Constraint Generation via Automated Theory Formation

Simon Colton[1] and Ian Miguel[2]

[1]Division of Informatics
University of Edinburgh
80 South Bridge
Edinburgh EH1 1HN, UK
simonco@dai.ed.ac.uk

[2]Department of Computer Science
University of York
Heslington
York YO10 5DD, UK
ianm@cs.york.ac.uk

1 Introduction

Adding constraints to a basic CSP model can significantly reduce search, e.g. for Golomb rulers [6]. The generation process is usually performed by hand, although some recent work has focused on automatically generating symmetry breaking constraints [4] and (less so) on generating implied constraints [5]. We describe an approach to generating implied, symmetry breaking and specialisation constraints and apply this technique to quasigroup construction [10].

Given a problem class parameterised by size, we use a basic model to solve small instances with the Choco constraint programming language [7]. We then give these solutions to the HR automated theory formation program [1] which detects implied constraints (proved to follow from the specifications) and induced constraints (true of a subset of solutions). Interpreting HR's results to reformulate the model can lead to a reduction in search on larger instances. It is often more efficient to run HR, interpret the results and solve the CSP, than to solve the problem with the basic model alone.

2 System Architecture

The HR program [1] [2] performs theory formation in domains of pure mathematics. When used in finite algebraic domains such as quasigroup theory, given some examples of the algebra, HR invents new concepts and makes and proves theorems using the Otter theorem prover [8]. Given a basic model of a family of quasigroup CSPs, we employ the following 5-stage approach:

[1] We use Choco to produces solutions for small instances.

[2] HR is employed to form a theory around the examples supplied by Choco.

[3] We interpret HR's results as implied and induced constraints for the CSP.

[4] We remodel the problem using the additional constraints and see which, if any, reformulations increase efficiency for the small instances.

[5] We add any constraints which improve efficiency to the CSP model and look for solutions to larger problem instances.

We look for both concepts and theorems in HR's output. Theorems can potentially be added as implied constraints to a basic CSP model. Any concept which specialises the notion of quasigroup can be used in two ways. Firstly, it can be used as a case split: we remodel the CSP twice to specify the quasigroups with and without the specialised property. Performing both searches covers the space, but splitting it in this fashion can introduce symmetry breaking constraints, thus reducing overall search. Secondly, if we are only interested in finding an example, rather than exhausting the search space, we can choose to look for solutions to the specialised CSP only (which will be solutions to the original problem).

3 Quasigroup Generation Experiments

Quasigroups are finite algebras where every element appears in every row and column, i.e. Latin squares. Quasigroups of every size exist, but for certain specialised classes of quasigroups, there are open questions about the existence of examples. Such classes include those termed QG3-QG7, which are quasigroups with these additional axioms: QG3: $(a*b)*(b*a)=a$, QG4: $(b*a)*(a*b)=a$, QG5: $((b*a)*b)*b=a$, QG6: $(a*b)*b=a*(a*b)$, QG7: $(b*a)*b=a*(b*a)$. Constraint satisfaction approaches to existence questions have been very successful, e.g. size 12 QG3 quasigroups, settled by Slaney [10].

To find a quasigroup of size n, we used n^2 variables, $x_{(ij)}$, with domain $\{1,2,\ldots,n\}$. The quasigroup constraint imposed an all-different on each row and column, and the constraints imposed by the quasigroup type were implemented via sets of implication constraints. For each quasigroup class, we ran Choco for increasing sizes until 10 million backtracks were reached. For small orders, Choco constructed all solutions of each size and HR removed isomorphic copies.

For each class, we ran HR with full functionality for 45 minutes with the examples from Choco. Then, for a further 15 minutes, we turned off the theorem proving abilities, so that HR performed a best first search for concepts only (using the coverage heuristic measure discussed in [3]). On average, after each theory was formed, there were around 150 prime implicates (implication theorems where no proper subset of the premises implies the goal) and 100 concepts of which around 10 were specialisations suitable for case splits. The reformulations we made for each class are summarised below.

For QG3, Choco produced 4 non-isomorphic quasigroups from which HR formed a theory. We noticed this prime implicate: $a \in Q \rightarrow \exists\ b \in Q$ s.t. $b*b=a$, meaning that every element must appear on the diagonal of the multiplication table, i.e. an all-different constraint on the diagonal (constraint $C_{3.1}$). Next we noticed this theorem: $\forall\ a,b,\in Q\ (\exists\ c \in Q$ s.t. $a*c=c*a=b \rightarrow a*a=b)$. Since $a*c=b$ and $a*a=b$ and it is a quasigroup, $a=c$. Hence, for all elements a, the only other element a commutes with is itself, i.e. QG3 quasigroups are anti-Abelian: no pair of distinct elements commute, which we interpreted as constraint $C_{3.2}$: $\forall i,j\ (i \neq j \rightarrow x_{(i,j)} \neq x_{(j,i)})$. HR also found this prime implicate: $a*a=b \rightarrow b*b=a$, which highlights a symmetry on the diagonal, i.e. if $x_{(a,a)}=b$, then $x_{(b,b)}=a$, (constraint $C_{3.3}$). HR also made

