

FROM CIRCUITS TO IDEALS: GRÖBNER BASES FOR FORMAL VERIFICATION

Daniela Kaufmann

TU Wien, Austria

Plenary Talk

ALge**Br**Aic me**Th**ods fo**R** p**O**lynomial **S**ystem **S**olving Workshop/Summer School

September 4, 2026



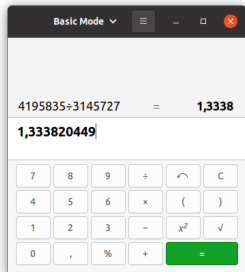
Informatics



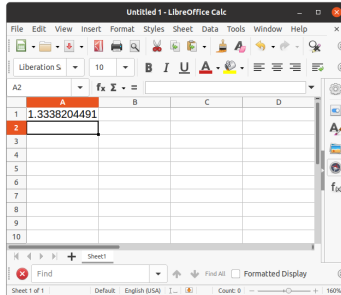
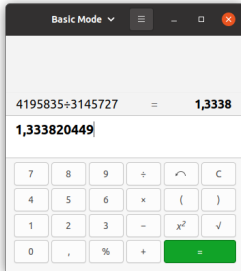
Austrian
Science Fund

$$4\,195\,835 \div 3\,145\,727 = ?$$

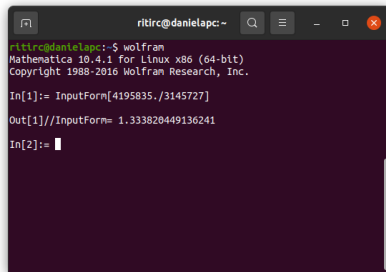
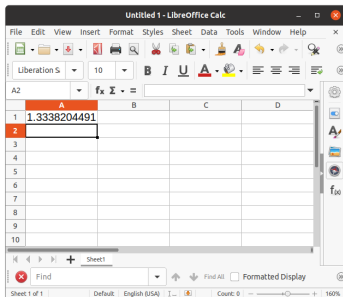
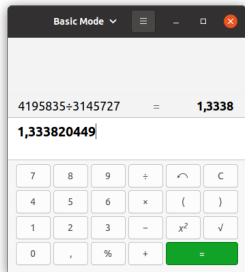
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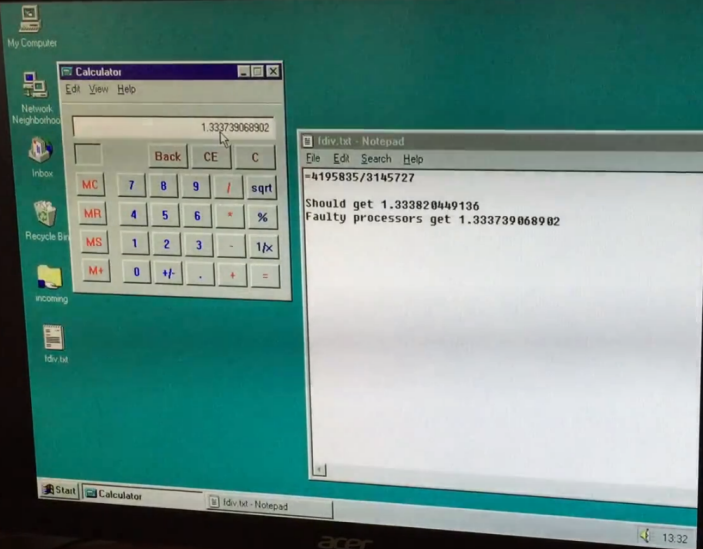


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Intel Pentium FDIV-Bug 1994



Quelle: <http://neology.com.au/portfolios/a80502-90-sx923/>

- Affected floating point unit (FPU) in early Intel processors.
- ⚠ Processor might return incorrect result for division.
- \$ Cost in 1994: 500 million dollars.

Even more than 30 years later verification of arithmetic circuits is considered to be hard. Correctness proofs are not fully automated yet.

Challenge: Integer multipliers

Integer Multiplication

$$\begin{array}{r} 11 \\ \times 11 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$3 \cdot 3 = 9$$

Integer Multiplication

$$\begin{array}{r} 11 \cdot 11 \\ \hline 11 \end{array}$$

$$3 \cdot 3 = 9$$

Integer Multiplication

$$\begin{array}{r} 11 \cdot 11 \\ \hline 11 \\ 11 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$3 \cdot 3 = 9$$

Integer Multiplication

$$\begin{array}{r} 11 \cdot 11 \\ \hline 11 \\ 110 \\ \hline 121 \end{array}$$

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Integer Multiplication

$$\begin{array}{r} 11 \cdot 11 \\ \hline 11 \\ 110 \\ \hline 011 \end{array}$$

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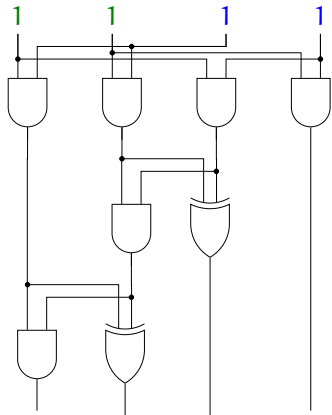
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Integer Multiplication

AND-Gate



$$f \wedge g = y$$

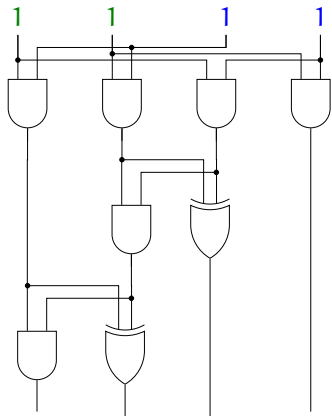
f	g	y
0	0	0
0	1	0
1	0	0
1	1	1

XOR-Gate



$$f \oplus g = y$$

f	g	y
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1	0	1
1	1	0



Integer Multiplication

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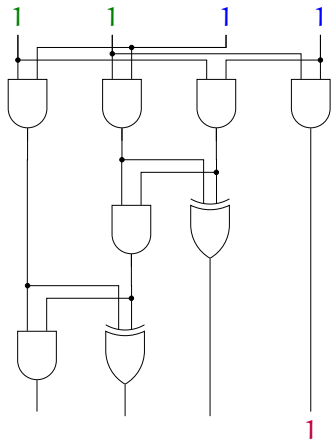
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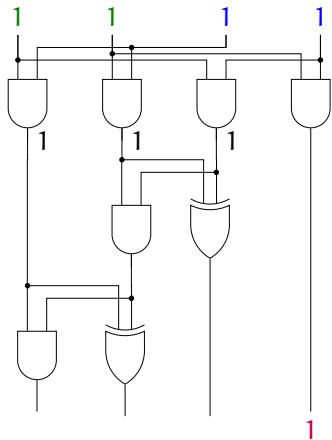
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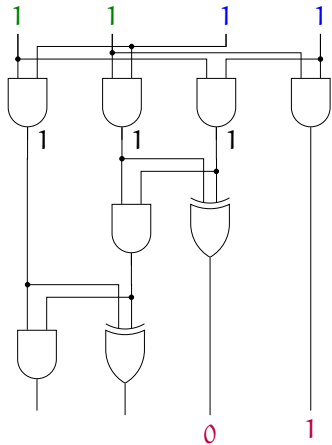
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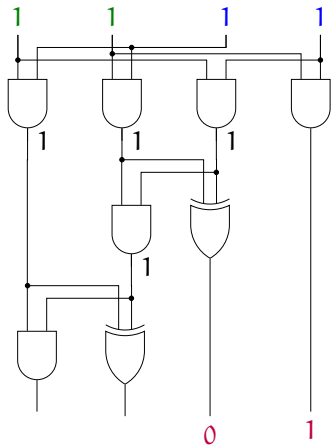
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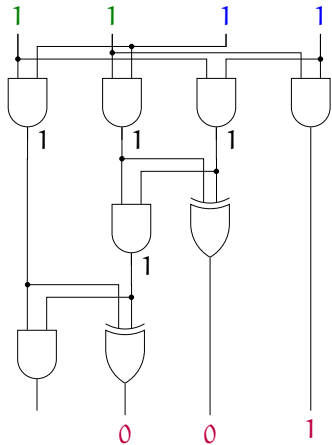
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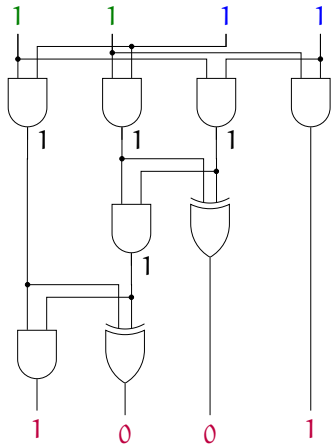
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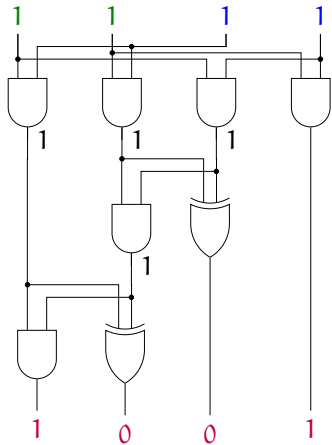
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Is the circuit correct?

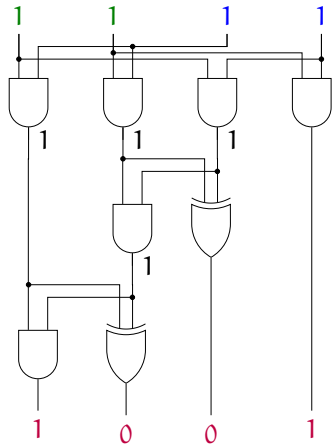
Multiplier circuit

$$\begin{array}{r} 11 \cdot 11 \\ \hline 11 \\ 110 \\ \hline 1001 \end{array}$$



Multiplier circuit

Circuit seems correct!



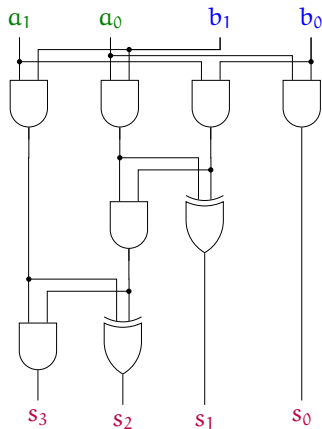
Is the circuit really correct?

Multiplier Circuits

Given: Gate-level multiplier for fixed bit-width.

Question: For all possible $a_i, b_i \in \mathbb{B}$:

$$(2a_1 + a_0) * (2b_1 + b_0) = 8s_3 + 4s_2 + 2s_1 + s_0?$$

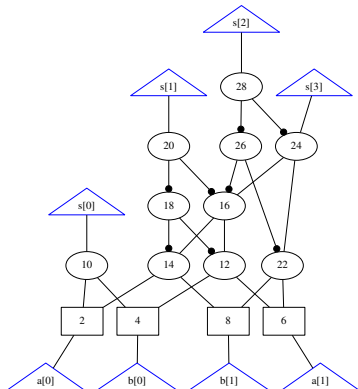


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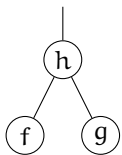
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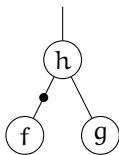


And-Inverter Graph

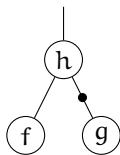
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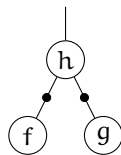
$$h = f \wedge g$$



$$h = \neg f \wedge g$$

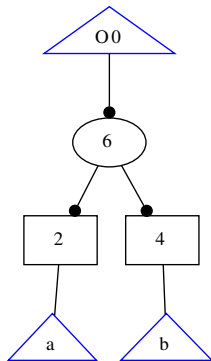


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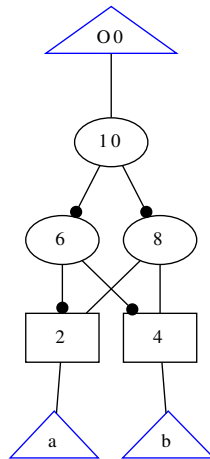


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And-Inverter Graph



$$a \vee b \equiv \neg(\neg a \wedge \neg b)$$



$$a \otimes b \equiv \neg(\neg a \wedge \neg b) \wedge \neg(a \wedge b)$$

And-Inverter Graph

aig 14 4 0 4 10

2

4

6

8

10

20

28

24

10 6 2

12 6 4

14 8 2

16 14 12

18 15 13

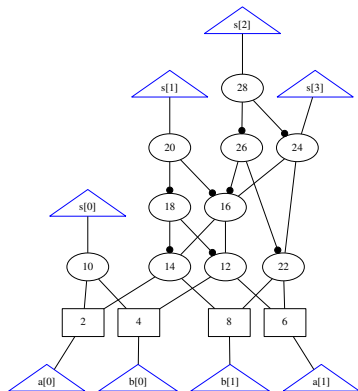
20 19 17

22 8 4

24 22 16

26 23 17

28 27 25

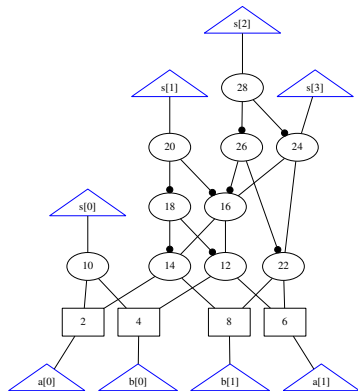


And-Inverter Graph

Circuit Verification

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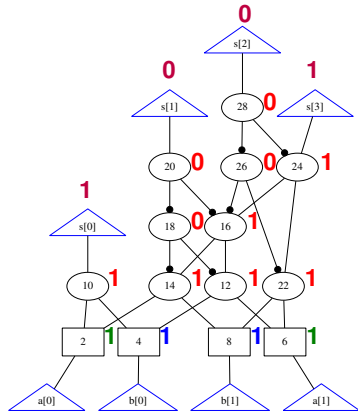


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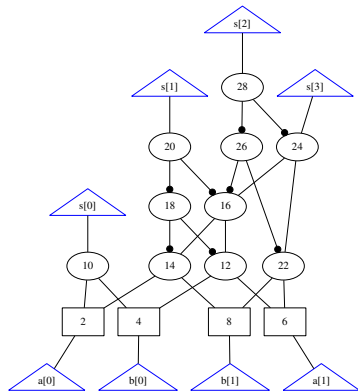
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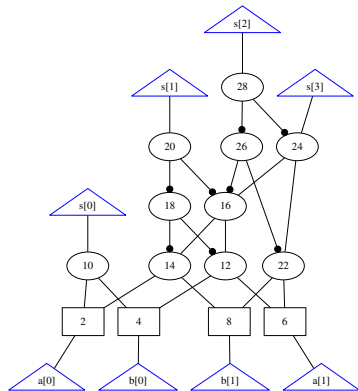
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And-Inverter Graph

Simulation

$a_1 a_0$	$\cdot$	$b_1 b_0$
00	$\cdot$	00
00	$\cdot$	01
00	$\cdot$	10
00	$\cdot$	11
01	$\cdot$	00
01	$\cdot$	01
01	$\cdot$	10
01	$\cdot$	11
10	$\cdot$	00
10	$\cdot$	01
10	$\cdot$	10
10	$\cdot$	11
11	$\cdot$	00
11	$\cdot$	01
11	$\cdot$	10
11	$\cdot$	11

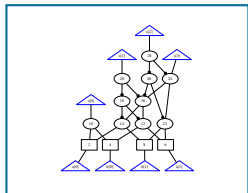


Simulation

Bit-width	Cases
2	16
3	64
4	256
5	1 024
6	4 096
7	16 384
8	65 536
:	:
:	:
32	18 446 744 073 709 551 616
:	:
:	:
64	340 282 366 920 938 463 463 374 607 431 768 211 456

Formal Verification

System



Specification

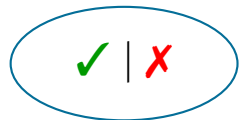
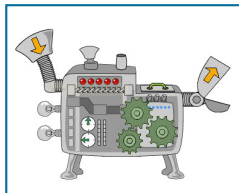
For all $a_i, b_i \in \mathbb{B}$:

$$(2a_1 + a_0) * (2b_1 + b_0)$$
$$= 8s_3 + 4s_2 + 2s_1 + s_0?$$

Mathematical Model

$$B = \{$$
$$x - a_0 * b_0,$$
$$y - a_1 * b_1,$$
$$s_0 - x * y,$$
$$\dots$$
$$\}$$

Automated Decision Process



Formal Verification Techniques

Decision Diagrams

- First technique to detect Pentium bug

[ChenBryant DAC'95]

- Requires knowledge of the layout

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Theorem Proving

- Used in industry, e.g., ACL2
[TemelSlobodovaHunt CAV'20]
- Automated on the RTL level
[Temel TACAS'24]

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Satisfiability Checking (SAT)

- SAT 2016: Exponential run-time of solvers [Biere SATComp'16]
- SAT 2024: Equivalence checking of structural similar circuits
[BiereFallerFazekasFleuryFroleyksPollitt SATComp'24]

