

Fair and Adventurous Enumeration of Quantifier Instantiations

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Motivation — SMT instantiation

Disprove:

$$(\forall x f(x) \geq x) \wedge (\forall y f(y) \leq 5)$$

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$$(\forall x f(x) \geq x) \wedge (\forall y f(y) \leq 5)$$

$$x \mapsto 6$$

$$y \mapsto 6$$

$$f(6) \geq 6 \wedge f(6) \leq 5$$

Background: Herbrand

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Instantiation:

$$f(f(c)) \neq c \\ \wedge f(c) = c \\ \wedge f(f(c)) = f(c)$$

Herbrand universe: $\{f^i(c) \mid c \in \mathbb{N}_0\}$

- Consider only ground terms **in** the formula:

$$(\forall x\phi) \wedge G$$

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- Still infinite but finite in each step!

[Ge and de Moura, 2009, Reynolds et al., 2018]

Warning!

(Improved) Herbrand does not hold for theories

$$c = 21 \wedge (\forall m, n)((m > 1 \wedge n > 1) \Rightarrow (mn \neq c))$$

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SMT Quantifiers by Enumeration

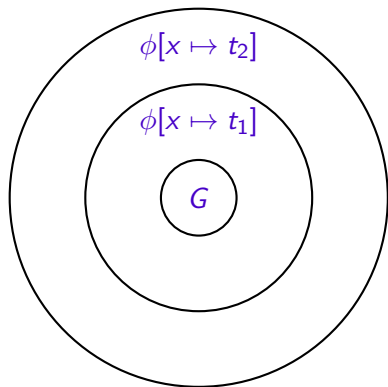
- Straightforward application of improved Herbrand:
 - ▶ Start enumerating all combinations.
 - ▶ Interleave by satisfiability checks of the ground part.
- **Question:**
What order?

Old Age Is Good!

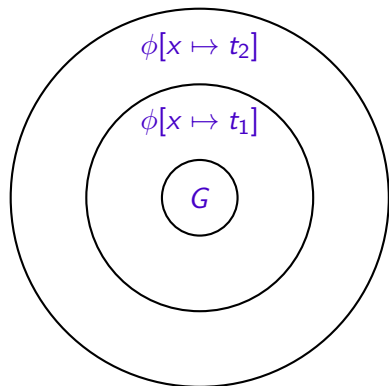
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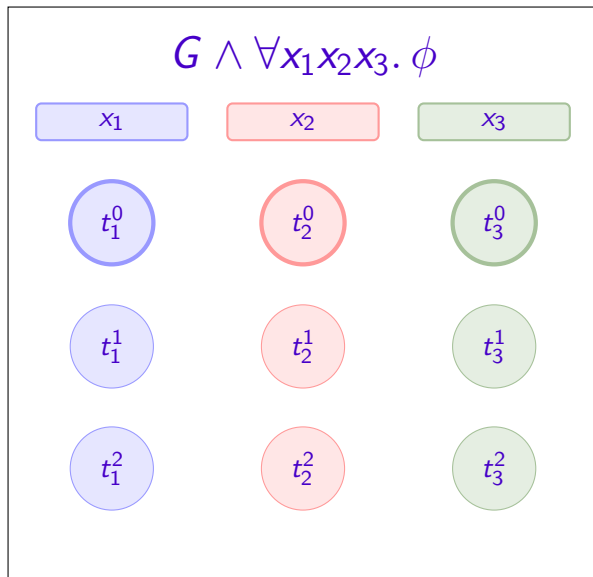
$$G \left\{ \begin{array}{l} t_1 \\ t_2 \\ \dots \end{array} \right.$$

$$\phi[x \mapsto t_1] \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \dots \end{array} \right.$$

