

Leveraging Linear Programming for pseudo-Boolean solving

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Pseudo-Boolean background

- Pseudo-Boolean (PB) **constraint**:

- Bounded weighted sum of literals:

$$x + 2\bar{y} + 3z + 4\bar{w} \geq 5$$

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- Rationally infeasible **implies UNSAT**

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For CNF, deciding rational infeasibility is trivial

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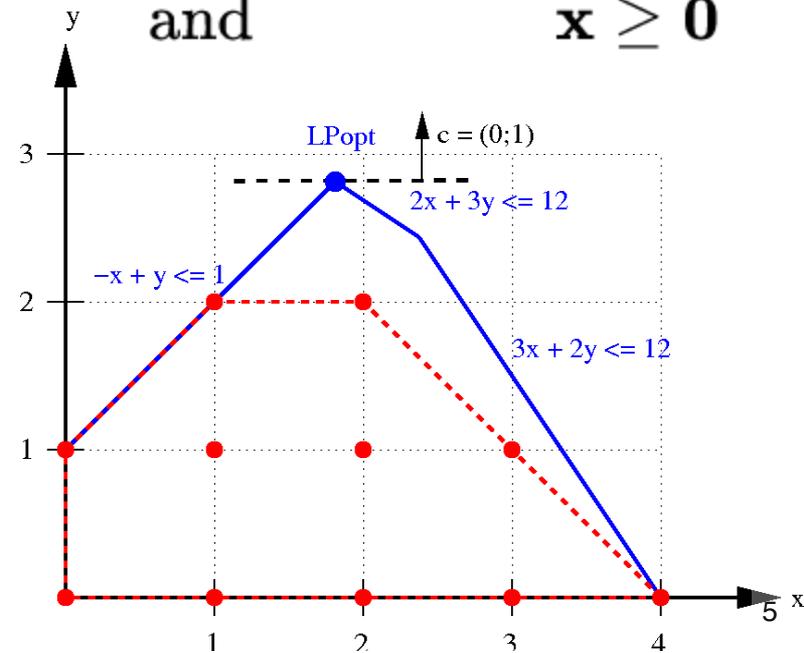
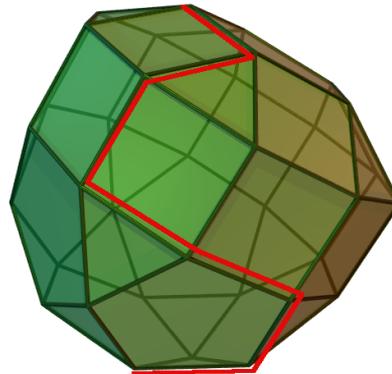
Goal of our work:

use LP solver to check rational feasibility during PB search

Linear Programming (LP) solver

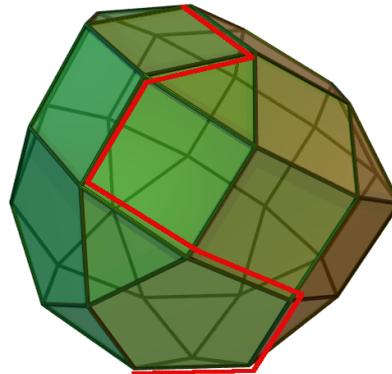
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 - conjunction of linear constraints
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 - objective function

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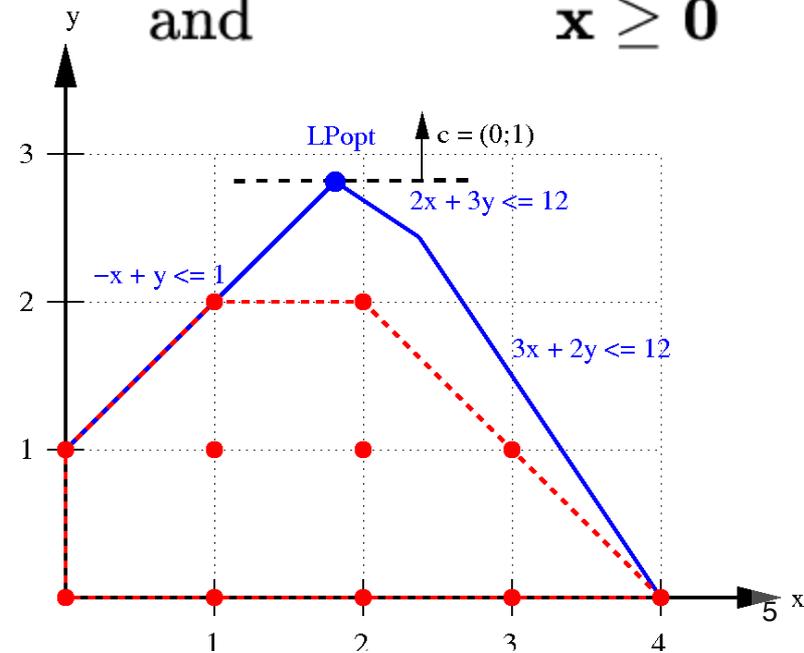


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 - UNSAT: **Farkas multipliers**
 - defines violated positive linear combination of input constraints

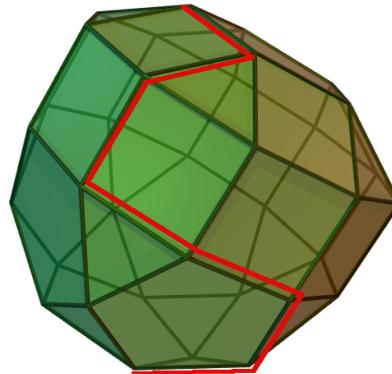


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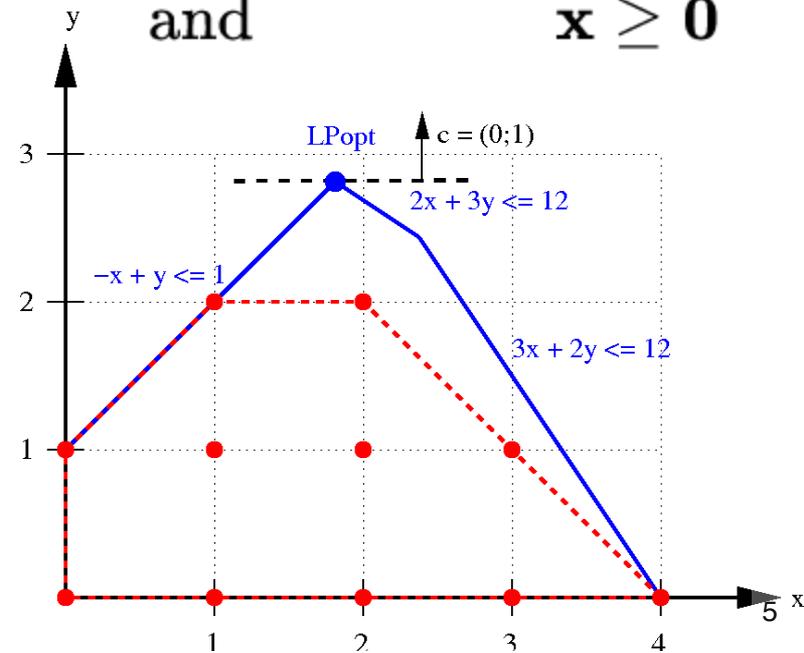


