

Satisfiability Checking

First-Order Logic

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Informatik 2
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WS 16/17

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 - 2 Lifting from **theory** to the **logical** level: **predicate** symbols
 - 3 **Logical symbols:** Logical connectives and quantifiers
- 3 is fixed
 - Fixing 1 and 2 gives different FO instances

Constants, variables, function symbols, terms

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Example:

Constants: $0, 1$

Variables: x, y, z, \dots

Function symbol binary $+$

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Terms (theory expressions) are inductively defined by the following rules:

- 1 All constants and variables are terms.
- 2 If t_1, \dots, t_n ($n > 0$) are terms and f an n -ary function symbol then $f(t_1, \dots, t_n)$ is a term.

Only strings obtained by finitely many applications of these rules are terms.

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Example terms: 0 , x , $+(0, 1)$, $+(x, 1)$, $+(x, +(y, 1))$

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(Theory) constraints are inductively defined by the following rule:

- 1 If P is an n -ary predicate symbol and t_1, \dots, t_n are terms then $P(t_1, \dots, t_n)$ is a constraint.

Only strings obtained by finitely many applications of this rule are constraints.

Predicates, constraints

Predicates generally give true/false as results
Finite applications of predicates yield constraints

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Example constraints: $x < x + 1$, $(x + 1) + y = ((x + y) + 1)$

Logical connectives and quantifiers, formulas

- **Logical connectives:** unary \neg , binary $\wedge, \vee, \rightarrow, \leftrightarrow, \dots$
- **Universal quantifier** \forall (“for all”), **existential quantifier** \exists (“exists”)

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(Well-formed) formulas are inductively defined by the following rules:

- 1 If c is a **constraint** then c is a formula (called **atomic formula**).
- 2 If φ is a formula then $(\neg\varphi)$ is a formula.
- 3 If φ and ψ are formulas then $(\varphi \wedge \psi)$ is a formula.
- 4 Similar rules apply to other binary logical connectives.
- 5 If φ is a formula and x is a variable, then $(\forall x. \varphi)$ and $(\exists x. \varphi)$ are formulas.

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Example formulas:

- $x < x + 1$ (atomic formula)
- $\neg(x < 0)$
- $x < x + 1 \wedge (x + 1) + y = (x + y) + 1$
- $\forall x. \exists y. y = x + 1$

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Formalization:

- 1 $\forall x. \text{isMen}(x) \rightarrow \text{isMortal}(x)$
- 2 $\text{isMen}(\text{Socrates})$
- 3 $\text{isMortal}(\text{Socrates})$

Some remarks and notation

- Constants can also be seen as function symbols of arity 0.
- Sometimes equality ($=$) is included as a logical symbol.
- Note: the logical connectives negation (\neg) and conjunction (\wedge) and the existential quantifier (\exists) would be sufficient, the remaining syntax ($\vee, \rightarrow, \leftrightarrow, \dots, \forall$) are syntactic sugar.

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Thus, we write:

$\neg\neg a$ for $(\neg(\neg a))$,
 $\exists a. \exists b. (a \wedge b \rightarrow P(a, b))$ for $\exists a. \exists b. ((a \wedge b) \rightarrow P(a, b))$

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- The same rule holds with \forall in place of \exists .

Examples:

- In $P(z) \vee \forall x. \forall y. (P(x) \rightarrow Q(z))$, x and y are bound variables, z is a free variable, and w is neither bound nor free.
- In $Q(z) \vee \forall z. P(z)$, z is both bound and free.

Being free or bound is for specific **occurrences** of variables in a formula.

- In $Q(z) \vee \forall z. P(z)$, the first occurrence of z is free while the second is bound.

Signature Σ , Σ -formula, Σ -sentence

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In the previous example: $\Sigma = (\textit{Sokrates}, \textit{isMen}(\cdot), \textit{isMortal}(\cdot))$ with

- *Sokrates* a constant and
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The formulas

- 1 $\forall x. \textit{isMen}(x) \rightarrow \textit{isMortal}(x)$
- 2 $\textit{isMen}(\textit{Sokrates})$
- 3 $\textit{isMortal}(\textit{Sokrates})$

are Σ -sentences (the only variable x is bound).

