

# Integrating Simplex with Tableaux

---

Guillaume Bury   David Delahaye

September 22, 2015

Cedric/Cnam/Inria, Paris, France

Why linear arithmetic ?

- Used natively in programs
- Used in formalization of compiler optimizations
- Decidable

# Loop Optimization

Simple loop

```
for (i=1; i <= 10; i++)  
    a[j+i] = a[j];
```

Optimized loop

```
tmp = a[j];  
for (i=1; i <= 10; i++)  
    a[j+i] = tmp;
```

$$\vdash \forall i \in \mathbb{Z}, 1 \leq i \leq 10 \Rightarrow j \neq j + i$$

Prove two kinds of formulas:

- Universally quantified:

$$\forall uvw \in \mathbb{Z}, 2u + v + w = 10 \wedge u + 2v + w = 10 \Rightarrow w \neq 0$$

- Existentially quantified:  $\exists x \in \mathbb{Q}. x \geq 0 \wedge x \geq 42$

# The Simplex Algorithm

---

# General form

A linear system in general form has two types of constraints :

1. Equations of the form :  $v = \sum_i a_i x_i$ ,  $a_i \in \mathbb{Q}$
2. Bounds on variables :  $l_i \leq v \leq u_i$ ,  $l_i, u_i \in \mathbb{Q} \cup \{-\infty, +\infty\}$

# General form

A linear system in general form has two types of constraints :

1. Equations of the form :  $v = \sum_i a_i x_i$ ,  $a_i \in \mathbb{Q}$
2. Bounds on variables :  $l_i \leq v \leq u_i$ ,  $l_i, u_i \in \mathbb{Q} \cup \{-\infty, +\infty\}$

The simplex returns:

- either a solution for the system
- or an unsatisfiability certificate

# Unsatisfiability Explanation

An unsatisfiability certificate for a system  $S$  is a deducible linear expression  $x = \sum_i a_i y_i$ , that verifies:

- There exists  $b$  s.t.  $x \geq b \in S$
- There exist  $l_i, u_i$  s.t. for all  $i$ :
  - if  $a_i > 0$  then  $y_i \leq u_i \in S$
  - if  $a_i < 0$ , then  $y_i \geq l_i \in S$
- $\sum_{a_i > 0} a_i u_i + \sum_{a_i < 0} a_i l_i < b$

So that:

$$b \leq x = \sum_{a_i > 0} a_i y_i + \sum_{a_i < 0} a_i y_i \leq \sum_{a_i < 0} a_i u_{y_i} + \sum_{a_i > 0} a_i l_{y_i} < b$$



## The Tableau Method

---

# Closure and Analytical Rules

$$\odot_{\perp} \frac{\perp}{\odot}$$

$$\odot \frac{P, \neg P}{\odot}$$

$$\alpha_{\wedge} \frac{P \wedge Q}{P, Q}$$

$$\beta_{\vee} \frac{P \vee Q}{P \quad Q}$$

# Rules for quantifiers

$$\delta_{\exists} \frac{\exists x, P(x)}{P(\epsilon(x)).P(x)}$$

$$\delta_{\neg\forall} \frac{\neg\forall x, P(x)}{\neg P(\epsilon(x)).\neg P(x)}$$

$$\gamma_{\forall} \frac{\forall x, P(x)}{P(X)}$$

$$\gamma_{\neg\exists} \frac{\neg\exists x, P(x)}{\neg P(X)}$$

# Unsat Systems

---

# Unsat Rules – Pre-processing

$$\text{Const} \frac{a \bowtie b}{\odot}$$

$$\text{Const} \frac{a = b}{\odot}$$

$$\text{Eq} \frac{e = e'}{e \leq e', e' \leq e}$$

$$\text{Neq} \frac{e \neq e'}{e < e' \quad e > e'}$$

$$\text{Neg} \frac{\neg e \bowtie e'}{e \bar{\bowtie} e'}$$

$$\text{Int-Lt} \frac{e < f}{e \leq f - 1}$$

$$\text{Int-Gt} \frac{e > f}{e \geq f + 1}$$

$$\bowtie \in \{<, \leq, >, \geq\}$$

# Unsat Rules – Simplex Explanations

$$\text{Var } \frac{e \bowtie c}{s = e, s \bowtie c} \quad s \text{ fresh}$$

$$\text{Simplex-lin } \frac{e_1 = 0, \dots, e_n = 0}{\sum_{i=1}^n a_i e_i = 0} \quad \forall i, a_i \in \mathbb{Q}$$

$$\text{Leq } \frac{x_j \leq u_j | j \in N^+, x_j \geq l_j | j \in N^-, x = \sum_{j \in N^+ \cup N^-} a_j x_j}{x \leq \sum_{j \in N^+} a_j u_j + \sum_{j \in N^-} a_j l_j} \quad \begin{array}{l} a_j > 0, j \in N^+ \\ a_j < 0, j \in N^- \end{array}$$

$$\text{Conflict } \frac{x \leq k, x \geq k'}{\odot} \quad k < k' \text{ numeric constants}$$