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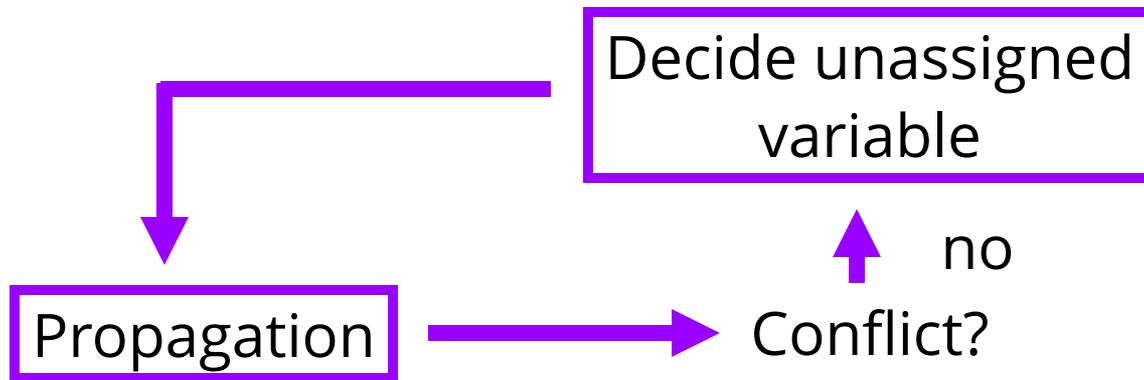
PB search loop

Propagation

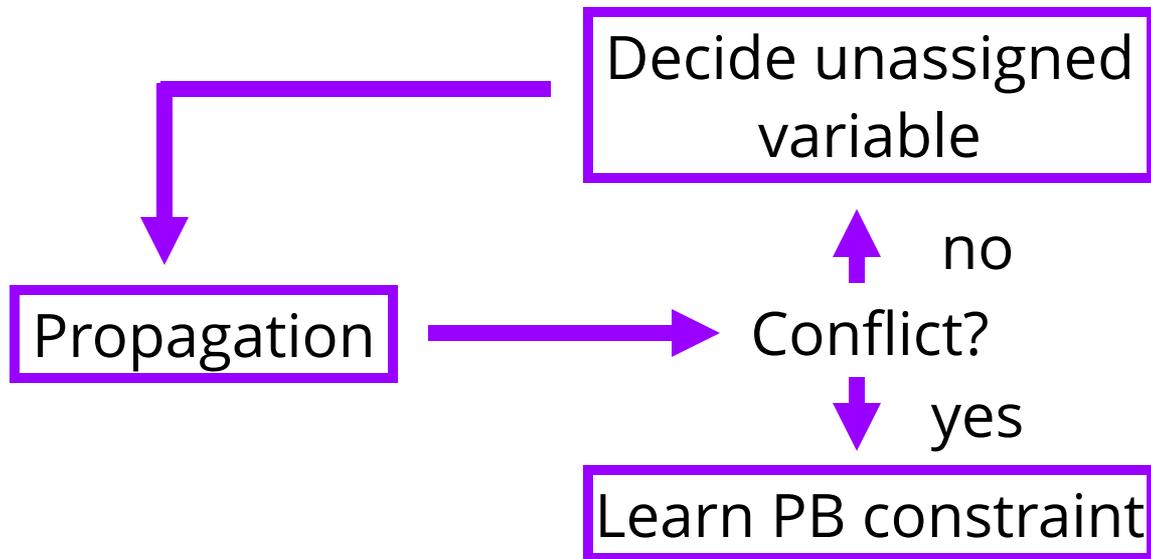
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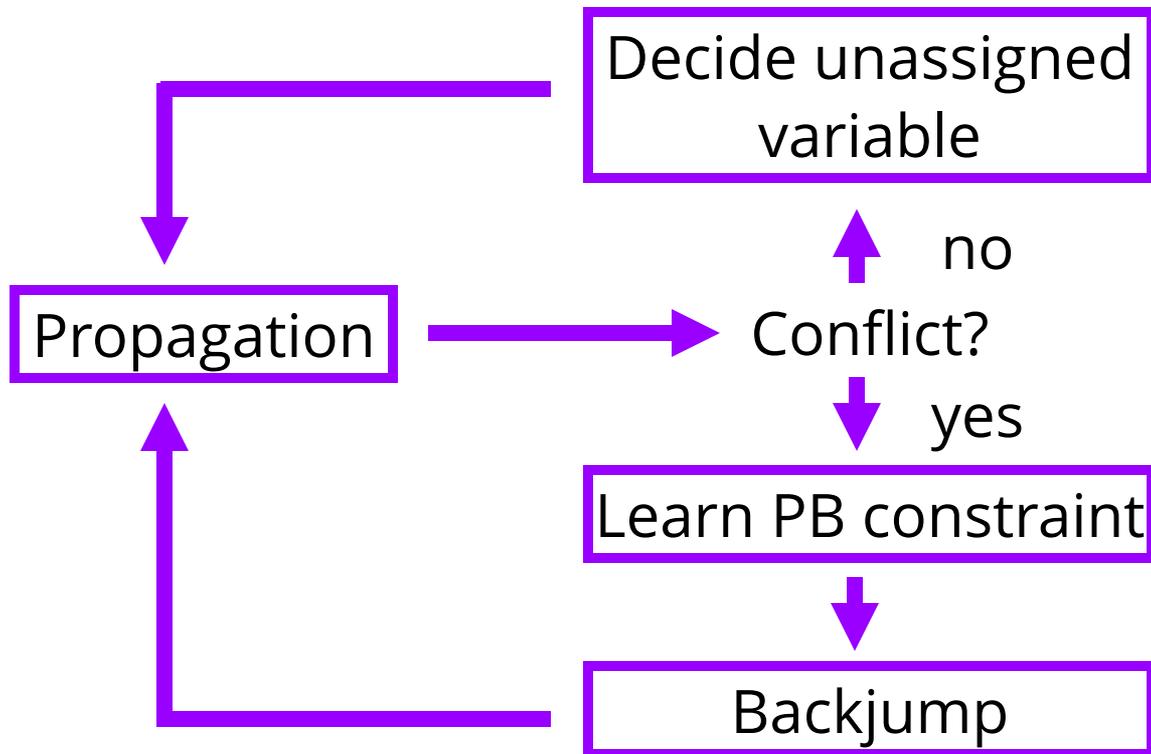
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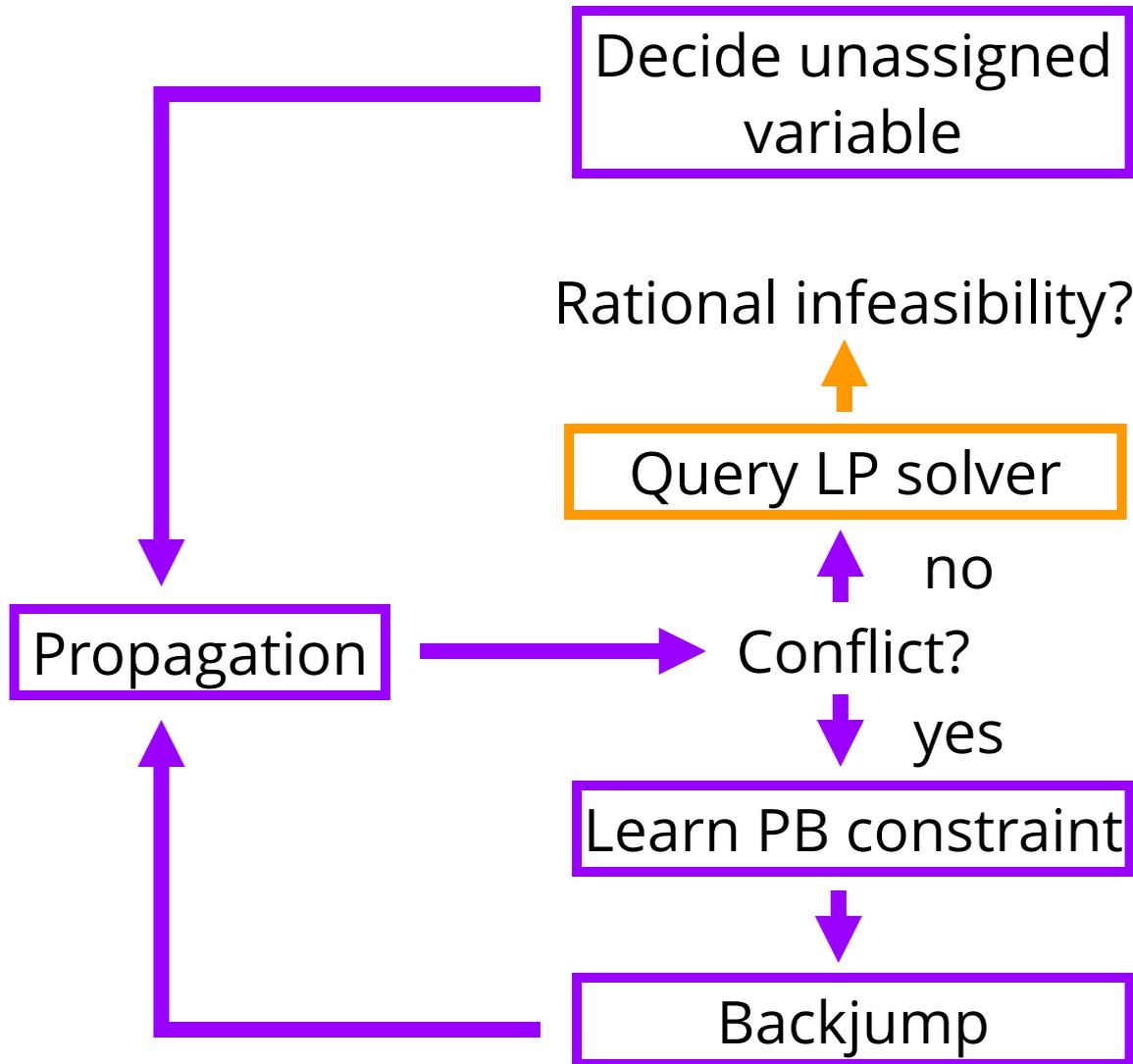