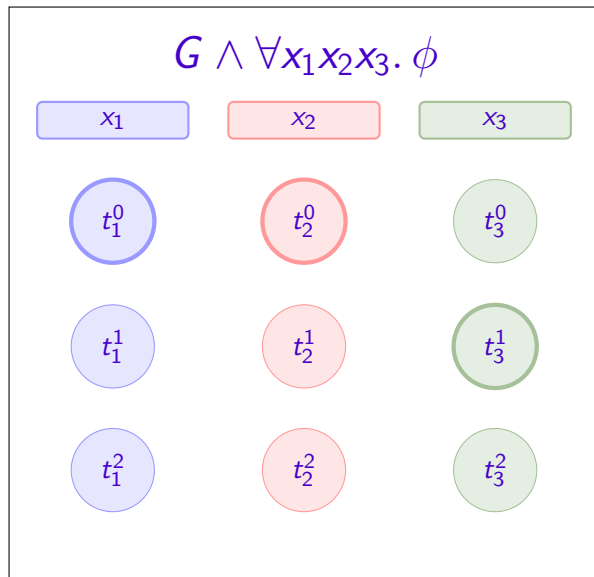
$$\phi[x \mapsto t_2] \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \dots \end{array} \right.$$

...

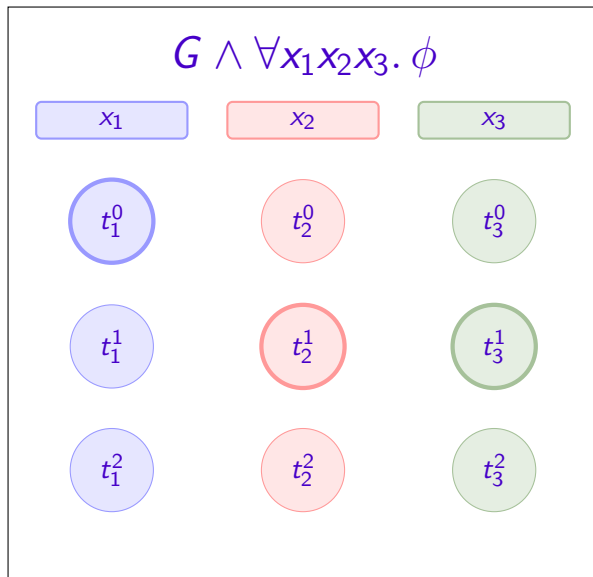
What about Tuples?



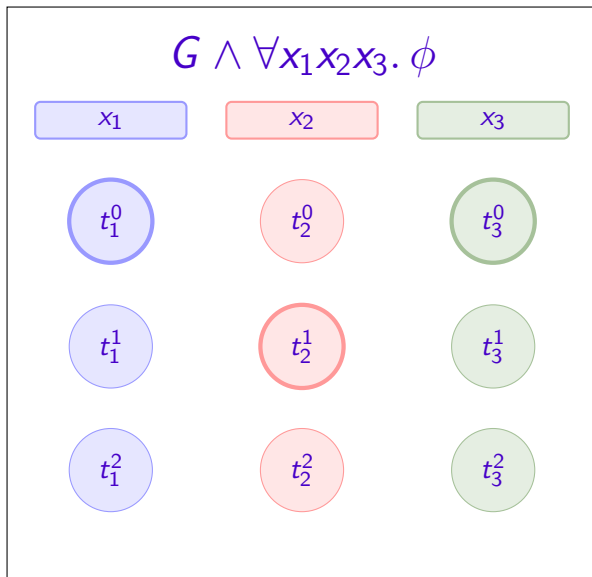
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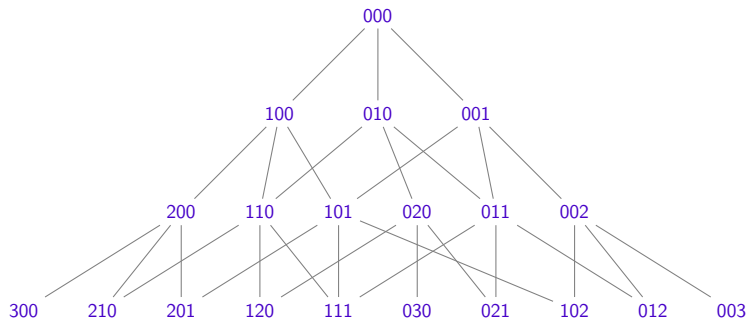


