

Table 1 Compare of algorithm VolComputeWithLocalSearch and exact algorithm**表 1** VolComputeWithLocalSearch 算法与精确算法的比较

| <i>cnf</i> | <i>v</i> | VolComputeBunches | VolComputeWithLocalSearch |
|------------|----------|-------------------|---------------------------|
| 20 | 5 | 5.86E+11 | 4.7E+11 |
| 40 | 15 | — | 1.66E+27 |
| 20 | 8 | 2.71E+18 | 3.99E+17 |
| 50 | 10 | — | 1.16E+21 |
| 40 | 5 | 4.02E+10 | 1.11E+10 |
| 40 | 5 | 3.84E+10 | 1.52E+10 |
| 50 | 8 | — | 4.01E+11 |
| 100 | 8 | — | 8.7E+14 |
| 50 | 9 | — | 1.26E+15 |
| 80 | 8 | 5.23E+18 | 3.21E+17 |

3.2 VolComputeWithLocalSearch算法的计算性能实验

本实验的目的主要是验证 VolComputeWithLocalSearch 算法的计算能力以及影响算法性能的因素.因为在求解#SMT 问题时需要计算#SMT 实例所对应的 CNF 范式 F 的可满足赋值,CNF 范式的难度对求解#SMT 问题有一定影响,因此在本实验中,我们选择 CNF 范式中子句和变量的比值在 4~5 之间的相变区域^[18-25].本实验共分为 6 组,表 2~表 8 给出了实验的结果.在表中,*instance* 表示实例名称, P 表示实例所对应的 CNF 范式中变量个数,*cls* 表示实例所对应的 CNF 范式中子句个数, V 表示实例的维数, LB 表示 VolComputeWithLocalSearch 算法的计算结果(科学计数法表示),*Time* 表示 VolComputeWithLocalSearch 算法的计算耗时(单位是秒), r 表示子句个数和变量个数的比值.在表 2~表 5 的数据中,各表内子句个数和变量个数的比值不变,实例的维数增加,各表内子句个数和变量个数的比值增加.在各表中,前 7 个实例的维数即 V 值逐个增加 1,剩余的 9 个实例的维数即 V 值逐个增加 5.在表 7 的数据中,子句个数和变量个数的比值和实例的维数不变,CNF 范式的规模将不断扩大.在表 8 的数据中,子句个数和变量个数的比值和实例的规模不变,实例的维数将不断增加.

表 2 给出了 VolComputeWithLocalSearch 算法在 $r=4$ 时的计算结果.从表中的计算结果即 LB 的数据上看,我们可以得出 VolComputeWithLocalSearch 算法已经可以计算出当 $r=4$ 维数是 55 的#SMT 问题.从表中的计算时间上我们可以看出,VolComputeWithLocalSearch 算法的计算时间与维数基本上成正比关系.

Table 2 Results of algorithm VolComputeWithLocalSearch with $r=4$ **表 2** 当 $r=4$ 时,VolComputeWithLocalSearch 算法的计算结果

| Instance | P cls V | LB | Time |
|----------|-------------|----------|--------|
| 9_36_4 | 9 36 4 | 8.91E+08 | 21 |
| 9_36_5 | 9 36 5 | 4.3E+11 | 66 |
| 9_36_6 | 9 36 6 | 5.52E+13 | 71 |
| 9_36_7 | 9 36 7 | 9.83E+15 | 129 |
| 9_36_8 | 9 36 8 | 1.56E+18 | 370 |
| 9_36_9 | 9 36 9 | 1.09E+20 | 2 219 |
| 9_36_10 | 9 36 10 | 3.16E+21 | 7 199 |
| 9_36_15 | 9 36 15 | 4.89E+26 | 8 042 |
| 9_36_20 | 9 36 20 | 3.46E+32 | 5 667 |
| 9_36_25 | 9 36 25 | 4.52E+37 | 7 532 |
| 9_36_30 | 9 36 30 | 1.38E+39 | 6 168 |
| 9_36_35 | 9 36 35 | 2.12E+39 | 4 368 |
| 9_36_40 | 9 36 40 | 1.02E+39 | 5 815 |
| 9_36_45 | 9 36 45 | 2.38E+39 | 6 176 |
| 9_36_50 | 9 36 50 | 2.04E+39 | 8 853 |
| 9_36_55 | 9 36 55 | 1.02E+39 | 10 514 |

表 3 给出了 VolComputeWithLocalSearch 算法在 $r=4.33$ 时的计算结果.表中的计算结果即 LB 的数据上看,我们可以得出当 $r=4.33$ 时,VolComputeWithLocalSearch 算法已经可以计算出维数是 55 的#SMT 问题.从表中的计算时间上我们可以看出,VolComputeWithLocalSearch 算法在计算时间上具有递增趋势.