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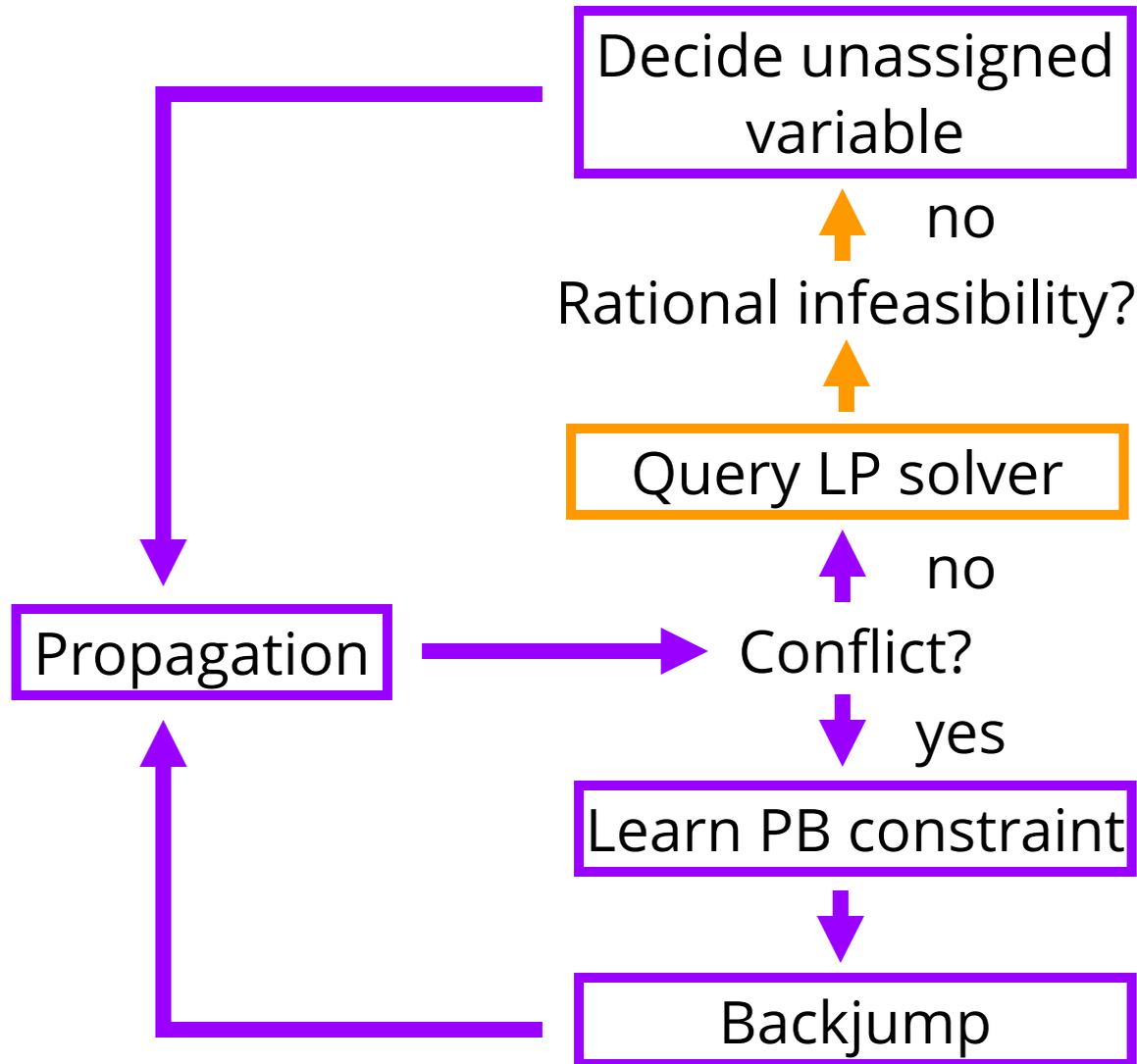
PB search loop

