

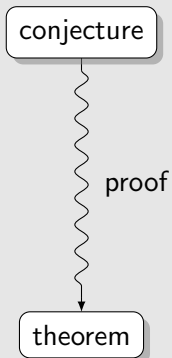
Fast LCF-Style Proof Reconstruction for Z3

Sascha Böhme and Tjark Weber



July 14, 2010

interactive theorem prover



interactive theorem prover

conjecture

proof

theorem

automatic prover

interactive theorem prover

automatic prover

conjecture

proof

theorem



interactive theorem prover

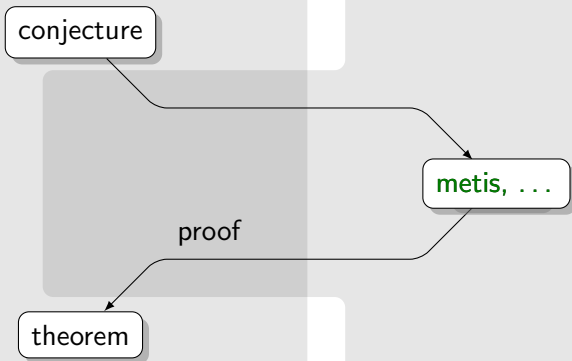
automatic prover

conjecture

metis, ...

proof

theorem



interactive theorem prover

automatic prover

conjecture

proof

theorem



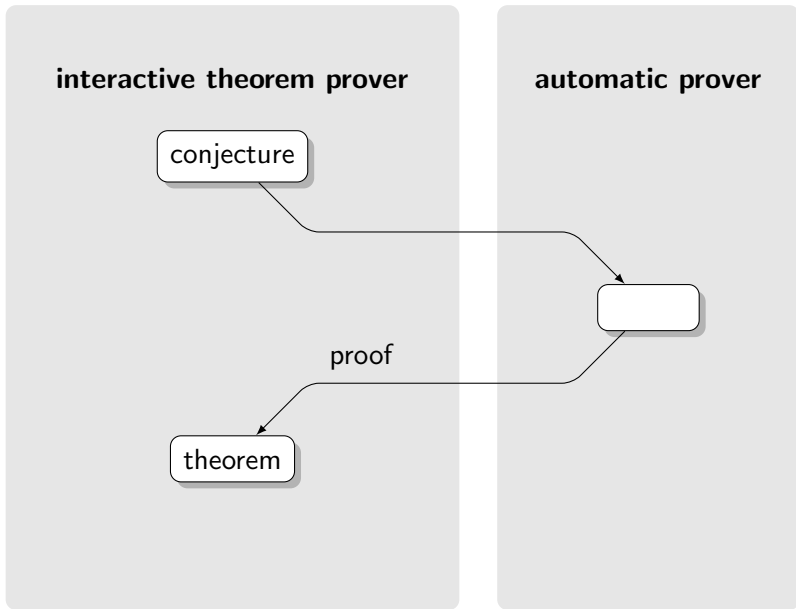
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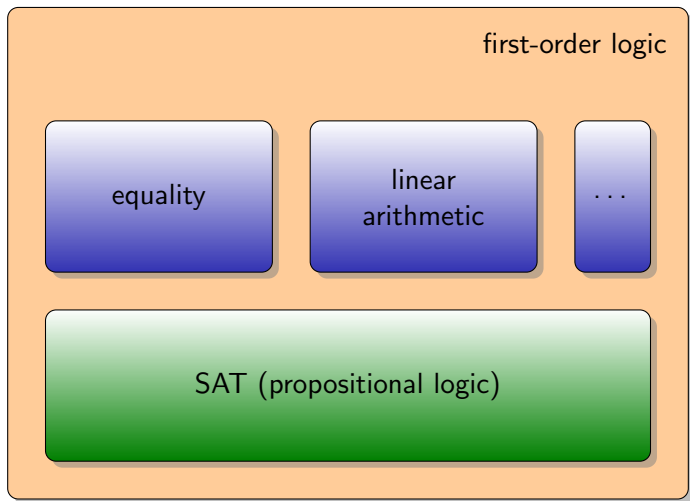
automatic prover

