

Formal Methods in Software Development

SAT Solving

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

October 25, 2018

Given:

- Propositional logic formula φ in CNF.

Question:

- Is φ satisfiable?
(Is there a model for φ ?)

SAT-solving: Components

- Decision (enumeration)
- Boolean constraint propagation (BCP) – discussed in the previous lecture
- Conflict resolution and backtracking – discussed in the previous lecture

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Enumeration algorithm

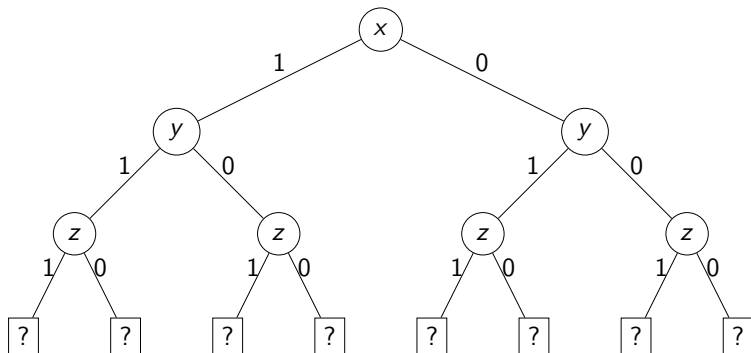
- Naive approach yields 2^n candidate models to check
- **Solution:** decision heuristics

