

# Lifted Reasoning for Combinatorial Counting

Journal of Artificial Intelligence Research 76: 1-58 (2023)

Pietro Totis, Jesse Davis, Luc De Raedt, Angelika Kimmig

ECAI, 21 Oct. 2024

# Combinatorics math problems

## Example 1

*"In how many different ways can the letters in BANANA be written?"*

Fundamental components:

## Example 2

*"A shipment of 12 different TVs contains 3 defective ones. In how many ways can a hotel purchase 5 of these TVs and receive at least 2 of the defective ones?"*

# Combinatorics math problems

## Example 1

*"In how many different ways can the letters in BANANA be written?"*

Fundamental components:

- Multisets

## Example 2

*"A shipment of 12 different TVs contains 3 defective ones. In how many ways can a hotel purchase 5 of these TVs and receive at least 2 of the defective ones?"*

# Combinatorics math problems

## Example 1

*"In how many different ways can the letters in BANANA be written?"*

Fundamental components:

- Multisets
- Configurations

## Example 2

*"A shipment of 12 different TVs contains 3 defective ones. In how many ways can a hotel purchase 5 of these TVs and receive at least 2 of the defective ones?"*

# Combinatorics math problems

## Example 1

*"In how many different ways can the letters in BANANA be written?"*

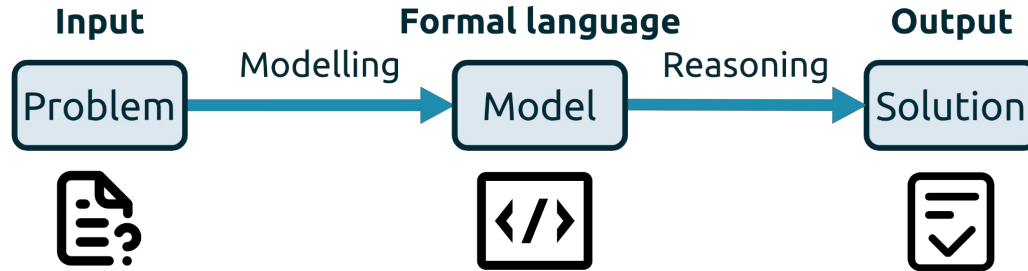
## Example 2

*"A shipment of 12 different TVs contains 3 defective ones. In how many ways can a hotel purchase 5 of these TVs and receive at least 2 of the defective ones?"*

Fundamental components:

- Multisets
- Configurations
- Constraints

# Combinatorial Problem Solving



**Problem**

Compute the solution of a combinatorics math problem:  
given a set of objects  
find the number of valid configurations defined.

**Components**

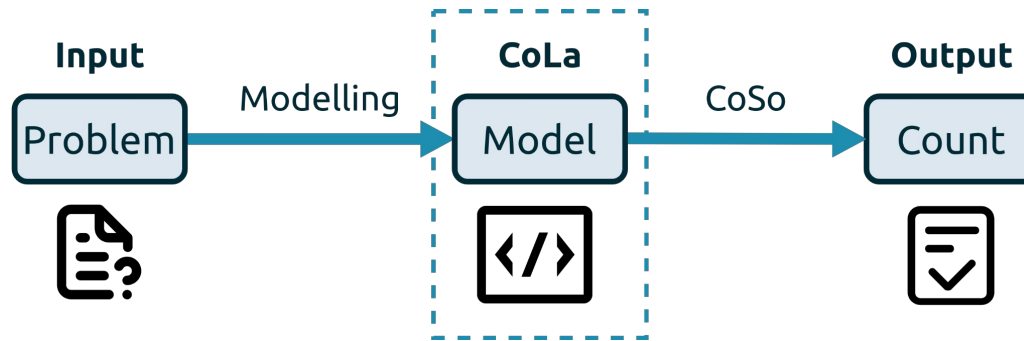
Key points to define:

1. Formal language
2. Reasoning

**Output**

The count of valid configurations (*model counting*).

# Contribution 1: CoLa language



## Research question

What are the key characteristics of a modelling language for encoding combinatorics math problems?

## Key novelty

Generalize sets of objects (*constants*) to multisets in a declarative language.

# Sets vs. multisets

Traditional declarative frameworks represent the objects of the domain with *distinguishable* constants (same constant = same object).

## Example 1

*"In how many different ways can the letters in B A N A N A be written?"*

Set:  $\{ B A_1 N_1 A_2 N_2 A_3 \}$

Multiset:  $\{ B A N A N A \}$



# Sets vs. multisets

Traditional declarative frameworks represent the objects of the domain with *distinguishable* constants (same constant = same object).

## Example 1

"In how many different ways can the letters in *B A N A N A* be written?"

Set:  $\{ B A_1 N_1 A_2 N_2 A_3 \}$

Multiset:  $\{ B A N A N A \}$

Defining objects with constants that are always distinguishable does not affect *satisfiability* but does affect *counting*.

