

Challenges for Fast Synthesis Procedures in SMT

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Synthesis

- SMT solvers act as *subroutines* for automated synthesis
 - For program snippets, planning, digital circuits, programming by examples, ...
- More recently, SMT solvers act as *stand-alone tools* for synthesis
 - Leveraging their support for first-order quantification

[Reynolds et al CAV2015]



Synthesis Conjectures

$$\exists f. \forall x. P(f, x)$$



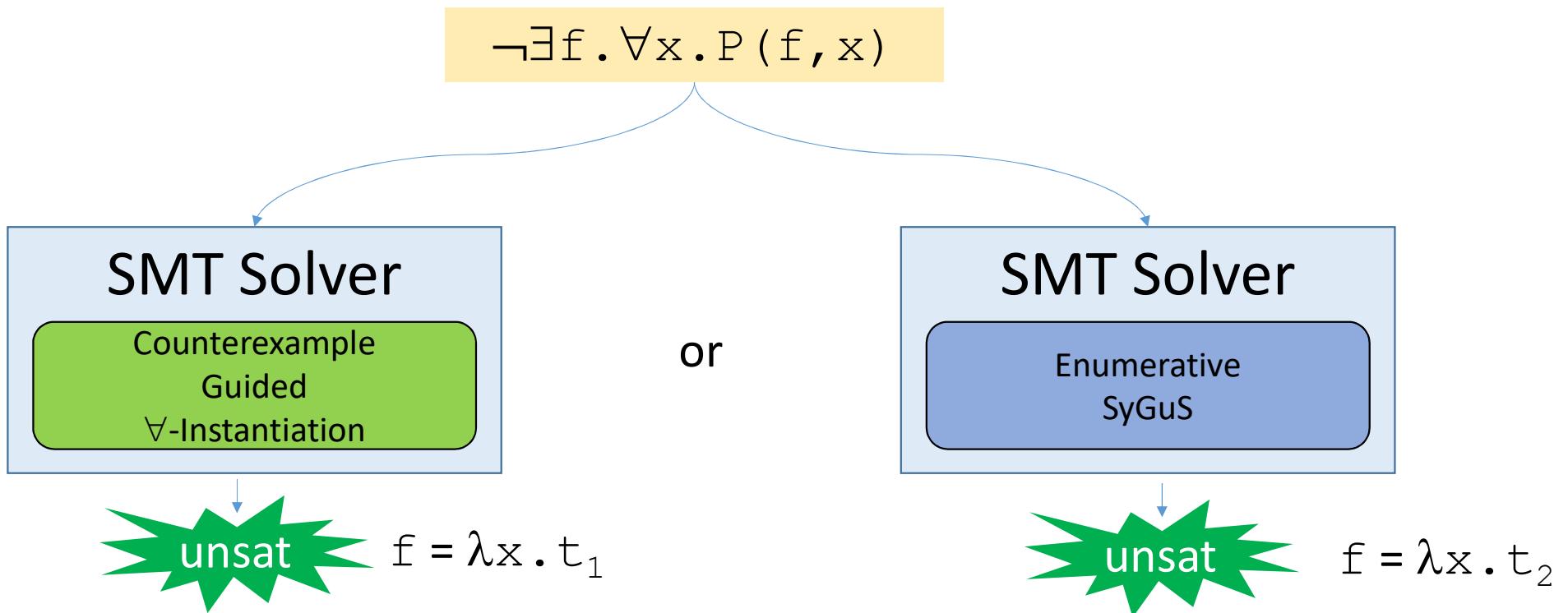
There exists a function f for which property P holds for all x

Refutation-Based Synthesis in SMT

$$\neg \exists f. \forall x. P(f, x)$$

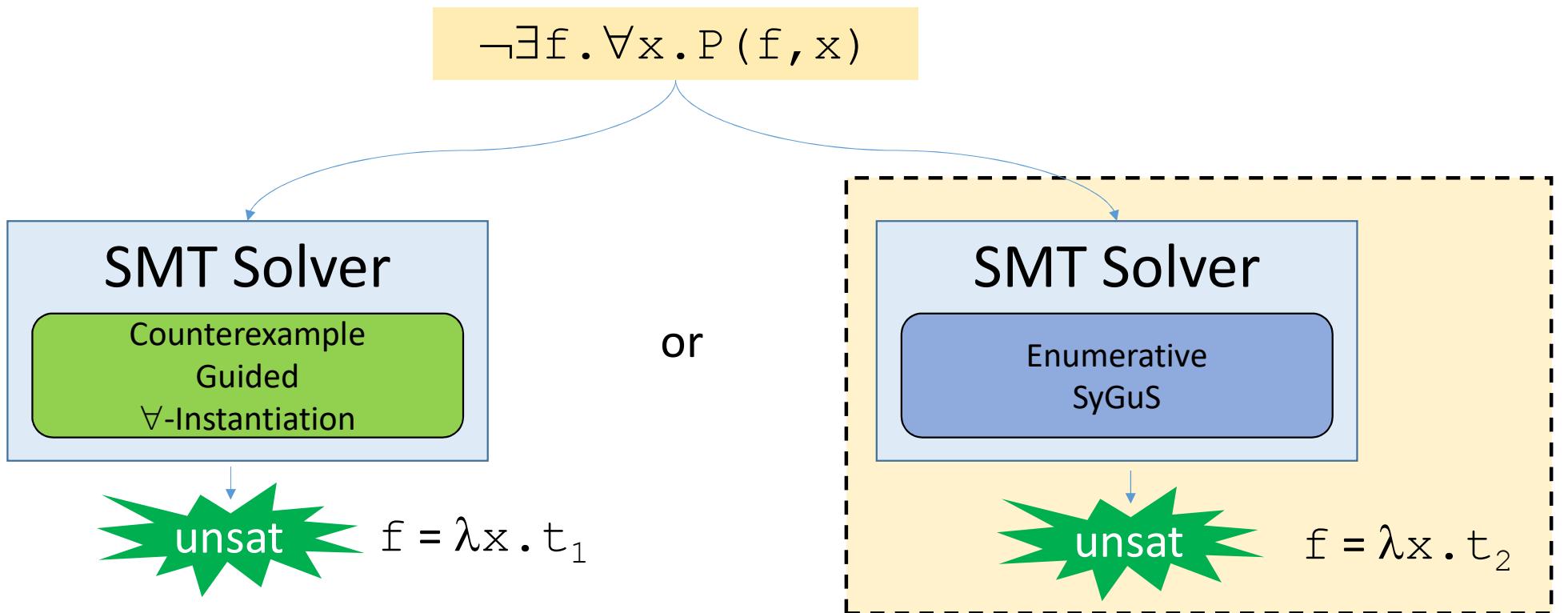
(**negated** synthesis conjecture)

Refutation-Based Synthesis in SMT



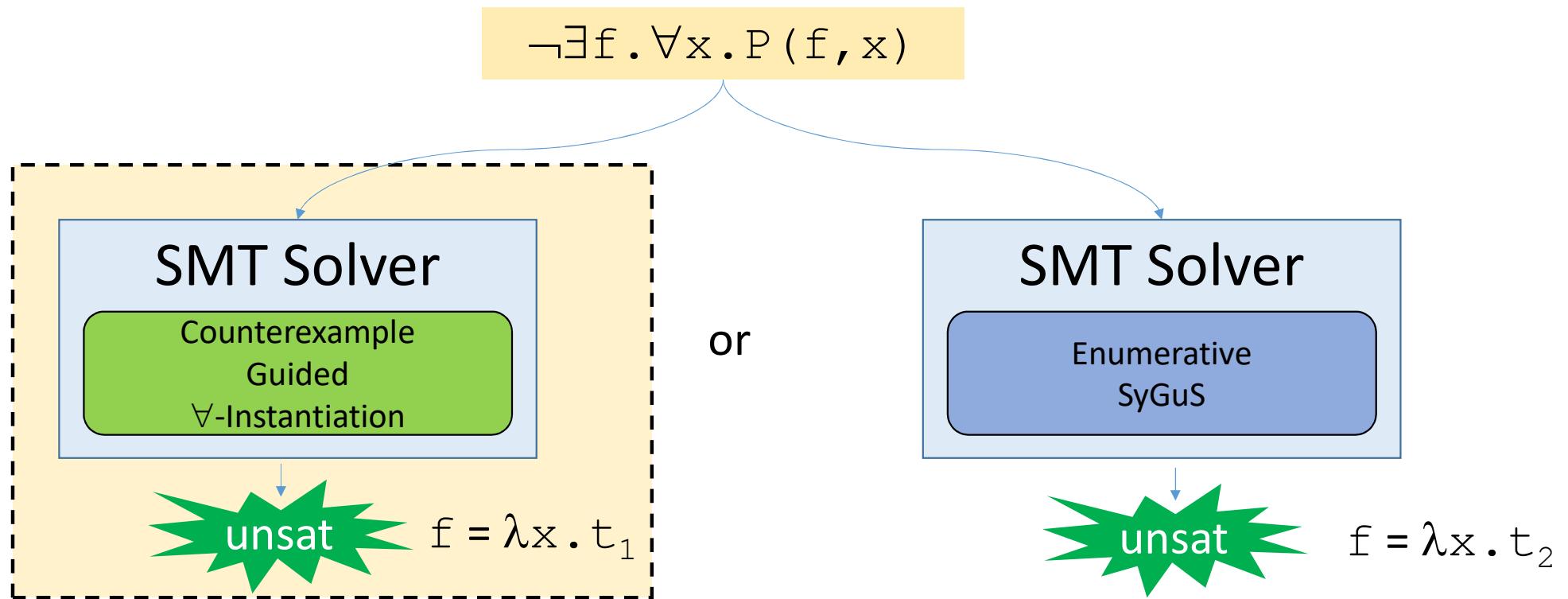
- Two approaches for refutation-based synthesis in SMT solvers [Reynolds et al CAV2015]

