

Comparing Different Projection Operators in the Cylindrical Algebraic Decomposition for SMT Solving



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SC² Workshop Juli 29th

Outline

- 1 Preliminaries
- 2 CAD
- 3 Experiments
 - Projections
 - SMT solving
 - Incompleteness of McCallum / Brown
 - Effects of squarefree basis
- 4 Conclusion

Nonlinear arithmetic QF_NRA

Definition (Nonlinear arithmetic)

Boolean combinations of **polynomial** constraints over reals

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Example

$$\exists x, y. \quad x^2 + y^2 - 4 \leq 0 \wedge (x^2 - y + 0.5 < 0 \vee x^2 + 5 \cdot y + 5 < 0)$$

Nonlinear arithmetic QF_NRA

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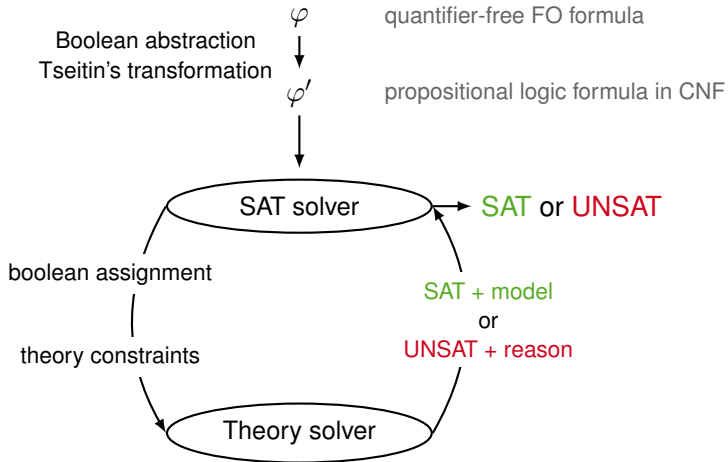
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Also:

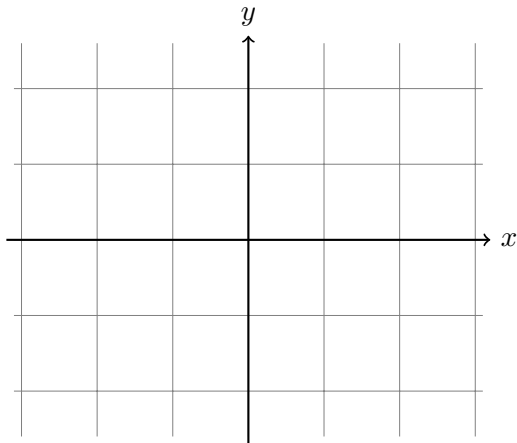
- ▶ With quantifiers (NRA)
- ▶ Over integers (QF_NIA)

SMT Solving



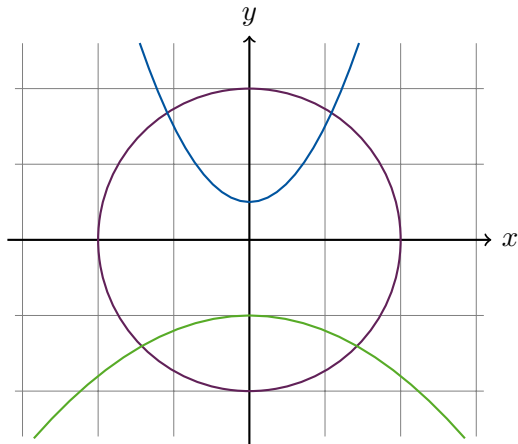
Cylindrical Algebraic Decomposition

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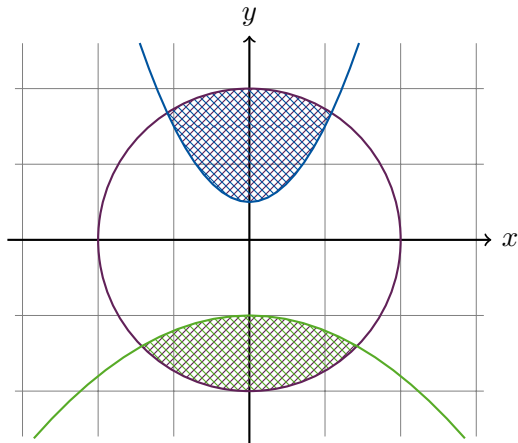
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Cylindrical Algebraic Decomposition