$B A_1 N_1 A_2 N_2 A_3$   
 $B A_1 N_2 A_2 N_1 A_3$

Count = 2 words

$B A_1 N A_2 N A_3$   
 $B A_1 N A_2 N A_3$

Count = 1 word

# Combinatorics math word problems

## Example 1

*"In how many different ways can the letters in BANANA be written?"*

Result

60

## Example 2

*"A shipment of 12 different TVs contains 3 defective ones. In how many ways can a hotel purchase 5 of these TVs and receive at least 2 of the defective ones?"*

Result

288

# Contribution 1: CoLa language

## Example 1

*"In how many different ways can the letters in BANANA be written?"*

## Contribution 1

```
universe letters =  
{a,a,a,n,n,b};  
word in [letters];  
#word = 6;
```

Result

60

## Example 2

*"A shipment of 12 different TVs contains 3 defective ones. In how many ways can a hotel purchase 5 of these TVs and receive at least 2 of the defective ones?"*

## Contribution 1

```
labelled property tvs;  
property defective;  
#tvs = 12;  
#( tvs & defective ) = 3;  
purchase in { tvs };  
#purchase = 5;  
#( purchase & defective )>=2;
```

Result

288

# Contribution 1: CoLa language - multisets

## Example 1

*"In how many different ways can the letters in BANANA be written?"*

## Contribution 1

```
universe letters =  
{a,a,a,n,n,b};  
word in [letters];  
#word = 6;
```

Result

60

## Example 2

*"A shipment of 12 different TVs contains 3 defective ones. In how many ways can a hotel purchase 5 of these TVs and receive at least 2 of the defective ones?"*

## Contribution 1

```
labelled property tvs;  
property defective;  
#tvs = 12;  
#( tvs & defective ) = 3;  
purchase in { tvs };  
#purchase = 5;  
#( purchase & defective )>=2;
```

Result

288

# Contribution 1: CoLa language - configurations

## Example 1

*"In how many different ways can the letters in BANANA be written?"*

## Contribution 1

```
universe letters =  
{a,a,a,n,n,b};  
word in [letters];  
#word = 6;
```

Result

60

## Example 2

*"A shipment of 12 different TVs contains 3 defective ones. In how many ways can a hotel purchase 5 of these TVs and receive at least 2 of the defective ones?"*

## Contribution 1

```
labelled property tvs;  
property defective;  
#tvs = 12;  
#( tvs & defective ) = 3;  
purchase in { tvs };  
#purchase = 5;  
#( purchase & defective )>=2;
```

Result

288

# Contribution 1: CoLa language - constraints

## Example 1

*"In how many different ways can the letters in BANANA be written?"*

## Contribution 1

```
universe letters =  
{a,a,a,n,n,b};  
word in [letters];  
#word = 6;
```

Result

60

## Example 2

*"A shipment of 12 different TVs contains 3 defective ones. In how many ways can a hotel purchase 5 of these TVs and receive at least 2 of the defective ones?"*

## Contribution 1

```
labelled property tvs;  
property defective;  
#tvs = 12;  
#( tvs & defective ) = 3;  
purchase in { tvs };  
#purchase = 5;  
#( purchase & defective ) >= 2;
```

Result

288

# Contribution 1: CoLa language

## Example 1

*"In how many different ways can the letters in BANANA be written?"*

## Contribution 1

```
universe letters =  
{a,a,a,n,n,b};  
word in [letters];  
#word = 6;
```

## Contribution 2

Result

60

## Example 2

*"A shipment of 12 different TVs contains 3 defective ones. In how many ways can a hotel purchase 5 of these TVs and receive at least 2 of the defective ones?"*

## Contribution 1

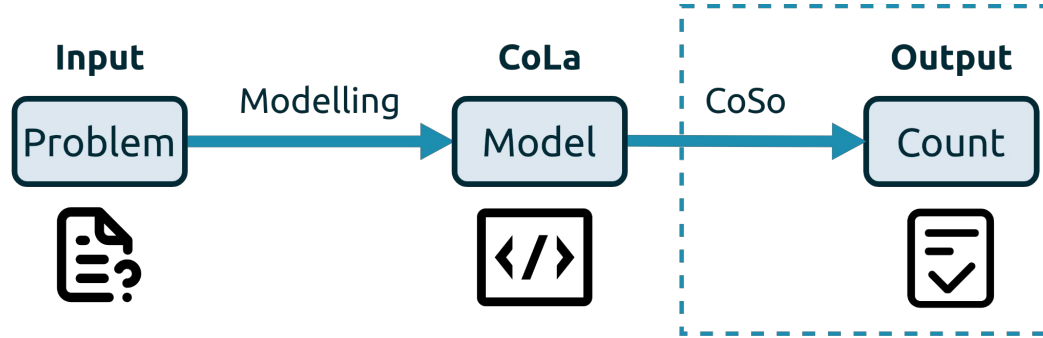
```
labelled property tvs;  
property defective;  
#tvs = 12;  
#( tvs & defective ) = 3;  
purchase in { tvs };  
#purchase = 5;  
#( purchase & defective )>=2;
```

