Computer-Aided Reasoning for Software

CSE507

A Survey of Theory Solvers

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Today

Last lecture

- Introduction to Satisfiability Modulo Theories (SMT)

Today

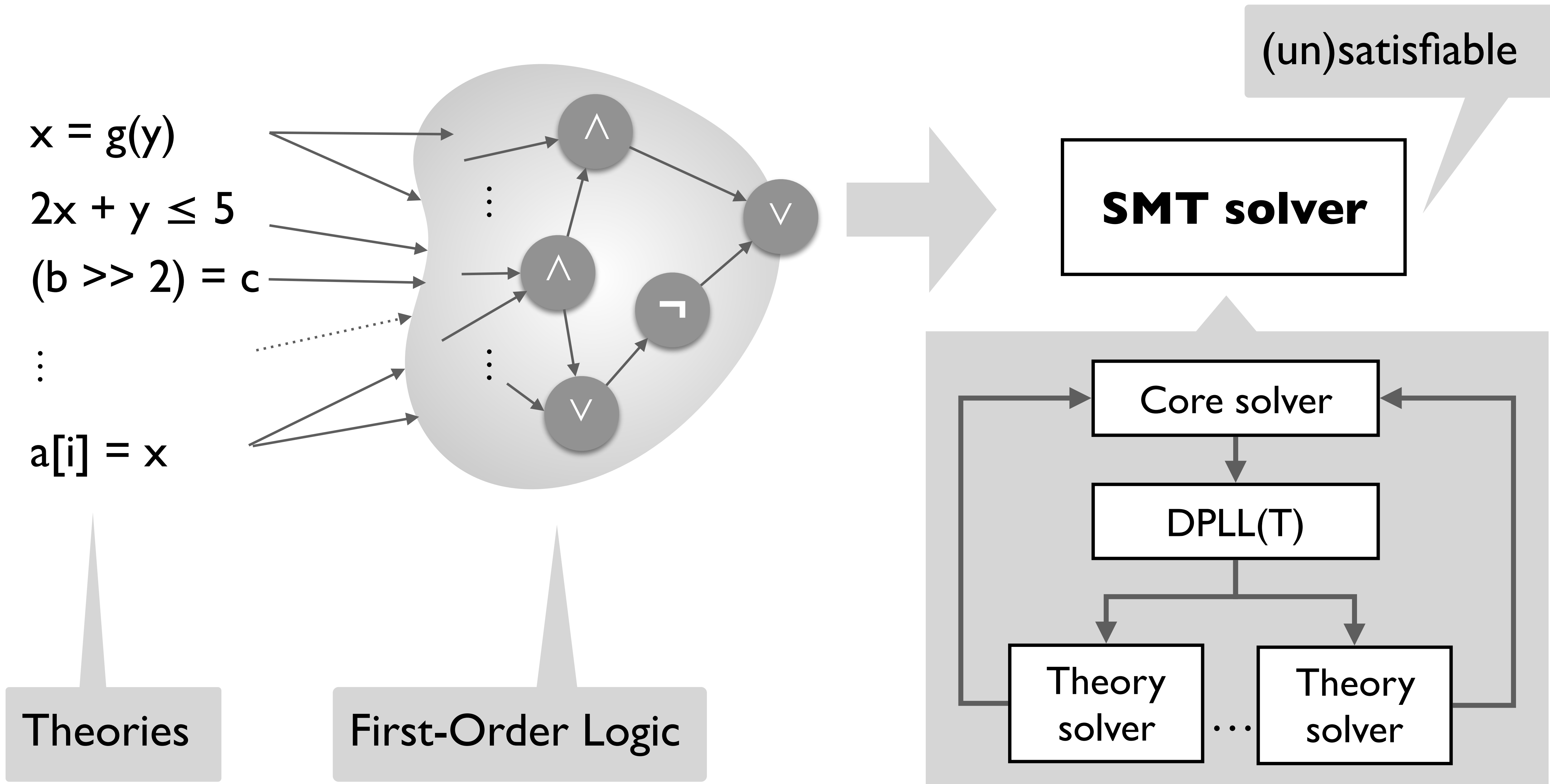
- A quick survey of theory solvers
- An in-depth look at the core theory solver (theory of equality and uninterpreted functions)

Reminder

- Start thinking about your project & find a partner
- Pick up HW1 during OH today at 4:30-5:30 in Gates 152

topics

Recall: Satisfiability Modulo Theories (SMT)



A brief survey of common theory solvers

$x = g(y)$

Core solver

$2x + y \leq 5$	$2i + j \leq 5$	$(b >> 2) = c$	$a[i] = x$
Theory solver	Theory solver	Theory solver	Theory solver

A brief survey of common theory solvers

$x = g(y)$

Equality and UF

$2x + y \leq 5$

Linear Real Arithmetic

$2i + j \leq 5$

Linear Integer Arithmetic

$(b >> 2) = c$

Bitvectors

$a[i] = x$

Arrays

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Arrays

- **Conjunctions** of linear constraints over R
  - Can be decided in polynomial time, but in practice solved with the **General Simplex** method (worst case exponential)
  - Can also be decided with **Fourier-Motzkin** elimination (exponential)

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Arrays

- **Conjunctions** of linear constraints over Z
  - **Branch-and-cut** (based on Simplex)
  - **Omega Test** (extension of Fourier-Motzkin)
- **Small-Domain Encoding** used for arbitrary combinations of linear constraints over Z
- NP-complete

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$2i + j \leq 5$

Linear Integer Arithmetic

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Bitvectors

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Arrays

- **Arbitrary combination** of constraints over bitvectors
  - **Bit blasting** (reduction to SAT)
  - NP-complete

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Bitvectors

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Arrays

- **Conjunctions** of constraints over read/write terms in the theory of arrays
  - Reduce to $T_=$ satisfiability
  - NP-complete (because the reduction introduces disjunctions)

A brief survey of common theory solvers

$x = g(y)$

Equality and UF

- **Conjunctions** of equality constraints over uninterpreted functions
  - **Congruence closure**
  - Polynomial time

$2x + y \leq 5$

Linear Real Arithmetic

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Bitvectors

$a[i] = x$

Arrays

Theory of equality and UF ($T_=$)

Signature (all symbols)

- $\{=, a, b, c, \ldots, f, g, \ldots, p, q, \ldots\}$

Axioms

- reflexivity: $\forall x.\ x = x$
- symmetry: $\forall x, y.\ x = y \rightarrow y = x$
- transitivity: $\forall x, y, z.\ x = y \wedge y = z \rightarrow x = z$
- congruence: $\forall x_1, \ldots, x_n, y_1, \ldots, y_n.\ (\wedge_{1 \leq i \leq n}\ x_i = y_i) \rightarrow f(x_1, \ldots, x_n) = f(y_1, \ldots, y_n)$
- congruence: $\forall x_1, \ldots, x_n, y_1, \ldots, y_n.\ (\wedge_{1 \leq i \leq n}\ x_i = y_i) \rightarrow p(x_1, \ldots, x_n) \leftrightarrow p(y_1, \ldots, y_n)$

Theory of equality and UF ($T_=$)

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Replace predicates with equality constraints over functions:

- introduce a fresh constant T
- for each predicate p, introduce a fresh function f_p
- $p(x_1, \ldots, x_n) \rightsquigarrow f_p(x_1, \ldots, x_n) = T$

Is a conjunction of $T_=$ literals satisfiable?

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

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$$f^3(a) = a \land f^5(a) = a \land f(a) \neq a$$

Congruence closure algorithm: example

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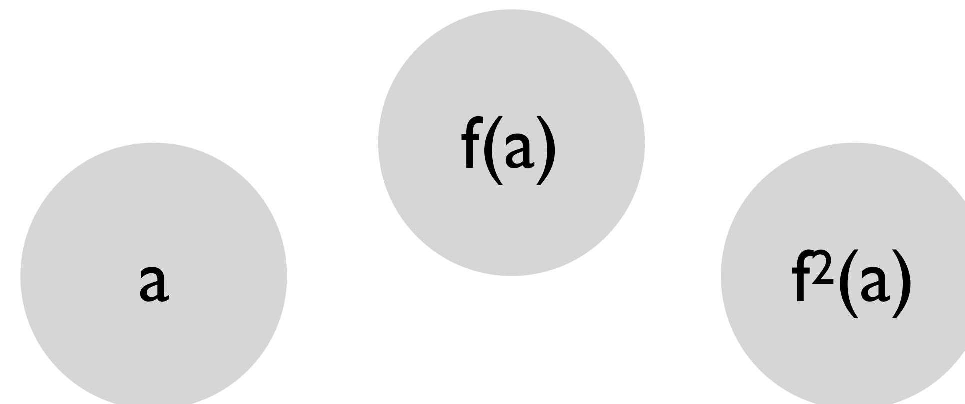
Congruence closure algorithm: example

- Place each subterm of F into its own **congruence class**



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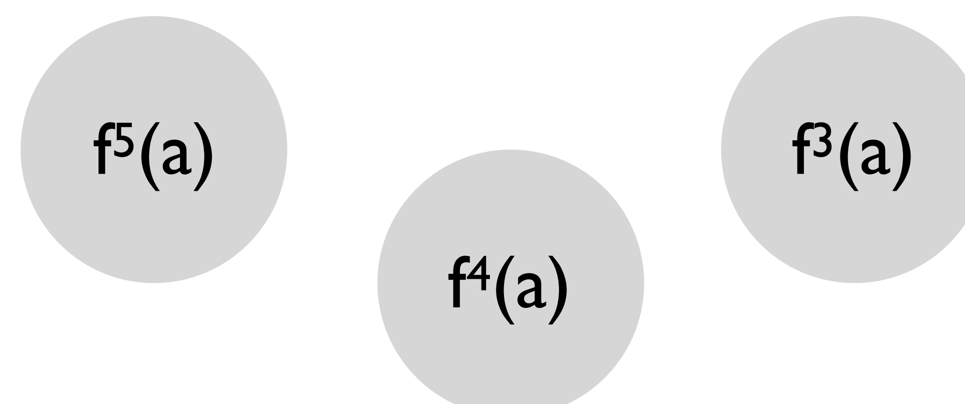

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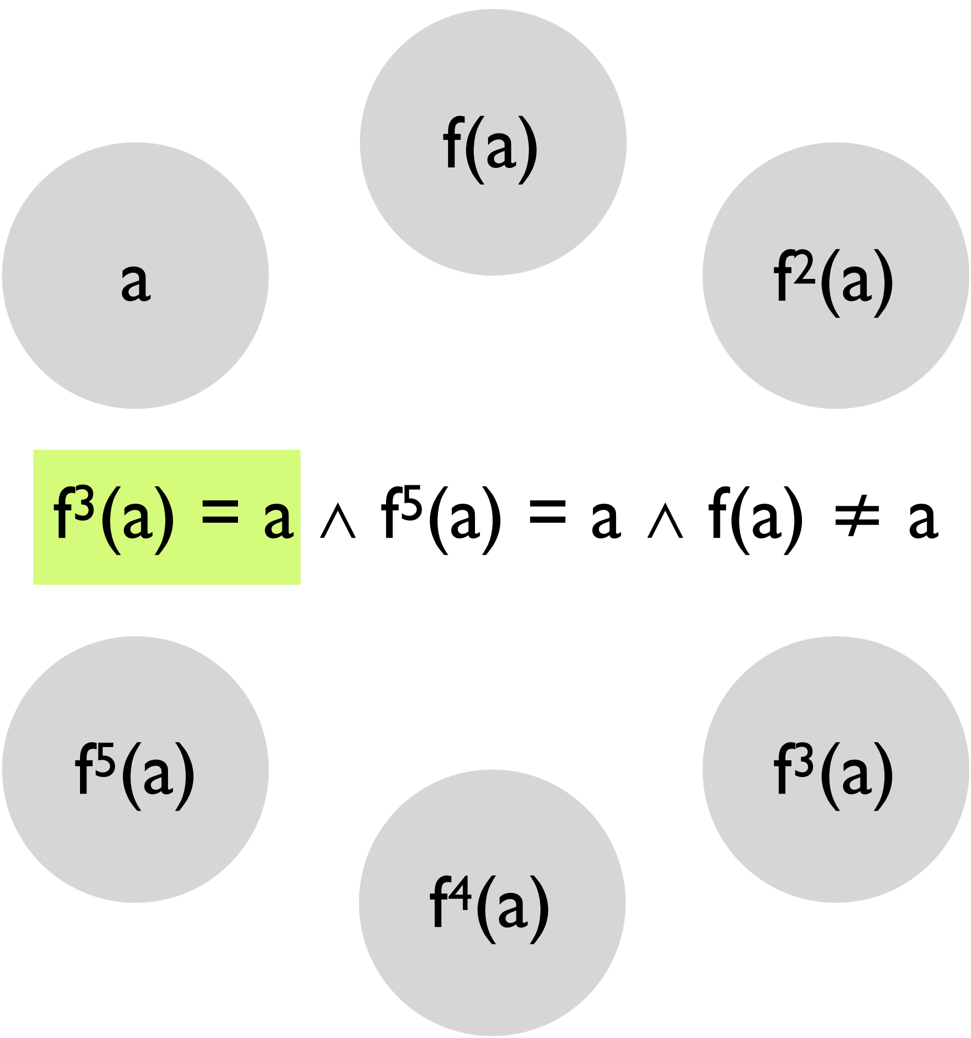