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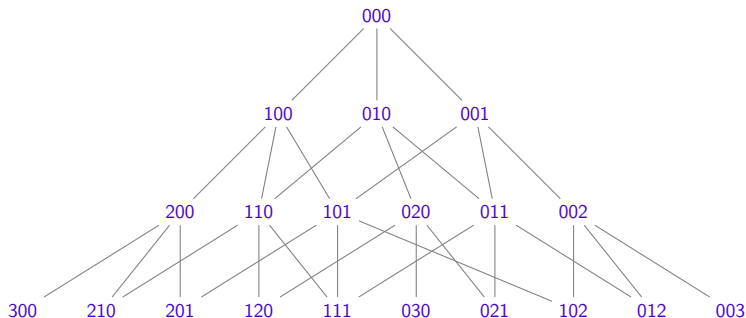
General Idea

- 1 Pick best term for each variable.



General Idea

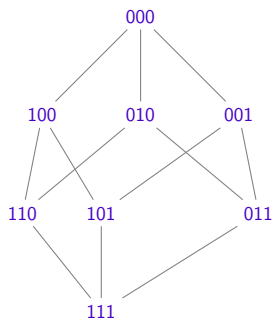
- 1 Pick best term for each variable.
- 2 Then go worsening as little as possible.



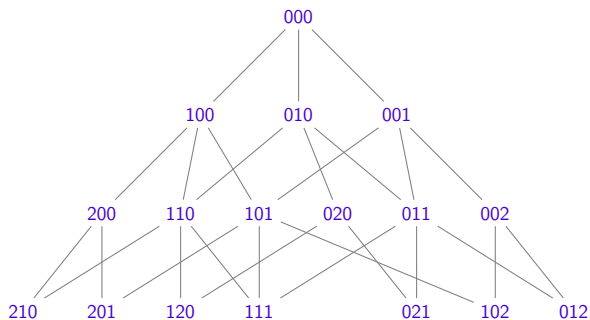
Different Strategies: Maximal Digit

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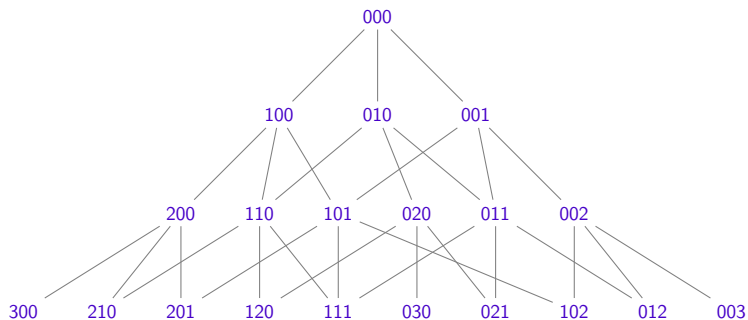
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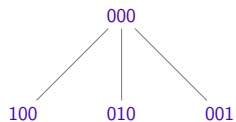
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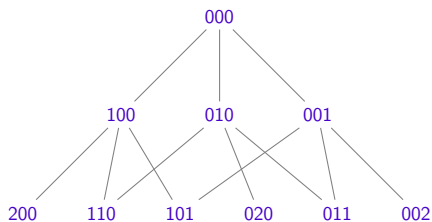
Different Strategies: Sum of Digits