Refutation-Based Synthesis in SMT



⇒ Based on enumerative search (via syntax-guided synthesis) [Alur et al 2013]

Refutation-Based Synthesis in SMT



⇒ Based on first-order quantifier instantiation (**focus of this talk**)

Single Invocation Conjectures

- Some synthesis conjectures are *essentially first-order*:

$$\neg \exists f. \forall x y. f(x, y) \geq x \wedge f(x, y) \geq y \wedge (f(x, y) = x \vee f(x, y) = y)$$

“ $f(x, y)$ is the maximum of x and y ”

Single Invocation Conjectures

$$\neg \exists f. \forall xy. \underline{f(x,y) \geq x} \wedge \underline{f(x,y) \geq y} \wedge (\underline{f(x,y) = x} \vee \underline{f(x,y) = y})$$

Int × Int → Int

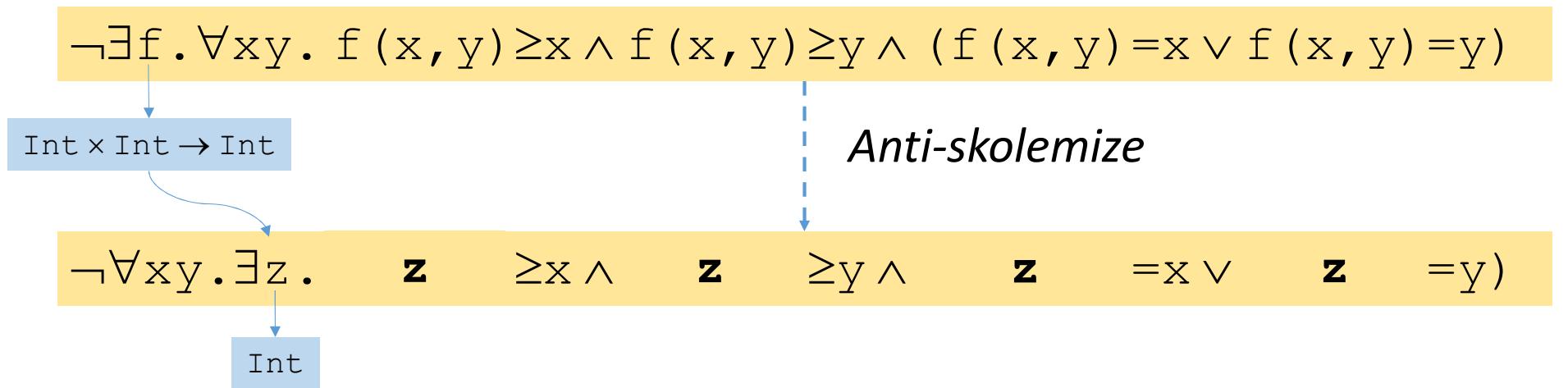
All occurrence of f are in terms of the form $f(x, y)$
⇒ “single invocation” synthesis conjecture

Single Invocation Conjectures

$$\neg \exists f. \forall xy. f(x, y) \geq x \wedge f(x, y) \geq y \wedge (f(x, y) = x \vee f(x, y) = y)$$

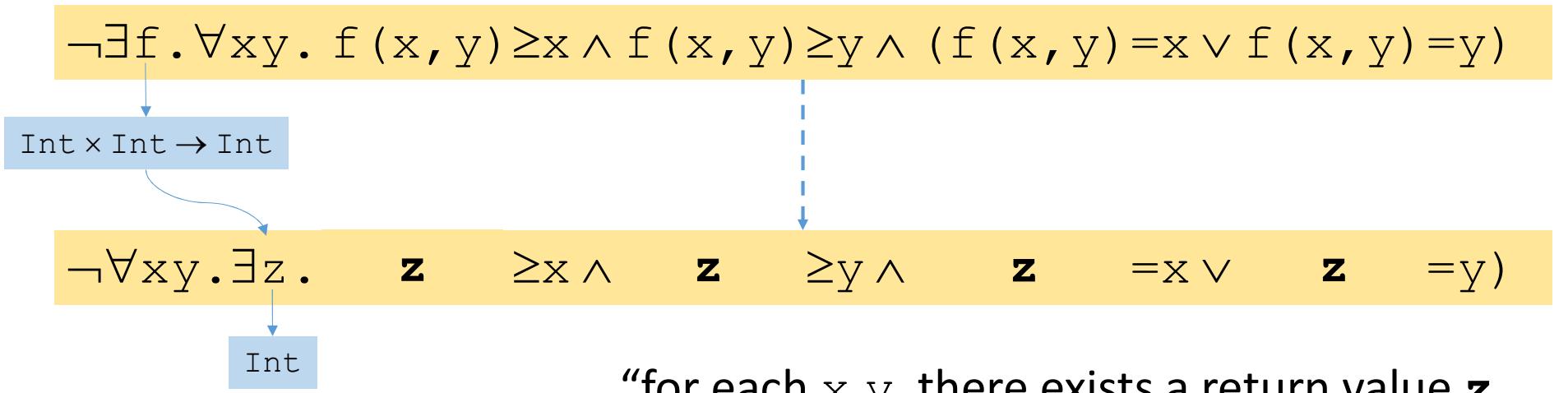
Int × Int → Int

Single Invocation Conjectures



[Reynolds et al CAV2015]

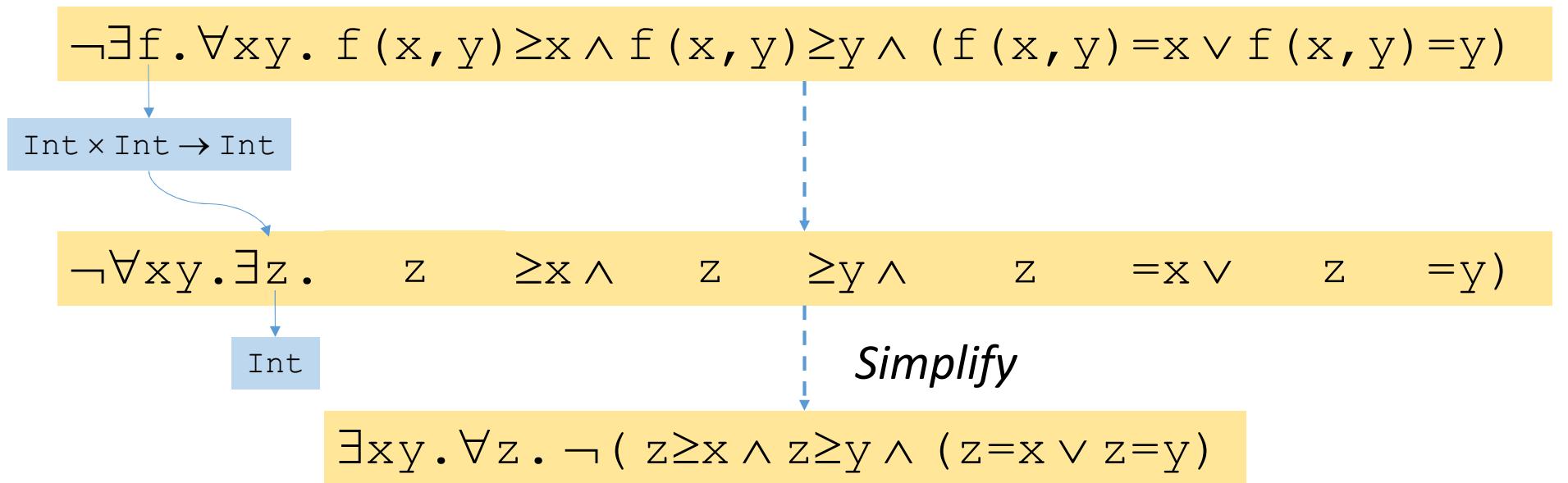
Single Invocation Conjectures



“for each x, y , there exists a return value z that is the maximum of x and y ”

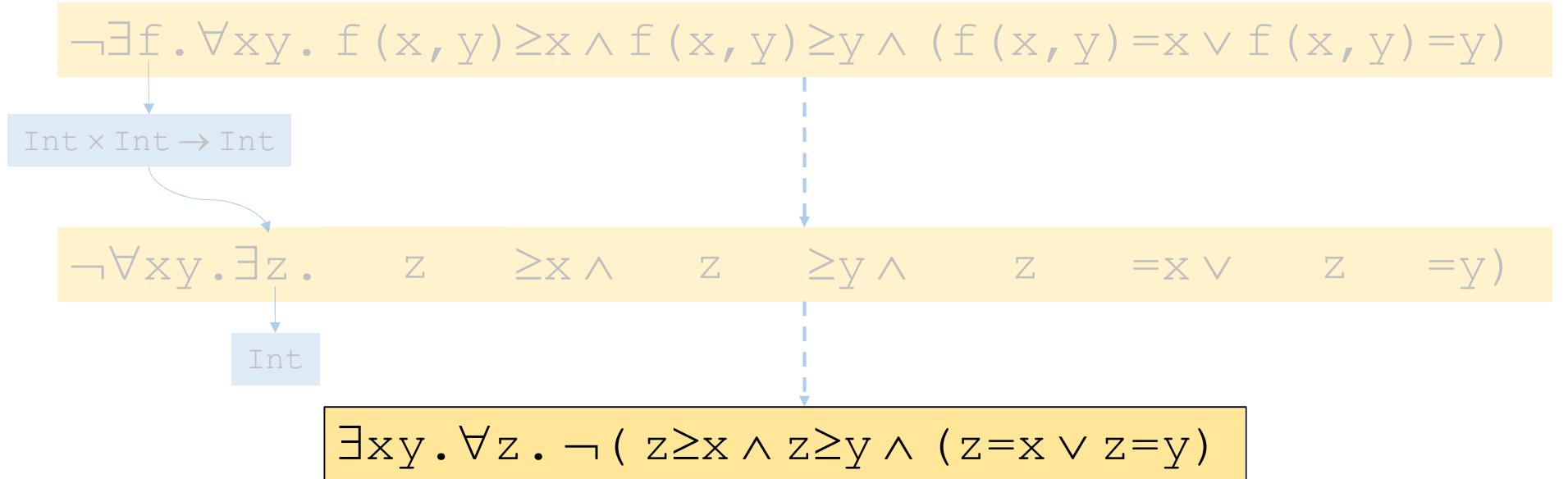
[Reynolds et al CAV2015]