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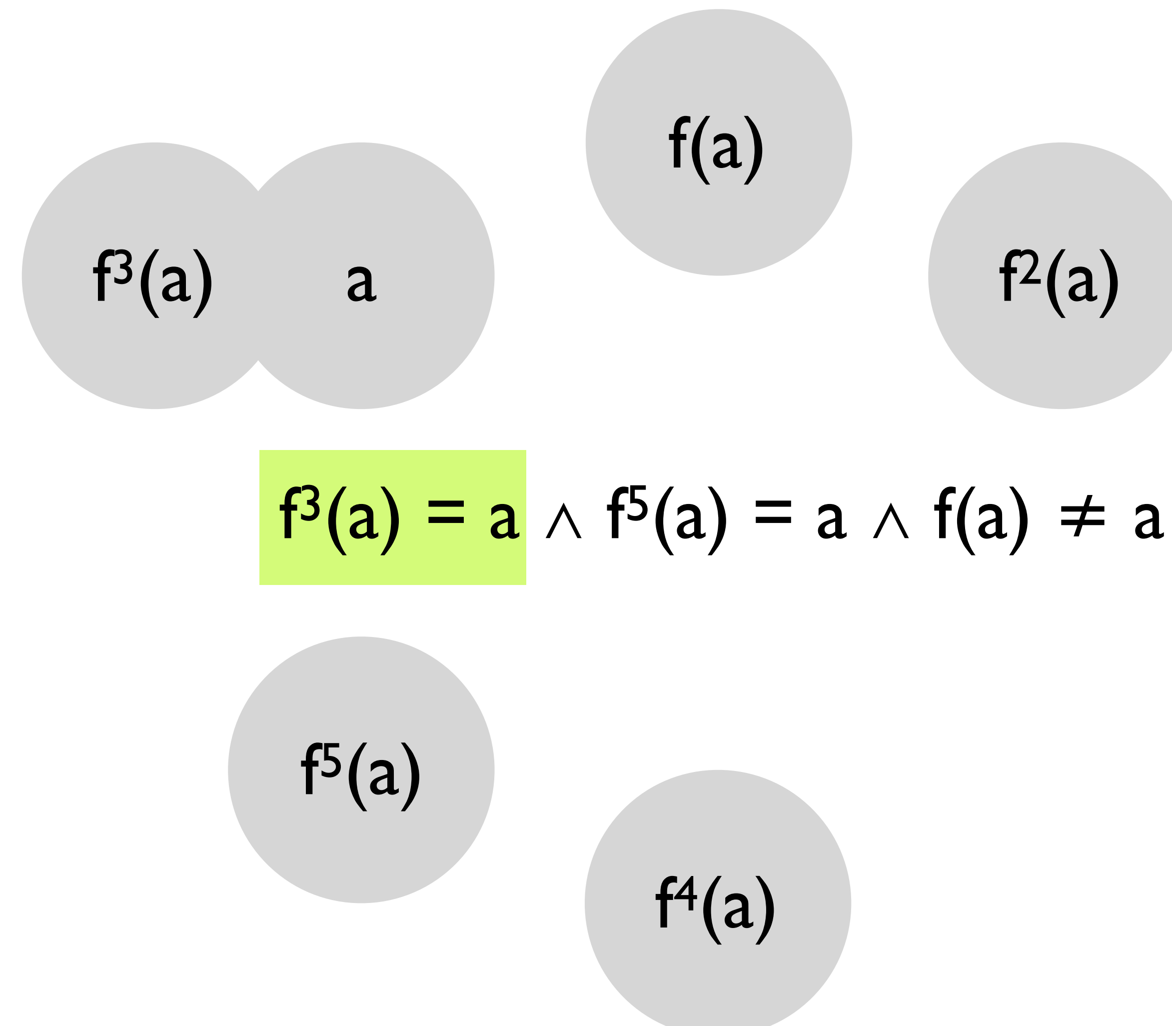

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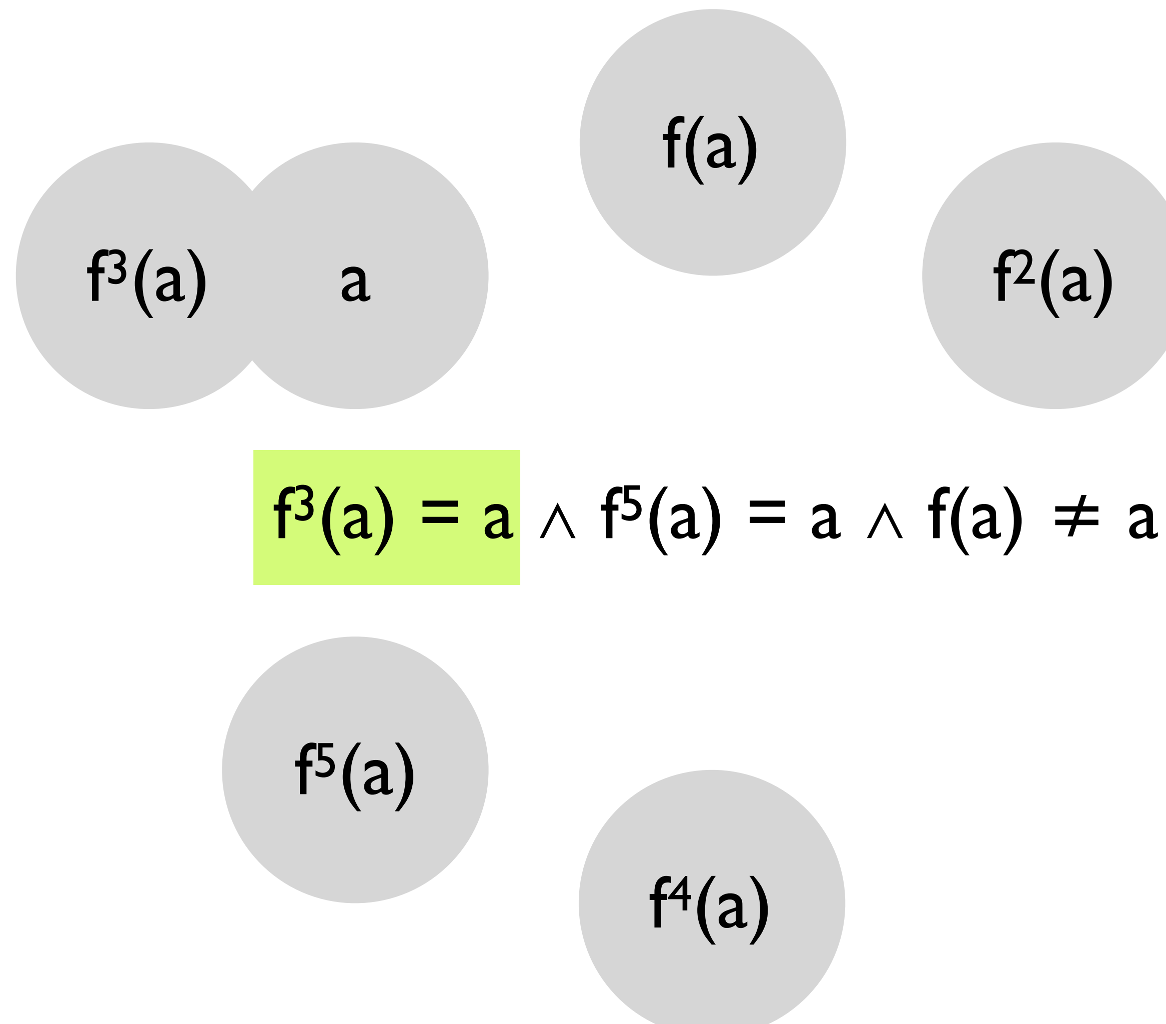

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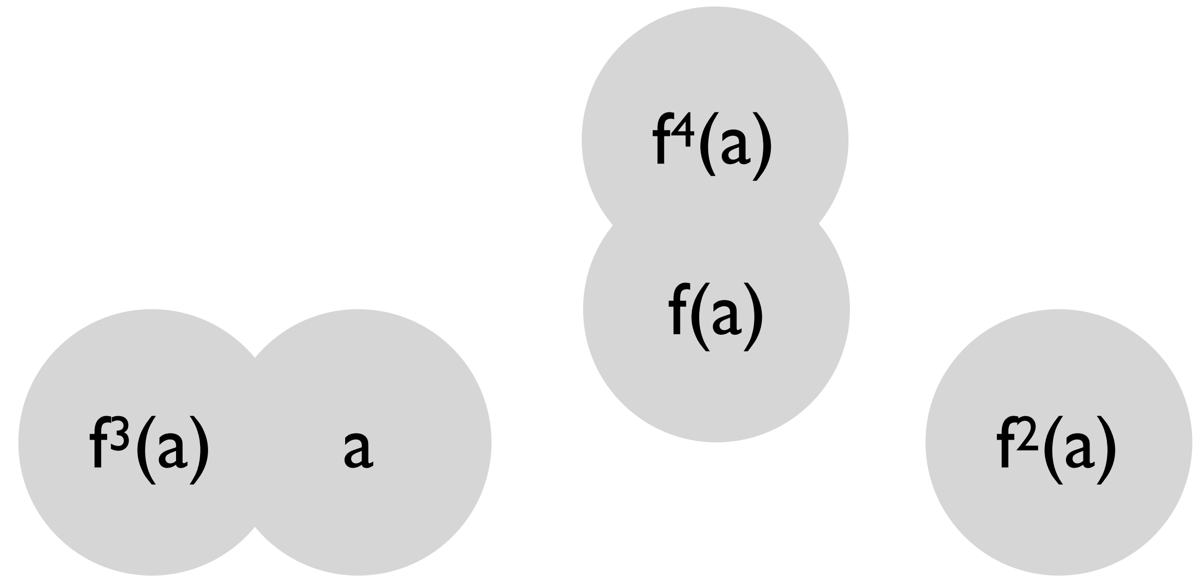

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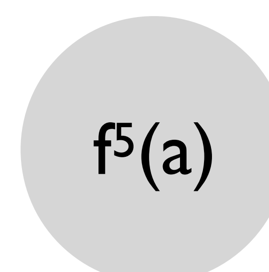