Example CNF: Decision heuristics

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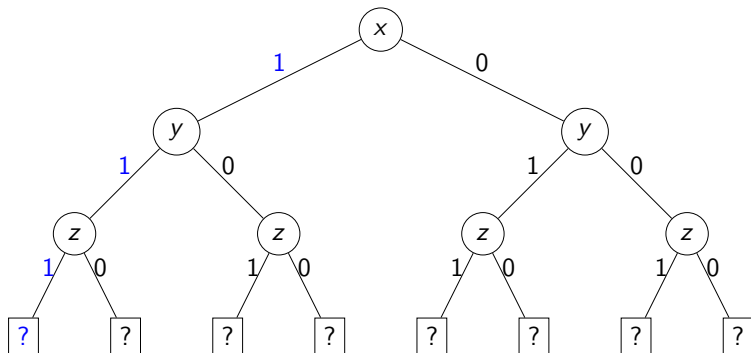
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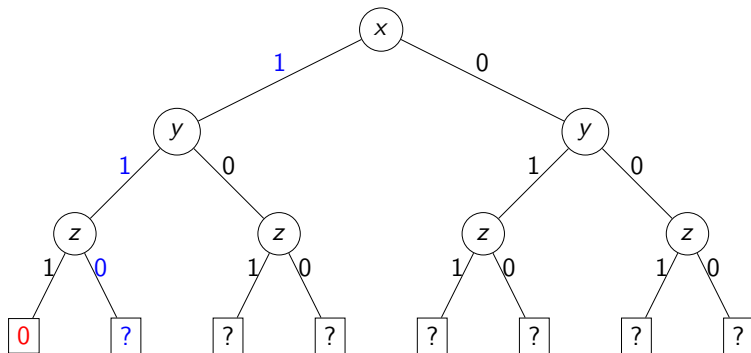
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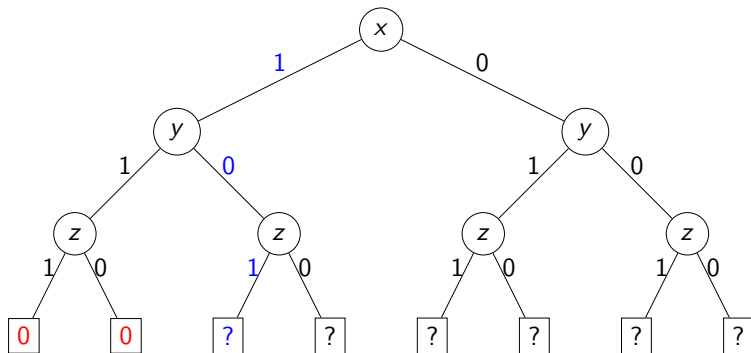
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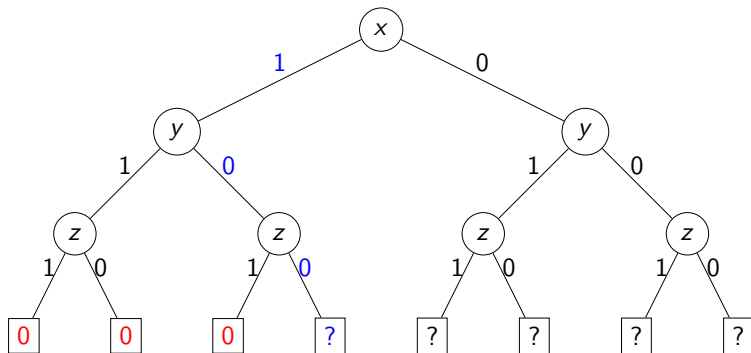