## Contribution 2

Result

288

# Contribution 2: CoSo



## Research question

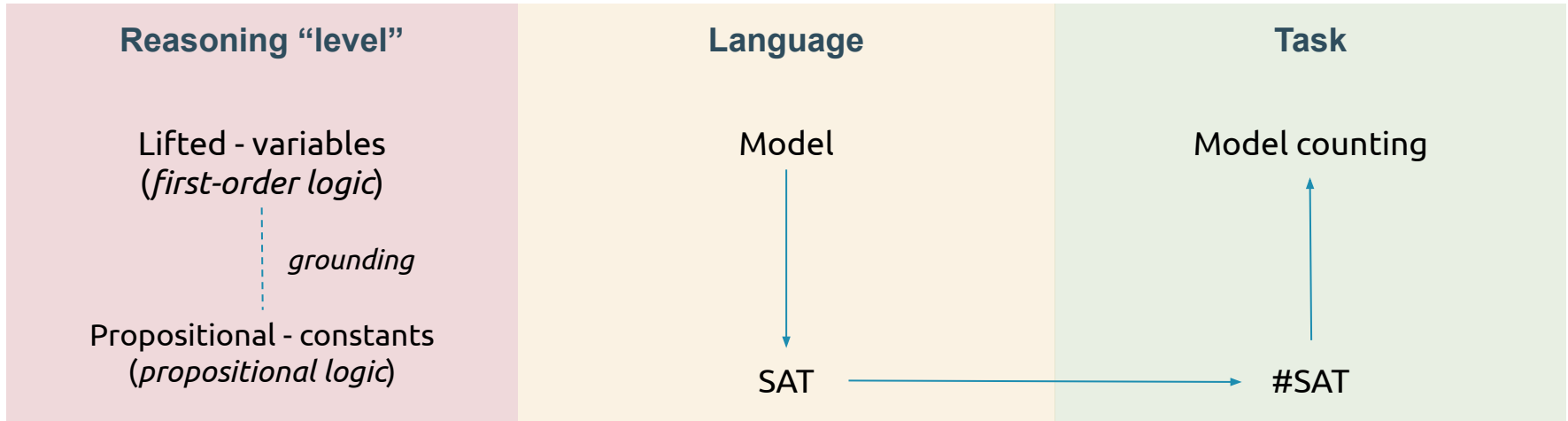
How can models for combinatorics math problems be efficiently solved?

## Key novelty

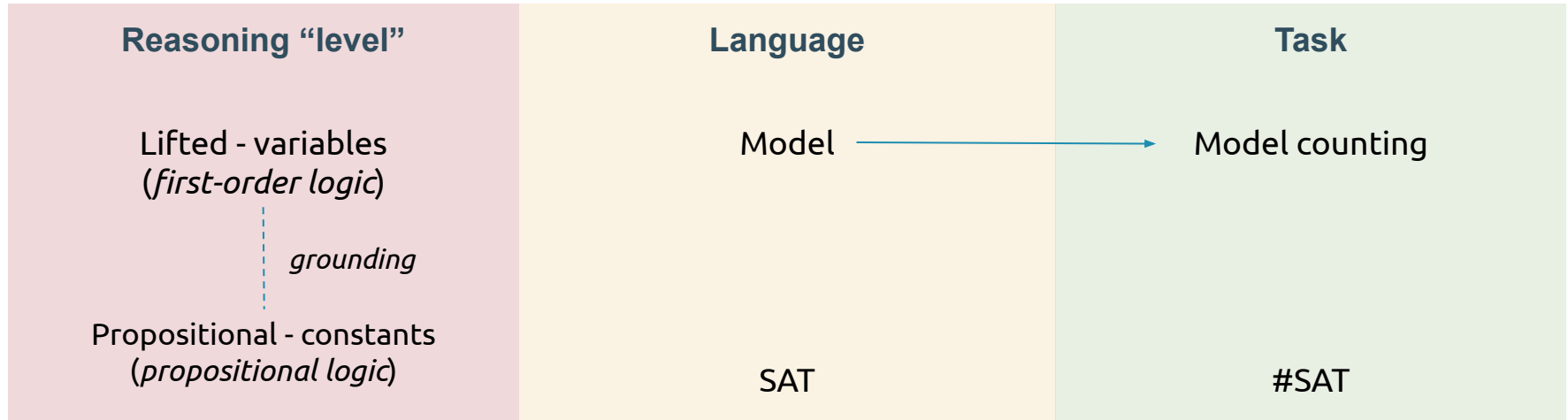
Lifted reasoning: exploit the size of groups and symmetries of the problem to count efficiently.