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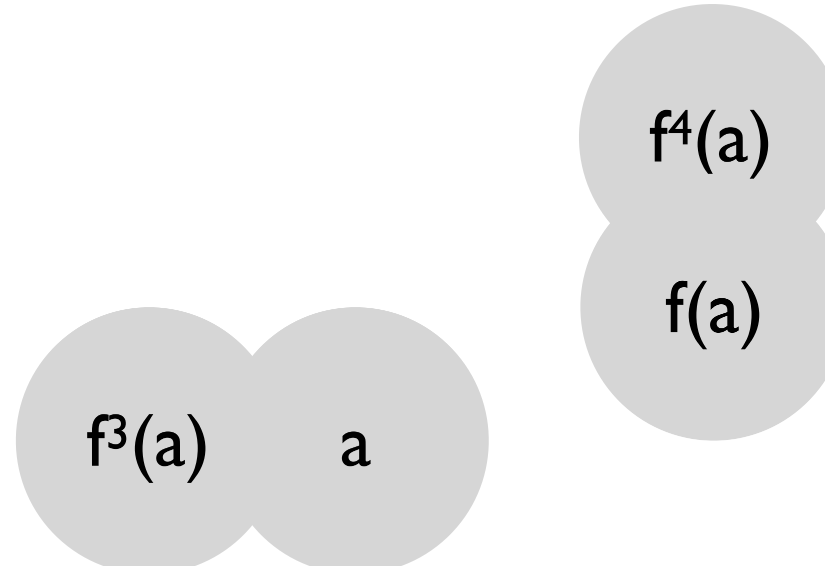

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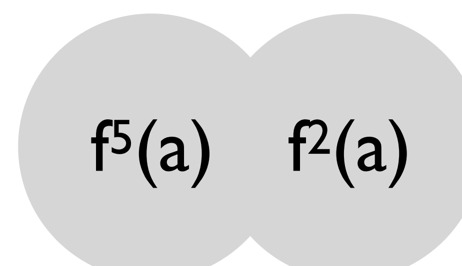

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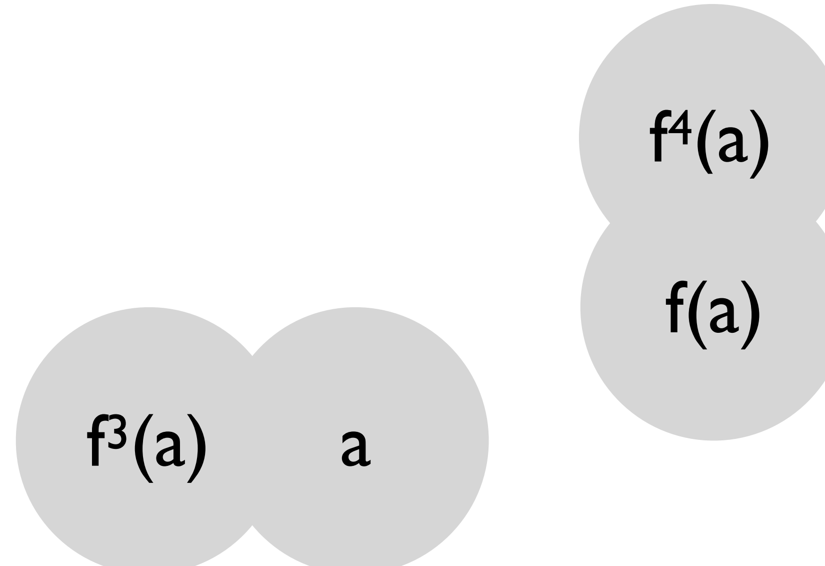

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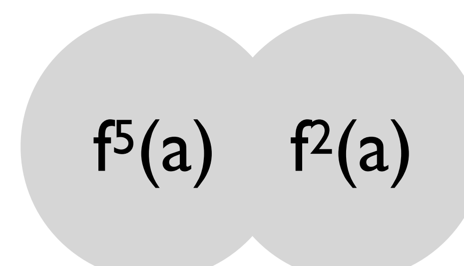

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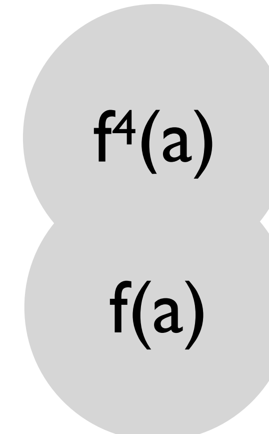

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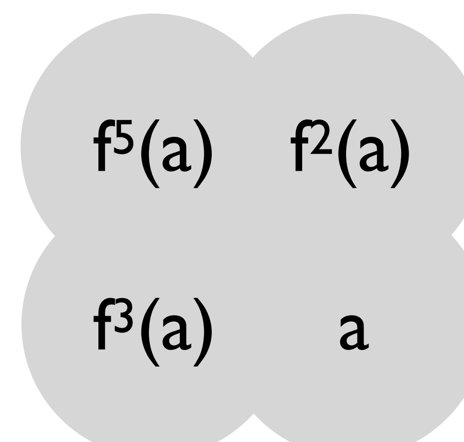

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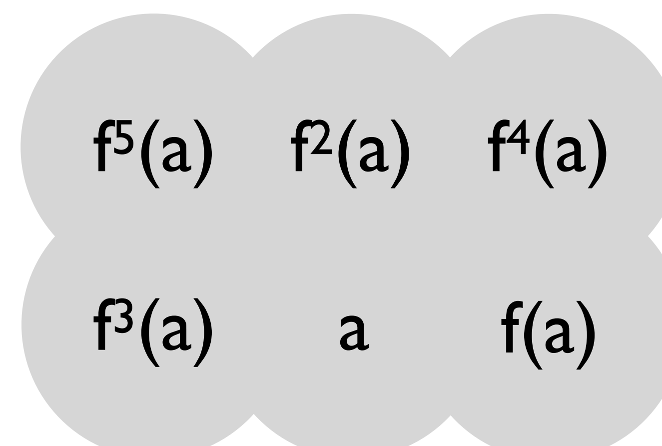

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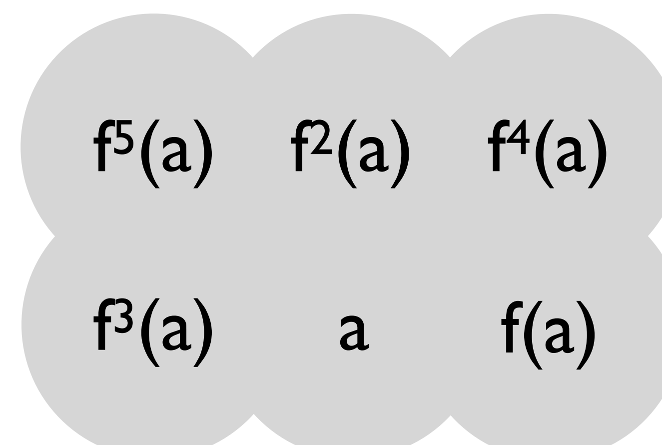

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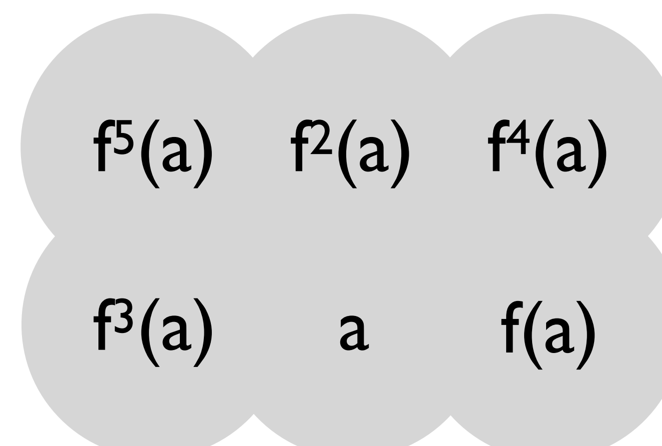

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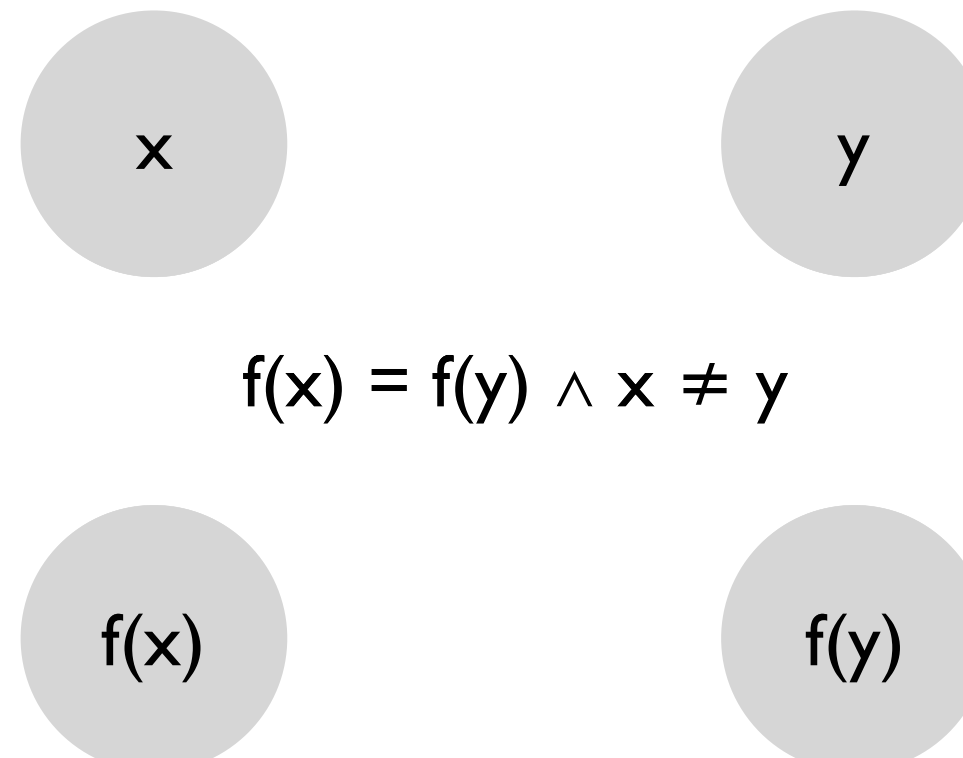

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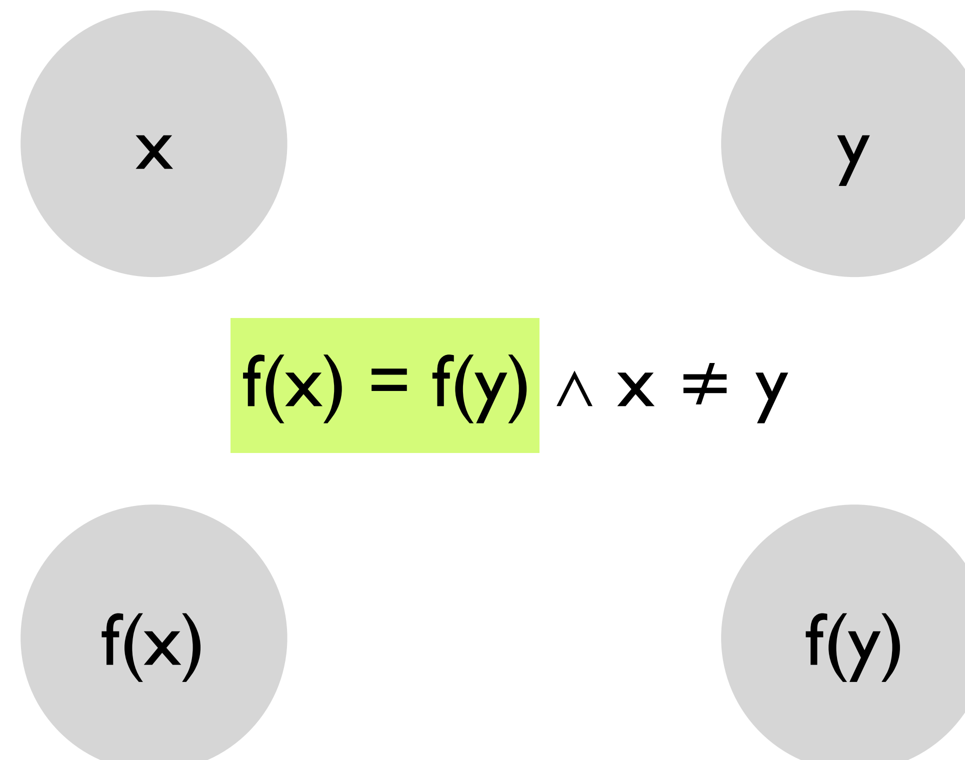