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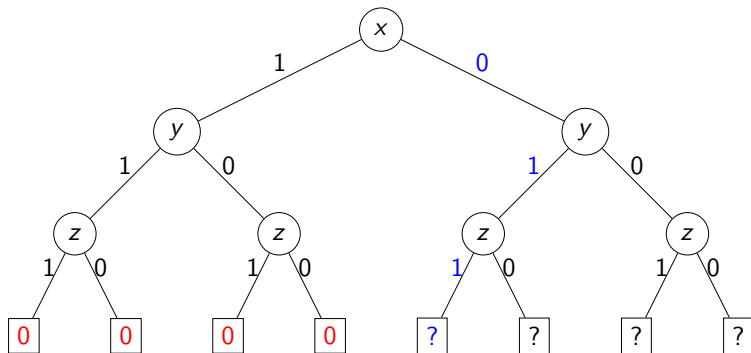
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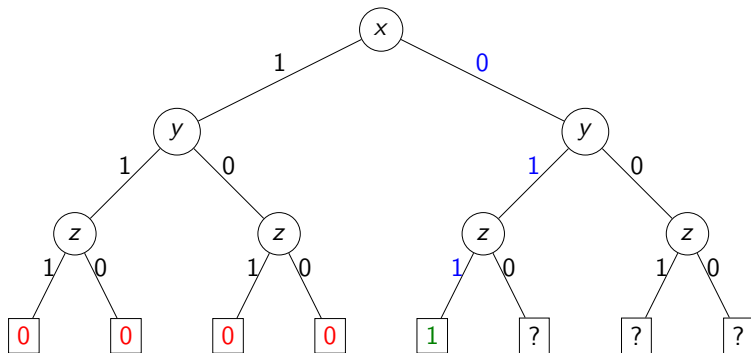
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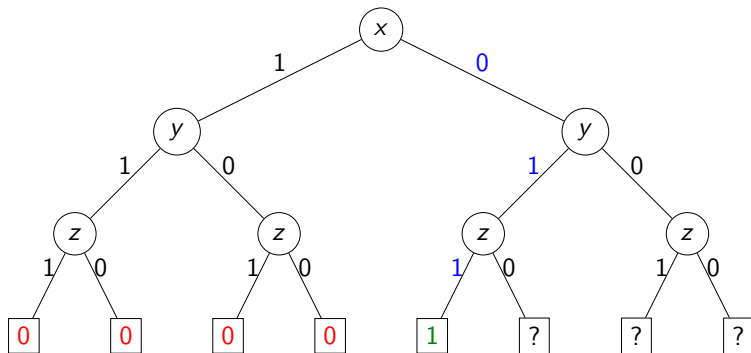
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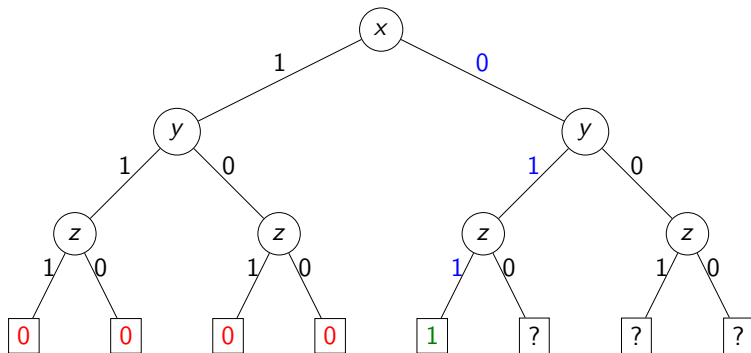