# Branch & Bound

- Run the simplex algorithm on  $S$ .
  - If the system is unsatisfiable, return UNSAT
  - If the system has a solution :
    - If a non-integer value  $v$  is assigned to a variable  $x$ , call the branch-and-bound twice, with the systems,  $S \cup \{x \leq \lfloor v \rfloor\}$  and  $S \cup \{x \geq \lfloor v \rfloor + 1\}$ . If both are unsat, then return UNSAT
    - If all the variables have an integer assignment, return SAT

New inference rule :

$$\text{Branch} \frac{x \leq k \quad x \geq k + 1}{k \in \mathbb{Z}}$$

# Example

$$\frac{\neg \forall uvw \in \mathbb{Z}, 2u + v + w = 10 \wedge u + 2v + w = 10 \Rightarrow w \neq 0}{\vdots}$$

$\vdots$



# Example

$$\neg \forall uvw \in \mathbb{Z}, 2u + v + w = 10 \wedge u + 2v + w = 10 \Rightarrow w \neq 0$$

---

$$\text{Eq } \frac{\begin{array}{c} \vdots \\ 2\epsilon_0 + \epsilon_1 + \epsilon_2 \leq 10, 2\epsilon_0 + \epsilon_1 + \epsilon_2 \geq 10 \end{array}}{\dots}$$

# Example

$$\frac{\neg \forall uvw \in \mathbb{Z}, 2u + v + w = 10 \wedge u + 2v + w = 10 \Rightarrow w \neq 0}{\dots}$$

$$\frac{\text{Eq} \frac{\dots}{2\epsilon_0 + \epsilon_1 + \epsilon_2 \leq 10, 2\epsilon_0 + \epsilon_1 + \epsilon_2 \geq 10}}{\text{Var} \frac{a = 2\epsilon_0 + \epsilon_1 + \epsilon_2, a \leq 10}{\dots}}$$

# Example

$$\underline{\neg \forall uvw \in \mathbb{Z}, 2u + v + w = 10 \wedge u + 2v + w = 10 \Rightarrow w \neq 0}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{Eq} \frac{\vdots}{2\epsilon_0 + \epsilon_1 + \epsilon_2 \leq 10, 2\epsilon_0 + \epsilon_1 + \epsilon_2 \geq 10} \\ \text{Var} \frac{a = 2\epsilon_0 + \epsilon_1 + \epsilon_2, a \leq 10}{\text{Var} \frac{b = 2\epsilon_0 + \epsilon_1 + \epsilon_2, b \geq 10}{\dots}} \end{array}$$

# Example

$$\frac{\neg \forall uvw \in \mathbb{Z}, 2u + v + w = 10 \wedge u + 2v + w = 10 \Rightarrow w \neq 0}{\vdots}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{Eq} \\ \text{Var} \end{array} \frac{\frac{\frac{2\epsilon_0 + \epsilon_1 + \epsilon_2 \leq 10, 2\epsilon_0 + \epsilon_1 + \epsilon_2 \geq 10}{\text{Var} \frac{a = 2\epsilon_0 + \epsilon_1 + \epsilon_2, a \leq 10}{b = 2\epsilon_0 + \epsilon_1 + \epsilon_2, b \geq 10}}{\text{Eq} \frac{\epsilon_0 + 2\epsilon_1 + \epsilon_2 \leq 10, \epsilon_0 + 2\epsilon_1 + \epsilon_2 \geq 10}}{\dots}}$$

# Example

$$\neg \forall uvw \in \mathbb{Z}, 2u + v + w = 10 \wedge u + 2v + w = 10 \Rightarrow w \neq 0$$

---

$$\begin{array}{l} \vdots \\ \text{Eq} \frac{2\epsilon_0 + \epsilon_1 + \epsilon_2 \leq 10, 2\epsilon_0 + \epsilon_1 + \epsilon_2 \geq 10}{\text{Var} \frac{a = 2\epsilon_0 + \epsilon_1 + \epsilon_2, a \leq 10}{\text{Var} \frac{b = 2\epsilon_0 + \epsilon_1 + \epsilon_2, b \geq 10}{\text{Eq} \frac{\epsilon_0 + 2\epsilon_1 + \epsilon_2 \leq 10, \epsilon_0 + 2\epsilon_1 + \epsilon_2 \geq 10}{\text{Var} \frac{c = \epsilon_0 + 2\epsilon_1 + \epsilon_2, c \leq 10}{\dots}}}} \end{array}$$

# Example

$$\neg \forall uvw \in \mathbb{Z}, 2u + v + w = 10 \wedge u + 2v + w = 10 \Rightarrow w \neq 0$$

---

$$\begin{array}{l} \vdots \\ \text{Eq} \frac{2\epsilon_0 + \epsilon_1 + \epsilon_2 \leq 10, 2\epsilon_0 + \epsilon_1 + \epsilon_2 \geq 10}{\text{Var}} \\ \text{Var} \frac{a = 2\epsilon_0 + \epsilon_1 + \epsilon_2, a \leq 10}{\text{Var} \frac{b = 2\epsilon_0 + \epsilon_1 + \epsilon_2, b \geq 10}{\text{Eq} \frac{\epsilon_0 + 2\epsilon_1 + \epsilon_2 \leq 10, \epsilon_0 + 2\epsilon_1 + \epsilon_2 \geq 10}{\text{Var} \frac{c = \epsilon_0 + 2\epsilon_1 + \epsilon_2, c \leq 10}{\text{Var} \frac{d = \epsilon_0 + 2\epsilon_1 + \epsilon_2, d \geq 10}}{\dots}}}} \end{array}$$

