

On Modal Logic Formulae Minimization

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Introduction

In logic, the problem of finding a **smaller formula representation** historically emerged for **propositional logic**, due to its applicability to Boolean circuits minimization.

This problem can be naturally generalized to more expressive logics, such as **modal logic**.

Modal Logic

Given a set of **propositional letters** \mathcal{P} , the set of well-formed formulas of the propositional modal logic (\mathcal{ML}) are obtained by the following grammar:

$$\varphi ::= \perp \mid p \mid \neg\varphi \mid \varphi \vee \varphi \mid \Diamond\varphi$$

where the remaining classic Boolean operators can be obtained as shortcuts.

The **modality** \Diamond (resp., \Box) is usually referred to as **it is possible that** (resp., **it is necessary that**).

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$$\varphi ::= \top \mid \perp \mid p \mid \neg p \mid \varphi \wedge \varphi \mid \varphi \vee \varphi \mid \diamond \varphi \mid \square \varphi$$

In the following, we shall use a non-standard, but equivalent grammar to ease both the algorithms and the proof of their properties.

The classical semantics of modal logic is given in terms of Kripke models.

A (finite) **Kripke model** $K = (W, R, V)$ is composed by a finite set of **worlds** W , a binary **accessibility relation** $R \subseteq W \times W$, and a **valuation function** $V : W \rightarrow 2^{\mathcal{P}}$, which associates each world with the set of propositional letters that are true on it.

Modal Logic: Semantics

The **satisfiability** relation $K, w \models \varphi$ for a generic model K , a generic world $w \in K$, and a formula φ is given by the following clauses:

$K, w \models p$	iff	$p \in V(w),$
$K, w \models \neg\varphi$	iff	$K, w \not\models \varphi,$
$K, w \models \varphi \wedge \psi$	iff	$K, w \models \varphi$ and $K, w \models \psi,$
$K, w \models \varphi \vee \psi$	iff	$K, w \models \varphi$ or $K, w \models \psi,$
$K, w \models \Diamond\varphi$	iff	$\exists v$ s.t. wRv and $K, v \models \varphi,$
$K, w \models \Box\varphi$	iff	$\forall v$ s.t. wRv it is the case that $K, v \models \varphi.$

Moreover, we have

$$\begin{aligned}K, w &\models \top, \\K, w &\not\models \perp.\end{aligned}$$

Satisfiability problem

The **satisfiability problem** for the modal logic is traditionally defined as:

Definition (MSAT)

Given a modal formula φ , does exist a model K , and a world $w \in K$, such that $K, w \models \varphi$?

It is well known that this problem is **PSPACE-complete**.

In the following we shall call **MSAT()** any (generic) procedure to solve MSAT.

Formula minimization problems

The **minimization problem** makes sense when a **measure of size** is given for the formula φ .

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$$\varphi = \Box(p \wedge q) \quad |\varphi| = 4$$

However, other measures of size can be used.

Formula minimization (Propositional logic)

The classical **propositional formula minimization** problem is (decisionally) defined as follows:

Definition (PMEF)

Given a propositional formula φ and an integer k , does it exist a formula ψ such that $\psi \equiv \varphi$ and $|\psi| \leq k$?

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This problem is classically defined for formulas in Conjunctive Normal Form (**CNF**) or Disjunctive Normal Form (**DNF**), but it can be posed for generic formulas as well. In any of such cases, as it turns out, it is Σ_2^P -complete.

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We shall call **PMEF()** any (generic) procedure to solve PMEF. More in particular, two classes of approaches exist, namely exact (**EXACT-PMEF()**) and heuristic (**HEURISTIC-PMEF()**).

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Simmetrically to the propositional case, we define the **modal minimization** problem as:

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- **EXACT-MMEF()**
- **HEURISTIC-MMEF()**

Exact modal minimization

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Hardness is easily shown by reduction to satisfiability. As for membership, a naïve approach suffices.

Given a formula φ :

- **Enumerate** all the **candidate formulas**, ψ
- **Check equivalence** via an MSAT checker: $\psi \equiv? \varphi$.