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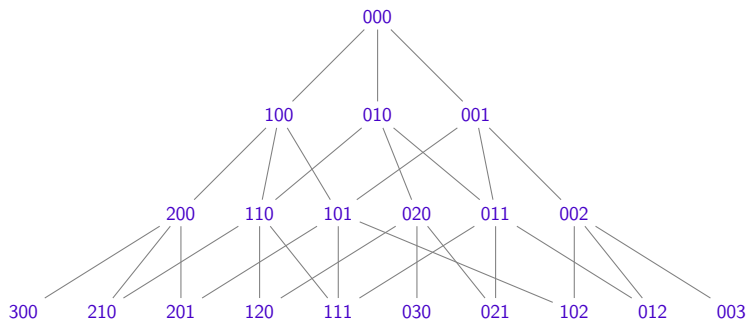
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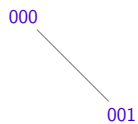
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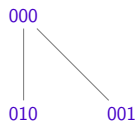
Different Strategies: Leximax

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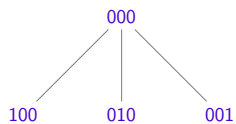
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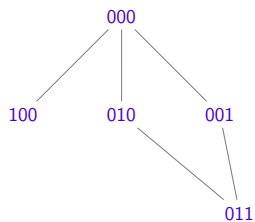
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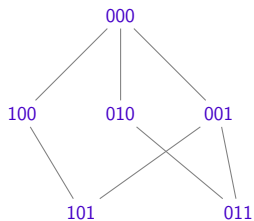
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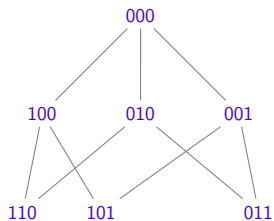
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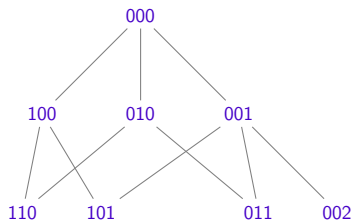
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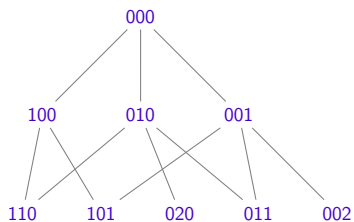
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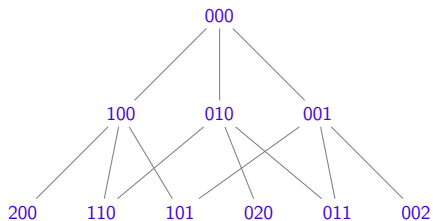