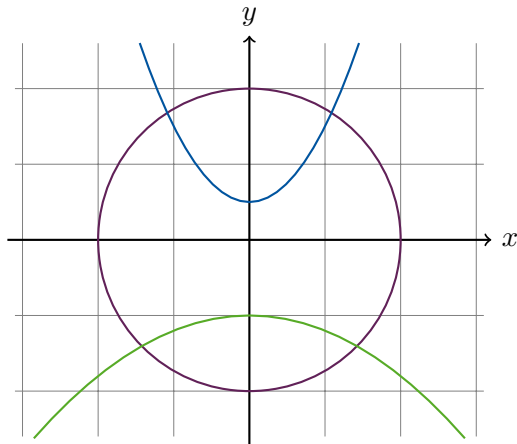
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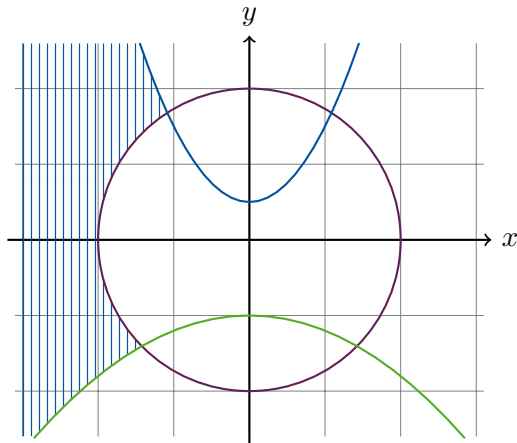
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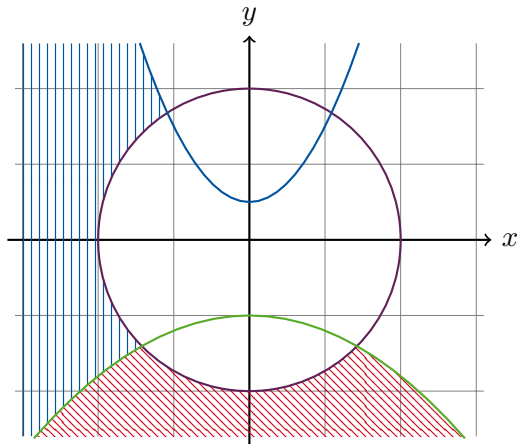
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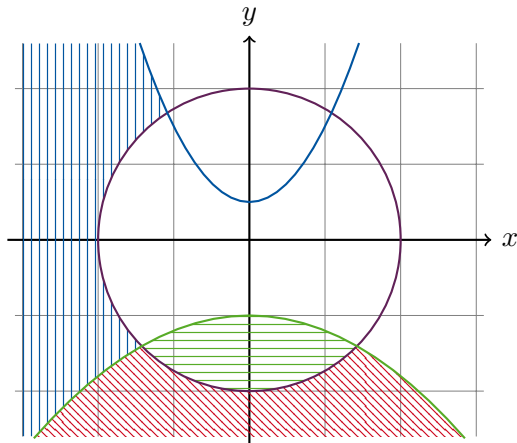
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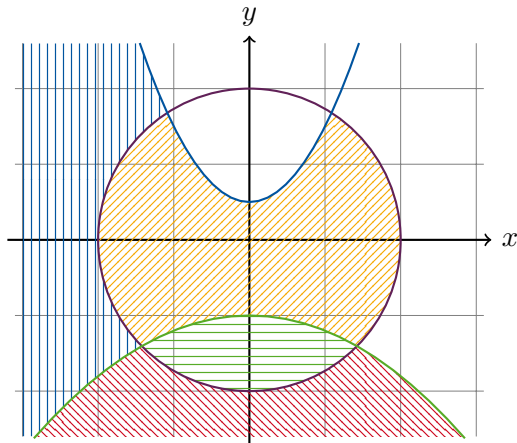
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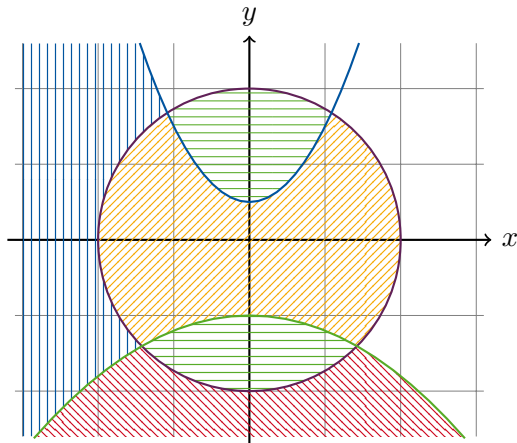
