

Solving non-linear constraints CDCL-style ¹

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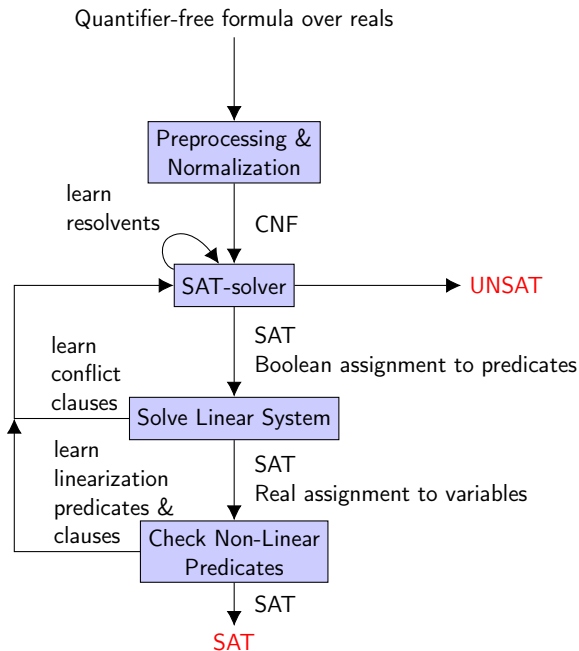
*Universität Trier

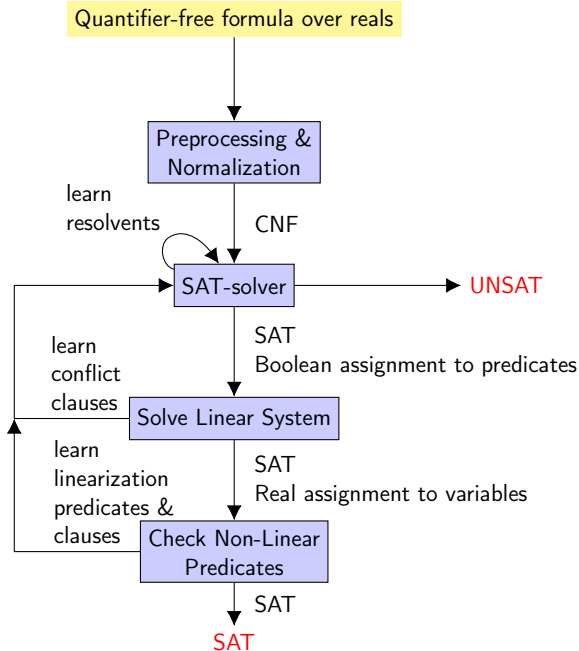
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Workshop on MPFR/MPC/iRRAM, Trier, 2018-11-22

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```
(set-info :smt-lib-version 2.6)
(set-logic QF_NRA)
(set-info :source |
```

These benchmarks used in the paper:

Dejan Jovanovic and Leonardo de Moura. Solving Non-Linear Arithmetic.
In IJCAR 2012, published as LNCS volume 7364, pp. 339--354.

The meti-tarski benchmarks are proof obligations extracted from the
Meti-Tarski project, see:

B. Akbarpour and L. C. Paulson. MetiTarski: An automatic theorem prover
for real-valued special functions. Journal of Automated Reasoning,
44(3):175-205, 2010.

Submitted by Dejan Jovanovic for SMT-LIB.