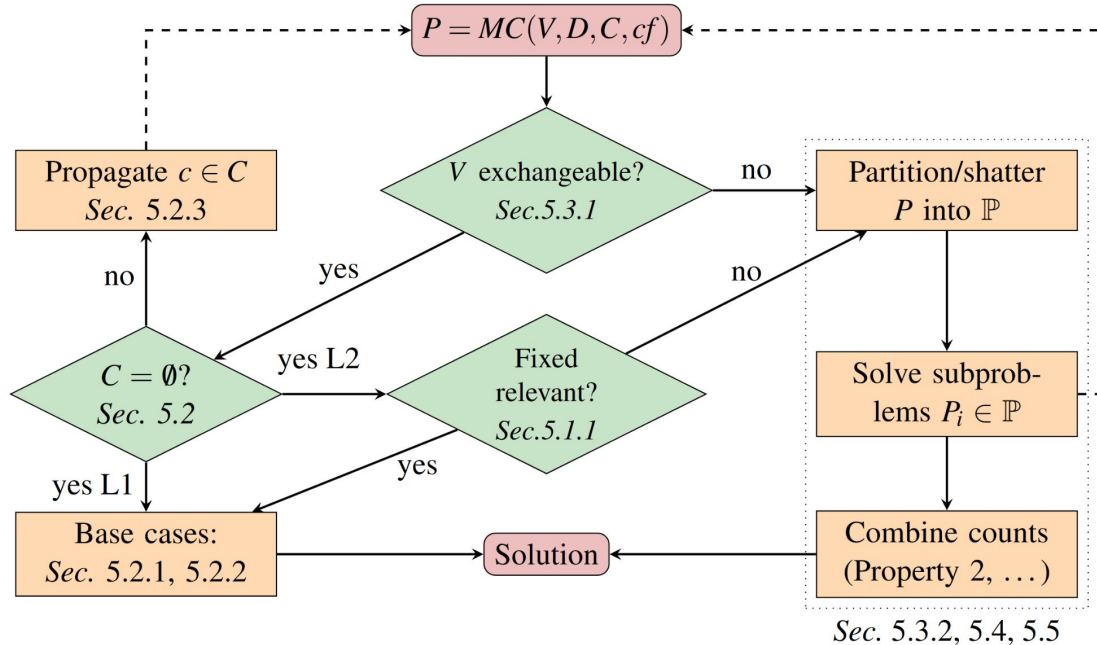
# Propositional reasoning



# Lifted reasoning



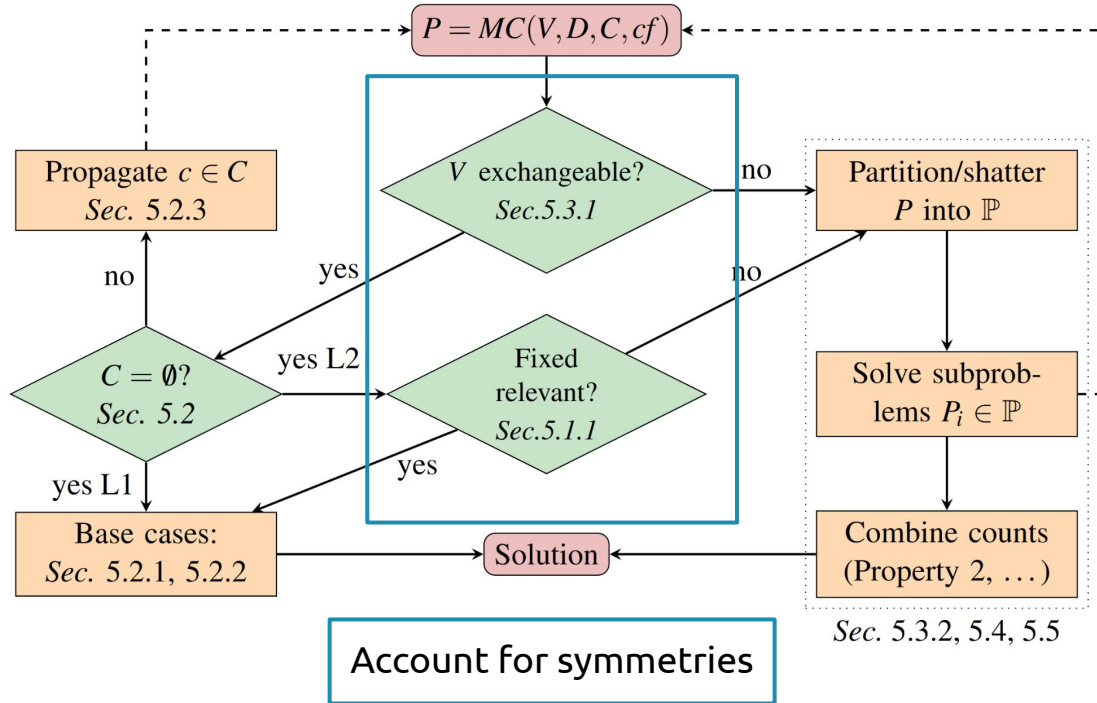
# CoSo: a lifted Combinatorics problems Solver



## Example 2

*"A shipment of 12 different TVs contains 3 defective ones. In how many ways can a hotel purchase 5 of these TVs and receive at least 2 of the defective ones?"*

# CoSo: a lifted Combinatorics problems Solver

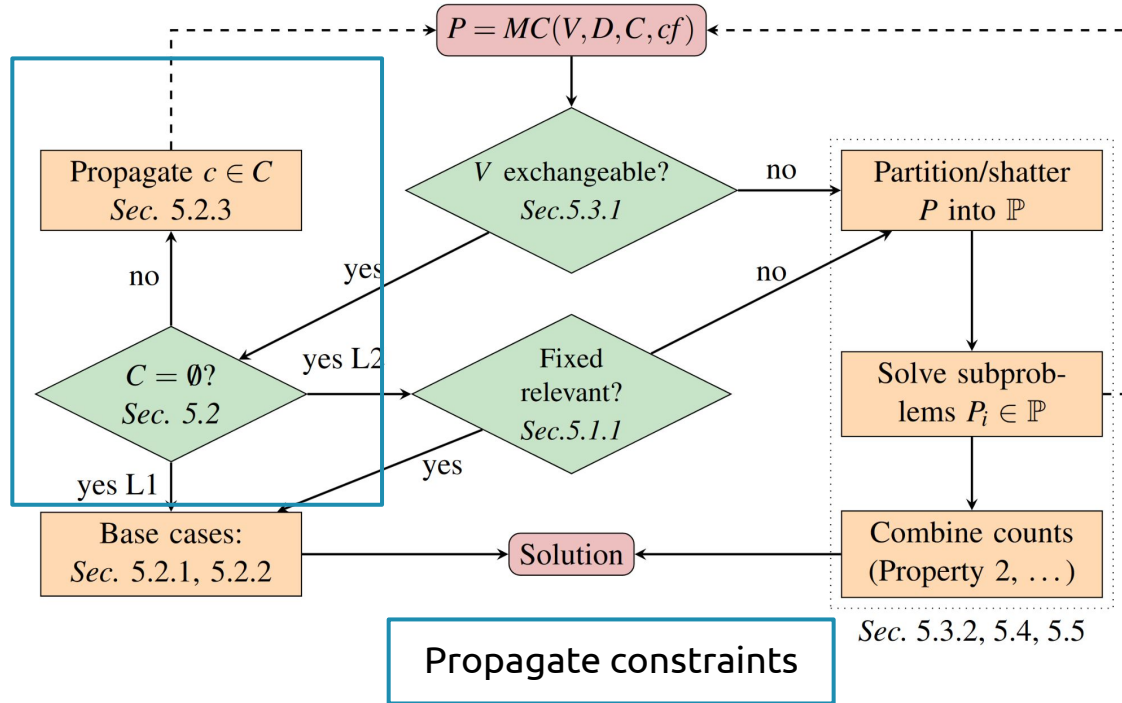


## Example 2

*"A shipment of 12 different TVs contains 3 defective ones. In how many ways can a hotel purchase 5 of these TVs and receive at least 2 of the defective ones?"*