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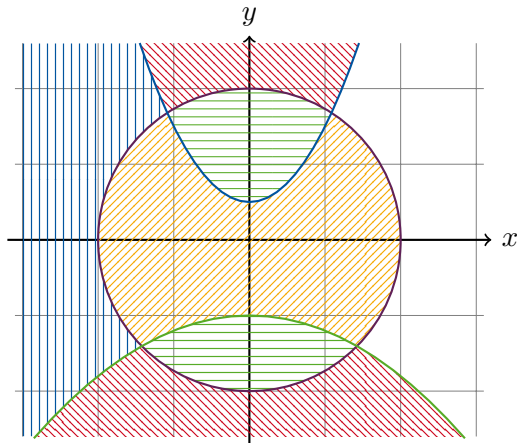
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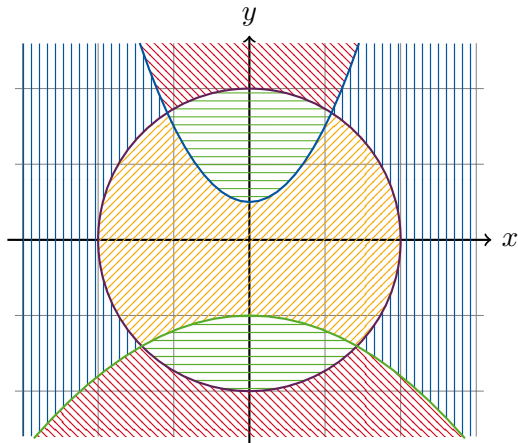
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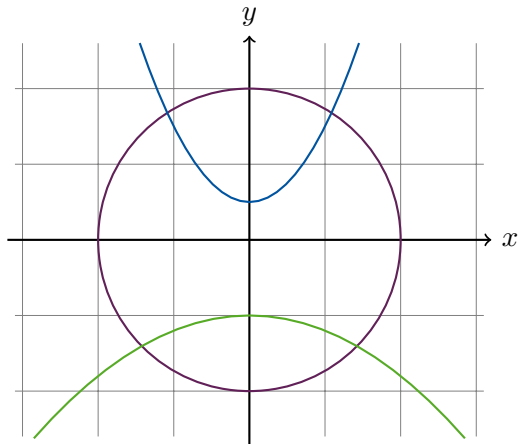
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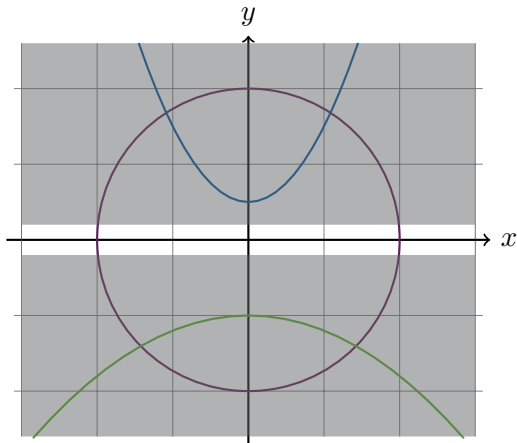
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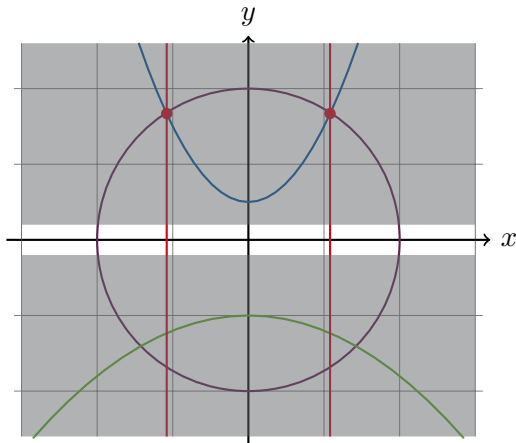