Further examples

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- Examples of Σ -sentences:

$$\exists x. \forall y. x > y$$

$$\forall x. \exists y. x > y$$

$$\forall x. x + 1 > x$$

$$\forall x. \neg(x + 0 > x \vee x > x + 0)$$

Further examples

- $\Sigma = \{0, 1, +, *, <, \textit{isPrime}\}$
 - $0, 1$ constant symbols
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 - $\textit{isPrime}$ unary predicate symbol

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- $\Sigma = \{0, 1, +, *, <, \text{isPrime}\}$
 - $0, 1$ constant symbols
 - $+, *$ binary function symbols
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 - isPrime unary predicate symbol
- An example Σ -sentence:
$$\forall n. (1 < n \rightarrow (\exists p. \text{isPrime}(p) \wedge n < p < 2 * n))$$

Example

- Let $\Sigma = \{0, 1, +, =\}$ where $0, 1$ are constants, $+$ is a binary function symbol and $=$ a binary predicate symbol.
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- Q: Is φ true in \mathbb{N}_0 ?
- A: Depends on the **interpretation** of $'+'$ and $'='$!

- A Σ -structure is given by:
 - a domain D ,
 - an interpretation I of the non-logical symbols in Σ that maps
 - each constant symbol to a domain element,
 - each function symbol of arity n to a function of type $D^n \rightarrow D$, and
 - each predicate symbol of arity n to a predicate of type $D^n \rightarrow \{0, 1\}$.
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- A Σ -formula φ is **valid** if it is satisfied by all Σ -structures and all assignments. Notation: $\models \varphi$.

Semantics of terms and formulas under a structure $S = (D, I)$ and an assignment α :

constants: $\llbracket c \rrbracket_{S,\alpha} = I(c)$

variables: $\llbracket x \rrbracket_{S,\alpha} = \alpha(x)$

functions: $\llbracket f(t_1, \dots, t_n) \rrbracket_{S,\alpha} = I(f)(\llbracket t_1 \rrbracket_{S,\alpha}, \dots, \llbracket t_n \rrbracket_{S,\alpha})$

predicates: $S, \alpha \models p(t_1, \dots, t_n)$ iff $I(p)(\llbracket t_1 \rrbracket_{S,\alpha}, \dots, \llbracket t_n \rrbracket_{S,\alpha})$

logical structure:

$S, \alpha \models \neg \varphi$ iff $S, \alpha \not\models \varphi$

$S, \alpha \models \varphi \wedge \psi$ iff $S, \alpha \models \varphi$ and $S, \alpha \models \psi$

$S, \alpha \models \exists x. \varphi$ iff there exists $v \in D$ such that $S, \sigma[x \mapsto v] \models \varphi$

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Structure is the combination of domain and interpretation
Sigma-formula has non-logical symbols from sigma,
like constants and predicate

- $\Sigma = \{0, 1, +, =\}$
 - $\varphi = \exists x. x + 0 = 1$ a Σ -formula
 - Q: Is φ satisfiable?
 - A: Yes. Consider the structure S :
 - Domain: \mathbb{N}_0
 - Interpretation:
 - 0 and 1 are mapped to 0 and 1 in \mathbb{N}_0
 - + means addition
 - = means equality
- S satisfies φ . S is said to be a model of φ .

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- Q: Is φ valid?
- A: No. Consider the structure S' :
 - Domain: \mathbb{N}_0
 - Interpretation:
 - 0 and 1 are mapped to 0 and 1 in \mathbb{N}_0
 - + means multiplication
 - = means equality

S' does not satisfy φ .

