

Propositional Resolution and Prime Implicates Generation

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Abstract

We provide formal proofs in Isabelle-HOL (using mostly structured Isar proofs) of the soundness and completeness of the Resolution rule in propositional logic. The completeness proofs take into account the usual redundancy elimination rules (namely tautology elimination and subsumption), and several refinements of the Resolution rule are considered: ordered resolution (with selection functions), positive and negative resolution, semantic resolution and unit resolution (the latter refinement is complete only for clause sets that are Horn-renamable). We also define a concrete procedure for computing saturated sets and establish its soundness and completeness. The clause sets are not assumed to be finite, so that the results can be applied to formulas obtained by grounding sets of first-order clauses (however, a total ordering among atoms is assumed to be given).

Next, we show that the unrestricted Resolution rule is deductive-complete, in the sense that it is able to generate all (prime) implicates of any set of propositional clauses (i.e., all entailment-minimal, non-valid, clausal consequences of the considered set). The generation of prime implicates is an important problem, with many applications in artificial intelligence and verification (for abductive reasoning, knowledge compilation, diagnosis, debugging etc.). We also show that implicates can be computed in an incremental way, by fixing an ordering among all the atoms and resolving upon these atoms one by one in the considered order (with no backtracking). This feature is critical for the efficient computation of prime implicates. Building on these results, we provide a procedure for computing such implicates and establish its soundness and completeness.

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1 Syntax of Propositional Clausal Logic

We define the usual syntactic notions of clausal propositional logic. The set of atoms may be arbitrary (even uncountable), but a well-founded total order is assumed to be given.

theory *Propositional-Resolution*

imports *Main*

begin

locale *propositional-atoms* =

fixes *atom-ordering* :: ('at × 'at) set

assumes

atom-ordering-wf : (wf *atom-ordering*)

and *atom-ordering-total* : (∀ x y. (x ≠ y → ((x,y) ∈ *atom-ordering* ∨ (y,x) ∈ *atom-ordering*)))

and *atom-ordering-trans*: $\forall x y z. (x,y) \in \text{atom-ordering} \longrightarrow (y,z) \in \text{atom-ordering}$
 $\longrightarrow (x,z) \in \text{atom-ordering}$
and *atom-ordering-irrefl*: $\forall x y. (x,y) \in \text{atom-ordering} \longrightarrow (y,x) \notin \text{atom-ordering}$
begin

Literals are defined as usual and clauses and formulas are considered as sets. Clause sets are not assumed to be finite (so that the results can be applied to sets of clauses obtained by grounding first-order clauses).

datatype 'a *Literal* = *Pos* 'a | *Neg* 'a

definition *atoms* = { $x::'at. \text{True}$ }

fun *atom* :: 'a *Literal* \Rightarrow 'a

where

(*atom* (*Pos* A)) = A |

(*atom* (*Neg* A)) = A

fun *complement* :: 'a *Literal* \Rightarrow 'a *Literal*

where

(*complement* (*Pos* A)) = (*Neg* A) |

(*complement* (*Neg* A)) = (*Pos* A)

lemma *atom-property* : A = (*atom* L) \Longrightarrow (L = (*Pos* A) \vee L = (*Neg* A))

by (*metis atom.elims*)

fun *positive* :: 'at *Literal* \Rightarrow *bool*

where

(*positive* (*Pos* A)) = *True* |

(*positive* (*Neg* A)) = *False*

fun *negative* :: 'at *Literal* \Rightarrow *bool*

where

(*negative* (*Pos* A)) = *False* |

(*negative* (*Neg* A)) = *True*

type-synonym 'a *Clause* = 'a *Literal set*

type-synonym 'a *Formula* = 'a *Clause set*

Note that the clauses are not assumed to be finite (some of the properties below hold for infinite clauses).

The following functions return the set of atoms occurring in a clause or formula.

fun *atoms-clause* :: 'at *Clause* \Rightarrow 'at *set*

where *atoms-clause* C = { A. $\exists L. L \in C \wedge A = \text{atom}(L)$ }

fun *atoms-formula* :: 'at *Formula* \Rightarrow 'at *set*

where *atoms-formula* S = { A. $\exists C. C \in S \wedge A \in \text{atoms-clause}(C)$ }

lemma *atoms-formula-subset*: $S1 \subseteq S2 \implies \text{atoms-formula } S1 \subseteq \text{atoms-formula } S2$
by *auto*

lemma *atoms-formula-union*: $\text{atoms-formula } (S1 \cup S2) = \text{atoms-formula } S1 \cup \text{atoms-formula } S2$
by *auto*

The following predicate is useful to state that every clause in a set fulfills some property.

definition *all-fulfill* :: ('at Clause \Rightarrow bool) \Rightarrow 'at Formula \Rightarrow bool
where *all-fulfill* P S = $(\forall C. (C \in S \longrightarrow (P C)))$

The order on atoms induces a (non total) order among literals:

fun *literal-ordering* :: 'at Literal \Rightarrow 'at Literal \Rightarrow bool
where
literal-ordering L1 L2 = $((\text{atom } L1, \text{atom } L2) \in \text{atom-ordering})$

lemma *literal-ordering-trans* :
assumes *literal-ordering* A B
assumes *literal-ordering* B C
shows *literal-ordering* A C
using *assms(1)* *assms(2)* *atom-ordering-trans* *literal-ordering.simps* **by** *blast*

definition *strictly-maximal-literal* :: 'at Clause \Rightarrow 'at Literal \Rightarrow bool
where
strictly-maximal-literal S A $\equiv (A \in S) \wedge (\forall B. (B \in S \wedge A \neq B) \longrightarrow (\text{literal-ordering } B A))$

2 Semantics

We define the notions of interpretation, satisfiability and entailment and establish some basic properties.

type-synonym 'a Interpretation = 'a set

fun *validate-literal* :: 'at Interpretation \Rightarrow 'at Literal \Rightarrow bool (**infix** $\langle \models \rangle$ 65)
where
validate-literal I (Pos A) = $(A \in I)$ |
validate-literal I (Neg A) = $(A \notin I)$

fun *validate-clause* :: 'at Interpretation \Rightarrow 'at Clause \Rightarrow bool (**infix** $\langle \models \rangle$ 65)
where
validate-clause I C = $(\exists L. (L \in C) \wedge (\text{validate-literal } I L))$

fun *validate-formula* :: 'at Interpretation \Rightarrow 'at Formula \Rightarrow bool (**infix** $\langle \models \rangle$ 65)
where

$(\text{validate-formula } I \ S) = (\forall C. (C \in S \longrightarrow (\text{validate-clause } I \ C)))$

definition *satisfiable* :: 'at Formula \Rightarrow bool

where

$(\text{satisfiable } S) \equiv (\exists I. (\text{validate-formula } I \ S))$

We define the usual notions of entailment between clauses and formulas.

definition *entails* :: 'at Formula \Rightarrow 'at Clause \Rightarrow bool

where

$(\text{entails } S \ C) \equiv (\forall I. (\text{validate-formula } I \ S) \longrightarrow (\text{validate-clause } I \ C))$

lemma *entails-member*:

assumes $C \in S$

shows *entails* $S \ C$

using *assms unfolding entails-def* **by** *simp*

definition *entails-formula* :: 'at Formula \Rightarrow 'at Formula \Rightarrow bool

where $(\text{entails-formula } S1 \ S2) = (\forall C \in S2. (\text{entails } S1 \ C))$

definition *equivalent* :: 'at Formula \Rightarrow 'at Formula \Rightarrow bool

where $(\text{equivalent } S1 \ S2) = (\text{entails-formula } S1 \ S2 \wedge \text{entails-formula } S2 \ S1)$

lemma *equivalent-symmetric*: *equivalent* $S1 \ S2 \implies \text{equivalent } S2 \ S1$

by (*simp add: equivalent-def*)

lemma *entailment-implies-validity*:

assumes *entails-formula* $S1 \ S2$

assumes *validate-formula* $I \ S1$

shows *validate-formula* $I \ S2$

using *assms entails-def entails-formula-def* **by** *auto*

lemma *validity-implies-entailment*:

assumes $\forall I. \text{validate-formula } I \ S1 \longrightarrow \text{validate-formula } I \ S2$

shows *entails-formula* $S1 \ S2$

by (*meson assms entails-def entails-formula-def validate-formula.elims(2)*)

lemma *entails-transitive*:

assumes *entails-formula* $S1 \ S2$

assumes *entails-formula* $S2 \ S3$

shows *entails-formula* $S1 \ S3$

by (*meson assms entailment-implies-validity validity-implies-entailment*)

lemma *equivalent-transitive*:

assumes *equivalent* $S1 \ S2$

assumes *equivalent* $S2 \ S3$

shows *equivalent* $S1 \ S3$

using *assms entails-transitive equivalent-def* **by** *auto*

lemma *entailment-subset* :

```

assumes  $S2 \subseteq S1$ 
shows entails-formula  $S1 S2$ 
proof –
  have  $\forall L La. L \notin La \vee \textit{entails} La L$ 
    by (meson entails-member)
  thus ?thesis
    by (meson assms entails-formula-def rev-subsetD)
qed