```
|)
```

```
(set-info :category "industrial")
(set-info :status sat)
```

```
(declare-fun skoY () Real)
(declare-fun skoX () Real)
(declare-fun skoZ () Real)
```

```
(assert (and (not (<= (* skoZ (+ (+ (* skoX (/ 213 1000)) (* skoY (/ 413 10000)))
                          (* skoZ (/ (- 18) 25))))
              (+ (+ (/ (- 1) 10) (* skoX (* skoX (/ 261 100))))
                  (* skoY (+ (* skoX (/ 21 20)) (* skoY (/ 141 100)))))))
          (or (not (= skoX 0))
              (or (not (= skoY 0))
                  (not (= skoZ 0))))))
```

```
(check-sat)
(exit)
```

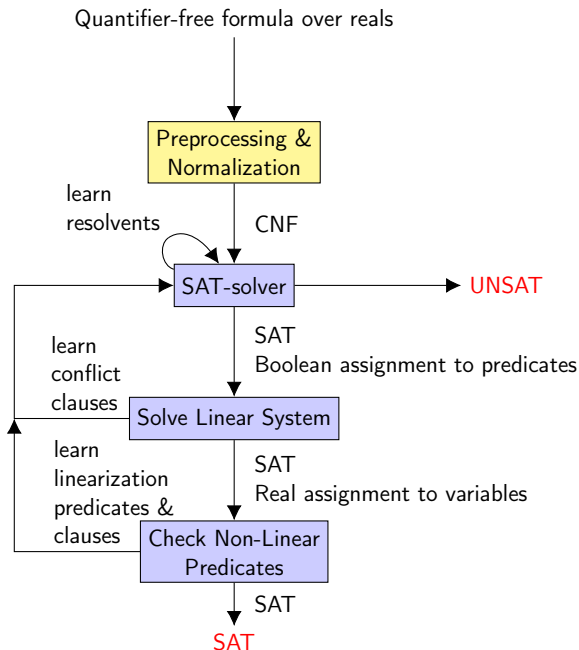
... more readable as

$$\begin{aligned} \exists x, y, z \in \mathbb{R}_{\text{alg}} : & \neg \left(z \cdot \left(x \cdot \frac{213}{1000} + y \cdot \frac{413}{10000} + z \cdot \frac{-18}{25} \right) \right. \\ & \left. \leq \frac{-1}{10} + x \cdot x \cdot \frac{261}{100} + y \cdot \left(x \cdot \frac{21}{20} + y \cdot \frac{141}{100} \right) \right) \wedge \\ & (\neg(x = 0) \vee \neg(y = 0) \vee \neg(z = 0)) \end{aligned}$$

Satisfiability modulo algebraic theory of real numbers.

Many solvers exist (also for other theories). Popular:

- z3 (Microsoft Research)
- cvc4 (Stanford Univ.)
- ... see <http://smtcomp.sourceforge.net/2018/participants.shtml>



- Tseytin transformation
- Total order on terms
- Field axioms
- Introducing new boolean/real variables

Transform to CNF

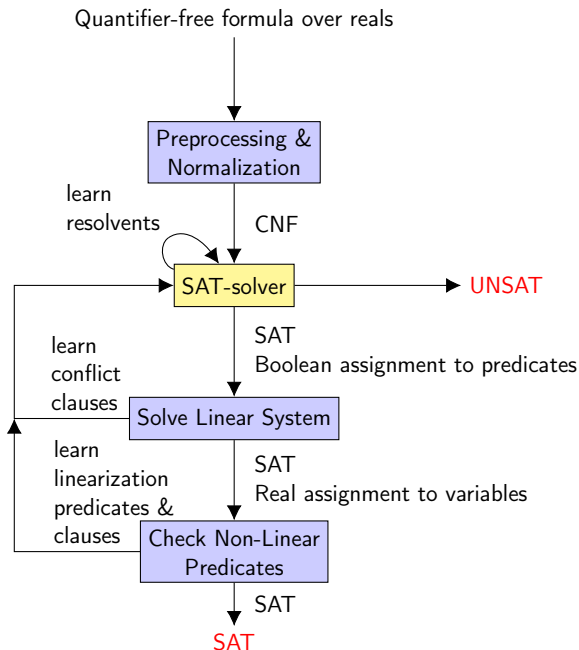
$$\bigwedge_i \bigvee_j l_{ij}$$

where l_{ij} are literals of boolean variables or of predicates in normalized form

$$\underbrace{c_0}_{\text{constant}} + \underbrace{\sum c_x x}_{\text{linear}} + \underbrace{cf(x)}_{\text{non-linear}} \theta 0$$

where $\theta \in \{\neq, =, <, \leq, >, \geq\}$, $f \in \mathcal{F}$, $c_0, c_x, c \in \mathbb{Q}$.

Currently implemented $\mathcal{F} = \{x \mapsto x^n, \text{abs} : n \in \mathbb{N}\}$.