with LP solver call



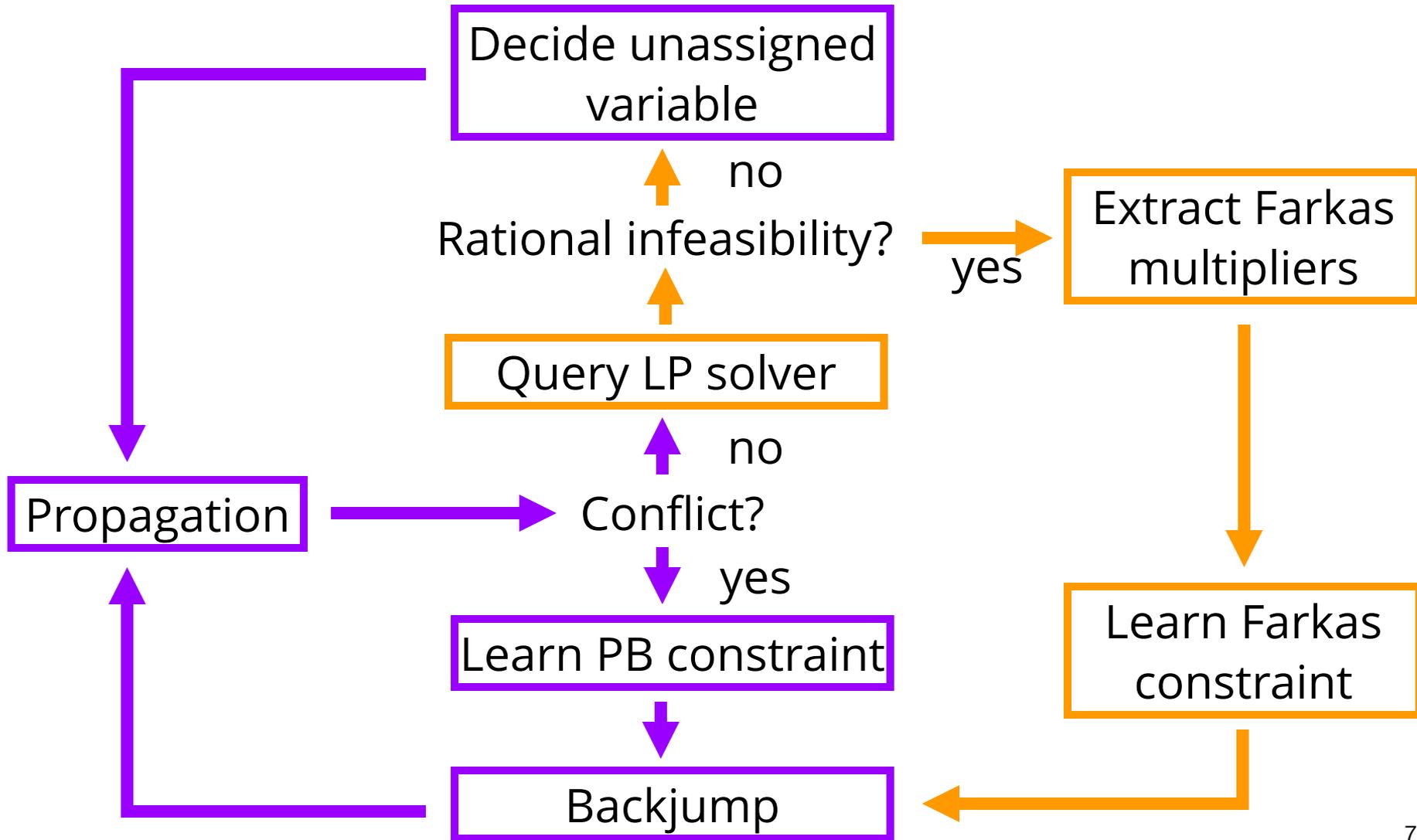
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Two technical hurdles

- LP solvers are **slow** compared to PB search loop
 - Limit calls to LP solver
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 - Deterministic measure: compare **#conflicts** in PB solver to **#pivots** in LP solver
- Learned constraint must be implied by input formula
 - LP solver uses inexact floating point arithmetic
 - **Recalculate** Farkas constraint with exact arithmetic
 - **Verify** Farkas constraint is still conflicting