Formal Verification Techniques

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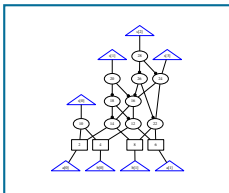
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Algebraic Approach

- Seminal work: [LvKallaEnescu TCAD'13, CiesielskiYuBrownLiuRossi DAC'15]
[SayedGroßeKühneSoekenDrechsler DATE'16]
- Polynomial encoding
- Works for non-trivial multiplier designs

Basic Idea of Algebraic Approach

Multiplier



Polynomials

$B = \{$
 $x = a_0 * b_0,$
 $y = a_1 * b_1,$
 $s_0 = x * y,$
 $\dots$
 $\}$



Specification

$$\sum_{i=0}^{2n-1} 2^i s_i =$$
$$\left(\sum_{i=0}^{n-1} 2^i a_i \right) \left(\sum_{i=0}^{n-1} 2^i b_i \right)$$



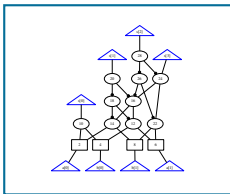
Implication

$= 0$ ✓

$\neq 0$ ✗

Basic Idea of Algebraic Approach

Multiplier



Polynomials

$B = \{$
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Specification

$$\sum_{i=0}^{2n-1} 2^i s_i - \left(\sum_{i=0}^{n-1} 2^i a_i \right) \left(\sum_{i=0}^{n-1} 2^i b_i \right)$$



Ideal Membership

$= 0$ ✓

$\neq 0$ ✗

Multiplier Specification

Unsigned Integers:

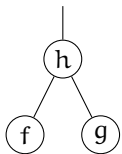
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Multiplier Specification

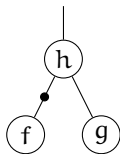
Unsigned Integers:

$$\sum_{i=0}^{2n-1} 2^i s_i - \left(\sum_{i=0}^{n-1} 2^i a_i \right) \left(\sum_{i=0}^{n-1} 2^i b_i \right) \in \mathbb{Z}[X]$$

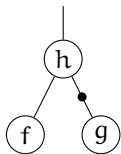
From AIGs to Polynomials



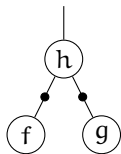
$$h = f \wedge g$$



$$h = \neg f \wedge g$$

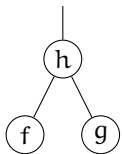


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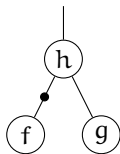
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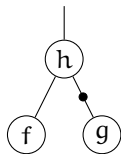
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f	g	h
0	0	0
0	1	0
1	0	0
1	1	1



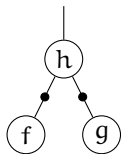
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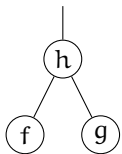
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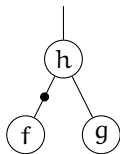
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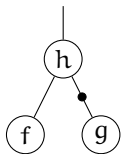
$$-h + fg$$



$$h = \neg f \wedge g$$

f	g	h
0	0	0
0	1	1
1	0	0
1	1	0

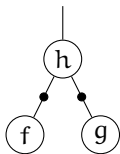
$$-h - fg + g$$



$$h = f \wedge \neg g$$

f	g	h
0	0	0
0	1	0
1	0	1
1	1	0

$$-h - fg + f$$



$$h = \neg f \wedge \neg g$$

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1	0	0
1	1	0

$$-h + fg - f - g + 1$$

From AIGs to Polynomials

Gate polynomials $G(C) \subseteq \mathbb{Z}[X]$.

$$-s_3 + l_{24}$$

$$-s_2 + l_{28}$$

$$-s_1 + l_{20}$$

$$-s_0 + l_{10}$$

$$-l_{28} + l_{26}l_{24} - l_{26} - l_{24} + 1$$

$$-l_{26} + l_{22}l_{16} - l_{22} - l_{16} + 1$$

$$-l_{24} + l_{22}l_{16}$$

$$-l_{22} + a_1 b_1$$

$$-l_{20} + l_{18}l_{16} - l_{18} - l_{16} + 1$$

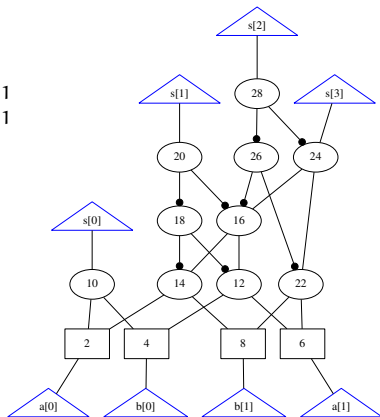
$$-l_{18} + l_{14}l_{12} - l_{14} - l_{12} + 1$$

$$-l_{16} + l_{14}l_{12}$$

$$-l_{14} + a_0 b_1$$

$$-l_{12} + a_1 b_0$$

$$-l_{10} + a_0 b_0$$



From AIGs to Polynomials

Gate polynomials $G(C) \subseteq \mathbb{Z}[X]$.

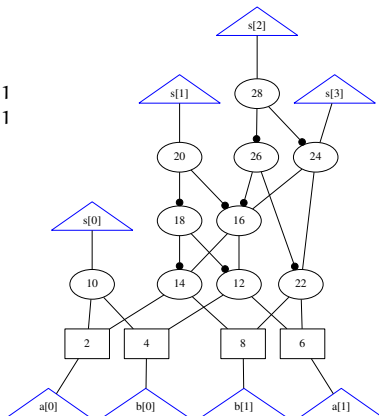
$-s_3 + l_{24}$	$-l_{22} + a_1 b_1$
$-s_2 + l_{28}$	$-l_{20} + l_{18} l_{16} - l_{18} - l_{16} + 1$
$-s_1 + l_{20}$	$-l_{18} + l_{14} l_{12} - l_{14} - l_{12} + 1$
$-s_0 + l_{10}$	$-l_{16} + l_{14} l_{12}$
$-l_{28} + l_{26} l_{24} - l_{26} - l_{24} + 1$	$-l_{14} + a_0 b_1$
$-l_{26} + l_{22} l_{16} - l_{22} - l_{16} + 1$	$-l_{12} + a_1 b_0$
$-l_{24} + l_{22} l_{16}$	$-l_{10} + a_0 b_0$

Boolean input constraints $B(C) \subseteq \mathbb{Z}[X]$.

$a_1, a_0 \in \mathbb{B}$	$-a_1^2 + a_1, -a_0^2 + a_0,$
$b_1, b_0 \in \mathbb{B}$	$-b_1^2 + b_1, -b_0^2 + b_0$

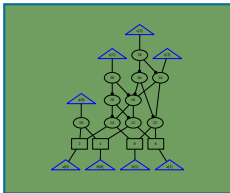
Specification $\mathcal{S}_n \in \mathbb{Z}[X]$.

$$8s_3 + 4s_2 + 2s_1 + s_0 - 4b_1 a_1 - 2b_1 a_0 - 2b_0 a_1 - b_0 a_0$$



Basic Idea of Algebraic Approach

Multiplier



Polynomials

$B = \{$
 $x - a_0 * b_0,$
 $y - a_1 * b_1,$
 $s_0 - x * y,$
 $\dots$
 $\}$

Specification

$$\sum_{i=0}^{2n-1} 2^i s_i - \left(\sum_{i=0}^{n-1} 2^i a_i \right) \left(\sum_{i=0}^{n-1} 2^i b_i \right)$$

Ideal Membership

$= 0$ ✓
 $\neq 0$ ✗

Ideals Associated to Circuits

[RitircBiereKauers FMCAD'17, KaufmannBiereKauers FMDS'20]

More circuit relations:

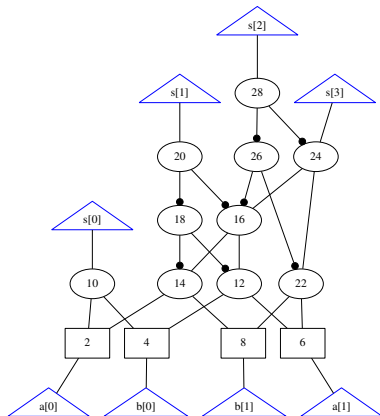
- $s_0 - a_0 b_0$ AND-gate
- $a_1^2 - a_1$ a_1 Boolean
- $l_{22}^2 - l_{22}$ l_{22} Boolean
- $l_{20} l_{16}$ XOR-AND constraint
- ...

Polynomial Circuit Constraints.

A polynomial $p \in \mathbb{Q}[X]$ is a **polynomial circuit constraint (PCC)** if for all

$$(a_0, \dots, a_{n-1}, b_0, \dots, b_{n-1}) \in \{0, 1\}^{2n}$$

and resulting values $l_1, \dots, l_k, s_0, \dots, s_{2n-1}$ implied by the gates of the circuit C the substitution of these values into p gives zero.



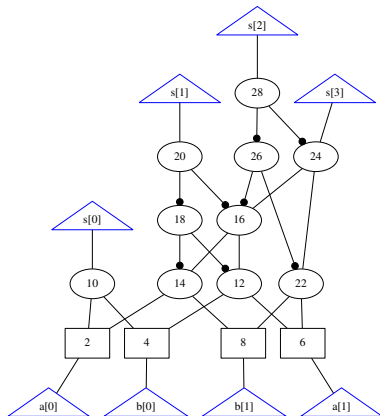
Ideals Associated to Circuits

[RitircBiereKauers FMCAD'17, KaufmannBiereKauers FMDS'20]

- The set of all PCCs for C is denoted by $I(C)$.
- $I(C)$ contains all relations of the circuit C .
- $I(C)$ is an ideal.

Multiplier. A circuit C is called a **multiplier** if

$$\sum_{i=0}^{2n-1} 2^i s_i - \left(\sum_{i=0}^{n-1} 2^i a_i \right) \left(\sum_{i=0}^{n-1} 2^i b_i \right) \in I(C).$$



Ideal Membership Problem

[RitircBiereKauers FMCAD'17]

- We can deduce some elements of $I(C)$:
 - Gate polynomials $G(C)$
 - Boolean input constraints $B(C)$

Ideal Membership Problem

[RitircBiereKauers FMCAD'17]

- We can deduce some elements of $I(C)$:
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- Let $J(C) = \langle G(C) \cup B(C) \rangle$.
- Lexicographic term order: Reverse topological
Output variable of a gate is greater than input variables [LvKallaEnescu TCAD'13].

Ideal Membership Problem

[RitircBiereKauers FMCAD'17]

- We can deduce some elements of $I(C)$:
 - Gate polynomials $G(C)$
 - Boolean input constraints $B(C)$
- Let $J(C) = \langle G(C) \cup B(C) \rangle$.
- Lexicographic term order: Reverse topological
Output variable of a gate is greater than input variables [LvKallaEnescu TCAD'13].

Theorem

$G(C) \cup B(C)$ is a Gröbner basis for $J(C)$.

Proof idea: Application of Buchberger's Product criterion.

Soundness and Completeness

[RitircBiereKauers FMCAD'17]

Theorem

For all acyclic circuits C , we have $J(C) = I(C)$.

- $J(C) \subseteq I(C)$: soundness
- $I(C) \subseteq J(C)$: completeness

Verification Algorithm

Verification Algorithm

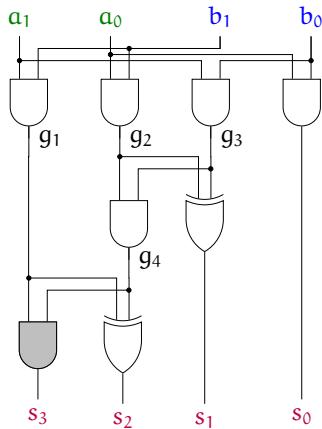
Reduce specification $\sum_{i=0}^{2n-1} 2^i s_i - \left(\sum_{i=0}^{n-1} 2^i a_i \right) \left(\sum_{i=0}^{n-1} 2^i b_i \right)$ by elements of $G(C) \cup B(C)$

until no further reduction is possible, then C is a multiplier iff remainder is zero.

Verification

Gate polynomials $G(C)$.

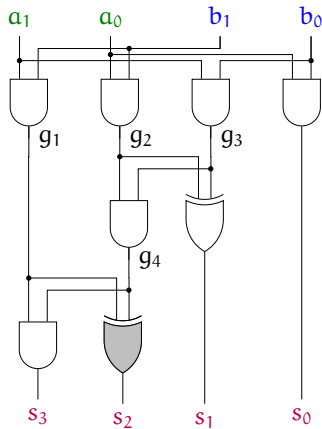
$$s_3 = g_1 \wedge g_4 \quad -s_3 + g_4 g_1,$$



Verification

Gate polynomials $G(C)$.

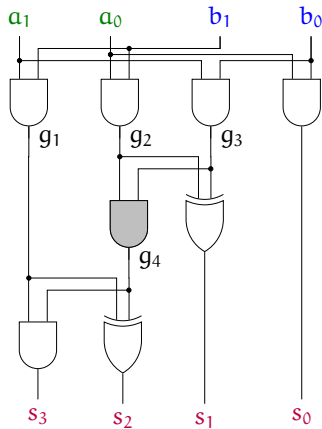
$$\begin{aligned} s_3 &= g_1 \wedge g_4 & -s_3 + g_4 g_1, \\ s_2 &= g_1 \oplus g_4 & -s_2 - 2g_4 g_1 + g_4 + g_1, \end{aligned}$$



Verification

Gate polynomials $G(C)$.

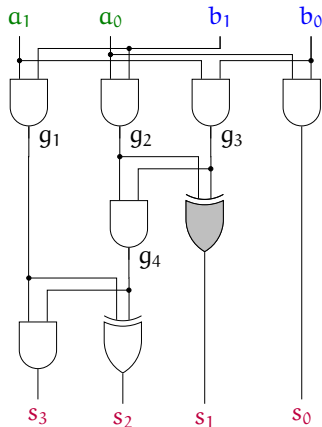
$$\begin{array}{ll} s_3 = g_1 \wedge g_4 & -s_3 + g_4 g_1, \\ s_2 = g_1 \oplus g_4 & -s_2 - 2g_4 g_1 + g_4 + g_1, \\ g_4 = g_2 \wedge g_3 & -g_4 + g_2 g_3, \end{array}$$



Verification

Gate polynomials $G(C)$.

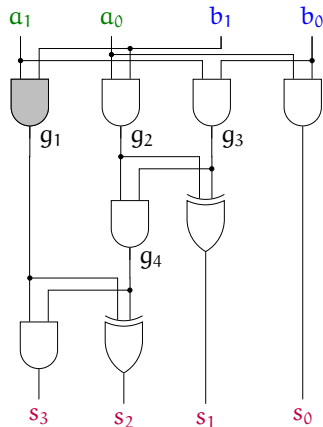
$$\begin{array}{ll} s_3 = g_1 \wedge g_4 & -s_3 + g_4 g_1, \\ s_2 = g_1 \oplus g_4 & -s_2 - 2g_4 g_1 + g_4 + g_1, \\ g_4 = g_2 \wedge g_3 & -g_4 + g_2 g_3, \\ s_1 = g_2 \oplus g_3 & -s_1 - 2g_2 g_3 + g_2 + g_3, \end{array}$$



Verification

Gate polynomials $G(C)$.

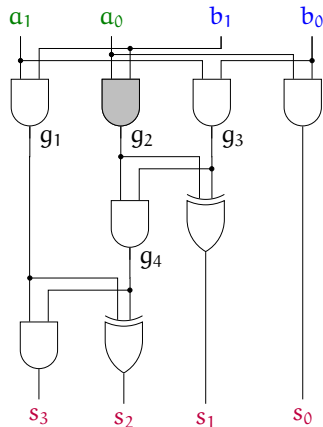
$$\begin{array}{ll} s_3 = g_1 \wedge g_4 & -s_3 + g_4 g_1, \\ s_2 = g_1 \oplus g_4 & -s_2 - 2g_4 g_1 + g_4 + g_1, \\ g_4 = g_2 \wedge g_3 & -g_4 + g_2 g_3, \\ s_1 = g_2 \oplus g_3 & -s_1 - 2g_2 g_3 + g_2 + g_3, \\ g_1 = a_1 \wedge b_1 & -g_1 + a_1 b_1, \end{array}$$



Verification

Gate polynomials $G(C)$.

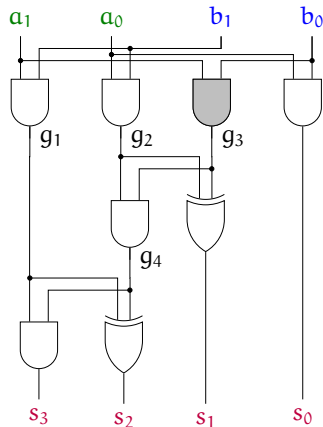
$s_3 = g_1 \wedge g_4$	$-s_3 + g_4 g_1,$
$s_2 = g_1 \oplus g_4$	$-s_2 - 2g_4 g_1 + g_4 + g_1,$
$g_4 = g_2 \wedge g_3$	$-g_4 + g_2 g_3,$
$s_1 = g_2 \oplus g_3$	$-s_1 - 2g_2 g_3 + g_2 + g_3,$
$g_1 = a_1 \wedge b_1$	$-g_1 + a_1 b_1,$
$g_2 = a_0 \wedge b_1$	$-g_2 + a_0 b_1,$



Verification

Gate polynomials $G(C)$.