Given CNF $\bigwedge_i \bigvee_j \ell_{ij}$, either shows SAT by finding an assignment

$$\beta : \{v_1, \dots, v_n\} \rightarrow \{0, 1\}$$

or proves UNSAT by deriving the empty clause via **resolution**:

$$\frac{(a_1 \vee \dots \vee a_n \vee \ell), (b_1 \vee \dots \vee b_m \vee \neg \ell)}{(a_1 \vee \dots \vee a_n \vee b_1 \vee \dots \vee b_m)}$$

Algorithms:

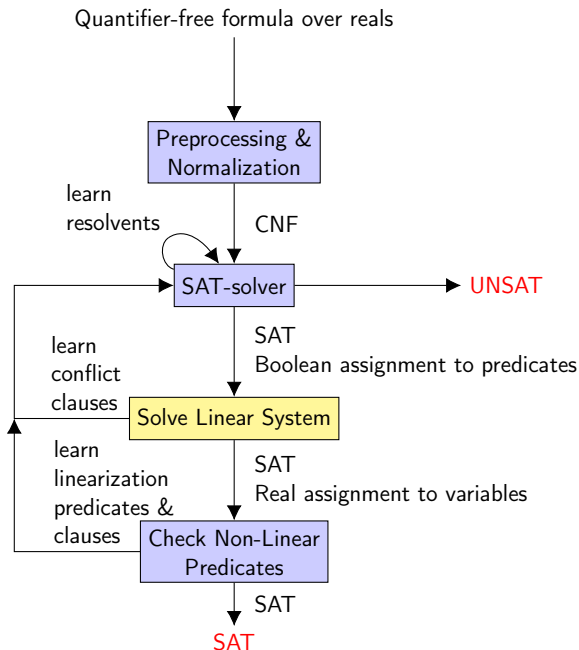
DP '60: generate all resolutions

DPLL '62: recursively check every assignment

CDCL mid '90: learn only resolvents of conflicts derived from partial assignments (popular solvers: minisat, ..., ksat)

Conflict

$(\phi \implies \ell) \wedge (\psi \implies \neg \ell)$ where ϕ and ψ are \top under $\beta \rightsquigarrow$ **learn clause** $\neg(\phi \wedge \psi)$.



Given system of linear predicates $\sum_i c_i x_i \theta c$, either shows SAT by finding assignment

$$\alpha : \{x_1, \dots, x_m\} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_{\text{alg}}$$

or shows UNSAT by generating a **conflict clause** of predicates p_i shown to be a tautology

$$(\neg p_1 \vee \neg p_2 \vee \dots \vee \neg p_k)$$

Algorithms:

- **Fourier-Motzkin** (Fourier, 1862): generate all resolvents
 \rightsquigarrow exponential complexity
- **Simplex** (Dantzig 1961): search all vertices of polytope
 - used by e.g. z3
- **ellipsoid** and **interior point** (Khachiyan '79; Karmakar '84)

Notice similarities to SAT:

propositional	linear arithmetic
variables v_i	variables x_i
literals l_i	monomials $c_i x_i$
clauses $(l_1 \vee l_2 \vee \dots \vee l_k)$	linear pred. $c_1 x_1 + c_2 x_2 + \dots + c_k x_k \theta c$
clause resolution	linear resolution
$\frac{l \vee C \quad \neg l \vee D}{C \vee D}$	$\frac{-ax + p \leq 0 \quad bx + q \leq 0 \quad a > 0 \leftrightarrow b > 0}{bp + aq \leq 0}$

Adaptation of Fourier-Motzkin method by Korovin, Voronkov 2009/11:

- similar to CDCL: only conflicts drive resolution
- use **bound propagation** to assign values from narrower intervals

Example

$$x_4 - 2x_3 + x_1 + 5 \geq 0 \quad (1)$$

$$x_4 + 2x_3 + x_2 + 3 \geq 0 \quad (2)$$

$$-x_4 - x_3 - 3x_2 - 3x_1 + 1 \geq 0 \quad (3)$$

$$-x_4 + 2x_3 + 2x_2 + x_1 + 6 \geq 0 \quad (4)$$

$$x_3 + 3x_1 - 1 \geq 0 \quad (5)$$

$$-x_3 + x_2 - 2x_1 + 5 \geq 0 \quad (6)$$

variable				
bounds				
assignment				

Example

$$x_4 - 2x_3 + x_1 + 5 \geq 0 \quad (1)$$

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variable		x_1			
bounds					
assignment					

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variable	x_1		
bounds	$(-\infty, \infty)$		
assignment			

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variable	x_1	x_2		
bounds	$(-\infty, \infty)$			
assignment	0			