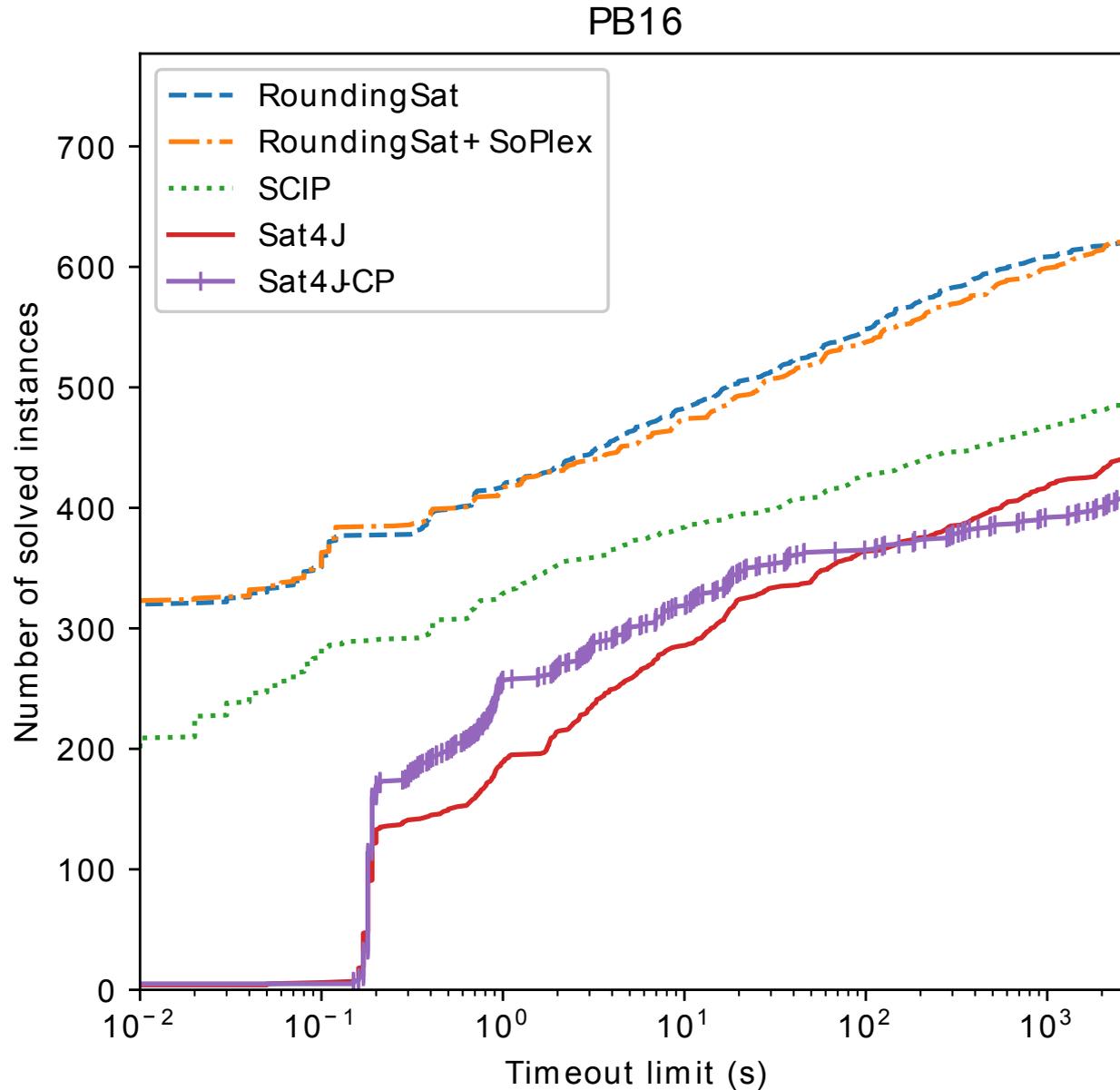
Working implementation

- PB solver **RoundingSat** [EN18]
 - Native cutting plane proofs
 - Performed well in past PB competitions
- LP solver **SoPlex** [ZIB]
 - SCIP's native LP solver
 - Fast
 - Open source

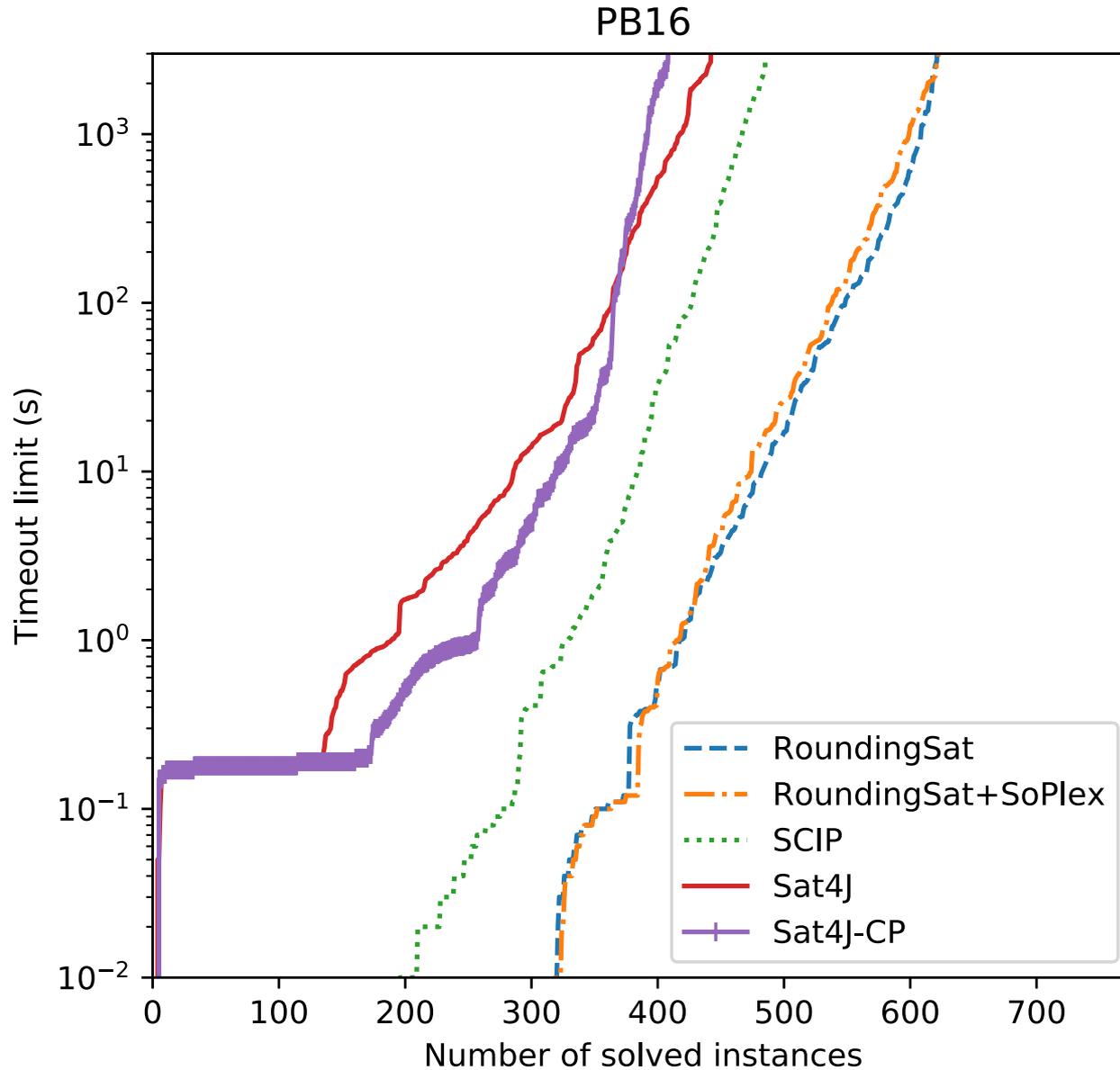
Experiments!