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- A Σ -theory T is defined by a set of Σ -sentences.
- A Σ -formula φ is T -satisfiable if there exists a structure that satisfies both the sentences of T and φ .
- A Σ -formula φ is T -valid if all structures that satisfy the sentences defining T also satisfy φ .
- The number of sentences that are necessary for defining a theory may be large or infinite.
- Instead, it is common to define a theory through a set of axioms.
- The theory is defined by these axioms and everything that can be inferred from them by a sound inference system.

+ is a function symbol, = is a predicate symbol

- $\Sigma = \{0, 1, +, =\}$
- $\varphi = \exists x. x + 0 = 1$ a Σ -formula.
- We now define the Σ -theory \mathcal{T} by the following axioms:
 - 1 $\forall x. x = x$ // = must be reflexive
 - 2 $\forall x. \forall y. x + y = y + x$ // + must be commutative

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- $\Sigma = \{0, 1, +, =\}$
- $\varphi = \exists x. x + 0 = 1$ a Σ -formula.
- We now define the Σ -theory T by the following axioms:
 - 1 $\forall x. x = x$ ($=$ is reflexive)
 - 2 $\forall x, y, z. ((x = y \wedge y = z) \rightarrow x = z)$ ($=$ is transitive)
 - 3 $\forall x. \forall y. x + y = y + x$ ($+$ is commutative)
 - 4 $\forall x. 0 + x = x$ (0 is neutral element for $+$)
- Q: Is φ T -satisfiable?
- A: Yes, S is a model.
- Q: Is φ T -valid?
- A: Yes. (S' does not satisfy the third axiom.)

Example

- $\Sigma = \{=\}$
- $\varphi = (x = y \wedge y \neq z) \rightarrow x \neq z$ a Σ -formula
- We now define the Σ -theory T by the following axioms:
 - 1 $\forall x. x = x$ (reflexivity)
 - 2 $\forall x. \forall y. x = y \rightarrow y = x$ (symmetry)
 - 3 $\forall x. \forall y. \forall z. x = y \wedge y = z \rightarrow x = z$ (transitivity)

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- A: Yes.
- Q: Is φ T -valid?
- A: Yes. Every structure that satisfies T also satisfies φ .

Example

- $\Sigma = \{<\}$
- $\varphi : \forall x. \exists y. y < x$ a Σ -formula
- Consider the Σ -theory T defined by the axioms:
 - 1 $\forall x. \forall y. \forall z. x < y \wedge y < z \rightarrow x < z$ (transitivity)
 - 2 $\forall x. \forall y. x < y \rightarrow \neg(y < x)$ (anti-symmetry)

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 - Domain: \mathbb{Z}
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- Q: Is φ T -valid?
- A: No. We construct a structure to the contrary:
 - Domain: \mathbb{N}_0
 - $<$ means “less than”

- So far we only restricted the **non-logical** symbols by signatures and their interpretation by theories.
- Sometimes we want to restrict the **grammar** and the **logical symbols** that we can use as well.
- These are called **logic fragments**.
- Examples:
 - The **quantifier-free fragment** over $\Sigma = \{0, 1, +, =\}$
 - The **conjunctive fragment** over $\Sigma = \{0, 1, +, =\}$

Fragments

- Q: Which FO theory is propositional logic?

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Thus, propositional logic is also a first-order theory.
(A very degenerate one.)

- **Q:** What if we allow quantifiers?
- **A:** We get the theory of quantified boolean formulas (QBF).

Example:

- $\forall x_1. \exists x_2. \forall x_3. x_1 \rightarrow (x_2 \vee x_3)$

Some famous theories

- Presburger arithmetic: $\Sigma = \{0, 1, +, >\}$ over integers
- Peano arithmetic: $\Sigma = \{0, 1, +, *, >\}$ over integers
- Linear real arithmetic: $\Sigma = \{0, 1, +, >\}$ over reals
- Real arithmetic: $\Sigma = \{0, 1, +, *, >\}$ over reals
- Theory of arrays
- Theory of pointers
- ...

The algorithmic point of view...