Table 3 Results of algorithm VolComputeWithLocalSearch with $r=4.33$ **表 3** 当 $r=4.33$ 时, VolComputeWithLocalSearch 算法的计算结果

| Instance | P cls V | LB | Time |
|----------|-------------|----------|-------|
| 9_39_4 | 9 39 4 | 1.37E+09 | 39 |
| 9_39_5 | 9 39 5 | 3.46E+11 | 62 |
| 9_39_6 | 9 39 6 | 2.62E+13 | 30 |
| 9_39_7 | 9 39 7 | 2.13E+15 | 97 |
| 9_39_8 | 9 39 8 | 2.21E+18 | 527 |
| 9_39_9 | 9 39 9 | 2.24E+20 | 3 159 |
| 9_39_10 | 9 39 10 | 3.4E+21 | 5 266 |
| 9_39_15 | 9 39 15 | 3.91E+26 | 7 106 |
| 9_39_20 | 9 39 20 | 2.31E+31 | 4 534 |
| 9_39_25 | 9 39 25 | 9.51E+37 | 7 048 |
| 9_39_30 | 9 39 30 | 7.31E+38 | 3 828 |
| 9_39_35 | 9 39 35 | 3.06E+39 | 5 580 |
| 9_39_40 | 9 39 40 | 1.36E+39 | 6 090 |
| 9_39_45 | 9 39 45 | 2.04E+39 | 6 944 |
| 9_39_50 | 9 39 50 | 1.7E+39 | 8 059 |
| 9_39_55 | 9 39 55 | 1.36E+39 | 7 848 |

表 4 给出了 VolComputeWithLocalSearch 算法在 $r=4.67$ 时的计算结果.从表中的计算结果即 LB 的数据上看,我们可以得出当 $r=4.67$ 时, VolComputeWithLocalSearch 算法也可以计算出维数是 55 的#SMT 问题.从表中的计算时间上我们可以看出, VolComputeWithLocalSearch 算法在计算时间上也具有递增趋势.

Table 4 Results of algorithm VolComputeWithLocalSearch with $r=4.67$ **表 4** 当 $r=4.67$ 时, VolComputeWithLocalSearch 算法的计算结果

| Instance | P cls V | LB | Time |
|----------|-------------|----------|-------|
| 9_42_4 | 9 42 4 | 8.99E+08 | 22 |
| 9_42_5 | 9 42 5 | 3.31E+11 | 53 |
| 9_42_6 | 9 42 6 | 1.63E+13 | 12 |
| 9_42_7 | 9 42 7 | 1.13E+16 | 98 |
| 9_42_8 | 9 42 8 | 5.12E+17 | 199 |
| 9_42_9 | 9 42 9 | 1.18E+20 | 2 126 |
| 9_42_10 | 9 42 10 | 3.47E+21 | 6 032 |
| 9_42_15 | 9 42 15 | 7.24E+26 | 8 281 |
| 9_42_20 | 9 42 20 | 3.12E+32 | 4 738 |
| 9_42_25 | 9 42 25 | 7.36E+36 | 3 546 |
| 9_42_30 | 9 42 30 | 1.71E+39 | 4 964 |
| 9_42_35 | 9 42 35 | 3.81E+39 | 5 908 |
| 9_42_40 | 9 42 40 | 3.4E+39 | 7 503 |
| 9_42_45 | 9 42 45 | 2.38E+39 | 6 231 |
| 9_42_50 | 9 42 50 | 1.7E+39 | 4 418 |
| 9_42_55 | 9 42 55 | 1.7E+39 | 6 960 |

表 5 给出了 VolComputeWithLocalSearch 算法在 $r=5$ 时的计算结果.从表中的计算结果即 LB 的数据上看,我们可以得出当 $r=5$ 时, VolComputeWithLocalSearch 算法也可以计算出维数是 55 的#SMT 问题.从表中的计算时间上我们可以看出, VolComputeWithLocalSearch 算法在计算时间上也具有递增趋势.

