

# Logics and Statistics for Language Modeling

Carlos Areces

`areces@loria.fr`

`http://www.loria.fr/~areces/ls`

INRIA Nancy Grand Est

Nancy, France

2009/2010

---

# Today's Program

# Today's Program

- ▶ Clausal Form
- ▶ The Davis Putnam Method
- ▶ Small Demo Zchaff

# Moving into Clausal Form

## Moving into Clausal Form

- **Clausal Form:** Write  $\varphi$  in conjunctive normal form (CNF)

$$\varphi = \bigwedge_{l \in L} \bigvee_{m \in M} \psi_{(l,m)}, \psi \text{ a literal (i.e., } p \text{ or } \neg p \text{)}.$$

## Moving into Clausal Form

- **Clausal Form:** Write  $\varphi$  in conjunctive normal form (CNF)

$$\varphi = \bigwedge_{l \in L} \bigvee_{m \in M} \psi_{(l,m)}, \psi \text{ a literal (i.e., } p \text{ or } \neg p).$$

This just means:

- No conjunctions inside disjunctions
- Negations only on propositional symbols

## Moving into Clausal Form

- **Clausal Form:** Write  $\varphi$  in conjunctive normal form (CNF)

$$\varphi = \bigwedge_{l \in L} \bigvee_{m \in M} \psi_{(l,m)}, \psi \text{ a literal (i.e., } p \text{ or } \neg p).$$

This just means:

- No conjunctions inside disjunctions
- Negations only on propositional symbols

- Using the following equivalences:

$$(\neg(\varphi \vee \psi)) \quad \rightsquigarrow \quad (\neg\varphi \wedge \neg\psi)$$

# Moving into Clausal Form

- **Clausal Form:** Write  $\varphi$  in conjunctive normal form (CNF)

$$\varphi = \bigwedge_{l \in L} \bigvee_{m \in M} \psi_{(l,m)}, \psi \text{ a literal (i.e., } p \text{ or } \neg p).$$

This just means:

- No conjunctions inside disjunctions
- Negations only on propositional symbols

- Using the following equivalences:

$$\begin{aligned}(\neg(\varphi \vee \psi)) &\rightsquigarrow (\neg\varphi \wedge \neg\psi) \\(\neg(\varphi \wedge \psi)) &\rightsquigarrow (\neg\varphi \vee \neg\psi)\end{aligned}$$



# Moving into Clausal Form

- **Clausal Form:** Write  $\varphi$  in conjunctive normal form (CNF)

$$\varphi = \bigwedge_{l \in L} \bigvee_{m \in M} \psi_{(l,m)}, \psi \text{ a literal (i.e., } p \text{ or } \neg p).$$

This just means:

- No conjunctions inside disjunctions
- Negations only on propositional symbols

- Using the following equivalences:

$$(\neg(\varphi \vee \psi)) \rightsquigarrow (\neg\varphi \wedge \neg\psi)$$

$$(\neg(\varphi \wedge \psi)) \rightsquigarrow (\neg\varphi \vee \neg\psi)$$

$$(\neg\neg\varphi) \rightsquigarrow \varphi$$

# Moving into Clausal Form

- **Clausal Form:** Write  $\varphi$  in conjunctive normal form (CNF)

$$\varphi = \bigwedge_{l \in L} \bigvee_{m \in M} \psi_{(l,m)}, \psi \text{ a literal (i.e., } p \text{ or } \neg p).$$

This just means: **No conjunctions inside disjunctions**  
**Negations only on propositional symbols**

- Using the following equivalences:

$$\begin{aligned}(\neg(\varphi \vee \psi)) &\rightsquigarrow (\neg\varphi \wedge \neg\psi) \\(\neg(\varphi \wedge \psi)) &\rightsquigarrow (\neg\varphi \vee \neg\psi) \\(\neg\neg\varphi) &\rightsquigarrow \varphi \\(\varphi \vee (\psi \wedge \theta)) &\rightsquigarrow ((\varphi \vee \psi) \wedge (\varphi \vee \theta))\end{aligned}$$

# Moving into Clausal Form

- **Clausal Form:** Write  $\varphi$  in conjunctive normal form (CNF)

$$\varphi = \bigwedge_{l \in L} \bigvee_{m \in M} \psi_{(l,m)}, \psi \text{ a literal (i.e., } p \text{ or } \neg p).$$