Single Invocation Conjectures



[Reynolds et al CAV2015]

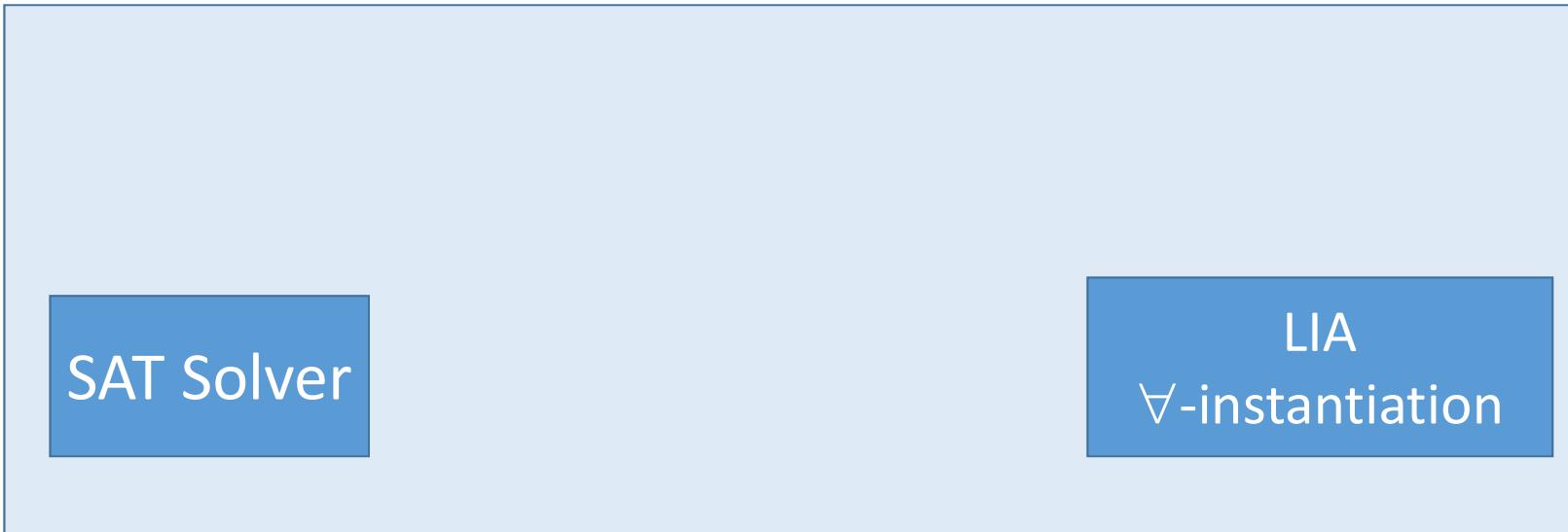
Single Invocation Conjectures



First-order linear arithmetic \Rightarrow Solvable by first-order \forall -instantiation
[Reynolds et al CAV2015]

Single Invocation Synthesis in SMT

$$\neg \exists f. \forall xy. f(x, y) \geq x \wedge f(x, y) \geq y \wedge (f(x, y) = x \vee f(x, y) = y)$$



