The proposed methods will be implemented as a prototype within the veriT SMT solver ([4]).

Context

Many applications, notably in the context of verification (for critical systems in transportation, energy, etc.), rely on checking the satisfiability of logic formulas. Satisfiability-modulo-theories (SMT) solvers handle large formulas in expressive languages with built-in and custom operators (e.g., arithmetic and data structure operators). These tools are built using a cooperation of a SAT (propositional satisfiability) solver to handle the Boolean structure of the formula and theory reasoners to tackle the atomic formulas (e.g., \( x > y + z \) for the theory of arithmetic).

Currently, SMT solvers essentially handle first-order logic, and have very limited capabilities to reason by induction. In [1], the SMT solvers are used as black-boxes to discharge proof obligations of induction-based provers. Later on in [4], Reynolds and Kuncak proposed as solution the integration of explicit induction reasoning inside SMT solvers. Explicit induction schemas are used to perform the inductive strengthening of (the negation and skolemisation of) some universally quantified formula given as input. Their approach is able to automatically discover subgoals that can be then proved by induction. A disadvantage of the method is that it requires the definition of induction schemas before the proof starts, so it may happen that crucial induction hypotheses are missing or the provided induction hypotheses are unusable.

On the other hand, proofs by induction can also be automatically performed using implicit induction by the means of reductive inference systems [2, 3, 5, 6, 7], as shown when proving properties about conditional specifications. The lazy use of induction hypotheses, i.e., only when they are needed, and the easy development of mutual induction proofs are some of the advantages of this approach.

Assignment

We propose to study and advance reasoning by induction within an SMT context, starting from the work of Andrews et al. [4].

The proposed methods will be implemented as a prototype within the veriT SMT solver (http://www.verit-solver.org/).
Main activities

The work can be organized as follows

- examine libraries of formal proofs to identify proof obligations requiring reasoning by induction, and build a library of benchmarks;
- develop an integration schema between induction and SMT:
  - as a first step, the ideas from reference [4] above will be implemented in the veriT solver;
  - then, the goal is to replace explicit by implicit induction reasoning
- implement this integration schema;
- test the integration schema against the set of benchmarks.

Skills

It is necessary to be acquainted with satisfiability modulo theories techniques. Knowledge of interactive theorem proving, reasoners by induction, or formal reasoning is a plus.

The development of prototypes will be done using the C language. Being familiar with a C-like language is thus required.

Benefits package

- Subsidised catering service
- Partially-reimbursed public transport
- Social security
- Paid leave
- French courses

Remuneration

Salary: 2653€ gross/month

favourable Ministerial decision, as defined in the decree of 3 July 2012 relating to the PPST. An unfavourable Ministerial decision in respect of a position situated in a ZRR would result in the cancellation of the appointment.

Recruitment Policy:

As part of its diversity policy, all Inria positions are accessible to people with disabilities.

Warning: you must enter your e-mail address in order to save your application to Inria. Applications must be submitted online on the Inria website. Processing of applications sent from other channels is not guaranteed.