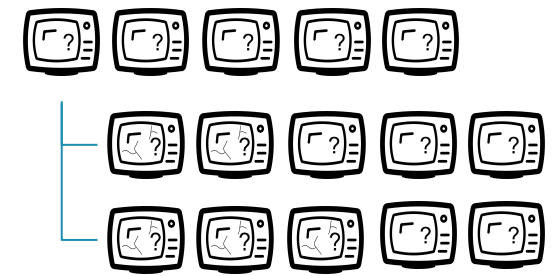


# CoSo: a lifted Combinatorics problems Solver

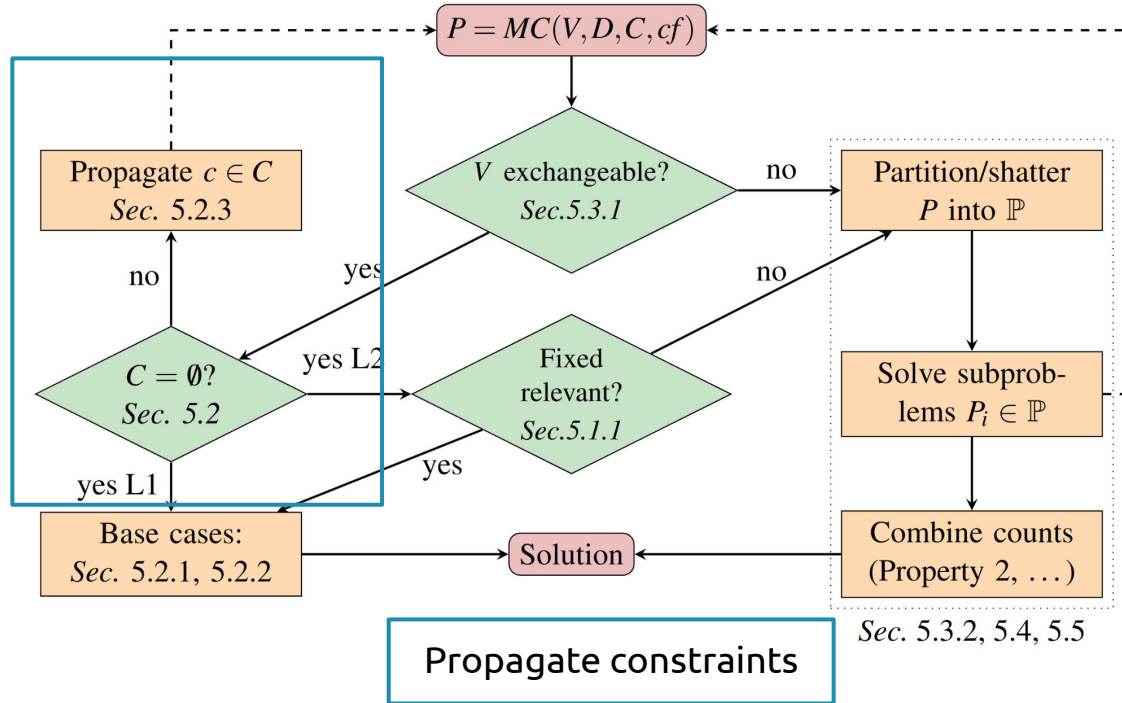


**Example 2**

*"A shipment of 12 different TVs contains 3 defective ones. In how many ways can a hotel purchase 5 of these TVs and receive at least 2 of the defective ones?"*