```

```

lemma entailed-formula-entails-implicates:
  assumes entails-formula  $S1 S2$ 
  assumes entails  $S2 C$ 
  shows entails  $S1 C$ 
using assms entailment-implies-validity entails-def by blast

```

3 Inference Rules

We first define an abstract notion of a binary inference rule.

```

type-synonym 'a BinaryRule = 'a Clause  $\Rightarrow$  'a Clause  $\Rightarrow$  'a Clause  $\Rightarrow$  bool

```

```

definition less-restrictive :: 'at BinaryRule  $\Rightarrow$  'at BinaryRule  $\Rightarrow$  bool
where

```

```

  (less-restrictive  $R1 R2$ ) =  $(\forall P1 P2 C. (R2 P1 P2 C) \longrightarrow ((R1 P1 P2 C) \vee (R1 P2 P1 C)))$ 

```

The following functions allow to generate all the clauses that are deducible from a given clause set (in one step).

```

fun all-deducible-clauses:: 'at BinaryRule  $\Rightarrow$  'at Formula  $\Rightarrow$  'at Formula
  where all-deducible-clauses  $R S = \{ C. \exists P1 P2. P1 \in S \wedge P2 \in S \wedge (R P1 P2 C) \}$ 

```

```

fun add-all-deducible-clauses:: 'at BinaryRule  $\Rightarrow$  'at Formula  $\Rightarrow$  'at Formula
  where add-all-deducible-clauses  $R S = (S \cup \textit{all-deducible-clauses} R S)$ 

```

```

definition derived-clauses-are-finite :: 'at BinaryRule  $\Rightarrow$  bool

```

```

  where derived-clauses-are-finite  $R =$ 
     $(\forall P1 P2 C. (\textit{finite} P1 \longrightarrow \textit{finite} P2 \longrightarrow (R P1 P2 C) \longrightarrow \textit{finite} C))$ 

```

```

lemma less-restrictive-and-finite :

```

```

  assumes less-restrictive  $R1 R2$ 
  assumes derived-clauses-are-finite  $R1$ 
  shows derived-clauses-are-finite  $R2$ 

```

```

by (metis assms derived-clauses-are-finite-def less-restrictive-def)

```

We then define the unrestricted resolution rule and usual resolution refinements.

3.1 Unrestricted Resolution

definition *resolvent* :: 'at BinaryRule

where

(*resolvent* *P1 P2 C*) \equiv
 $(\exists A. ((Pos\ A) \in P1 \wedge (Neg\ A) \in P2 \wedge (C = ((P1 - \{Pos\ A\}) \cup (P2 - \{Neg\ A\}))))))$

For technical convenience, we now introduce a slightly extended definition in which resolution upon a literal not occurring in the premises is allowed (the obtained resolvent is then redundant with the premises). If the atom is fixed then this version of the resolution rule can be turned into a total function.

fun *resolvent-upon* :: 'at Clause \Rightarrow 'at Clause \Rightarrow 'at \Rightarrow 'at Clause

where

(*resolvent-upon* *P1 P2 A*) =
 $((P1 - \{Pos\ A\}) \cup (P2 - \{Neg\ A\}))$

lemma *resolvent-upon-is-resolvent* :

assumes *Pos A* \in *P1*

assumes *Neg A* \in *P2*

shows *resolvent P1 P2 (resolvent-upon P1 P2 A)*

using *assms unfolding resolvent-def by auto*

lemma *resolvent-is-resolvent-upon* :

assumes *resolvent P1 P2 C*

shows $\exists A. C = \text{resolvent-upon } P1\ P2\ A$

using *assms unfolding resolvent-def by auto*

lemma *resolvent-is-finite* :

shows *derived-clauses-are-finite resolvent*

proof (*rule ccontr*)

assume $\neg \text{derived-clauses-are-finite resolvent}$

then have $\exists P1\ P2\ C. \neg(\text{resolvent } P1\ P2\ C \longrightarrow \text{finite } P1 \longrightarrow \text{finite } P2 \longrightarrow \text{finite } C)$

unfolding *derived-clauses-are-finite-def by blast*

then obtain *P1 P2 C* **where** *resolvent P1 P2 C finite P1 finite P2* **and** $\neg \text{finite } C$ **by** *blast*

from $\langle \text{resolvent } P1\ P2\ C \rangle \langle \text{finite } P1 \rangle \langle \text{finite } P2 \rangle$ **and** $\langle \neg \text{finite } C \rangle$ **show** *False*

unfolding *resolvent-def using finite-Diff and finite-Union by auto*

qed

In the next subsections we introduce various resolution refinements and show that they are more restrictive than unrestricted resolution.

3.2 Ordered Resolution

In the first refinement, resolution is only allowed on maximal literals.

definition *ordered-resolvent* :: 'at Clause \Rightarrow 'at Clause \Rightarrow 'at Clause \Rightarrow bool

where

(*ordered-resolvent* $P1\ P2\ C$) \equiv
 $(\exists A. ((C = ((P1 - \{ Pos\ A \}) \cup (P2 - \{ Neg\ A \})))$
 $\wedge (\textit{strictly-maximal-literal}\ P1\ (Pos\ A)) \wedge (\textit{strictly-maximal-literal}\ P2\ (Neg\ A))))$)

We now show that the maximal literal of the resolvent is always smaller than those of the premises.

lemma *resolution-and-max-literal* :

assumes $R = \textit{resolvent-upon}\ P1\ P2\ A$

assumes *strictly-maximal-literal* $P1\ (Pos\ A)$

assumes *strictly-maximal-literal* $P2\ (Neg\ A)$

assumes *strictly-maximal-literal* $R\ M$

shows $(\textit{atom}\ M, A) \in \textit{atom-ordering}$

proof –

obtain MA **where** $M = (Pos\ MA) \vee M = (Neg\ MA)$ **using** *Literal.exhaust* [*of* M] **by** *auto*

hence $MA = (\textit{atom}\ M)$ **by** *auto*

from $\langle \textit{strictly-maximal-literal}\ R\ M \rangle$ **and** $\langle R = \textit{resolvent-upon}\ P1\ P2\ A \rangle$

have $M \in P1 - \{ Pos\ A \} \vee M \in P2 - \{ Neg\ A \}$

unfolding *strictly-maximal-literal-def* **by** *auto*

hence $(MA, A) \in \textit{atom-ordering}$

proof

assume $M \in P1 - \{ Pos\ A \}$

from $\langle M \in P1 - \{ Pos\ A \} \rangle$ **and** $\langle \textit{strictly-maximal-literal}\ P1\ (Pos\ A) \rangle$

have *literal-ordering* $M\ (Pos\ A)$

unfolding *strictly-maximal-literal-def* **by** *auto*

from $\langle M = Pos\ MA \vee M = Neg\ MA \rangle$ **and** $\langle \textit{literal-ordering}\ M\ (Pos\ A) \rangle$

show $(MA, A) \in \textit{atom-ordering}$ **by** *auto*

next

assume $M \in P2 - \{ Neg\ A \}$

from $\langle M \in P2 - \{ Neg\ A \} \rangle$ **and** $\langle \textit{strictly-maximal-literal}\ P2\ (Neg\ A) \rangle$

have *literal-ordering* $M\ (Neg\ A)$ **by** (*auto simp only: strictly-maximal-literal-def*)

from $\langle M = Pos\ MA \vee M = Neg\ MA \rangle$ **and** $\langle \textit{literal-ordering}\ M\ (Neg\ A) \rangle$

show $(MA, A) \in \textit{atom-ordering}$ **by** *auto*

qed

from *this* **and** $\langle MA = \textit{atom}\ M \rangle$ **show** *?thesis* **by** *auto*

qed

3.3 Ordered Resolution with Selection

In the next restriction strategy, some negative literals are selected with highest priority for applying the resolution rule, regardless of the ordering. Relaxed ordering restrictions also apply.

definition (*selected-part* $Sel\ C$) = $\{ L. L \in C \wedge (\exists A \in Sel. L = (Neg\ A)) \}$

definition *ordered-sel-resolvent* :: $'at\ set \Rightarrow 'at\ Clause \Rightarrow 'at\ Clause \Rightarrow 'at\ Clause \Rightarrow bool$

where

$$\begin{aligned} & (\text{ordered-sel-resolvent Sel } P1 \ P2 \ C) \equiv \\ & (\exists A. ((C = ((P1 - \{ Pos \ A \}) \cup (P2 - \{ Neg \ A \}))) \\ & \wedge (\text{strictly-maximal-literal } P1 \ (Pos \ A)) \wedge ((\text{selected-part Sel } P1) = \{\}) \wedge \\ & ((\text{strictly-maximal-literal } P2 \ (Neg \ A)) \wedge (\text{selected-part Sel } P2) = \{\})) \\ & \vee (\text{strictly-maximal-literal } (\text{selected-part Sel } P2) \ (Neg \ A)))) \end{aligned}$$

lemma *ordered-resolvent-is-resolvent* : *less-restrictive resolvent ordered-resolvent*
using *less-restrictive-def ordered-resolvent-def resolvent-upon-is-resolvent strictly-maximal-literal-def*
by *auto*

