BMC meets Sudoku

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Overview

- 1 The Naive Model
- 2 Optimised Naive Model
- 3 The 0-1 Coverage Model
- 4 Conclusion

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Sudoku Game

5	3			7				
6			1	9	5			
	9	8					6	
8				6				3
4			8		3			1
7				2				6
	6					2	8	
			4	1	9			5
				8			7	9

- 9×9 board
- every cell should be filled in with a number range 1 to 9
- some cells are already given
- numbers 1 to 9 should appear in
 - each row
 - each column
 - each 3×3 box

Formalization

- Let problem P be a 9×9 matrix, each cell $p_{ij} \in \{0, 1, \dots, 9\}$ for $i, j = 0, 1, \dots, 8$.
- Let model B be a 9×9 matrix, where

$$b_{ij} = \begin{cases} x, & p_{ij} = 0 \\ p_{ij}, & p_{ij} \neq 0 \end{cases}$$

where $x \in \{1, 2, \dots, 9\}$.

• Find some B, say B^* , satisfying specification $b^*_{i_1j_1} \neq b^*_{i_2j_2}$ for all pairs (i_1j_1,i_2j_2) that have **conflict**, here, $i_1,j_1,i_2,j_2=0,1,\ldots,8$.



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• Find some B, say B^* , satisfying specification $b^*_{i_1j_1} \neq b^*_{i_2j_2}$ for all pairs (i_1j_1, i_2j_2) that have **conflict**, here, $i_1, j_1, i_2, j_2 = 0, 1, \dots, 8$.

Definition

Pair (i_1j_1, i_2j_2) has **conflict** if $i_1 \neq i_2 \vee j_1 \neq j_2$, and

- $i_1 = i_2$, or
- $j_1 = j_2$, or
- $div(i_1,3) = div(i_2,3) \wedge div(j_1,3) = div(j_2,3)$.

SMV Description

```
MODULE main
VAR
    board: array 0..80 of 1..9;

ASSIGN
    board[0] := {5};
    board[1] := {3};
    board[2] := {1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9};
    ...

LTLSPEC
    !G (board[0] != board[1] & board[0] != board[2] & ...);
```

Solution

- If a counter-example is found, then the counter-example itself presents one solution.
- Else, no solution for the problem.



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Motivation

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• $b_{02} \in \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9\}$

Motivation

5	3			7				
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	6					2	8	
			4	1	9			5
				8			7	9

- $b_{02} \in \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9\}$
- $5, 3, 7, 8, 6, 9 \notin b_{02}$

Motivation

5	3			7				
6			1	9	5			
	9	8					6	
8				6				3
4			8		3			1
7				2				6
	6					2	8	
			4	1	9			5
				8			7	9

- $b_{02} \in \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9\}$
- \bullet 5, 3, 7, 8, 6, 9 \notin b_{02}
- $b_{02} \in \{1, 2, 4\}$

Optimizing

Definition

Given a problem P, the **candidate set** for cell p_{ij}

$$CS(p_{ij}) = \begin{cases} U - E, & p_{ij} = 0\\ \{p_{ij}\}, & p_{ij} \neq 0 \end{cases}$$

where $U = \{1, 2, ..., 9\}$ and

$$E = \{p_{i'j'} | (ij, i'j') \text{ has conflict } \land p_{i'j'} \neq 0, i', j' \in \{0, 1, \dots, 8\}\}.$$

Optimizing

Definition

Given a problem P, the **candidate set** for cell p_{ij}

$$CS(p_{ij}) = \begin{cases} U - E, & p_{ij} = 0\\ \{p_{ij}\}, & p_{ij} \neq 0 \end{cases}$$

where $U = \{1, 2, ..., 9\}$ and

$$E = \{p_{i'j'} | (ij, i'j') \text{ has conflict } \land p_{i'j'} \neq 0, i', j' \in \{0, 1, \dots, 8\}\}.$$

- Compute candidate sets for each cell in P;
- ② Find all cells p_{ij} which $PS(p_{ij}) = a$ where $a \in \{1, 2, \dots, 9\}$, $p_{ij} \leftarrow a$;
- 3 Goto step 1 until P no longer changes.

Contents

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Redefine Model

- Given a previous-defined model B.
- Let $S = (s_0, s_1, \dots, s_{728})$, $s_t \in \{0, 1\}$.
- $s_{9(9i+j)+k} = 1$ iff $b_{ij} = k+1$. Here, $i, j, k = 0, 1, \dots, 8$.

Definition

S is a model if

- $|(s_0, s_1, \dots, s_8)| = 1$, and
- $|(s_9, s_{10}, \dots, s_{17})| = 1$, and
- ...
- $|(s_{720}, s_{721}, \dots, s_{728})| = 1.$

The Rules

- Given the fact that $b_{ii} = k + 1$.
- Let $R^{9(9i+j)+k} = (r_0, r_1, \dots, r_{242}), r_t \in \{0, 1\}.$
- Case
 - when $0 \le t < 81$, $\exists p, q(p, q = 0, 1, \dots, 8)$ s.t. t = 9p + q. $r_t = 1$ iff number q + 1 appears on row #p;
 - when $81 \le t < 162$, $\exists p, q(p, q = 0, 1, ..., 8)$ s.t. t = 81 + 9p + q. $r_t = 1$ iff number q + 1 appears on col #p;
 - when $162 \le t < 243$, $\exists p, q(p, q = 0, 1, ..., 8)$ s.t. t = 162 + 9p + q. $r_t = 1$ iff number q + 1 appears on box #p.

The Goal

• Construct a 728×243 matrix

$$M = \begin{pmatrix} R^0 \\ R^1 \\ \dots \\ R^{728} \end{pmatrix}.$$

• Our goal is to find a model S, select 81 rows #i from M if $s_i = 1$ s.t. 1 appears in each column of the selected submatrix.

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Conclusion

- Tell the model checker what to do rather than how to do.
- Bounded model checking works well for Sudoku.
- The simpler, the faster.

References

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Thank you!
Any questions?