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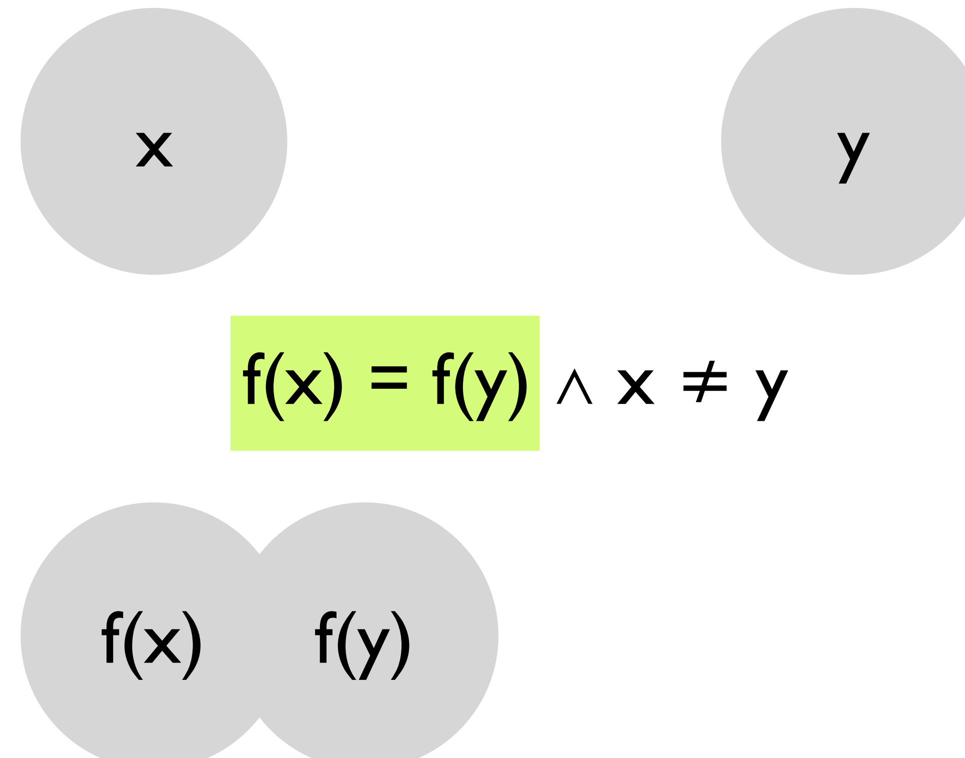

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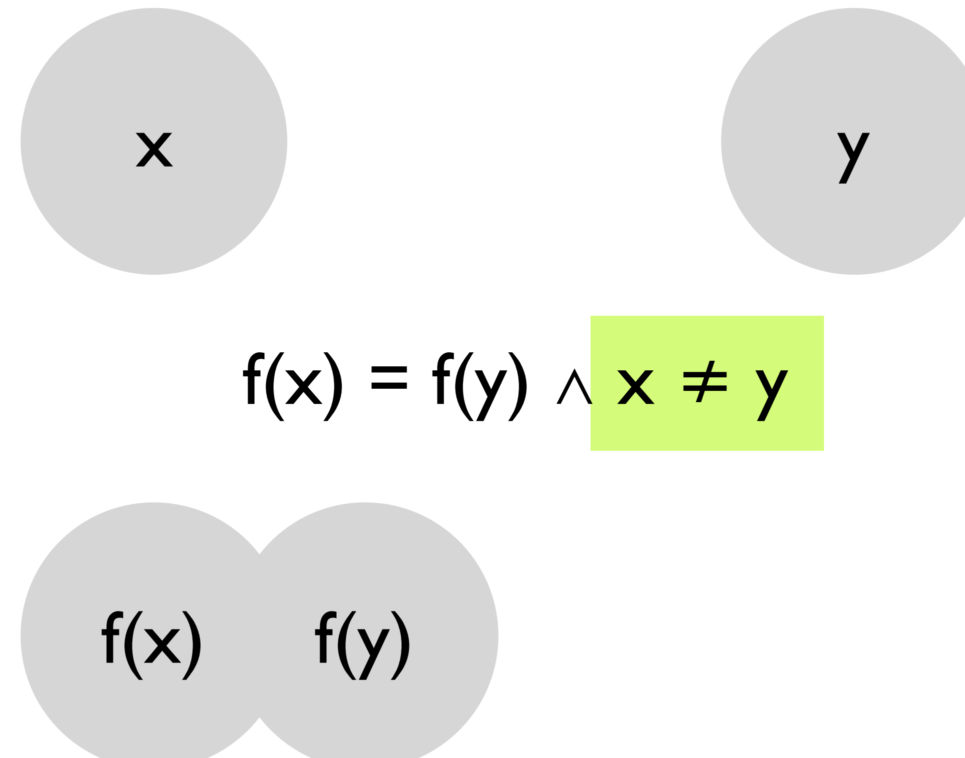

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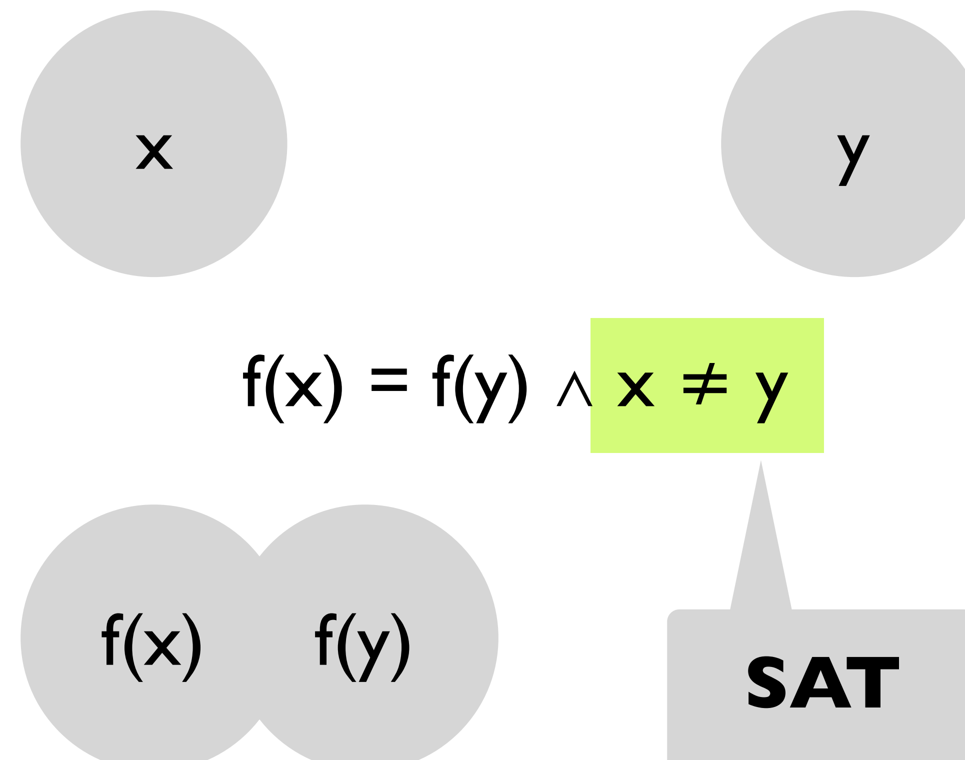

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A binary relation R is an **equivalence relation** if it is reflexive, symmetric, and transitive.

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The **equivalence class** of an element $s \in S$ under an equivalence relation R:

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What is the equivalence class of 9 under $\equiv_3$?

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The **equivalence class** of an element $s \in S$ under an equivalence relation R:

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An equivalence class is called a **congruence class** if R is a congruence relation.

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The **equivalence closure** R^E of a binary relation R is the smallest equivalence relation that contains R.

What is the equivalence closure of $R = \{\langle a, b\rangle, \langle b, c\rangle, \langle d, d\rangle\}$?

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$$R^E = \{\langle a, a\rangle, \langle b, b\rangle, \langle c, c\rangle, \langle d, d\rangle \\ \langle a, b\rangle, \langle b, a\rangle, \langle b, c\rangle, \langle c, b\rangle, \\ \langle a, c\rangle, \langle c, a\rangle\}$$

Congruence closure algorithm: definitions

The **equivalence closure** R^E of a binary relation R is the smallest equivalence relation that contains R.

The **congruence closure** R^C of a binary relation R is the smallest congruence relation that contains R.

The congruence closure algorithm computes the congruence closure of the equality relation over terms asserted by a conjunctive quantifier-free formula in $T_=$.

Congruence closure algorithm: data structure

$f(a, b) = a \wedge f(f(a, b), b) \neq a$

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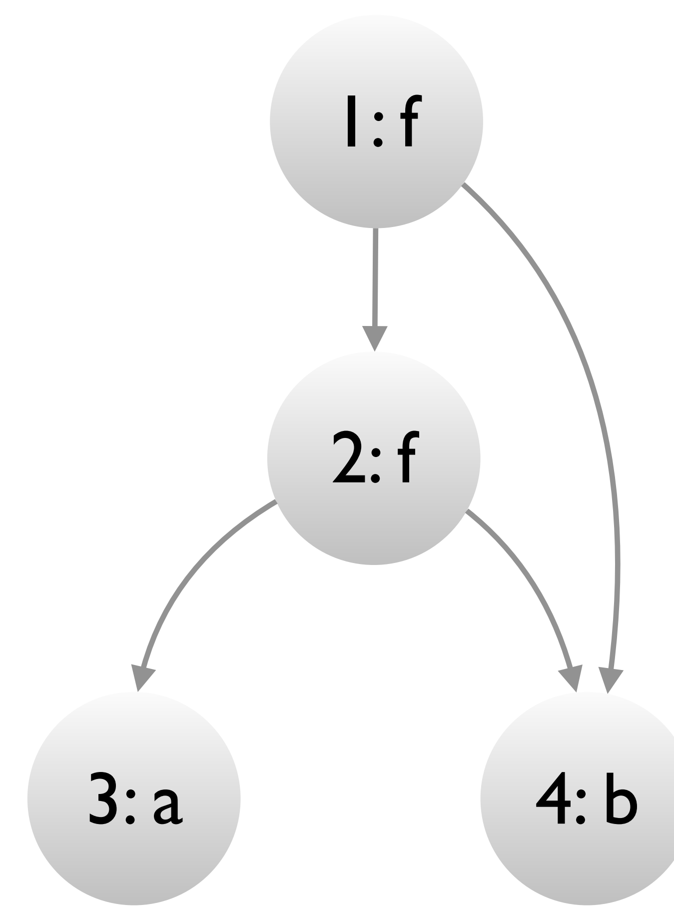
- Represent subterms with a DAG