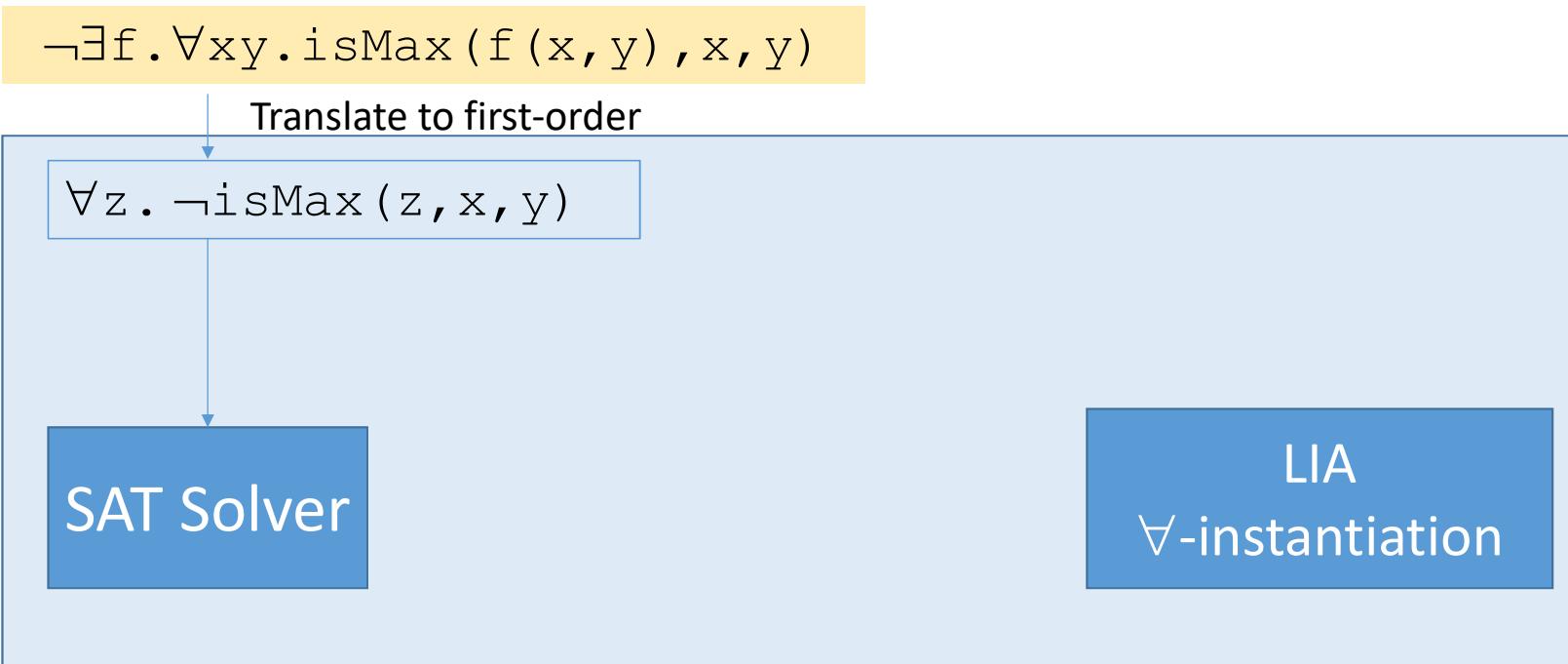
Single Invocation Synthesis in SMT

$$\neg \exists f. \forall xy. \text{isMax}(f(x, y), x, y)$$

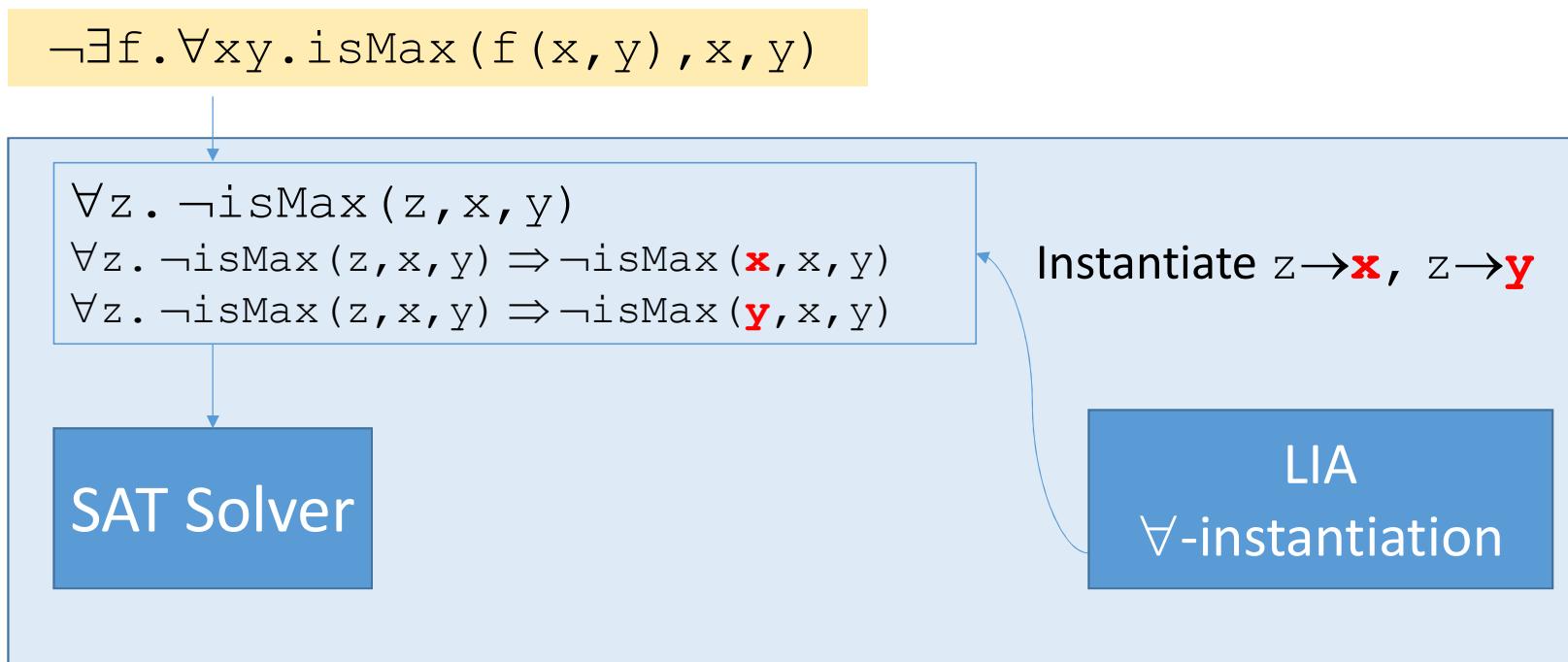
SAT Solver

LIA
 \forall -instantiation

Single Invocation Synthesis in SMT

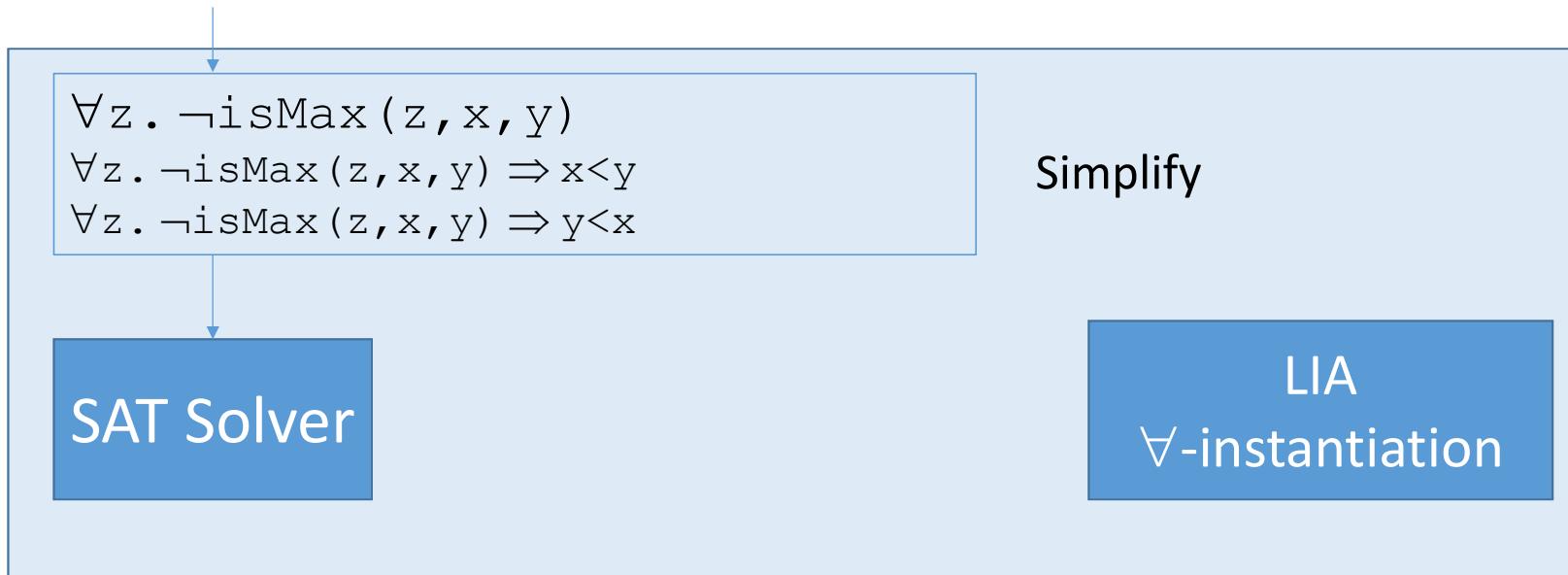


Single Invocation Synthesis in SMT



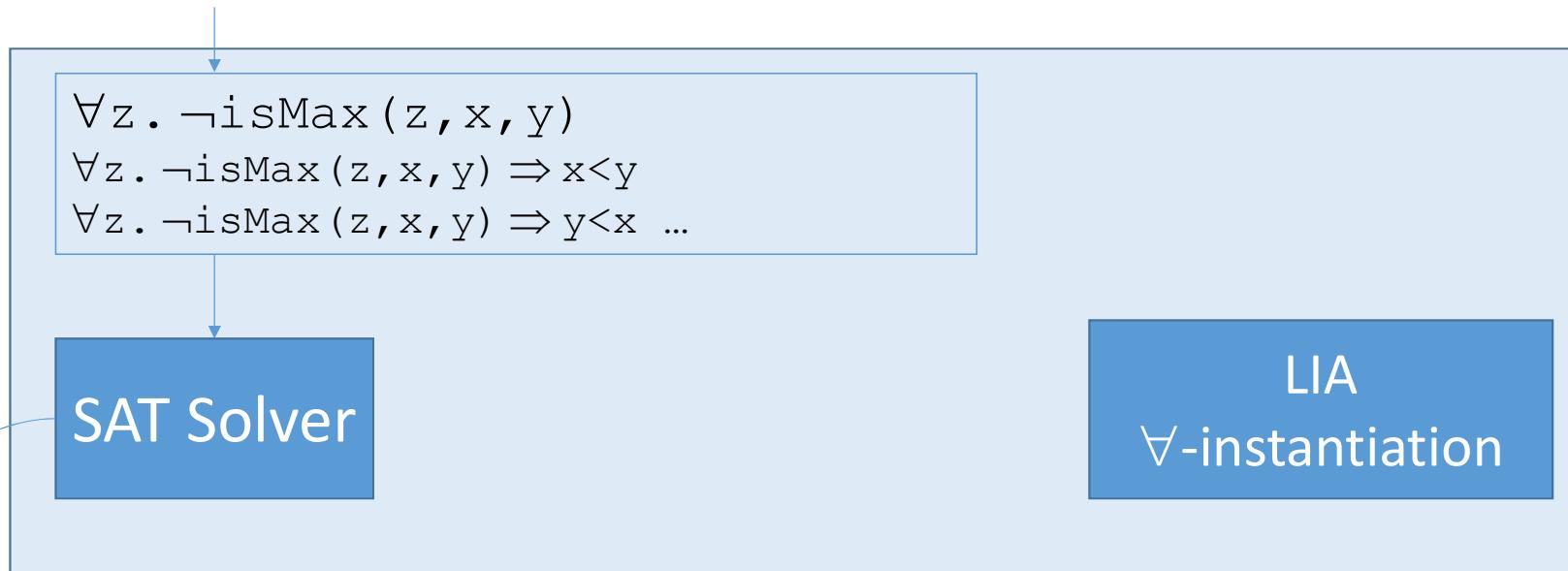
Single Invocation Synthesis in SMT

$$\neg \exists f. \forall xy. \text{isMax}(f(x, y), x, y)$$



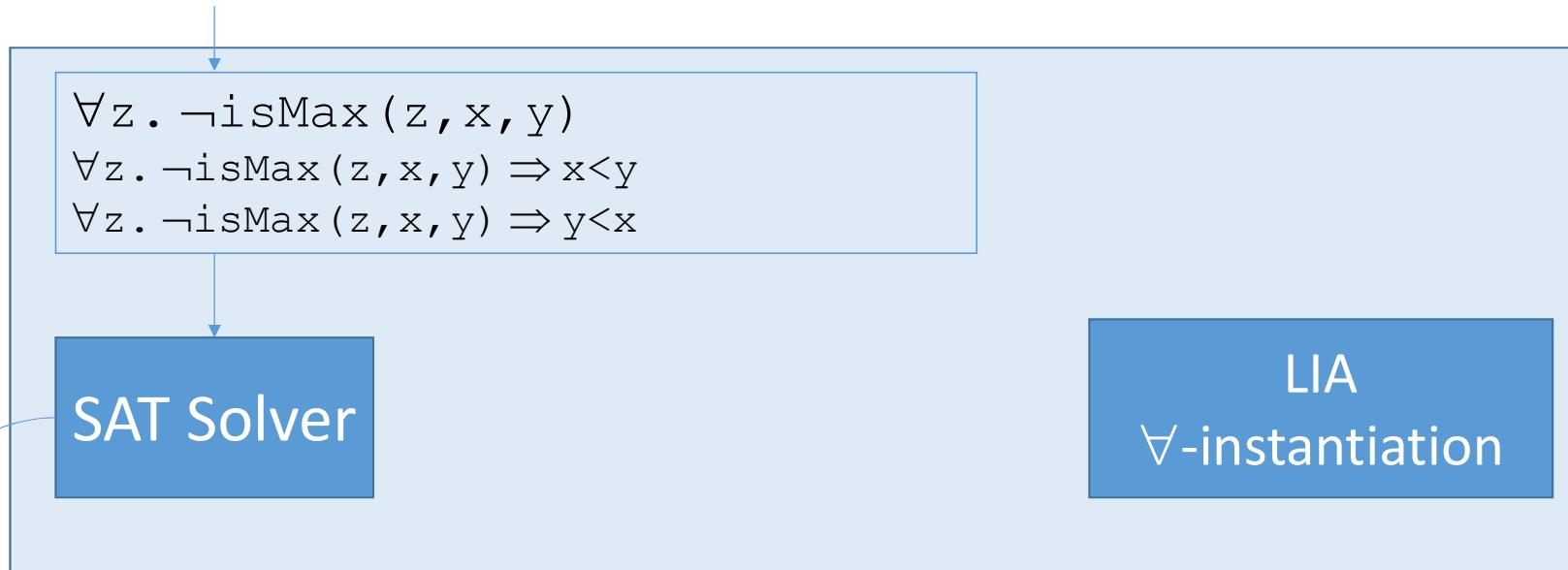
Single Invocation Synthesis in SMT

$$\neg \exists f. \forall xy. \text{isMax}(f(x, y), x, y)$$



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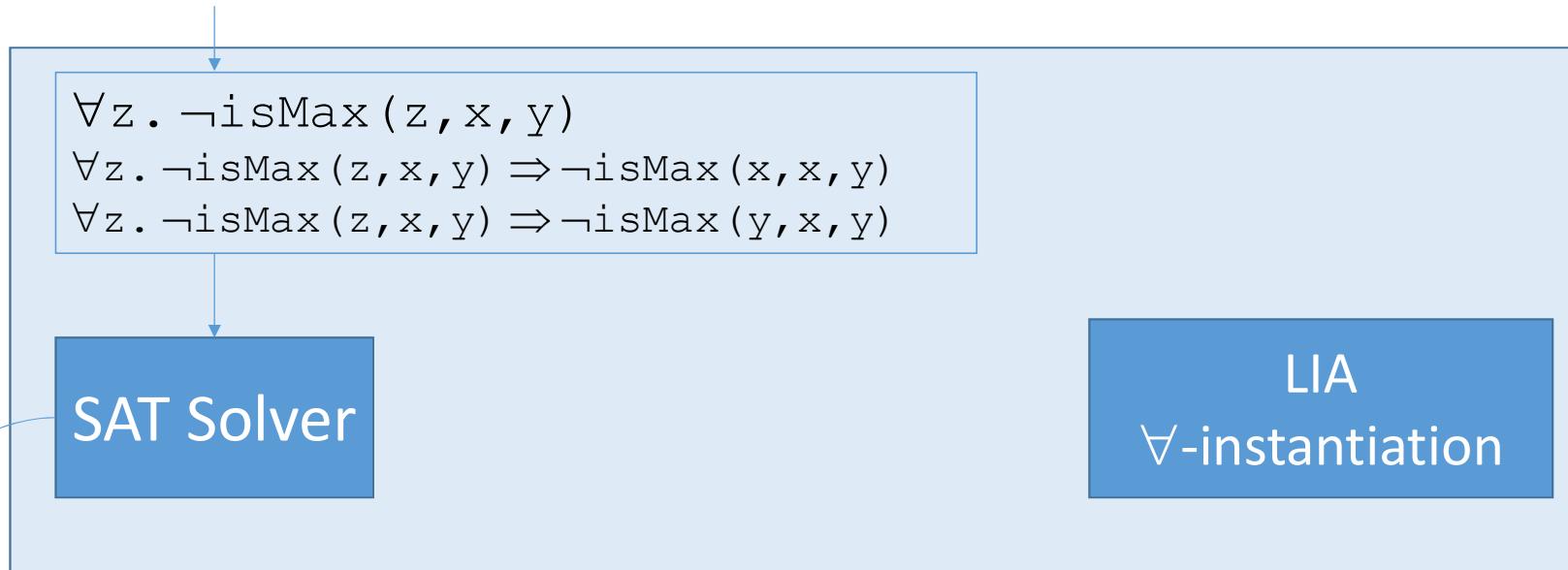
Single Invocation Synthesis in SMT

$$\neg \exists f. \forall xy. \text{isMax}(f(x, y), x, y)$$


⇒ Solution for f can be constructed from unsatisfiable core of instantiations

Single Invocation Synthesis in SMT

$$\neg \exists f. \forall xy. \text{isMax}(f(x, y), x, y)$$



unsat

$\lambda xy. ?$

Single Invocation Synthesis in SMT

$$\neg \exists f. \forall xy. \text{isMax}(f(x, y), x, y)$$