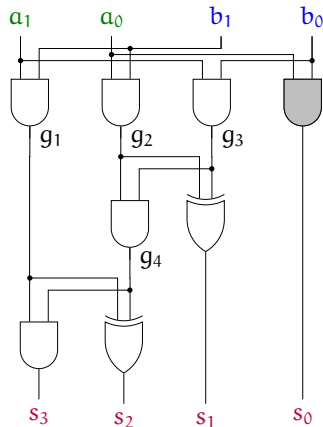
$s_3 = g_1 \wedge g_4$	$-s_3 + g_4 g_1,$
$s_2 = g_1 \oplus g_4$	$-s_2 - 2g_4 g_1 + g_4 + g_1,$
$g_4 = g_2 \wedge g_3$	$-g_4 + g_2 g_3,$
$s_1 = g_2 \oplus g_3$	$-s_1 - 2g_2 g_3 + g_2 + g_3,$
$g_1 = a_1 \wedge b_1$	$-g_1 + a_1 b_1,$
$g_2 = a_0 \wedge b_1$	$-g_2 + a_0 b_1,$
$g_3 = a_1 \wedge b_0$	$-g_3 + a_1 b_0,$



Gate polynomials $G(C)$.

Gate polynomials $G(C)$.

$$\begin{array}{ll} s_3 = g_1 \wedge g_4 & -s_3 + g_4 g_1, \\ s_2 = g_1 \oplus g_4 & -s_2 - 2g_4 g_1 + g_4 + g_1, \\ g_4 = g_2 \wedge g_3 & -g_4 + g_2 g_3, \\ s_1 = g_2 \oplus g_3 & -s_1 - 2g_2 g_3 + g_2 + g_3, \\ g_1 = a_1 \wedge b_1 & -g_1 + a_1 b_1, \\ g_2 = a_0 \wedge b_1 & -g_2 + a_0 b_1, \\ g_3 = a_1 \wedge b_0 & -g_3 + a_1 b_0, \\ s_0 = a_0 \wedge b_0 & -s_0 + a_0 b_0 \end{array}$$



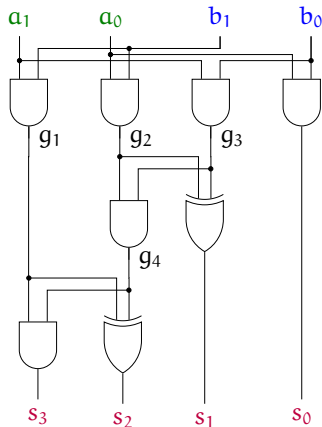
Verification

Gate polynomials $G(C)$.

$s_3 = g_1 \wedge g_4$	$-s_3 + g_4 g_1,$
$s_2 = g_1 \oplus g_4$	$-s_2 - 2g_4 g_1 + g_4 + g_1,$
$g_4 = g_2 \wedge g_3$	$-g_4 + g_2 g_3,$
$s_1 = g_2 \oplus g_3$	$-s_1 - 2g_2 g_3 + g_2 + g_3,$
$g_1 = a_1 \wedge b_1$	$-g_1 + a_1 b_1,$
$g_2 = a_0 \wedge b_1$	$-g_2 + a_0 b_1,$
$g_3 = a_1 \wedge b_0$	$-g_3 + a_1 b_0,$
$s_0 = a_0 \wedge b_0$	$-s_0 + a_0 b_0$

Boolean input constraints $B(C)$.

$a_1, a_0 \in \mathbb{B}$	$a_1(1 - a_1), a_0(1 - a_0),$
$b_1, b_0 \in \mathbb{B}$	$b_1(1 - b_1), b_0(1 - b_0)$



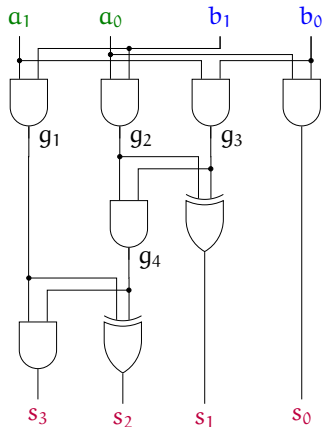
Verification

Gate polynomials $G(C)$.

$s_3 = g_1 \wedge g_4$	$-s_3 + g_4 g_1,$
$s_2 = g_1 \oplus g_4$	$-s_2 - 2g_4 g_1 + g_4 + g_1,$
$g_4 = g_2 \wedge g_3$	$-g_4 + g_2 g_3,$
$s_1 = g_2 \oplus g_3$	$-s_1 - 2g_2 g_3 + g_2 + g_3,$
$g_1 = a_1 \wedge b_1$	$-g_1 + a_1 b_1,$
$g_2 = a_0 \wedge b_1$	$-g_2 + a_0 b_1,$
$g_3 = a_1 \wedge b_0$	$-g_3 + a_1 b_0,$
$s_0 = a_0 \wedge b_0$	$-s_0 + a_0 b_0$

Boolean input constraints $B(C)$.

$a_1, a_0 \in \mathbb{B}$	$-a_1^2 + a_1, -a_0^2 + a_0,$
$b_1, b_0 \in \mathbb{B}$	$-b_1^2 + b_1, -b_0^2 + b_0$



Verification

$$G(C) \cup B(C) = \{$$

$$-s_3 + g_1 g_4,$$

$$-s_2 - 2g_1 g_4 + g_4 + g_1,$$

$$-g_4 + g_2 g_3,$$

$$-s_1 - 2g_2 g_3 + g_3 + g_2,$$

$$-g_1 + a_1 b_1,$$

$$-g_2 + a_0 b_1,$$

$$-g_3 + a_1 b_0,$$

$$-s_0 + a_0 b_0,$$

$$-a_1^2 + a_1,$$

$$-a_0^2 + a_0,$$

$$-b_1^2 + b_1,$$

$$-b_0^2 + b_0\}$$

$$8s_3 + 4s_2 + 2s_1 + s_0 - 4a_1 b_1 - 2a_1 b_0 - 2a_0 b_1 - a_0 b_0$$

Verification

$$G(C) \cup B(C) = \{$$

$$-s_3 + g_1 g_4,$$

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$$-g_4 + g_2 g_3,$$

$$-s_1 - 2g_2 g_3 + g_3 + g_2,$$

$$-g_1 + a_1 b_1,$$

$$-g_2 + a_0 b_1,$$

$$-g_3 + a_1 b_0,$$

$$-s_0 + a_0 b_0,$$

$$-a_1^2 + a_1,$$

$$-a_0^2 + a_0,$$

$$-b_1^2 + b_1,$$

$$-b_0^2 + b_0\}$$

$$8s_3 + 4s_2 + 2s_1 + s_0 - 4a_1 b_1 - 2a_1 b_0 - 2a_0 b_1 - a_0 b_0$$

$$8g_1 g_4 + 4s_2 + 2s_1 + s_0 - 4a_1 b_1 - 2a_1 b_0 - 2a_0 b_1 - a_0 b_0$$

Verification

$$G(C) \cup B(C) = \{$$

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$$-g_4 + g_2 g_3,$$

$$-s_1 - 2g_2 g_3 + g_3 + g_2,$$

$$-g_1 + a_1 b_1,$$

$$-g_2 + a_0 b_1,$$

$$-g_3 + a_1 b_0,$$

$$-s_0 + a_0 b_0,$$

$$-a_1^2 + a_1,$$

$$-a_0^2 + a_0,$$

$$-b_1^2 + b_1,$$

$$-b_0^2 + b_0\}$$

$$8s_3 + 4s_2 + 2s_1 + s_0 - 4a_1 b_1 - 2a_1 b_0 - 2a_0 b_1 - a_0 b_0$$

$$8g_1 g_4 + 4s_2 + 2s_1 + s_0 - 4a_1 b_1 - 2a_1 b_0 - 2a_0 b_1 - a_0 b_0$$

$$4g_4 + 4g_1 + 2s_1 + s_0 - 4a_1 b_1 - 2a_1 b_0 - 2a_0 b_1 - a_0 b_0$$

Verification

$$G(C) \cup B(C) = \{$$

$$-s_3 + g_1 g_4,$$

$$-s_2 - 2g_1 g_4 + g_4 + g_1,$$

$$\textcolor{red}{-g_4 + g_2 g_3},$$

$$-s_1 - 2g_2 g_3 + g_3 + g_2,$$

$$-g_1 + a_1 b_1,$$

$$-g_2 + a_0 b_1,$$

$$-g_3 + a_1 b_0,$$

$$-s_0 + a_0 b_0,$$

$$-a_1^2 + a_1,$$

$$-a_0^2 + a_0,$$

$$-b_1^2 + b_1,$$

$$-b_0^2 + b_0\}$$

$$8s_3 + 4s_2 + 2s_1 + s_0 - 4a_1 b_1 - 2a_1 b_0 - 2a_0 b_1 - a_0 b_0$$

$$8g_1 g_4 + 4s_2 + 2s_1 + s_0 - 4a_1 b_1 - 2a_1 b_0 - 2a_0 b_1 - a_0 b_0$$

$$\textcolor{blue}{4g_4} + 4g_1 + 2s_1 + s_0 - 4a_1 b_1 - 2a_1 b_0 - 2a_0 b_1 - a_0 b_0$$

$$\textcolor{red}{4g_2 g_3} + 4g_1 + 2s_1 + s_0 - 4a_1 b_1 - 2a_1 b_0 - 2a_0 b_1 - a_0 b_0$$

Verification

$$G(C) \cup B(C) = \{$$

$$-s_3 + g_1 g_4,$$

$$-s_2 - 2g_1 g_4 + g_4 + g_1,$$

$$-g_4 + g_2 g_3,$$

$$-s_1 - 2g_2 g_3 + g_3 + g_2,$$

$$-g_1 + a_1 b_1,$$

$$-g_2 + a_0 b_1,$$

$$-g_3 + a_1 b_0,$$

$$-s_0 + a_0 b_0,$$

$$-a_1^2 + a_1,$$

$$-a_0^2 + a_0,$$

$$-b_1^2 + b_1,$$

$$-b_0^2 + b_0\}$$

$$8s_3 + 4s_2 + 2s_1 + s_0 - 4a_1 b_1 - 2a_1 b_0 - 2a_0 b_1 - a_0 b_0$$

$$8g_1 g_4 + 4s_2 + 2s_1 + s_0 - 4a_1 b_1 - 2a_1 b_0 - 2a_0 b_1 - a_0 b_0$$

$$4g_4 + 4g_1 + 2s_1 + s_0 - 4a_1 b_1 - 2a_1 b_0 - 2a_0 b_1 - a_0 b_0$$

$$4g_2 g_3 + 4g_1 + 2s_1 + s_0 - 4a_1 b_1 - 2a_1 b_0 - 2a_0 b_1 - a_0 b_0$$

$$4g_1 + 2g_3 + 2g_2 + s_0 - 4a_1 b_1 - 2a_1 b_0 - 2a_0 b_1 - a_0 b_0$$

Verification

$$G(C) \cup B(C) = \{$$

$$-s_3 + g_1 g_4,$$

$$-s_2 - 2g_1 g_4 + g_4 + g_1,$$

$$-g_4 + g_2 g_3,$$

$$-s_1 - 2g_2 g_3 + g_3 + g_2,$$

$$-g_1 + a_1 b_1,$$

$$-g_2 + a_0 b_1,$$

$$-g_3 + a_1 b_0,$$

$$-s_0 + a_0 b_0,$$

$$-a_1^2 + a_1,$$

$$-a_0^2 + a_0,$$

$$-b_1^2 + b_1,$$

$$-b_0^2 + b_0\}$$

$$8s_3 + 4s_2 + 2s_1 + s_0 - 4a_1 b_1 - 2a_1 b_0 - 2a_0 b_1 - a_0 b_0$$

$$8g_1 g_4 + 4s_2 + 2s_1 + s_0 - 4a_1 b_1 - 2a_1 b_0 - 2a_0 b_1 - a_0 b_0$$

$$4g_4 + 4g_1 + 2s_1 + s_0 - 4a_1 b_1 - 2a_1 b_0 - 2a_0 b_1 - a_0 b_0$$

$$4g_2 g_3 + 4g_1 + 2s_1 + s_0 - 4a_1 b_1 - 2a_1 b_0 - 2a_0 b_1 - a_0 b_0$$

$$4g_1 + 2g_3 + 2g_2 + s_0 - 4a_1 b_1 - 2a_1 b_0 - 2a_0 b_1 - a_0 b_0$$

$$2g_3 + 2g_2 + s_0 - 2a_1 b_0 - 2a_0 b_1 - a_0 b_0$$

Verification

$$G(C) \cup B(C) = \{$$

$$-s_3 + g_1 g_4,$$

$$-s_2 - 2g_1 g_4 + g_4 + g_1,$$

$$-g_4 + g_2 g_3,$$

$$-s_1 - 2g_2 g_3 + g_3 + g_2,$$

$$-g_1 + a_1 b_1,$$

$$-g_2 + a_0 b_1,$$

$$-g_3 + a_1 b_0,$$

$$-s_0 + a_0 b_0,$$

$$-a_1^2 + a_1,$$

$$-a_0^2 + a_0,$$

$$-b_1^2 + b_1,$$

$$-b_0^2 + b_0\}$$

$$8s_3 + 4s_2 + 2s_1 + s_0 - 4a_1 b_1 - 2a_1 b_0 - 2a_0 b_1 - a_0 b_0$$

$$8g_1 g_4 + 4s_2 + 2s_1 + s_0 - 4a_1 b_1 - 2a_1 b_0 - 2a_0 b_1 - a_0 b_0$$

$$4g_4 + 4g_1 + 2s_1 + s_0 - 4a_1 b_1 - 2a_1 b_0 - 2a_0 b_1 - a_0 b_0$$

$$4g_2 g_3 + 4g_1 + 2s_1 + s_0 - 4a_1 b_1 - 2a_1 b_0 - 2a_0 b_1 - a_0 b_0$$

$$4g_1 + 2g_3 + 2g_2 + s_0 - 4a_1 b_1 - 2a_1 b_0 - 2a_0 b_1 - a_0 b_0$$

$$2g_3 + 2g_2 + s_0 - 2a_1 b_0 - 2a_0 b_1 - a_0 b_0$$

$$2g_3 + s_0 - 2a_1 b_0 - a_0 b_0$$

Verification

$$G(C) \cup B(C) = \{$$

$$-s_3 + g_1 g_4,$$

$$-s_2 - 2g_1 g_4 + g_4 + g_1,$$

$$-g_4 + g_2 g_3,$$

$$-s_1 - 2g_2 g_3 + g_3 + g_2,$$

$$-g_1 + a_1 b_1,$$

$$-g_2 + a_0 b_1,$$

$$-g_3 + a_1 b_0,$$

$$-s_0 + a_0 b_0,$$

$$-a_1^2 + a_1,$$

$$-a_0^2 + a_0,$$

$$-b_1^2 + b_1,$$

$$-b_0^2 + b_0\}$$

$$8s_3 + 4s_2 + 2s_1 + s_0 - 4a_1 b_1 - 2a_1 b_0 - 2a_0 b_1 - a_0 b_0$$

$$8g_1 g_4 + 4s_2 + 2s_1 + s_0 - 4a_1 b_1 - 2a_1 b_0 - 2a_0 b_1 - a_0 b_0$$

$$4g_4 + 4g_1 + 2s_1 + s_0 - 4a_1 b_1 - 2a_1 b_0 - 2a_0 b_1 - a_0 b_0$$

$$4g_2 g_3 + 4g_1 + 2s_1 + s_0 - 4a_1 b_1 - 2a_1 b_0 - 2a_0 b_1 - a_0 b_0$$

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$$s_0 - a_0 b_0$$

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$$-g_1 + a_1 b_1,$$

$$-g_2 + a_0 b_1,$$

$$-g_3 + a_1 b_0,$$

$$-s_0 + a_0 b_0,$$

$$-a_1^2 + a_1,$$

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$$-b_1^2 + b_1,$$

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$$8g_1 g_4 + 4s_2 + 2s_1 + s_0 - 4a_1 b_1 - 2a_1 b_0 - 2a_0 b_1 - a_0 b_0$$

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$$4g_1 + 2g_3 + 2g_2 + s_0 - 4a_1 b_1 - 2a_1 b_0 - 2a_0 b_1 - a_0 b_0$$

$$2g_3 + 2g_2 + s_0 - 2a_1 b_0 - 2a_0 b_1 - a_0 b_0$$

$$2g_3 + s_0 - 2a_1 b_0 - a_0 b_0$$

$$s_0 - a_0 b_0$$

$$0$$

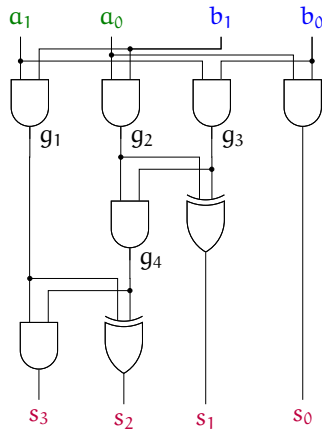
Faulty multiplier

Gate polynomials $G(C)$.