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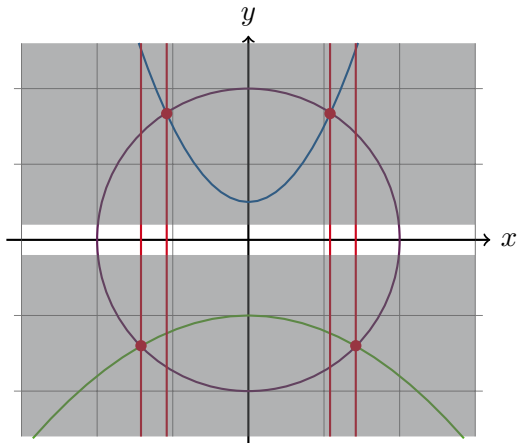
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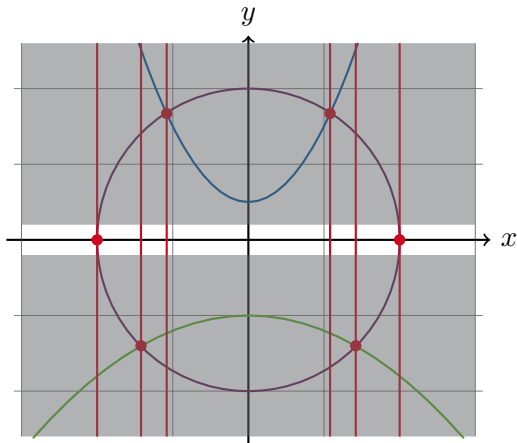
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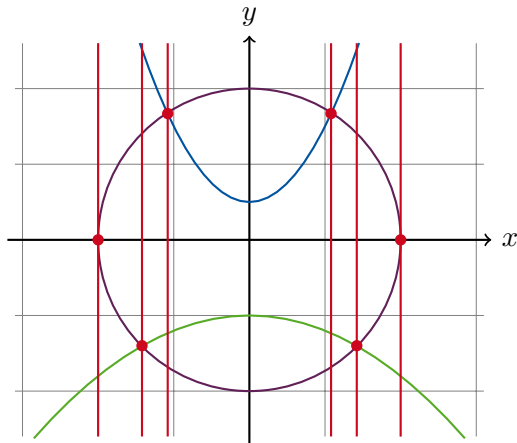
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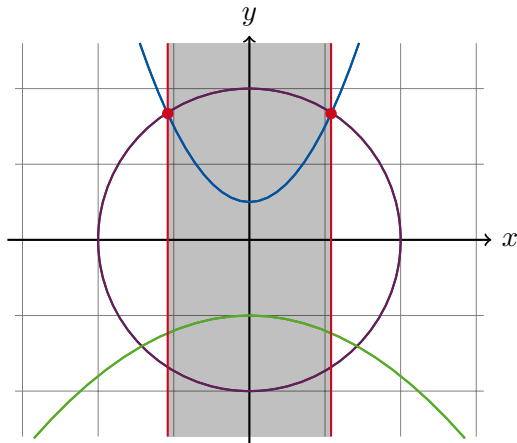
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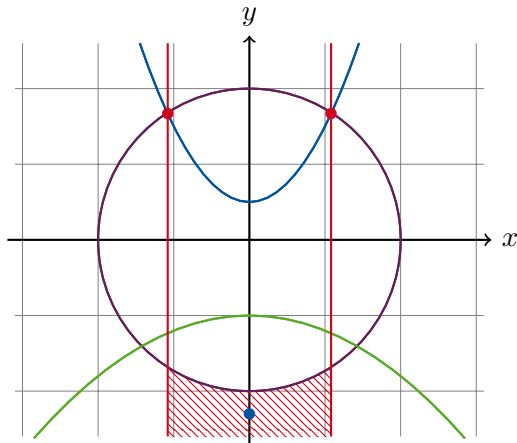
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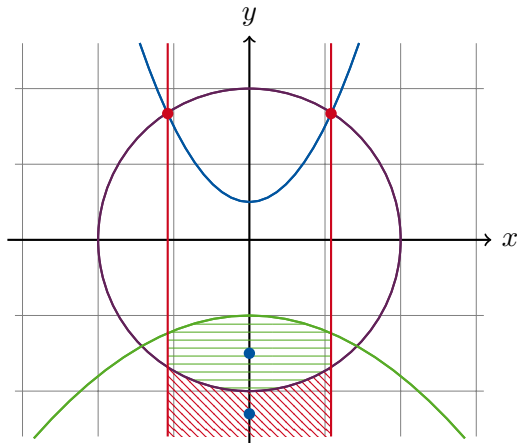
