Decision Procedures

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Winter Term 2015/16



Dates

- Lecture is Tuesday 14-16 (c.t) and Thursday 14-15 (c.t).
- Tutorials will be given on Thursday 15–16.
 Starting next week (this week is a two hour lecture).
- Exercise sheets are uploaded on Tuesday.
 They are due on Tuesday the week after.

To successfully participate, you must

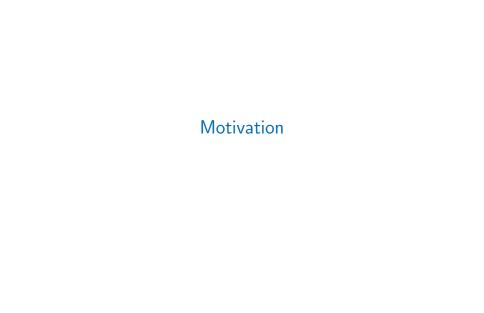
- prepare the exercises (at least 50 %)
- actively participate in the tutorial
- pass an oral examination



THE CALCULUS OF COMPUTATION: Decision Procedures with Applications to Verification

by Aaron Bradley Zohar Manna

Springer 2007



Decision Procedures are algorithms to decide formulae.

These formulae can arise

- in Hoare-style software verification,
- in hardware verification,
- in synthesis,
- in scheduling,
- in planning,
- . . .

Consider the following program:

How can we prove that the formula is a loop invariant?

Motivation (3)



Prove the Hoare triples (one for if case, one for else case)

```
assume \ell \leq i \leq u \land (rv \leftrightarrow \exists j. \ \ell \leq j < i \land a[j] = e) assume i \leq u assume a[i] = e rv := true; i := i + 1 \emptyset \ \ell \leq i \leq u \land (rv \leftrightarrow \exists j. \ \ell \leq j < i \land a[j] = e)
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assume \ell \leq i \leq u \land (rv \leftrightarrow \exists j. \ \ell \leq j < i \land a[j] = e)
assume i \leq u
assume a[i] \neq e
i := i + 1
\emptyset \ \ell \leq i \leq u \land (rv \leftrightarrow \exists j. \ \ell \leq j < i \land a[j] = e)
```

A Hoare triple $\{P\}$ S $\{Q\}$ holds, iff

$$P \rightarrow wp(S, Q)$$

(wp denotes is weakest precondition)
For assignments wp is computed by substitution:

assume
$$\ell \leq i \leq u \land (rv \leftrightarrow \exists j. \ \ell \leq j < i \land a[j] = e)$$
 assume $i \leq u$ assume $a[i] = e$ $rv := true;$ $i := i + 1$ $0 \ \ell \leq i \leq u \land (rv \leftrightarrow \exists j. \ \ell \leq j < i \land a[j] = e)$

holds if and only if:

$$\ell \le i \le u \land (rv \leftrightarrow \exists j. \ \ell \le j < i \land a[j] = e) \land i \le u \land a[i] = e$$

 $\rightarrow \ell < i + 1 < u \land (true \leftrightarrow \exists j. \ \ell < j < i + 1 \land a[j] = e)$

Motivation (5)

We need an algorithm that decides whether a formula holds.

$$\ell \leq i \leq u \land (rv \leftrightarrow \exists j. \ \ell \leq j < i \land a[j] = e) \land i \leq u \land a[i] = e$$

 $\rightarrow \ell \leq i + 1 \leq u \land (true \leftrightarrow \exists j. \ \ell \leq j < i + 1 \land a[j] = e)$

If the formula does not hold it should give a counterexample, e.g.:

$$\ell = 0, i = 1, u = 1, rv = false, a[0] = 0, a[1] = 1, e = 1,$$

This counterexample shows that $i + 1 \le u$ can be violated.

This lecture is about algorithms checking for validity and producing these counterexamples.



- Propositional Logic
- First-Order Logic
- First-Order Theories
- Quantifier Elimination
- Decision Procedures for Linear Arithmetic
- Decision Procedures for Uninterpreted Functions
- Decision Procedures for Arrays
- Combination of Decision Procedures
- DPLL(T)
- Craig Interpolants