The next lemma states that ordered resolution with selection coincides with ordered resolution if the selected part is empty.

lemma *ordered-sel-resolvent-is-ordered-resolvent* :
assumes *ordered-resolvent P1 P2 C*
assumes *selected-part Sel P1 = {}*
assumes *selected-part Sel P2 = {}*
shows *ordered-sel-resolvent Sel P1 P2 C*
using *assms ordered-resolvent-def ordered-sel-resolvent-def* **by** *auto*

lemma *ordered-resolvent-upon-is-resolvent* :
assumes *strictly-maximal-literal P1 (Pos A)*
assumes *strictly-maximal-literal P2 (Neg A)*
shows *ordered-resolvent P1 P2 (resolvent-upon P1 P2 A)*
using *assms ordered-resolvent-def* **by** *auto*

3.4 Semantic Resolution

In this strategy, resolution is applied only if one parent is false in some (fixed) interpretation. Note that ordering restrictions still apply, although they are relaxed.

definition *validated-part* :: *'at set* \Rightarrow *'at Clause* \Rightarrow *'at Clause*
where $(\text{validated-part } I \ C) = \{ L. L \in C \wedge (\text{validate-literal } I \ L) \}$

definition *ordered-model-resolvent* ::
'at Interpretation \Rightarrow *'at Clause* \Rightarrow *'at Clause* \Rightarrow *'at Clause* \Rightarrow *bool*
where

$$\begin{aligned} & (\text{ordered-model-resolvent } I \ P1 \ P2 \ C) = \\ & (\exists L. (C = (P1 - \{ L \} \cup (P2 - \{ \text{complement } L \}))) \wedge \\ & ((\text{validated-part } I \ P1) = \{\}) \wedge (\text{strictly-maximal-literal } P1 \ L)) \\ & \wedge (\text{strictly-maximal-literal } (\text{validated-part } I \ P2) \ (\text{complement } L))) \end{aligned}$$

lemma *ordered-model-resolvent-is-resolvent* : *less-restrictive resolvent (ordered-model-resolvent I)*

proof *(rule ccontr)*

assume \neg *less-restrictive resolvent (ordered-model-resolvent I)*
then obtain *P1 P2 C* **where** *ordered-model-resolvent I P1 P2 C* **and** \neg *resolvent P1 P2 C*

and \neg -resolvent $P2\ P1\ C$ **unfolding** *less-restrictive-def* **by** *auto*
from \langle ordered-model-resolvent $I\ P1\ P2\ C$ \rangle **obtain** L
where *strictly-maximal-literal* $P1\ L$
and *strictly-maximal-literal* (*validated-part* $I\ P2$) (*complement* L)
and $C = (P1 - \{ L \}) \cup (P2 - \{ \text{complement } L \})$
using *ordered-model-resolvent-def* [*of* $I\ P1\ P2\ C$] **by** *auto*
from \langle strictly-maximal-literal $P1\ L$ \rangle **have** $L \in P1$ **by** (*simp only: strictly-maximal-literal-def*)
from \langle strictly-maximal-literal (*validated-part* $I\ P2$) (*complement* L) \rangle **have** (*complement* L) $\in P2$
by (*auto simp only: strictly-maximal-literal-def validated-part-def*)
obtain A **where** $L = \text{Pos } A \vee L = \text{Neg } A$ **using** *Literal.exhaust* [*of* L] **by** *auto*
from *this* **and** $\langle C = (P1 - \{ L \}) \cup (P2 - \{ \text{complement } L \}) \rangle$ **and** $\langle L \in P1 \rangle$
and \langle *complement* L $\rangle \in P2$
have *resolvent* $P1\ P2\ C \vee$ *resolvent* $P2\ P1\ C$ **unfolding** *resolvent-def* **by** *auto*
from *this* **and** \langle \neg -resolvent $P2\ P1\ C$ \rangle **and** \langle \neg -resolvent $P1\ P2\ C$ \rangle **show** *False* **by**
auto
qed

3.5 Unit Resolution

Resolution is applied only if one parent is unit (this restriction is incomplete).

definition *Unit* :: '*at Clause* \Rightarrow *bool*
where (*Unit* C) = ((*card* C) = 1)

definition *unit-resolvent* :: '*at BinaryRule*
where (*unit-resolvent* $P1\ P2\ C$) = (($\exists L. (C = ((P1 - \{ L \}) \cup (P2 - \{ \text{complement } L \})))$
 $\wedge L \in P1 \wedge (\text{complement } L) \in P2) \wedge \text{Unit } P1$)

lemma *unit-resolvent-is-resolvent* : *less-restrictive resolvent unit-resolvent*

proof (*rule ccontr*)

assume \neg *less-restrictive resolvent unit-resolvent*
then obtain $P1\ P2\ C$ **where** *unit-resolvent* $P1\ P2\ C$ **and** \neg -resolvent $P1\ P2\ C$
and \neg -resolvent $P2\ P1\ C$ **unfolding** *less-restrictive-def* **by** *auto*
from \langle *unit-resolvent* $P1\ P2\ C$ \rangle **obtain** L **where** $L \in P1$ **and** *complement* $L \in P2$
and $C = (P1 - \{ L \}) \cup (P2 - \{ \text{complement } L \})$
using *unit-resolvent-def* [*of* $P1\ P2\ C$] **by** *auto*
obtain A **where** $L = \text{Pos } A \vee L = \text{Neg } A$ **using** *Literal.exhaust* [*of* L] **by** *auto*
from *this* **and** $\langle C = (P1 - \{ L \}) \cup (P2 - \{ \text{complement } L \}) \rangle$ **and** $\langle L \in P1 \rangle$
and \langle *complement* $L \in P2$ \rangle
have *resolvent* $P1\ P2\ C \vee$ *resolvent* $P2\ P1\ C$ **unfolding** *resolvent-def* **by** *auto*
from *this* **and** \langle \neg -resolvent $P2\ P1\ C$ \rangle **and** \langle \neg -resolvent $P1\ P2\ C$ \rangle **show** *False* **by**
auto
qed

3.6 Positive and Negative Resolution

Resolution is applied only if one parent is positive (resp. negative). Again, relaxed ordering restrictions apply.

definition *positive-part* :: 'at Clause \Rightarrow 'at Clause

where

$$(\text{positive-part } C) = \{ L. (\exists A. L = \text{Pos } A) \wedge L \in C \}$$

definition *negative-part* :: 'at Clause \Rightarrow 'at Clause

where

$$(\text{negative-part } C) = \{ L. (\exists A. L = \text{Neg } A) \wedge L \in C \}$$

lemma *decomposition-clause-pos-neg* :

$$C = (\text{negative-part } C) \cup (\text{positive-part } C)$$

proof

show $C \subseteq (\text{negative-part } C) \cup (\text{positive-part } C)$

proof

fix x **assume** $x \in C$

obtain A **where** $x = \text{Pos } A \vee x = \text{Neg } A$ **using** *Literal.exhaust* [of x] **by** *auto*

show $x \in (\text{negative-part } C) \cup (\text{positive-part } C)$

proof *cases*

assume $x = \text{Pos } A$

from *this* **and** $\langle x \in C \rangle$ **have** $x \in \text{positive-part } C$ **unfolding** *positive-part-def*

by *auto*

then show $x \in (\text{negative-part } C) \cup (\text{positive-part } C)$ **by** *auto*

next

assume $x \neq \text{Pos } A$

from *this* **and** $\langle x = \text{Pos } A \vee x = \text{Neg } A \rangle$ **have** $x = \text{Neg } A$ **by** *auto*

from *this* **and** $\langle x \in C \rangle$ **have** $x \in \text{negative-part } C$ **unfolding** *negative-part-def*

by *auto*

then show $x \in (\text{negative-part } C) \cup (\text{positive-part } C)$ **by** *auto*

qed

qed

next

show $(\text{negative-part } C) \cup (\text{positive-part } C) \subseteq C$ **unfolding** *negative-part-def*

and *positive-part-def* **by** *auto*

qed

definition *ordered-positive-resolvent* :: 'at Clause \Rightarrow 'at Clause \Rightarrow 'at Clause \Rightarrow bool

where

$$(\text{ordered-positive-resolvent } P1 \ P2 \ C) =$$

$$(\exists L. (C = (P1 - \{ L \} \cup (P2 - \{ \text{complement } L \}))) \wedge$$

$$((\text{negative-part } P1) = \{ \} \wedge (\text{strictly-maximal-literal } P1 \ L))$$

$$\wedge (\text{strictly-maximal-literal } (\text{negative-part } P2) (\text{complement } L)))$$

definition *ordered-negative-resolvent* :: 'at Clause \Rightarrow 'at Clause \Rightarrow 'at Clause \Rightarrow bool