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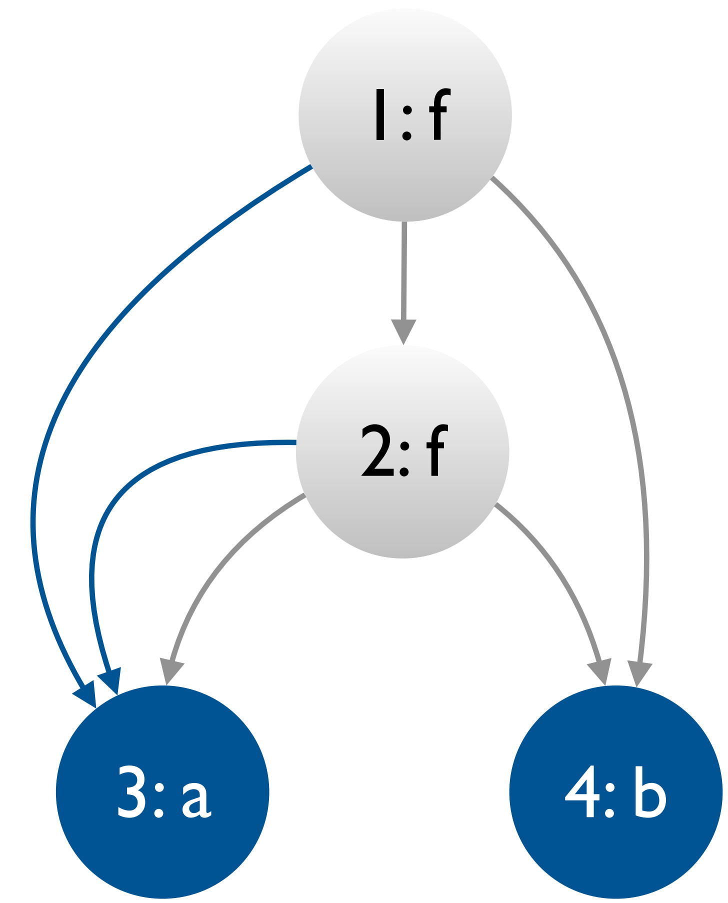

Congruence closure algorithm: data structure

- Represent subterms with a DAG
- Each node has a **find** pointer to another node in its congruence class (or to itself if it is the **representative**)
- Each representative has a **ccp** field that stores all parents of all nodes in its congruence class.

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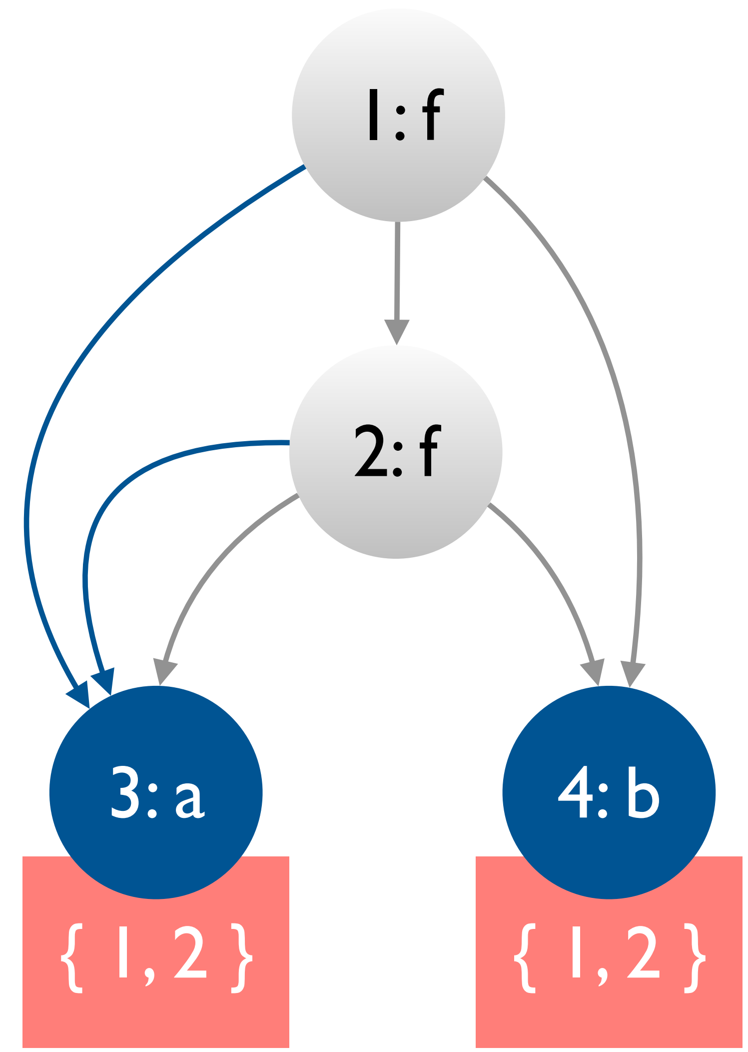

Congruence closure algorithm: union-find

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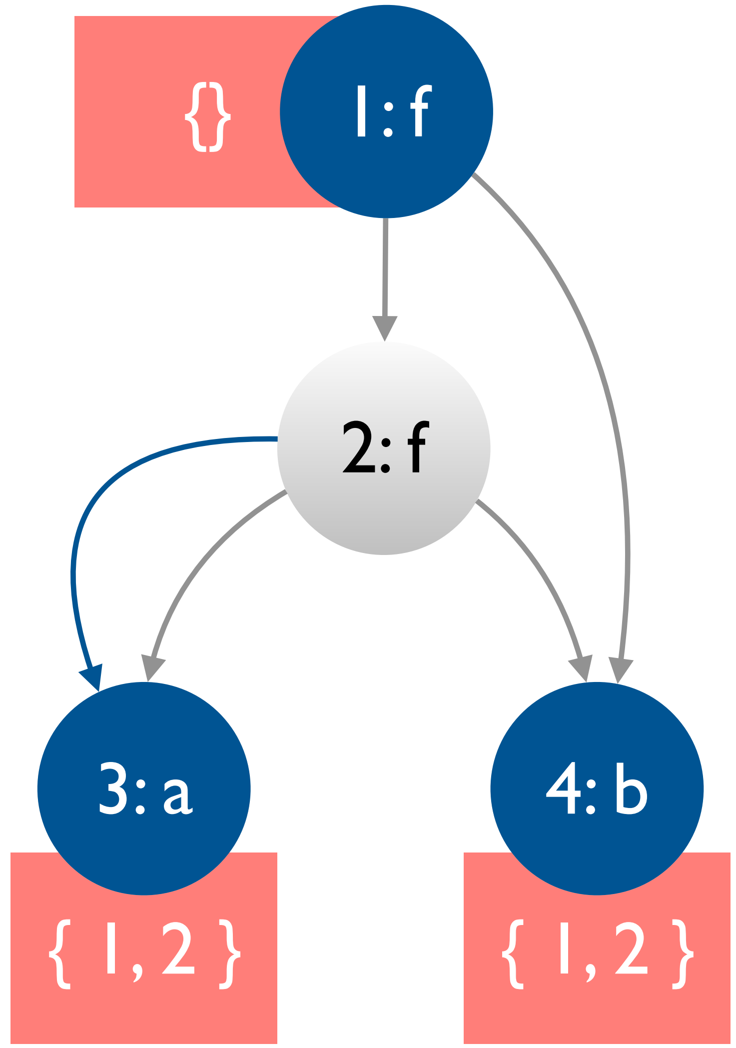

Congruence closure algorithm: union-find

- FIND returns the representative of a node's equivalence class by following **find** pointers until it finds a self-loop.

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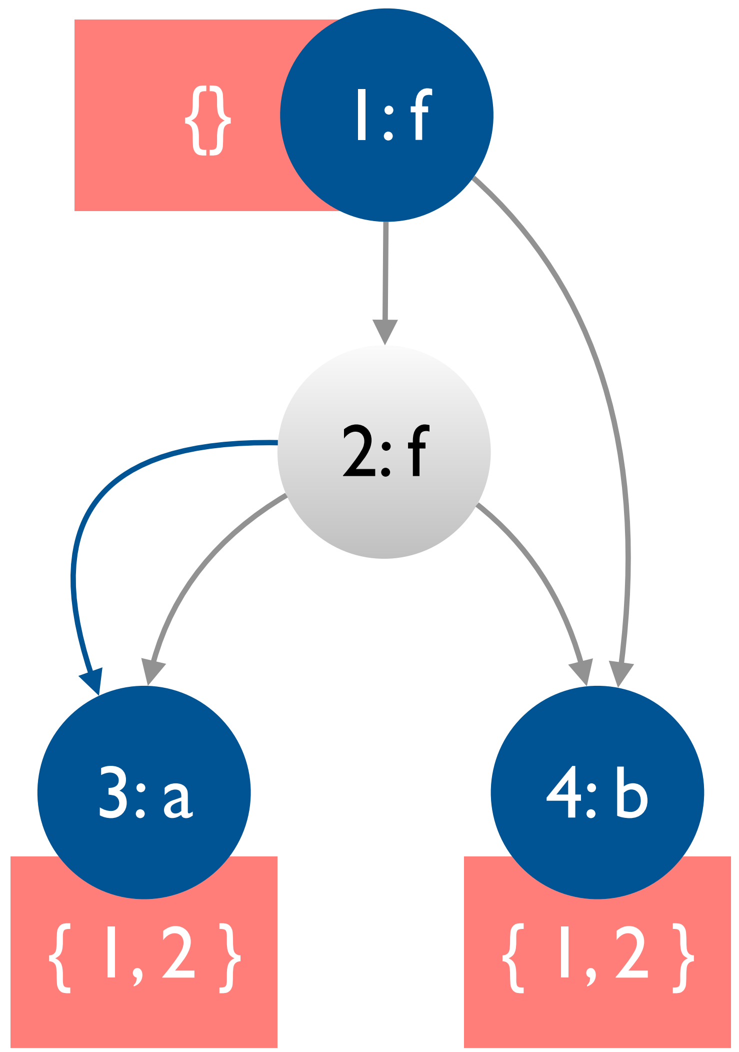

Congruence closure algorithm: union-find

- FIND returns the representative of a node's equivalence class by following **find** pointers until it finds a self-loop.
- UNION combines equivalence classes for nodes i_1 and i_2:
  - $n_1, n_2 \leftarrow \text{FIND}(i_1), \text{FIND}(i_2)$
  - $n_1.\text{find} \leftarrow n_2$
  - $n_2.\text{ccp} \leftarrow n_1.\text{ccp} \cup n_2.\text{ccp}$
  - $n_1.\text{ccp} \leftarrow \varnothing$

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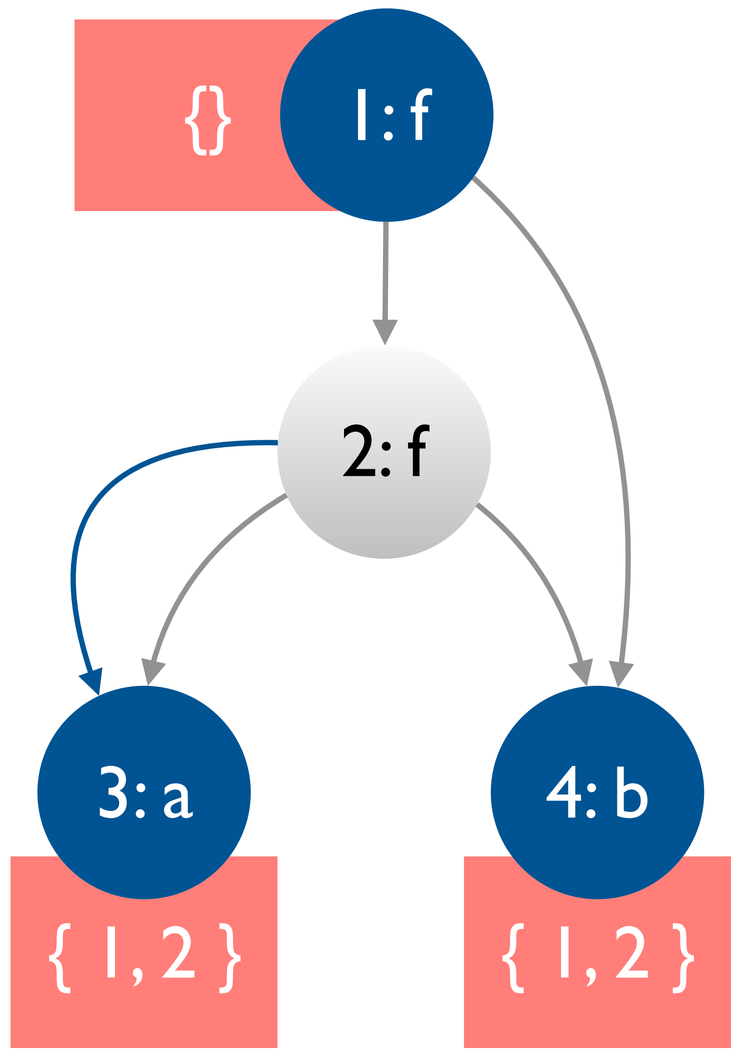

