

The IC3 Algorithm

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- Aaron R. Bradley: *SAT-Based Model Checking without Unrolling*. VMCAI 2011
- *Incremental Construction of Inductive Clauses for Indubitable Correctness* : IC3
 - Known also as Property Directed Reachability
- As of today: the state-of-art symbolic model checking algorithm.

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- Symbolic model checking deals with it by never referring to single states
 - Rather: always refer to *sets of states*
- A Boolean formula F over the variables V represents a *set of states* in M :
 - All the states that satisfy F .

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- Primed formulas (e.g. s') are defined on V'

The PDR algorithm is based on maintaining a sequence of “frames”

$$R_0, R_1, \dots, R_N.$$

- 1 Each frame is a CNF formula over the variables V , representing a set of states in the model ($R_j \subseteq S$).
- 2 Each frame R_j is an over-approximations of the states reachable from the initial states I in j steps or less.

The frames R_j fulfill the following conditions:

- ① $R_0 = I$.
- ②
 - ① $R_j \subseteq R_{j+1}$.
 - ② $\text{CL}(R_{j+1}) \subseteq \text{CL}(R_j)$, for $j > 0$.
- ③ $T(R_j) \subseteq R_{j+1}$.
- ④ $R_j \subseteq P$, for $j < N$.

Note that R_N is different from the other frames, as it does not necessarily satisfy P .

Termination of Algorithm

The PDR algorithm proceeds by refining the frames, adding more clauses when possible, while maintaining the conditions discussed above.

The algorithm terminates in one of two cases:

- 1 For some j , $R_j = R_{j+1}$. In this case a fix point of reachable states have been found, and thus $M \models P$.
- 2 An error state $s_l \in I$ is found, from which a path to $\neg P$ exists. In this case $M \not\models P$.

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- Otherwise – continue with Query 1 on R_{N+1} .

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$$SAT?[R_{N-1} \wedge T \wedge s'] \quad (3)$$

- If (3) is not satisfiable, s is blocked
- Add $\neg s$ to R_N ; Continue with Query 1.

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 - ...
- If none of the cubes can be blocked during this process, then a query finally returns a cube $s_I \subseteq I$
 - Cannot be blocked
 - P does not hold in the model!