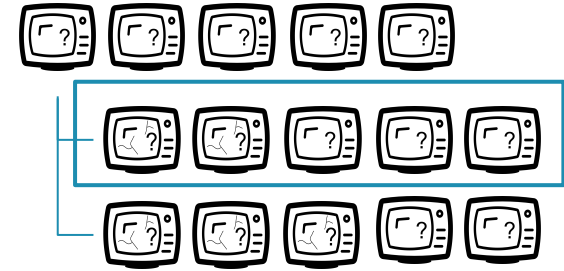


# CoSo: a lifted Combinatorics problems Solver

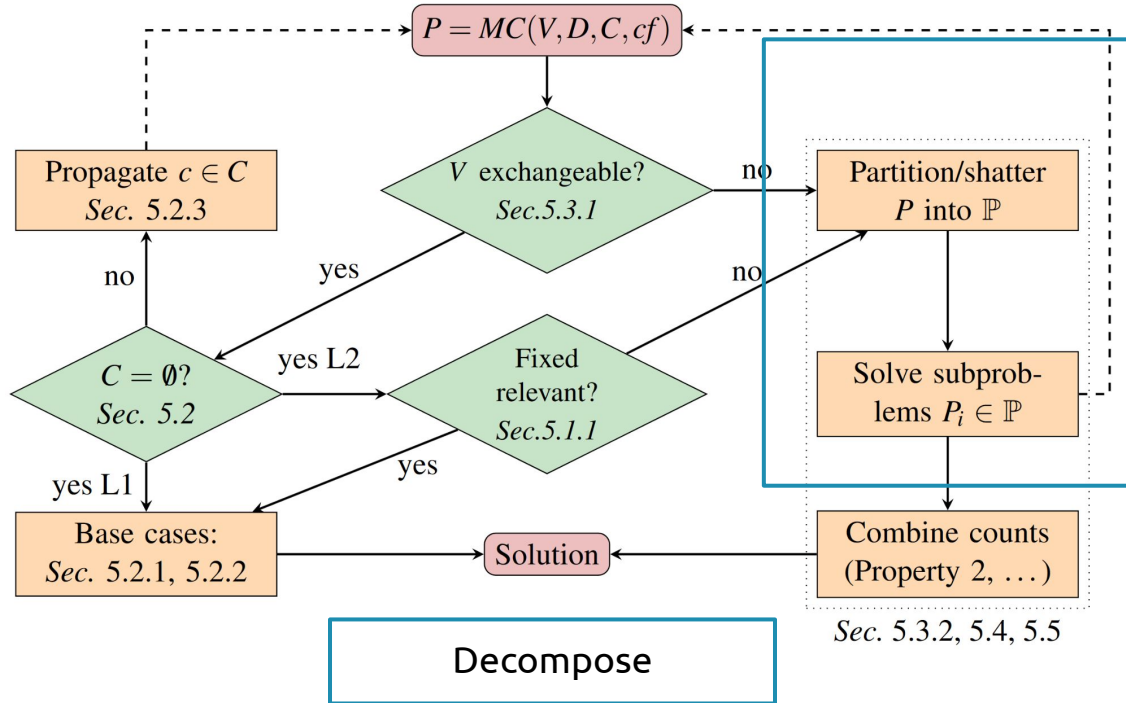


## Example 2

*"A shipment of 12 different TVs contains 3 defective ones. In how many ways can a hotel purchase 5 of these TVs and receive at least 2 of the defective ones?"*

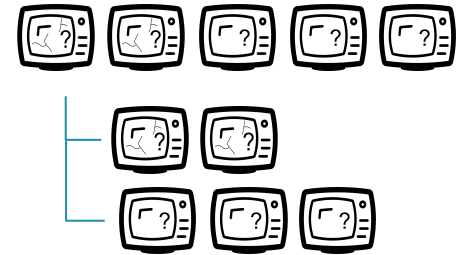


# CoSo: a lifted Combinatorics problems Solver

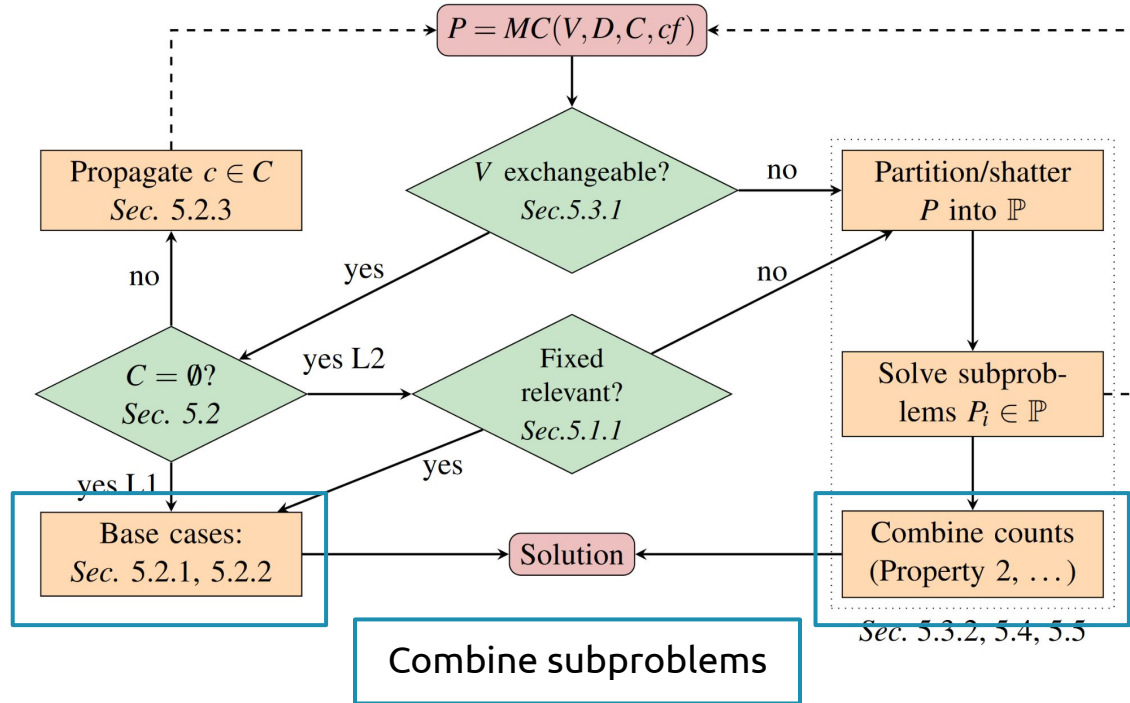


**Example 2**

*"A shipment of 12 different TVs contains 3 defective ones. In how many ways can a hotel purchase 5 of these TVs and receive at least 2 of the defective ones?"*