$$\begin{aligned} \forall z. \neg \text{isMax}(z, x, y) \\ \forall z. \neg \text{isMax}(z, x, y) \Rightarrow \neg \text{isMax}(\textcolor{red}{x}, x, y) \\ \forall z. \neg \text{isMax}(z, x, y) \Rightarrow \neg \text{isMax}(y, x, y) \end{aligned}$$

SAT Solver

LIA
 \forall -instantiation

unsat

$$\lambda xy. \text{ite}(\text{isMax}(\textcolor{red}{x}, x, y), \textcolor{red}{x}, ?)$$

Single Invocation Synthesis in SMT

$$\neg \exists f. \forall xy. \text{isMax}(f(x, y), x, y)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \forall z. \neg \text{isMax}(z, x, y) \\ \forall z. \neg \text{isMax}(z, x, y) \Rightarrow \neg \text{isMax}(x, x, y) \\ \forall z. \neg \text{isMax}(z, x, y) \Rightarrow \neg \text{isMax}(y, x, y) \end{aligned}$$

SAT Solver

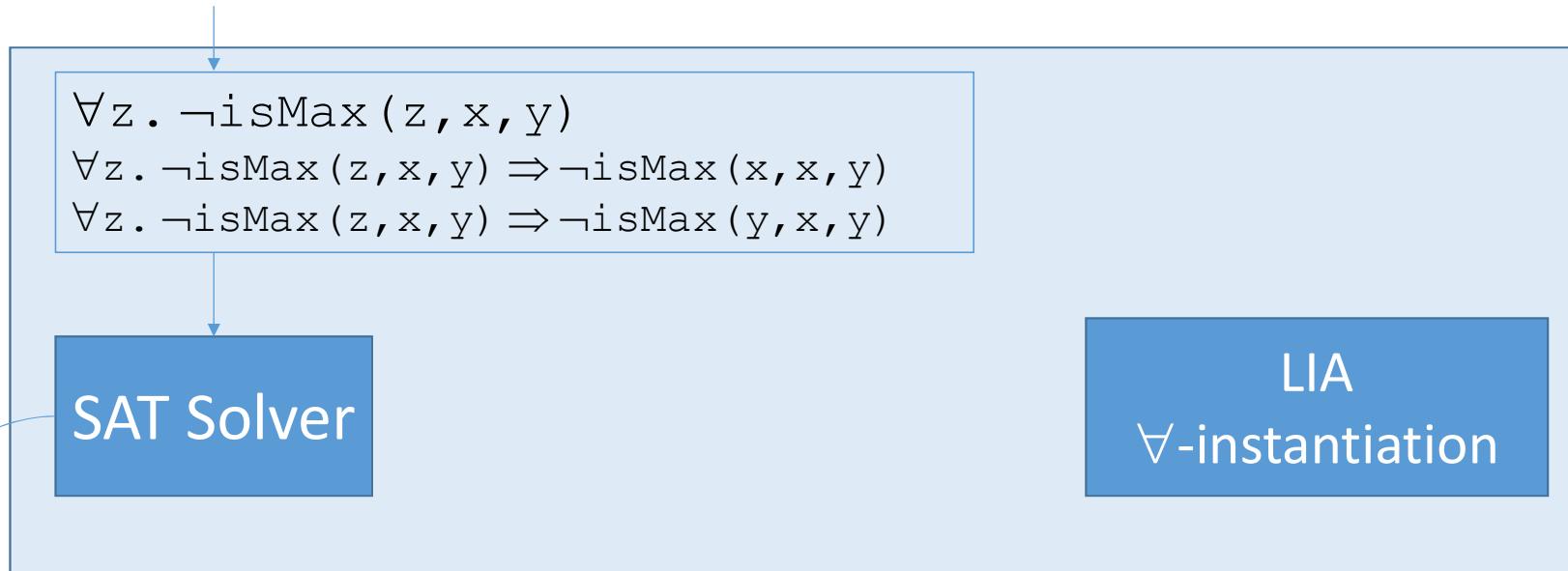
LIA
 \forall -instantiation

unsat

$$\lambda xy. \text{ite}(\text{isMax}(x, x, y), x, y)$$

Single Invocation Synthesis in SMT

$$\neg \exists f. \forall xy. \text{isMax}(f(x, y), x, y)$$

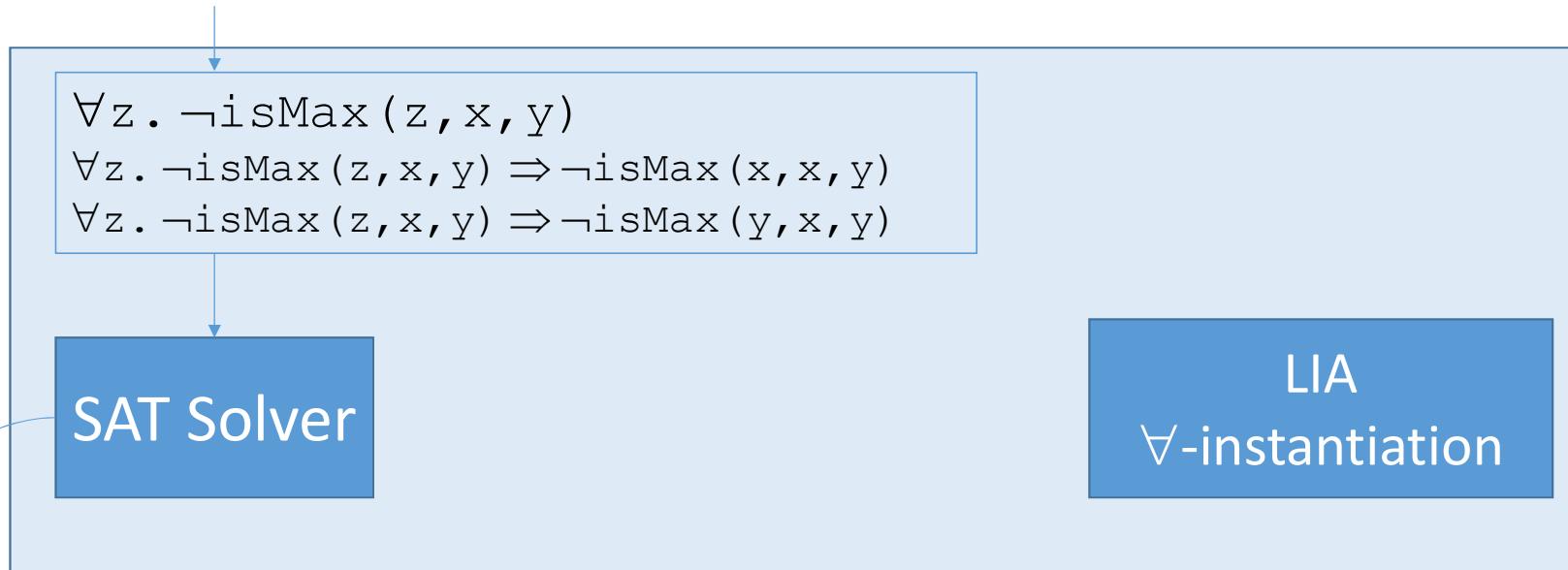


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$$\lambda xy. \text{ite}((x \geq x \wedge x \geq y \wedge (x=x \vee x=y)), x, y) \Rightarrow \text{Expand}$$