$$\begin{array}{ll} s_3 = g_1 \wedge g_4 & -s_3 + g_4 g_1, \\ s_2 = g_1 \oplus g_4 & -s_2 - 2g_4 g_1 + g_4 + g_1, \\ g_4 = g_2 \wedge g_3 & -g_4 + g_2 g_3, \\ s_1 = g_2 \oplus g_3 & -s_1 - 2g_2 g_3 + g_2 + g_3, \\ g_1 = a_1 \wedge b_1 & -g_1 + a_1 b_1, \\ g_2 = a_0 \wedge b_1 & -g_2 + a_0 b_1, \\ g_3 = a_1 \wedge b_0 & -g_3 + a_1 b_0, \\ s_0 = a_0 \wedge b_0 & -s_0 + a_0 b_0 \end{array}$$

Boolean input constraints $B(C)$.

$$\begin{array}{ll} a_1, a_0 \in \mathbb{B} & a_1(1 - a_1), a_0(1 - a_0), \\ b_1, b_0 \in \mathbb{B} & b_1(1 - b_1), b_0(1 - b_0) \end{array}$$



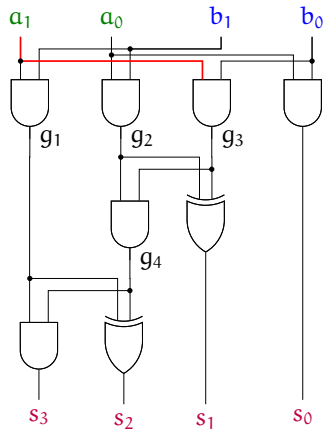
Faulty multiplier

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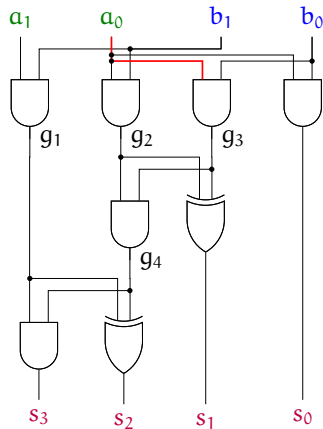
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$g_4 = g_2 \wedge g_3$	$-g_4 + g_2 g_3,$
$s_1 = g_2 \oplus g_3$	$-s_1 - 2g_2 g_3 + g_2 + g_3,$
$g_1 = a_1 \wedge b_1$	$-g_1 + a_1 b_1,$
$g_2 = a_0 \wedge b_1$	$-g_2 + a_0 b_1,$
$g_3 = a_1 \wedge b_0$	$-g_3 + a_1 b_0,$
$s_0 = a_0 \wedge b_0$	$-s_0 + a_0 b_0$

Boolean input constraints $B(C)$.

$a_1, a_0 \in \mathbb{B}$	$a_1(1 - a_1), a_0(1 - a_0),$
$b_1, b_0 \in \mathbb{B}$	$b_1(1 - b_1), b_0(1 - b_0)$



Verification of a faulty multiplier

$$G(C) \cup B(C) = \{$$

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$$-g_3 + a_0 b_0,$$

$$-s_0 + a_0 b_0,$$

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$$2g_3 + 2g_2 + s_0 - 2a_1 b_0 - 2a_0 b_1 - a_0 b_0$$

$$2g_3 + s_0 - 2a_1 b_0 - a_0 b_0$$

$$s_0 - 2a_1 b_0 + a_0 b_0$$

$$-2a_1 b_0 + 2a_0 b_0$$

Counter Example

Remainder: $-2a_1b_0 + 2a_0b_0 \neq 0$

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$$a_1 = 0, \quad a_0 = 1$$

$$b_1 = 0, \quad b_0 = 1$$

$$01 \cdot 01 = 0001$$

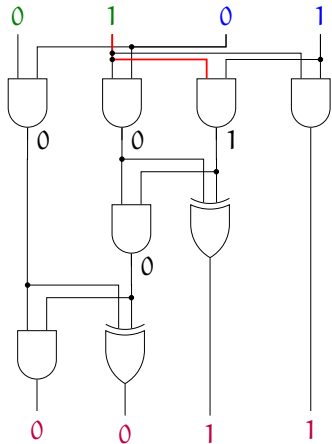
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Verification Algorithm

Theorem (Kaufmann, Biere, Kauers FMCAD'17) For any circuit C , the set $G(C) \cup B(C)$ forms a Gröbner basis for $I(C)$ w.r.t. any lexicographic monomial order where “gate inputs $<$ gate output”.

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Reduce specification $\sum_{i=0}^{2n-1} 2^i s_i - \left(\sum_{i=0}^{n-1} 2^i a_i\right) \left(\sum_{i=0}^{n-1} 2^i b_i\right)$ by elements of $G(C) \cup B(C)$ until no further reduction is possible, then C is a multiplier iff remainder is zero.

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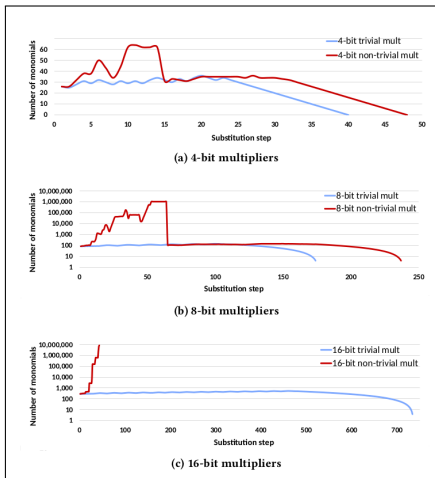
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Computational Problems

- 👎 The number of monomials in the intermediate results blows-up.
- 👎 8-bit multiplier cannot be verified within 20 minutes.

Verification Algorithm

[MahzoonGroßeDrechsler ICCAD'18]



Strategies

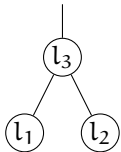
⌞/⌟ Encoding

- Embedding negations as literals [KaufmannBeameBiereNordström DATE'22, KonradScholl FMCAD'24]

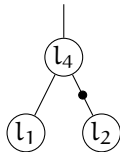
Encoding

[KaufmannBeameBiereNordström DATE'22]

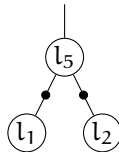
Provide a shorthand notation for inverters.



$$l_3 = l_1 \wedge l_2$$
$$-l_3 + l_1 l_2$$



$$l_4 = l_1 \wedge \neg l_2$$
$$-l_4 - l_1 l_2 + l_1$$



$$l_5 = \neg l_1 \wedge \neg l_2$$
$$-l_5 + l_1 l_2 - l_1 - l_2 + 1$$

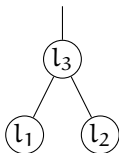
Encoding

[KaufmannBeameBiereNordström DATE'22]

Provide a shorthand notation for inverters.

Dual variables.

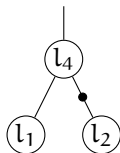
Whenever two variables $l_i, f_i \in \{0, 1\}$ fulfill the relation $f_i = 1 - l_i$, we have $f_i = \text{dual}(l_i)$.



$$l_3 = l_1 \wedge l_2$$

$$-l_3 + l_1 l_2$$

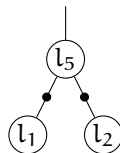
$$-l_3 + l_1 l_2$$



$$l_4 = l_1 \wedge \neg l_2$$

$$-l_4 - l_1 l_2 + l_1$$

$$-l_4 + l_1 f_2$$



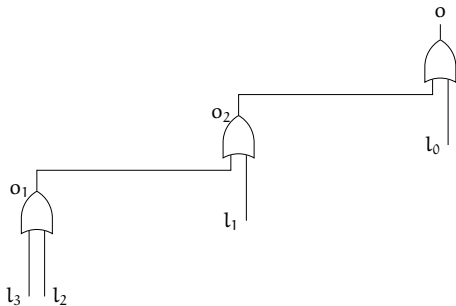
$$l_5 = \neg l_1 \wedge \neg l_2$$

$$-l_5 + l_1 l_2 - l_1 - l_2 + 1$$

$$-l_5 + f_1 f_2$$

OR Gates

$$\begin{aligned} o &= o_2 \vee x_0 & -o + o_2 + l_0 - o_2 l_0, \\ o_2 &= o_1 \vee l_1 & -o_2 + o_1 + l_1 - o_1 l_1, \\ o_1 &= l_3 \vee l_2 & -o_1 + l_3 + l_2 - l_3 l_2 \end{aligned}$$



$$o = l_0 + l_1 - l_0 l_1 + l_2 - l_0 l_2 - l_1 l_2 + l_0 l_1 l_2 + l_3 - l_0 l_3 - l_1 l_3 + l_0 l_1 l_3 - l_2 l_3 + l_0 l_2 l_3 + l_1 l_2 l_3 - l_0 l_1 l_2 l_3$$

$$o = 1 - f_0 f_1 f_2 f_3$$

Strategies

Encoding

- Embedding negations as literals [KaufmannBeameBiereNordström DATE'22, KonradScholl FMCAD'24]

Preprocessing

- Variable Elimination [MahzoonGroßeDrechsler DAC'19, RitircBiereKauers DATE'18]

Reduction

- Incremental Algorithm [RitircBiereKauers FMCAD'17]
- Dynamic Reduction Order [MahzoonGroßeSchollDrechsler DATE'20, KonradScholl FMCAD'24]

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Demo: d-kfmnn.github.io/circa

Strategies

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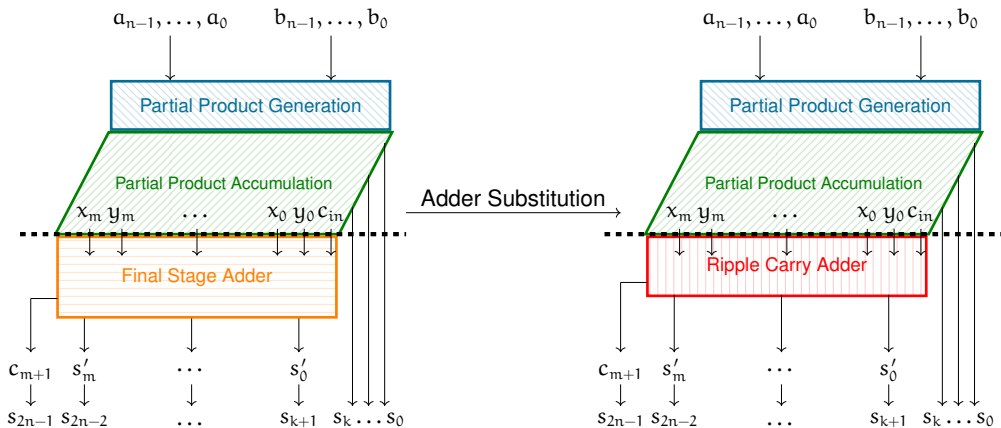
- Incremental Algorithm [RitircBiereKauers FMCAD'17]
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Tricky: Final Stage Adder

- Include SAT or BDDs [KaufmannBiereKauers FMCAD'19, DrechslerMahzoon ISEEIE'22]

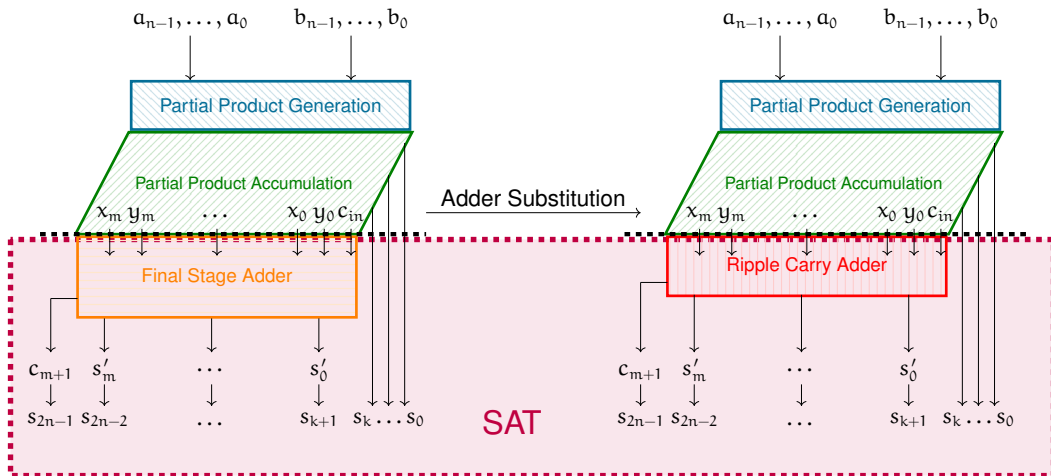
SAT & Computer Algebra

[KaufmannBiereKauers FMCAD'19]



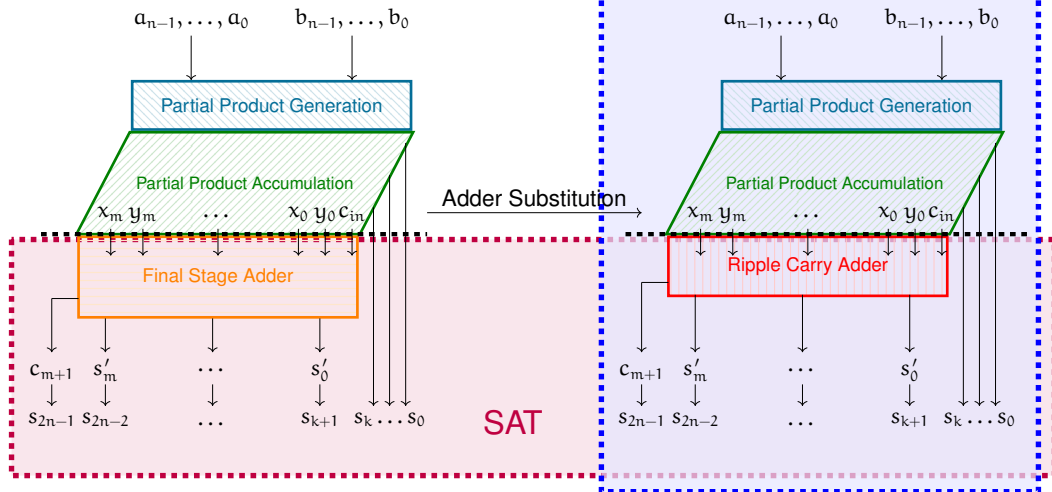
SAT & Computer Algebra

[KaufmannBiereKauers FMCAD'19]



SAT & Computer Algebra

[KaufmannBiereKauers FMCAD'19]



```
danila@daninovo:~/algprop/src/amulet2$ ./amulet ../benchmarks/btor/btor512.alg -verify -v2
```

```
amulet@daninovo:~/algprop/src/amulet$ ./amulet ../benchmarks/btor/btor512.aig -verify -v2
[amulet2] AMulet Version 2.0
[amulet2] Aiger multiplier examination tool
[amulet2] Copyright(C) 2020, Daniela Kaufmann, Johannes Kepler University Linz
[amulet2] selected mode: verification
[amulet2] reading '../benchmarks/btor/btor512.aig'
[amulet2] MILOA 2092544 1024 0 1024 2091520
[amulet2] assuming ordering as in BTOR generated benchmarks
[amulet2] (a[0], a[1], ..., a[511])=(input[0], input[2], ..., input[1022])
[amulet2] (b[0], b[1], ..., b[511])=(input[1], input[3], ..., input[1023])
[amulet2] (s[0], ..., s[1023])=(output[0], ..., output[1023])
[amulet2] allocating 2093568 gates
[amulet2] found 262144 partial products
[amulet2] assuming simple pp generator
[amulet2] found 522752 xor-gates
[amulet2] marking xor chain gates
[amulet2] marked 0 xor gates in last slice
[amulet2] remove internal xor gates
```