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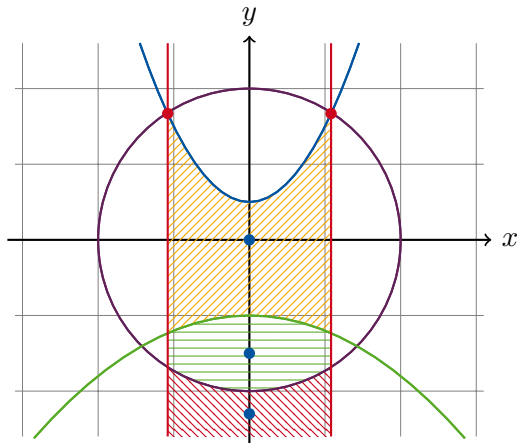
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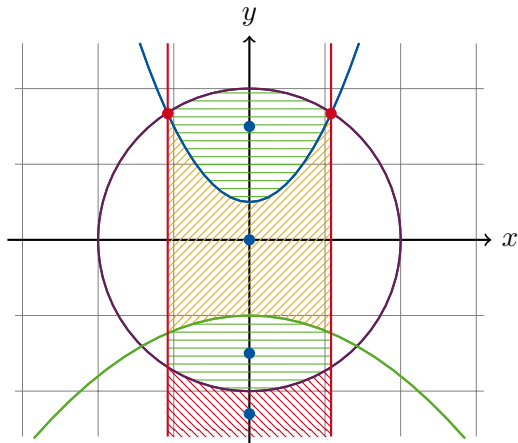
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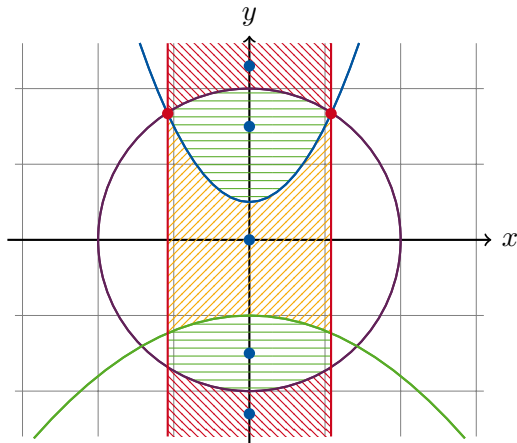
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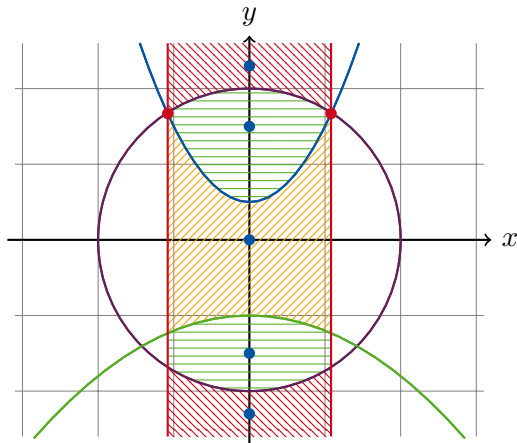
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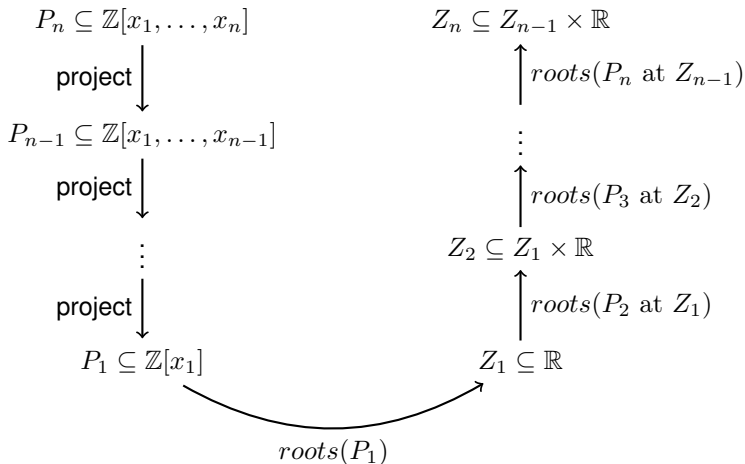