SMT

proof

theorem

SMT: Satisfiability Modulo Theories



interactive theorem prover

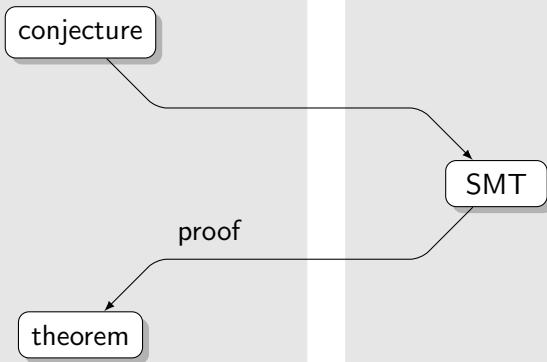
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conjecture

- “large”
- first-order
- linear arithmetic
- free functions
- (some) quantifiers
- e.g. program verification

theorem

interactive theorem prover

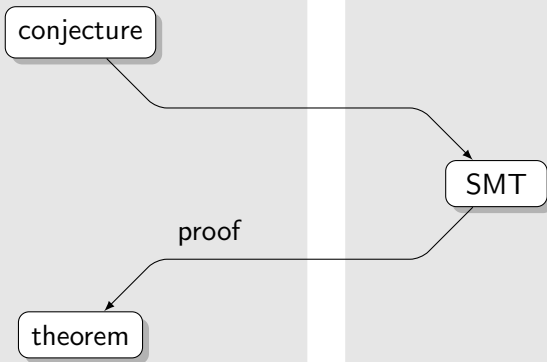
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- leading SMT solver
- developed by Microsoft Research
- supports proofs

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Z3

Virtually all SMT solvers contain bugs!

theorem

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Isabelle/HOL, HOL4

automatic prover

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SMT

proof

```
graph LR; subgraph IPT [interactive theorem prover]; C[conjecture]; T[theorem]; end; subgraph AP [automatic prover]; Z[Z3]; end; C --> Z; Z -- proof --> T;
```

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- theorems: abstract type
- inference rules: constructors
- logic: higher-order logic (HOL)

Isabelle/HOL, HOL4

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Z3 Proofs

Natural deduction proofs:

Example

$$\frac{\frac{}{\neg \text{True} \vdash \neg \text{True}} \text{ ASSERTED} \quad \frac{}{\vdash \neg \text{True} \longleftrightarrow \text{False}} \text{ REWRITE}}{\neg \text{True} \vdash \text{False}} \text{ MP}$$

Z3 Proofs

Natural deduction proofs:

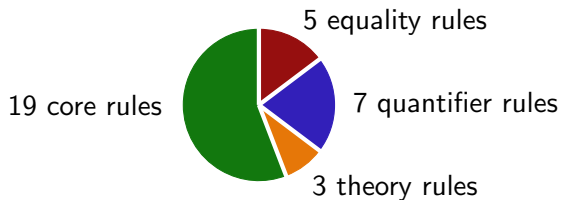
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34 axiom schemata and inference rules:

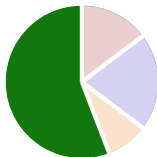


Z3 Inference Rules



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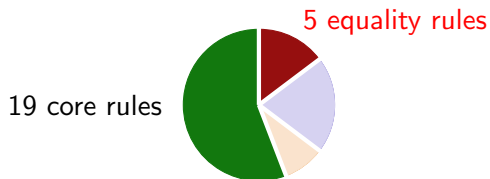
19 core rules



Core rules ASSERTED, MP, UNIT-RESOLUTION, ...

- mostly propositional reasoning

Z3 Inference Rules

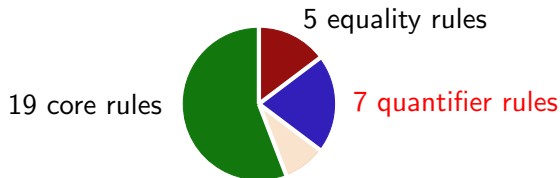


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Equality rules REFL, SYMM, TRANS, MONO, ...