This just means:

- No conjunctions inside disjunctions
- Negations only on propositional symbols

- Using the following equivalences:

$$\begin{aligned}(\neg(\varphi \vee \psi)) &\rightsquigarrow (\neg\varphi \wedge \neg\psi) \\(\neg(\varphi \wedge \psi)) &\rightsquigarrow (\neg\varphi \vee \neg\psi) \\(\neg\neg\varphi) &\rightsquigarrow \varphi \\(\varphi \vee (\psi \wedge \theta)) &\rightsquigarrow ((\varphi \vee \psi) \wedge (\varphi \vee \theta)) \\((\psi \wedge \theta) \vee \varphi) &\rightsquigarrow ((\varphi \vee \psi) \wedge (\varphi \vee \theta))\end{aligned}$$

## Moving into Clausal Form

- **Clausal Form:** Write  $\varphi$  in conjunctive normal form (CNF)

$$\varphi = \bigwedge_{l \in L} \bigvee_{m \in M} \psi_{(l,m)}, \psi \text{ a literal (i.e., } p \text{ or } \neg p).$$

This just means: **No conjunctions inside disjunctions**  
**Negations only on propositional symbols**

- Using the following equivalences:

$$\begin{aligned}(\neg(\varphi \vee \psi)) &\rightsquigarrow (\neg\varphi \wedge \neg\psi) \\(\neg(\varphi \wedge \psi)) &\rightsquigarrow (\neg\varphi \vee \neg\psi) \\(\neg\neg\varphi) &\rightsquigarrow \varphi \\(\varphi \vee (\psi \wedge \theta)) &\rightsquigarrow ((\varphi \vee \psi) \wedge (\varphi \vee \theta)) \\((\psi \wedge \theta) \vee \varphi) &\rightsquigarrow ((\varphi \vee \psi) \wedge (\varphi \vee \theta))\end{aligned}$$

The clause set associated to

$$(l_{11} \vee \dots \vee l_{1n_1}) \wedge (l_{21} \vee \dots \vee l_{2n_2}) \wedge \dots \wedge (l_{k1} \vee \dots \vee l_{kn_k}) \quad \text{is}$$

## Moving into Clausal Form

- **Clausal Form:** Write  $\varphi$  in conjunctive normal form (CNF)

$$\varphi = \bigwedge_{l \in L} \bigvee_{m \in M} \psi_{(l,m)}, \psi \text{ a literal (i.e., } p \text{ or } \neg p).$$

This just means: **No conjunctions inside disjunctions**  
**Negations only on propositional symbols**

- Using the following equivalences:

$$\begin{aligned}(\neg(\varphi \vee \psi)) &\rightsquigarrow (\neg\varphi \wedge \neg\psi) \\(\neg(\varphi \wedge \psi)) &\rightsquigarrow (\neg\varphi \vee \neg\psi) \\(\neg\neg\varphi) &\rightsquigarrow \varphi \\(\varphi \vee (\psi \wedge \theta)) &\rightsquigarrow ((\varphi \vee \psi) \wedge (\varphi \vee \theta)) \\((\psi \wedge \theta) \vee \varphi) &\rightsquigarrow ((\varphi \vee \psi) \wedge (\varphi \vee \theta))\end{aligned}$$

The clause set associated to

$$(l_{11} \vee \dots \vee l_{1n_1}) \wedge (l_{21} \vee \dots \vee l_{2n_2}) \wedge \dots \wedge (l_{k1} \vee \dots \vee l_{kn_k}) \quad \text{is} \\ \{\{l_{11}, \dots, l_{1n_1}\}, \{l_{21}, \dots, l_{2n_2}\}, \dots, \{l_{k1}, \dots, l_{kn_k}\}\}$$

# Example 1

## Example 1

**The Diplomatic Problem:**

$$(P \vee \neg Q) \wedge (Q \vee R) \wedge (\neg R \vee \neg P)$$

# Example 1

**The Diplomatic Problem:**

$$(P \vee \neg Q) \wedge (Q \vee R) \wedge (\neg R \vee \neg P) \\ \{\{P, \neg Q\}, \{Q, R\}, \{\neg R, \neg P\}\}$$