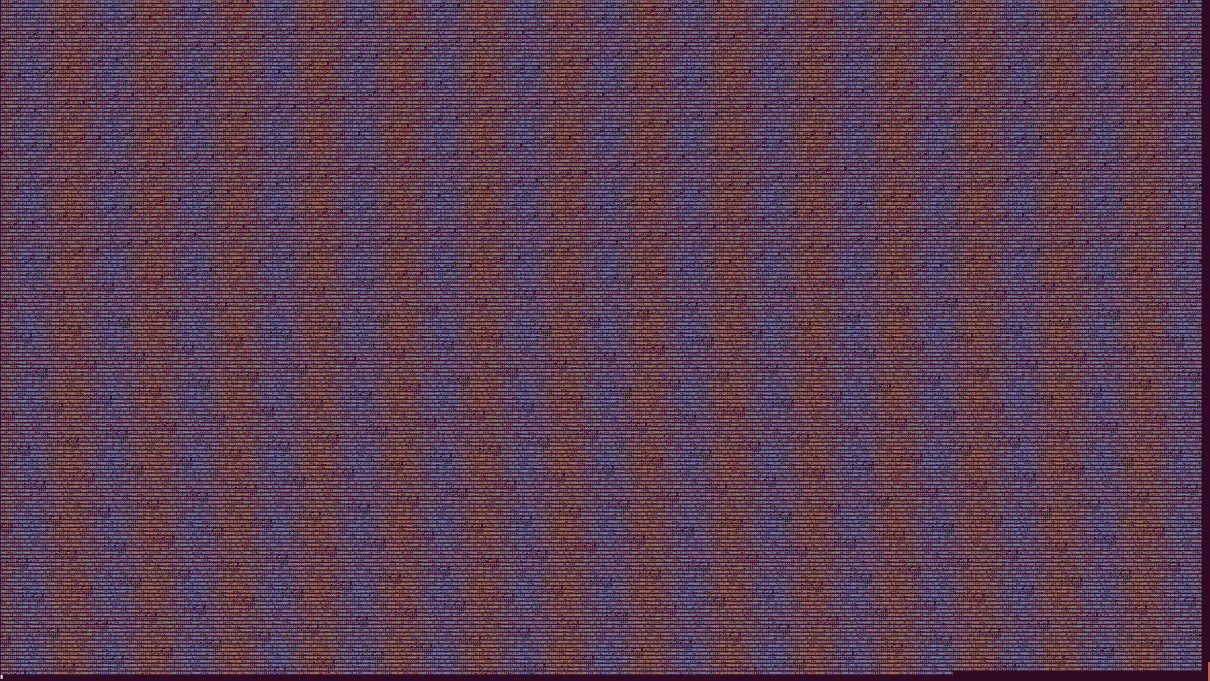
```

[anule2] Aigroprop/src/anule2$ ./anule2 ../benchmarks/btor/btor512.aig -verify -v2
[anule2] Aule2 Version 2.0
[anule2] Aiger multiplier examination tool
[anule2] Copyright(C) 2020, Daniela Kaufmann, Johannes Kepler University Linz
[anule2] selected mode: verification
[anule2] reading '../benchmarks/btor/btor512.aig'
[anule2] MILOA 2092544 1024 0 1024 2091520
[anule2] assuming ordering as in BTOR generated benchmarks
[anule2] (a[0], a[1], ..., a[511]) =(input[0], input[2], ..., input[1022])
[anule2] (b[0], b[1], ..., b[511]) =(input[1], input[3], ..., input[1023])
[anule2] (s[0], ..., s[1023]) =(output[0], ..., output[1023])
[anule2] allocating 2093568 gates
[anule2] found 262144 partial products
[anule2] assuming simple pp generator
[anule2] found 522752 xor-gates
[anule2] marking xor chain gates
[anule2] marked 0 xor gates in last slice
[anule2] remove internal xor gates
[anule2] removed 522752 internal xor gates
[anule2] slicing based on xor
[anule2] remove single occurrence gates
[anule2] removed 0 single occurrence gates
[anule2] moved 0 gates to smaller slices
[anule2] remove gates that are not assigned to slices
[anule2] removed 0 gates that are not assigned to slices
[anule2]
[anule2] started reducing
[anule2] reducing by slice 1023
[anule2] after reducing by slice 1023
[anule2] remainder = -8988465674311579538646525953945123668089884894711532863671504057886633790275048156635423866120376801056005693993569667882939488440720831124642371531973706218888394671243274263815110980062304705972654147604250
2884419075341172314407369565552704136185816752534229314911997362296923985815241678164812112068608;
394884407208311246423715319737062188883946712432742638151109800623047059726541476042502884419075341172314407369565552704136185816752534229314911997362296923985815241678164812112068608;
[anule2]
[anule2] reducing by slice 1022
[anule2] after reducing by slice 1022
[anule2] remainder = -449423283731557897693232629769725618340449424473557664318357520289433168951375240783171193306018840052800284699678483394146974422036041556232118576598685310944419733562163713190755490031152352986327073802125
14422095376705856157203684787155789769323262976972561834044942447355766431835752028943316895137524078317119330601884005280028469967848339414697442203604155623211857659868531094441973356216371319075549003115235298632707380212514422095376705856157203684787277635206809290837627671146574559986811484619929076208839082406056034304*14185072 -44942328373155789769323262976972561834044942447355766431835752028943316895137524078317119330601884005280028469967848339414
697442203604155623211857659868531094441973356216371319075549003115235298632707380212514422095376705856157203684787277635206809290837627671146574559986811484619929076208839082406056034304*14185070+898846567431157953864652595394512366
808988489471153286367150405788663379027504815663542386612037680105600569399356966788293948844072083112464237153197370621888839467124327426381511098006230470597265414760425028844190753411723144073695655527041361858167525534229314911
997362296923985815241678164812112068608;
[anule2]
[anule2] reducing by slice 1021
[anule2] after reducing by slice 1021
[anule2] remainder = -224711641857789488466163148848628091702247122367788321591787601447165844756876203915885596653009420026400142349839241697073487211018020778116059288299342655472209866781081856595377745015576176493163536901062
5721104768835292807860184239138817603404645418813835573287279993405742309964538104419541203028017152*14185040 -22471164185778948846616314884862809170224712236778832159178760144716584475687620391588559665300942002640014234983924169707
5721104768835292807860184239138817603404645418813835573287279993405742309964538104419541203028017152*14185040 -22471164185778948846616314884862809170224712236778832159178760144716584475687620391588559665300942002640014234983924169707
7992405742309964538104419541203028017152*14185038 -674134925573368465398489446545888475106741367103364964715362804341295743476062861174765678995902826007920042704951727509122046163305406233434871786489802796641662960034324556978613332
350467285294794960107031877163314360505878423580552717416452810213936256441506719861839980217226929893614313258623609084051456;
[anule2]
[anule2] reducing by slice 1020
[anule2] after reducing by slice 1020
[anule2] remainder = -1123558209288947442330815744243140458511235611838941607958938007235829223784381019579427983265047100132000711749196208485367436055090103890580296441496713277361049333905409282976888872507788088246581768450531286055238441764640393009211956940880170232270940691778664363996702871154982269052209770601514008576*14184992 -1123558209288947442330815744243140458511235611838941607958938007235829223784381019579427983265047100132000711749196208485367436055090103890580296441496713277361049333905409282976888872507788088246581768450531286055238441764640393009211956940880170232270940691778664363996702871154982269052209770601514008576*14184990 -112355820928894744233081574424314045
811235611838941607958938007235829223784381019579427983265047100132000711749196208485367436055090103890580296441496713277361049333905409282976888872507788088246581768450531286055238441764640393009211956940880170232270940691778664363996702871154982269052209770601514008576*14184908 -11235582092889474423308157442431404585112356118389416079589380072358292237843810195794279832650471001320007117491962084853674360550901038905802964414967132773610493339054092829768888
72507788088246581768450531286055238441764640393009211956940880170232270940691778664363996702871154982269052209770601514008576*14184986 -449423283715578976932326297697256183404494244735576643183575202894331689513752407831711933060188
4005280028469967848339414697442203604155623211857659868531094441973356216371319075549003115235298632707380212514422095376705856157203684787277635206809290837627671146574559986811484619929076208839082406056034304;

```

[illegible]







```

[anulet2] remainder is -4096*13040-4096*13038-4096*13036-4096*13034-4096*13032-4096*13030-4096*13028-4096*13026-4096*13024-4096*13022+4096*13016+40960;
[anulet2]
[anulet2] reducing by slice 11
[anulet2] after reducing by slice 11
[anulet2] remainder is -2048*12870-2048*12868-2048*12866-2048*12864-2048*12862-2048*12860-2048*12858-2048*12856-2048*12854+2048*12848+18432;
[anulet2]
[anulet2] reducing by slice 10
[anulet2] after reducing by slice 10
[anulet2] remainder is -1024*12716-1024*12714-1024*12712-1024*12710-1024*12708-1024*12706-1024*12704-1024*12702+1024*12696+8192;
[anulet2]
[anulet2] reducing by slice 9
[anulet2] after reducing by slice 9
[anulet2] remainder is -512*12578-512*12576-512*12574-512*12572-512*12570-512*12568-512*12566+512*12560+3584;
[anulet2]
[anulet2] reducing by slice 8
[anulet2] after reducing by slice 8
[anulet2] remainder is -256*12456-256*12454-256*12452-256*12450-256*12448-256*12446+256*12440+1536;
[anulet2]
[anulet2] reducing by slice 7
[anulet2] after reducing by slice 7
[anulet2] remainder is -128*12350-128*12348-128*12346-128*12344-128*12342+128*12336+640;
[anulet2]
[anulet2] reducing by slice 6
[anulet2] after reducing by slice 6
[anulet2] remainder is -64*12260-64*12258-64*12256-64*12254+64*12248+256;
[anulet2]
[anulet2] reducing by slice 5
[anulet2] after reducing by slice 5
[anulet2] remainder is -32*12186-32*12184-32*12182+32*12176+96;
[anulet2]
[anulet2] reducing by slice 4
[anulet2] after reducing by slice 4
[anulet2] remainder is -16*12128-16*12126+16*12120+32;
[anulet2]
[anulet2] reducing by slice 3
[anulet2] after reducing by slice 3
[anulet2] remainder is -8*12086+8*12080+8;
[anulet2]
[anulet2] reducing by slice 2
[anulet2] after reducing by slice 2
[anulet2] remainder is 4*12056;
[anulet2]
[anulet2] reducing by slice 1
[anulet2] after reducing by slice 1
[anulet2] remainder is 0;
[anulet2]
[anulet2] reducing by slice 0
[anulet2] after reducing by slice 0
[anulet2] remainder is 0;
[anulet2]
[anulet2] CORRECT MULTIPLIER
[anulet2]
[anulet2] maximum resident set size:          1966.98 MB
[anulet2] used time for initializing:          1.33 seconds
[anulet2] used time for slicing/elimination:  7.62 seconds
[anulet2] used time for reduction:           30.72 seconds
[anulet2] used time for freeing memory:       3.40 seconds
[anulet2] total process time:               43.07 seconds
dante1a@dantinovo:~/algprop/src/anulet2$

```

Strategies

Encoding

- Embedding negations as literals [KaufmannBeameBiereNordström DATE'22, KonradScholl FMCAD'24]

Preprocessing

- Variable Elimination [MahzoonGroßeDrechsler DAC'19, RitircBiereKauers DATE'18]

Reduction

- Incremental Algorithm [RitircBiereKauers FMCAD'17]
- Dynamic Reduction Order [MahzoonGroßeSchollDrechsler DATE'20, KonradScholl FMCAD'24]

Tricky: OR Gates in final stage adder

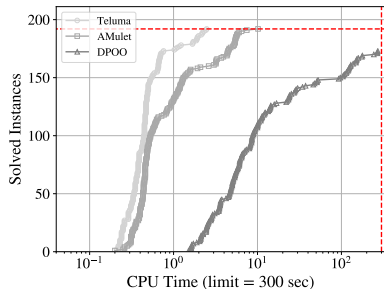
- Include SAT or BDDs [KaufmannBiereKauers FMCAD'19, DrechslerMahzoon ISEEIE'22]

All of these strategies rely on a **lexicographic term ordering** and aim to find an optimal reduction order.

Strategies

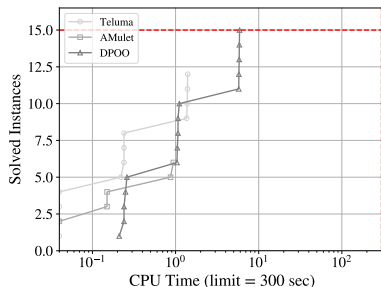
Unoptimized multipliers

- 192 architectures
- 64 bit inputs



Optimized multipliers

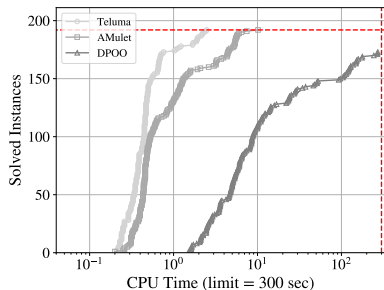
- 5 optimization scripts
- for 32, 64, 128 bit inputs



Strategies

Unoptimized multipliers

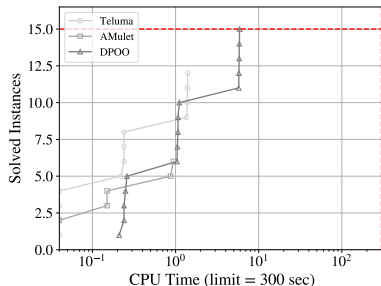
- 192 architectures
- 64 bit inputs



👎 Fast approaches are overfitted

Optimized multipliers

- 5 optimization scripts
- for 32, 64, 128 bit inputs



A New Idea

💡 Change monomial order to **degree-lexicographic order** (Kaufmann, Berthomieu TACAS'25)

	$\prec_{\text{lex}}$	$\prec_{\text{dlex}}$
GB Computation	✓ Easy	⚠ Hard
Spec Reduction	⚠ Hard	✓ Easy

A New Idea

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	$\prec_{\text{lex}}$	$\prec_{\text{dlex}}$
GB Computation	✓ Easy	⚠ Hard
Spec Reduction	⚠ Hard	✓ Easy

Theorem (Kaufmann, Berthomieu TACAS'25) If the specification polynomial is linear, then the linear polynomials in a $\prec_{\text{dlex}}$ -GB suffice to verify the circuit.

Verification via Linearization

Input: Circuit C , specification polynomial S

Output: Determine whether C fulfils S

- 1 $G \leftarrow G(C) \cup B(C)$
- 2 $S_{\text{lin}}, G \leftarrow \text{Linearize-Spec}(S, G)$
- 3 $L \leftarrow \text{LINEAR-POLIES-OF-}\prec_{\text{dlex}}\text{-GB}(G)$
- 4 $S_{\text{lin}} \leftarrow \text{Linear-Reduce}(S_{\text{lin}}, L)$
- 5 **return** $S_{\text{lin}} \stackrel{?}{=} 0$

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$S_{\text{lin}}, G \leftarrow \text{Linearize-Spec}(S, G)$

Gate polynomials $G(C) \subseteq \mathbb{Z}[X]$.

$$-s_3 + l_{24}$$

$$-s_2 + l_{28}$$

$$-s_1 + l_{20}$$

$$-s_0 + l_{10}$$

$$-l_{28} + l_{26}l_{24} - l_{26} - l_{24} + 1$$

$$-l_{26} + l_{22}l_{16} - l_{22} - l_{16} + 1$$

$$-l_{24} + l_{22}l_{16}$$

$$-l_{22} + a_1 b_1$$

$$-l_{20} + l_{18}l_{16} - l_{18} - l_{16} + 1$$

$$-l_{18} + l_{14}l_{12} - l_{14} - l_{12} + 1$$

$$-l_{16} + l_{14}l_{12}$$

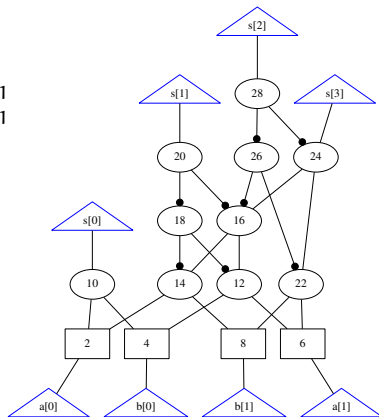
$$-l_{14} + a_0 b_1$$

$$-l_{12} + a_1 b_0$$

$$-l_{10} + a_0 b_0$$

Specification $S \in \mathbb{Z}[X]$.

$$8s_3 + 4s_2 + 2s_1 + s_0 - 4b_1a_1 - 2b_1a_0 - 2b_0a_1 - b_0a_0$$



$S_{\text{lin}}, G \leftarrow \text{Linearize-Spec}(S, G)$

Gate polynomials $G(C) \subseteq \mathbb{Z}[X]$.

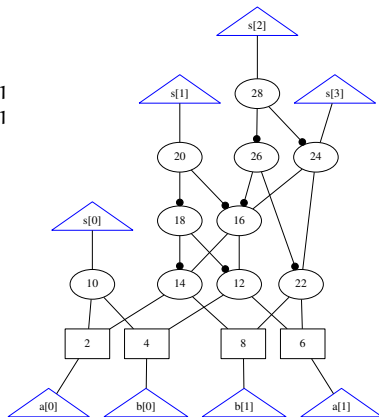
$-s_3 + l_{24}$	$-l_{22} + a_1 b_1$
$-s_2 + l_{28}$	$-l_{20} + l_{18} l_{16} - l_{18} - l_{16} + 1$
$-s_1 + l_{20}$	$-l_{18} + l_{14} l_{12} - l_{14} - l_{12} + 1$
$-s_0 + l_{10}$	$-l_{16} + l_{14} l_{12}$
$-l_{28} + l_{26} l_{24} - l_{26} - l_{24} + 1$	$-l_{14} + a_0 b_1$
$-l_{26} + l_{22} l_{16} - l_{22} - l_{16} + 1$	$-l_{12} + a_1 b_0$
$-l_{24} + l_{22} l_{16}$	$-l_{10} + a_0 b_0$

Extension polynomials $G \subseteq \mathbb{Z}[X]$.