For unsatisfiable problems, all assignments need to be checked.
For satisfiable problems, variable and sign ordering might strongly influence the running time.

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Static variable order $x < y < z$, sign: try positive first



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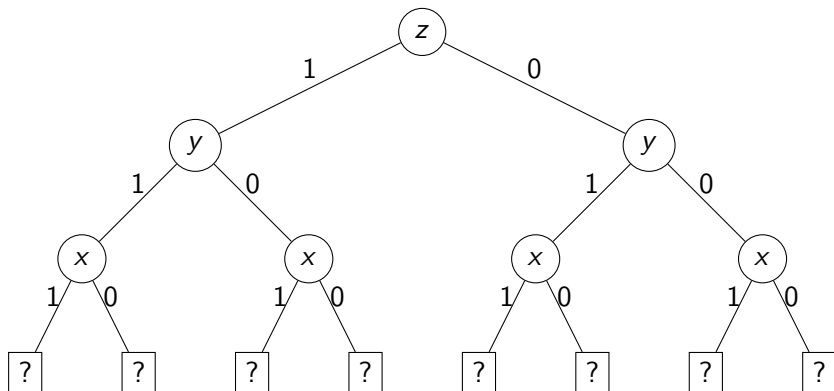
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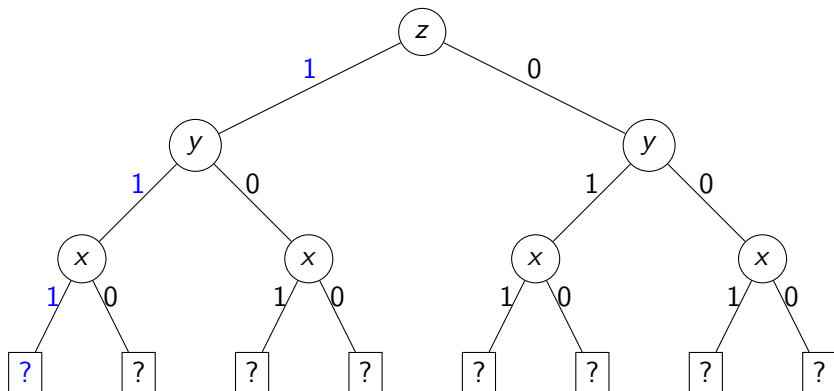
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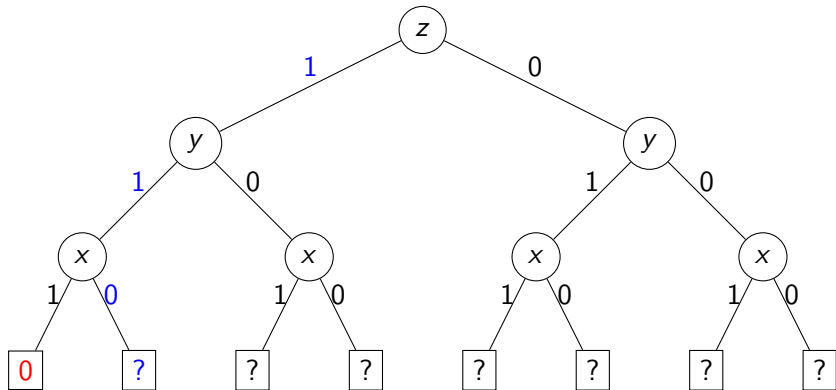
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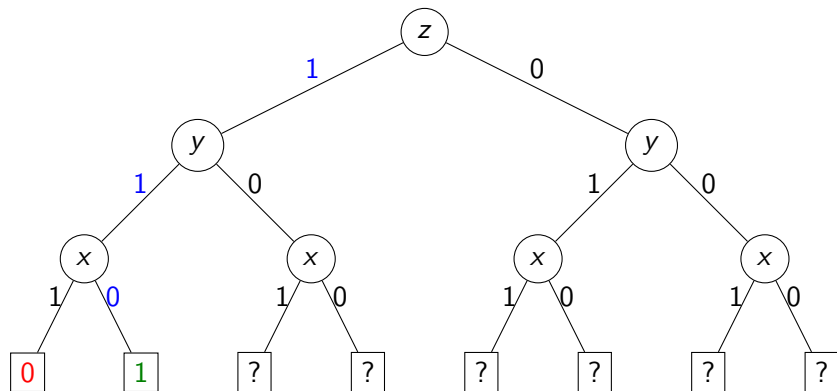
