

# Practical Course: SMT Solving

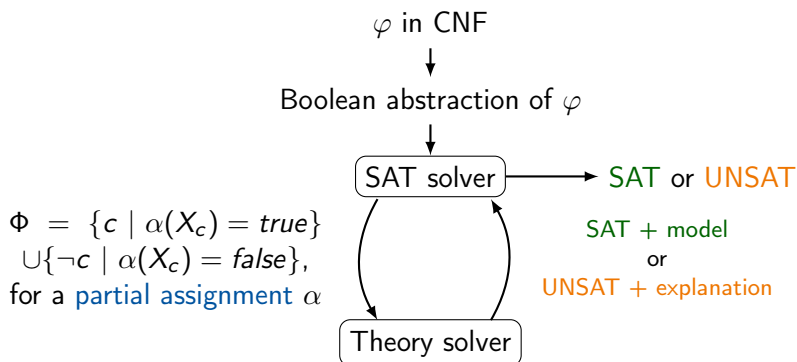
## Incrementality, Backtracking and Minimal Infeasible Subsets

Erika Ábrahám, Rebecca Haehn, Gereon Kremer, Stefan Schupp

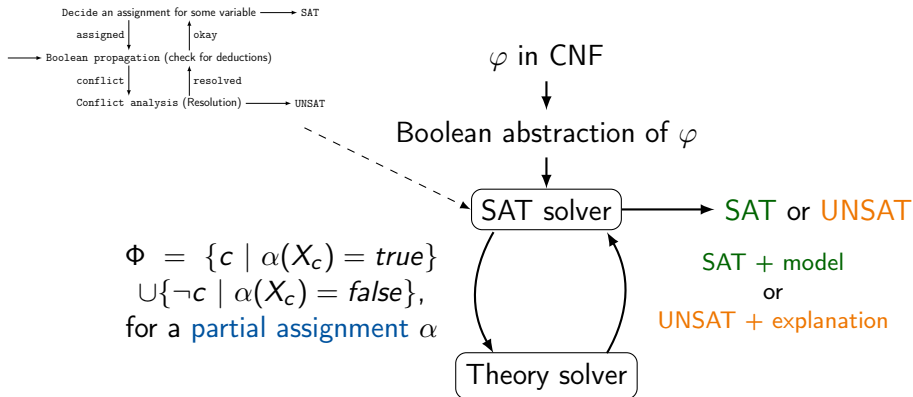


Winter term 2018/19

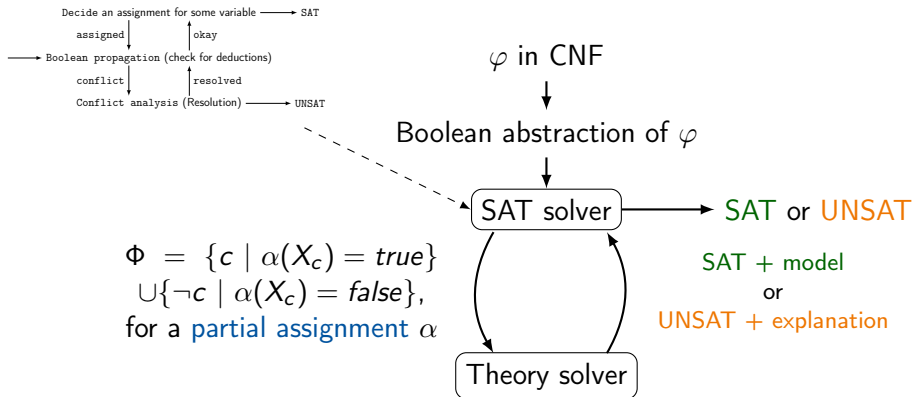
# Reminder: Less Lazy SMT Solving + DPLL



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$\rightarrow$  many theory calls for **similar sets of constraints**

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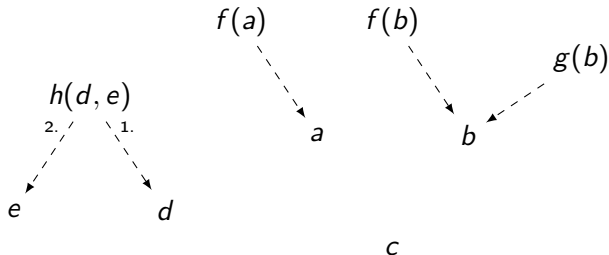
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  - remember computation history