Single Invocation Synthesis in SMT

$$\neg \exists f. \forall xy. \text{isMax}(f(x, y), x, y)$$



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$$\lambda xy. \text{ite}(x \geq y, x, y)$$

\Rightarrow Simplify

Single Invocation Synthesis in SMT

$$\neg \exists f. \forall xy. \text{isMax}(f(x, y), x, y)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \forall z. \neg \text{isMax}(z, x, y) \\ \forall z. \neg \text{isMax}(z, x, y) \Rightarrow \neg \text{isMax}(x, x, y) \\ \forall z. \neg \text{isMax}(z, x, y) \Rightarrow \neg \text{isMax}(y, x, y) \end{aligned}$$

SAT Solver

LIA
 \forall -instantiation

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$$\lambda xy. \text{ite}(x \geq y, x, y)$$

Desired function

Single Invocation Synthesis in SMT

$$\neg \exists f. \forall xy. \text{isMax}(f(x, y), x, y)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \forall z. \neg \text{isMax}(z, x, y) \\ \forall z. \neg \text{isMax}(z, x, y) \Rightarrow \neg \text{isMax}(x, x, y) \\ \forall z. \neg \text{isMax}(z, x, y) \Rightarrow \neg \text{isMax}(y, x, y) \end{aligned}$$

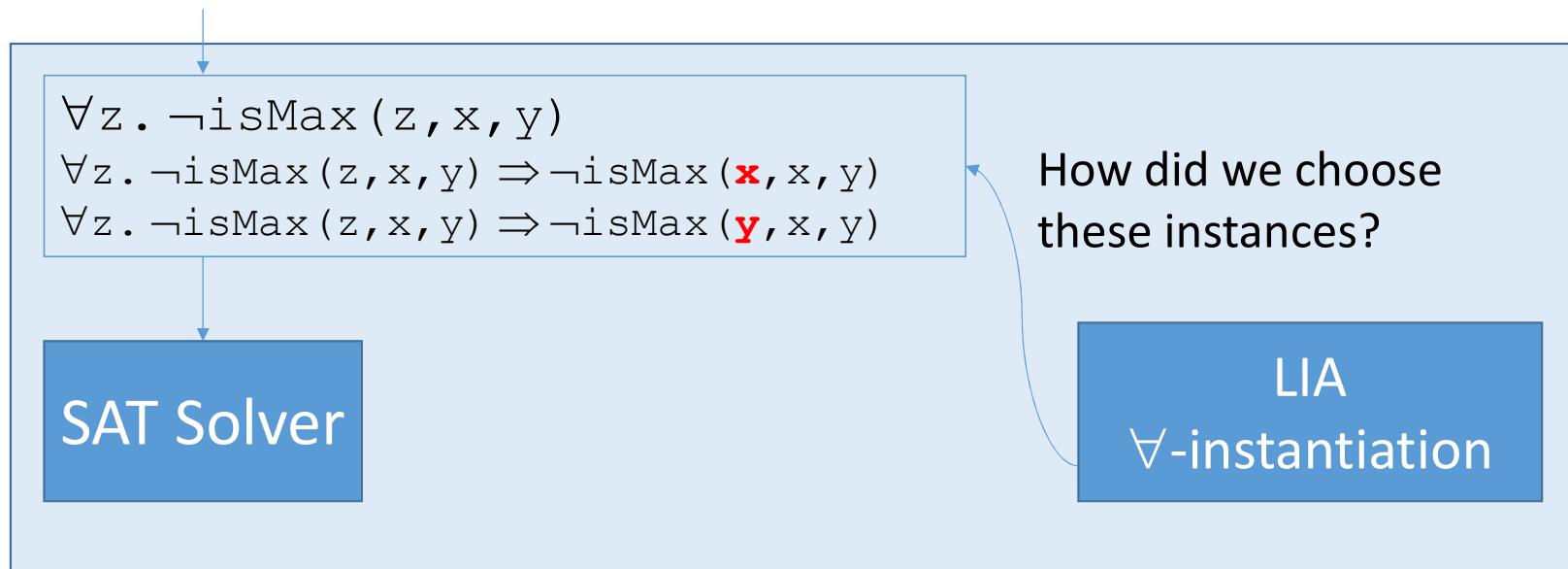
SAT Solver

How did we choose
these instances?

LIA
 \forall -instantiation

Single Invocation Synthesis in SMT

$$\neg \exists f. \forall xy. \text{isMax}(f(x, y), x, y)$$



⇒ Use *counterexample-guided quantifier instantiation* (CEGQI)

Variants used in [Monniaux 2010, Komuravelli et al 2014, Reynolds et al 2015, Dutertre 2015, Bjorner/Janota 2016, Fedyukovich et al 2016, Preiner et al 2017]

Counterexample-Guided \forall -Instantiation

Quantifier Elimination Procedures

$\Leftarrow(\Rightarrow)^?$

Instantiation-Based procedures for $\exists\forall$ formulas

$\Leftarrow\Rightarrow$

Synthesis procedures for single-invocation properties

Counterexample-Guided \forall -Instantiation

- SMT+ \forall linear arithmetic [Monniaux 2010, Reynolds et al 2015, Dutertre 2015, Bjorner/Janota 2016]
 - Based on maximal lower (minimal upper) bounds
Analogous to [Loos+Wiespenning 93]
 - Based on interior point method:
Analogous to [Ferrante+Rackoff 79]
 - For integers: based on maximal lower (minimal upper) bounds (+c)
Analogous to [Cooper 72]
- SMT + \forall BV, QBF, finite domains [Wintersteiger et al 2013, Rabe et al 2016, Preiner et al 2017]
 - Based on model value, SyGuS, others?
- SMT + \forall Strings, sets, floating points, datatypes
 - ???

Finite instantiation strategy \Leftrightarrow sound and complete synthesis procedure for s.i.

Counterexample-Guided \forall -Instantiation

- SMT+ \forall linear arithmetic [Monniaux 2010, Reynolds et al 2015, Dutertre 2015, Bjorner/Janota 2016]
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- SMT + \forall Strings, sets, floating points, datatypes
 - ???

CHALLENGE #1:

How do we develop instantiation procedures for new SMT *theories*?

Finite instantiation strategy \Leftrightarrow **sound** and **complete** synthesis procedure for s.i.