Table 5 Results of algorithm VolComputeWithLocalSearch with $r=5$ **表 5** 当 $r=5$ 时 VolComputeWithLocalSearch 算法的计算结果

| Instance | P cls V | LB | Time |
|----------|-------------|----------|-------|
| 9_45_4 | 9 45 4 | 2.63E+08 | 21 |
| 9_45_5 | 9 45 5 | 1.24E+11 | 42 |
| 9_45_6 | 9 45 6 | 4.27E+13 | 79 |
| 9_45_7 | 9 45 7 | 7.45E+15 | 99 |
| 9_45_8 | 9 45 8 | 4.46E+17 | 196 |
| 9_45_9 | 9 45 9 | 7.2E+19 | 1 189 |
| 9_45_10 | 9 45 10 | 3.08E+21 | 4 949 |
| 9_45_15 | 9 45 15 | 2.52E+26 | 5 776 |
| 9_45_20 | 9 45 20 | 1.05E+33 | 4 795 |
| 9_45_25 | 9 45 25 | 4.35E+38 | 4 647 |
| 9_45_30 | 9 45 30 | 1.77E+39 | 4 232 |

Table 5 Results of algorithm VolComputeWithLocalSearch with $r=5$ (Continued)**表 5** 当 $r=5$ 时 VolComputeWithLocalSearch 算法的计算结果(续)

| Instance | P cls V | LB | Time |
|----------|-------------|----------|-------|
| 9_45_35 | 9 45 35 | 2.72E+39 | 4 308 |
| 9_45_40 | 9 45 40 | 2.04E+39 | 6 499 |
| 9_45_45 | 9 45 45 | 2.72E+39 | 6 656 |
| 9_45_50 | 9 45 50 | 1.7E+39 | 4 393 |
| 9_45_55 | 9 45 55 | 1.7E+39 | 6 468 |

表 6 给出了表 2~表 5 的执行时间横向对比.

Table 6 Compare of run time from Table 2 to Table 5**表 6** 表 2~表 5 的运行时间横向对比

| P | V | $r=4$ | $r=4.33$ | $r=4.67$ | $r=5$ |
|-----|-----|--------|----------|----------|-------|
| 9 | 4 | 21 | 39 | 22 | 21 |
| 9 | 5 | 66 | 62 | 53 | 42 |
| 9 | 6 | 71 | 30 | 12 | 79 |
| 9 | 7 | 129 | 97 | 98 | 99 |
| 9 | 8 | 370 | 527 | 199 | 196 |
| 9 | 9 | 2 219 | 3 159 | 2 126 | 1 189 |
| 9 | 10 | 7 199 | 5 266 | 6 032 | 4 949 |
| 9 | 15 | 8 042 | 7 106 | 8 281 | 5 776 |
| 9 | 20 | 5 667 | 4 534 | 4 738 | 4 795 |
| 9 | 25 | 7 532 | 7 048 | 3 546 | 4 647 |
| 9 | 30 | 6 168 | 3 828 | 4 964 | 4 232 |
| 9 | 35 | 4 368 | 5 580 | 5 908 | 4 308 |
| 9 | 40 | 5 815 | 6 090 | 7 503 | 6 499 |
| 9 | 45 | 6 176 | 6 944 | 6 231 | 6 656 |
| 9 | 50 | 8 853 | 8 059 | 4 418 | 4 393 |
| 9 | 55 | 10 514 | 7 848 | 6 960 | 6 468 |

从表中可以看出:当实例的维数为 9 时,VolComputeWithLocalSearch 算法的执行时间产生了较大的波动.从整体上看,VolComputeWithLocalSearch 算法在 $r=4$ 时执行时间最长,在某种程度上也说明了#SMT 问题在 $r=4$ 时较难求解.表 7 给出了当 $V=50$ 时,VolComputeWithLocalSearch 算法的计算结果.从表中可以看出:随着实例规模的增加,算法的执行时间出现了递减-不变-递增的趋势.同时也可以发现,算法可以计算出维数为 50 的实例.