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bounds	$(-\infty, \infty)$	$(-\infty, \infty)$	
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variable	x_1	x_2	x_3
bounds	$(-\infty, \infty)$	$(-\infty, \infty)$	
assignment	0	0	

Example

$$\begin{array}{rccccccccccc}
 x_4 & - & 2x_3 & & & + & x_1 & + & 5 & \geq & 0 & (1) \\
 x_4 & + & 2x_3 & + & x_2 & & & + & 3 & \geq & 0 & (2) \\
 -x_4 & - & x_3 & - & 3x_2 & - & 3x_1 & + & 1 & \geq & 0 & (3) \\
 -x_4 & + & 2x_3 & + & 2x_2 & + & x_1 & + & 6 & \geq & 0 & (4) \\
 & & x_3 & & & + & 3x_1 & - & 1 & \geq & 0 & (5) \\
 & & -x_3 & + & x_2 & - & 2x_1 & + & 5 & \geq & 0 & (6)
 \end{array}$$

variable	x_1	x_2	x_3
bounds	$(-\infty, \infty)$	$(-\infty, \infty)$	$[1; 5]$
assignment	0	0	

Example

$$x_4 - 2x_3 + x_1 + 5 \geq 0 \quad (1)$$

$$x_4 + 2x_3 + x_2 + 3 \geq 0 \quad (2)$$

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variable	x_1	x_2	x_3
bounds	$(-\infty, \infty)$	$(-\infty, \infty)$	$[1; 5]$
assignment	0	0	4

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$$-x_3 + x_2 - 2x_1 + 5 \geq 0 \quad (6)$$

variable	x_1	x_2	x_3	x_4
bounds	$(-\infty, \infty)$	$(-\infty, \infty)$	$[1; 5]$	
assignment	0	0	4	

Example

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 -x_4 & - & x_3 & - & 3x_2 & - & 3x_1 & + & 1 & \geq & 0 & (3) \\
 -x_4 & + & 2x_3 & + & 2x_2 & + & x_1 & + & 6 & \geq & 0 & (4) \\
 & & x_3 & & & + & 3x_1 & - & 1 & \geq & 0 & (5) \\
 & & -x_3 & + & x_2 & - & 2x_1 & + & 5 & \geq & 0 & (6)
 \end{array}$$

variable	x_1	x_2	x_3	x_4
bounds	$(-\infty, \infty)$	$(-\infty, \infty)$	$[1; 5]$	$[3; -3]$
assignment	0	0	4	

Example

$$\begin{array}{rcccccccc}
 x_4 & - & 2x_3 & & & + & x_1 & + & 5 & \geq & 0 & (1) \\
 x_4 & + & 2x_3 & + & x_2 & & & + & 3 & \geq & 0 & (2) \\
 -x_4 & - & x_3 & - & 3x_2 & - & 3x_1 & + & 1 & \geq & 0 & (3) \\
 -x_4 & + & 2x_3 & + & 2x_2 & + & x_1 & + & 6 & \geq & 0 & (4) \\
 & & x_3 & & & + & 3x_1 & - & 1 & \geq & 0 & (5) \\
 & & -x_3 & + & x_2 & - & 2x_1 & + & 5 & \geq & 0 & (6)
 \end{array}$$

variable	x_1	x_2	x_3	x_4
bounds	$(-\infty, \infty)$	$(-\infty, \infty)$	$[1; 5]$	$[3; -3]$
assignment	0	0	4	

Conflict: $\text{res}_{x_4}((1), (3)) \rightsquigarrow (7)$

Example

$$x_4 - 2x_3 + x_1 + 5 \geq 0 \quad (1)$$

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$$-x_4 + 2x_3 + 2x_2 + x_1 + 6 \geq 0 \quad (4)$$

$$x_3 + 3x_1 - 1 \geq 0 \quad (5)$$

$$-x_3 + x_2 - 2x_1 + 5 \geq 0 \quad (6)$$

$$-x_3 - x_2 - \frac{2}{3}x_1 + 2 \geq 0 \quad (7)$$

variable	x_1	x_2	x_3	x_4
bounds	$(-\infty, \infty)$	$(-\infty, \infty)$	$[1; 5]$	$[3; -3]$
assignment	0	0	4	

Conflict: $\text{res}_{x_4}((1), (3)) \rightsquigarrow (7)$

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$$-x_3 - x_2 - \frac{2}{3}x_1 + 2 \geq 0 \quad (7)$$

