

Program Synthesis

Question: Does there exist a function expression $f \in G$

st. \forall inputs \vec{x} , $\varphi(f, \vec{x})$ holds?

Quantifier-free F.O. formula

formula

grammar



$Start ::= \underbrace{x \mid y \mid 0 \mid 1}_{\text{Terminal symbols}}$

Nonterminal symbols

$Start + Start$

$Start - Start$ → Production rule

if $Start Bool$ then $Start$ else $Start$

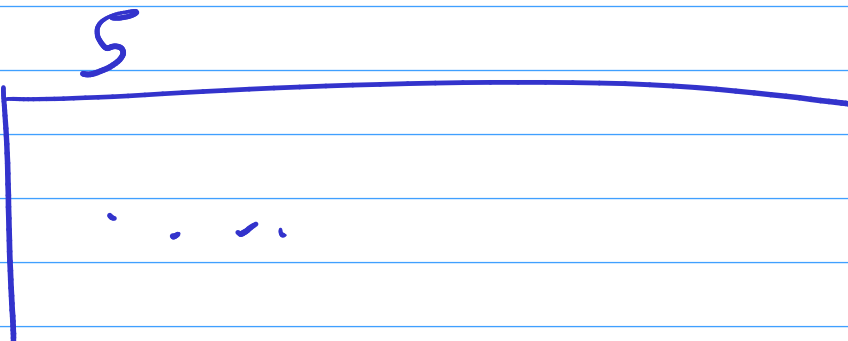
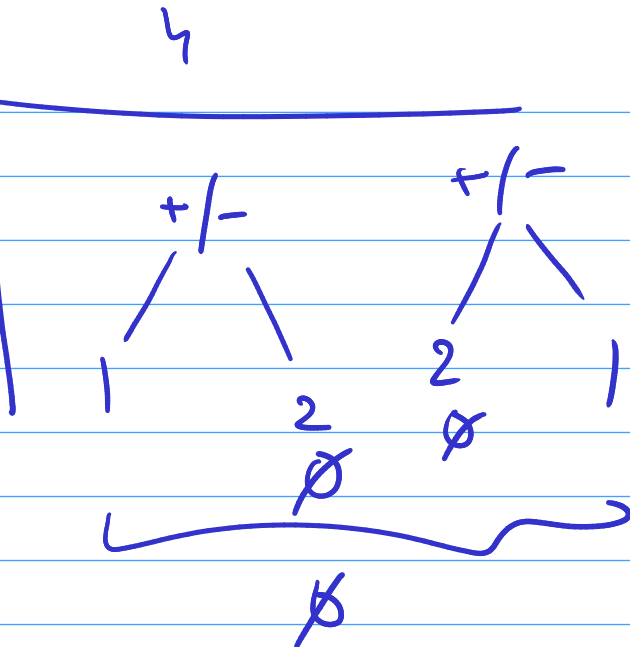
$Start Bool ::= Start \leq Start$

$Start Bool$ and $Start Bool$

not $Start Bool$

start

1	2	3
$-0x$	\emptyset	$+xy$
$-0y$		$+yx$
		$+0x$
		$+1x$
		$+xy$
		$+yx$
		$+0y$
		$+00$
		$+01$
		$+1y$
		$+y1$
		$+0x$
		$+0y$
		$+00$
		$+01$
		$+1x$
		$+1y$
		$+10$
		$+11$



$$f(x, y) = \text{if } x \leq x+y \text{ then } x \text{ else } 0-x$$

Production
Expression

The Syntactic Problem

Does $\exists f \in G \quad \forall \vec{x} \quad \varphi(f, \vec{x})$ holds?

Simpler Problem

I give you a candidate f .

Is it the case that

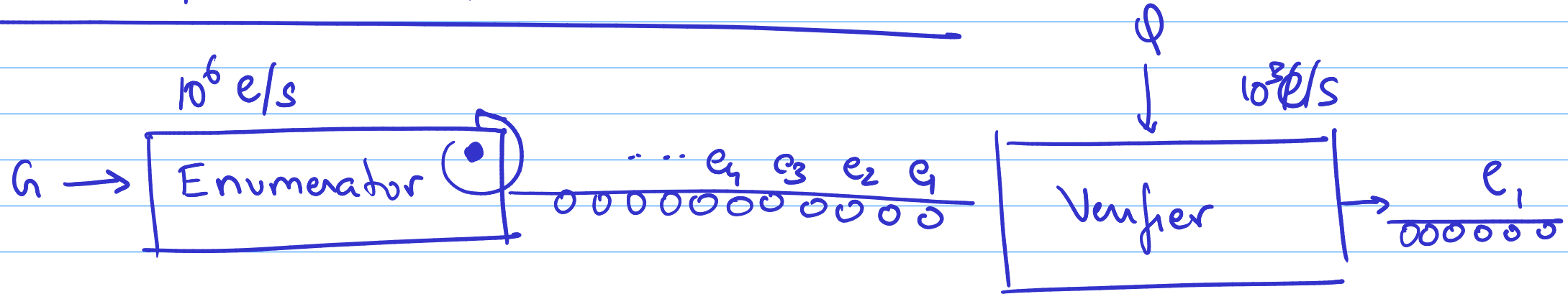
$$\forall \vec{x} \quad \varphi(f, \vec{x}) \text{ holds?}$$
$$\neg (\exists \vec{x} \quad \neg \varphi(f, \vec{x}))?$$