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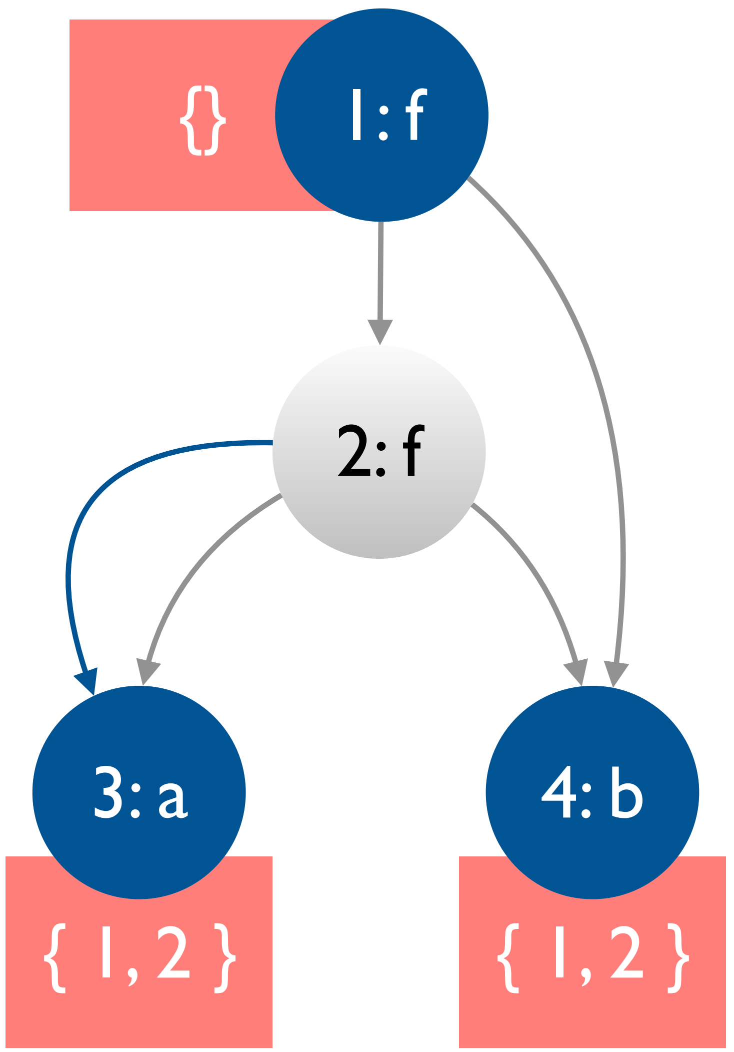
  - $n_1, n_2 \leftarrow$ FIND(i_1), FIND(i_2)
  - n_1.find $\leftarrow n_2$
  - n_2.ccp $\leftarrow n_1$.ccp $\cup$ n_2.ccp
  - n_1.ccp $\leftarrow \varnothing$

$f(a, b) = a \wedge f(f(a, b), b) \neq a$



What is UNION(1, 2)?

Congruence closure algorithm: union-find

- FIND returns the representative of a node's equivalence class by following **find** pointers until it finds a self-loop.
- UNION combines equivalence classes for nodes i_1 and i_2:
  - $n_1, n_2 \leftarrow$ FIND(i_1), FIND(i_2)
  - n_1.find $\leftarrow n_2$
  - n_2.ccp $\leftarrow n_1$.ccp $\cup$ n_2.ccp
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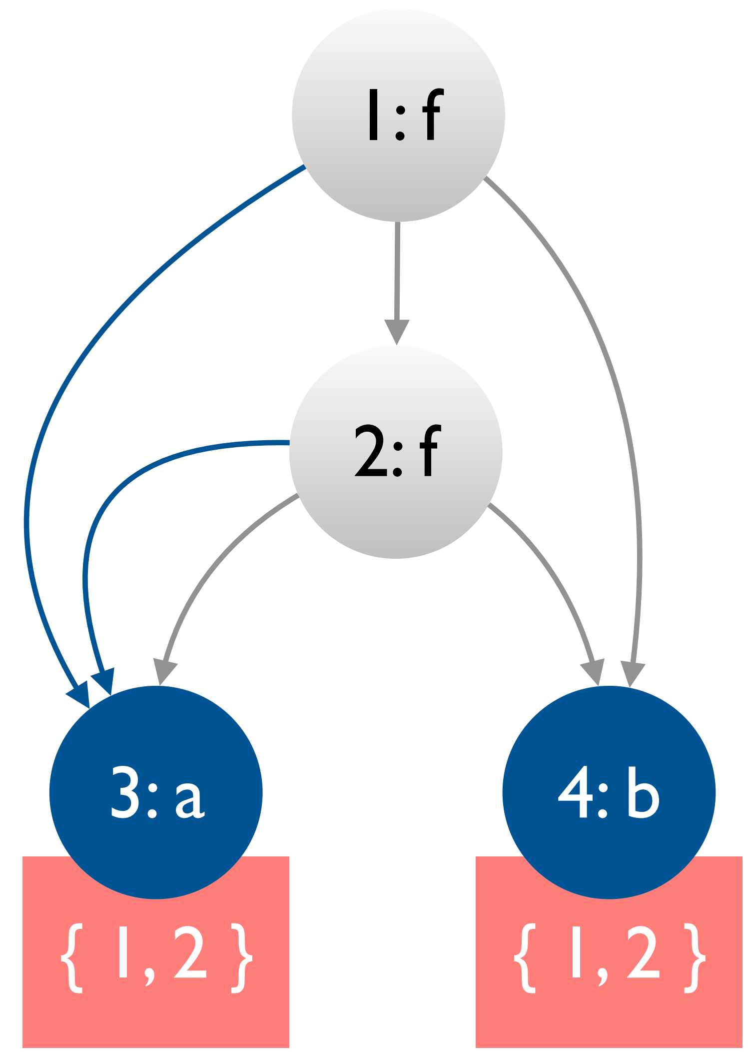

What is UNION(1, 2)?

Congruence closure algorithm: congruent

- CONGRUENT takes as input two nodes and returns true iff their
  - functions are the same
  - corresponding arguments are in the same congruence class

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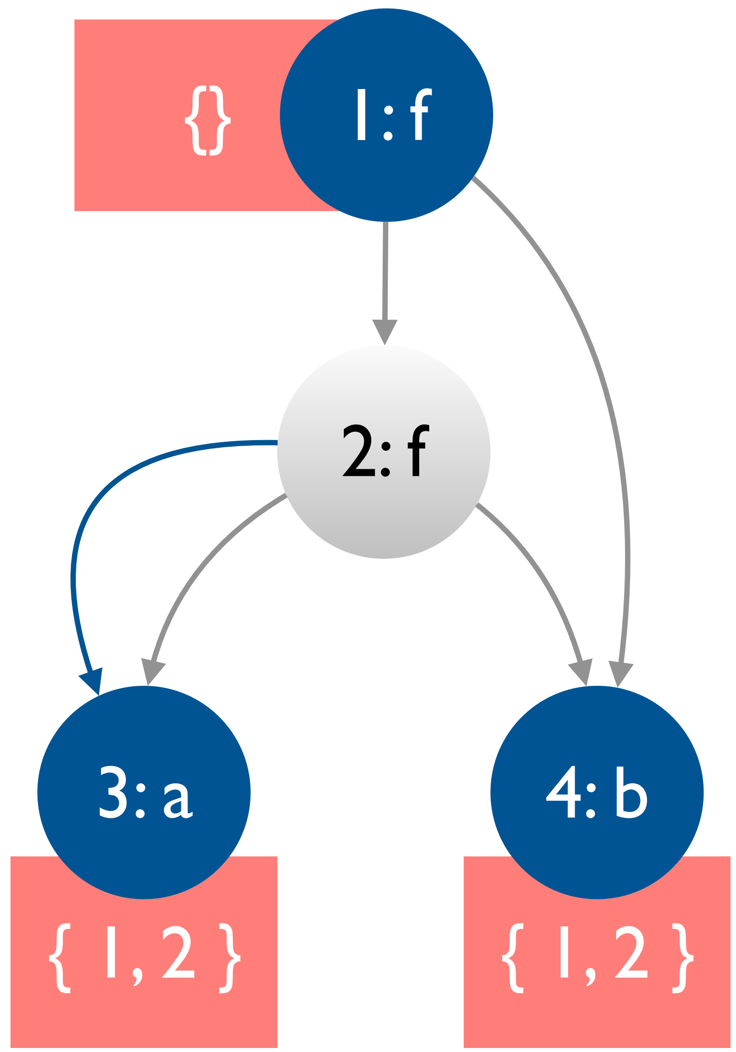

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CONGRUENT(1, 2)?