# Example

$$\frac{\neg \forall uvw \in \mathbb{Z}, 2u + v + w = 10 \wedge u + 2v + w = 10 \Rightarrow w \neq 0}{\vdots}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{Eq} \\ \text{Var} \end{array} \frac{2\epsilon_0 + \epsilon_1 + \epsilon_2 \leq 10, 2\epsilon_0 + \epsilon_1 + \epsilon_2 \geq 10}{\text{Var} \frac{a = 2\epsilon_0 + \epsilon_1 + \epsilon_2, a \leq 10}{\text{Var} \frac{b = 2\epsilon_0 + \epsilon_1 + \epsilon_2, b \geq 10}{\text{Eq} \frac{\epsilon_0 + 2\epsilon_1 + \epsilon_2 \leq 10, \epsilon_0 + 2\epsilon_1 + \epsilon_2 \geq 10}{\text{Var} \frac{c = \epsilon_0 + 2\epsilon_1 + \epsilon_2, c \leq 10}{\text{Var} \frac{d = \epsilon_0 + 2\epsilon_1 + \epsilon_2, d \geq 10}{\text{Eq} \frac{\epsilon_2 \leq 0, \epsilon_2 \geq 0}{\dots}}}}}}}$$

Rational Solution:

$$\epsilon_0 = \epsilon_1 = \frac{10}{3}, \epsilon_2 = 0$$

# Example

$$\neg \forall uvw \in \mathbb{Z}, 2u + v + w = 10 \wedge u + 2v + w = 10 \Rightarrow w \neq 0$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \vdots \\ \text{Eq} \frac{\quad}{2\epsilon_0 + \epsilon_1 + \epsilon_2 \leq 10, 2\epsilon_0 + \epsilon_1 + \epsilon_2 \geq 10} \\ \text{Var} \frac{\quad}{a = 2\epsilon_0 + \epsilon_1 + \epsilon_2, a \leq 10} \\ \quad \text{Var} \frac{\quad}{b = 2\epsilon_0 + \epsilon_1 + \epsilon_2, b \geq 10} \\ \text{Eq} \frac{\quad}{\epsilon_0 + 2\epsilon_1 + \epsilon_2 \leq 10, \epsilon_0 + 2\epsilon_1 + \epsilon_2 \geq 10} \\ \text{Var} \frac{\quad}{c = \epsilon_0 + 2\epsilon_1 + \epsilon_2, c \leq 10} \\ \quad \text{Var} \frac{\quad}{d = \epsilon_0 + 2\epsilon_1 + \epsilon_2, d \geq 10} \\ \quad \text{Eq} \frac{\quad}{\epsilon_2 \leq 0, \epsilon_2 \geq 0} \\ \quad \quad \text{Branch} \frac{\quad}{\epsilon_1 \leq 3 \quad \epsilon_1 \geq 4} \\ \quad \quad \quad \dots \quad \quad \dots \end{array}$$



# Example

$$\neg \forall uvw \in \mathbb{Z}, 2u + v + w = 10 \wedge u + 2v + w = 10 \Rightarrow w \neq 0$$


---

$$\begin{array}{l}
 \text{Eq} \frac{\vdots}{2\epsilon_0 + \epsilon_1 + \epsilon_2 \leq 10, 2\epsilon_0 + \epsilon_1 + \epsilon_2 \geq 10} \\
 \text{Var} \frac{a = 2\epsilon_0 + \epsilon_1 + \epsilon_2, a \leq 10}{b = 2\epsilon_0 + \epsilon_1 + \epsilon_2, b \geq 10} \\
 \text{Eq} \frac{c = \epsilon_0 + 2\epsilon_1 + \epsilon_2, c \leq 10}{\epsilon_0 + 2\epsilon_1 + \epsilon_2 \leq 10, \epsilon_0 + 2\epsilon_1 + \epsilon_2 \geq 10} \\
 \text{Var} \frac{d = \epsilon_0 + 2\epsilon_1 + \epsilon_2, d \geq 10}{\epsilon_2 \leq 0, \epsilon_2 \geq 0} \\
 \text{Eq} \frac{\epsilon_2 \leq 0, \epsilon_2 \geq 0}{\epsilon_1 \leq 3 \qquad \epsilon_1 \geq 4} \\
 \text{Branch} \\
 \text{Simplex-Lin} \frac{a = 2d - 3\epsilon_1 - \epsilon_2}{\dots} \qquad \dots
 \end{array}$$

# Example

$$\neg \forall uvw \in \mathbb{Z}, 2u + v + w = 10 \wedge u + 2v + w = 10 \Rightarrow w \neq 0$$