where

$$\begin{aligned}
& (\text{ordered-negative-resolvent } P1 \ P2 \ C) = \\
& (\exists L. (C = (P1 - \{ L \} \cup (P2 - \{ \text{complement } L \}))) \wedge \\
& ((\text{positive-part } P1) = \{ \} \wedge (\text{strictly-maximal-literal } P1 \ L)) \\
& \wedge (\text{strictly-maximal-literal } (\text{positive-part } P2) (\text{complement } L)))
\end{aligned}$$

lemma *positive-resolvent-is-resolvent* : *less-restrictive resolvent ordered-positive-resolvent*
proof (rule *ccontr*)

assume \neg *less-restrictive resolvent ordered-positive-resolvent*
then obtain $P1 \ P2 \ C$ **where** *ordered-positive-resolvent* $P1 \ P2 \ C$ **and** \neg *resolvent* $P1 \ P2 \ C$
and \neg *resolvent* $P2 \ P1 \ C$ **unfolding** *less-restrictive-def* **by** *auto*
from \langle *ordered-positive-resolvent* $P1 \ P2 \ C$ \rangle **obtain** L
where *strictly-maximal-literal* $P1 \ L$
and *strictly-maximal-literal* (*negative-part* $P2$)(*complement* L)
and $C = (P1 - \{ L \}) \cup (P2 - \{ \text{complement } L \})$
using *ordered-positive-resolvent-def* [of $P1 \ P2 \ C$] **by** *auto*
from \langle *strictly-maximal-literal* $P1 \ L$ \rangle **have** $L \in P1$ **unfolding** *strictly-maximal-literal-def*
by *auto*
from \langle *strictly-maximal-literal* (*negative-part* $P2$)(*complement* L) \rangle **have** (*complement* L) $\in P2$
unfolding *strictly-maximal-literal-def* *negative-part-def* **by** *auto*
obtain A **where** $L = \text{Pos } A \vee L = \text{Neg } A$ **using** *Literal.exhaust* [of L] **by** *auto*
from *this* **and** $\langle C = (P1 - \{ L \}) \cup (P2 - \{ \text{complement } L \}) \rangle$ **and** $\langle L \in P1 \rangle$
and $\langle (\text{complement } L) \in P2 \rangle$
have *resolvent* $P1 \ P2 \ C \vee$ *resolvent* $P2 \ P1 \ C$ **unfolding** *resolvent-def* **by** *auto*
from *this* **and** $\langle \neg(\text{resolvent } P2 \ P1 \ C) \rangle$ **and** $\langle \neg(\text{resolvent } P1 \ P2 \ C) \rangle$ **show** *False*
by *auto*
qed

lemma *negative-resolvent-is-resolvent* : *less-restrictive resolvent ordered-negative-resolvent*
proof (rule *ccontr*)

assume \neg *less-restrictive resolvent ordered-negative-resolvent*
then obtain $P1 \ P2 \ C$ **where** (*ordered-negative-resolvent* $P1 \ P2 \ C$) **and** \neg (*resolvent* $P1 \ P2 \ C$)
and \neg (*resolvent* $P2 \ P1 \ C$) **unfolding** *less-restrictive-def* **by** *auto*
from \langle *ordered-negative-resolvent* $P1 \ P2 \ C$ \rangle **obtain** L **where** *strictly-maximal-literal* $P1 \ L$
and *strictly-maximal-literal* (*positive-part* $P2$)(*complement* L)
and $C = (P1 - \{ L \}) \cup (P2 - \{ \text{complement } L \})$
using *ordered-negative-resolvent-def* [of $P1 \ P2 \ C$] **by** *auto*
from \langle *strictly-maximal-literal* $P1 \ L$ \rangle **have** $L \in P1$ **unfolding** *strictly-maximal-literal-def*
by *auto*
from \langle *strictly-maximal-literal* (*positive-part* $P2$)(*complement* L) \rangle **have** (*complement* L) $\in P2$
unfolding *strictly-maximal-literal-def* *positive-part-def* **by** *auto*
obtain A **where** $L = \text{Pos } A \vee L = \text{Neg } A$ **using** *Literal.exhaust* [of L] **by** *auto*
from *this* **and** $\langle C = (P1 - \{ L \}) \cup (P2 - \{ \text{complement } L \}) \rangle$ **and** $\langle L \in P1 \rangle$
and $\langle (\text{complement } L) \in P2 \rangle$
have *resolvent* $P1 \ P2 \ C \vee$ *resolvent* $P2 \ P1 \ C$ **unfolding** *resolvent-def* **by** *auto*

from this and $\langle \neg\text{-resolvent } P2 \ P1 \ C \rangle$ **and** $\langle \neg\text{-resolvent } P1 \ P2 \ C \rangle$ **show False by**
auto
qed

4 Redundancy Elimination Rules

We define the usual redundancy elimination rules.

definition *tautology* :: 'a Clause \Rightarrow bool
where
(tautology C) $\equiv (\exists A. (Pos\ A \in C \wedge Neg\ A \in C))$

definition *subsumes* :: 'a Clause \Rightarrow 'a Clause \Rightarrow bool
where
(subsumes C D) $\equiv (C \subseteq D)$

definition *redundant* :: 'a Clause \Rightarrow 'a Formula \Rightarrow bool
where
redundant C S = $((tautology\ C) \vee (\exists D. (D \in S \wedge subsumes\ D\ C)))$

definition *strictly-redundant* :: 'a Clause \Rightarrow 'a Formula \Rightarrow bool
where
strictly-redundant C S = $((tautology\ C) \vee (\exists D. (D \in S \wedge (D \subset C))))$

definition *simplify* :: 'at Formula \Rightarrow 'at Formula
where
simplify S = $\{ C. C \in S \wedge \neg strictly\text{-redundant}\ C\ S \}$

We first establish some basic syntactic properties.

lemma *tautology-monotonous* : $(tautology\ C) \Longrightarrow (C \subseteq D) \Longrightarrow (tautology\ D)$
unfolding *tautology-def* **by** *auto*

lemma *simplify-involutive*:
shows $simplify\ (simplify\ S) = (simplify\ S)$
proof –
show *?thesis* **unfolding** *simplify-def* *strictly-redundant-def* **by** *auto*
qed

lemma *simplify-finite*:
assumes *all-fulfill* *finite S*
shows *all-fulfill* *finite (simplify S)*
using *assms* *all-fulfill-def* *simplify-def* **by** *auto*

lemma *atoms-formula-simplify*:
shows *atoms-formula (simplify S)* \subseteq *atoms-formula S*
unfolding *simplify-def* **using** *atoms-formula-subset* **by** *auto*

lemma *subsumption-preserves-redundancy* :
assumes *redundant C S*

assumes *subsumes C D*
shows *redundant D S*
using *assms tautology-monotonous unfolding redundant-def subsumes-def* **by** *blast*

lemma *subsumption-and-max-literal :*

assumes *subsumes C1 C2*
assumes *strictly-maximal-literal C1 L1*
assumes *strictly-maximal-literal C2 L2*
assumes $A1 = \text{atom } L1$
assumes $A2 = \text{atom } L2$
shows $(A1 = A2) \vee (A1, A2) \in \text{atom-ordering}$
proof –
from $\langle A1 = \text{atom } L1 \rangle$ **have** $L1 = (\text{Pos } A1) \vee L1 = (\text{Neg } A1)$ **by** (*rule atom-property*)
from $\langle A2 = \text{atom } L2 \rangle$ **have** $L2 = (\text{Pos } A2) \vee L2 = (\text{Neg } A2)$ **by** (*rule atom-property*)
from $\langle \text{subsumes } C1 C2 \rangle$ **and** $\langle \text{strictly-maximal-literal } C1 L1 \rangle$ **have** $L1 \in C2$
unfolding *strictly-maximal-literal-def subsumes-def* **by** *auto*
from $\langle \text{strictly-maximal-literal } C2 L2 \rangle$ **and** $\langle L1 \in C2 \rangle$ **have** $L1 = L2 \vee \text{literal-ordering } L1 L2$
unfolding *strictly-maximal-literal-def* **by** *auto*
thus *?thesis*
proof
assume $L1 = L2$
from $\langle L1 = L2 \rangle$ **and** $\langle A1 = \text{atom } L1 \rangle$ **and** $\langle A2 = \text{atom } L2 \rangle$ **show** *?thesis*
by *auto*
next
assume *literal-ordering L1 L2*
from $\langle \text{literal-ordering } L1 L2 \rangle$ **and** $\langle L1 = (\text{Pos } A1) \vee L1 = (\text{Neg } A1) \rangle$
and $\langle L2 = (\text{Pos } A2) \vee L2 = (\text{Neg } A2) \rangle$
show *?thesis* **by** *auto*
qed
qed

lemma *superset-preserves-redundancy:*

assumes *redundant C S*
assumes $S \subseteq S'$
shows *redundant C S'*
using *assms unfolding redundant-def* **by** *blast*

lemma *superset-preserves-strict-redundancy:*

assumes *strictly-redundant C S*
assumes $S \subseteq SS$
shows *strictly-redundant C SS*
using *assms unfolding strictly-redundant-def* **by** *blast*