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 - ▶ Test sample points

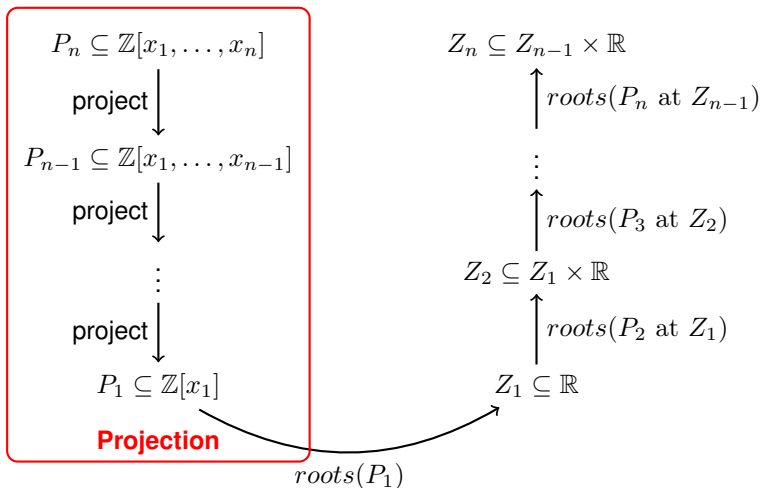
Cylindrical Algebraic Decomposition

$$\begin{array}{c} P_n \subseteq \mathbb{Z}[x_1, \dots, x_n] \\ \text{project} \downarrow \\ P_{n-1} \subseteq \mathbb{Z}[x_1, \dots, x_{n-1}] \\ \text{project} \downarrow \\ \vdots \\ \text{project} \downarrow \\ P_1 \subseteq \mathbb{Z}[x_1] \end{array}$$

Cylindrical Algebraic Decomposition



Cylindrical Algebraic Decomposition



Projection Operators

Intuition

Cylinders in \mathbb{R}^n based on the roots of P_{n-1} form proper stacks.
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Not considered or specific use case:

- ▶ Lazard (improvement of McCallum)
- ▶ Seidl & Sturm (based on Hong for partial CAD)
- ▶ Strzeboński („local projection“)
- ▶ Brown & Košta („OneCell CAD“)
- ▶ ...

Notation

Definition (Polynomials)

$p = \sum_{i=0}^m a_i \cdot x_n^i$ in **main variable** x_n and $a_i \in \mathbb{R}[x_1, \dots, x_{n-1}]$.

Definition (Simple properties)

$$\text{coeffs}(p) := \{a_0, \dots, a_m\}$$

$$\text{lcf}(p) := a_m$$

$$\text{red}_k(p) := \sum_{i=0}^{m-k} a_i \cdot x_n^i$$

$$\text{red}(p) := \{\text{red}_k(p) \mid k = 0 \dots m\}$$

Building blocks

$$Syl(p, q) := \left(\begin{array}{cccc} a_k & \cdots & & a_0 \\ & a_k & \cdots & a_0 \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & & a_k & \cdots & a_0 \\ b_l & \cdots & & b_0 \\ & b_l & \cdots & b_0 \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & & b_l & \cdots & b_0 \end{array} \right) \left. \begin{array}{l} \vphantom{\left(\right.} \right\} l \\ \vphantom{\left(\right.} \right\} k \end{array} \right.$$