---

$$\begin{array}{l}
 \text{Eq} \frac{\vdots}{2\epsilon_0 + \epsilon_1 + \epsilon_2 \leq 10, 2\epsilon_0 + \epsilon_1 + \epsilon_2 \geq 10} \\
 \text{Var} \frac{a = 2\epsilon_0 + \epsilon_1 + \epsilon_2, a \leq 10}{b = 2\epsilon_0 + \epsilon_1 + \epsilon_2, b \geq 10} \\
 \text{Eq} \frac{\epsilon_0 + 2\epsilon_1 + \epsilon_2 \leq 10, \epsilon_0 + 2\epsilon_1 + \epsilon_2 \geq 10}{c = \epsilon_0 + 2\epsilon_1 + \epsilon_2, c \leq 10} \\
 \text{Var} \frac{d = \epsilon_0 + 2\epsilon_1 + \epsilon_2, d \geq 10}{\epsilon_2 \leq 0, \epsilon_2 \geq 0} \\
 \text{Branch} \frac{\epsilon_1 \leq 3}{\epsilon_1 \geq 4} \\
 \text{Simplex-Lin} \frac{a = 2d - 3\epsilon_1 - \epsilon_2}{\dots} \\
 \text{Geq} \frac{a \geq 11}{\dots}
 \end{array}$$

# Example

$$\neg \forall uvw \in \mathbb{Z}, 2u + v + w = 10 \wedge u + 2v + w = 10 \Rightarrow w \neq 0$$

$$\begin{array}{l}
 \vdots \\
 \text{Eq} \frac{\quad}{2\epsilon_0 + \epsilon_1 + \epsilon_2 \leq 10, 2\epsilon_0 + \epsilon_1 + \epsilon_2 \geq 10} \\
 \text{Var} \frac{\quad}{a = 2\epsilon_0 + \epsilon_1 + \epsilon_2, a \leq 10} \\
 \quad \text{Var} \frac{\quad}{b = 2\epsilon_0 + \epsilon_1 + \epsilon_2, b \geq 10} \\
 \text{Eq} \frac{\quad}{\epsilon_0 + 2\epsilon_1 + \epsilon_2 \leq 10, \epsilon_0 + 2\epsilon_1 + \epsilon_2 \geq 10} \\
 \text{Var} \frac{\quad}{c = \epsilon_0 + 2\epsilon_1 + \epsilon_2, c \leq 10} \\
 \quad \text{Var} \frac{\quad}{d = \epsilon_0 + 2\epsilon_1 + \epsilon_2, d \geq 10} \\
 \quad \text{Eq} \frac{\quad}{\epsilon_2 \leq 0, \epsilon_2 \geq 0} \\
 \quad \text{Branch} \frac{\quad}{\epsilon_1 \leq 3} \quad \frac{\quad}{\epsilon_1 \geq 4} \\
 \text{Simplex-Lin} \frac{\quad}{a = 2d - 3\epsilon_1 - \epsilon_2} \quad \dots \\
 \quad \text{Geq} \frac{\quad}{a \geq 11} \\
 \quad \text{Conflict} \frac{\quad}{\odot}
 \end{array}$$

# Example

$$\neg \forall uvw \in \mathbb{Z}, 2u + v + w = 10 \wedge u + 2v + w = 10 \Rightarrow w \neq 0$$

$$\begin{array}{l}
 \vdots \\
 \text{Eq} \frac{\quad}{2\epsilon_0 + \epsilon_1 + \epsilon_2 \leq 10, 2\epsilon_0 + \epsilon_1 + \epsilon_2 \geq 10} \\
 \text{Var} \frac{\quad}{a = 2\epsilon_0 + \epsilon_1 + \epsilon_2, a \leq 10} \\
 \quad \text{Var} \frac{\quad}{b = 2\epsilon_0 + \epsilon_1 + \epsilon_2, b \geq 10} \\
 \text{Eq} \frac{\quad}{\epsilon_0 + 2\epsilon_1 + \epsilon_2 \leq 10, \epsilon_0 + 2\epsilon_1 + \epsilon_2 \geq 10} \\
 \text{Var} \frac{\quad}{c = \epsilon_0 + 2\epsilon_1 + \epsilon_2, c \leq 10} \\
 \quad \text{Var} \frac{\quad}{d = \epsilon_0 + 2\epsilon_1 + \epsilon_2, d \geq 10} \\
 \quad \text{Eq} \frac{\quad}{\epsilon_2 \leq 0, \epsilon_2 \geq 0} \\
 \text{Branch} \frac{\quad}{\epsilon_1 \leq 3} \qquad \text{Simplex-Lin} \frac{\quad}{\epsilon_1 \geq 4} \\
 \text{Simplex-Lin} \frac{\quad}{a = 2d - 3\epsilon_1 - \epsilon_2} \qquad \text{Simplex-Lin} \frac{\quad}{c = \frac{1}{2}b + \frac{3}{2}\epsilon_1 + \frac{1}{2}\epsilon_2} \\
 \text{Geq} \frac{\quad}{a \geq 11} \qquad \dots \\
 \text{Conflict} \frac{\quad}{\odot}
 \end{array}$$