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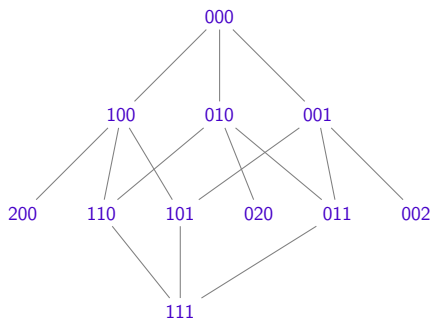
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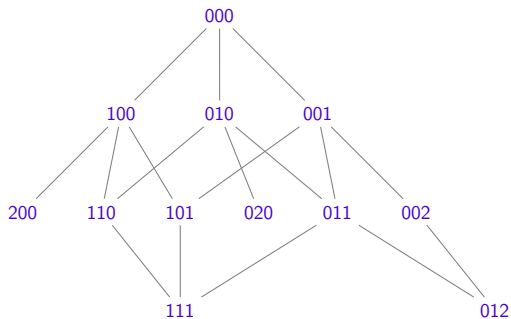
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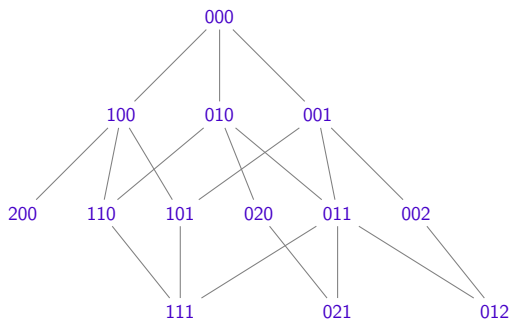
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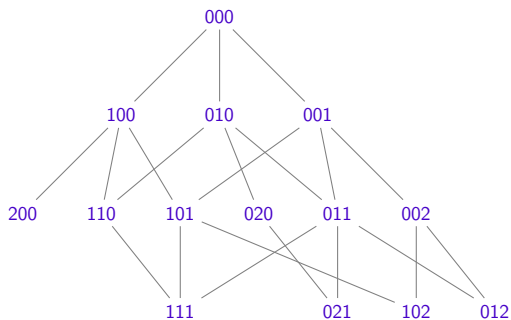
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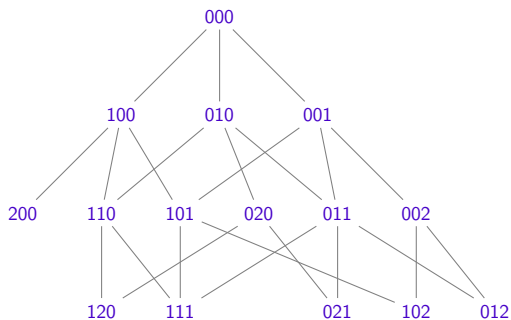
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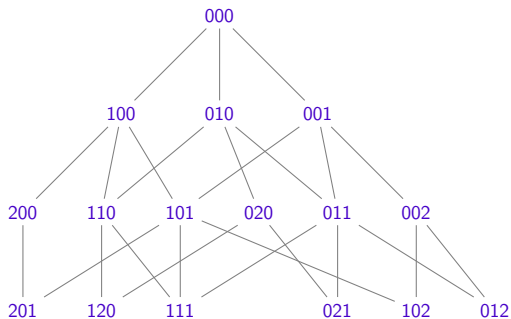
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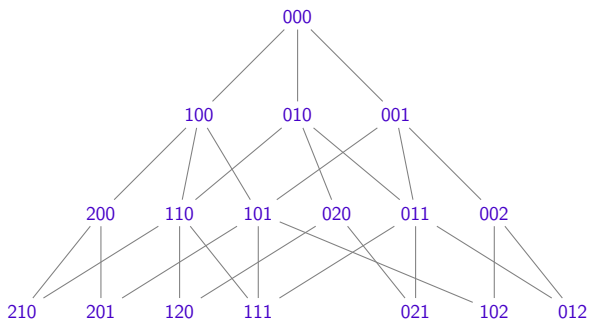
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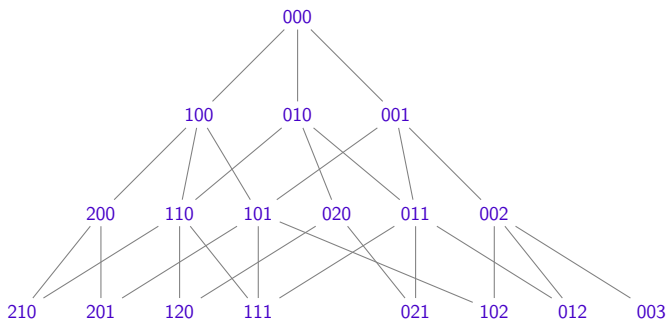
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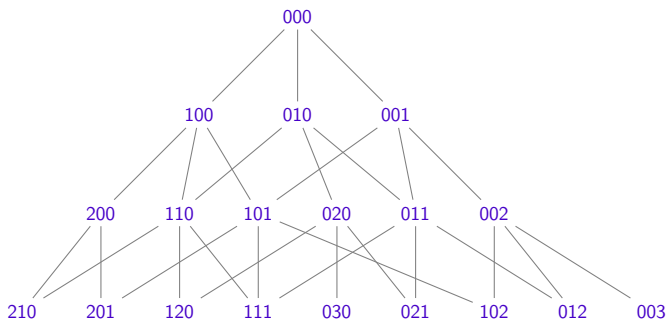
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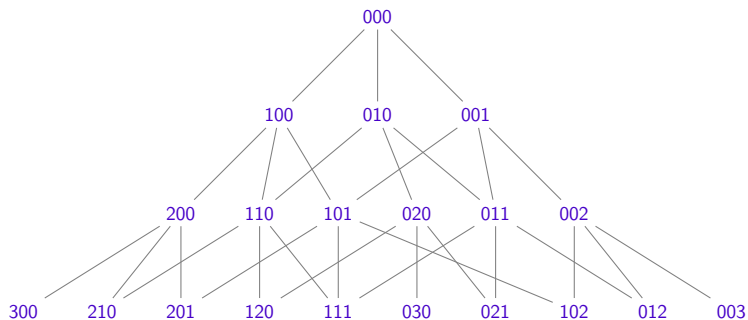
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Different Strategies: Random Walk