$-t_{11} + a_1 b_1$	$-t_{01} + a_0 b_1$
$-t_{10} + a_1 b_0$	$-t_{00} + a_0 b_0$

Linear Specification $S_{\text{lin}} \in \mathbb{Z}[X]$.

$$8s_3 + 4s_2 + 2s_1 + s_0 - 4t_{11} - 2t_{10} - 2t_{01} - t_{00}$$



$S_{\text{lin}}, G \leftarrow \text{Linearize-Spec}(S, G)$

Gate polynomials $G(C) \subseteq \mathbb{Z}[X]$.

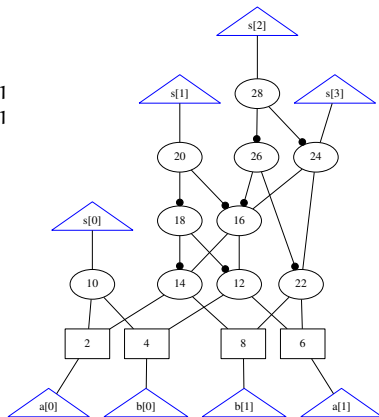
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$-s_0 + l_{10}$	$-l_{16} + l_{14} l_{12}$
$-l_{28} + l_{26} l_{24} - l_{26} - l_{24} + 1$	$-l_{14} + a_0 b_1$
$-l_{26} + l_{22} l_{16} - l_{22} - l_{16} + 1$	$-l_{12} + a_1 b_0$
$-l_{24} + l_{22} l_{16}$	$-l_{10} + a_0 b_0$

Extension polynomials $G \subseteq \mathbb{Z}[X]$.

$-t_{11} + a_1 b_1$	$-t_{01} + a_0 b_1$
$-t_{10} + a_1 b_0$	$-t_{00} + a_0 b_0$

Linear Specification $S_{\text{lin}} \in \mathbb{Z}[X]$.

$$8s_3 + 4s_2 + 2s_1 + s_0 - 4t_{11} - 2t_{10} - 2t_{01} - t_{00}$$



$S_{\text{lin}}, G \leftarrow \text{Linearize-Spec}(S, G)$

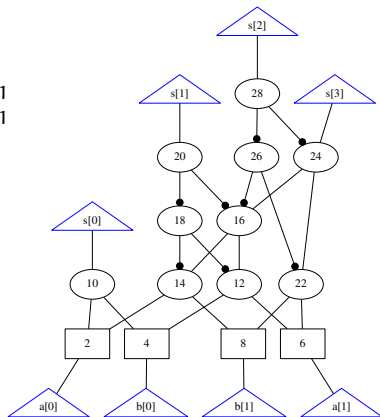
Gate polynomials $G(C) \subseteq \mathbb{Z}[X]$.

$-s_3 + l_{24}$	$-l_{22} + a_1 b_1$
$-s_2 + l_{28}$	$-l_{20} + l_{18} l_{16} - l_{18} - l_{16} + 1$
$-s_1 + l_{20}$	$-l_{18} + l_{14} l_{12} - l_{14} - l_{12} + 1$
$-s_0 + l_{10}$	$-l_{16} + l_{14} l_{12}$
$-l_{28} + l_{26} l_{24} - l_{26} - l_{24} + 1$	$-l_{14} + a_0 b_1$
$-l_{26} + l_{22} l_{16} - l_{22} - l_{16} + 1$	$-l_{12} + a_1 b_0$
$-l_{24} + l_{22} l_{16}$	$-l_{10} + a_0 b_0$

Extension polynomials $G \subseteq \mathbb{Z}[X]$.

Linear Specification $S_{\text{lin}} \in \mathbb{Z}[X]$.

$$8s_3 + 4s_2 + 2s_1 + s_0 - 4l_{22} - 2l_{14} - 2l_{12} - l_{10}$$



Verification via Linearization

Input: Circuit C , specification polynomial S

Output: Determine whether C fulfils S

- 1 $G \leftarrow G(C) \cup B(C)$
- 2 $S_{\text{lin}}, G \leftarrow \text{Linearize-Spec}(S, G)$
- 3 $L \leftarrow \text{LINEAR-POLIES-OF-}\prec_{\text{dlex}}\text{-GB}(G)$
- 4 $S_{\text{lin}} \leftarrow \text{Linear-Reduce}(S_{\text{lin}}, L)$
- 5 **return** $S_{\text{lin}} \stackrel{?}{=} 0$

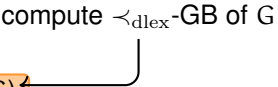
Verification via Linearization

Input: Circuit C , specification polynomial S

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```
1  $G \leftarrow G(C) \cup B(C)$   
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4  $S_{\text{lin}} \leftarrow \text{Linear-Reduce}(S_{\text{lin}}, L)$   
5 return  $S_{\text{lin}} \stackrel{?}{=} 0$ 
```

compute $\prec_{\text{dlex}}\text{-GB}$ of G



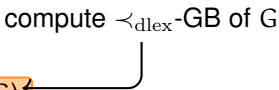
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5 return  $S_{\text{lin}} \stackrel{?}{=} 0$ 
```

compute $\prec_{\text{dlex}}\text{-GB}$ of G



Computing a $\prec_{\text{dlex}}\text{-GB}$ for the whole circuit is infeasible.

Verification via Linearization

Input: Circuit C , specification polynomial S

Output: Determine whether C fulfils S

```
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2  $S_{\text{lin}}, G \leftarrow \text{Linearize-Spec}(S, G)$ 
3  $L \leftarrow \text{LINEAR-POLIES-OF-}\prec_{\text{dlex}}\text{-GB}(G)$ 
4  $S_{\text{lin}} \leftarrow \text{Linear-Reduce}(S_{\text{lin}}, L)$ 
5 return  $S_{\text{lin}} \stackrel{?}{=} 0$ 
```

compute $\prec_{\text{dlex}}\text{-GB}$ of $G' \subseteq G$

Computing a $\prec_{\text{dlex}}\text{-GB}$ for the whole circuit is infeasible.

$\rightsquigarrow$ **work locally:** extract sub-circuits and only compute $\prec_{\text{dlex}}\text{-GBs}$ for them

Local Linearization

Gate polynomials $G(C) \subseteq \mathbb{Z}[X]$.

$$-s_3 + l_{24}$$

$$-s_2 + l_{28}$$

$$-s_1 + l_{20}$$

$$-s_0 + l_{10}$$

$$-l_{28} + l_{26}l_{24} - l_{26} - l_{24} + 1$$

$$-l_{26} + l_{22}l_{16} - l_{22} - l_{16} + 1$$

$$-l_{24} + l_{22}l_{16}$$

$$-l_{22} + a_1 b_1$$

$$-l_{20} + l_{18}l_{16} - l_{18} - l_{16} + 1$$

$$-l_{18} + l_{14}l_{12} - l_{14} - l_{12} + 1$$

$$-l_{16} + l_{14}l_{12}$$

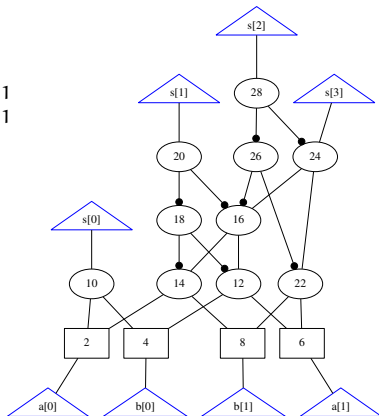
$$-l_{14} + a_0 b_1$$

$$-l_{12} + a_1 b_0$$

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Specification $\mathcal{S}_n \in \mathbb{Z}[X]$.

$$8s_3 + 4s_2 + 2s_1 + s_0 - 4l_{22} - 2l_{14} - 2l_{12} - l_{10}$$



Local Linearization

Gate polynomials $G(C) \subseteq \mathbb{Z}[X]$.

$$-s_3 + l_{24}$$

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$$-l_{26} + l_{22}l_{16} - l_{22} - l_{16} + 1$$

$$-l_{24} + l_{22}l_{16}$$

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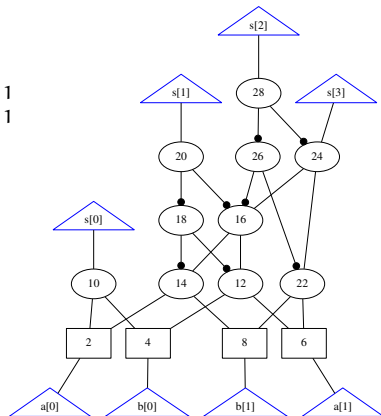
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Specification $S_n \in \mathbb{Z}[X]$.

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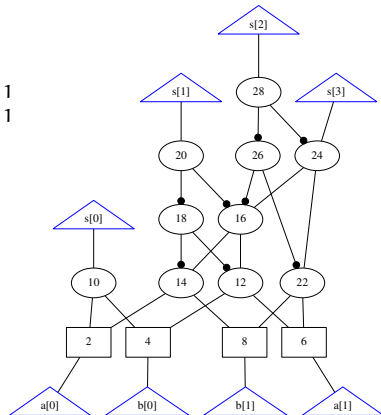
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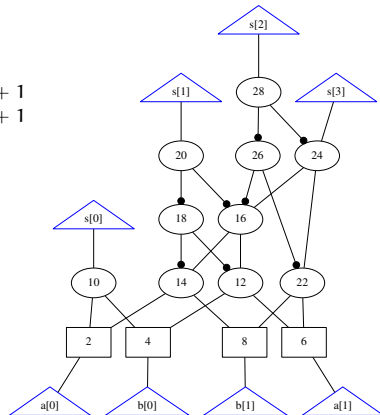
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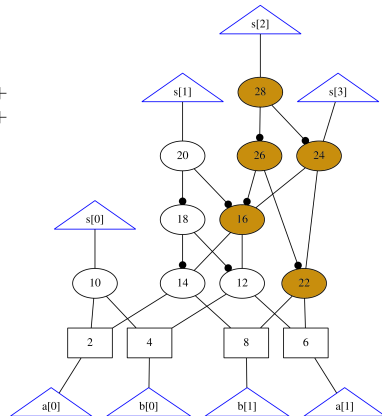
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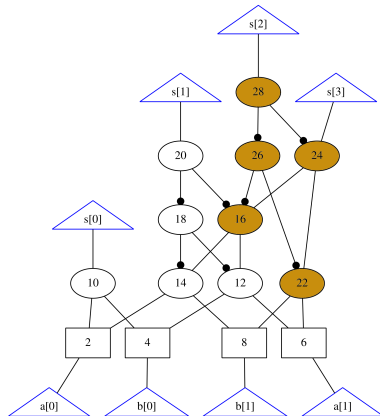
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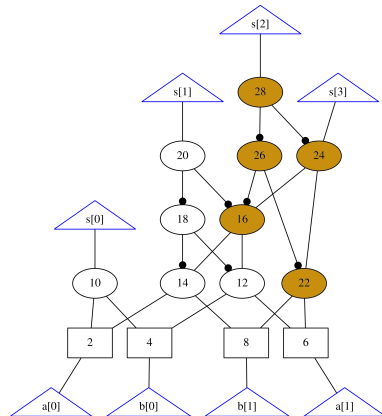
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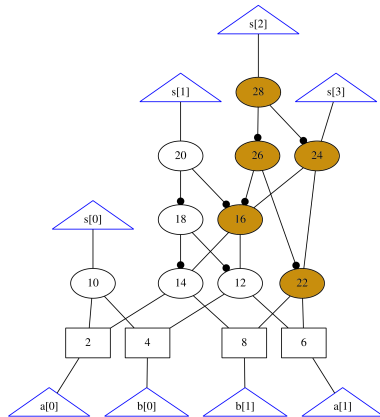
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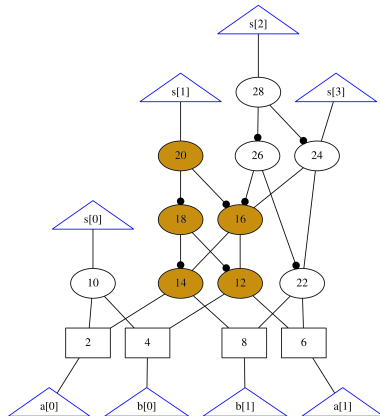
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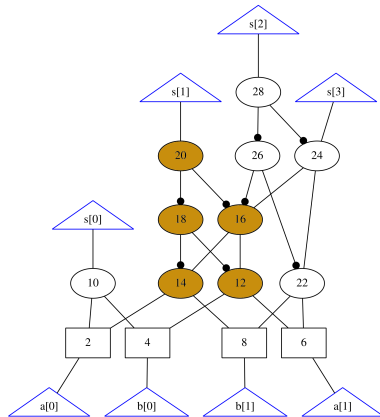
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 \end{aligned}$$



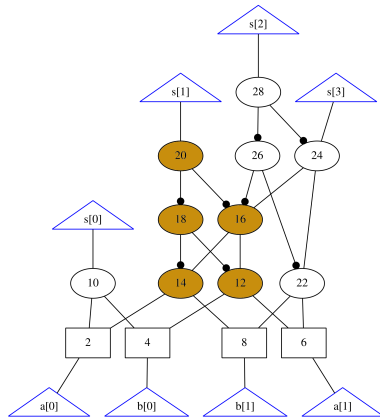
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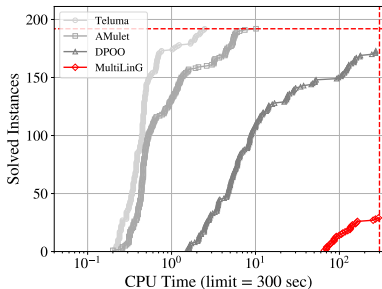


First Approach

(Kaufmann, Berthomieu TACAS'25)

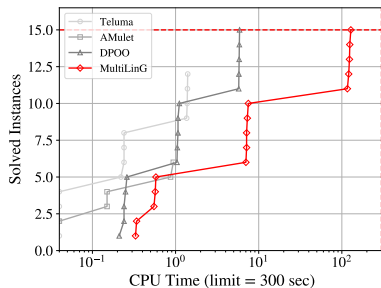
Unoptimized multipliers

- 192 architectures
- 64 bit inputs



Optimized multipliers

- 5 optimization scripts
- for 32, 64, 128 bit inputs

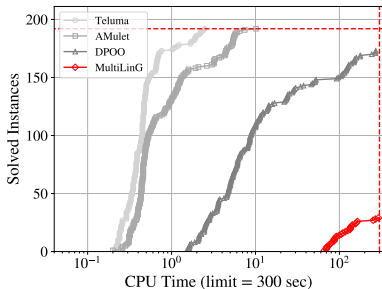


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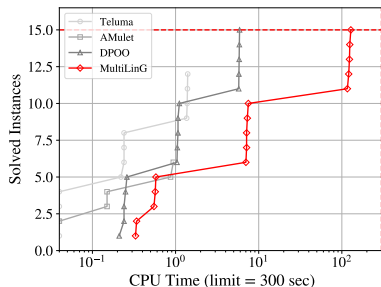
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Approach seems to be more robust against optimization



Black-box GB computation is too costly (can handle ≤ 8 vars)



Completely ignores existing structure

Two Targeted Approaches

(Hofstadler, Kaufmann, CP'25)

FGLM-style Linearization

Guess & Prove Linearization

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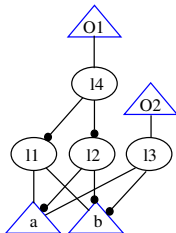
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- 👍 Exploit existing structure $\rightsquigarrow$ a lot faster than GB computation
- 👎 Runtime exponential in number of variables (can handle ≤ 15 vars)

FGLM-style Linearization

Ideal $I \subseteq \mathbb{Q}[a, b, l_1, l_2, l_3, l_4]$ **generated by:**

$$l_1 - ab, \quad l_2 - (1 - a)(1 - b), \quad l_3 - a(1 - b), \quad l_4 - (1 - l_1)(1 - l_2), \quad a^2 - a, \quad b^2 - b$$



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1. Compute Normalforms:

$$l_1 = ab, \quad l_2 = ab - a - b + 1, \quad l_3 = -ab + a, \quad l_4 = -2ab + a + b$$

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2. Build Coefficient Matrix A:

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} \text{NF}_G(1) & \text{NF}_G(a) & \text{NF}_G(b) & \text{NF}_G(l_1) & \text{NF}_G(l_2) & \text{NF}_G(l_3) & \text{NF}_G(l_4) \\ \left(\begin{array}{ccccccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & -1 & -2 \end{array} \right) & \begin{array}{l} 1 \\ a \\ b \\ ab \end{array} \end{array}$$

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3. Compute Kernel of A :

$$\begin{array}{cccccc} 1 & a & b & l_1 & l_2 & l_3 & l_4 \\ \left(\begin{array}{cccccc} 0 & -1 & -1 & 2 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & 1 & -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right) \end{array}$$