# Example

$$\neg \forall uvw \in \mathbb{Z}, 2u + v + w = 10 \wedge u + 2v + w = 10 \Rightarrow w \neq 0$$

$$\begin{array}{l}
 \vdots \\
 \text{Eq} \frac{\quad}{2\epsilon_0 + \epsilon_1 + \epsilon_2 \leq 10, 2\epsilon_0 + \epsilon_1 + \epsilon_2 \geq 10} \\
 \text{Var} \frac{\quad}{a = 2\epsilon_0 + \epsilon_1 + \epsilon_2, a \leq 10} \\
 \quad \text{Var} \frac{\quad}{b = 2\epsilon_0 + \epsilon_1 + \epsilon_2, b \geq 10} \\
 \text{Eq} \frac{\quad}{\epsilon_0 + 2\epsilon_1 + \epsilon_2 \leq 10, \epsilon_0 + 2\epsilon_1 + \epsilon_2 \geq 10} \\
 \text{Var} \frac{\quad}{c = \epsilon_0 + 2\epsilon_1 + \epsilon_2, c \leq 10} \\
 \quad \text{Var} \frac{\quad}{d = \epsilon_0 + 2\epsilon_1 + \epsilon_2, d \geq 10} \\
 \quad \text{Eq} \frac{\quad}{\epsilon_2 \leq 0, \epsilon_2 \geq 0} \\
 \text{Branch} \frac{\quad}{\epsilon_1 \leq 3} \qquad \text{Simplex-Lin} \frac{\quad}{\epsilon_1 \geq 4} \\
 \text{Simplex-Lin} \frac{\quad}{a = 2d - 3\epsilon_1 - \epsilon_2} \qquad \text{Simplex-Lin} \frac{\quad}{c = \frac{1}{2}b + \frac{3}{2}\epsilon_1 + \frac{1}{2}\epsilon_2} \\
 \text{Geq} \frac{\quad}{a \geq 11} \qquad \text{Geq} \frac{\quad}{c \geq 11} \\
 \text{Conflict} \frac{\quad}{\odot} \qquad \qquad \qquad \frac{\quad}{\dots}
 \end{array}$$

# Example

$$\neg \forall uvw \in \mathbb{Z}, 2u + v + w = 10 \wedge u + 2v + w = 10 \Rightarrow w \neq 0$$

$$\begin{array}{c}
 \vdots \\
 \text{Eq} \frac{\quad}{2\epsilon_0 + \epsilon_1 + \epsilon_2 \leq 10, 2\epsilon_0 + \epsilon_1 + \epsilon_2 \geq 10} \\
 \text{Var} \frac{\quad}{a = 2\epsilon_0 + \epsilon_1 + \epsilon_2, a \leq 10} \\
 \text{Var} \frac{\quad}{b = 2\epsilon_0 + \epsilon_1 + \epsilon_2, b \geq 10} \\
 \text{Eq} \frac{\quad}{\epsilon_0 + 2\epsilon_1 + \epsilon_2 \leq 10, \epsilon_0 + 2\epsilon_1 + \epsilon_2 \geq 10} \\
 \text{Var} \frac{\quad}{c = \epsilon_0 + 2\epsilon_1 + \epsilon_2, c \leq 10} \\
 \text{Var} \frac{\quad}{d = \epsilon_0 + 2\epsilon_1 + \epsilon_2, d \geq 10} \\
 \text{Eq} \frac{\quad}{\epsilon_2 \leq 0, \epsilon_2 \geq 0} \\
 \text{Branch} \frac{\quad}{\epsilon_1 \leq 3} \qquad \text{Simplex-Lin} \frac{\quad}{\epsilon_1 \geq 4} \\
 \text{Simplex-Lin} \frac{\quad}{a = 2d - 3\epsilon_1 - \epsilon_2} \qquad \text{Simplex-Lin} \frac{\quad}{c = \frac{1}{2}b + \frac{3}{2}\epsilon_1 + \frac{1}{2}\epsilon_2} \\
 \text{Geq} \frac{\quad}{a \geq 11} \qquad \text{Geq} \frac{\quad}{c \geq 11} \\
 \text{Conflict} \frac{\quad}{\odot} \qquad \text{Conflict} \frac{\quad}{\odot}
 \end{array}$$

## Finding Instantiations

---

# Problem with Instantiation

$\vdash \exists x \in \mathbb{N}, x \geq 0 \wedge x \geq 42$

$$\begin{array}{c} \gamma_{\neg\exists M} \frac{\neg \exists x \in \mathbb{N}, x \geq 0 \wedge x \geq 42}{\neg (X \geq 0 \wedge X \geq 42)} \\ \beta_{\neg\wedge} \frac{\neg (X \geq 0 \wedge X \geq 42)}{\neg X \geq 0 \quad \neg X \geq 42} \\ \text{Neg } (\geq) \frac{\neg X \geq 0}{X < 0} \quad \frac{\neg X \geq 42}{\dots} \\ \text{Int-Lt} \frac{X < 0}{\underline{X \leq -1}} \end{array}$$



# Problem with Instantiation

$\vdash \exists x \in \mathbb{N}, x \geq 0 \wedge x \geq 42$

$$\begin{array}{c} \gamma_{\neg\exists M} \frac{\neg \exists x \in \mathbb{N}, x \geq 0 \wedge x \geq 42}{\neg (X \geq 0 \wedge X \geq 42)} \\ \beta_{\neg\wedge} \frac{\neg X \geq 0 \quad \neg X \geq 42}{\neg X \geq 0 \quad \dots} \\ \text{Neg } (\geq) \frac{\neg X \geq 0}{X < 0} \\ \text{Int-Lt} \frac{X < 0}{X \leq -1} \\ \gamma_{\neg\exists\text{Inst}} \frac{\neg X \geq 0 \quad \neg X \geq 42}{\neg (0 \geq 0 \wedge 0 \geq 42)} \end{array}$$