The following lemmas relate the above notions with that of semantic entailment and thus establish the soundness of redundancy elimination rules.

lemma *tautologies-are-valid :*

```

assumes tautology C
shows validate-clause I C
by (meson assms tautology-def validate-clause.simps validate-literal.simps(1)
      validate-literal.simps(2))

```

```

lemma subsumption-and-semantics :
assumes subsumes C D
assumes validate-clause I C
shows validate-clause I D
using assms unfolding subsumes-def by auto

```

```

lemma redundancy-and-semantics :
assumes redundant C S
assumes validate-formula I S
shows validate-clause I C
by
(meson assms redundant-def subsumption-and-semantics tautologies-are-valid validate-formula.elims)

```

```

lemma redundancy-implies-entailment:
assumes redundant C S
shows entails S C
using assms entails-def redundancy-and-semantics by auto

```

```

lemma simplify-and-membership :
assumes all-fulfill finite S
assumes T = simplify S
assumes C ∈ S
shows redundant C T
proof –
{
  fix n
  have  $\forall C. \text{card } C \leq n \longrightarrow C \in S \longrightarrow \text{redundant } C T$  (is ?P n)
  proof (induction n)
  show ?P 0
  proof ((rule allI),(rule impI)+)
  fix C assume card C ≤ 0 and C ∈ S
  from  $\langle \text{card } C \leq 0 \rangle$  and  $\langle C \in S \rangle$  and  $\langle \text{all-fulfill finite } S \rangle$  have C = {}
using card-0-eq
  unfolding all-fulfill-def by auto
  then have  $\neg \text{strictly-redundant } C S$  unfolding strictly-redundant-def tautology-def by auto
  from this and  $\langle C \in S \rangle$  and  $\langle T = \text{simplify } S \rangle$  have C ∈ T using simplify-def
by auto
  from this show redundant C T unfolding redundant-def subsumes-def by
auto
  qed
next
fix n assume ?P n

```

```

show ?P (Suc n)
  proof ((rule allI),(rule impI)+)
    fix C assume card C ≤ (Suc n) and C ∈ S
    show redundant C T
    proof (rule ccontr)
      assume ¬redundant C T
      from this have C ∉ T unfolding redundant-def subsumes-def by auto
      from this and ⟨T = simplify S⟩ and ⟨C ∈ S⟩ have strictly-redundant
C S
      unfolding simplify-def strictly-redundant-def by auto
      from this and ⟨¬redundant C T⟩ obtain D where D ∈ S and D ⊂ C
      unfolding redundant-def strictly-redundant-def by auto
      from ⟨D ⊂ C⟩ and ⟨C ∈ S⟩ and ⟨all-fulfill finite S⟩ have card D <
card C
      unfolding all-fulfill-def
      using psubset-card-mono by auto
      from this and ⟨card C ≤ (Suc n)⟩ have card D ≤ n by auto
      from this and ⟨?P n⟩ and ⟨D ∈ S⟩ have redundant D T by auto
      show False
      proof cases
        assume tautology D
        from this and ⟨D ⊂ C⟩ have tautology C unfolding tautology-def
by auto
        then have redundant C T unfolding redundant-def by auto
        from this and ⟨¬redundant C T⟩ show False by auto
      next
        assume ¬tautology D
        from this and ⟨redundant D T⟩ obtain E where E ∈ T and E ⊆ D
          unfolding redundant-def subsumes-def by auto
          from this and ⟨D ⊂ C⟩ have E ⊆ C by auto
          from this and ⟨E ∈ T⟩ and ⟨¬redundant C T⟩ show False
          unfolding redundant-def and subsumes-def by auto
        qed
      qed
    qed
  }
from this and ⟨C ∈ S⟩ show ?thesis by auto
qed

```

lemma simplify-preserves-redundancy:

assumes all-fulfill finite S

assumes redundant C S

shows redundant C (simplify S)

by (meson assms redundant-def simplify-and-membership subsumption-preserves-redundancy)

lemma simplify-preserves-strict-redundancy:

assumes all-fulfill finite S

assumes strictly-redundant C S

shows *strictly-redundant C (simplify S)*
proof ((*cases tautology C*),(*auto simp add: strictly-redundant-def*)[1])
next
assume \neg *tautology C*
from *this* **and** *assms(2)* **obtain** *D* **where** $D \subset C$ **and** $D \in S$ **unfolding**
strictly-redundant-def **by** *auto*
from $\langle D \in S \rangle$ **have** *redundant D S* **unfolding** *redundant-def subsumes-def* **by**
auto
from *assms(1)* *this* **have** *redundant D (simplify S)* **using** *simplify-preserves-redundancy*
by *auto*
from $\langle \neg$ *tautology C* \rangle **and** $\langle D \subset C \rangle$ **have** \neg *tautology D* **unfolding** *tautology-def*
by *auto*
from *this* **and** \langle *redundant D (simplify S)* \rangle **obtain** *E* **where** $E \in$ *simplify S*
and *subsumes E D* **unfolding** *redundant-def* **by** *auto*
from \langle *subsumes E D* \rangle **and** $\langle D \subset C \rangle$ **have** $E \subset C$ **unfolding** *subsumes-def* **by**
auto
from *this* **and** $\langle E \in$ *simplify S* \rangle **show** *strictly-redundant C (simplify S)*
unfolding *strictly-redundant-def* **by** *auto*
qed

lemma *simplify-preserves-semantic* :
assumes $T =$ *simplify S*
assumes *all-fulfill finite S*
shows *validate-formula I S* \longleftrightarrow *validate-formula I T*
by (*metis (mono-tags, lifting) assms mem-Collect-eq redundancy-and-semantics*
simplify-and-membership
simplify-def validate-formula.simps)

lemma *simplify-preserves-equivalence* :
assumes $T =$ *simplify S*
assumes *all-fulfill finite S*
shows *equivalent S T*
using *assms equivalent-def simplify-preserves-semantic validity-implies-entailment*
by *auto*

After simplification, the formula contains no strictly redundant clause:

definition *non-redundant* :: '*at Formula* \Rightarrow *bool*'
where *non-redundant S* = $(\forall C. (C \in S \longrightarrow \neg$ *strictly-redundant C S* $))$

lemma *simplify-non-redundant*:
shows *non-redundant (simplify S)*
by (*simp add: non-redundant-def simplify-def strictly-redundant-def*)

lemma *deducible-clause-preserve-redundancy*:
assumes *redundant C S*
shows *redundant C (add-all-deducible-clauses R S)*
using *assms superset-preserves-redundancy* **by** *fastforce*

5 Renaming

A renaming is a function changing the sign of some literals. We show that this operation preserves most of the previous syntactic and semantic notions.

definition *rename-literal* :: 'at set \Rightarrow 'at Literal \Rightarrow 'at Literal

where *rename-literal* A L = (if ((atom L) \in A) then (complement L) else L)

definition *rename-clause* :: 'at set \Rightarrow 'at Clause \Rightarrow 'at Clause

where *rename-clause* A C = {L. \exists LL. LL \in C \wedge L = (*rename-literal* A LL)}

definition *rename-formula* :: 'at set \Rightarrow 'at Formula \Rightarrow 'at Formula

where *rename-formula* A S = {C. \exists CC. CC \in S \wedge C = (*rename-clause* A CC)}

lemma *inverse-renaming* : (*rename-literal* A (*rename-literal* A L)) = L

proof –

obtain A **where** at: L = (Pos A) \vee L = (Neg A) **using** *Literal.exhaust* [of L]
by *auto*

from at **show** ?thesis **unfolding** *rename-literal-def* **by** *auto*

qed

lemma *inverse-clause-renaming* : (*rename-clause* A (*rename-clause* A L)) = L

proof –

show ?thesis **using** *inverse-renaming* **unfolding** *rename-clause-def* **by** *auto*

qed

lemma *inverse-formula-renaming* : *rename-formula* A (*rename-formula* A L) = L

proof –

show ?thesis **using** *inverse-clause-renaming* **unfolding** *rename-formula-def* **by**
auto

qed

lemma *renaming-preserves-cardinality* :

card (*rename-clause* A C) = *card* C

proof –

have im: *rename-clause* A C = (*rename-literal* A) ‘ C **unfolding** *rename-clause-def*
by *auto*

have inj-on (*rename-literal* A) C **by** (*metis inj-onI inverse-renaming*)

from this **and** im **show** ?thesis **using** *card-image* **by** *auto*

qed

lemma *renaming-preserves-literal-order* :

assumes *literal-ordering* L1 L2

shows *literal-ordering* (*rename-literal* A L1) (*rename-literal* A L2)

proof –

obtain A1 **where** at1: L1 = (Pos A1) \vee L1 = (Neg A1) **using** *Literal.exhaust*
[of L1] **by** *auto*