- It is also common to present theory fragments via an **abstract grammar** rather than restrictions on the generic first-order grammar.
- We assume that the **interpretation** of symbols is **fixed** to their common use.
 - Thus $+$ is plus, ...

The algorithmic point of view...

- Example: Equality logic

- Grammar:

$formula ::= atom \mid formula \wedge formula \mid \neg formula$

$atom ::=$
 $Boolean-variable \mid$
 $variable = variable \mid$
 $variable = constant \mid$
 $constant = constant$

- Interpretation: $=$ is equality.

- Each formula defines a **language**:

The set of satisfying assignments (models) are the words accepted by this language.

- Consider the fragment '**2-CNF**':

$$\begin{aligned} \textit{formula} &::= (\textit{literal} \vee \textit{literal}) \mid \textit{formula} \wedge \textit{formula} \\ \textit{literal} &::= \textit{Boolean-variable} \mid \neg \textit{Boolean-variable} \end{aligned}$$

- Example formula:

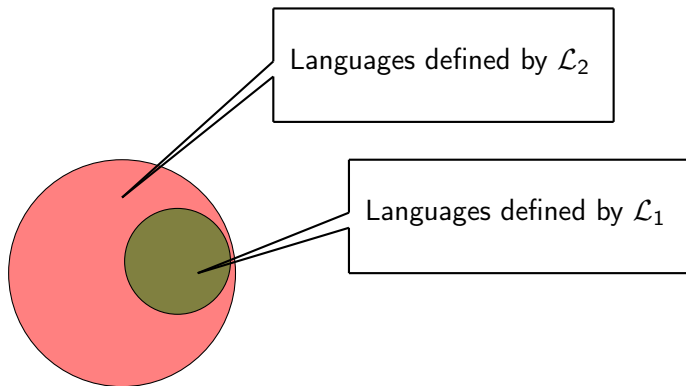
$$(x_1 \vee \neg x_2) \wedge (\neg x_3 \vee x_2)$$

- Now consider the propositional logic formula $\varphi = (x_1 \vee x_2 \vee x_3)$
- Q: Can we express this language with 2-CNF?

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- A: No.
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- Now consider the propositional logic formula $\varphi = (x_1 \vee x_2 \vee x_3)$
- Q: Can we express this language with 2-CNF?
- A: No.
- Proof:
 - The language accepted by φ has 7 words: all assignments other than $x_1 = x_2 = x_3 = 0$ (*false*).
 - A 2-CNF clause removes 2 assignments, which leaves us with 6 accepted words.
E.g., $(x_1 \vee x_2)$ removes the assignments $x_1 = x_2 = x_3 = 0$ and $x_1 = x_2 = 0, x_3 = 1$.
 - Additional clauses only remove more assignments.

Examples



\mathcal{L}_2 is more expressive than \mathcal{L}_1 . Notation: $\mathcal{L}_1 \prec \mathcal{L}_2$.

- Claim: 2-CNF \prec propositional logic.
- Generally there is only a **partial order** between theories.

- So we see that theories can have different **expressive power**.
- **Q**: Why would we want to restrict ourselves to a theory or a fragment?
Why not take some 'maximal theory'?

- So we see that theories can have different **expressive power**.
- **Q: Why would we want to restrict ourselves to a theory or a fragment? Why not take some 'maximal theory'?**
- **A: Adding axioms to the theory may make it harder to decide or even undecidable.**

Example: Resolution

$$\frac{(x \vee l_1 \vee \dots \vee l_n) \quad (\neg x \vee l'_1 \vee \dots \vee l'_m)}{(l_1 \vee \dots \vee l_n \vee l'_1 \vee \dots \vee l'_m)} \text{ (Resolution)}$$

- Resolution is a sound and complete proof system for CNF-formulas (of propositional logic).
- This means that with resolution we can prove any valid propositional CNF formula, and only such formulas. The proof is finite.

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- Resolution is a sound and complete proof system for CNF-formulas (of propositional logic).
- This means that with resolution we can prove any valid propositional CNF formula, and only such formulas. The proof is finite.
- But there are first-order theories for which there exists no sound and complete proof system.