- 5 solver configurations
 - RoundingSat
 - **RoundingSat+SoPlex**
 - SCIP
 - Sat4J
 - Sat4J-CP
- 3000s on 16GiB machines
- 4 benchmark families:
 - PB12
 - PB16
 - MIPLIB
 - PROOF

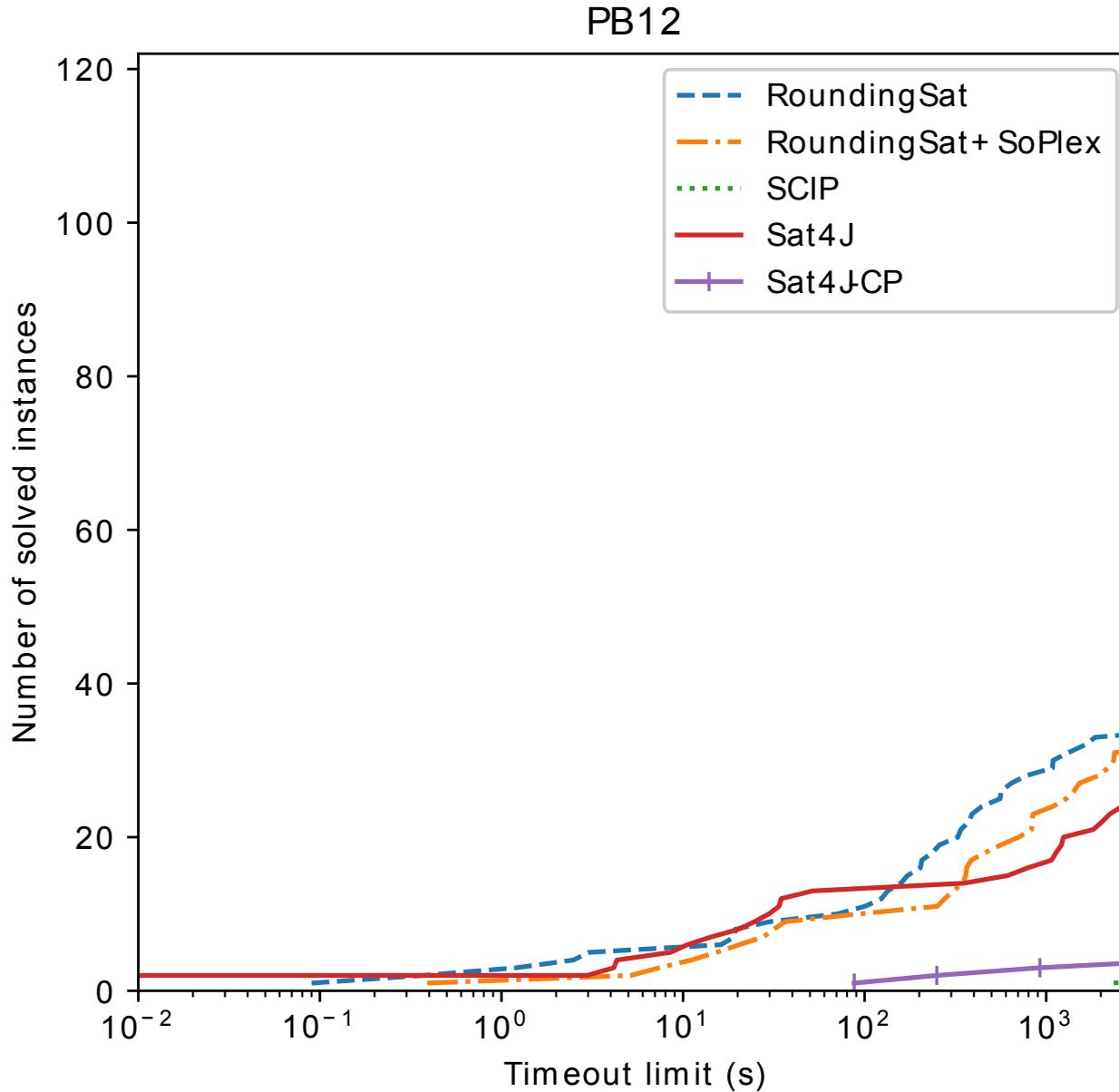
Performance experiment



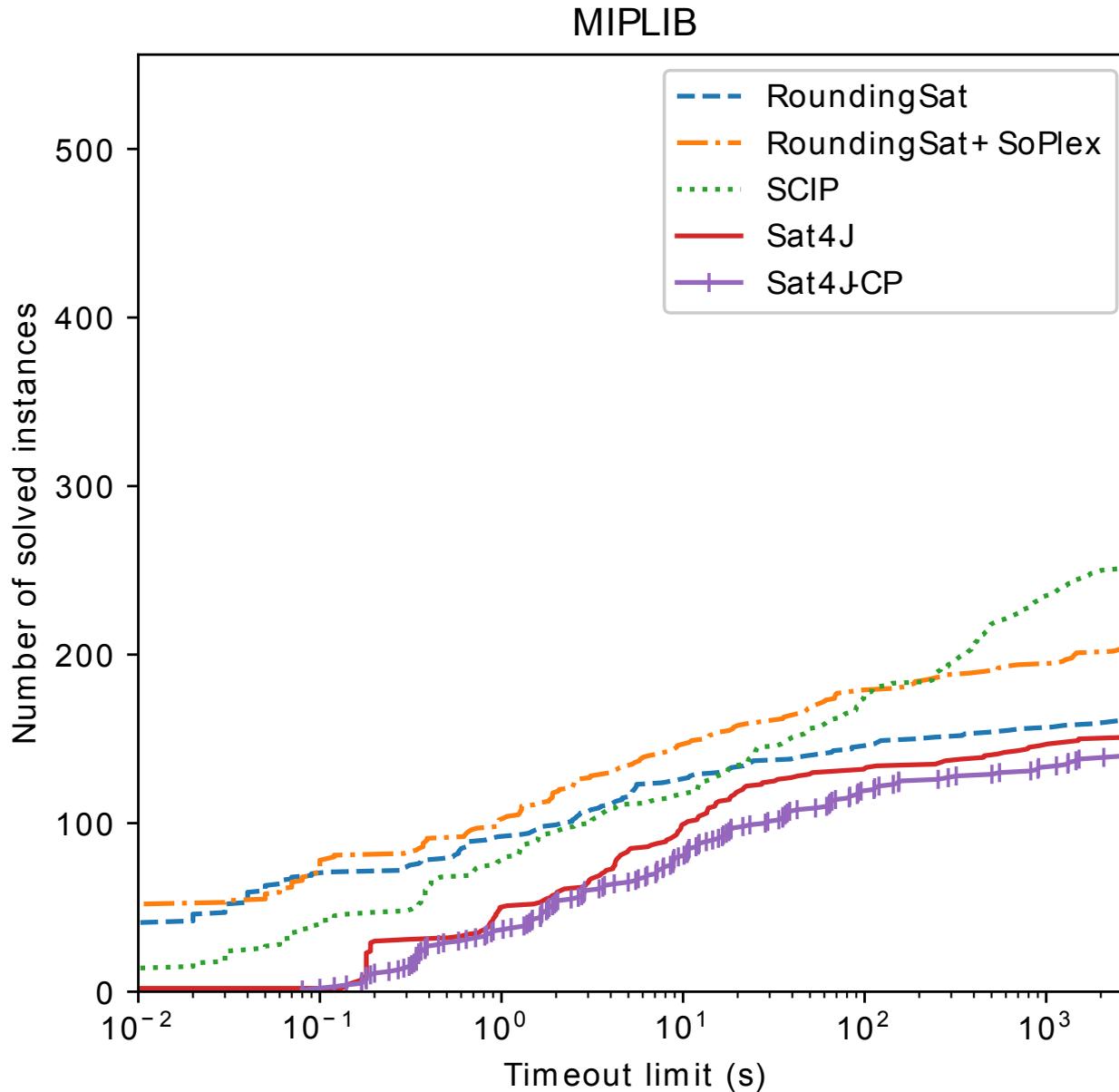