obtain A2 **where** at2: L2 = (Pos A2) \vee L2 = (Neg A2) **using** *Literal.exhaust*
[of L2] **by** *auto*

from *assms* **and** at1 **and** at2 **show** ?thesis **unfolding** *rename-literal-def* **by**

auto
qed

lemma *inverse-renaming-preserves-literal-order* :
 assumes *literal-ordering* (rename-literal A L1) (rename-literal A L2)
 shows *literal-ordering* L1 L2
by (*metis* *assms* *inverse-renaming* *renaming-preserves-literal-order*)

lemma *renaming-is-injective*:
 assumes *rename-literal* A L1 = *rename-literal* A L2
 shows L1 = L2
by (*metis* (*no-types*) *assms* *inverse-renaming*)

lemma *renaming-preserves-strictly-maximal-literal* :
 assumes *strictly-maximal-literal* C L
 shows *strictly-maximal-literal* (rename-clause A C) (rename-literal A L)
proof –
 from *assms* **have** (L ∈ C) **and** *Lismax*: (∀ B. (B ∈ C ∧ L ≠ B) → (*literal-ordering* B L))
 unfolding *strictly-maximal-literal-def* **by** *auto*
 from ⟨L ∈ C⟩ **have** (rename-literal A L) ∈ (rename-clause A C)
 unfolding *rename-literal-def* **and** *rename-clause-def* **by** *auto*
 have
 ∀ B. (B ∈ rename-clause A C → rename-literal A L ≠ B
 → *literal-ordering* B (rename-literal A L))
 proof (*rule*)+
 fix B **assume** B ∈ rename-clause A C **and** rename-literal A L ≠ B
 from ⟨B ∈ rename-clause A C⟩ **obtain** B' **where** B' ∈ C **and** B = re-
name-literal A B'
 unfolding *rename-clause-def* **by** *auto*
 from ⟨rename-literal A L ≠ B⟩ **and** ⟨B = rename-literal A B'⟩
 have rename-literal A L ≠ rename-literal A B' **by** *auto*
 hence L ≠ B' **by** *auto*
 from *this* **and** ⟨B' ∈ C⟩ **and** *Lismax* **have** *literal-ordering* B' L **by** *auto*
 from *this* **and** ⟨B = (rename-literal A B')⟩
 show *literal-ordering* B (rename-literal A L) **using** *renaming-preserves-literal-order*
by *auto*
qed
 from *this* **and** ⟨(rename-literal A L) ∈ (rename-clause A C)⟩ **show** *?thesis*
 unfolding *strictly-maximal-literal-def* **by** *auto*
qed

lemma *renaming-and-selected-part* :
 selected-part UNIV C = *rename-clause* Sel (*validated-part* Sel (*rename-clause* Sel C))
proof
 show *selected-part* UNIV C ⊆ *rename-clause* Sel (*validated-part* Sel (*rename-clause* Sel C))
proof

```

fix  $x$  assume  $x \in \text{selected-part UNIV } C$ 
show  $x \in \text{rename-clause Sel (validated-part Sel (rename-clause Sel C))}$ 
proof –
  from  $\langle x \in \text{selected-part UNIV } C \rangle$  obtain  $A$  where  $x = \text{Neg } A$  and  $x \in C$ 
    unfolding selected-part-def by auto
  from  $\langle x \in C \rangle$  have rename-literal Sel  $x \in \text{rename-clause Sel } C$ 
    unfolding rename-clause-def by blast
  show  $x \in \text{rename-clause Sel (validated-part Sel (rename-clause Sel C))}$ 
  proof cases
    assume  $A \in \text{Sel}$ 
    from this and  $\langle x = \text{Neg } A \rangle$  have rename-literal Sel  $x = \text{Pos } A$ 
      unfolding rename-literal-def by auto
    from this and  $\langle A \in \text{Sel} \rangle$  have validate-literal Sel (rename-literal Sel x) by
auto
    from this and  $\langle \text{rename-literal Sel } x \in \text{rename-clause Sel } C \rangle$ 
      have rename-literal Sel  $x \in \text{validated-part Sel (rename-clause Sel } C)$ 
        unfolding validated-part-def by auto
      thus  $x \in \text{rename-clause Sel (validated-part Sel (rename-clause Sel } C))$ 
        using inverse-renaming rename-clause-def by auto
    next
    assume  $A \notin \text{Sel}$ 
    from this and  $\langle x = \text{Neg } A \rangle$  have rename-literal Sel  $x = \text{Neg } A$ 
      unfolding rename-literal-def by auto
    from this and  $\langle A \notin \text{Sel} \rangle$  have validate-literal Sel (rename-literal Sel x) by
auto
    from this and  $\langle \text{rename-literal Sel } x \in \text{rename-clause Sel } C \rangle$ 
      have rename-literal Sel  $x \in \text{validated-part Sel (rename-clause Sel } C)$ 
        unfolding validated-part-def by auto
      thus  $x \in \text{rename-clause Sel (validated-part Sel (rename-clause Sel } C))$ 
        using inverse-renaming rename-clause-def by auto
    qed
  qed
next
show rename-clause Sel (validated-part Sel (rename-clause Sel C))  $\subseteq$  (selected-part UNIV C)
  proof
    fix  $x$ 
    assume  $x \in \text{rename-clause Sel (validated-part Sel (rename-clause Sel C))}$ 
    from this obtain  $y$  where  $y \in \text{validated-part Sel (rename-clause Sel } C)$ 
      and  $x = \text{rename-literal Sel } y$ 
      unfolding rename-clause-def validated-part-def by auto
    from  $\langle y \in \text{validated-part Sel (rename-clause Sel } C) \rangle$  have
       $y \in \text{rename-clause Sel } C$  and validate-literal Sel y unfolding validated-part-def
by auto
    from  $\langle y \in \text{rename-clause Sel } C \rangle$  obtain  $z$  where  $z \in C$  and  $y = \text{rename-literal Sel } z$ 
      unfolding rename-clause-def by auto
    obtain  $A$  where  $zA$ :  $z = \text{Pos } A \vee z = \text{Neg } A$  using Literal.exhaust [of  $z$ ] by

```

auto
show $x \in \text{selected-part UNIV } C$
proof cases
 assume $A \in \text{Sel}$
 from this and zA **and** $\langle y = \text{rename-literal Sel } z \rangle$ **have** $y = \text{complement } z$
 using *rename-literal-def* **by auto**
 from this and $\langle A \in \text{Sel} \rangle$ **and** zA **and** $\langle \text{validate-literal Sel } y \rangle$ **have** $y = \text{Pos}$
A
 and $z = \text{Neg } A$ **by auto**
 from this and $\langle A \in \text{Sel} \rangle$ **and** $\langle x = \text{rename-literal Sel } y \rangle$ **have** $x = \text{Neg } A$
 unfolding *rename-literal-def* **by auto**
 from this and $\langle z \in C \rangle$ **and** $\langle z = \text{Neg } A \rangle$ **show** $x \in \text{selected-part UNIV } C$
 unfolding *selected-part-def* **by auto**
next
 assume $A \notin \text{Sel}$
 from this and zA **and** $\langle y = \text{rename-literal Sel } z \rangle$ **have** $y = z$
 using *rename-literal-def* **by auto**
 from this and $\langle A \notin \text{Sel} \rangle$ **and** zA **and** $\langle \text{validate-literal Sel } y \rangle$ **have** $y = \text{Neg}$
A
 and $z = \text{Neg } A$ **by auto**
 from this and $\langle A \notin \text{Sel} \rangle$ **and** $\langle x = \text{rename-literal Sel } y \rangle$ **have** $x = \text{Neg } A$
 unfolding *rename-literal-def* **by auto**
 from this and $\langle z \in C \rangle$ **and** $\langle z = \text{Neg } A \rangle$ **show** $x \in \text{selected-part UNIV } C$
 unfolding *selected-part-def* **by auto**
qed
qed
qed

lemma *renaming-preserves-tautology*:
 assumes *tautology C*
 shows *tautology (rename-clause Sel C)*
proof –
 from *assms* **obtain** *A* **where** $\text{Pos } A \in C$ **and** $\text{Neg } A \in C$ **unfolding** *tautology-def*
by auto
 from $\langle \text{Pos } A \in C \rangle$ **have** $\text{rename-literal Sel } (\text{Pos } A) \in \text{rename-clause Sel } C$
 unfolding *rename-clause-def* **by auto**
 from $\langle \text{Neg } A \in C \rangle$ **have** $\text{rename-literal Sel } (\text{Neg } A) \in \text{rename-clause Sel } C$
 unfolding *rename-clause-def* **by auto**
 show *?thesis*
proof cases
 assume $A \in \text{Sel}$
 from this **have** $\text{rename-literal Sel } (\text{Pos } A) = \text{Neg } A$
 and $\text{rename-literal Sel } (\text{Neg } A) = (\text{Pos } A)$
 unfolding *rename-literal-def* **by auto**
 from $\langle \text{rename-literal Sel } (\text{Pos } A) = (\text{Neg } A) \rangle$ **and** $\langle \text{rename-literal Sel } (\text{Neg } A) = (\text{Pos } A) \rangle$
 and $\langle \text{rename-literal Sel } (\text{Pos } A) \in (\text{rename-clause Sel } C) \rangle$
 and $\langle \text{rename-literal Sel } (\text{Neg } A) \in (\text{rename-clause Sel } C) \rangle$
 show *tautology (rename-clause Sel C)* **unfolding** *tautology-def* **by auto**