## Example 2

## Example 2

1.  $\neg((p \vee q) \rightarrow (\neg q \rightarrow (p \vee q)))$

## Example 2

1.  $\neg((p \vee q) \rightarrow (\neg q \rightarrow (p \vee q)))$
2.  $\neg(\neg(p \vee q) \vee (\neg\neg q \vee (p \vee q)))$

## Example 2

1.  $\neg((p \vee q) \rightarrow (\neg q \rightarrow (p \vee q)))$
2.  $\neg(\neg(p \vee q) \vee (\neg\neg q \vee (p \vee q)))$
3.  $\neg(\neg(p \vee q) \vee (q \vee (p \vee q)))$

## Example 2

1.  $\neg((p \vee q) \rightarrow (\neg q \rightarrow (p \vee q)))$
2.  $\neg(\neg(p \vee q) \vee (\neg\neg q \vee (p \vee q)))$
3.  $\neg(\neg(p \vee q) \vee (q \vee (p \vee q)))$
4.  $(\neg\neg(p \vee q) \wedge \neg(q \vee (p \vee q)))$

## Example 2

1.  $\neg((p \vee q) \rightarrow (\neg q \rightarrow (p \vee q)))$
2.  $\neg(\neg(p \vee q) \vee (\neg\neg q \vee (p \vee q)))$
3.  $\neg(\neg(p \vee q) \vee (q \vee (p \vee q)))$
4.  $(\neg\neg(p \vee q) \wedge \neg(q \vee (p \vee q)))$
5.  $((p \vee q) \wedge \neg(q \vee (p \vee q)))$

## Example 2

1.  $\neg((p \vee q) \rightarrow (\neg q \rightarrow (p \vee q)))$
2.  $\neg(\neg(p \vee q) \vee (\neg\neg q \vee (p \vee q)))$
3.  $\neg(\neg(p \vee q) \vee (q \vee (p \vee q)))$
4.  $(\neg\neg(p \vee q) \wedge \neg(q \vee (p \vee q)))$
5.  $((p \vee q) \wedge \neg(q \vee (p \vee q)))$
6.  $((p \vee q) \wedge (\neg q \wedge \neg(p \vee q)))$

## Example 2

1.  $\neg((p \vee q) \rightarrow (\neg q \rightarrow (p \vee q)))$
2.  $\neg(\neg(p \vee q) \vee (\neg\neg q \vee (p \vee q)))$
3.  $\neg(\neg(p \vee q) \vee (q \vee (p \vee q)))$
4.  $(\neg\neg(p \vee q) \wedge \neg(q \vee (p \vee q)))$
5.  $((p \vee q) \wedge \neg(q \vee (p \vee q)))$
6.  $((p \vee q) \wedge (\neg q \wedge \neg(p \vee q)))$
7.  $((p \vee q) \wedge (\neg q \wedge (\neg p \wedge \neg q)))$



## Example 2

1.  $\neg((p \vee q) \rightarrow (\neg q \rightarrow (p \vee q)))$
2.  $\neg(\neg(p \vee q) \vee (\neg\neg q \vee (p \vee q)))$
3.  $\neg(\neg(p \vee q) \vee (q \vee (p \vee q)))$
4.  $(\neg\neg(p \vee q) \wedge \neg(q \vee (p \vee q)))$
5.  $((p \vee q) \wedge \neg(q \vee (p \vee q)))$
6.  $((p \vee q) \wedge (\neg q \wedge \neg(p \vee q)))$
7.  $((p \vee q) \wedge (\neg q \wedge (\neg p \wedge \neg q)))$
8.  $\{\{p, q\}, \{\neg q\}, \{\neg p\}\}$

## Example 3

## Example 3

1.  $(p \leftrightarrow q) \vee r$

## Example 3

1.  $(p \leftrightarrow q) \vee r$
2.  $((p \rightarrow q) \wedge (q \rightarrow p)) \vee r$

## Example 3

1.  $(p \leftrightarrow q) \vee r$
2.  $((p \rightarrow q) \wedge (q \rightarrow p)) \vee r$
3.  $((\neg p \vee q) \wedge (\neg q \vee p)) \vee r$