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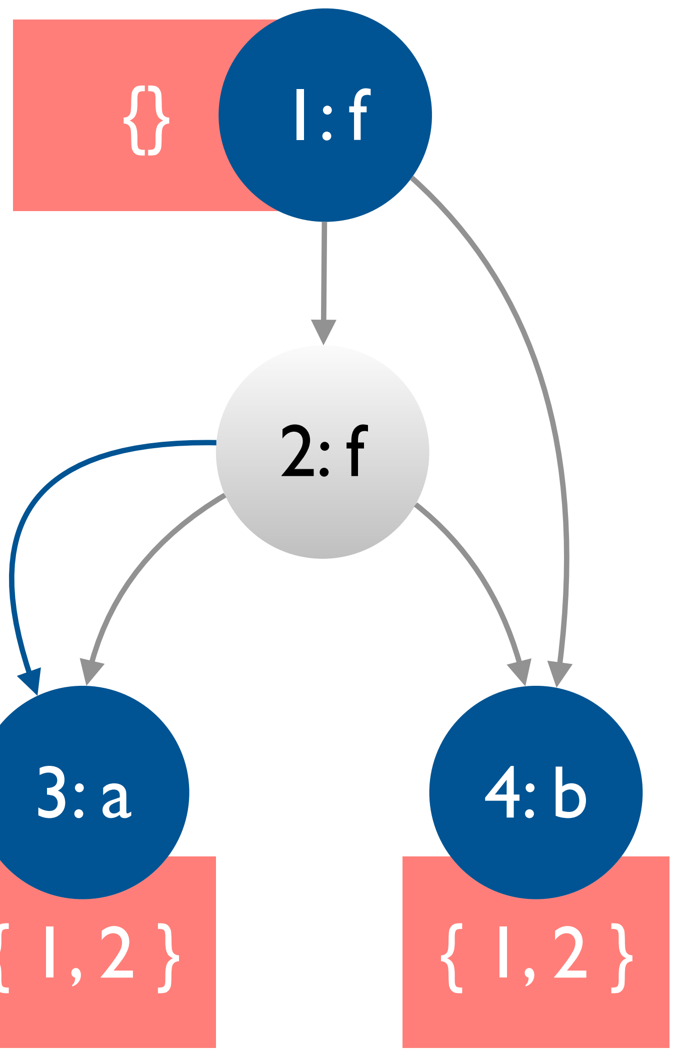
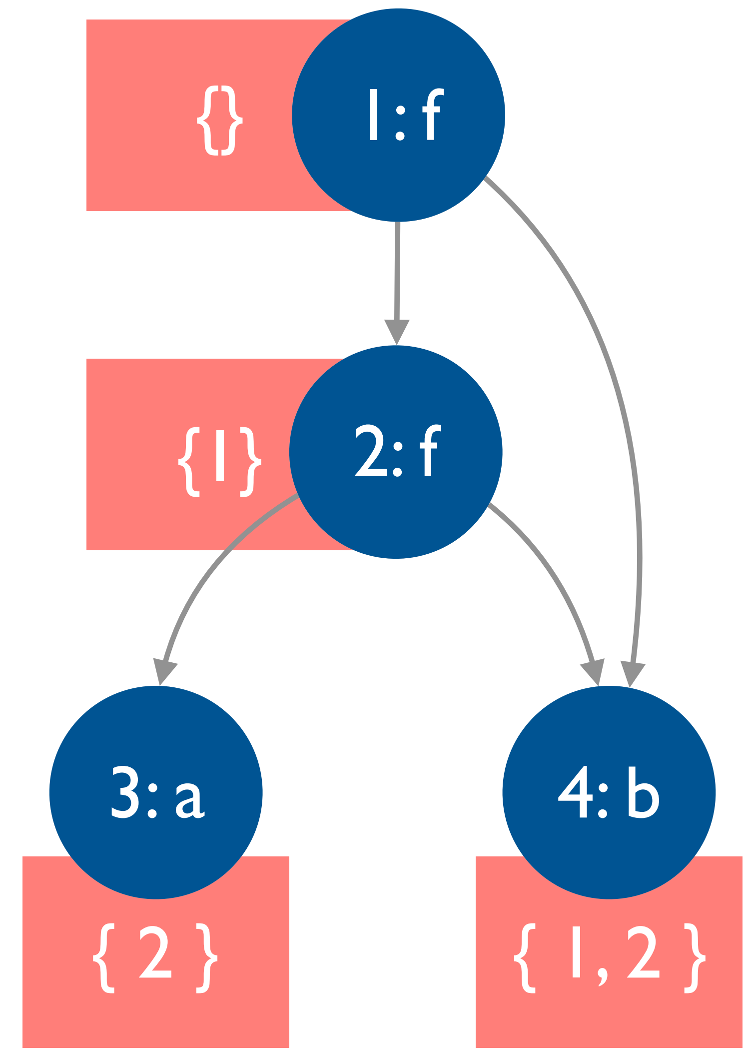


Congruence closure algorithm: merge

```
MERGE (i1 , i2)
    n1, n2 ← FIND(i1), FIND(i2)
    if n1 = n2 then return
    p1, p2 ← n1.ccp, n2.ccp
    UNION(n1, n2)
    for each t1, t2 ∈ p1 × p2
        if FIND(t1) ≠ FIND(t2) ∧ CONGRUENT(t1, t2)
        then MERGE(t1, t2)
```

$$f(a, b) = a \wedge f(f(a, b), b) \neq a$$



Congruence closure algorithm: merge

MERGE (i_1, i_2)

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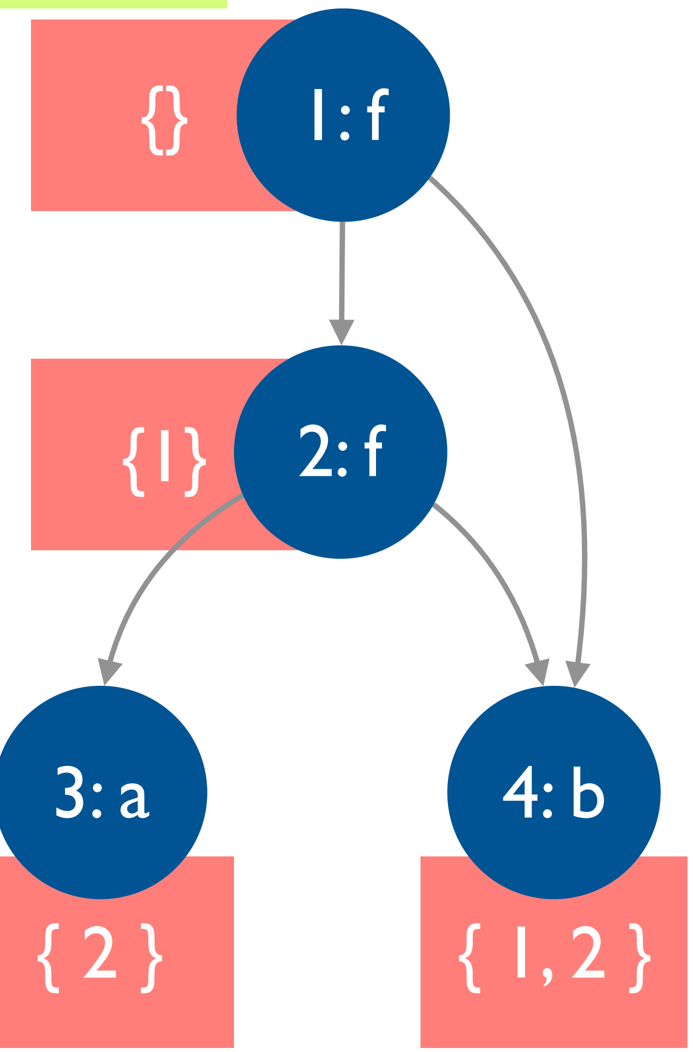

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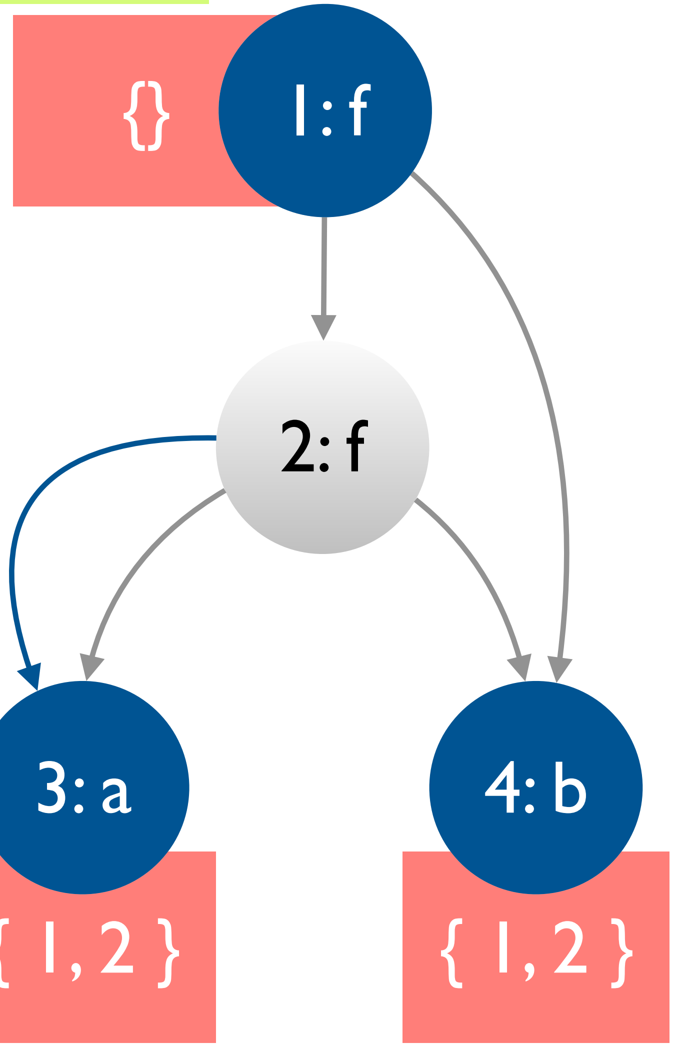

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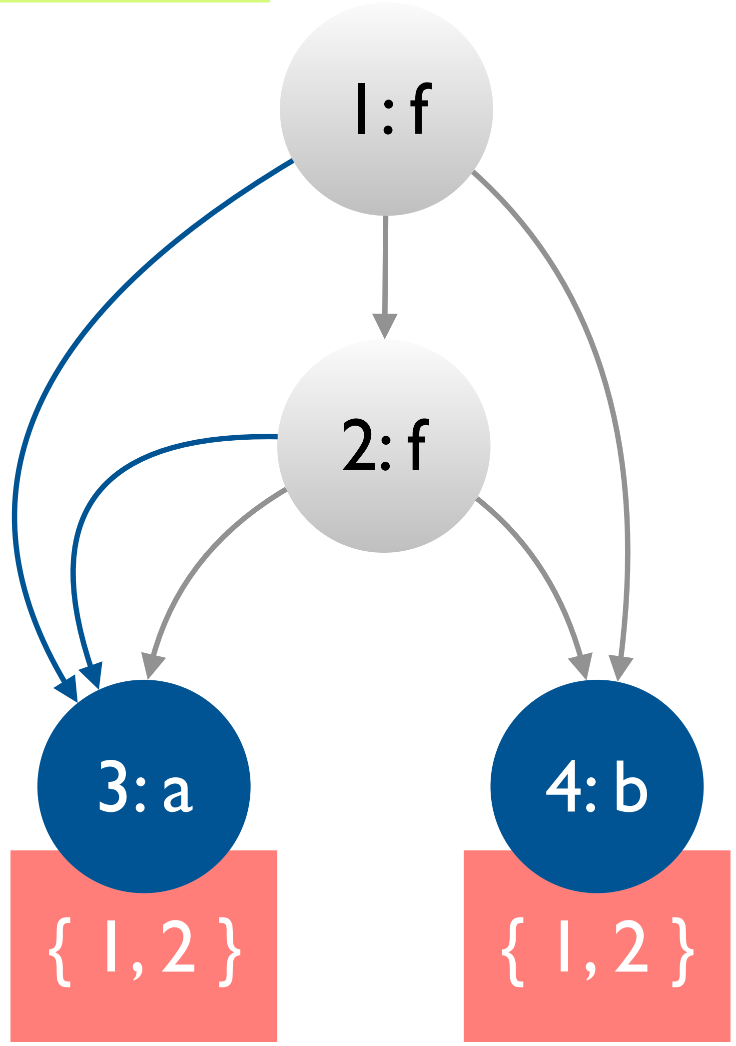