next
assume $A \notin \text{Sel}$
from *this* **have** $\text{rename-literal Sel } (Pos A) = Pos A$ **and** $\text{rename-literal Sel } (Neg A) = (Neg A)$
unfolding *rename-literal-def* **by** *auto*
from $\langle \text{rename-literal Sel } (Pos A) = Pos A \rangle$ **and** $\langle \text{rename-literal Sel } (Neg A) = (Neg A) \rangle$
and $\langle \text{rename-literal Sel } (Pos A) \in \text{rename-clause Sel } C \rangle$
and $\langle \text{rename-literal Sel } (Neg A) \in \text{rename-clause Sel } C \rangle$
show *tautology* $(\text{rename-clause Sel } C)$ **unfolding** *tautology-def* **by** *auto*
qed
qed

lemma *rename-union* : $\text{rename-clause Sel } (C \cup D) = \text{rename-clause Sel } C \cup \text{rename-clause Sel } D$
unfolding *rename-clause-def* **by** *auto*

lemma *renaming-set-minus-subset* :
 $\text{rename-clause Sel } (C - \{ L \}) \subseteq \text{rename-clause Sel } C - \{ \text{rename-literal Sel } L \}$
proof
fix x **assume** $x \in \text{rename-clause Sel } (C - \{ L \})$
then obtain y **where** $y \in C - \{ L \}$ **and** $x = \text{rename-literal Sel } y$
unfolding *rename-clause-def* **by** *auto*
from $\langle y \in C - \{ L \} \rangle$ **and** $\langle x = \text{rename-literal Sel } y \rangle$ **have** $x \in \text{rename-clause Sel } C$
unfolding *rename-clause-def* **by** *auto*
have $x \neq \text{rename-literal Sel } L$
proof
assume $x = \text{rename-literal Sel } L$
hence $\text{rename-literal Sel } x = L$ **using** *inverse-renaming* **by** *auto*
from *this* **and** $\langle x = \text{rename-literal Sel } y \rangle$ **have** $y = L$ **using** *inverse-renaming*
by *auto*
from *this* **and** $\langle y \in C - \{ L \} \rangle$ **show** *False* **by** *auto*
qed
from $\langle x \neq \text{rename-literal Sel } L \rangle$ **and** $\langle x \in \text{rename-clause Sel } C \rangle$
show $x \in (\text{rename-clause Sel } C) - \{ \text{rename-literal Sel } L \}$ **by** *auto*
qed

lemma *renaming-set-minus* : $\text{rename-clause Sel } (C - \{ L \}) = (\text{rename-clause Sel } C) - \{ \text{rename-literal Sel } L \}$
proof
show $\text{rename-clause Sel } (C - \{ L \}) \subseteq (\text{rename-clause Sel } C) - \{ \text{rename-literal Sel } L \}$
using *renaming-set-minus-subset* **by** *auto*
next
show $(\text{rename-clause Sel } C) - \{ \text{rename-literal Sel } L \} \subseteq \text{rename-clause Sel } (C - \{ L \})$
proof –
have $\text{rename-clause Sel } ((\text{rename-clause Sel } C) - \{ (\text{rename-literal Sel } L) \})$

```

    ⊆ (rename-clause Sel (rename-clause Sel C)) - {rename-literal Sel (rename-literal
Sel L) }
    using renaming-set-minus-subset by auto
    from this
    have rename-clause Sel ( (rename-clause Sel C) - { (rename-literal Sel L) })
⊆ (C - {L})
    using inverse-renaming inverse-clause-renaming by auto
    from this
    have rename-clause Sel (rename-clause Sel ( (rename-clause Sel C) - {
(rename-literal Sel L) }))
    ⊆ (rename-clause Sel (C - {L})) using rename-clause-def by auto
    from this
    show (rename-clause Sel C) - { (rename-literal Sel L) } ⊆ rename-clause Sel
(C - {L})
    using inverse-renaming inverse-clause-renaming by auto
qed
qed

```

definition *rename-interpretation* :: 'at set ⇒ 'at Interpretation ⇒ 'at Interpretation

where

```

rename-interpretation Sel I = { A. (A ∈ I ∧ A ∉ Sel) } ∪ { A. (A ∉ I ∧ A ∈
Sel) }

```

lemma *renaming-preserves-semantic* :

assumes *validate-literal I L*

shows *validate-literal (rename-interpretation Sel I) (rename-literal Sel L)*

proof –

let *?J = rename-interpretation Sel I*

obtain *A* **where** *L = Pos A ∨ L = Neg A* **using** *Literal.exhaust [of L]* **by** *auto*

from *⟨L = Pos A ∨ L = Neg A⟩* **have** *atom L = A* **by** *auto*

show *?thesis*

proof *cases*

assume *A ∈ Sel*

from *this* **and** *⟨atom L = A⟩* **have** *rename-literal Sel L = complement L*

unfolding *rename-literal-def* **by** *auto*

show *?thesis*

proof *cases*

assume *L = Pos A*

from *this* **and** *⟨validate-literal I L⟩* **have** *A ∈ I* **by** *auto*

from *this* **and** *⟨A ∈ Sel⟩* **have** *A ∉ ?J* **unfolding** *rename-interpretation-def*

by *blast*

from *this* **and** *⟨L = Pos A⟩* **and** *⟨rename-literal Sel L = complement L⟩*

show *?thesis* **by** *auto*

next

assume *L ≠ Pos A*

from *this* **and** *⟨L = Pos A ∨ L = Neg A⟩* **have** *L = Neg A* **by** *auto*

from *this* **and** *⟨validate-literal I L⟩* **have** *A ∉ I* **by** *auto*

from *this* **and** *⟨A ∈ Sel⟩* **have** *A ∈ ?J* **unfolding** *rename-interpretation-def*

```

by blast
  from this and ⟨L = Neg A⟩ and ⟨rename-literal Sel L = complement L⟩
show ?thesis by auto
  qed
  next
  assume A ∉ Sel
  from this and ⟨atom L = A⟩ have rename-literal Sel L = L
  unfolding rename-literal-def by auto
  show ?thesis
  proof cases
    assume L = Pos A
    from this and ⟨validate-literal I L⟩ have A ∈ I by auto
    from this and ⟨A ∉ Sel⟩ have A ∈ ?J unfolding rename-interpretation-def
  by blast
    from this and ⟨L = Pos A⟩ and ⟨rename-literal Sel L = L⟩ show ?thesis
  by auto
    next
    assume L ≠ Pos A
    from this and ⟨L = Pos A ∨ L = Neg A⟩ have L = Neg A by auto
    from this and ⟨validate-literal I L⟩ have A ∉ I by auto
    from this and ⟨A ∉ Sel⟩ have A ∉ ?J unfolding rename-interpretation-def
  by blast
    from this and ⟨L = Neg A⟩ and ⟨rename-literal Sel L = L⟩ show ?thesis
  by auto
  qed
  qed
  qed

lemma renaming-preserves-satisfiability:
  assumes satisfiable S
  shows satisfiable (rename-formula Sel S)
proof -
  from assms obtain I where validate-formula I S unfolding satisfiable-def by
  auto
  let ?J = rename-interpretation Sel I
  have validate-formula ?J (rename-formula Sel S)
  proof (rule ccontr)
    assume ¬validate-formula ?J (rename-formula Sel S)
    then obtain C where C ∈ S and ¬(validate-clause ?J (rename-clause Sel
  C))
    unfolding rename-formula-def by auto
    from ⟨C ∈ S⟩ and ⟨validate-formula I S⟩ obtain L where L ∈ C
    and validate-literal I L by auto
    from ⟨validate-literal I L⟩ have validate-literal ?J (rename-literal Sel L)
    using renaming-preserves-semantic by auto
    from this and ⟨L ∈ C⟩ and ⟨¬validate-clause ?J (rename-clause Sel C)⟩ show
  False
  unfolding rename-clause-def by auto
  qed
  qed

```

from *this* **show** *?thesis unfolding satisfiable-def* **by** *auto*
qed

lemma *renaming-preserves-subsumption*:
assumes *subsumes C D*
shows *subsumes (rename-clause Sel C) (rename-clause Sel D)*
using *assms unfolding subsumes-def rename-clause-def* **by** *auto*

6 Soundness

In this section we prove that all the rules introduced in the previous section are sound. We first introduce an abstract notion of soundness.