Comparison of Synthesis Approaches

- *SMT + \forall -instantiation*

Pro: Very fast

Pro: Complete for (in)feasibility

Con: Non-optimal solutions

Con: Only for single-invocation
conjectures

- Enumerative Search

Con: Typically very slow

Con: Cannot show infeasibility

Pro: Optimal (shortest) solutions

Pro: Applies to all second-order conjectures

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CHALLENGES

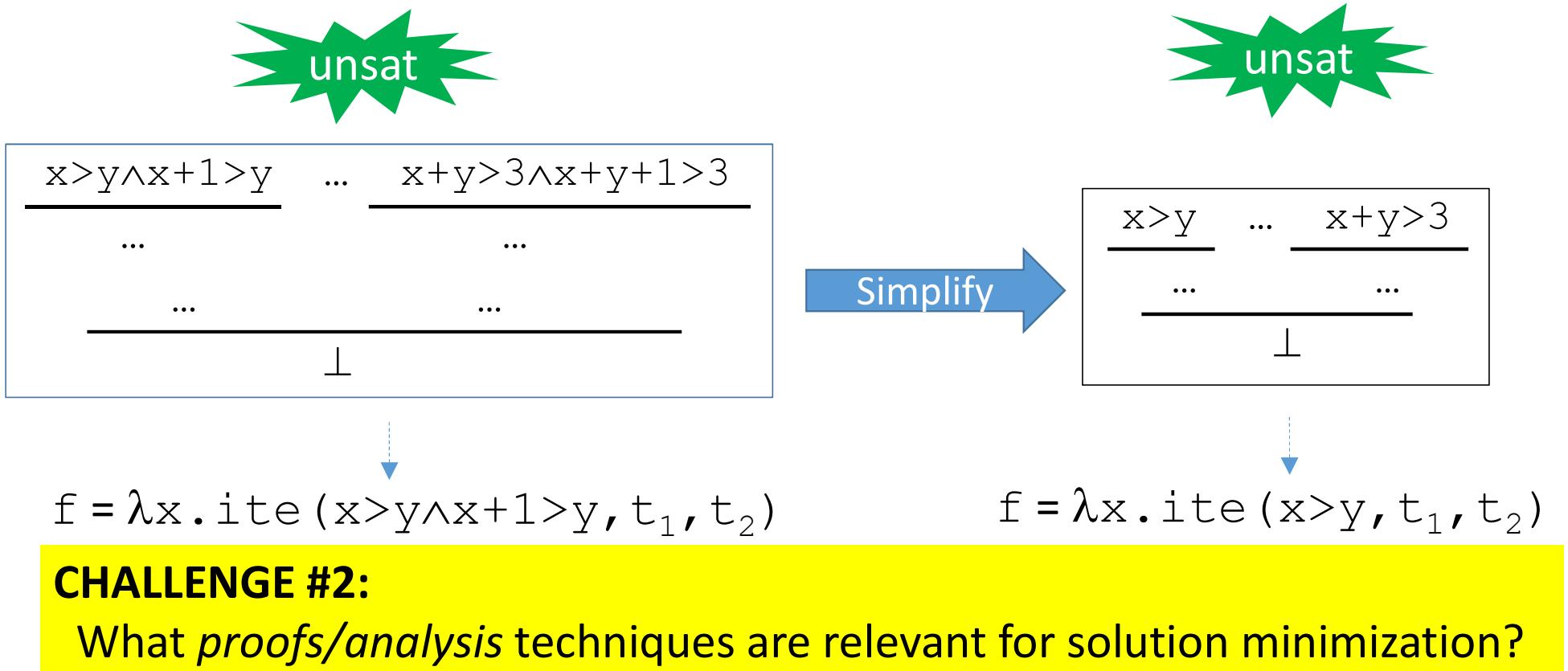
Shorter Solutions via Proof Analysis

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$$\frac{\frac{x > y \wedge x + 1 > y}{\dots} \quad \dots \quad \frac{x + y > 3 \wedge x + y + 1 > 3}{\dots}}{\dots}$$
$$\frac{\dots}{\perp}$$

$f = \lambda x. \text{ite}(x > y \wedge x + 1 > y, t_1, t_2)$

Shorter Solutions via Proof Analysis



What if conjecture is *Partially Single Invocation*?

$$\exists I. \forall xx'. (pre(x) \Rightarrow I(x)) \wedge ((I(x) \wedge T(x, x')) \Rightarrow I(x')) \wedge (I(x) \Rightarrow post(x))$$

- Can single invocation techniques be leveraged beyond *single-invocation* conjectures?

What if conjecture is *Partially Single Invocation*?

$$\exists I. \forall xx'. (pre(x) \Rightarrow I(x)) \wedge ((I(x) \wedge T(x, x')) \Rightarrow I(x')) \wedge (I(x) \Rightarrow post(x))$$

E.g. invariant synthesis problem for I w.r.t pre , T , post

What if conjecture is *Partially Single Invocation*?

$$\exists I. \forall xx'. (\text{pre}(x) \Rightarrow I(x)) \wedge ((I(x) \wedge T(x, x')) \Rightarrow I(x')) \wedge (I(x) \Rightarrow \text{post}(x))$$

Partition into...

$$\exists I. \forall x. (\text{pre}(x) \Rightarrow \text{I}(\text{x})) \wedge (\text{I}(\text{x}) \Rightarrow \text{post}(\text{x}))$$



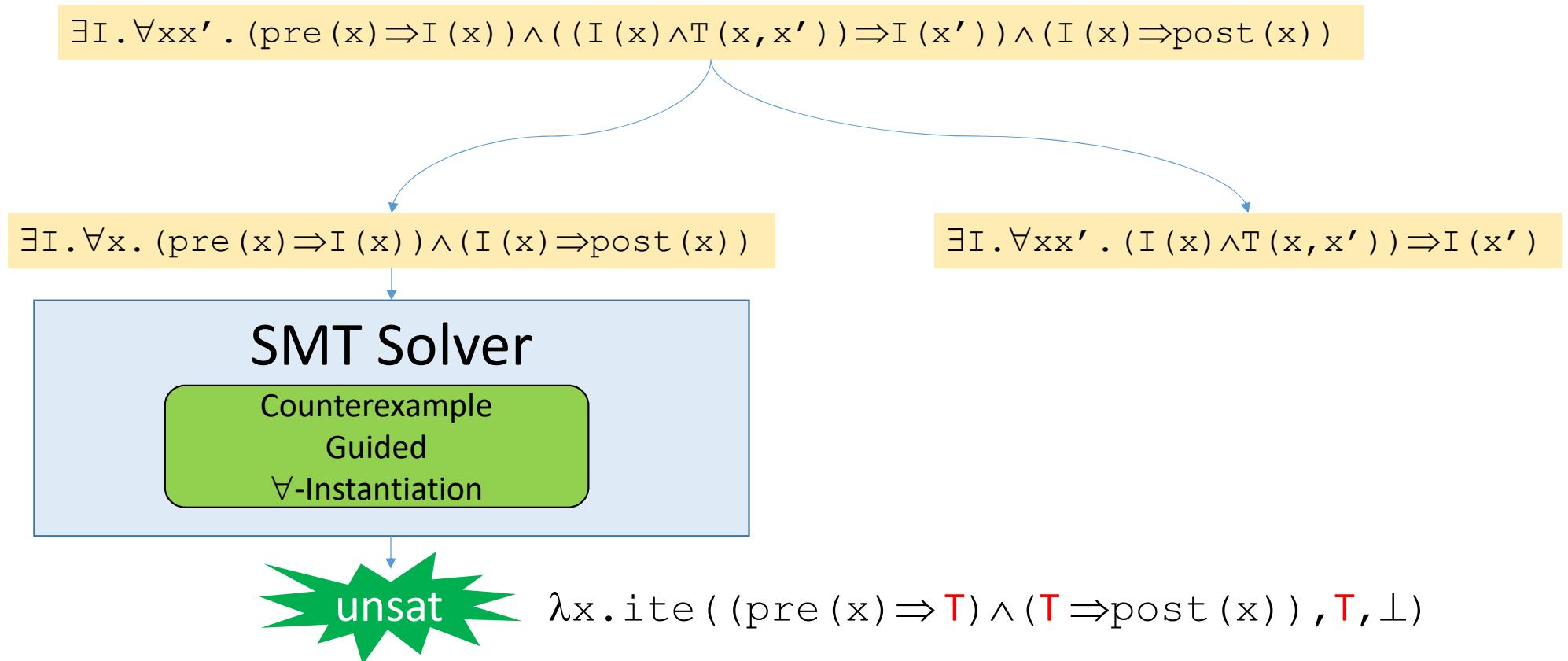
Single-invocation portion

$$\exists I. \forall xx'. (\text{I}(\text{x}) \wedge T(x, x')) \Rightarrow \text{I}(\text{x}')$$