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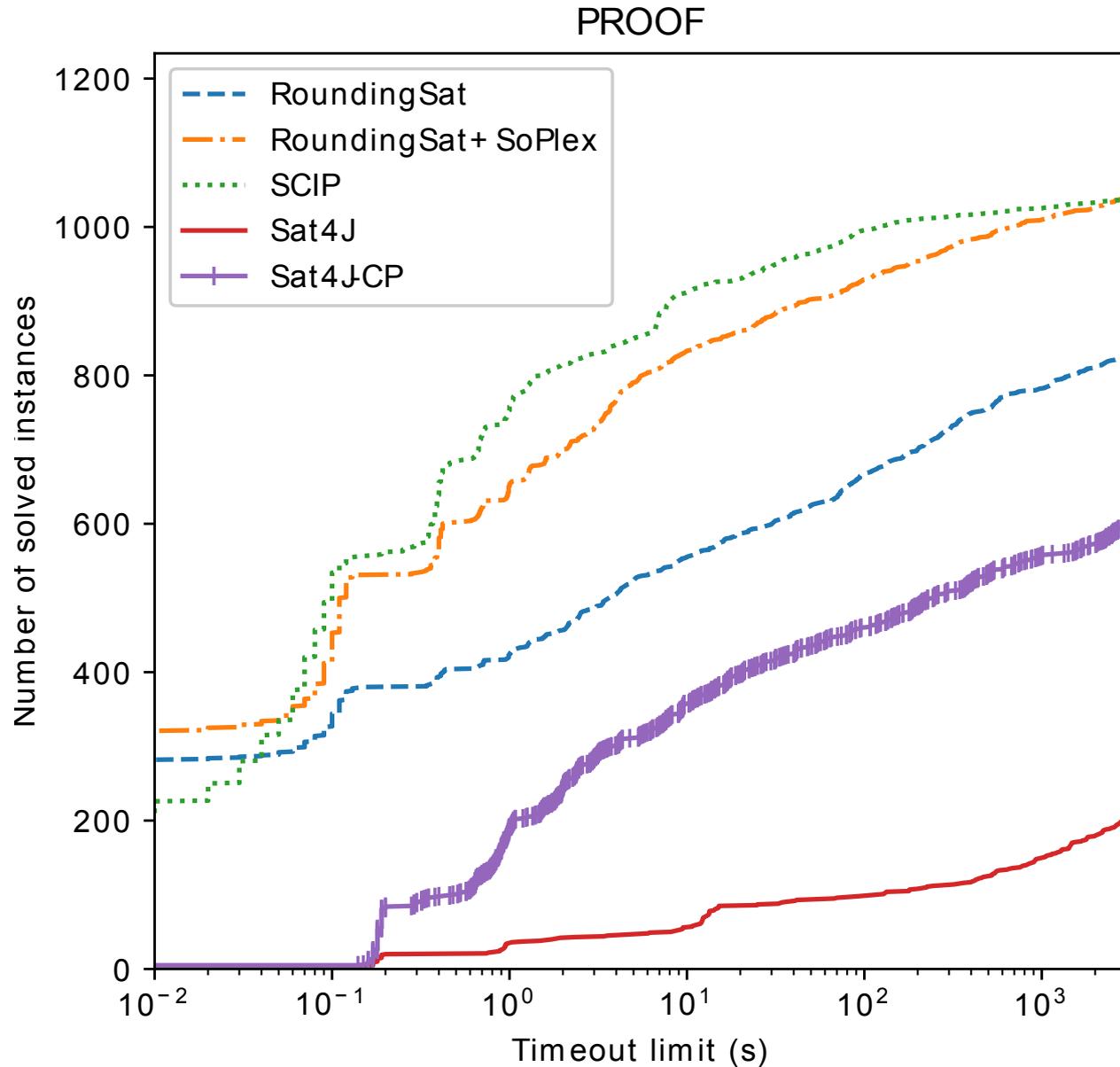
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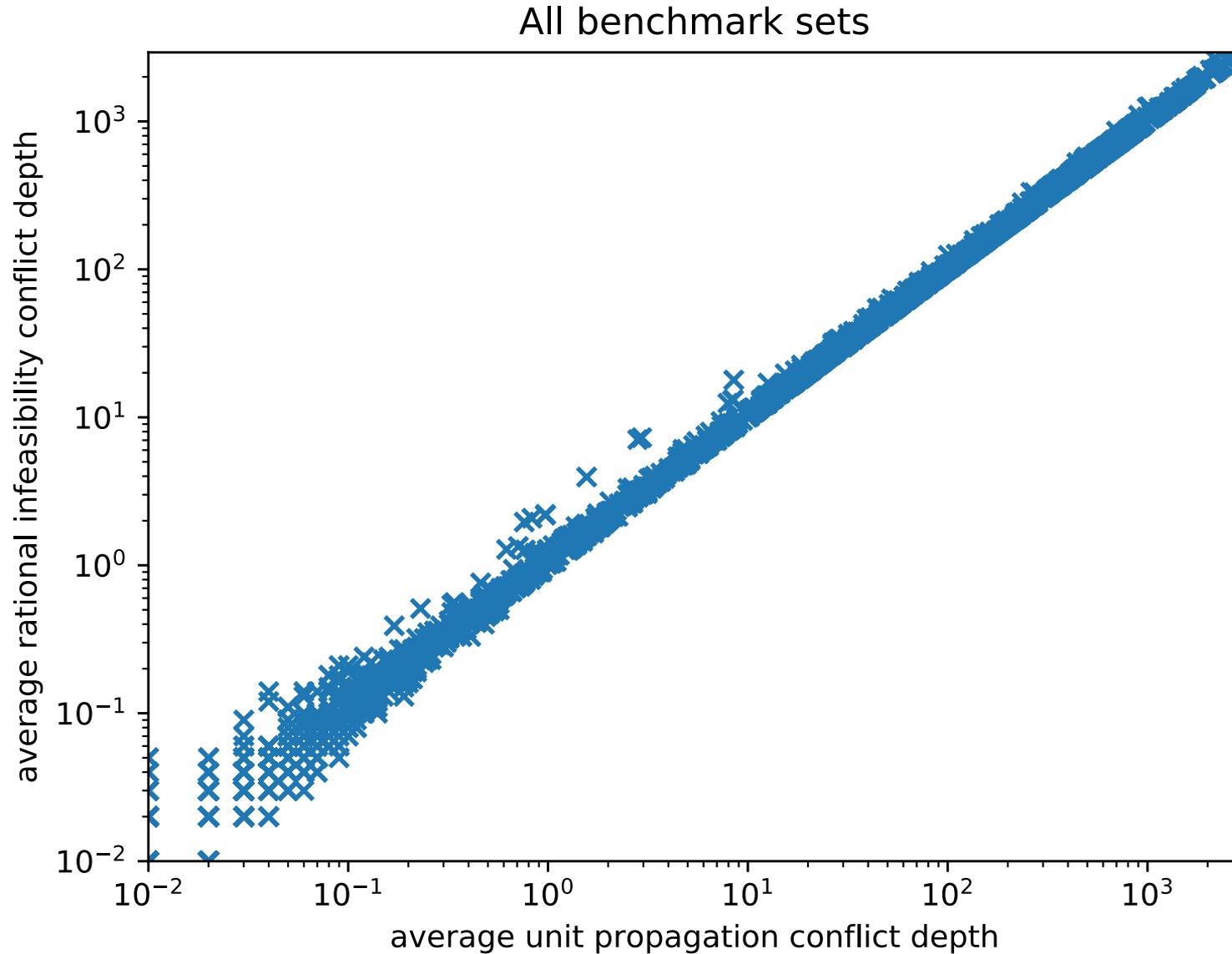
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- SoPlex does not like PB12