# Problem with Instantiation

$\vdash \exists x \in \mathbb{N}, x \geq 0 \wedge x \geq 42$

$$\begin{array}{c}
 \gamma_{\neg \exists M} \frac{\neg \exists x \in \mathbb{N}, x \geq 0 \wedge x \geq 42}{\neg (X \geq 0 \wedge X \geq 42)} \\
 \beta_{\neg \wedge} \frac{\neg X \geq 0}{\neg X \geq 42} \\
 \text{Neg } (\geq) \frac{X < 0}{\dots} \\
 \text{Int-Lt} \frac{X \leq -1}{\dots} \\
 \gamma_{\neg \exists \text{Inst}} \frac{\neg (0 \geq 0 \wedge 0 \geq 42)}{\dots} \\
 \beta_{\neg \wedge} \frac{\neg 0 \geq 0}{\neg 0 \geq 42} \\
 \text{Neg } (\geq) \frac{0 < 0}{0 < 42} \\
 \text{Int-Lt} \frac{0 \leq -1}{0 \leq 41} \\
 \text{Const} \frac{\odot}{\dots}
 \end{array}$$

# Closing multiples branches

Idea: Close all open branches simultaneously

$$\frac{\frac{\vdots}{\varphi(1,1), \dots, \varphi(1,m_1)} \quad \frac{\vdots}{\dots} \quad \frac{\vdots}{\varphi(n,1), \dots, \varphi(n,m_n)}}{\Phi}$$

# Closing multiples branches

Idea: Close all open branches simultaneously

$$\frac{\frac{\vdots}{\varphi(1,1), \dots, \varphi(1,m_1)} \quad \frac{\vdots}{\dots} \quad \frac{\vdots}{\varphi(n,1), \dots, \varphi(n,m_n)}}{\Phi}$$

Satisfy a set  $E$  such that:

$$\forall i \in \{1, \dots, n\}, \exists j \in \{1, \dots, m_i\}, \neg \varphi(i,j) \in E$$

## Definition: Covering Tree

Given a tree  $\mathcal{T}$  labelled with set of formulas, and a set of formula  $\mathcal{E}$ , the set of nodes of  $\mathcal{T}$  covered by  $\mathcal{E}$  is the least set of nodes  $n$  such that :

- Either  $\text{label}(n) \cap \mathcal{E} \neq \emptyset$  (we say the node is directly covered)
- Or all children of  $n$  are covered by  $\mathcal{E}$

## Definition: Covering Tree

Given a tree  $\mathcal{T}$  labelled with set of formulas, and a set of formula  $\mathcal{E}$ , the set of nodes of  $\mathcal{T}$  covered by  $\mathcal{E}$  is the least set of nodes  $n$  such that :

- Either  $\text{label}(n) \cap \mathcal{E} \neq \emptyset$  (we say the node is directly covered)
- Or all children of  $n$  are covered by  $\mathcal{E}$

$\mathcal{E}$  covers  $\mathcal{T}$  iff it covers the root of  $\mathcal{T}$ .

# Enumeration of covering sets

A sufficient set of covering sets for a tree  $\mathcal{T}$  can be enumerated:

$$\text{cover}(\mathcal{T}) = \{\{f\} \mid f \in \text{label}(\mathcal{T})\} \cup \left\{ \bigcup_{1 \leq i \leq n} s_i \mid s_i \in \text{cover}(\mathcal{T}[i]) \right\}$$

with

- $\text{label}(\mathcal{T})$  the label of the root of  $\mathcal{T}$
- $\mathcal{T}[i]$  the  $i$ -th children of the root of  $\mathcal{T}$ .

## Instantiation – Example

$$\vdash \exists x \in \mathbb{Z}, (x \geq 0 \vee x \geq 1) \wedge (x \leq -1 \vee (x \geq -5 \wedge x \leq 0))$$

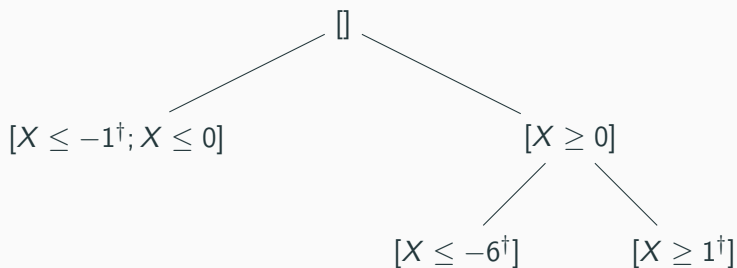


# Instantiation – Example

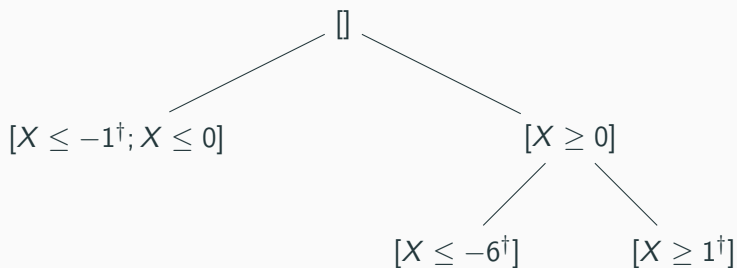
$$\vdash \exists x \in \mathbb{Z}, (x \geq 0 \vee x \geq 1) \wedge (x \leq -1 \vee (x \geq -5 \wedge x \leq 0))$$