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4. Read off Linear Polynomials:

$$l_4 + 2l_1 - a - b, \quad l_3 + l_1 - a, \quad l_2 - l_1 + a + b - 1$$

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Guess & Prove Linearization

💡 Exploit that we can compute (a lot of) points in the variety $V(G)$

- ✓ our ideals are radical
- ✓ our ideals are zero-dimensional
- ✓ our ideals don't have additional roots in algebraic closure
- ✓ we can efficiently test ideal membership of linear polynomials

Guess & Prove Linearization

Given: $G \subseteq \mathbb{K}[X]$ satisfying the assumptions from before

Compute: $\mathbb{K}$ -VS basis of $\{f \in \langle G \rangle \mid \deg(f) \leq 1\}$

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Algorithm

- 1 Sample points $P \subseteq V(G)$
- 2 Compute all linear polynomials F that vanish on P
- 3 **if** $F \subseteq \langle G \rangle$
- 4 **return** F
- 5 **else** add witness points to P and repeat

Guess & Prove Linearization

Given: $G \subseteq \mathbb{K}[X]$ satisfying the assumptions from before

Compute: $\mathbb{K}$ -VS basis of $\{f \in \langle G \rangle \mid \deg(f) \leq 1\}$

Algorithm

- 1 Sample points $P \subseteq V(G)$ “guess”
- 2 Compute all linear polynomials F that vanish on P
- 3 **if** $F \subseteq \langle G \rangle$
- 4 **return** F
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Compute: $\mathbb{K}$ -VS basis of $\{f \in \langle G \rangle \mid \deg(f) \leq 1\}$

Algorithm

- 1 Sample points $P \subseteq V(G)$ “guess”
- 2 Compute all linear polynomials F that vanish on P
- 3 if $F \subseteq \langle G \rangle$ “prove”
- 4 return F “repair”
- 5 else add witness points to P and repeat

Guess & Prove Linearization

Let $G \subseteq \mathbb{Q}[a, b, l_1, l_2, l_3, l_4]$ **consist of:**

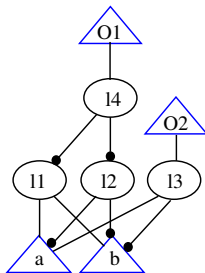
$$l_1 - ab, \quad l_2 - (1 - a)(1 - b), \quad l_3 - a(1 - b), \quad l_4 - (1 - l_1)(1 - l_2), \quad a^2 - a, \quad b^2 - b$$

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Sample: $(0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0), (1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1), (0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1) \in V(G)$



Guess & Prove Linearization

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Matrix A:

$$\begin{array}{cccccc} 1 & a & b & l_1 & l_2 & l_3 & l_4 \\ \left(\begin{array}{cccccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) \end{array}$$

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Kernel A:

$$\begin{array}{cccccc} 1 & a & b & l_1 & l_2 & l_3 & l_4 \\ \left(\begin{array}{cccccc} 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) \end{array}$$

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Kernel yields **Guesses**:

$$l_4 - b - a \qquad l_3 - a \qquad l_2 + a + b - 1 \qquad l_1$$

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👎 Algebraic proof (reduction by G) does not scale!

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In this case, SAT solver returns **SAT** and $p = (1, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0)$.

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Kernel A:

$$\begin{array}{cccccc} & 1 & a & b & l_1 & l_2 & l_3 & l_4 \\ \left(\begin{array}{cccccc} 0 & -1 & -1 & 2 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & 1 & -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right) \end{array}$$

Kernel yields:

$$l_4 + 2l_1 - a - b, \quad l_3 + l_1 - a, \quad l_2 - l_1 + a + b - 1$$

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Works really well also for larger circuits (can handle ≥ 200 variables)!

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...how many samples do we need? $3 \times$ subcircuit size

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...how many iterations of the repair loop do we need? ≤ 3

Verification via Linearization

Input: Circuit C , specification polynomial S

Output: Determine whether C fulfils S

```
1  $G \leftarrow G(C) \cup B(C)$ 
2  $S_{\text{lin}}, G \leftarrow \text{Linearize-Spec}(S, G)$ 
3  $L \leftarrow \text{LINEAR-POLIES-OF-}\prec_{\text{dlex}}\text{-GB}(G)$ 
4  $S_{\text{lin}} \leftarrow \text{Linear-Reduce}(S_{\text{lin}}, L)$ 
5 return  $S_{\text{lin}} \stackrel{?}{=} 0$ 
```

compute $\prec_{\text{dlex}}\text{-GB}$ of $G' \subseteq G$



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5 **return** $S_{\text{lin}} \stackrel{?}{=} 0$

pick $G' \subseteq G$

if $|G'|$ is small use FGLM

else use Guess & Prove

TALISMAN

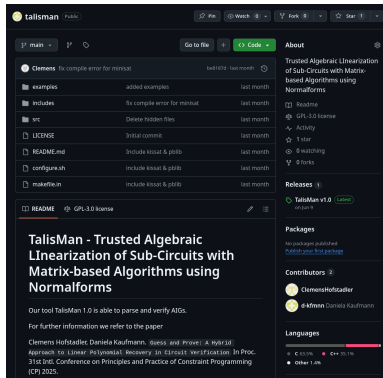
 <https://github.com/d-kfmnn/talisman/>



 Uses FLINT for matrix computations

 Guess and Prove Algorithm:

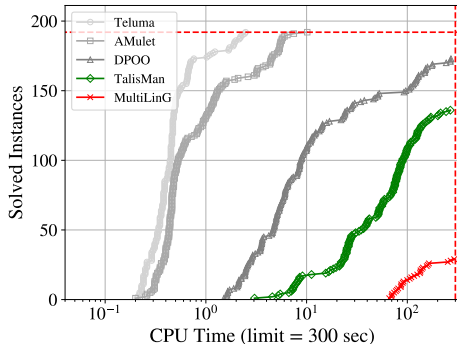
- ↔ Uses PBLIB to translate guessed polynomial to CNF
-  Uses KISSAT as a SAT solver
-  Uses caching of isomorphic subcircuits



Evaluation – Multiplier Circuits

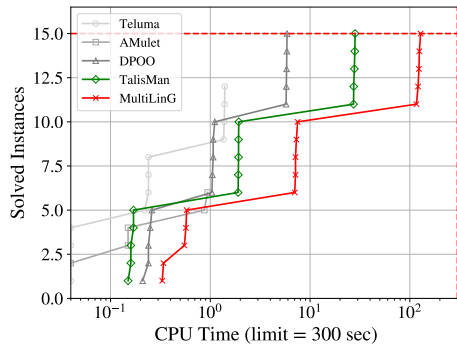
Unoptimized multipliers

- 192 architectures
- 64 bit inputs



Optimized multipliers

- 5 optimization scripts
- for 32, 64, 128 bit inputs



Big Coefficients

$$S \rightsquigarrow \dots \rightsquigarrow \sum_{i=1}^D c_i \cdot m_i \rightsquigarrow \dots \rightsquigarrow 0$$

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Number of terms

D

Can grow exponentially

Extensive prior work:

Encodings, Preprocessing, Dynamic division
order, SAT/BDD-reasoning

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Coefficients

c_i

Values up to $\geq 2^{127}$

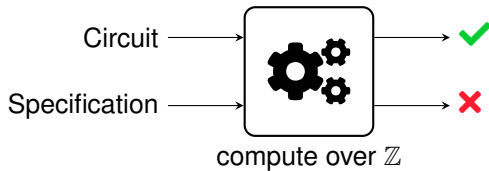
👎 Arbitrary precision arithmetic

👎 CNF Translation explodes

Largely ignored so far!

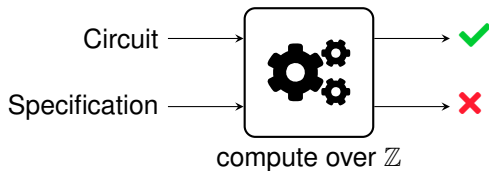
Big Coefficients

Classical Verification



Big Coefficients

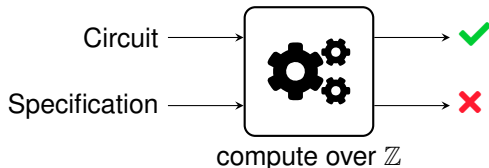
Classical Verification



Specification for a 64-bit multiplier: $\left(\sum_{i=0}^{63} 2^i a_i\right) \cdot \left(\sum_{i=0}^{63} 2^i b_i\right) - \sum_{i=0}^{127} 2^i s_i$

Big Coefficients

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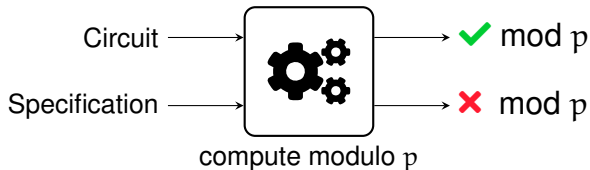


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Observation: Spec can only take values between -2^{128} and 2^{128} .

Big Coefficients

Modular Verification (Kaufmann, Biere, Kauers FMCAD'19)

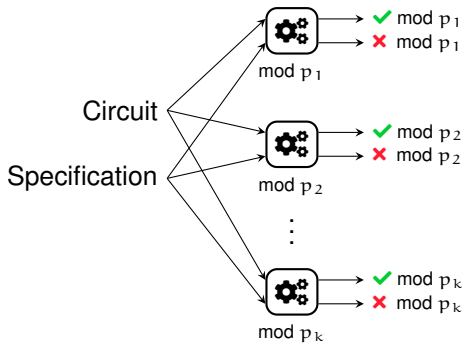


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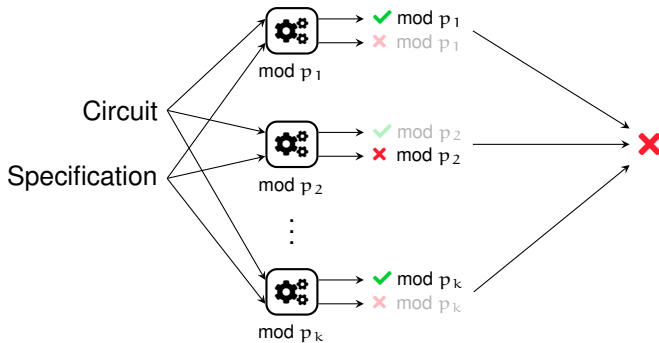
Multimodular Verification

[HofstadlerKaufmannChen IJCAR'26]



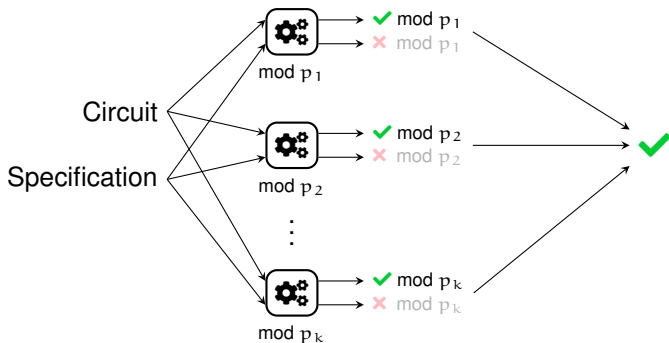
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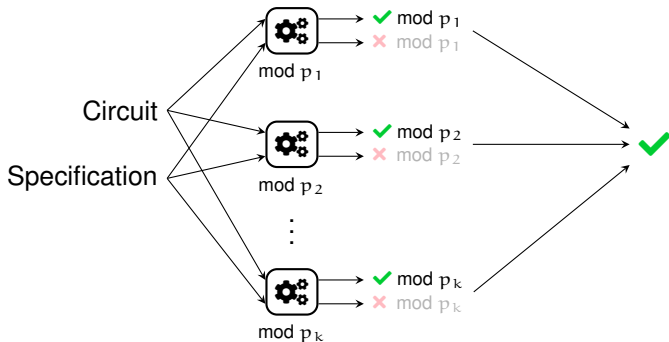


Theorem (Hofstadler, Kaufmann, Chen '26)

If $p_1 p_2 \cdots p_k \geq 2^{128}$, this is sound and complete!

Multimodular Verification

[HofstadlerKaufmannChen IJCAR'26]

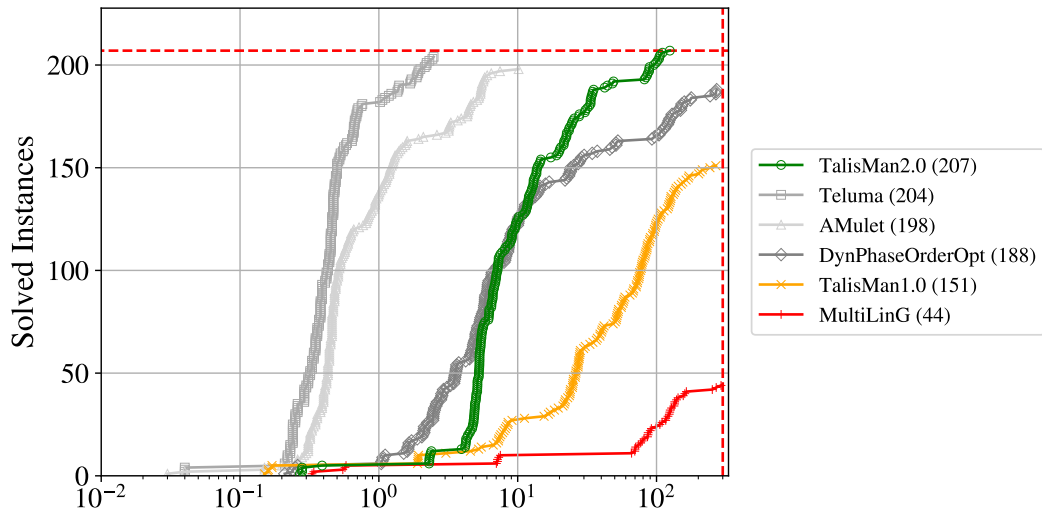


Theorem (Hofstadler, Kaufmann, Chen '26)

If $p_1 p_2 \cdots p_k \geq B$, this is sound and complete!

Multimodular verification implemented in C++ tool **TalisMan2.0**.

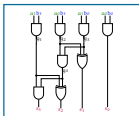
207 optimized and unoptimized multipliers for 32/64/128 bit inputs.



Is the circuit really really correct?

Proof Logging

Multiplier



Specification

$$\sum_{i=0}^{2n-1} 2^i s_i = \left(\sum_{i=0}^{n-1} 2^i a_i \right) \left(\sum_{i=0}^{n-1} 2^i b_i \right)$$

Polynomials

$B = \{$
 $x - a_0 * b_0,$
 $y - a_1 * b_1,$
 $s_0 - x * y,$
 $\dots$
 $\}$

Problem: Verification might not be error free

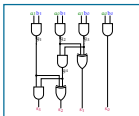
Ideal Membership

$= 0 \checkmark$
 $\neq 0 \times$

Correct?

Proof Logging

Multiplier



Specification

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Polynomials

```
B = {  
  x - a_0 * b_0,  
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  s_0 - x * y,  
  ...  
}
```

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$= 0 \checkmark$
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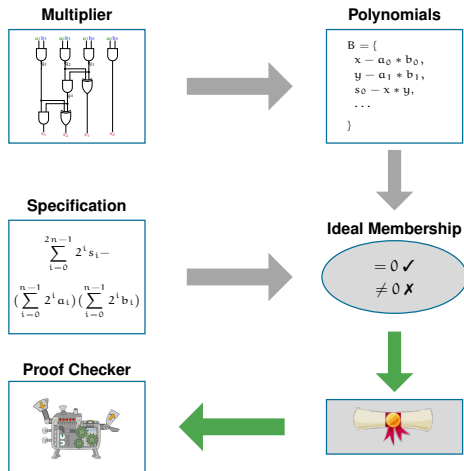


Problem: Verification might not be error free

Goal: Validate result of verification process

- Generate machine-checkable proofs
- Check by independent proof checkers

Proof Logging



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Goal: Validate result of verification process

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How to derive a certificate for $f \xrightarrow{\{f_1, \dots, f_s\}} r$?

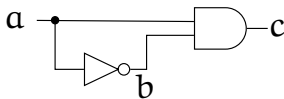
Nullstellensatz Proofs

Input: $f_1, \dots, f_s, f$
Output: $a_1, \dots, a_s, r$
 $a_1 := 0; \dots; a_s := 0; r := 0$
 $p := f$
WHILE $p \neq 0$ DO
 $i := 1$
 divisionoccurred := false
 WHILE $i \leq s$ AND divisionoccurred = false DO
 IF $\text{LT}(f_i)$ divides (p) THEN
 $a_i := a_i + \text{LT}(p)/\text{LT}(f_i)$
 $p := p - (\text{LT}(p)/\text{LT}(f_i))f_i$
 divisionoccurred := true
 ELSE
 $i := i + 1$
 IF divisionoccurred = false THEN
 $r := r + \text{LT}(p)$
 $p := p - \text{LT}(p)$

- Provides list of co-factors
 $a_1, \dots, a_s$.
- Correctness is checked by
expanding linear combination
 $f = \sum a_i f_i$.
- Condensed proof format.
- Not ideal for debugging.