variable	x_1	x_2	x_3
bounds	$(-\infty, \infty)$	$(-\infty, \infty)$	
assignment	0	0	

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$$x_4 - 2x_3 + x_1 + 5 \geq 0 \quad (1)$$

$$x_4 + 2x_3 + x_2 + 3 \geq 0 \quad (2)$$

$$-x_4 - x_3 - 3x_2 - 3x_1 + 1 \geq 0 \quad (3)$$

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$$-x_3 - x_2 - \frac{2}{3}x_1 + 2 \geq 0 \quad (7)$$

variable	x_1	x_2	x_3
bounds	$(-\infty, \infty)$	$(-\infty, \infty)$	$[1; 2]$
assignment	0	0	

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$$x_4 - 2x_3 + x_1 + 5 \geq 0 \quad (1)$$

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variable	x_1	x_2	x_3
bounds	$(-\infty, \infty)$	$(-\infty, \infty)$	$[1; 2]$
assignment	0	0	1

Example

$$x_4 - 2x_3 + x_1 + 5 \geq 0 \quad (1)$$

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variable	x_1	x_2	x_3	x_4
bounds	$(-\infty, \infty)$	$(-\infty, \infty)$	$[1; 2]$	
assignment	0	0	1	

Example

$$\begin{array}{rclclclclcl}
 x_4 & - & 2x_3 & & & + & x_1 & + & 5 & \geq & 0 & (1) \\
 x_4 & + & 2x_3 & + & x_2 & & & + & 3 & \geq & 0 & (2) \\
 -x_4 & - & x_3 & - & 3x_2 & - & 3x_1 & + & 1 & \geq & 0 & (3) \\
 -x_4 & + & 2x_3 & + & 2x_2 & + & x_1 & + & 6 & \geq & 0 & (4) \\
 & & x_3 & & & + & 3x_1 & - & 1 & \geq & 0 & (5) \\
 & & -x_3 & + & x_2 & - & 2x_1 & + & 5 & \geq & 0 & (6) \\
 & & -x_3 & - & x_2 & - & \frac{2}{3}x_1 & + & 2 & \geq & 0 & (7)
 \end{array}$$

variable	x_1	x_2	x_3	x_4
bounds	$(-\infty, \infty)$	$(-\infty, \infty)$	$[1; 2]$	$[-3; 0]$
assignment	0	0	1	

Example

$$x_4 - 2x_3 + x_1 + 5 \geq 0 \quad (1)$$

$$x_4 + 2x_3 + x_2 + 3 \geq 0 \quad (2)$$

$$-x_4 - x_3 - 3x_2 - 3x_1 + 1 \geq 0 \quad (3)$$

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variable	x_1	x_2	x_3	x_4
bounds	$(-\infty, \infty)$	$(-\infty, \infty)$	$[1; 2]$	$[-3; 0]$
assignment	0	0	1	-1

SAT

UNSAT Example

$$\begin{array}{rcccccccl}
 -y & + & x & & \geq & 0 & (p_1) & p_1 \\
 y & & & - & 3 & \geq & 0 & (p_2) & p_2 \\
 & & -x & + & 1 & \geq & 0 & (p_3) & p_3
 \end{array}$$

variable			
bounds			
assignment			

UNSAT Example

$$\begin{array}{rclclcl}
 -y & + & x & & \geq & 0 & (p_1) & p_1 \\
 y & & & - & 3 & \geq & 0 & (p_2) & p_2 \\
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variable		x		
bounds				
assignment				

UNSAT Example

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variable		x					
bounds						$(-\infty, 1]$	
assignment							

UNSAT Example

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 \end{array}$$

variable	x	
bounds	$(-\infty, 1]$	
assignment	1	

UNSAT Example

$$\begin{array}{rclclcl}
 -y & + & x & & \geq & 0 & (p_1) & p_1 \\
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 \end{array}$$

variable	x	y
bounds	$(-\infty, 1]$	