Table 7 Results of algorithm VolComputeWithLocalSearch with $V=50$ **表 7** 当 $V=50$ 时 VolComputeWithLocalSearch 算法的计算结果

| Instance | P cls V | LB | Time |
|----------|-------------|----------|-------|
| 10_42_50 | 10 42 50 | 3.4E+38 | 2 947 |
| 11_46_50 | 11 46 50 | 1.63E+19 | 1 988 |
| 12_50_50 | 12 50 50 | 1.39E+24 | 348 |
| 13_54_50 | 13 54 50 | 1.44E+19 | 996 |
| 14_59_50 | 14 59 50 | 2.1E+22 | 798 |
| 15_63_50 | 15 63 50 | 9.35E+16 | 955 |
| 16_69_50 | 16 69 50 | 1.41E+09 | 935 |
| 17_73_50 | 17 73 50 | 1.54E+13 | 1 754 |
| 18_78_50 | 18 78 50 | 4.88E+20 | 3 761 |
| 19_85_50 | 19 85 50 | 1.77E+13 | 3 632 |

表 8 给出了当 $P=15, r=4.27$ 时,VolComputeWithLocalSearch 算法的计算结果.在表中所有实例的维数即 V 值逐个增加 5.从表中的计算结果即 LB 的数据上看,我们可以得出 VolComputeWithLocalSearch 算法已经可以计算出维数是 50 的#SMT 问题.从表中的计算时间上可以看出,VolComputeWithLocalSearch 算法的计算时间与维数基本上成正比关系.

Table 8 Results of algorithm VolComputeWithLocalSearch with $P=15, r=4.27$ **表 8** 当 $P=15, r=4.27$ 时, VolComputeWithLocalSearch 算法的计算结果

| Instance | P cls V | LB | Time |
|----------|-------------|----------|-------|
| 15_64_5 | 15 64 5 | 8.76E+08 | 4 |
| 15_64_10 | 15 64 10 | 2.5E+16 | 187 |
| 15_64_15 | 15 64 15 | 1.49E+15 | 299 |
| 15_64_20 | 15 64 20 | 2.78E+30 | 424 |
| 15_64_25 | 15 64 25 | 2.71E+25 | 316 |
| 15_64_30 | 15 64 30 | 6.19E+19 | 548 |
| 15_64_35 | 15 64 35 | 2.35E+20 | 848 |
| 15_64_40 | 15 64 40 | 3.4E+38 | 3 319 |
| 15_64_45 | 15 64 45 | 3.81E+18 | 858 |
| 15_64_50 | 15 64 50 | 3.46E+15 | 1 005 |

综上所述, VolComputeWithLocalSearch 算法能够处理较大规模的问题,且算法的计算耗时与实例的维数具有较强的关系,与子句数和变量个数关系不大.通过表 2~表 5 中的数据可以初步得出,算法的计算耗时与实例的维数相关的.表 7 中数据则在很大程度上排除了与实例的子句数和变量个数的关系.表 8 中数据进一步验证了算法的计算耗时与实例的维数具有较强的关系,与子句数和变量个数关系不大.

从计算结果上, VolComputeWithLocalSearch 算法的计算能力是可以到 55 维的.

3.3 VolComputeWithLocalSearch 算法的精确度实验

本实验的目的是考察 VolComputeWithLocalSearch 算法的精确度.在实验中,将进行基于蒙特卡罗的体积估算算法 DirectMonteCarloMethod 的对比实验^[26].基于蒙特卡罗的体积估算算法 DirectMonteCarloMethod 是一种经典的体积计算算法,该算法利用蒙特卡洛法随机均匀地在约束范围内生成顶点,然后随机取一定数量的单位球体,在球体计算顶点的密度,再利用密度估算体积.我们在实验中所用到的实例均出自于文献[26],表 9 给出了 VolComputeWithLocalSearch 算法与 DirectMonteCarloMethod 算法的比较结果.在表中, Vol 表示实例的实际体积(采用数学方法计算), $Time$ 表示计算耗时, $Ratio$ 表示精确度(算法计算的结果与精确体积的比值).从表中可以看出, VolComputeWithLocalSearch 算法的精确度都达到了 95%以上.

在与算法 DirectMonteCarloMethod 精确度的比较上, VolComputeWithLocalSearch 算法除了在 Sample1, Sample5, Sample6 略低于算法 DirectMonteCarloMethod,在其他实例上均有较大幅度的提高.尤其对于实例 Sample3,精确度从原来的 0.01777 提高到 0.95321.在计算耗时方面, VolComputeWithLocalSearch 算法则全面优于 DirectMonteCarloMethod 算法,最大的提高幅度约达 95.8%(实例 Sample8).