Example: First-order Peano arithmetic

- $\Sigma = \{0, 1, +, *, =\}$
- Domain: Natural numbers
- Axioms (“semantics”):
 - 1 $\forall x. (x \neq x + 1)$
 - 2 $\forall x. \forall y. (x \neq y) \rightarrow (x + 1 \neq y + 1)$
 - 3 Induction
 - 4 $\forall x. x + 0 = x$
 - 5 $\forall x. \forall y. (x + y) + 1 = x + (y + 1)$
 - 6 $\forall x. x * 0 = 0$
 - 7 $\forall x. \forall y. x * (y + 1) = x * y + x$

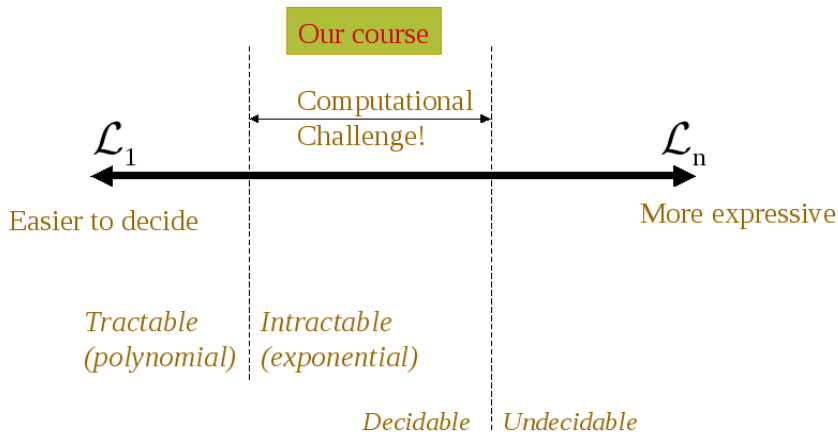
UNDECIDABLE!

Reduction: Peano arithmetic to Presburger arithmetic

- $\Sigma = \{0, 1, +, \cancel{*}, \neq\}$
- Domain: Natural numbers
- Axioms (“semantics”):
 - 1 $\forall x. (\neq x + 1)$
 - 2 $\forall x. \forall y. (x \neq y) \rightarrow (x + 1 \neq y + 1)$
 - 3 Induction
 - 4 $\forall x. x + 0 = x$
 - 5 $\forall x. \forall y. (x + y) + 1 = x + (y + 1)$
 - 6 ~~$\forall x. x * 0 = 0$~~
 - 7 ~~$\forall x. \forall y. x * (y + 1) = x * y + x$~~

DECIDABLE!

Tradeoff: Expressivity vs. computational hardness



When is a specific theory useful?

For more expressive logics, their satisfiability problem may be undecidable

- **Expressible enough** to state something interesting.
- Decidable (or semi-decidable) and **more efficiently solvable** than richer theories.
- **More expressible**, or more natural for expressing some models in comparison to 'leaner' theories.

- Q1: Let \mathcal{L}_1 and \mathcal{L}_2 be two theories whose satisfiability problem is **decidable** and in the **same complexity class**. Is the satisfiability problem of an \mathcal{L}_1 formula **reducible** to a satisfiability problem of an \mathcal{L}_2 formula?

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A1: Yes, reduction with the given complexity is possible.
- **Q2:** Let \mathcal{L}_1 and \mathcal{L}_2 be two theories whose satisfiability problems are **reducible** to each other. Are \mathcal{L}_1 and \mathcal{L}_2 in the **same complexity class**?

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A1: Yes, reduction with the given complexity is possible.
- **Q2:** Let \mathcal{L}_1 and \mathcal{L}_2 be two theories whose satisfiability problems are **reducible** to each other. Are \mathcal{L}_1 and \mathcal{L}_2 in the **same complexity class**?
A2: It depends on the complexity of the reduction.