# Backtracking

$$\mathcal{T} = \{a, b, c, d, e, f(a), f(b), g(b), h(d, e)\}$$

$$\mathcal{C} = \{\}$$

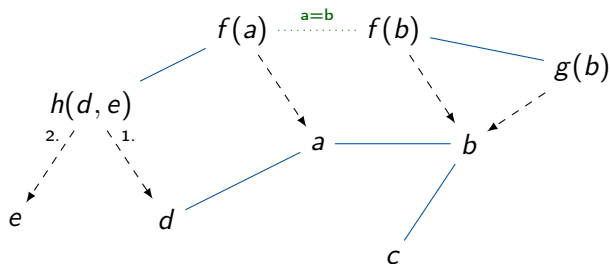


--> relations between terms

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--> relations between terms

— equalities

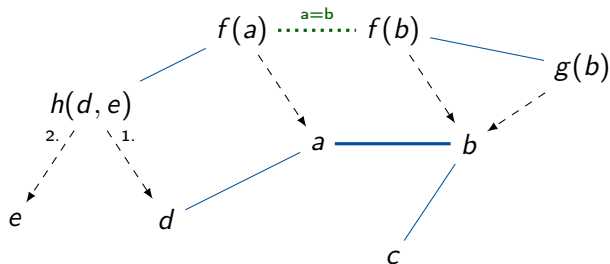
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Remove  $a = b$



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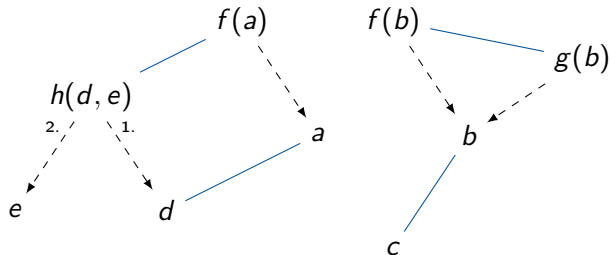
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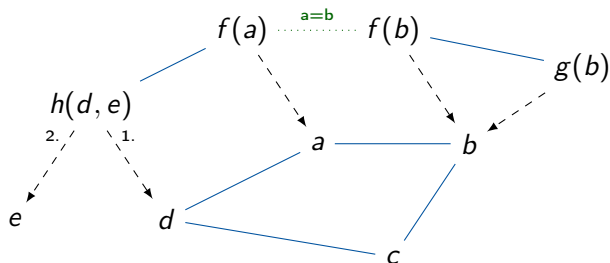
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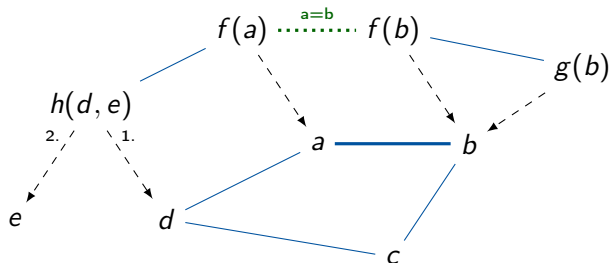
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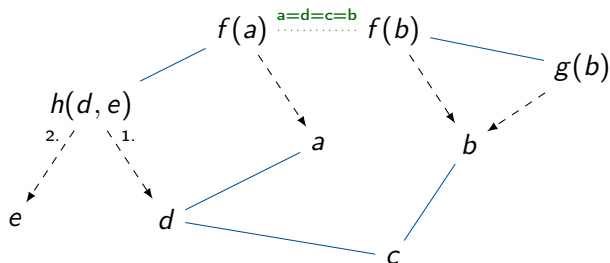
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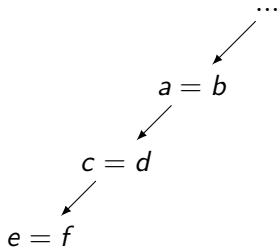
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  - remember computation history
- 3 finding a (preferably minimal) **infeasible subset** as explanation for inconsistent constraint sets



# Infeasible Subsets

Why not just use the trivial infeasible subset?