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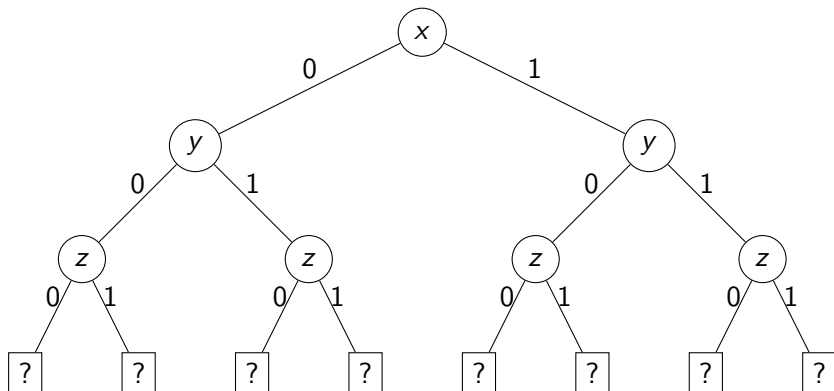
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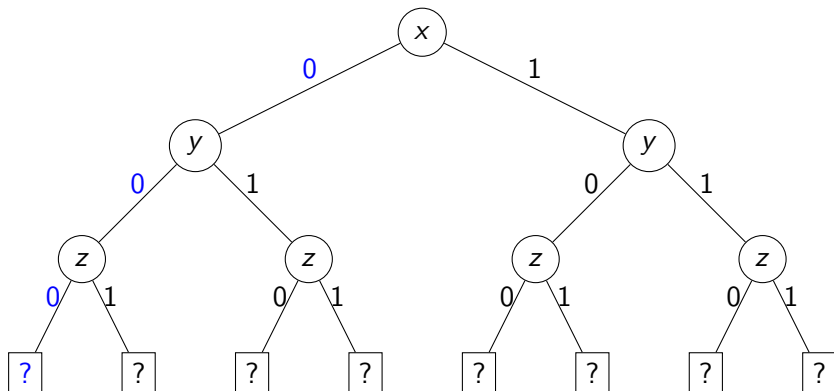
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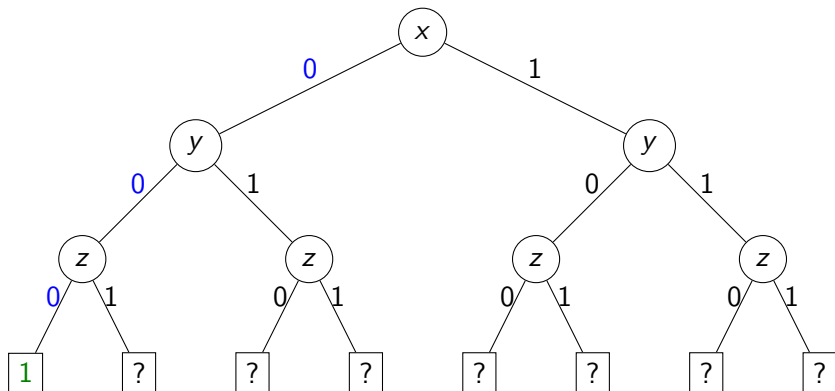
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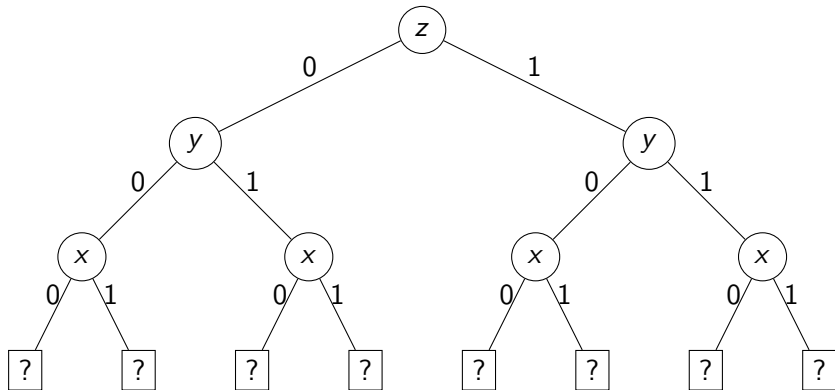
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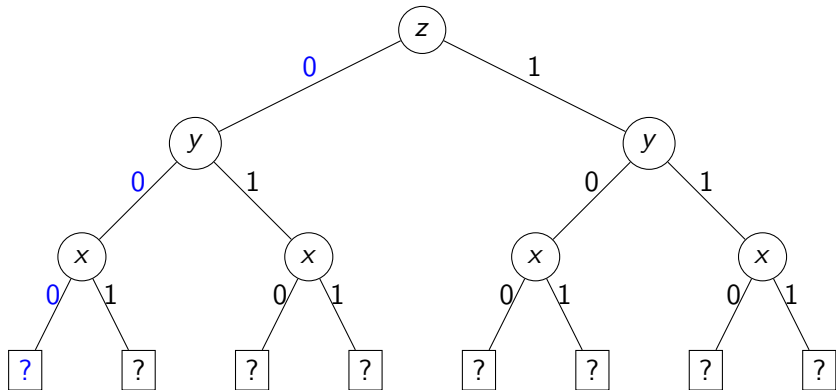
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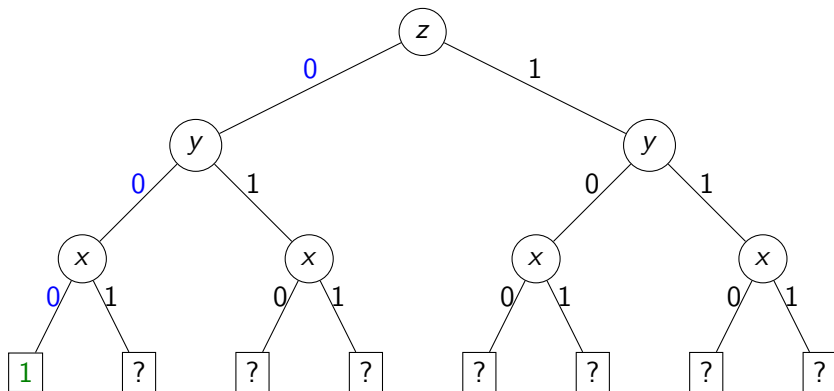
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Dynamic Largest Individual Sum (DLIS): Choose an assignment that increases the most the number of satisfied clauses