Algorithm: Exact Modal Minimal
Equivalent Formula

```
1 function EXACT-MMEF( $\varphi$ ):
2   forall  $k \leq |\varphi|$  do
3     forall  $\psi \in \Phi(\text{sig}(\varphi))$  of length  $k$  do
4       if EQUIVALENT( $\varphi, \psi$ ) then
5         return  $\psi$ 
6       end
7     end
8   end
9   return  $\varphi$ 
10 end
11 function EQUIVALENT( $\varphi, \psi$ ):
12   return not MSAT( $(\varphi \wedge \neg\psi) \vee (\psi \wedge \neg\varphi)$ )
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Enumerating all smaller formula
is done in a systematic and ordered
exploration of the search space.

Such approach guarantees that we do not
use more than polynomial space,
as it can be implemented without
memorizing smaller formulae.

Heuristic modal minimization

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1. **Modal** sub-minimization
 - a. α threshold for the exact modal minimization
2. **Propositional** sub-minimization
 - b. γ threshold for propositional replacement
 - a. β threshold controls exact propositional minimization

HEURISTIC-MMEF

Algorithm: Heuristic Modal Minimal Equivalent Formula

```
1 function HEURISTIC-MMEF( $\varphi, \alpha, \beta, \gamma$ ):
2   | return HMMEF( $\varphi, \alpha, \beta, \gamma, false$ )
3 end
4 function HMMEF( $\varphi, \alpha, \beta, \gamma, isExact$ ):
5   | if  $|\varphi| \leq \alpha$  then
6     | return EXACT-MMEF( $\varphi$ )
7   | else
8     | if  $\varphi = \psi_1 \odot \psi_2$  and  $isExact = false$  then
9       |  $(\overline{\varphi}, \overline{H}) \leftarrow \text{PROPOREPLACE}(\varphi, \gamma, \emptyset)$ 
10      | if  $|\overline{\varphi}| \leq \beta$  then
11        |  $(\overline{\varphi}', isExact') \leftarrow (\text{EXACT-PMEF}(\overline{\varphi}, \gamma), true)$ 
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modal sub-minimization

propositional sub-minimization

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$$\varphi = (\Box(p \rightarrow (r \wedge r))) \wedge ((q \wedge (r \wedge q))) \wedge$$
$$(((\Box q \wedge \Diamond \top) \rightarrow \Diamond q) \wedge \Box(p \rightarrow (r \wedge r)))$$

HEURISTIC-MMEF

Algorithm: Heuristic Modal Minimal Equivalent Formula

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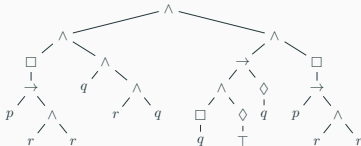
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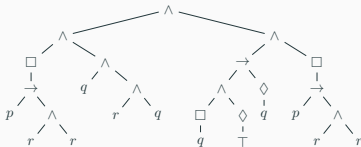
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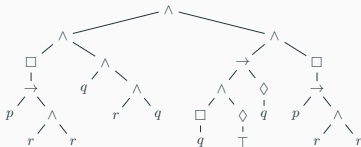
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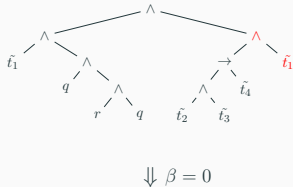
H	
key	value
$\square(p \rightarrow (r \wedge r))$	\tilde{t}_1
$\square q$	\tilde{t}_2
$\diamond \top$	\tilde{t}_3
$\diamond q$	\tilde{t}_4



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22         $HMMEF(\psi_2, \alpha, \beta, \gamma, isExact')$ 
23    else if  $\varphi = \boxtimes \psi$  then
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25    end
26  end
```



HEURISTIC-MMEF

Algorithm: Heuristic Modal Minimal Equivalent Formula

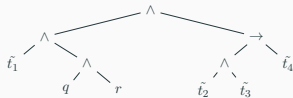
```

1 function HEURISTIC-MMEF( $\varphi, \alpha, \beta, \gamma$ ):
2   | return HMMEF( $\varphi, \alpha, \beta, \gamma, false$ )
3 end
4 function HMMEF( $\varphi, \alpha, \beta, \gamma, isExact$ ):
5   | if  $|\varphi| \leq \alpha$  then
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7   else
8     | if  $\varphi = \psi_1 \odot \psi_2$  and  $isExact = false$  then
9       |  $(\overline{\varphi}, \overline{H}) \leftarrow \text{PROPOREPLACE}(\varphi, \gamma, \emptyset)$ 
10      | if  $|\overline{\varphi}| \leq \beta$  then
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25        | end
26      | end
27    | end
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```