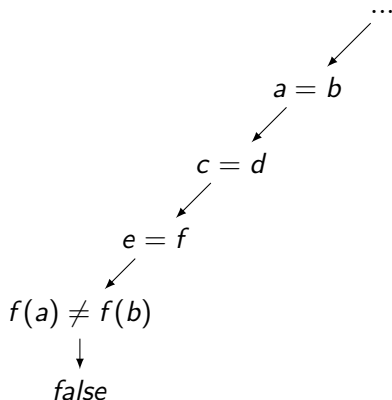
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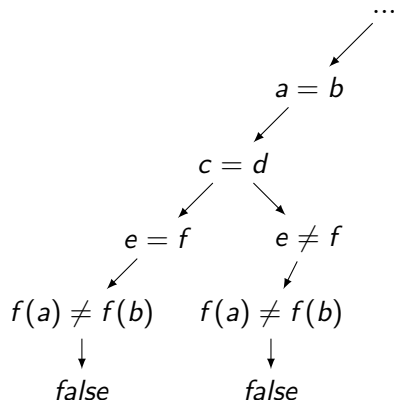
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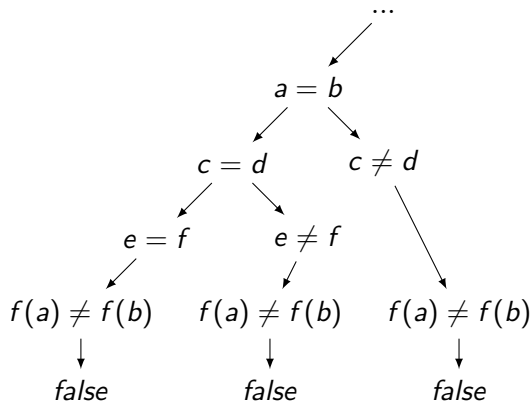
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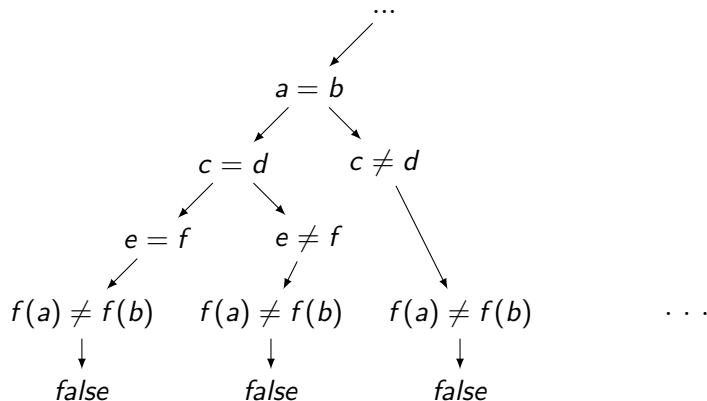
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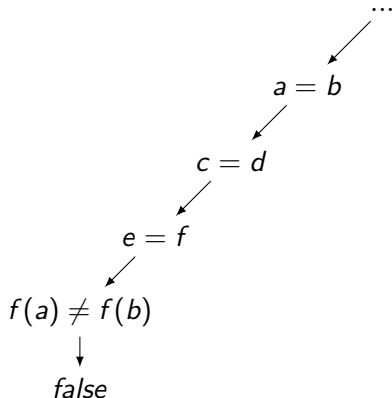
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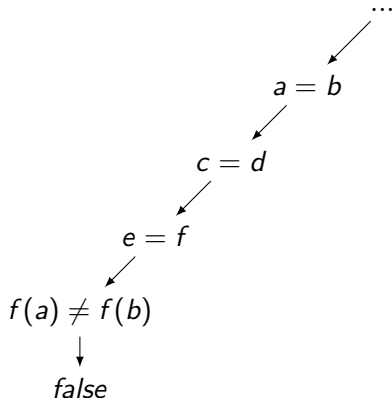
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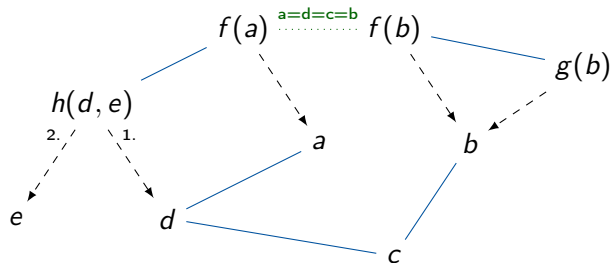
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  - remember computation history
- 3 finding a (preferably minimal) **infeasible subset** as explanation for inconsistent constraint sets
  - build set of  $t \neq t'$  and (a minimal number of) equations that imply  $t = t'$  by transitivity and congruence



