

Preface

This volume contains the papers presented at the 24th International Conference on Automated Deduction (CADE-24), held during June 9–14, 2013, in Lake Placid, New York, USA. CADE is the major forum for the presentation of research in all aspects of automated deduction, including foundations, applications, implementations, and practical experiences.

The Program Committee accepted 31 papers (22 full papers and 9 system descriptions) out of 71 submissions (53 full papers and 18 system descriptions). The acceptance rate was 43.66% overall, 41.51% for full papers, and 50% for system descriptions. Each submission was reviewed by at least three Program Committee (PC) members or external reviewers appointed by the PC members in charge. The main criteria for evaluation were originality and significance, technical quality and completeness, comparison with related work and completeness of references, quality of presentation, clarity, and readability.

The Best Paper Award was conferred to Radu Iosif (Verimag and CNRS, Grenoble, France), Adam Rogalewicz, and Jiri Simacek (Brno University of Technology, Czech Republic), for their paper entitled “The Tree Width of Separation Logic with Recursive Definitions,” which proves decidability of satisfiability and entailment in an expressive fragment of separation logic, a logic relevant to program verification. According to separation logic experts who reviewed it, this paper closes in a creative and insightful way a problem that was open since 2004 and that was attacked unsuccessfully by several scholars.

The technical program of the conference included four invited talks by Jean-Christophe Filliâtre (CNRS and LRI Université Paris Sud XI, France), on “One Logic to Use Them All,” Greg Morrisett (Harvard University, USA) on “Defining, Testing, and Reasoning About an x86 Decoder,” Natarajan Shankar (SRI International, USA) on “Automated Reasoning, Fast and Slow,” and Douglas R. Smith (Kestrel Institute and Kestrel Technology LLC, USA) on “Coalgebraic Specification and Refinement.” This volume includes the invited papers by Jean-Christophe Filliâtre and Natarajan Shankar. The talk by Doug Smith focused on using coalgebraic concepts to specify the requirements on dynamical systems and then use deductive techniques to calculate refinements of the specifications into correct-by-construction code. The emphasis was on deduction for purposes of generating correct code rather than performing ad hoc verification on manually written code.

During the conference, the Herbrand Award for Distinguished Contributions to Automated Reasoning was presented to Greg Nelson for his invention of equality sharing, also known as the Nelson-Oppen method, and his pioneering work on theorem proving and program checking, including fast congruence closure algorithms and the Simplify theorem prover. The Selection Committee for the

Herbrand Award consisted of the CADE-24 Program Committee members, the trustees of CADE Inc., and the Herbrand Award winners of the last ten years.

The conference issued a call for workshops out of which the following seven proposals were approved:

- Automated Deduction: Decidability, Complexity, Tractability (ADDCT) by Silvio Ghilardi, Ulrike Sattler, Viorica Sofronie-Stokkermans, and Ashish Tiwari
- Automated Reasoning in Security (ARSEC) by Paliath Narendran, Christopher A. Lynch, Andrew Marshall, and Dan Dougherty
- Empirically Successful Automated Reasoning with Artificial Intelligence (ESARAI) by Boris Konev, Stephan Schulz, and Geoff Sutcliffe
- Knowledge-Intensive Automated Reasoning (KInAR) by Ulrich Furbach and Björn Pelzer
- Methods for Modalities (M4M) by Carlos Areces
- Proof Exchange for Theorem Proving (PxTP) by Jasmin Christian Blanchette and Josef Urban
- The StarExec Web Service for the Evaluation of Logic Solvers (StarExec) by Aaron Stump, Geoff Sutcliffe, and Cesare Tinelli

Similarly, a call for tutorials generated the following five:

- Reasoning in Lightweight Description Logics, by Franz Baader
- Program Verification with the KeY System, by Bernhard Beckert and Reiner Hähnle
- Becoming a Power User of SMT: The CVC4 Solver, by Morgan Deters, Dejan Jovanović, Clark W. Barrett, and Cesare Tinelli
- State-of-the-art SAT Solving, by Marijn Heule
- The Twelf System, by Carsten Schürmann, Taus Brock-Nannestad, and Chris Martens

During the conference, the CADE-24 ATP System Competition – CASC-24 – was held, organized by Geoff Sutcliffe, who contributed the following description.

The CADE ATP System Competition (CASC) is an annual evaluation of fully automatic, classical logic automated theorem proving (ATP) systems – the world championship for such systems. Its main purpose is to provide a public evaluation of the relative capabilities of ATP systems. Additionally, CASC aims at stimulating ATP research, motivating development and implementation of robust, useful and easily deployable ATP systems, providing an inspiring environment for personal interaction between ATP researchers, and exposing ATP systems within and beyond the ATP community. Fulfillment of these objectives offers insight and stimulus for the development of more powerful ATP systems, leading to increased and more effective use. The CASC-24 website provides access to all systems and competition resources: <http://www.tptp.org/CASC/24>. CASC-24 was run in divisions according to problem and system characteristics:

- THF: Typed Higher-Order Form Theorems (axioms with a provable conjecture)
- TFA: Typed First-Order with Arithmetic Theorems (axioms with a provable conjecture)
- FOF: First-Order Form Theorems (axioms with a provable conjecture)
- FNT: First-Order Form Syntactically Non-propositional Non-theorems
- EPR: Effectively PPropositional Clause Normal Form Theorems and Non-theorems
- LTB: First-Order Form Theorems (axioms with a provable conjecture) from Large Theories, presented in Batches

In the THF, TFA, and EPR divisions, provers were ranked based on the number of problems solved, without being required to produce a proof or model. In the FOF, FNT, and LTB divisions, provers were ranked based on the number of problems solved with an acceptable proof or model output. The LTB division featured a 24-hour training period before the competition, during which systems could use a set of problems and solutions for tuning and training, but no human intervention was allowed. Problems for CASC-24 were taken from the TPTP Problem Library, using a version released after the start of the competition, so that new problems had not been seen by the entrants. Ties were broken according to the average time over problems solved.

Several students received Woody Bledsoe Travel Awards, thus named to remember the late Woody Bledsoe, funded by CADE Inc. to sponsor student participation. Best Paper Award winners, CASC divisions winners, and Woody Bledsoe Travel Awards recipients were announced during the banquet.

Many people contributed to making CADE-24 a success. I am very grateful to the members of the Program Committee and the external reviewers for carefully reviewing and evaluating the papers. On behalf of the Program Committee, I thank Andrei Voronkov for the EasyChair system. I thank all authors who submitted papers, all participants of the conference, the invited speakers, the distinguished lecturers, the tutorial speakers, and the workshop organizers. CADE-24 would not have been possible without the dedicated work of the Organizing Committee. First and foremost, Neil Murray and Chris Lynch did a terrific job as Conference Chairs, planning and supervising all the conference events. Christoph Benzmüller and Peter Baumgartner were relentless as Workshop and Competition Chair, and Tutorial Chair, respectively. Heartfelt thanks go to Grant Olney Passmore for being such a proactive Publicity Chair, doing far more than the call of duty. I thank Geoff Sutcliffe for organizing CASC and also helping with publicity. Special thanks go to Catherine Zawadzki and the other personnel of the Crowne Plaza Hotel in Lake Placid, where all conference activities were held.