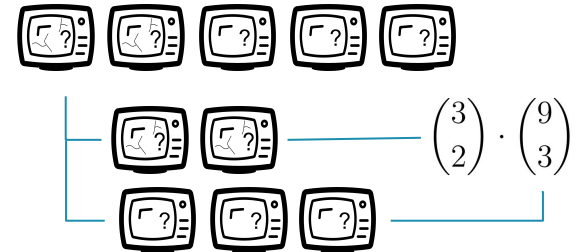


# CoSo: a lifted Combinatorics problems Solver



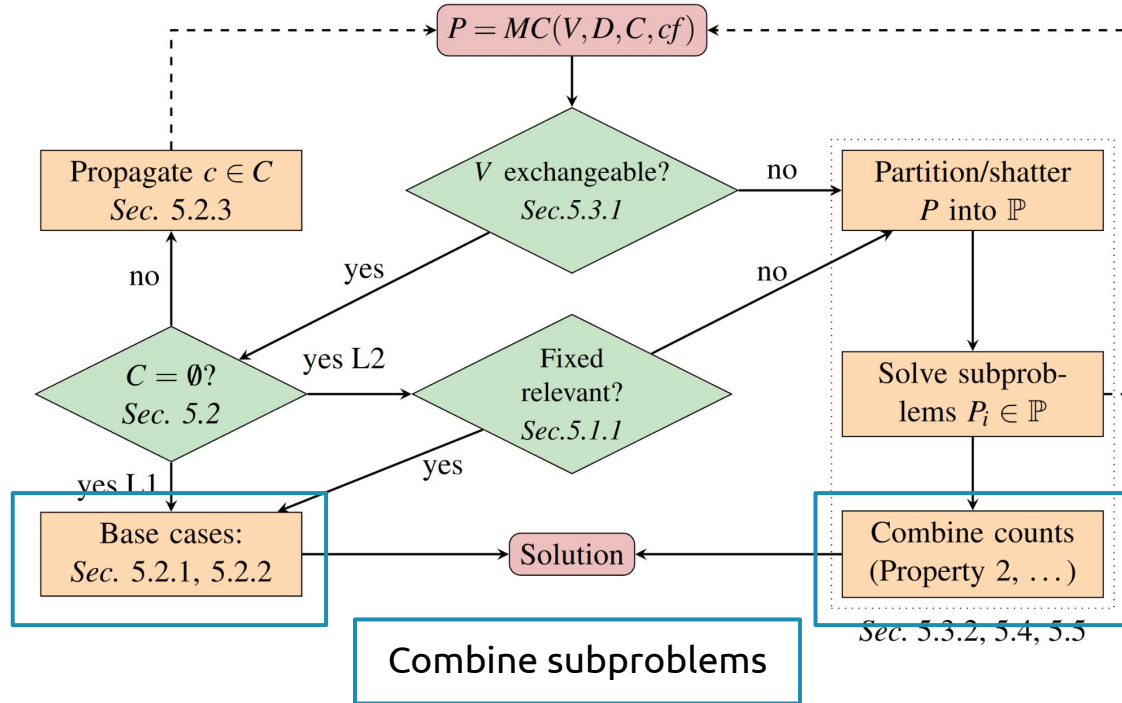
## Example 2

"A shipment of 12 different TVs contains 3 defective ones. In how many ways can a hotel purchase 5 of these TVs and receive at least 2 of the defective ones?"





# CoSo: a lifted Combinatorics problems Solver



## Example 2

"A shipment of 12 different TVs contains 3 defective ones. In how many ways can a hotel purchase 5 of these TVs and receive at least 2 of the defective ones?"



$$\left[ \begin{array}{l} \binom{3}{2} \cdot \binom{9}{3} + \\ \binom{3}{3} \cdot \binom{9}{2} \end{array} \right] = 288$$

# Contribution 2: CoSo solver

## Example 1

*"In how many different ways can the letters in BANANA be written?"*

## Contribution 1

```
universe letters =  
{a,a,a,n,n,b};  
word in [letters];  
#word = 6;
```

## Contribution 2

$$\frac{6!}{2! \cdot 3!} =$$

Result

60

## Example 2

*"A shipment of 12 different TVs contains 3 defective ones. In how many ways can a hotel purchase 5 of these TVs and receive at least 2 of the defective ones?"*

## Contribution 1

```
labelled property tvs;  
property defective;  
#tvs = 12;  
#( tvs & defective ) = 3;  
purchase in { tvs };  
#purchase = 5;  
#( purchase & defective )>=2;
```

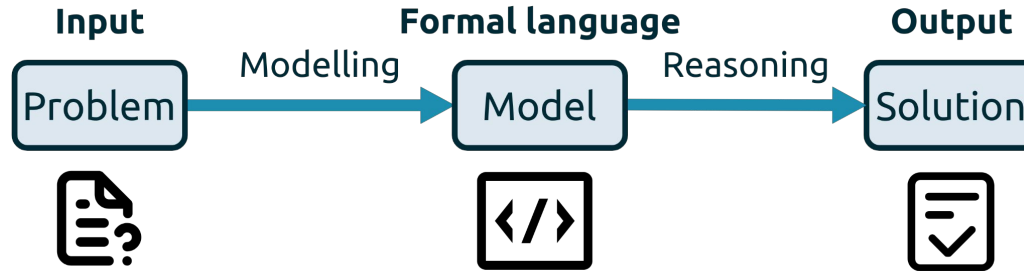
## Contribution 2

$$\binom{3}{2} \cdot \binom{9}{3} + \binom{3}{3} \cdot \binom{9}{2} =$$

Result

288

# Combinatorial Problem Solving



**Problem**

Compute the solution of a combinatorics math problem:  
given a set of objects  
find the number of valid configurations defined.