Z3 Inference Rules



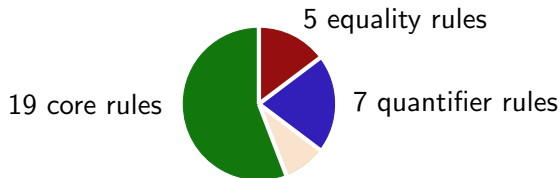
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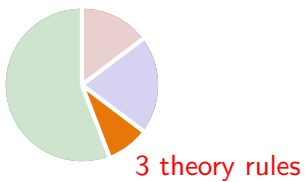
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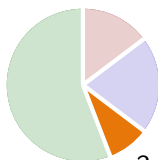
Quantifier rules QUANT-INST, QUANT-INTRO, ...

Structure of the proof, simple semantics

Z3 Inference Rules



Z3 Inference Rules



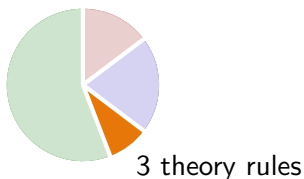
3 theory rules

REWRITE: simplification rules

Example

$$\overline{(P \longrightarrow Q) \longleftrightarrow (Q \vee \neg P)} \quad \overline{0 + x = x}$$

Z3 Inference Rules



TH-LEMMA: inconsistency of theory atoms

Example

$$\frac{0 < x - 3y \wedge x - 3y < 0}{\text{False}}$$

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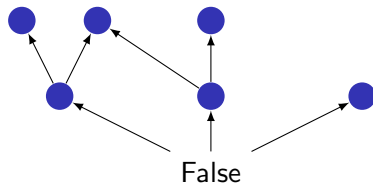
Z3 proof

SMT

Proof Reconstruction

Overall approach:

- one proof method for every Z3 inference rule
- depth-first traversal of Z3 proof



First Prototype

Apply existing automated proof tools:

- simp, blast, auto, metis, . . .

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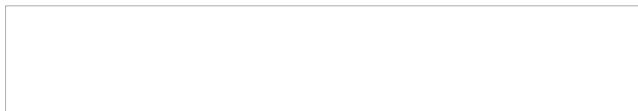
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Avoiding automated proof tools:

Speed-up of up to 3 orders of magnitude!

Fast Proof Reconstruction

Reconstruction techniques:



Fast Proof Reconstruction

Reconstruction techniques:

- ① single primitive inference rule or theorem instantiation



1

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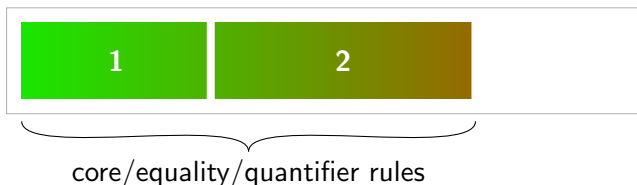
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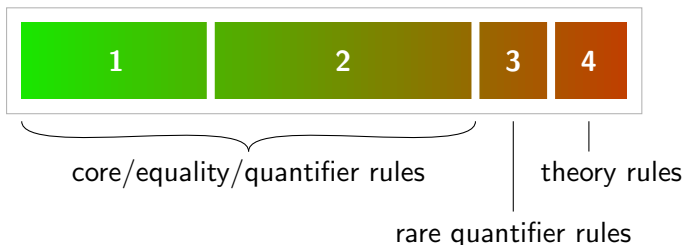
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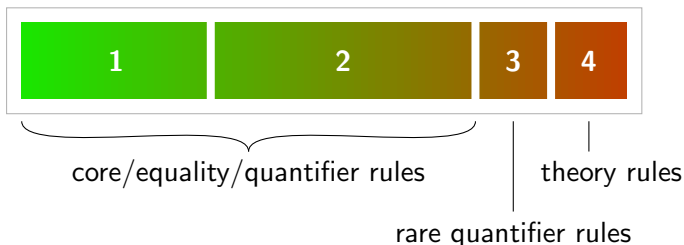
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REWRITE:

- ① schematic theorems
- ② conjunction/disjunction-reasoning
- ③ propositional reasoning
- ④ linear arithmetic
- ⑤ quantifier elimination for integer/real arithmetic