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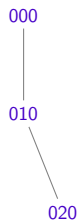
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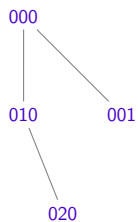


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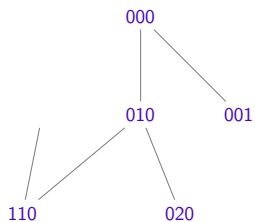
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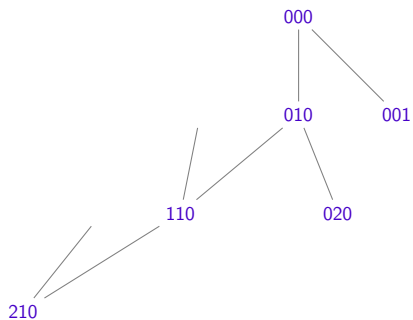
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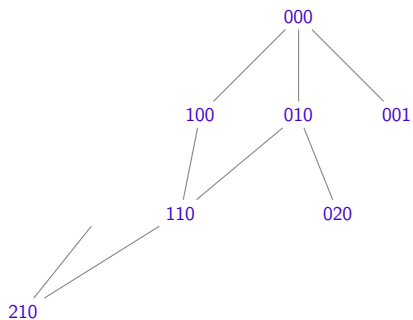
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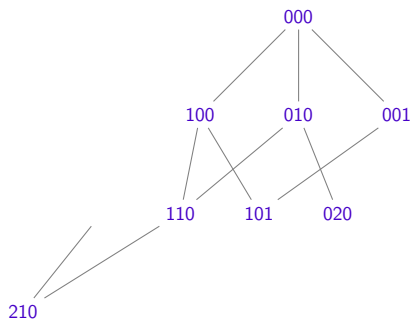
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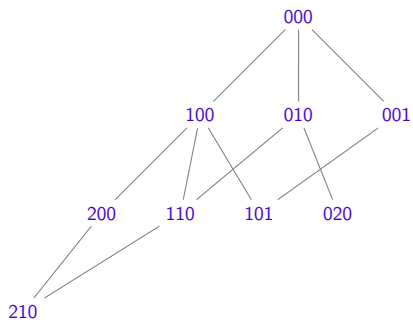
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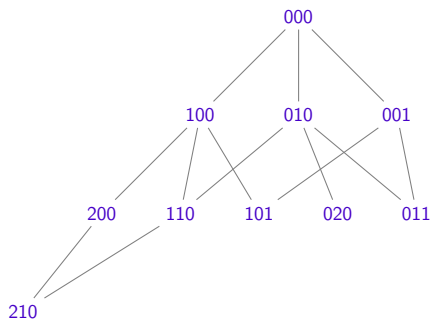
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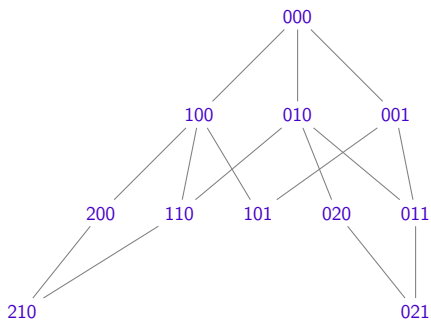
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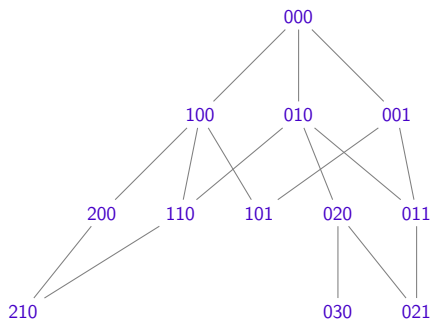