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$$M_j(p, q) := \left(\begin{array}{cccc} a_k & \cdots & a_0 & \\ & a_k & \cdots & a_0 \\ & & \ddots & \\ \hline & & & a_k \cdots a_0 \\ \hline b_l & \cdots & b_0 & \\ & b_l & \cdots & b_0 \\ & & \ddots & \\ \hline & & & b_l \cdots b_0 \\ \hline \end{array} \right) \left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} l - j \\ \\ \\ k - j \end{array}$$

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Definition (Principal subresultant coefficients)

$$pcs_i(p, q) := \det(M_i)$$

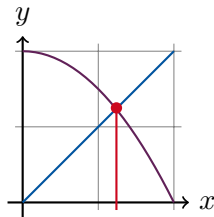
$$PCS(p, q) := \{pcs_i \mid i = 0 \dots \min(k, l)\}$$

Building blocks

Definition (Resultant)

$$\text{res}(p, q) := \det(\text{Syl}(p, q))$$

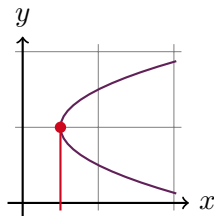
p, q have a **common root** $\Leftrightarrow \text{res}(p, q)$ has a root



Definition (Discriminant)

$$\text{disc}(p) := \text{res}(p, p')$$

p has a **multiple root** $\Leftrightarrow \text{disc}(p)$ has a root



Collins & Hong

Definition (Collins' operator / Hong's operator)

$$proj_C^1 := \bigcup_{p \in P} \bigcup_{r \in red(p)} \{ldcf(r)\} \cup PSC(r, r')$$

$$proj_C^2 := \bigcup_{p, q \in P} \bigcup_{\substack{r_p \in red(p) \\ r_q \in red(q)}} PSC(r_p, r_q)$$

$$proj_C := proj_C^1 \cup proj_C^2$$

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$$proj_C^1 := \bigcup_{p \in P} \bigcup_{r \in red(p)} \{ldef(r)\} \cup PSC(r, r')$$

$$proj_H^2 := \bigcup_{p, q \in P} \bigcup_{r_p \in red(p)} PSC(r_p, q)$$

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Definition (McCallum's operator / Brown's operator)

Let P be a squarefree basis.

$$proj_M^1 := \bigcup_{p \in P} \{disc(p)\} \cup coeffs(p)$$

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Definition (McCallum's operator / Brown's operator)

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Incomplete!

Experiments

- ▶ SMT-RAT
 - ▶ Projections: SAT + CAD
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 - ▶ No squarefree basis, no delineating polynomials (McCallum), no additional points (Brown)
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- ▶ Not analyzed:
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Collins	10.9 / 7.8	783.1 / 26.4	117.0 / 11.9	15.6 / 5.3
Hong	8.6 / 7.8	158.8 / 26.2	20.2 / 11.7	10.3 / 5.1
McCallum	6.1 / 6.7	16.7 / 13.3	5.1 / 5.3	7.9 / 3.8
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- ▶ **Hong** improves a lot upon Collins
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- ▶ Theory: $proj_B \subseteq proj_M \subseteq proj_H \subseteq proj_C$
- ▶ **Hong** improves a lot upon Collins
- ▶ **McCallum** improves a lot upon Hong
- ▶ **Brown** improves a bit, but more speedups in lifting phase
- ▶ Hong may be viable if **incompleteness** of McCallum is an issue

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Operator	Solved	Timeout	average
Collins	5041	657	≈ 452.80
Hong	5125	573	≈ 233.30
McCallum	5284	414	≈ 216.38
Brown	5299	399	≈ 220.11

McCallum vs. Brown

- ▶ Similar behaviour, but some outliers in **both directions**

McCallum vs. Brown

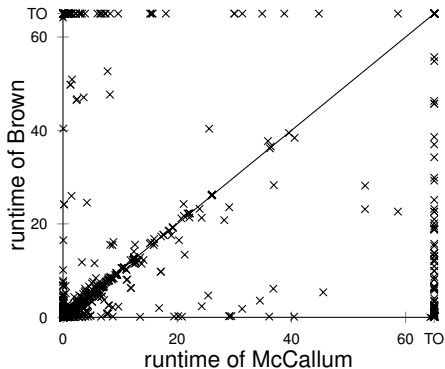
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- ▶ Adapt variable ordering?
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