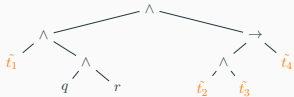
$\Downarrow \beta = 0$



HEURISTIC-MMEF

Algorithm: Heuristic Modal Minimal Equivalent Formula

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28  end
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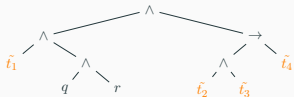
HEURISTIC-MMEF

Algorithm: Heuristic Modal Minimal Equivalent Formula

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14           $(\text{HEURISTIC-PMEF}(\overline{\varphi}, \gamma), false)$ 
15      end
16       $(\varphi, H) \leftarrow \text{PROPOREPLACE}(\overline{\varphi}', \gamma, \tilde{H}^{-1})$ 
17    else
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```



H	
key	value
$\Box(p \rightarrow (r \wedge r))$	\tilde{t}_1
$\Box q$	\tilde{t}_2
$\Diamond \top$	\tilde{t}_3
$\Diamond q$	\tilde{t}_4

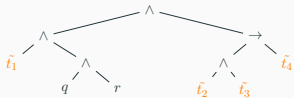
HEURISTIC-MMEF

Algorithm: Heuristic Modal Minimal Equivalent Formula

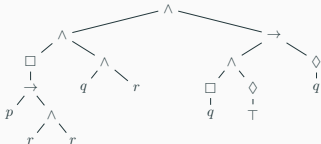
```

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23    else if  $\varphi = \Box\psi$  then
24      return  $\Box HMMEF(\psi, \alpha, \beta, \gamma, false)$ 
25    end
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```



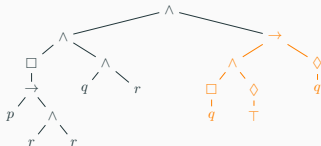
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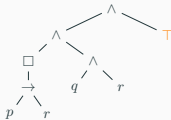
HEURISTIC-MMEF

Algorithm: Heuristic Modal Minimal Equivalent Formula

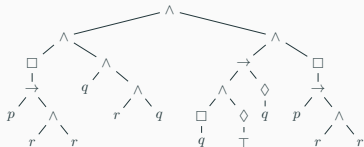
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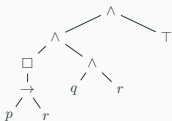
$\Downarrow \alpha = 8$



HEURISTIC-MMEF



⇓



$$\varphi = (\Box(p \rightarrow (r \wedge r))) \wedge ((q \wedge (r \wedge q))) \wedge \\ (((\Box q \wedge \Diamond \top) \rightarrow \Diamond q) \wedge \Box(p \rightarrow (r \wedge r)))$$

$$\varphi = (\Box(p \rightarrow r) \wedge q \wedge r \wedge \top)$$

Theorem

HEURISTIC-MMEF() is sound, that is, if

$\psi = \text{HEURISTIC-MMEF}(\varphi, \alpha, \beta, \gamma)$, then $\psi \equiv \varphi$ and $|\psi| \leq |\varphi|$.

The heuristic nature of the algorithm does not give us any guarantee on obtaining a minimal formula; however, we can prove that the algorithm is sound, that is, that we obtain formulas that are **equivalent** to, and **not worse** in size than, φ .

Theorem

HEURISTIC-MMEF() is at least as efficient as EXACT-MMEF()

The complexity of the algorithm strongly depends on its sub-procedure calls. A convenient way to express it is in terms of the parameters α , β , γ .

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$$\mathcal{C}_{H-MMEF}(n, \alpha, \beta, \gamma) = O\left(\frac{n}{\alpha}\mathcal{C}_{E-MMEF}(\alpha) + n(n2^n\mathcal{C}_{PSAT}(n) + \mathcal{C}_{PMEF}(n) + n)\right).$$

We observe that **in the worst case**, we obtain a complexity which is bounded from the top by the one of EXACT-MMEF().

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- Minimization of formulas **modulo theory**



Thanks for your attention