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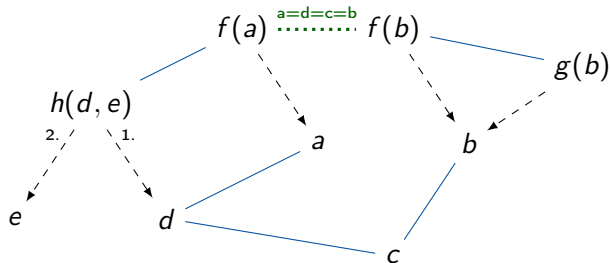


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Minimal infeasible subset: shortest 'path' between  $f(a)$  and  $f(b)$



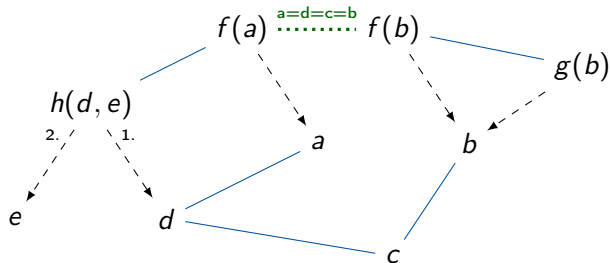
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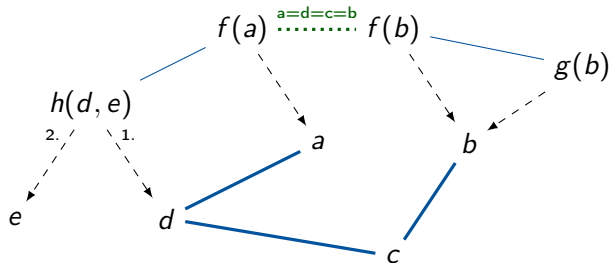
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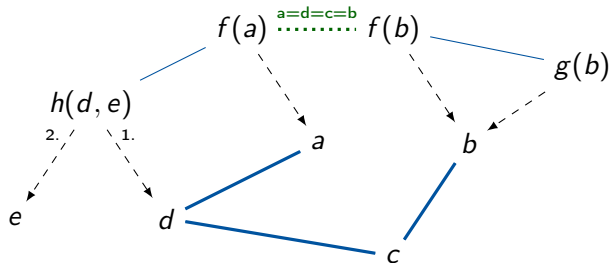
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- Note that the resulting infeasible subset is not always minimal.

## Algorithm: getExplanation

**Input:** State after some execution of addEquation or addDisequation

**Output:** If the current state is UNSAT an unsatisfiable subset  $MIS$  of the previously received equations and disequations else the empty set

- 1  $MIS := \emptyset$ ; if (state = SAT) then return  $MIS$ ;
  - 2 find a conflicting disequation:  $t_1 \neq t_2$
  - 3 find the shortest path  $P$  in the E-graph between the nodes  $t_1$  and  $t_2$
  - 4 while  $P \neq \emptyset$  let  $e = (t, t') \in P$ 
    - if  $t = t' \in E$  then  $MIS := MIS \cup \{t = t'\}$ ;
    - else let  $t = f(x_1, \dots, x_n)$ ,  $t' = f(y_1, \dots, y_n)$  for some  $x, y$  and  $f$ 
      - for  $k = 1, k < n, k++$ 
        - find the shortest path  $P_k$  between  $x_k$  and  $y_k$
        - $P := P \cup P_k$ ;
- return  $MIS$ ;