QG3 results for lexicographic column-wise variable ordering										
reformulation:		B	$R_{3.1}$ $C_{3.1}$	$R_{3.2}$ $C_{3.2}$	$R_{3.3}$ $C_{3.3}$	$R_{3.4}$ $C_{3.1}, C_{3.2}$	$R_{3.5}$ $C_{3.1}, C_{3.3}$	$R_{3.6}$ $C_{3.2}, C_{3.3}$	$R_{3.7}$ $C_{3.1}, C_{3.2}$ $C_{3.3}$	$R_{3.8}$ $C_{3.1}, C_{3.2}$ $C_{3.3}, C_{3.4}$
Size 6	backtracks	79790	24187	60312	17080	19791	10838	13489	8876	
	nodes	34278	10177	28758	7167	9358	4636	6407	4314	
	time(s)	39.7	16.2	33.4	9.4	13.8	7.1	8.1	6.4	
Size 7	backtracks	-	3868973	-	1988844	3170536	1286951	1560592	1049433	
	nodes		1430498		771719	1305952	503660	671361	453885	
	time(s)		4143.9		1743.5	3526.5	1302.5	1521.5	1156.0	
Size 8	backtracks	-	-	-	8562552	9760235	5693438	6953252	4746356	
	nodes				3604043	4217717	2431697	3037033	2070629	
	time(s)				11868.8	16576.9	9456.2	10476.0	3197.7	
QG3 results for smallest-domain variable ordering										
reformulation:		B	$R_{3.1}$	$R_{3.2}$	$R_{3.3}$	$R_{3.4}$	$R_{3.5}$	$R_{3.6}$	$R_{3.7}$	$R_{3.8}$
Size 6	backtracks	133587	112785	1387	26306	54408	13581	2468	6853	n/a
	nodes	77154	75828	847	16746	35909	9084	1595	4514	
	time(s)	57.9	42.6	0.8	12.8	24.2	5.7	1.3	3.4	
Size 7	backtracks	-	-	104422	3459554	-	3156515	246642	920531	n/a
	nodes			65050	2174882		2075222	157386	593561	
	time(s)			72.7	2467.2		1912.3	182.7	654.9	
Size 8	backtracks	-	-	7944	1845922	-	3895653	750418	955368	n/a
	nodes			5245	1091624		2538539	449061	627981	
	time(s)			7.6	1838.2		3730.6	865.0	991.3	
Size 9	backtracks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8993
	nodes									5886
	time(s)									19.6
QG4 results for lexicographic column-wise variable ordering										
reformulation:		B	$R_{4.1}$	$R_{4.2}$	$R_{4.3}$	$R_{4.4}$	$R_{4.5}$	$R_{4.6}$	$R_{4.7}$	
Size 6	backtracks	99782	28364	67760	24001	21684	13263	17015	10164	
	nodes	44581	12623	32812	10700	10579	6027	8275	5036	
	time(s)	52.0	20.3	41.3	13.6	16.5	10.1	11.4	8.2	
Size 7	backtracks	-	5323512	-	3481163	4117108	1982834	2447659	1535644	
	nodes		2097639		1453990	1776126	819581	1120053	696060	
	time(s)		5948.2		3005.7	4690.9	2112.2	2430.9	1848.6	
Size 8	backtracks	-	-	-	-	-	6992701	-	5835174	
	nodes						2927378		2609254	
	time(s)						13126.0		11521.3	
QG4 results for smallest-domain variable ordering										
reformulation:		B	$R_{4.1}$	$R_{4.2}$	$R_{4.3}$	$R_{4.4}$	$R_{4.5}$	$R_{4.6}$	$R_{4.7}$	$R_{4.9}$ $C_{4}.2, C_{4}.5$
Size 6	backtracks	134737	108104	4292	30187	54306	13223	3180	6852	n/a
	nodes	82930	71954	2761	19215	35805	8776	2066	4512	
	time(s)	61.4	43.0	3.0	16.5	25.3	5.8	2.3	8.2	
Size 7	backtracks	-	-	278106	5021932	-	3243714	222411	958003	n/a
	nodes			173172	3133722		2115918	140388	613611	
	time(s)			274.8	3718.4		2058.8	213.1	750.6	
Size 8	backtracks	-	-	144393	-	-	-	2906628	3271140	n/a
	nodes			95325				1827743	2130288	
	time(s)			173.1				3624.0	34644.1	
Size 9	backtracks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	508657
	nodes									324236
	time(s)									901.7

Table 1. Quasigroup class 3 and 4 results. Dash: no solutions found after 10^6 backtracks

some specialisations, including quasigroups with symmetry of left identities, i.e. $\forall\, a, b\, (a * b = b \rightarrow b * a = a)$, interpreted as constraint $C_{3.4}$. We used the specialisation constraints to specialise the model.

