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Satisfiability Checking - WS 2016/2017 Series 11

Exercise 1: Interval arithmetic

Apply basic interval arithmetic as presented in the lecture.

$$x \in I_x = [-1; 3], y \in I_y = [2; 6]$$

Calculate:

- 1. $2 \cdot x + y$
- 2. $x^2 4 \cdot x + 7$
- 3. $x \cdot x \cdot y$
- 4. $\frac{2 \cdot x}{y}$
- 5. $z \in (3, 4]$, calculate: x + z y

Exercise 2: Propagation

a) Given the following constraints

$$c_1: 2 \cdot x - 3 \cdot y = 0, c_2: x^2 - 2 \cdot y = 0,$$

perform two interval propagation steps. In each step choose the most appropriate contraction candidate. The initial intervals of x and y are $x, y \in [1; 10]$.

b) Given the constraints

$$a^2 + b^2 < 1$$
 and $a \cdot b > 1$

preprocessing yields the following equations and initial bounds:

e_1 :	$h_1 = a \cdot b$	$h_1 \in (1,\infty)$
e_2 :	$h_2 = a^2$	$h_2 \in (-\infty, \infty)$
e_3 :	$h_3 = b^2$	$h_3 \in (-\infty, \infty)$
e_{4} :	$h_4 = h_2 + h_3$	$h_4\in (-\infty,1)$
		$a \in (\infty, \infty)$
		$b\in(\infty,\infty)$

Propagate using these equations until unsatisfiability is proven for at least one of the variables.

Exercise 3: Questions

Give a short answer to the following questions:

1. The ICP algorithm from the lecture maintains two threshold values as parameters. Describe the purpose of these values.

- 2. Which are the two events causing a split in the ICP algorithm presented in the lecture?
- 3. ICP is not a complete method. Why does it still make sense to use it as a preprocessing to a complete method, such as CAD or VS?