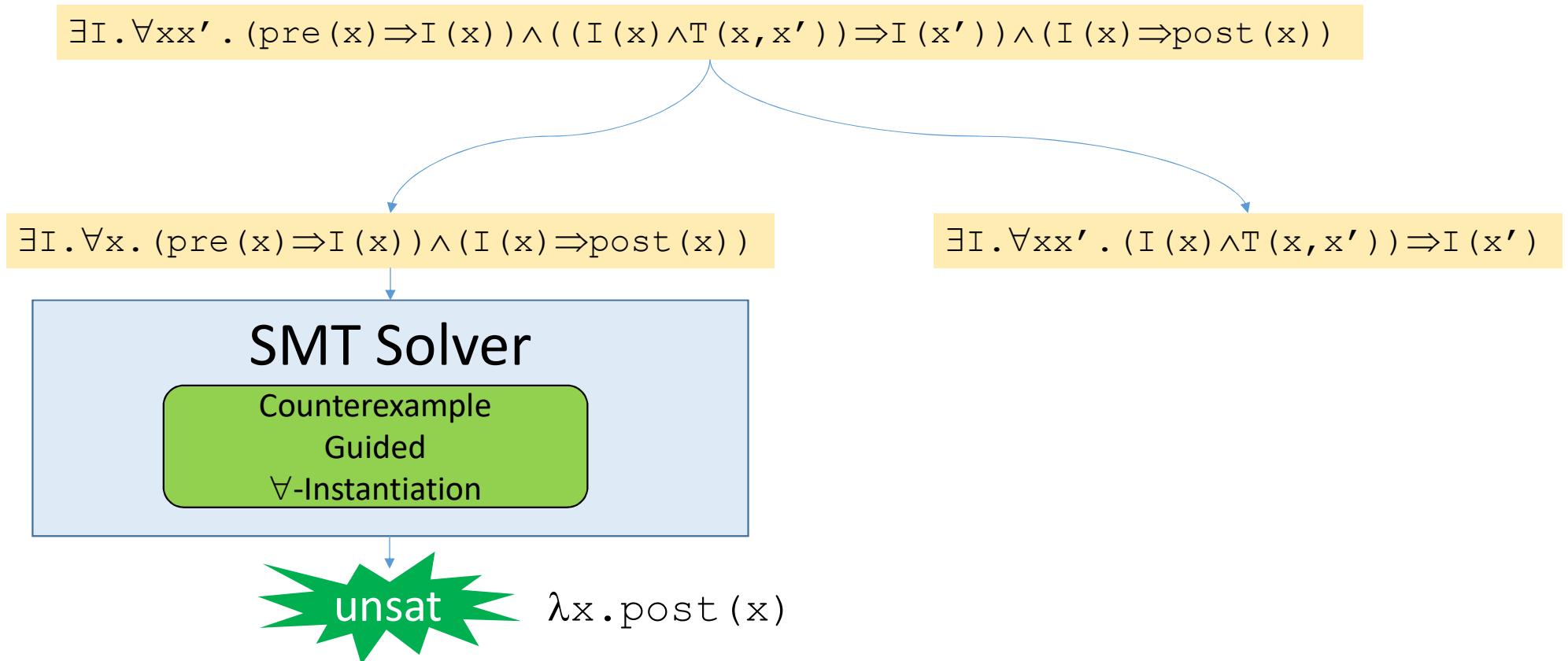


Non-single-invocation portion

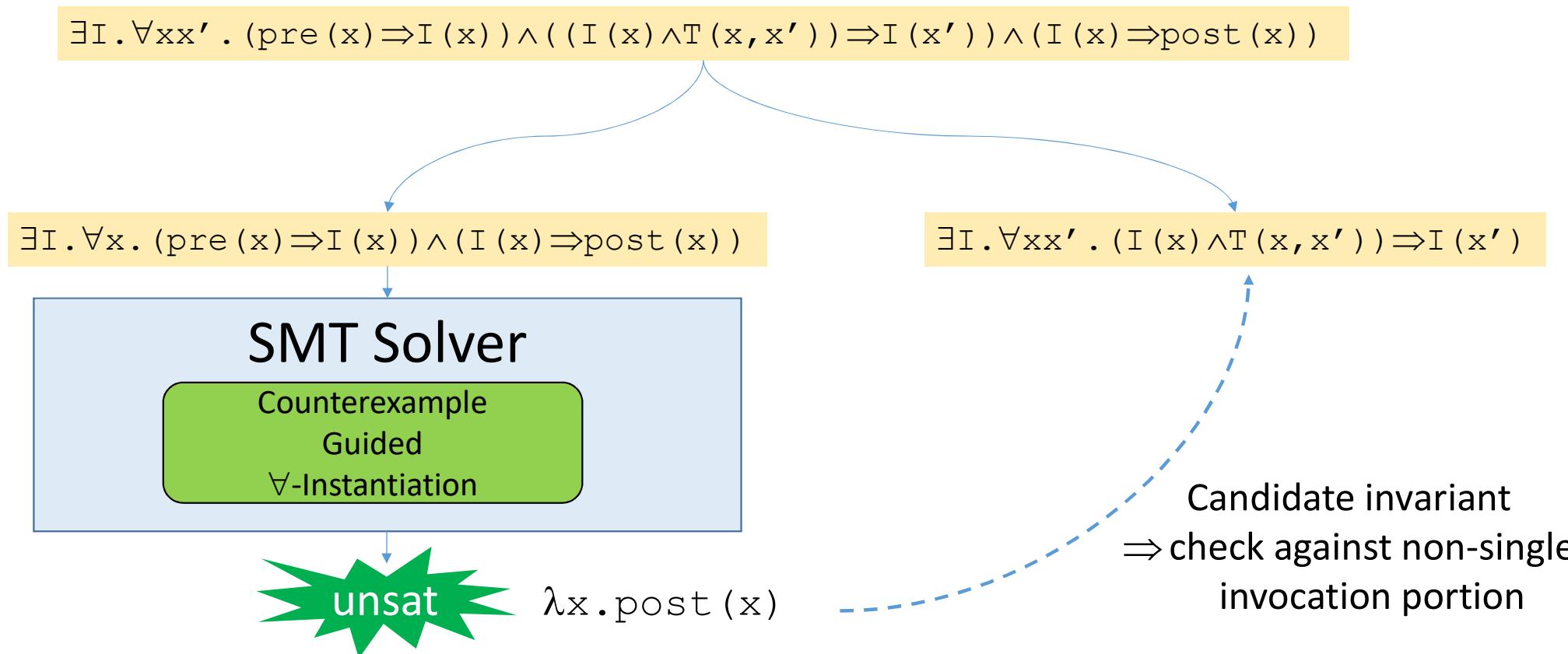
What if conjecture is *Partially Single Invocation*?



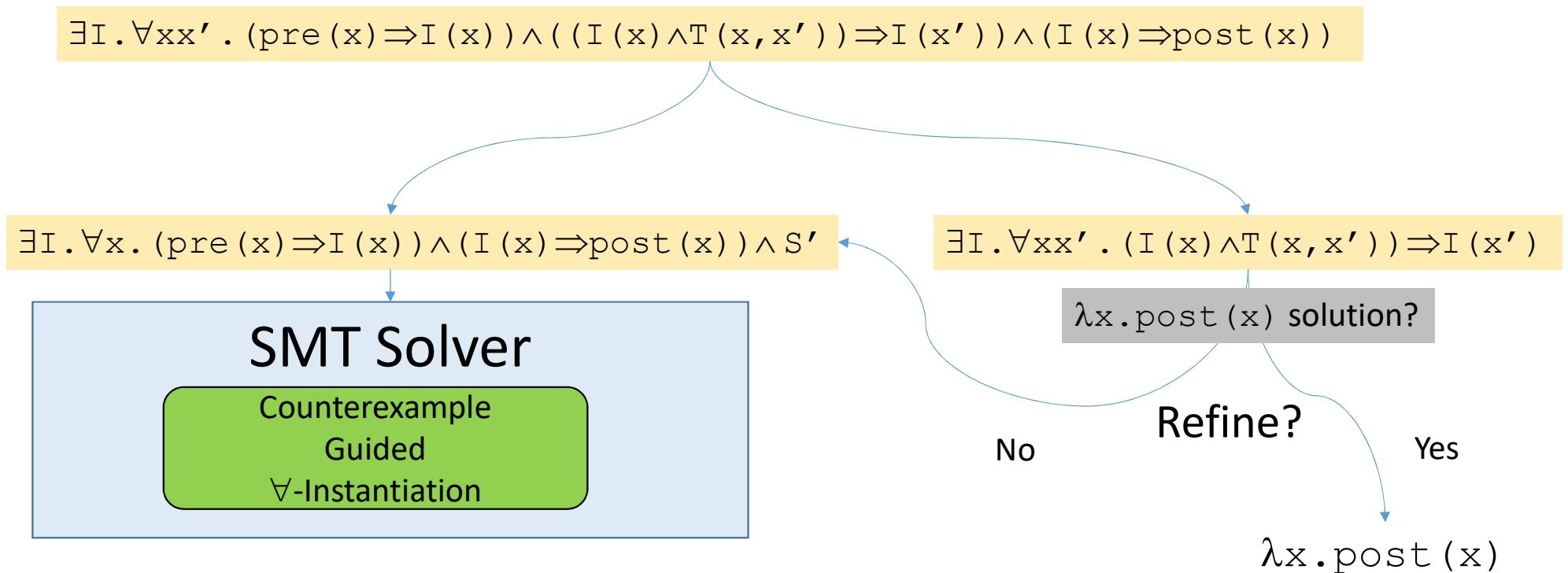
What if conjecture is *Partially Single Invocation*?



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What if conjecture is *Partially Single Invocation*?



\Rightarrow Related to property-directed reachability (PDR) [Bradley 2011]

What if conjecture is *Partially Single Invocation*?

$$\exists I. \forall xx'. (pre(x) \Rightarrow I(x)) \wedge ((I(x) \wedge T(x, x')) \Rightarrow I(x')) \wedge (I(x) \Rightarrow post(x))$$

$$\exists I. \forall x. (pre(x) \Rightarrow I(x)) \wedge (I(x) \Rightarrow post(x)) \wedge S'$$

$$\exists I. \forall xx'. (I(x) \wedge T(x, x')) \Rightarrow I(x')$$

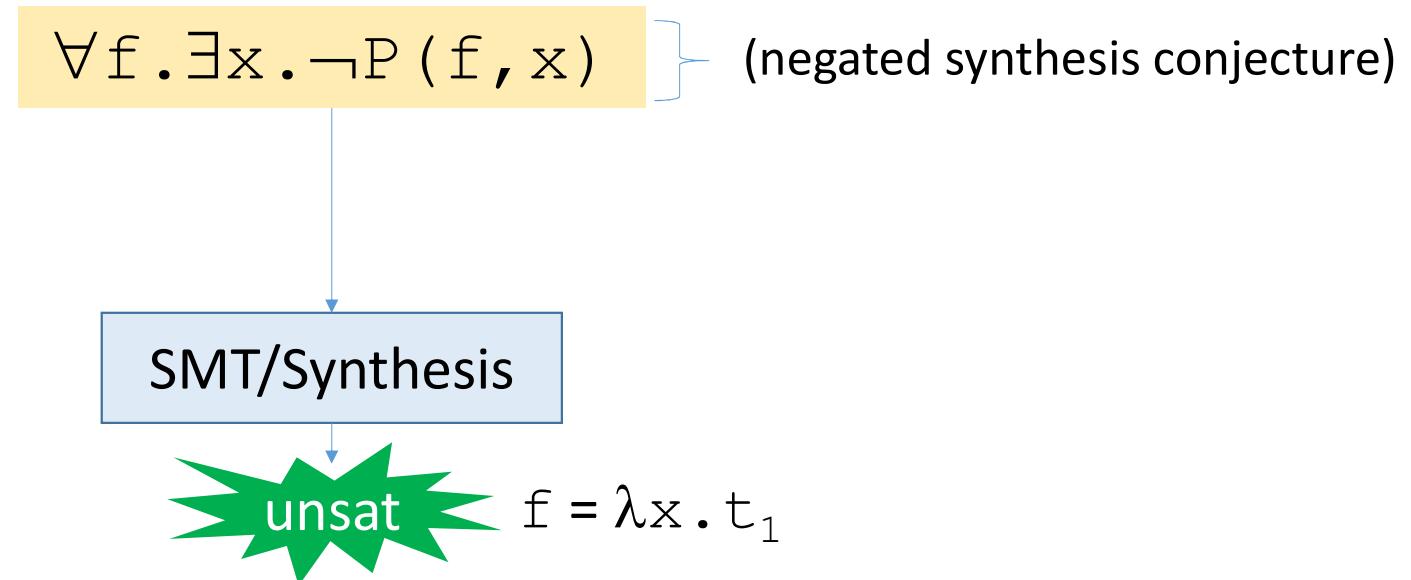
SMT Solver

Counterexample
Guided
 \forall -Instantiation

CHALLENGE #3:

How can we combine first-order
and second-order techniques for
function synthesis?

Synthesis for Higher-Order Theorem Proving?



Synthesis for Higher-Order Theorem Proving?