## Example 3

1.  $(p \leftrightarrow q) \vee r$
2.  $((p \rightarrow q) \wedge (q \rightarrow p)) \vee r$
3.  $((\neg p \vee q) \wedge (\neg q \vee p)) \vee r$
4.  $((\neg p \vee q) \vee r) \wedge ((\neg q \vee p) \vee r)$

## Example 3

1.  $(p \leftrightarrow q) \vee r$
2.  $((p \rightarrow q) \wedge (q \rightarrow p)) \vee r$
3.  $((\neg p \vee q) \wedge (\neg q \vee p)) \vee r$
4.  $((\neg p \vee q) \vee r) \wedge ((\neg q \vee p) \vee r)$
5.  $\{\{\neg p, q, r\}, \{\neg q, p, r\}\}$

# The Davis-Putnam Algorithm



# The Davis-Putnam Algorithm

- ▶ The Davis-Putnam method is perhaps one of the most widely used algorithms for solving the SAT problem of PL

# The Davis-Putnam Algorithm

- ▶ The Davis-Putnam method is perhaps one of the most widely used algorithms for solving the SAT problem of PL
- ▶ Despite its age, it is still one of the most popular and successful complete methods

# The Davis-Putnam Algorithm

- ▶ The Davis-Putnam method is perhaps one of the most widely used algorithms for solving the SAT problem of PL
- ▶ Despite its age, it is still one of the most popular and successful complete methods

Let  $\Sigma$  be the clause set associated to a formula  $\varphi$

procedure  $DP(\Sigma)$

# The Davis-Putnam Algorithm

- ▶ The Davis-Putnam method is perhaps one of the most widely used algorithms for solving the SAT problem of PL
- ▶ Despite its age, it is still one of the most popular and successful complete methods

Let  $\Sigma$  be the clause set associated to a formula  $\varphi$

```
procedure DP( $\Sigma$ )  
  if  $\Sigma = \{\}$  then return SAT           // (SAT)
```

# The Davis-Putnam Algorithm

- ▶ The Davis-Putnam method is perhaps one of the most widely used algorithms for solving the SAT problem of PL
- ▶ Despite its age, it is still one of the most popular and successful complete methods

Let  $\Sigma$  be the clause set associated to a formula  $\varphi$

```
procedure DP( $\Sigma$ )  
  if  $\Sigma = \{\}$  then return SAT           // (SAT)  
  if  $\{\} \in \Sigma$  then return UNSAT     // (UNSAT)
```

# The Davis-Putnam Algorithm

- ▶ The Davis-Putnam method is perhaps one of the most widely used algorithms for solving the SAT problem of PL
- ▶ Despite its age, it is still one of the most popular and successful complete methods

Let  $\Sigma$  be the clause set associated to a formula  $\varphi$

```
procedure DP( $\Sigma$ )  
  if  $\Sigma = \{\}$  then return SAT           // (SAT)  
  if  $\{\} \in \Sigma$  then return UNSAT      // (UNSAT)  
  if  $\Sigma$  has unit clause  $\{1\}$   
    then DP( $\Sigma[\{1=\text{true}\}]$ )         // (Unit Pr.)
```

# The Davis-Putnam Algorithm

- ▶ The Davis-Putnam method is perhaps one of the most widely used algorithms for solving the SAT problem of PL
- ▶ Despite its age, it is still one of the most popular and successful complete methods

Let  $\Sigma$  be the clause set associated to a formula  $\varphi$

```
procedure DP( $\Sigma$ )  
  if  $\Sigma = \{\}$  then return SAT           // (SAT)  
  if  $\{\} \in \Sigma$  then return UNSAT      // (UNSAT)  
  if  $\Sigma$  has unit clause  $\{l\}$   
    then DP( $\Sigma[\{l=\text{true}\}]\)$         // (Unit Pr.)  
  Choose literal  $l$  and  
    if DP( $\Sigma[\{l=\text{true}\}]\)$  return SAT  
    then return SAT  
    else return DP( $\Sigma[\{l=\text{false}\}]\)$ ) // (Split)
```