Table 9 Compare of accuracy of algorithm VolComputeWithLocalSearch and DirectMonteCarloMethod**表 9** VolComputeWithLocalSearch 与 DirectMonteCarloMethod 在精确度方面的比较结果

| | Vol | DirectMonteCarloMethod | | VolComputeWithLocalSearch | |
|---------|---------------|------------------------|-----------|---------------------------|----------------|
| | | Ratio | Time | Ratio | Time |
| Sample1 | 253 | 0.998 54 | 873.838 | 0.993 50 | 190.891 |
| Sample2 | 20 000 | 0.642 20 | 1 882.048 | 0.999 68 | 159.683 |
| Sample3 | 400 | 0.011 06 | 643.291 | 0.994 37 | 95.292 |
| Sample4 | 20 000 | 0.998 02 | 1 664.748 | 0.999 70 | 89.452 |
| Sample5 | 1 600 000 000 | 0.996 26 | 1 963.366 | 0.960 01 | 164.553 |
| Sample6 | 2763562.5 | 0.999 19 | 2 039.159 | 0.993 60 | 174.18 |
| Sample7 | 235 200 000 | 0.017 77 | 2 135.570 | 0.953 21 | 172.027 |
| Sample8 | 12916.66699 | 0.443 85 | 2 028.618 | 0.999 54 | 85.446 |

3.4 VolComputeWithLocalSearch 算法的稳定性实验

本实验的目的是考察 VolComputeWithLocalSearch 算法的稳定性.在实验中,同样与基于蒙特卡罗的体积估算算法 DirectMonteCarloMethod^[26]进行比较.我们在实验中所用到的实例均出自于文献[26],每个实例进行 10 次重复实验,分别记录 VolComputeWithLocalSearch 算法和 DirectMonteCarloMethod 算法的计算结果和执行时间.表 10、表 11 给出了 VolComputeWithLocalSearch 算法与 DirectMonteCarloMethod 算法的稳定性实验结果,

其中,Ratio 为算法的精确度(计算结果与真实值的比值),Time 表示耗时,Average 是精确度的平均值,Variance 是精确度的方差.

Table 10 Results of stability of algorithm VolComputeWithLocalSearch

表 10 VolComputeWithLocalSearch 算法稳定性实验结果

| 实验次数 | | Sample1 | Sample2 | Sample3 | Sample4 | Sample5 | Sample6 | Sample7 | Sample8 |
|----------|-------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1 | Ratio | 0.993 518 | 0.999 58 | 0.994 518 | 0.999 815 | 0.960 5 | 0.994 709 | 0.951 577 | 0.999 569 |
| | Time | 192.20 | 161.52 | 91.96 | 89.07 | 161.34 | 172.74 | 166.53 | 87.68 |
| 2 | Ratio | 0.993 494 | 0.999 7 | 0.994 523 | 0.999 645 | 0.962 844 | 0.992 422 | 0.949 345 | 0.999 569 |
| | Time | 190.7 | 157.50 | 96.61 | 89.66 | 165.43 | 178.04 | 173.68 | 85.87 |
| 3 | Ratio | 0.994 538 | 0.999 685 | 0.995 19 | 0.999 675 | 0.962 506 | 0.992 067 | 0.954 528 | 0.999 515 |
| | Time | 189.11 | 158.98 | 91.81 | 89.73 | 164.40 | 174.70 | 173.63 | 85.58 |
| 4 | Ratio | 0.993 96 | 0.999 555 | 0.995 508 | 0.999 685 | 0.956 594 | 0.995 034 | 0.952 696 | 0.999 445 |
| | Time | 190.53 | 161.18 | 94.51 | 89.93 | 166.91 | 174.23 | 174.44 | 86.6 |
| 5 | Ratio | 0.993 174 | 0.999 725 | 0.993 428 | 0.999 645 | 0.958 85 | 0.992 871 | 0.952 636 | 0.999 569 |
| | Time | 191.05 | 158.89 | 96.54 | 89.93 | 165.10 | 173.43 | 175.70 | 82.00 |
| 6 | Ratio | 0.992 767 | 0.999 665 | 0.992 558 | 0.999 725 | 0.958 756 | 0.992 194 | 0.958 95 | 0.999 639 |
| | Time | 190.43 | 157.02 | 98.55 | 90.40 | 167.39 | 173.68 | 171.73 | 85.51 |
| 7 | Ratio | 0.994 012 | 0.999 715 | 0.993 93 | 0.999 675 | 0.959 756 | 0.995 404 | 0.955 48 | 0.999 561 |
| | Time | 191.13 | 159.95 | 99.29 | 88.50 | 163.20 | 174.10 | 173.19 | 85.18 |
| 8 | Ratio | 0.993 549 | 0.999 635 | 0.993 703 | 0.999 745 | 0.960 388 | 0.993 877 | 0.948 508 | 0.999 561 |
| | Time | 190.1 | 158.79 | 97.37 | 89.03 | 164.63 | 174.57 | 174.18 | 85.54 |
| 9 | Ratio | 0.993 791 | 0.999 705 | 0.994 965 | 0.999 72 | 0.959 944 | 0.992 831 | 0.955 901 | 0.999 554 |
| | Time | 192.42 | 159.32 | 91.66 | 89.26 | 164.01 | 171.74 | 170.07 | 84.43 |
| 10 | Ratio | 0.992 277 | 0.999 835 | 0.995 458 | 0.999 69 | 0.960 044 | 0.994 676 | 0.952 483 | 0.999 507 |
| | Time | 191.24 | 163.68 | 94.62 | 89.01 | 163.12 | 174.57 | 167.12 | 86.07 |
| Average | Ratio | 0.993 508 | 0.999 68 | 0.994 378 | 0.999 702 | 0.960 018 | 0.993 608 | 0.953 21 | 0.999 549 |
| | Time | 190.89 | 159.68 | 95.29 | 89.45 | 164.55 | 174.18 | 172.03 | 85.44 |
| Variance | Ratio | 3.78E-07 | 5.62E-09 | 8.36E-07 | 2.39E-09 | 2.93E-06 | 1.46E-06 | 8.79E-06 | 2.33E-09 |
| | Time | 0.843 249 | 3.557 221 | 7.169 236 | 0.293 876 | 2.920 401 | 2.432 28 | 8.881 721 | 1.990 044 |

