

Formal Methods in Software Development

Modeling with propositional logic

Mădălina Eraşcu

West University of Timișoara
Faculty of Mathematics and Informatics

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

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Before we solve this problem...

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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
 - ...
- For the following examples, use a SAT solver to find a satisfying assignment.

Example 1: Assignment of frequencies

- n radio stations
- For each station assign one of k transmission frequencies, $k < n$.
- E – set of pairs of stations, that are too close to have the same frequency.

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- E – set of pairs of stations, that are too close to have the same frequency.
- **Q:** Can we assign to each station a frequency, such that no station pairs from E have the same frequency?

Example 1 (continued)

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$x_{s,f}$ = “station s is assigned frequency f ” for $1 \leq s \leq n$, $1 \leq f \leq k$

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Every station is assigned at least one frequency:

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Close stations are not assigned 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 2: Seminar topic assignment

- n participants
- n topics
- Set of preferences $E \subseteq \{1, \dots, n\} \times \{1, \dots, n\}$
 $(p, t) \in E$ means: participant p would take topic t

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- Set of preferences $E \subseteq \{1, \dots, n\} \times \{1, \dots, n\}$
 $(p, t) \in E$ means: participant p would take topic t
- **Q:** Can we assign to each participant a topic which he/she is willing to take?

Example 2 (continued)

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Each participant is willing to take his/her assigned topic:

$$\bigwedge_{p=1}^n \bigwedge_{(p,t) \notin E} \neg x_{p,t}$$

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Each topic is assigned to at most one participant:

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