- For each variable x , let C_x be the number of unresolved clauses in which x appears positively.
- For each variable x , let $C_{\neg x}$ be the number unresolved clauses in which x appears negatively.
- Let x be a variable for which C_x is maximal ($C_x \geq C_z$ for all variables z).
- Let y be a variable for which $C_{\neg y}$ is maximal ($C_{\neg y} \geq C_{\neg z}$ for all variables z).
- If $C_x > C_{\neg y}$ choose x and assign it TRUE.
- Otherwise choose y and assign it FALSE.
- Requires $\mathcal{O}(\#literals)$ queries for each decision.

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$$\begin{array}{lll} C_x = 0 & C_y = 2 & C_z = 1 \\ C_{\neg x} = 2 & C_{\neg y} = 1 & C_{\neg z} = 1 \end{array}$$

Dynamic Largest Individual Sum (DLIS) literal order

Fallback literal order (in case of equal values: $\neg x$ and y): $\neg x < x < \neg z < z < \neg y < y$

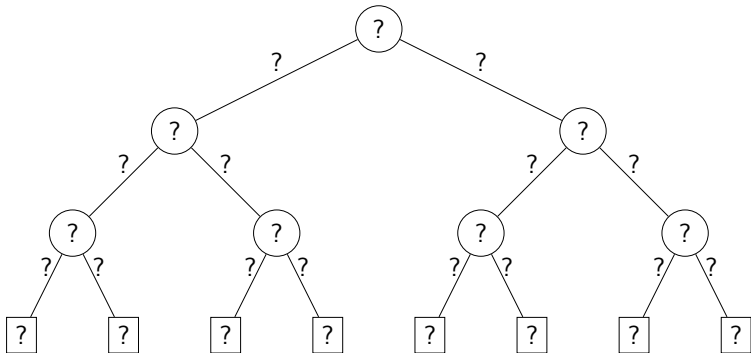
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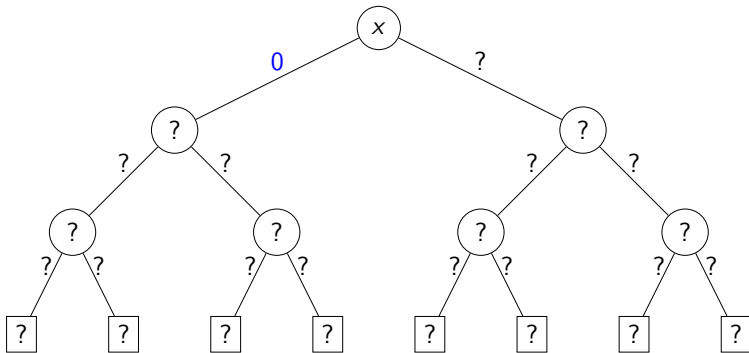
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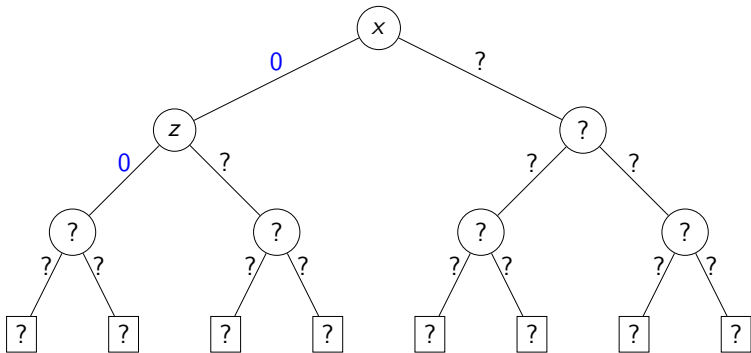
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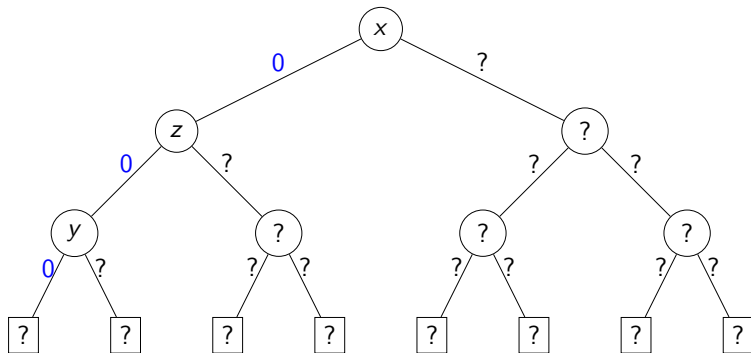
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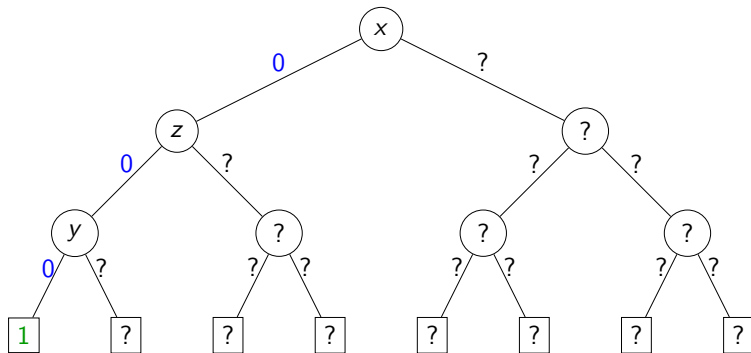
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Jersolow-Wang method