Table 11 Results of stability of algorithm DirectMonteCarloMethod

表 11 DirectMonteCarloMethod 算法稳定性实验结果

| 实验次数 | | Sample1 | Sample2 | Sample3 | Sample4 | Sample5 | Sample6 | Sample7 | Sample8 |
|----------|-------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1 | Ratio | 0.992 672 | 0.640 181 | 0.010 35 | 0.997 055 | 1.006 677 | 0.999 792 | 0.018 01 | 0.441 733 |
| | Time | 862.966 8 | 1 884.131 | 650.426 8 | 1 656.687 | 1 950.42 | 1 996.876 | 2 138.781 | 2 015.006 |
| 2 | Ratio | 1.009 394 | 0.630 025 | 0.010 828 | 1.001 698 | 1.000 717 | 0.999 079 | 0.017 349 | 0.445 468 |
| | Time | 869.329 6 | 1 892.382 | 674.389 2 | 1 655.636 | 1 955.599 | 2 073.645 | 2 129.395 | 2 023.088 |
| 3 | Ratio | 0.997 644 | 0.638 916 | 0.010 958 | 0.999 352 | 1.002 781 | 0.999 936 | 0.016 612 | 0.446 69 |
| | Time | 896.416 6 | 1 880.987 | 658.370 1 | 1 658.089 | 1 957.85 | 2 064.349 | 2 147.92 | 2 032.872 |
| 4 | Ratio | 1.007 667 | 0.643 082 | 0.010 517 | 1.000 008 | 1.001 123 | 0.990 397 | 0.017 375 | 0.446 845 |
| | Time | 858.967 4 | 1 884.524 | 639.438 5 | 1 661.594 | 1 958.3 | 2 026.864 | 2 128.407 | 2 034.148 |
| 5 | Ratio | 1.006 079 | 0.650 907 | 0.010 847 | 0.997 399 | 1.002 125 | 1.004 173 | 0.017 715 | 0.438 905 |
| | Time | 882.418 6 | 1 886.095 | 637.982 2 | 1 658.089 | 1 967.531 | 2 019.067 | 2 134.088 | 2 032.021 |
| 6 | Ratio | 0.996 28 | 0.639 319 | 0.011 088 | 1.003 02 | 0.992 118 | 0.999 423 | 0.016 46 | 0.437 729 |
| | Time | 883.872 9 | 1 882.952 | 636.393 5 | 1 658.79 | 1 970.908 | 2 023.865 | 2 139.028 | 2 030.745 |
| 7 | Ratio | 0.997 893 | 0.625 419 | 0.010 943 | 1.000 962 | 0.999 582 | 0.996 836 | 0.017 539 | 0.434 64 |
| | Time | 880.418 9 | 1 879.415 | 632.024 7 | 1 661.243 | 1 966.856 | 2 068.547 | 2 131.371 | 2 032.872 |
| 8 | Ratio | 0.997 74 | 0.637 704 | 0.010 812 | 1.000 594 | 0.990 889 | 0.999 735 | 0.017 859 | 0.445 648 |
| | Time | 857.876 7 | 1 877.451 | 632.554 3 | 1 659.491 | 1 970.458 | 2 024.165 | 2 138.781 | 2 028.618 |
| 9 | Ratio | 0.994 025 | 0.632 085 | 0.010 733 | 0.998 887 | 0.997 974 | 1.005 272 | 0.016 393 | 0.461 062 |
| | Time | 874.783 3 | 1 874.7 | 634.804 9 | 1 695.94 | 1 967.081 | 2 068.547 | 2 125.69 | 2 029.894 |
| 10 | Ratio | 1.010 849 | 0.643 383 | 0.011 403 | 0.997 625 | 0.991 023 | 0.997 427 | 0.017 717 | 0.431 717 |
| | Time | 871.329 3 | 1 877.844 | 636.525 9 | 1 681.921 | 1 968.657 | 2 025.665 | 2 142.239 | 2 026.916 |
| Average | Ratio | 1.001 024 | 0.638 102 | 0.010 848 | 0.999 66 | 0.998 501 | 0.999 207 | 0.017 303 | 0.443 044 |
| | Time | 873.838 | 1 882.048 | 643.291 | 1 664.748 | 1 963.366 | 2 039.159 | 2 135.57 | 2 028.618 |
| Variance | Ratio | 4.1E-05 | 4.86E-05 | 7.59E-08 | 3.49E-06 | 2.66E-05 | 1.49E-05 | 3.23E-07 | 6.11E-05 |
| | Time | 134.902 | 23.531 97 | 169.598 2 | 158.993 1 | 46.251 82 | 653.454 9 | 43.646 17 | 30.326 33 |