$$\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\neg \exists x \in \mathbb{Z}, (x \geq 0 \vee x \geq 1) \wedge (x \leq -1 \vee (x \geq -5 \wedge x \leq 0))}{\neg((X \geq 0 \vee X \geq 1) \wedge (X \leq -1 \vee (X \geq -5 \wedge X \leq 0)))}{\neg((X \geq 0 \vee X \geq 1))} \quad \neg((X \leq -1 \vee (X \geq -5 \wedge X \leq 0)))}{\neg(X \geq 0), \neg(X \geq 1)} \quad \neg(X \leq -1), \neg(X \geq -5 \wedge X \leq 0)}{\frac{X < 0}{X \leq -1 *}} \quad \frac{X > -1}{X \geq 0 *}}{\frac{X < 1}{X \leq 0 *}} \quad \frac{\frac{\neg(X \geq -5)}{X < -5} \quad \frac{\neg(X \leq 0)}{X > 0}}{X \leq -6 *} \quad \frac{X \geq 1 *}}{X \leq -6 *} \quad \frac{X \geq 1 *}}{X \geq 1 *}}$$

## Instantiation – Example

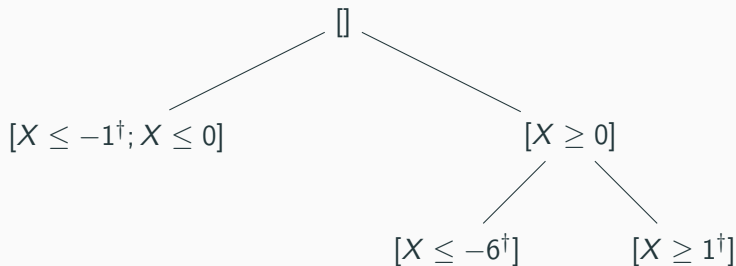


# Instantiation – Example



$$\neg \begin{cases} X \leq -1 \\ X \leq -6 \\ X \geq 1 \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} X \geq 0 \\ X \geq -5 \\ X \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

# Instantiation – Example



$$\neg \begin{cases} X \leq -1 \\ X \leq -6 \\ X \geq 1 \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} X \geq 0 \\ X \geq -5 \\ X \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

Counter-example:  $X \mapsto 0$

# Instantiation – Example

$$\frac{\frac{\frac{\neg \exists x \in \mathbb{Z}, (x \geq 0 \vee x \geq 1) \wedge (x \leq -1 \vee (x \geq -5 \wedge x \leq 0))}{\neg((0 \geq 0 \vee 0 \geq 1) \wedge (0 \leq -1 \vee (0 \geq -5 \wedge 0 \leq 0)))}}{\frac{\neg((0 \geq 0 \vee 0 \geq 1))}{\neg(0 \geq 0), \neg(0 \geq 1)}} \quad \frac{\frac{\frac{\neg((0 \leq -1 \vee (0 \geq -5 \wedge 0 \leq 0)))}{\neg(0 \leq -1), \neg(0 \geq -5 \wedge 0 \leq 0)}}{\frac{\frac{\neg(0 \geq -5)}{0 < -5}}{\odot} \quad \frac{\frac{\neg(0 \leq 0)}{0 > 0}}{\odot}}}{0 < 0}}{\odot}$$

## Benchmarks

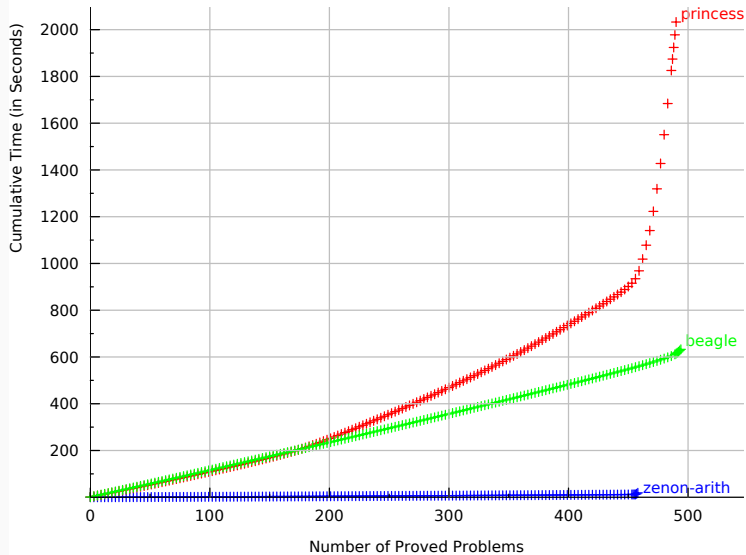
---

Prover	Problems solved	%	Avg Time <sup>(1)</sup>	Avg Time <sup>(2)</sup>
Zenon (arith.)	459	92%	0.05 s	0.05 s
Princess	491	98%	4.34 s	4.52 s
Beagle	495	99%	1.37 s	1.32 s

- (1) Average time on all 500 problems
- (2) Average time on the 453 problems solved by all provers

Zenon outputs Coq proof certificates for all solved problems.

