D) \wedge (\neg G \vee E) \wedge \\ &(\neg E \vee \neg F \vee H) \wedge (\neg H \vee E) \wedge (\neg H \vee F) \wedge \\ &(G \vee H \vee \neg I) \wedge (\neg H \vee E) \wedge (\neg H \vee F) \wedge \\ &I \end{aligned}$$

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Check if it SAT or not.

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For example above, we have:

```
- 1 - 2 5 0   - 5 1 0   - 5 2 0
- 3 6 0   - 6 3 0
- 4 - 5 7 0   - 7 4 0   - 7 5 0
- 5 - 6 8 0   - 8 5 0   - 8 6 0
7 8 - 9 0   - 8 5 0   - 8 6 0
9 0
```

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We will use an online SAT solver:

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Experimenting with more advanced SAT solvers (see

<http://www.satcompetition.org/> for the most competitive SAT solvers) is strongly encouraged.

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Left chair = 1, Middle chair = 2, Right chair = 3

Introduce a propositional variable for each pair (person, chair):

$x_{p,c}$ = "person p is sited in chair c " for $1 \leq p, c \leq 3$

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- n radio stations
- For each station assign one of k transmission frequencies, $k < n$.
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- **Q:** Can we assign to each station a frequency, such that no station pairs from E have the same frequency?

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Close stations are not assigned the same frequency:

For each $(s1, s2) \in E$,

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Example 3: Seminar topic assignment

- n participants
- n topics
- Set of preferences $E \subseteq \{1, \dots, n\} \times \{1, \dots, n\}$
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Example 4

The **circuit satisfiability problem (CSP)** is the decision problem of determining whether a given Boolean circuit has an assignment of its inputs that makes the output true. Consider the CSP for following circuit using a SAT solver.