Essentially, can you give us a counterexample \vec{x} s.t.

$$\neg \varphi(f(\vec{x})) ?$$

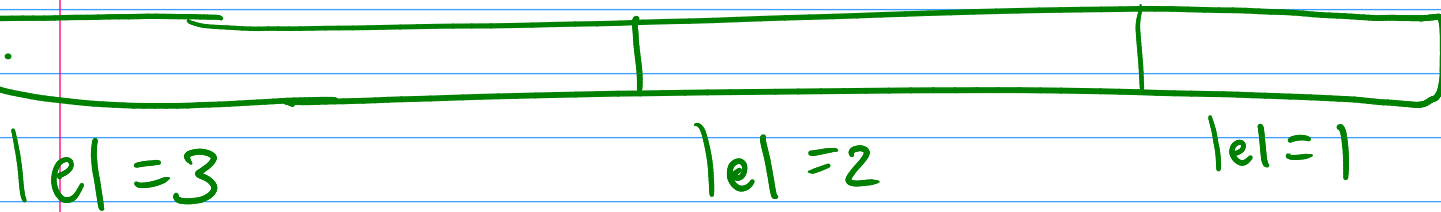
where f does not work?

The Syllus Factory Version \bigcirc



Enumerate expressions
in order of increasing
size.

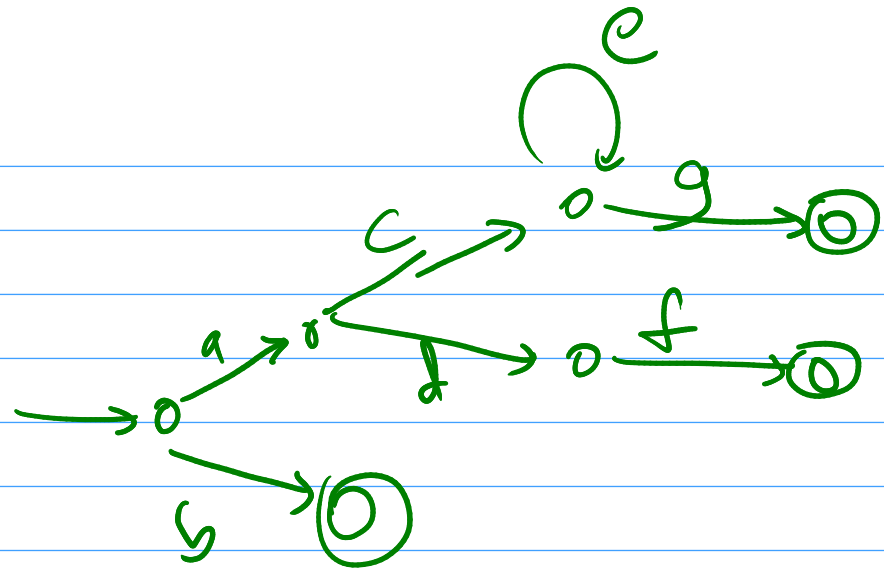
$$\exists \vec{x} \rightarrow \phi(f, \vec{x}) ?$$



Simple Counting: 0 1 2 3 4 ... -

Bad Counting: All even #'s first, all odd #'s after
0 2 4 6 8 ... N

Not so bad counting: 3 2 1 0 7 6 5 4 11 10 9 8
...