**Components**

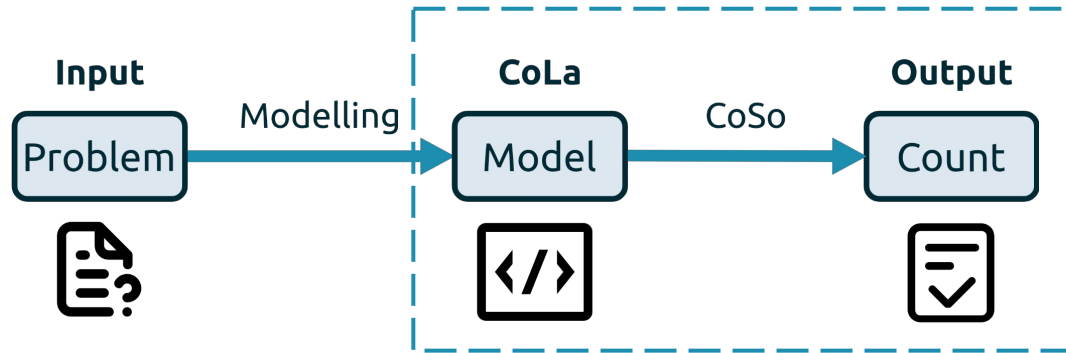
Key points to define:

1. Formal language (CoLa)
2. Reasoning (CoSo)

**Output**

The count of valid configurations (*model counting*).

# Combinatorial Problem Solving



## Problem

Compute the solution of a combinatorics math problem:  
given a set of objects  
find the number of valid configurations defined.

## Components

Key points to define:

- ✓ Formal language (CoLa)
- ✓ Reasoning (CoSo)

## Output

The count of valid configurations (*model counting*).

# Combinatorial Problem Solving

	Sets/multisets	Configurations	Constraint arity	Modelling	Lifted counting
Forclift	x	x	=2	x	✓
WFOMC FO <sup>2</sup>	x	x	≥2	x	✓
GC-FOVE	x	x	≥2	x	✓
CSPs	sets	✓	≥2	✓	x
CoLa+CoSo	✓	✓	≥2	✓	✓

- Probabilistic frameworks implement lifted counting algorithms, but are based on first-order logic, with limited constraint support and limited input language

# Combinatorial Problem Solving

	Sets/multisets	Configurations	Constraint arity	Modelling	Lifted counting
Forclift	x	x	=2	x	✓
WFOMC FO <sup>2</sup>	x	x	≥2	x	✓
GC-FOVE	x	x	≥2	x	✓
CSPs	sets	✓	≥2	✓	x
CoLa+CoSo	✓	✓	≥2	✓	✓

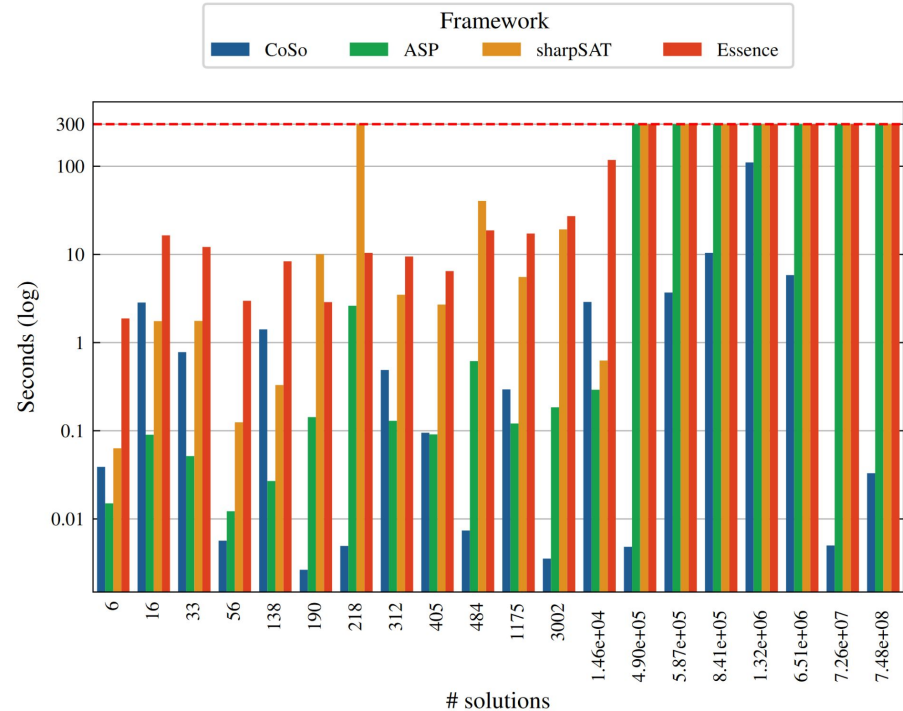
- CSP frameworks offer primitives for sets and constraints, but not for multisets, and counting is typically done via (propositional) enumeration of the solutions

# Experiments

- CoSo outperforms propositional frameworks with the increase of the number of solutions

Real-world dataset	# unsolved /185 problems	avg. time (solved)
CoLa-CoSo	0	0.18s
ASP-Clingo	52	5.70s
CNF-sharpSAT	75	7.44s
ESSENCE-Conj ure (CSPs)	32	34.99s

## Synthetic benchmarks



# Resources



JAIR paper



[https://github.com/  
PietroTotis/CoSo](https://github.com/PietroTotis/CoSo)