# Cumulative times





# CASC 25 - Results

TFA using Integers	<b>VampireZ</b> 1.0	<b>CVC4</b> TFA-1.5	<b>Vampire</b> 4.0	<b>Beagle</b> 0.9.22	<b>SPASS+T</b> 2.2.22	<b>ZenonAri</b> 0.1.0	<b>Princess</b> 20150706	<b>CVC4</b> 1.4-TFF
Solved <sub>150</sub>	126 <sub>150</sub>	116 <sub>150</sub>	114 <sub>150</sub>	81 <sub>150</sub>	60 <sub>150</sub>	12 <sub>150</sub>	100 <sub>150</sub>	84 <sub>150</sub>
Av. CPU Time	16.04	24.27	15.09	34.69	17.19	14.23	22.18	16.64
Solutions	126 <sub>150</sub>	116 <sub>150</sub>	114 <sub>150</sub>	81 <sub>150</sub>	60 <sub>150</sub>	12 <sub>150</sub>	0 <sub>150</sub>	0 <sub>150</sub>
μEfficiency	354	253	257	100	88	55	106	213
SOTAC	0.24	0.24	0.23	0.18	0.16	0.17	0.20	0.20
Core Usage	0.93	0.95	0.93	1.24	1.13	0.93	1.63	0.93
New Solved	4 <sub>5</sub>	3 <sub>5</sub>	4 <sub>5</sub>	0 <sub>5</sub>	2 <sub>5</sub>	2 <sub>5</sub>	0 <sub>5</sub>	4 <sub>5</sub>
TFA using Rationals	<b>CVC4</b> TFA-1.5	<b>ZenonAri</b> 0.1.0	<b>Beagle</b> 0.9.22	<b>SPASS+T</b> 2.2.22	<b>Vampire</b> 4.0	<b>VampireZ</b> 1.0	<b>CVC4</b> 1.4-TFF	<b>Princess</b> 20150706
Solved <sub>35</sub>	35 <sub>35</sub>	35 <sub>35</sub>	35 <sub>35</sub>	35 <sub>35</sub>	34 <sub>35</sub>	34 <sub>35</sub>	35 <sub>35</sub>	33 <sub>35</sub>
Av. CPU Time	0.00	0.01	0.64	1.11	0.00	0.27	0.00	5.61
Solutions	35 <sub>35</sub>	35 <sub>35</sub>	35 <sub>35</sub>	35 <sub>35</sub>	34 <sub>35</sub>	34 <sub>35</sub>	0 <sub>35</sub>	0 <sub>35</sub>
μEfficiency	1000	1000	834	500	971	914	1000	315
SOTAC	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13
Core Usage	0.00	0.01	0.29	0.45	0.00	0.19	0.00	1.18
New Solved	0 <sub>0</sub>	0 <sub>0</sub>	0 <sub>0</sub>	0 <sub>0</sub>	0 <sub>0</sub>	0 <sub>0</sub>	0 <sub>0</sub>	0 <sub>0</sub>
TFA using Reals	<b>Beagle</b> 0.9.22	<b>ZenonAri</b> 0.1.0	<b>SPASS+T</b> 2.2.22	<b>CVC4</b> TFA-1.5	<b>Vampire</b> 4.0	<b>VampireZ</b> 1.0	<b>CVC4</b> 1.4-TFF	<b>Princess</b> 20150706
Solved <sub>15</sub>	15 <sub>15</sub>	13 <sub>15</sub>	13 <sub>15</sub>	12 <sub>15</sub>	12 <sub>15</sub>	12 <sub>15</sub>	12 <sub>15</sub>	10 <sub>15</sub>
Av. CPU Time	1.20	0.02	1.12	0.00	0.00	0.66	0.00	8.21
Solutions	15 <sub>15</sub>	13 <sub>15</sub>	13 <sub>15</sub>	12 <sub>15</sub>	12 <sub>15</sub>	12 <sub>15</sub>	0 <sub>15</sub>	0 <sub>15</sub>
μEfficiency	723	867	433	800	800	700	800	237
SOTAC	0.25	0.14	0.14	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13
Core Usage	0.50	0.02	0.42	0.00	0.00	0.37	0.00	1.41
New Solved	0 <sub>0</sub>	0 <sub>0</sub>	0 <sub>0</sub>	0 <sub>0</sub>	0 <sub>0</sub>	0 <sub>0</sub>	0 <sub>0</sub>	0 <sub>0</sub>

## Conclusion

---

- Inference rules for integer/rational/real arithmetic
- Proof search algorithm
- Implementation as a Zenon extension
- Backend to output Coq proof certificates

- Simplex optimizations (Gomory's cuts)
- Mixed problems (integer/rationals)
- Alternation of quantifiers
- Non-linear arithmetic
- Better support for uninterpreted functions and predicates

Questions ?