Analyzing Sybus Factory VO

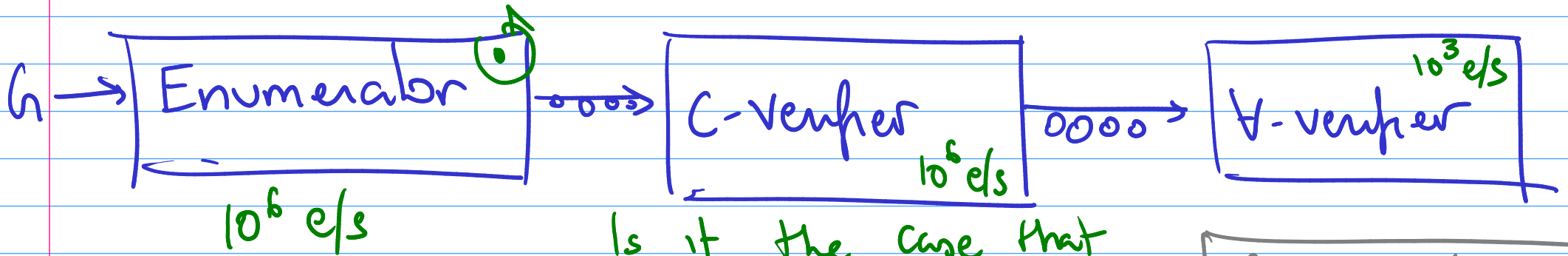
Enumerator : 10^6 e/s

Verifier : 10^3 e/s

Time to get to e # $10^6 = 1001$ seconds.

Sylvus Factory V D.9

$$\varphi : \forall x y \quad f(x, y) \geq x \quad f(x, y) \geq y$$



Is it the case that

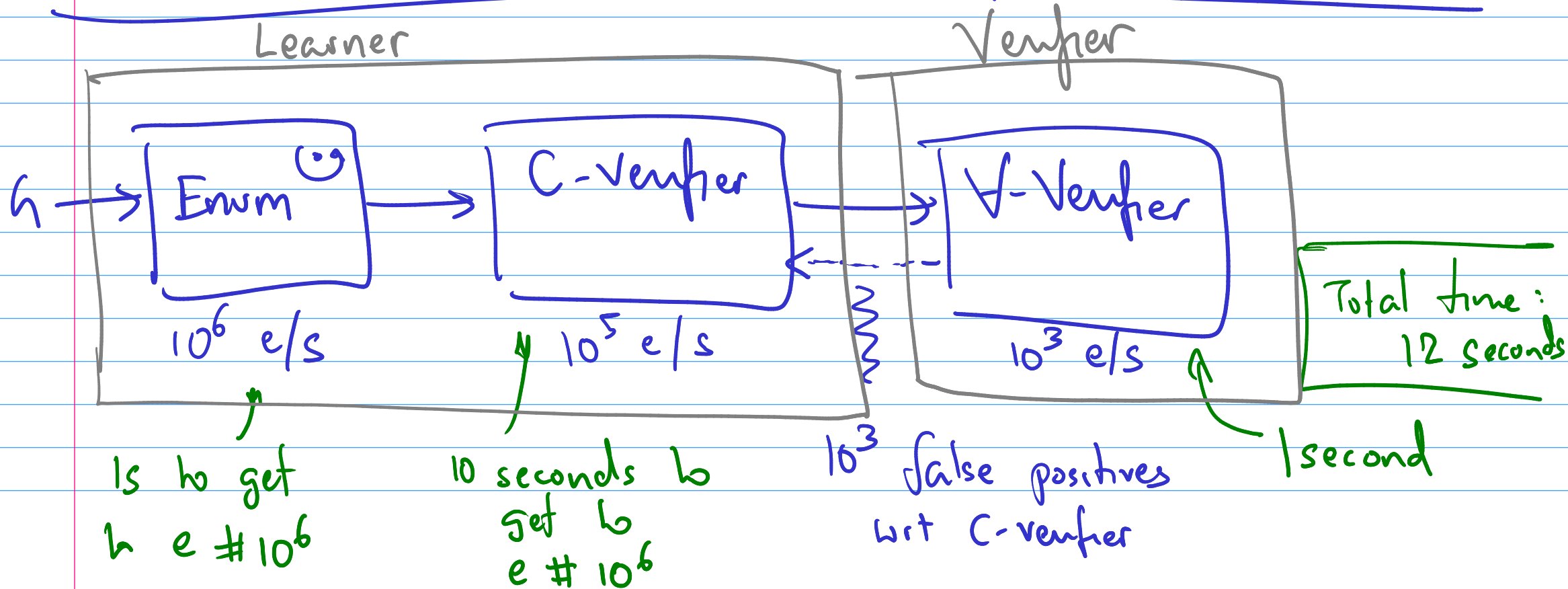
$$f(3 \ 2) \geq 3$$


$$f(3 \ 2) \geq 2$$

Assuming half of all expressions pass the C-verifier, 502 s to get to $e \neq 10^6$.

Sylius Factory Version 1.0 CEGIS

Counter-example Guided Inductive Synthesis



$\forall x y \in \text{Int} \times \text{Int},$ 

$\forall x y \in C \subseteq \text{Int} \times \text{Int},$ 