Compute for every literal l the following **static** value:

$$J(l) : \sum_{l \in c, c \in \phi} 2^{-|c|}$$

c – clause, ϕ – formula

- Choose a literal l that maximizes $J(l)$.
- This gives an exponentially higher weight to literals in shorter clauses

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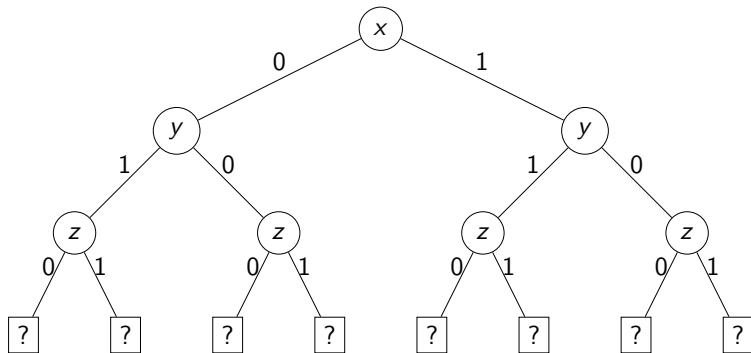
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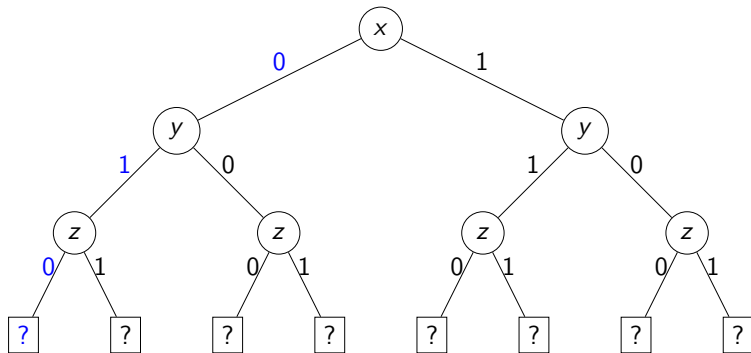


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