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Specific Proof Tools

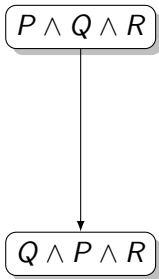
Example: REWRITE – equivalence of conjunctions

$$P \wedge Q \wedge R \longleftrightarrow Q \wedge P \wedge R$$

Specific Proof Tools

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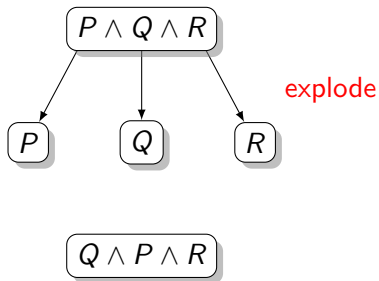
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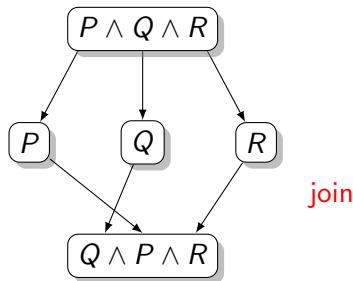
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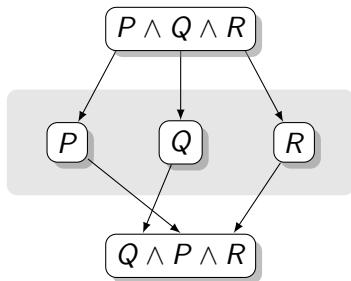
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$$P \wedge Q \wedge \neg P \longleftrightarrow \text{False}$$

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$$\frac{\neg(P_1 \vee \dots \vee P_i \vee \dots \vee P_n)}{\neg P_i}$$

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$$\frac{\neg(P_1 \vee \dots \vee P_i \vee \dots \vee P_n)}{\neg P_i}$$

Example: UNIT-RESOLUTION

$$\frac{P \vee \neg Q \vee R \quad Q}{P \vee R}$$

Performance Optimizations

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- instantiation is much faster than proving
- collection of over 200 theorems
- prove 76% of all `REWRITE` steps

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Theorem memoization:

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Generalization:

- replace complex expressions by fresh variables
- avoids expensive preprocessing in the decision procedures
- enables shallow reasoning, more potential for theorem re-use

Evaluation

Logic	Z3			Isabelle		Rates	
	#	Med. Time	Med. Size	#	Med. Time	Succ.	Time-out
AUFLIA+p	187	0.03 s	5 KB	187	0.06 s	100%	0%
AUFLIA-p	192	0.04 s	4 KB	190	0.06 s	98%	0%
AUFLIRA	189	0.02 s	16 KB	144	0.04 s	76%	0%
QF_AUFLIA	92	0.02 s	132 KB	49	2.82 s	53%	42%
QF_IDL	40	0.27 s	2 MB	19	3.25 s	47%	52%
QF_LIA	100	3.74 s	10 MB	26	45.27 s	26%	65%
QF_LRA	88	0.15 s	1 MB	55	23.87 s	62%	36%
QF_RDL	52	0.70 s	1 MB	26	19.44 s	50%	50%
QF_UF	87	0.87 s	4 MB	73	3.40 s	83%	16%
QF_UFIDL	55	0.30 s	2 MB	8	3.59 s	14%	85%
QF_UFLIA	91	0.02 s	107 KB	85	2.12 s	93%	6%
QF_UFLRA	100	0.06 s	699 KB	100	3.35 s	100%	0%
Total	1273	3.66 s	13 MB	962	11.31 s	75%	19%

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QF_RDL	52	0.70 s	1 MB	26	19.44 s	50%	50%
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Profiling:

- highly optimized implementation
- bottleneck: theory reasoning requires expensive proof search
- 50% of the runtime is spent on 15% of all Z3 proof steps

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Conclusion

LCF-style proof reconstruction for Z3:

- highly optimized
- feasible and efficient
- slower than proof search in Z3
- Z3's proofs could be easier to check (costly theory reasoning)

Benefits for Isabelle/HOL and HOL4:

- powerful automation

Benefits for Z3:

- proof checker
- identification of several bugs

Some Identified Bugs in Z3

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Proof bug

$$\overline{(\forall x y z. f \ x \ y = f \ x \ z \longrightarrow y = z) \longleftrightarrow (\forall a b. ?g \ (f \ b \ a) = a)}$$

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Documentation problem

$$\frac{s = t \quad u = t}{s = u} \text{TRANS}$$

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Documentation problem

$$\frac{s = t \quad u = t}{s = u} \text{TRANS}$$

Soundness bug

$$(\forall x^T. x = c^T) \wedge a^T \neq b^T$$