Beame, P., Impagliazzo, R., Krajíček, J., Pitassi, T., Pudlák, P.: Lower Bounds on Hilbert's Nullstellensatz and Propositional Proofs. In: Proc. London Math. Society. vol. s3-73, pp. 1-26 (1996)

Example



$$G = \{ \begin{array}{ll} -b + 1 - a, & b = \neg a \\ -c + ab, & c = a \wedge b = a \wedge \neg a \\ a^2 - a, \} & a \in \mathbb{B} \end{array}$$

$$f = c$$

$$\text{red}_G(f) = 0$$

$$f = c = a(-b + 1 - a) - 1(-c + ab) + 1(a^2 - a)$$

$$P = (a, -1, 1)$$

Polynomial Calculus*

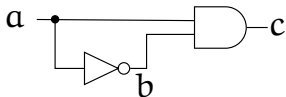
Let $G \subseteq R[X]$ and $f \in R[X]$.

Proof: Sequence $P = (p_1, \dots, p_n)$, where each p_k is obtained by one of the two rules:

Addition	$\frac{p_i \quad p_j}{p_i + p_j}$	p_i, p_j appearing earlier in the proof or are contained in G
Multiplication	$\frac{p_i}{qp_i}$	p_i appearing earlier in the proof or is contained in G and $q \in R[X]$ being arbitrary

If $p_n = f$ we have $f \in \langle G \rangle$.

Example



$$G = \{ \begin{array}{ll} -b + 1 - a, & b = \neg a \\ -c + ab, & c = a \wedge b = a \wedge \neg a \\ a^2 - a, \} & a \in \mathbb{B} \end{array}$$

$$f = c$$

$$\text{red}_G(f) = 0$$

$$\begin{array}{r} * \frac{-b + 1 - a}{-ab + a - a^2} \quad a^2 - a \\ + \frac{\quad}{+ \frac{-ab}{* \frac{-c}{c}} \quad -c + ab} \end{array}$$

$$P = (-ab + a - a^2, -ab, -c, c)$$

Practical Algebraic Calculus

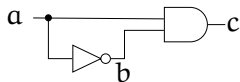
We translate the polynomial calculus into a more concrete proof format:

- For correctness it is important to know how the polynomials in the proof where derived
- Usually known $\rightarrow$ store this information

Practical Algebraic Calculus (PAC)

allows automated proof checking

Practical Algebraic Calculus



$$P = \begin{aligned} &-b+1-a, \\ &-c+a*b, \\ &-a^2+a \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Target} = c$$

$*$	$: -b+1-a,$	$a,$	$-a*b+a-a^2;$
$*$	$: -a^2+a,$	$-1,$	$a^2-a;$
$+$	$: -a*b+a-a^2,$	$a^2-a,$	$-a*b;$
$+$	$: -a*b,$	$-c+a*b,$	$-c;$
$*$	$: -c,$	$-1,$	$c;$

Proof Checking

A proof **rule** contains four components:

$$o : v, w, p;$$

Proof checking:

- Connection property: v, w are given polynomials or conclusions p_i of previous rules
- Inference property: verify correctness of each rule, e.g. $p = v + w$ for $o = "+"$
- Target check: at least one p_i is equal to f .

Proof Checking Algorithm

input G sequence of given polynomials
 $r_1 \cdots r_k$ sequence of PAC proof rules

output “incorrect”, “correct-proof”, or “correct-refutation”

$P_0 \leftarrow G$

for $i \leftarrow 1 \dots k$

let $r_i = (o_i, v_i, w_i, p_i)$

case $o_i = +$

if $v_i \in P_{i-1} \wedge w_i \in P_{i-1} \wedge p_i = v_i + w_i$ **then** $P_i \leftarrow \text{append}(P_{i-1}, p_i)$

else return “incorrect”

case $o_i = *$

if $v_i \in P_{i-1} \wedge p_i = v_i * w_i$ **then** $P_i \leftarrow \text{append}(P_{i-1}, p_i)$

else return “incorrect”

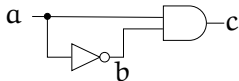
for $i \leftarrow 1 \dots k$

if $p_i = f$ **then return** “target-checked”

return “correct-proof”

Boolean Variables

Handle Boolean-value constraints implicitly to reduce number of proof steps.



$$P = \begin{array}{l} -b+1-a, \\ -c+a*b, \\ \textcolor{red}{-a^2+a} \end{array}$$

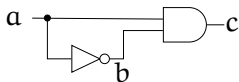
$$\text{Spec} = c$$

$$\begin{array}{lll} * : & -b+1-a, & a, \quad -a*b; \\ + : & -a*b, & -c+a*b, \quad -c; \\ * : & -c, & -1, \quad c; \end{array}$$

D. Kaufmann, M. Fleury, A. Biere, The Proof Checkers Pacheck and Pastèque for the Practical Algebraic Calculus, FMCAD, 2020.

Indices

Introduce indices to reduce proof size.



P = 1 -b+1-a;

2 -c+a*b;

Spec = c

3 * 1, a, -a*b;

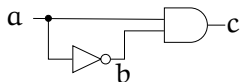
4 + 3, 2, -c;

5 * 4, -1, c;

D. Kaufmann, M. Fleury, A. Biere, The Proof Checkers Pacheck and Pastèque for the Practical Algebraic Calculus, FMCAD, 2020.

Deletion Rule

Introduce a deletion rule to reduce the memory usage of the proof checker.



P = 1 -b+1-a;

2 -c+a*b;

Spec = c

3 * 1, a, -a*b;

1 d;

4 + 3, 2, -c;

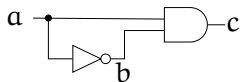
2 d;

3 d;

5 * 4, -1, c;

LPAC

Switch from explicit addition and multiplication rules to linear combinations.



$$P = 1 - b + 1 - a;$$

$$2 - c + a * b;$$

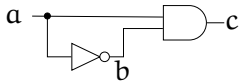
$$\text{Spec} = c$$

LPAC simulates PAC

```
3  % 1*(a), -a*b;
1  d;
4  % 3*(1)+2*(1), -c;
2  d;
3  d;
5  % 4*(-1), c;
```

LPAC

Switch from explicit addition and multiplication rules to linear combinations.



$$P = 1 - b + 1 - a;$$

$$2 - c + a * b;$$

$$\text{Spec} = c$$

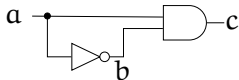
LPAC simulates PAC

```
3  % 1*(a), -a*b;  
1  d;  
4  % 3*(1)+2*(1), -c;  
2  d;  
3  d;  
5  % 4*(-1), c;
```

LPAC

```
3  % 1*(a)+2*(1), -c;  
1  d;  
2  d;  
4  % 4*(-1), c;
```

Switch from explicit addition and multiplication rules to linear combinations.



$$P = 1 - b + 1 - a;$$

$$2 - c + a * b;$$

$$\text{Spec} = c$$

LPAC simulates PAC

```

3  % 1*(a), -a*b;
1  d;
4  % 3*(1)+2*(1), -c;
2  d;
3  d;
5  % 4*(-1), c;
  
```

LPAC

```

3  % 1*(a)+2*(1), -c;
1  d;
2  d;
4  % 4*(-1), c;
  
```

LPAC simulates NSS

```

3  % 1*(-a)+2*(-1), -c;
  
```

D. Kaufmann, M. Fleury, A. Biere, M. Kauers, Practical Algebraic Calculus and Nullstellensatz with the Checkers Pacheck and Pastèque and Nuss-Checker FMDS, 2022.

Proof Checker

PACHECK

- Written in C++
- Verifies that the polynomial in `<target>` is contained in the ideal generated by the polynomials in `<input>` using the rules provided in `<proof>`.

Proof Checker

PACHECK

- Written in C++
- Verifies that the polynomial in `<target>` is contained in the ideal generated by the polynomials in `<input>` using the rules provided in `<proof>`.

PASTÈQUE

Theorem Prover Isabelle/HOL

Refinement Approach, relying on Isabelle's Refinement Framework

- abstract specification on ideals: specification in ideal
- final step: executable checker

Isabelle's Archive of Formal Proofs 8000 lines of code

Evaluation: Circuit Verification

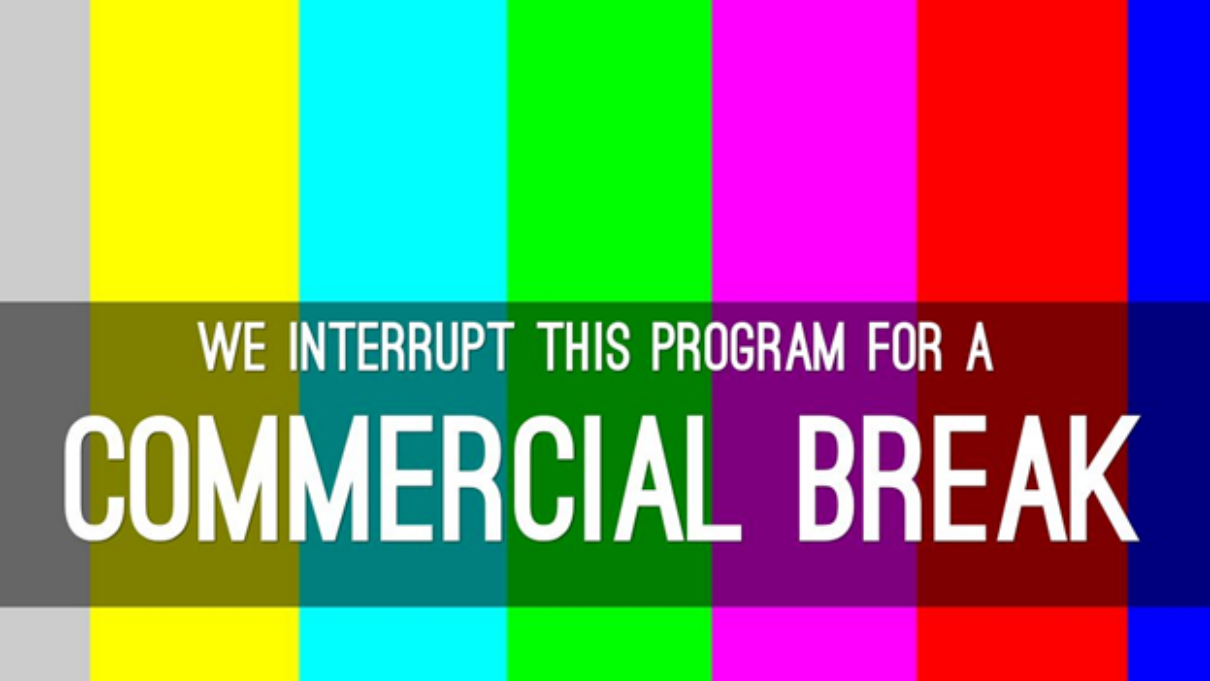
PACHECK

multiplier	n	LPAC simulates PAC			LPAC			LPAC simulates NSS		
		steps	sec	MB	steps	sec	MB	steps	sec	MB
btor	128	0.3	5	94	0.1	2	94	1	2	98
btor	256	1.3	26	367	0.3	8	367	1	7	385
btor	512	5.2	149	1468	1.0	37	1496	1	35	1555

PASTÈQUE

multiplier	n	LPAC simulates PAC			LPAC			LPAC simulates NSS		
		steps	sec	MB	steps	sec	MB	steps	sec	MB
btor	128	0.3	14	1305	0.1	7	1305	1	53	2044
btor	256	1.3	67	3467	0.3	37	3816	1	762	8819
btor	512	5.2	351	14651	1.0	238	16173	1	14347	41712

Conclusion



WE INTERRUPT THIS PROGRAM FOR A
COMMERCIAL BREAK



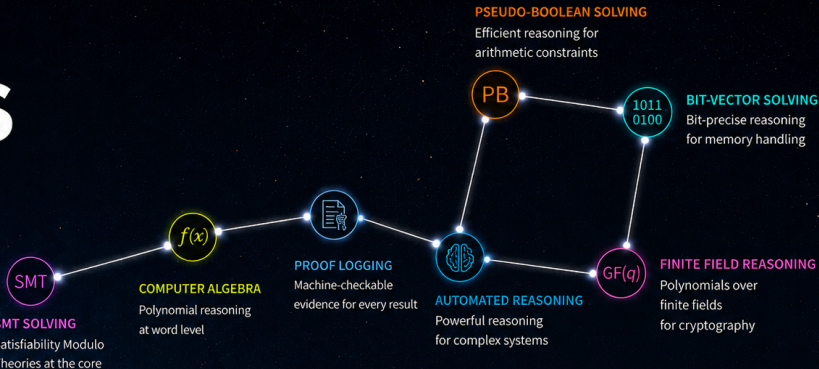
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Conclusion

Algebraic circuit verification (GB , Reduction )

Conclusion

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 Flip things around: $\prec_{\text{lex}} \rightsquigarrow \prec_{\text{dlex}}$ (GB , Reduction )

Conclusion

Algebraic circuit verification (GB , Reduction )

💡 Flip things around: $\prec_{\text{lex}} \rightsquigarrow \prec_{\text{dlex}}$ (GB , Reduction )

Three approaches

Compute GB

- no requirements
- full GB computation
- double exponential runtime
- small circuits (≤ 10 variables)

FGLM

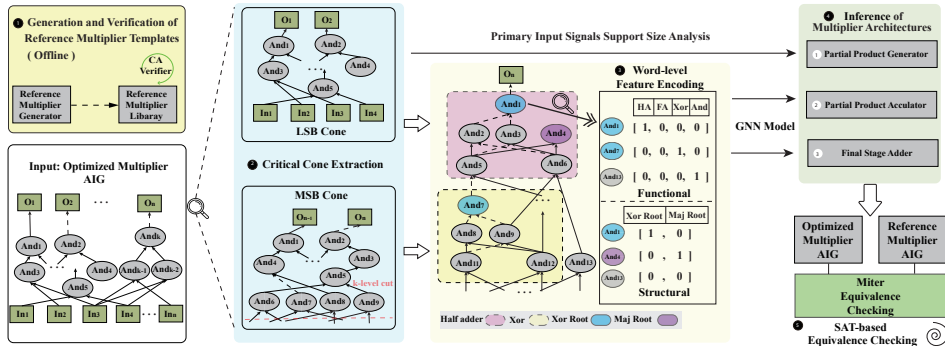
- requires a Gröbner basis
- first steps of FGLM
- exponential runtime
- moderate circuits (≤ 15 variables)

Guess & Prove

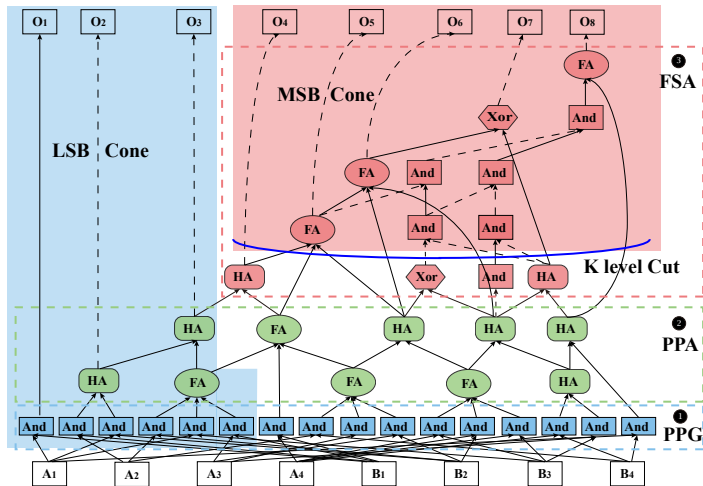
- requires variety
- interpolation (**guess**)
- uses SAT solver (**prove**)
- larger circuits (≥ 200 variables)

What about using GNNs?

ReVEAL - GNN-Guided Reverse Engineering for Formal Verification of Optimized Multipliers [ChenKaufmannDengSongZhangYu TACAS'26]



What about using GNNs?



What about using GNNs?

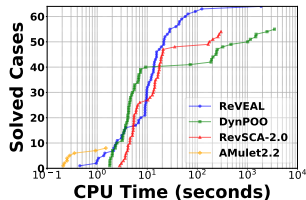
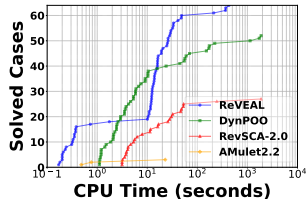


Table 3: Inference Accuracy for Each Stage

Stage	TOP 1*	TOP 2*	TOP 3*
Stage PPG	100%	–	–
Stage PPA	100%	–	–
Stage FSA	85%	97%	98%

* TOP 1, TOP 2, and TOP 3 represent the prediction accuracy when the ground truth is among the model’s top 1, top 2, and top 3 ranked predictions, respectively.

Table 4: Solver Performance for Miter Solving

Opt	dc2			resyn3		
	Solved	Avg Time (s)	#. fastest	Solved	Avg Time (s)	#. fastest
cec	60/64	692.57	0	60/64	1007.20	1
&cec	64/64	8.50	46	64/64	6.83	50
&fraig -y	36/64	1848.53	12	39/64	1877.33	8
&fraig -x	37/64	1765.14	0	39/64	1726.71	5
kissat	64/64	96.79	6	64/64	186.55	0

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