可以看出:

- 在算法精确度的平均值上,相较于 DirectMonteCarloMethod 算法,VolComputeWithLocalSearch 算法计

算用时均较短;

- 从算法精确度的方差来看,VolComputeWithLocalSearch 算法除了在实例 Sample3 和 Sample7 的精确度的方差较大以外,其他实例不论在精确度还是在时间上都全面优于 DirectMonteCarloMethod 算法.

综上所述,VolComputeWithLocalSearch 算法在收敛速度上变化不大,算法在迭代次数上是稳定的,因此,VolComputeWithLocalSearch 算法是稳定的.

综合以上数据分析,VolComputeWithLocalSearch 算法在小规模问题上精确度和计算能力上是有保证的;在大规模问题上,由于目前还没有精确算法能够与之相比较,故在精确度等方面有待考证.通过实验,我们的算法计算耗时与维数成不严格的正比例关系,与实例的子句数和变量个数关系不大.由此可见,#SMT 的求解效率的瓶颈并不是 SAT 求解器,而是在于体积计算过程.

4 结论和展望

本文设计了一种求解 SMT 计数问题的近似求解器,在现有的#SMT 精确求解算法的基础上加入差分进化算法,提出了一种新的局部搜索算法 VolComputeWithLocalSearch,通过调用体积计算工具 qhull,进而给出#SMT 问题的近似解.我们从理论上证明了 VolComputeWithLocalSearch 算法可以得到精确解的下界.实验结果表明:VolComputeWithLocalSearch 算法是稳定的,具有快速的求解能力,并在高维问题上具有很好的表现.

对于基于线性公式的背景理论的#SMT 问题且只要求下界的问题应用中,本文的研究可以提供很大的帮助,但 VolComputeWithLocalSearch 算法仅可以求解基于线性公式的背景理论的#SMT 实例,对于其他背景理论如非线性公式、位向量、指针等理论的求解则还有待突破.

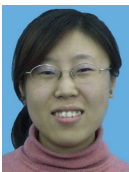
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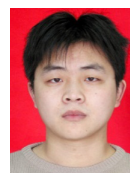
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