Conflict depth experiment



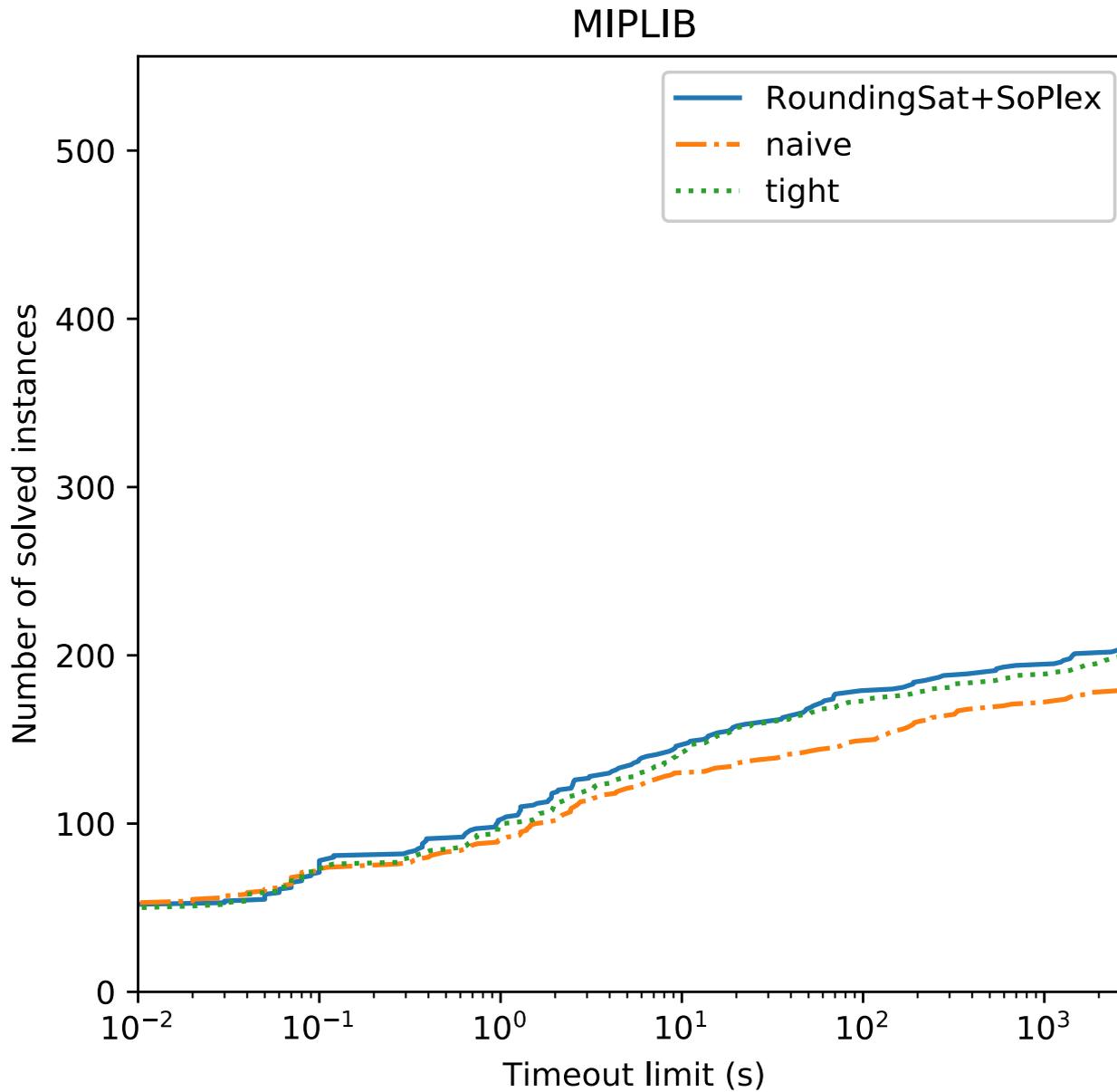
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- Technique detects rational infeasibility also in **deep search nodes**

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- Other hypotheses?

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Thanks for your attention!
Questions?

References

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