

Improving Eliminate-Irrelevance for ACL2

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(Joint Work with J Moore)

The University of Texas at Austin

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1. Review the ACL2 *waterfall* and its *eliminate-irrelevance* clause-processor.
 - ▶ Section **Waterfall**
 - ▶ Section **Eliminate-Irrelevance**

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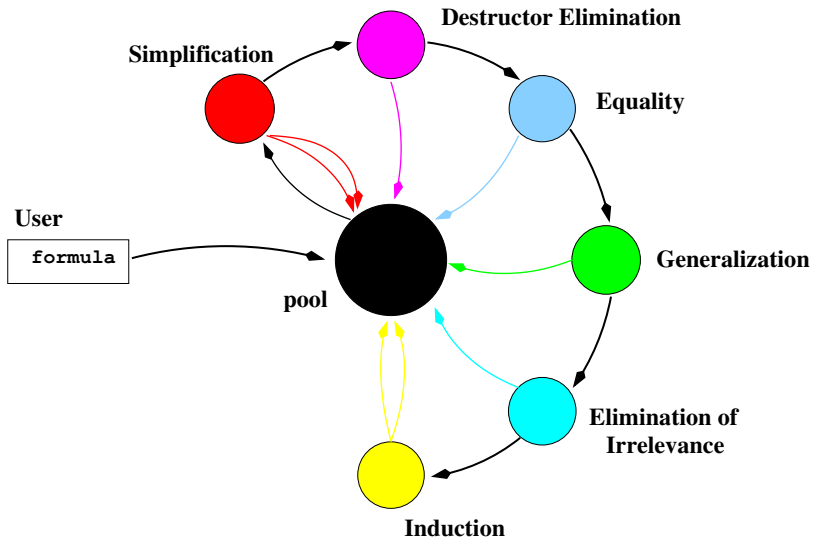
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2. Present a recent change in its heuristics.
 - ▶ Section **Example**
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2. Present a recent change in its heuristics.
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3. Remark on considerations when designing and implementing that change.
 - ▶ Section **Further Considerations**

THE ACL2 WATERFALL



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If every result clause is a theorem, then the input clause is a theorem.

NOTE: Converse need not hold!

INTRODUCTION TO ELIMINATE-IRRELEVANCE

Example from the ACL2 regression suite, in:

books/workshops/2006/cowles-gamboa-euclid/Euclid/fld-u-poly/.

```
(ld "fupproducto.port")
(in-package "FUPOL")
(rebuild "fupproducto.lisp" '*)
; Succeeds:
(thm ; polinomiop-*
  (polinomiop (* p q)))
; Fails:
(thm ; polinomiop-*
  (polinomiop (* p q))
  :hints
  (("Goal"
    :do-not '(eliminate-irrelevance))))
```

From successful proof, after `(set-gag-mode nil)`:

Subgoal *1/2'5'

```
(IMPLIES (AND (MONOMIOP P1)
              (POLINOMIOP P2)
              (POLINOMIOP V*0))
          (POLINOMIOP (APPEND (*-MONOMIO P1 Q) V*0))).
```

We suspect that the term `(POLINOMIOP P2)` is irrelevant to the truth of this conjecture and throw it out. We will thus try to prove

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Name the formula above *1.1.

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We will induct according to a scheme suggested by `(POLINOMIOP V*0)`.

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Consider again this goal:

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ACL2 drops the component that has a single member.

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```
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We suspect that the terms (TRUE-LISTP X2) and (P) are irrelevant to the truth of this conjecture and throw them out. We will thus try to prove

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These are disjoint sets! So the function symbol `p` is marked as *relevant*, since (p) can be useful for rewriting calls that don't involve its (empty set of) variables.

THE NEW HEURISTIC IN MORE DETAIL

Suppose p is a Boolean and we have two terms, as follows.

- ▶ Let t_1 be $(FN \ \forall 1 \ \dots \ \forall K)$, an application of a function symbol to distinct variables.
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Then FN is *relevant with parity p* whenever t_1 or its negation is a hypothesis (perhaps among others), in which case:

- ▶ $p = \top$ if t_1 is a hypothesis;
- ▶ $p = \text{nil}$ if $(\text{not } t_1)$ is a hypothesis.

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Recall our earlier example rewrite rule and the problem goal:

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(P . T)
ACL2 !>
```

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For a call u of FN on distinct variables:

- ▶ literal u is never irrelevant (dropped) if $p = nil$; and
- ▶ literal (not u) is never irrelevant (dropped) if $p = t$.

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- ▶ There is a second criterion for irrelevant components (besides single-literal components based on calls of irrelevant literals): all function symbols the component are among a fixed set of primitives.
 - ▶ Unchanged, except that `NOT` has been added to that set (since the other criterion is stricter).

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Regression suite didn't show significant time difference, but let's look at other evidence against slowdown.

TIMING (2)

Stress test:

```
(time$ (include-book "doc/top" :dir :system)).
```

Showed essentially no change!

```
;;; old  
; 782.20 seconds realtime, 777.17 seconds runtime  
; (23,612,574,784 bytes allocated).
```

```
;;; new  
; 775.99 seconds realtime, 772.39 seconds runtime  
; (23,952,558,640 bytes allocated).
```

```
ACL2 !>(length (global-val 'never-irrelevant-fns-alist  
                          (w state)))
```

```
11869
```

```
ACL2 !>
```

TIMING (3)

Seems like the new global is a non-issue, since a symbol-alist of length 11,869 is trivial to traverse. On my Mac:

```
ACL2 !>:q
```

Exiting the ACL2 read-eval-print loop. To re-enter, execute (

```
? (defun foo (sym n)
  (let ((x (make-list n :initial-element '(a . b))))
    (time$ (assoc-eq sym x))))
```

```
FOO
```

```
? (foo 'c 1000000)
; (ASSOC-EQ SYM ...) took
; 0.00 seconds realtime, 0.00 seconds runtime
; (0 bytes allocated).
```

```
NIL
```

```
? (foo 'c 10000000)
; (ASSOC-EQ SYM ...) took
; 0.03 seconds realtime, 0.03 seconds runtime
; (0 bytes allocated).
```

```
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(implies (f1 x) (f2 x))  
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Then just as we don't want to drop a hypothesis (negated literal for) $(f3\ x)$, we don't want to drop $(f1\ x)$ or $(f2\ x)$.

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Answer: Nah, seems like overkill for such a last-ditch heuristic.

CONCLUDING REMARKS

- ▶ Bottom line: `eliminate-irrelevance` is fairly minor. But this tweak, which arose from J's work on `apply$`, was helpful for that work and could help others.
- ▶ **Thanks for your attention.**
- ▶ (If there's extra time, I could give a sense of the source code (e.g., `eliminate-irrelevance-clause` (through `irrelevant-lits` and `irrelevant-clausep`) and `add-rewrite-rule` (through `add-rewrite-rule2` and `extend-never-irrelevant-fns-alist`)).)