As shown in table 1, using combinations of constraints $C_{3.1}$ to $C_{3.4}$, we reformulated the problem in 8 additional ways. We tested whether the reformulations reduced (a) the number of backtracks (b) the number of nodes and (c) the CPU time to solve the CSPs. In order to test the relative effectiveness of the reformulations with different search strategies, we ran Choco with both a lexicographic column-wise variable ordering beginning in the top left-hand corner, and the smallest-domain first heuristic. Results are presented in table 1. For QG4, HR found a similar theory to that for QG3 and all the same theorems held. As we found no better results, we used the same reformulations for QG4 as for QG3, with the results also presented in table 1. For QG4, in reformulation $R_{4.9}$, we also used specialisation constraint $C_{4.5}$, idempotent quasigroups: $\forall\, a\, (a * a = a)$,

The implied constraints are clearly beneficial to the solver. Choco did not solve any instance above order 6 using the basic model, but with the implied constraints, Choco solved instances of orders 7 and 8 for both QG3 and QG4. Variable ordering is also important when using the implied constraints, because, while $R_{3.2}$ and $R_{4.2}$ (anti-Abelian) were the least effective reformulations using the lexicographic ordering, they were the most effective when using the smallest domain heuristic. The heuristic forces Choco to jump around the quasigroup table, using the extra pruning given by the anti-Abelian constraint.

None of the reformulated models containing implied constraints only solved the order 9 problem within the specified limits. However, some of the induced models did solve this problem quickly. For QG3, reformulation $R_{3.8}$ (symmetry of left identities) allowed an instance of order 9 to be found in 20 seconds. Similarly, reformulation $R_{4.9}$ (idempotency) found an instance of QG4, size 9. This shows the value of induced constraints: searching for specific quasigroup types reduces the effort required so that a solution is obtained relatively easily.

As discussed in [3], for classes QG5-QG7 we did less analysis of HR's output, making one reformulation for each. For QG5, we used this result from HR: $\forall\, a, b \in Q\ (a * b = a \leftrightarrow b * a = a)$ to reformulate the problem. This significantly outperformed the basic model by all measures, finding an instance of order 9 which the basic model could not. When the basic model did solve the problem, it was much slower than the reformulated model. This trend increased with problem size, and easily justified the time spent on reformulation. The smallest domain heuristic was always beneficial to this model, taking advantage of its extra pruning power, but was of limited value to the basic model.

For QG6 and 7, HR re-discovered the theorem stated in [10] that both quasigroup types are idempotent (i.e. $\forall\, a,\ (a * a = a)$). We added this constraint to produce two reformulations (see [3]). Using the smallest domain heuristic with the basic model, QG6 and QG7 were solvable up to orders 9 and 10 respectively, matching the abilities of the reformulated idempotent models. As with QG5, however, the decrease in search offered by the reformulated models was significant and increased with problem size. For both QG6 and QG7, the smallest domain heuristic made a substantial saving, suggesting that the structure of these problem classes is such that the solver must be allowed to focus on the most constrained areas of the quasigroup table to be most efficient.

4 Conclusions and Further Work

A more complete account of this work with additional applications to group theory and Balanced Incomplete Block Designs is presented in [3]. We have demonstrated that HR can find implied and induced constraints for CSPs and that reformulating the model to include these additional constraints gives a clear improvement in efficiency, even considering the time taken to run HR, interpret the results and re-formulate the CSP. The implied constraints produced a consistent, significant, speedup, yet only with both implied and induced constraints were we able to find solutions to the larger problems.

So far, our approach has been interactive, whereby we interpret HR's results and use them to reformulate the CSP. We intend to automate the interaction between HR and the solver, eventually using them in a cycle whereby the examples found by solver feed HR's theory formation, which in turn generates constraints to improve the solver's performance. This may be problematic, as some implied constraints may not improve the search at all, and combining implied constraints may reduce efficiency, because one constraint subsumes another. It is therefore likely that the pruning phase will be important for a fully automated approach.

The question of how to reformulate CSPs automatically in general needs much more research. The system we have described could be applied to other problem classes, such as tournament scheduling [9], to shed further light on automating this process. We hope to have added to the evidence that reformulating CSPs, in particular by adding implied and induced constraints, can dramatically increase efficiency, and to have shown that automating certain aspects of this process is certainly possible and a worthy area for future research.

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