assignment	1	

UNSAT Example

$$\begin{array}{rcccccc}
 -y & + & x & & \geq & 0 & (p_1) & p_1 \\
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 & & -x & + & 1 & \geq & 0 & (p_3) & p_3
 \end{array}$$

variable	x	y
bounds	$(-\infty, 1]$	$[3; 1]$
assignment	1	

Conflict: $\text{res}_{x_4}(p_1, p_2) \rightsquigarrow p_4$ with *reason* $p_1 \wedge p_2$

UNSAT Example

$$\begin{array}{rcccccc}
 -y & + & x & & \geq & 0 & (p_1) & p_1 \\
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 & & x & - & 3 & \geq & 0 & (p_4) & p_1 \wedge p_2
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l}
 \text{variable} \\
 \text{bounds} \\
 \text{assignment}
 \end{array}
 \left| \begin{array}{c} x \\ (-\infty, 1] \\ 1 \end{array} \right| \left| \begin{array}{c} y \\ [3; 1] \end{array} \right|$$

Conflict: $\text{res}_{x_4}(p_1, p_2) \rightsquigarrow p_4$ with *reason* $p_1 \wedge p_2$

UNSAT Example

$$\begin{array}{rcccccccl}
 -y & + & x & & \geq & 0 & (p_1) & p_1 \\
 y & & & - & 3 & \geq & 0 & (p_2) & p_2 \\
 & & -x & + & 1 & \geq & 0 & (p_3) & p_3 \\
 & & x & - & 3 & \geq & 0 & (p_4) & p_1 \wedge p_2
 \end{array}$$

variable		x		
bounds				
assignment				

UNSAT Example

$$\begin{array}{rcccccccl}
 -y & + & x & & \geq & 0 & (p_1) & p_1 \\
 y & & & - & 3 & \geq & 0 & (p_2) & p_2 \\
 & & -x & + & 1 & \geq & 0 & (p_3) & p_3 \\
 & & x & - & 3 & \geq & 0 & (p_4) & p_1 \wedge p_2
 \end{array}$$

variable	x	
bounds	$[3; 1]$	
assignment		

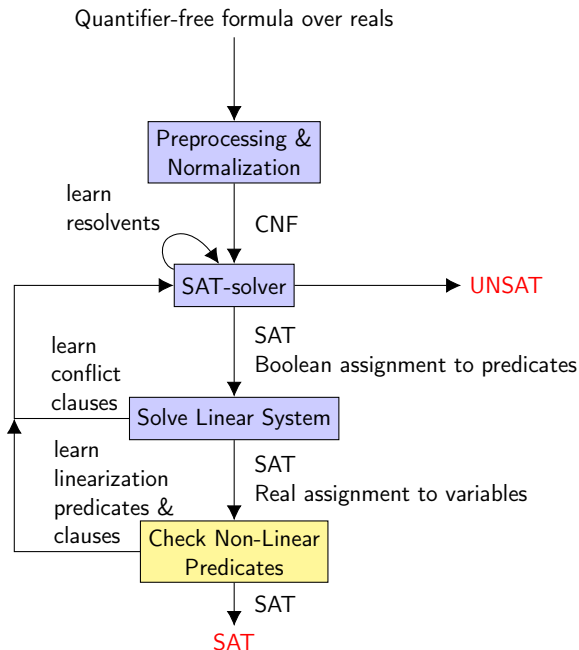
Conflict: $\text{res}_{x_4}(p_3, p_4) \rightsquigarrow p_5$ with *reason* $p_3 \wedge p_1 \wedge p_2$

UNSAT Example

$$\begin{array}{rccccccc}
 -y & + & x & & \geq & 0 & (p_1) & p_1 \\
 y & & & - & 3 & \geq & 0 & (p_2) & p_2 \\
 & & -x & + & 1 & \geq & 0 & (p_3) & p_3 \\
 & & x & - & 3 & \geq & 0 & (p_4) & p_1 \wedge p_2 \\
 & & & & -2 & \geq & 0 & (p_5) & p_3 \wedge p_1 \wedge p_2
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l}
 \text{variable} \\
 \text{bounds} \\
 \text{assignment}
 \end{array}
 \left| \begin{array}{c} x \\ [3; 1] \end{array} \right| \left| \right|$$

Conflict: $\text{res}_{x_4}(p_3, p_4) \rightsquigarrow p_5$ with *reason* $p_3 \wedge p_1 \wedge p_2$ is constant \perp ,
UNSAT \rightsquigarrow **conflict clause** is negation of reason of p_5



Given a system of non-linear predicates and a real assignment $\alpha : \{x_1, \dots, x_m\} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_{\text{alg}}$, for every non-linear predicate $P \Leftarrow \varphi \theta f(\psi)$ **decide** whether it is satisfied by α , if not generate an implied **linearization**

$$P \wedge D(\psi) \implies G(\psi, \varphi)$$

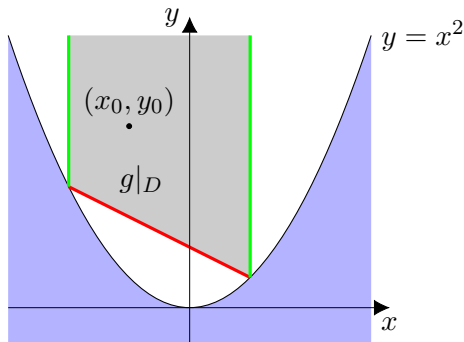
contradicting α . Otherwise, output SAT.