Congruence closure algorithm: deciding $T_=$

DECIDE (F)

construct the DAG for F's subterms

for $s_i = t_i \in F$

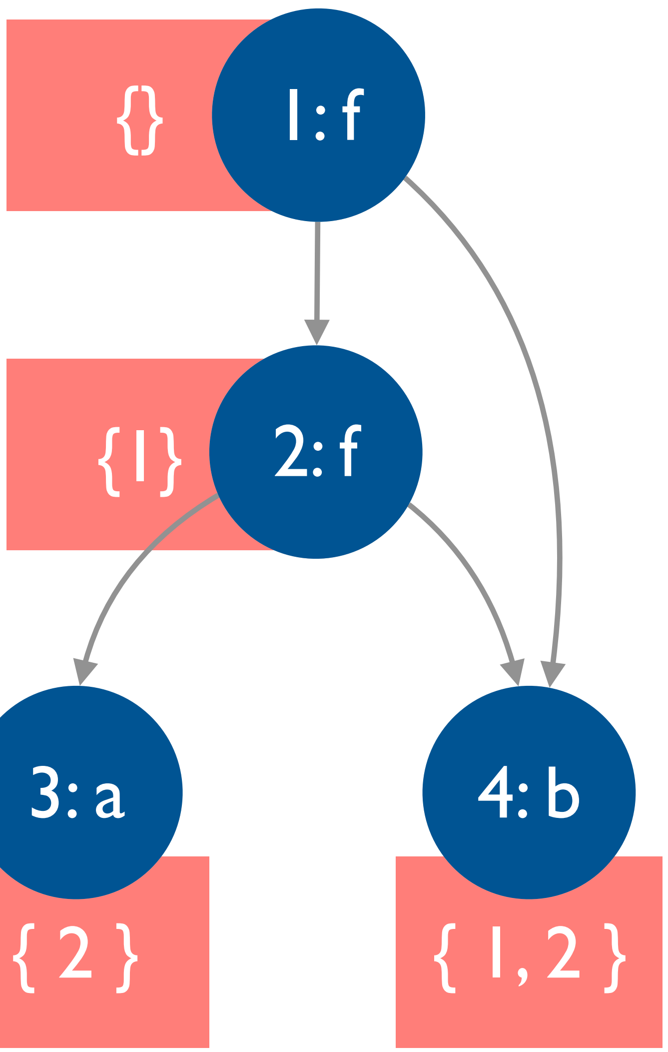
MERGE(s_i, t_i)

for $s_i \neq t_i \in F$

if FIND(s_i) = FIND(t_i) **then return** UNSAT

return SAT

$f(a, b) = a \wedge f(f(a, b), b) \neq a$



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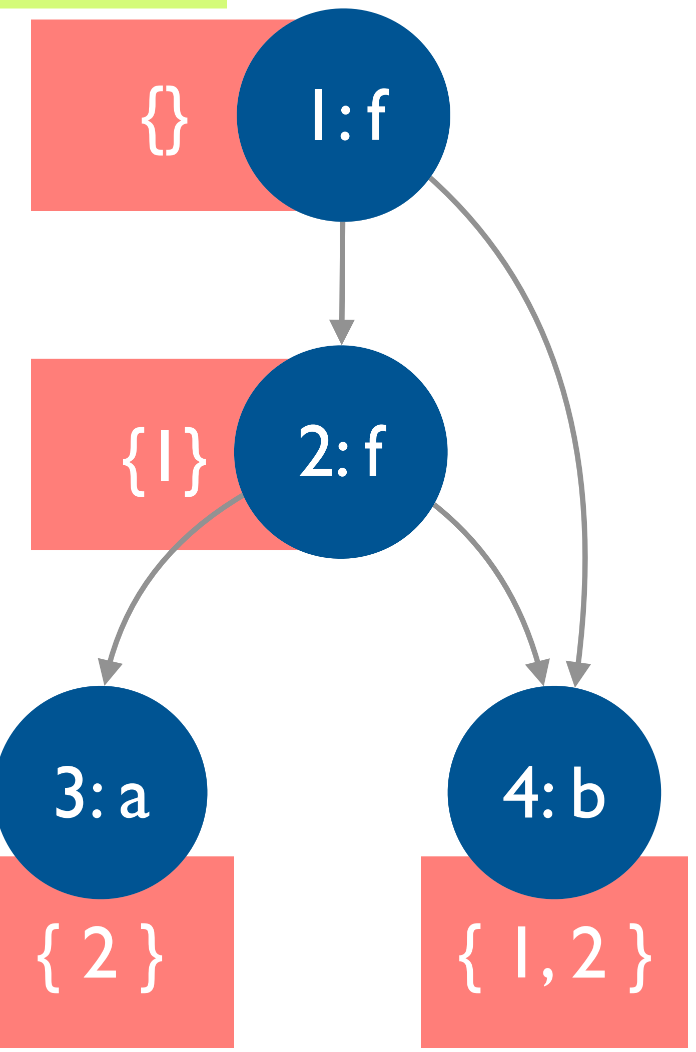

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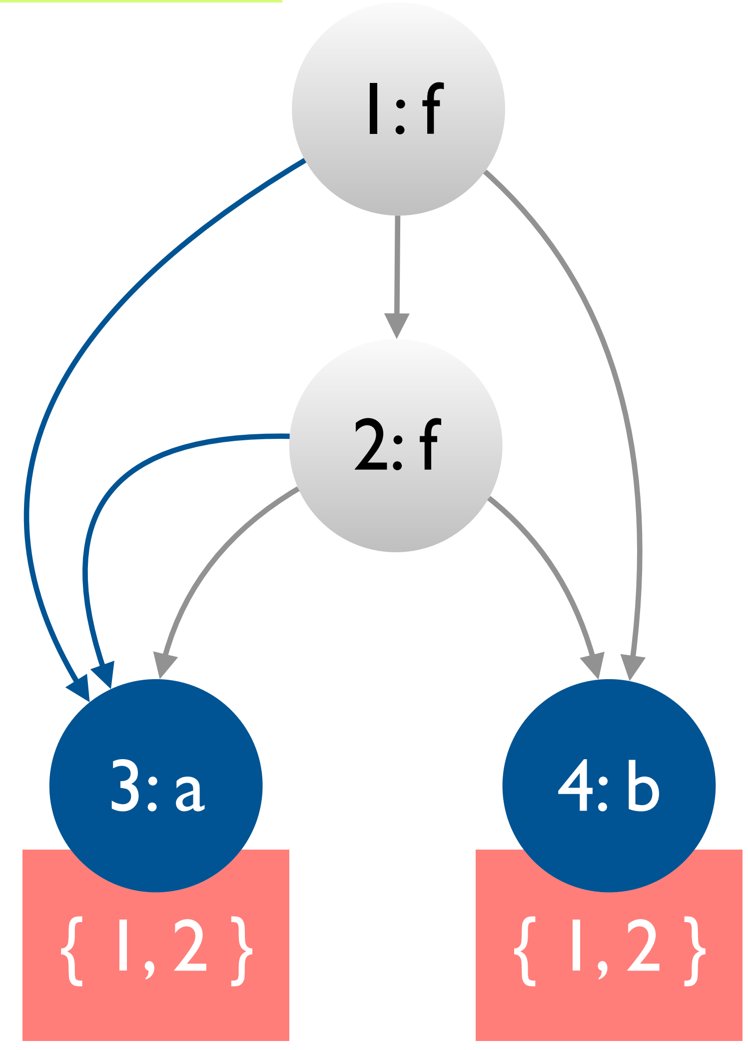

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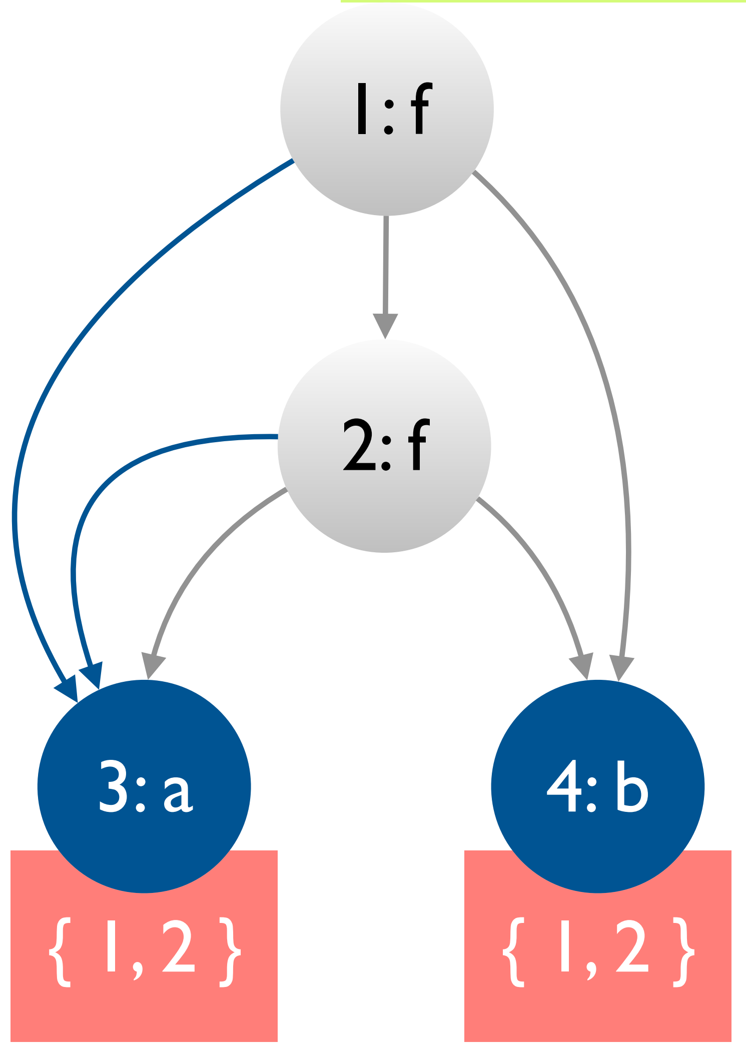

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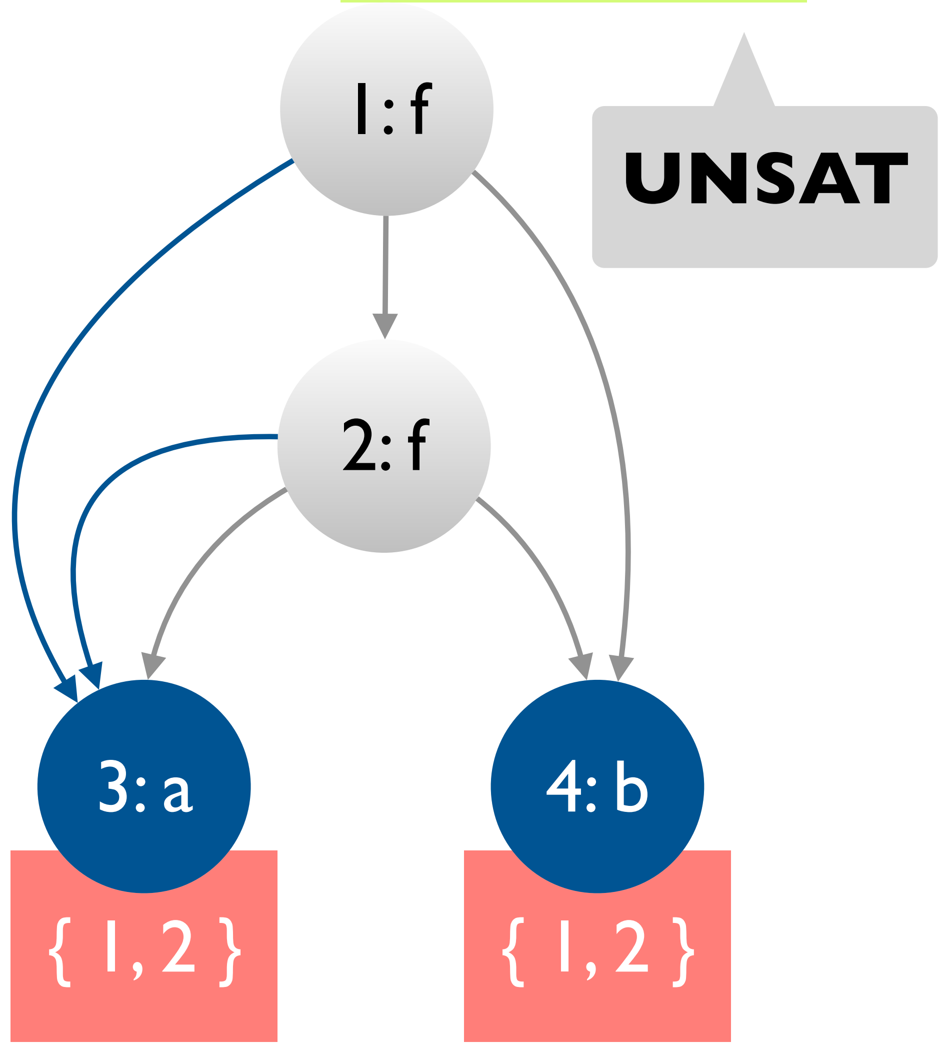

Summary

Today

- A brief survey of theory solvers
- Congruence closure algorithm for deciding conjunctive $T_=$ formulas

Next lecture

- Combining (decision procedures for different) theories