# Examples



## Examples

$$\neg(\neg(p \vee q) \vee (\neg\neg q \vee (p \vee q))) \text{ --CNF--} \rightarrow \{\{p, q\}, \{\neg q\}, \{\neg p\}\}$$

## Examples

$$\neg(\neg(p \vee q) \vee (\neg\neg q \vee (p \vee q))) \rightarrow \text{CNF} \rightarrow \{\{p, q\}, \{\neg q\}, \{\neg p\}\}$$
$$\{\{P, \neg Q\}, \{Q, R\}, \{\neg R, \neg P\}\}$$

# DP: Performance

## DP: Performance

- ▶ The worst case complexity of the algorithm we show is  $O(1.696^n)$ , and a small modification moves it to  $O(1.618^n)$ .
- ▶ This is an improvement!...

## DP: Performance

- ▶ The worst case complexity of the algorithm we show is  $O(1.696^n)$ , and a small modification moves it to  $O(1.618^n)$ .
- ▶ This is an improvement!... Notice that, for example,  
$$2^{100} = 1.267.650.000.000.000.000.000.000.000$$

## DP: Performance

- ▶ The worst case complexity of the algorithm we show is  $O(1.696^n)$ , and a small modification moves it to  $O(1.618^n)$ .
- ▶ This is an improvement!... Notice that, for example,  
$$\begin{array}{rcl} 2^{100} & = & 1.267.650.000.000.000.000.000.000.000 \\ 1.696^{100} & = & 87.616.270.000.000.000.000.000.000 \end{array}$$

## DP: Performance

- ▶ The worst case complexity of the algorithm we show is  $O(1.696^n)$ , and a small modification moves it to  $O(1.618^n)$ .
- ▶ This is an improvement!... Notice that, for example,

$2^{100}$	=	1.267.650.000.000.000.000.000.000.000
$1.696^{100}$	=	87.616.270.000.000.000.000.000.000
$1.618^{100}$	=	790.408.700.000.000.000.000.000

## DP: Performance

- ▶ The worst case complexity of the algorithm we show is  $O(1.696^n)$ , and a small modification moves it to  $O(1.618^n)$ .
- ▶ This is an improvement!... Notice that, for example,

$2^{100}$	=	1.267.650.000.000.000.000.000.000.000
$1.696^{100}$	=	87.616.270.000.000.000.000.000.000
$1.618^{100}$	=	790.408.700.000.000.000.000.000
- ▶ DP can reliably solve problems with up to 500 variables



## DP: Performance

- ▶ The worst case complexity of the algorithm we show is  $O(1.696^n)$ , and a small modification moves it to  $O(1.618^n)$ .
- ▶ This is an improvement!... Notice that, for example,

$2^{100}$	=	1.267.650.000.000.000.000.000.000.000
$1.696^{100}$	=	87.616.270.000.000.000.000.000.000
$1.618^{100}$	=	790.408.700.000.000.000.000.000
- ▶ DP can reliably solve problems with up to 500 variables
- ▶ Sadly real world applications easily go into the **thousands of variables** (remember coloring:  $\#nodes \times \#colors$ ).

## DP: Performance

- ▶ The worst case complexity of the algorithm we show is  $O(1.696^n)$ , and a small modification moves it to  $O(1.618^n)$ .
- ▶ This is an improvement!... Notice that, for example,

$2^{100}$	=	1.267.650.000.000.000.000.000.000.000
$1.696^{100}$	=	87.616.270.000.000.000.000.000.000
$1.618^{100}$	=	790.408.700.000.000.000.000.000
- ▶ DP can reliably solve problems with up to 500 variables
- ▶ Sadly real world applications easily go into the **thousands of variables** (remember coloring:  $\#nodes \times \#colors$ ).
- ▶ But this is **worst time complexity**. You might get lucky...

# Zchaff

- ▶ A highly optimized system implementing a 'flavor' of DP (known as the chaff algorithm).
- ▶ Site: <http://www.princeton.edu/~chaff/zchaff.html>
- ▶ Also known as the 'Princeton Prover'.
- ▶ Success stories of zChaff solving problems with more than one million variables and 10 million clauses. (Of course, it can't solve every such problem!).
- ▶ Integrated into the AI Planner BlackBox, the Model Checker NuSMV, the Theorem Prover GrAnDe, etc.