Note that D and G are linear predicates if φ and ψ are linear terms.

Compute (rational) values y_0 and x_0 of φ and ψ under α and decide algorithm based on known symbol $f \in \mathcal{F}$.

Example

Assume $P \Leftrightarrow y \theta x^2$, $\alpha(x) = x_0$, $\alpha(y) = y_0$ and $\neg(y_0 \theta x_0^2)$ for some $\theta \in \{<, \leq, >, \geq\}$.



$D(x) \Leftrightarrow (x \in [a, b])$ and $g(x) = cx + d$ for rational a, b, c, d depending on (y_0, θ, x_0) . Learn **linearization** ($P \wedge D(x) \Rightarrow G(x, y)$) where $G(x, y) \Leftrightarrow (y \theta g(x))$.

Classes of functions

If under α , $P \iff y_0 \theta f(x_0)$ for $(x_0, y_0) \in \mathbb{Q}^2$ and $\neg(y_0 \theta f(x_0))$.

Assumptions in order to compute linearization s.t. $P \wedge D \implies G$:

- $\theta \in \{<, \leq, >, \geq\}$, otherwise linear guessing generally won't work.
- θ decidable \rightsquigarrow e.g. f maps rationals to rationals.

Classes of functions

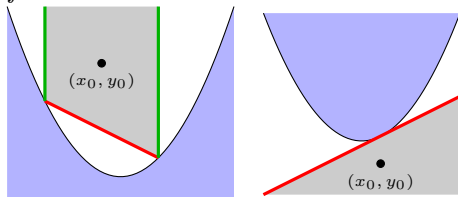
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Then have algorithms to exclude area $P \wedge D \wedge \neg G$ if

- f convex:



abs or $x \mapsto x^{2n}$ for $n \in \mathbb{N}$

Classes of functions

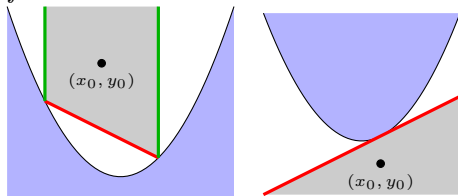
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Classes of functions

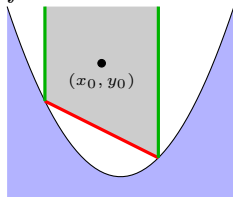
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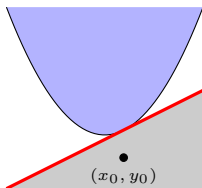
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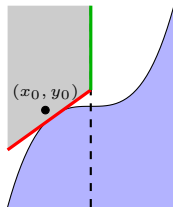
- f convex:



abs or $x \mapsto x^{2n}$ for $n \in \mathbb{N}$

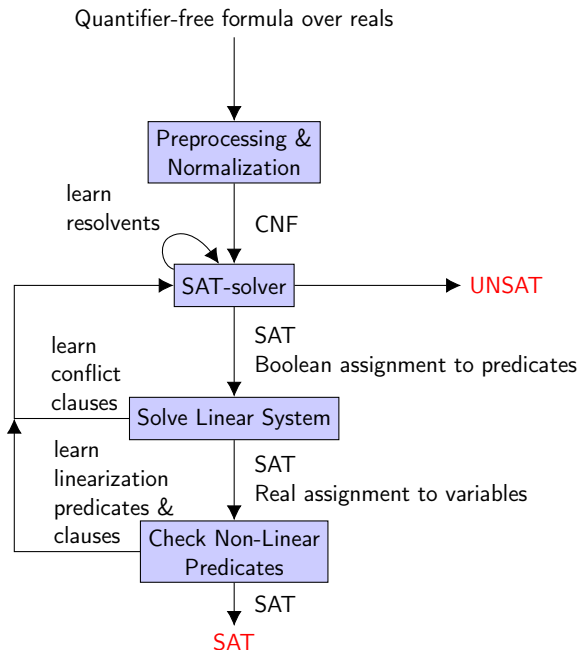


- f piecewise convex/-cave:



$x \mapsto x^{2n+1}$ for $n \in \mathbb{N}$

- f concave $\iff -f$ convex