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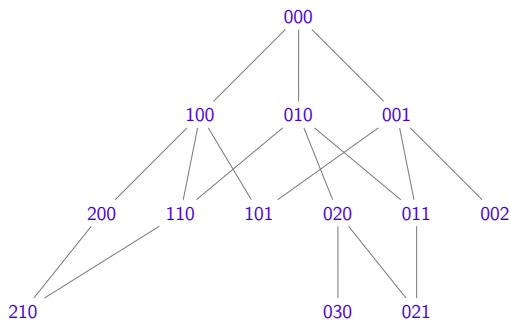
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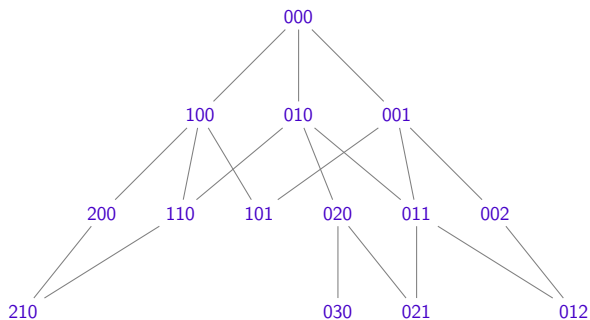
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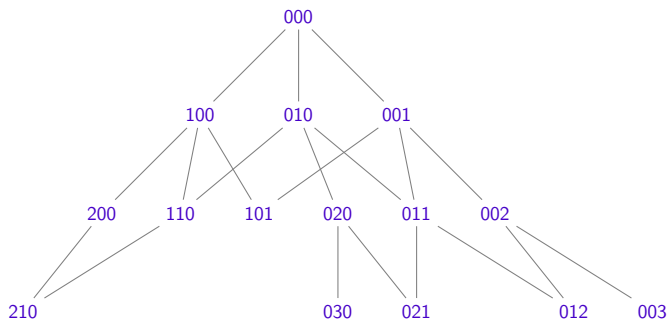
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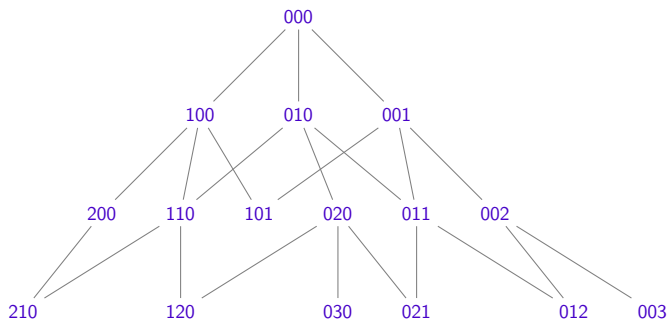
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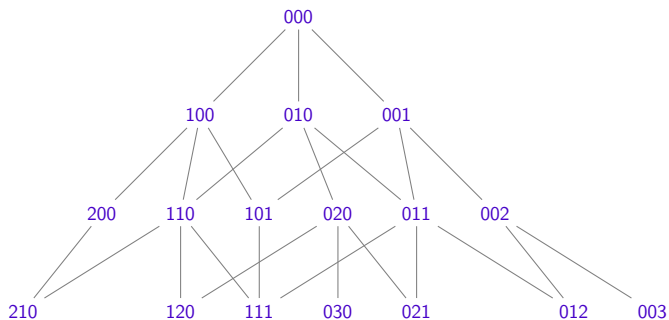
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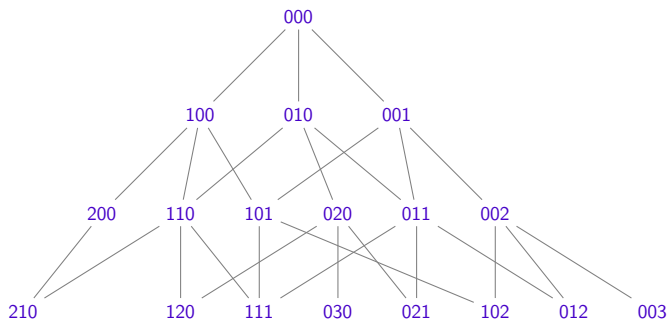
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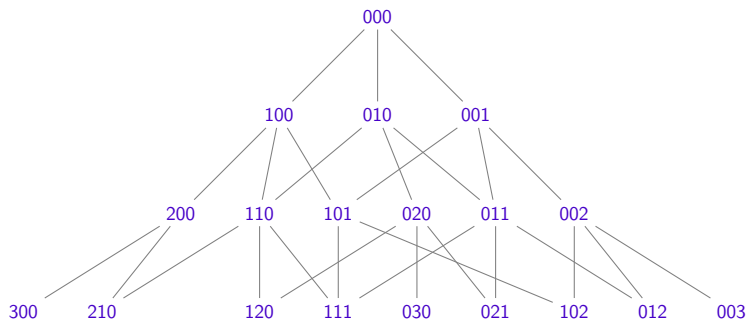
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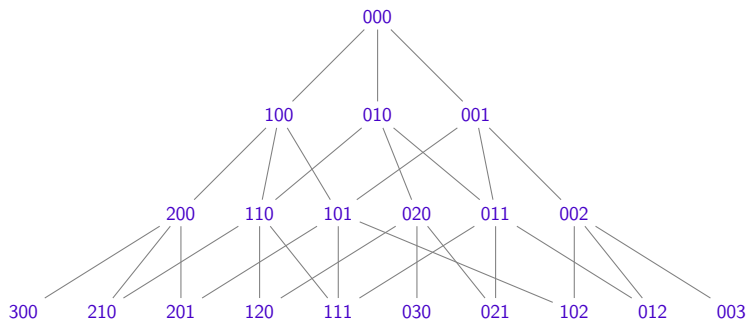
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Experiments

Library	#	e	u	id2	id4	lmax	sum	rwlk
TPTP	18627	7765	6989	6801	6834	6832	6922	6839
UF	7668	3243	3016	2975	2963	2959	3009	2992
UFLIA	10137	7424	6024	6018	5897	6001	5980	5994
UFNIA	13509	5715	7458	7396	7384	7426	7437	7430

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TPTP	18627	7765	7330	-
UF	7668	3243	3120	2905
UFLIA	10137	7424	6188	6912
UFNIA	13509	5715	7620	6491

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Conclusion and Future Work

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- We define a number of diverse strategies.
- based on Pareto ordering
- The new strategies diversify the solver.
- Could we somehow learn what is better?
- How to include dependence between variables in the order?



Ge, Y. and de Moura, L. M. (2009).

Complete instantiation for quantified formulas in satisfiability modulo theories.



Reynolds, A., Barbosa, H., and Fontaine, P. (2018).

Revisiting enumerative instantiation.