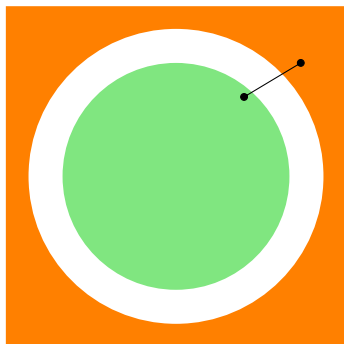


Benchmarks

$$\text{BB: } \exists \vec{x}, \vec{y} \in \mathbb{R}^3 : \|\vec{x}\|_2 \leq r \wedge \|\vec{y}\|_2 \geq \sqrt{64} \wedge \|\vec{x} - \vec{y}\|_\infty \leq \frac{1}{100}.$$

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	r	ksmt		cvc4		z3		mathsat	
s: 'sat'	$\sqrt{37}$	u	0.03	u	0.76	u	510.67	u	40.55
u: 'unsat'	$\sqrt{49}$	u	0.16	u	2.46	>	5h	u	6307.18
?: 'unknown'	$\sqrt{62}$	u	7.15	u	5.07				
>: timeout	$\sqrt{63}$	u	27.43	?	0.48				
	$\sqrt{64}$	s	0.01	?	0.01	s	0.00	>	21h

Timings on Linux, Core-i7 3.6GHz, (all except mathsat: g++-7.3.0)

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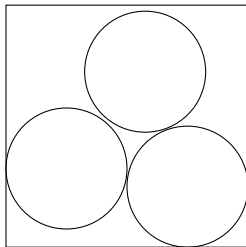
KK: $\exists \vec{x}_1, \dots, \vec{x}_n \in \mathbb{R}^d : \bigwedge_{1 \leq i \leq n} \|\vec{x}_i\|_\infty \leq 1 \wedge \bigwedge_{1 \leq i < j \leq n} \|\vec{x}_i - \vec{x}_j\|_2 > 2$

Benchmarks

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d	n	ksmt	cvc4	z3	mathsat	yices
2	2	s 0.01	? 0.03	s 0.01	s 0.02	s 0.01
	3	s 0.03	? 0.08	> 60m	s 0.24	s 0.03
	4	>	u 1474.16	> 60m	u 8.11	> 17h
	5	u 1.43	u 0.45	> 8h	u 0.28	> 8h
	6	u 5.00	u 0.75	> 8h	u 0.40	> 166m
3	5	s 0.93	? 465.45	> 8h	s 0.12	s 0.06
	6	s 6.02	> 143m	> 7h	> 8h	> 6h
4	5	s 0.38	? 1544.87	s 2165.78	s 0.10	s 7.34
	6	s 0.57	> 91m	> 8h	s 0.23	s 0.38
	7	s 14.27	> 160m	> 8h	s 0.18	> 60m

Timings on Linux, Core-i7 3.6GHz, (all except mathsat: g++-7.3.0)

Future work:

- Explore class of linearizable functions.
 - exactly BSS?
 - what about $\sin p = q$ (p, q rational, real algebraic)?
- Merge solvers to find assignments incrementally.
 - Don't overload SAT-solver with linear resolvents.
- Borrow heuristics from SAT-solvers
 - e.g. for ordering real variables: VSIDS, ...
 - restarts, etc.
- Syntax transformation needs some love.