definition *Sound* :: '*at BinaryRule* \Rightarrow *bool*
where

$(\text{Sound Rule}) \equiv \forall I P1 P2 C. (\text{Rule } P1 P2 C \longrightarrow (\text{validate-clause } I P1) \longrightarrow (\text{validate-clause } I P2) \longrightarrow (\text{validate-clause } I C))$

lemma *soundness-and-entailment* :
assumes *Sound Rule*
assumes *Rule P1 P2 C*
assumes *P1 \in S*
assumes *P2 \in S*
shows *entails S C*
using *Sound-def assms entails-def* **by** *auto*

lemma *all-deducible-sound*:
assumes *Sound R*
shows *entails-formula S (all-deducible-clauses R S)*
proof (*rule ccontr*)
assume \neg *entails-formula S (all-deducible-clauses R S)*
then obtain *C* **where** *C \in all-deducible-clauses R S* **and** \neg *entails S C*
unfolding *entails-formula-def* **by** *auto*
from $\langle C \in \text{all-deducible-clauses } R S \rangle$ **obtain** *P1 P2* **where** *R P1 P2 C* **and** *P1 \in S* **and** *P2 \in S*
by *auto*
from $\langle R P1 P2 C \rangle$ **and** *assms(1)* **and** $\langle P1 \in S \rangle$ **and** $\langle P2 \in S \rangle$ **and** $\langle \neg \text{entails } S C \rangle$
show *False* **using** *soundness-and-entailment* **by** *auto*
qed

lemma *add-all-deducible-sound*:
assumes *Sound R*
shows *entails-formula S (add-all-deducible-clauses R S)*
by (*metis UnE add-all-deducible-clauses.simps all-deducible-sound assms entails-formula-def entails-member*)

If a rule is more restrictive than a sound rule then it is necessarily sound.

lemma *less-restrictive-correct*:
assumes *less-restrictive R1 R2*
assumes *Sound R1*
shows *Sound R2*
using *assms unfolding less-restrictive-def Sound-def* **by** *blast*

We finally establish usual concrete soundness results.

theorem *resolution-is-correct*:
(Sound resolvent)
proof *(rule ccontr)*
assume \neg *(Sound resolvent)*
then obtain *I P1 P2 C* **where**
resolvent P1 P2 C validate-clause I P1 validate-clause I P2 **and** \neg *validate-clause I C*
unfolding *Sound-def* **by** *blast*
from \langle *resolvent P1 P2 C* \rangle **obtain** *A* **where**
 $(Pos\ A) \in P1$ **and** $(Neg\ A) \in P2$ **and** $C = ((P1 - \{Pos\ A\}) \cup (P2 - \{Neg\ A\}))$
unfolding *resolvent-def* **by** *auto*
show *False*
proof *cases*
assume $A \in I$
hence \neg *validate-literal I (Neg A)* **by** *auto*
from \langle \neg *validate-literal I (Neg A)* \rangle **and** \langle *validate-clause I P2* \rangle
have *validate-clause I (P2 - { Neg A })* **by** *auto*
from \langle *validate-clause I (P2 - { Neg A })* \rangle **and** \langle $C = ((P1 - \{Pos\ A\}) \cup (P2 - \{Neg\ A\}))$ \rangle
and \langle \neg *validate-clause I C* \rangle **show** *False* **by** *auto*
next
assume $A \notin I$
hence \neg *validate-literal I (Pos A)* **by** *auto*
from \langle \neg *validate-literal I (Pos A)* \rangle **and** \langle *validate-clause I P1* \rangle
have *validate-clause I (P1 - { Pos A })* **by** *auto*
from \langle *validate-clause I (P1 - { Pos A })* \rangle **and** \langle $C = ((P1 - \{Pos\ A\}) \cup (P2 - \{Neg\ A\}))$ \rangle
and \langle \neg *validate-clause I C* \rangle
show *False* **by** *auto*
qed
qed

theorem *ordered-resolution-correct* : *Sound ordered-resolvent*
using *resolution-is-correct* **and** *ordered-resolvent-is-resolvent less-restrictive-correct*
by *auto*

theorem *ordered-model-resolution-correct* : *Sound (ordered-model-resolvent I)*
using *resolution-is-correct ordered-model-resolvent-is-resolvent less-restrictive-correct*
by *auto*

theorem *ordered-positive-resolution-correct* : *Sound ordered-positive-resolvent*

using *less-restrictive-correct positive-resolvent-is-resolvent resolution-is-correct* **by** *auto*

theorem *ordered-negative-resolution-correct* : *Sound ordered-negative-resolvent*
using *less-restrictive-correct negative-resolvent-is-resolvent resolution-is-correct* **by** *auto*

theorem *unit-resolvent-correct* : *Sound unit-resolvent*
using *less-restrictive-correct resolution-is-correct unit-resolvent-is-resolvent* **by** *auto*

7 Refutational Completeness

In this section we establish the refutational completeness of the previous inference rules (under adequate restrictions for the unit resolution rule). Completeness is proven w.r.t. redundancy elimination rules, i.e., we show that every saturated unsatisfiable clause set contains the empty clause.

We first introduce an abstract notion of saturation.

definition *saturated-binary-rule* :: 'a BinaryRule \Rightarrow 'a Formula \Rightarrow bool

where

(*saturated-binary-rule* Rule S) \equiv (\forall P1 P2 C. (((P1 \in S) \wedge (P2 \in S) \wedge (Rule P1 P2 C)))
 \longrightarrow *redundant* C S)

definition *Complete* :: 'at BinaryRule \Rightarrow bool

where

(*Complete* Rule) = (\forall S. ((*saturated-binary-rule* Rule S) \longrightarrow (*all-fulfill finite* S)
 \longrightarrow ($\{\}$ \notin S) \longrightarrow *satisfiable* S))

If a set of clauses is saturated under some rule then it is necessarily saturated under more restrictive rules, which entails that if a rule is less restrictive than a complete rule then it is also complete.

lemma *less-restrictive-saturated*:

assumes *less-restrictive* R1 R2

assumes *saturated-binary-rule* R1 S

shows *saturated-binary-rule* R2 S

using *assms unfolding less-restrictive-def Complete-def saturated-binary-rule-def*
by *blast*

lemma *less-restrictive-complete*:

assumes *less-restrictive* R1 R2

assumes *Complete* R2

shows *Complete* R1

using *assms less-restrictive-saturated Complete-def* **by** *auto*

7.1 Ordered Resolution

We define a function associating every set of clauses S with a “canonic” interpretation constructed from S . If S is saturated under ordered resolution and does not contain the empty clause then the interpretation is a model of S . The interpretation is defined by mean of an auxiliary function that maps every atom to a function indicating whether the atom occurs in the interpretation corresponding to a given clause set. The auxiliary function is defined by induction on the set of atoms.

function *canonic-int-fun-ordered* :: 'at \Rightarrow ('at Formula \Rightarrow bool)
where
(canonic-int-fun-ordered A) =
 $(\lambda S. (\exists C. (C \in S) \wedge (\text{strictly-maximal-literal } C \text{ (Pos } A))$
 $\wedge (\forall B. (\text{Pos } B \in C \longrightarrow (B, A) \in \text{atom-ordering} \longrightarrow (\neg(\text{canonic-int-fun-ordered}$
 $B) S)))$
 $\wedge (\forall B. (\text{Neg } B \in C \longrightarrow (B, A) \in \text{atom-ordering} \longrightarrow ((\text{canonic-int-fun-ordered}$
 $B) S))))))$
by *auto*
termination apply (*relation atom-ordering*)
by *auto (simp add: atom-ordering-wf)*

definition *canonic-int-ordered* :: 'at Formula \Rightarrow 'at Interpretation
where
(canonic-int-ordered S) = { $A. ((\text{canonic-int-fun-ordered } A) S)$ }

We first prove that the canonic interpretation validates every clause having a positive strictly maximal literal

lemma *int-validate-cl-with-pos-max* :

assumes *strictly-maximal-literal C (Pos A)*

assumes $C \in S$

shows *validate-clause (canonic-int-ordered S) C*

proof *cases*

assume *c1*: $(\forall B. (\text{Pos } B \in C \longrightarrow (B, A) \in \text{atom-ordering}$
 $\longrightarrow (\neg(\text{canonic-int-fun-ordered } B) S)))$

show *?thesis*

proof *cases*

assume *c2*: $(\forall B. (\text{Neg } B \in C \longrightarrow (B, A) \in \text{atom-ordering}$
 $\longrightarrow ((\text{canonic-int-fun-ordered } B) S)))$

have $((\text{canonic-int-fun-ordered } A) S)$

proof (*rule ccontr*)

assume $\neg ((\text{canonic-int-fun-ordered } A) S)$

from $\langle \neg ((\text{canonic-int-fun-ordered } A) S) \rangle$

have *e*: $\neg (\exists C. (C \in S) \wedge (\text{strictly-maximal-literal } C \text{ (Pos } A))$

$\wedge (\forall B. (\text{Pos } B \in C \longrightarrow (B, A) \in \text{atom-ordering} \longrightarrow (\neg(\text{canonic-int-fun-ordered}$
 $B) S)))$

$\wedge (\forall B. (\text{Neg } B \in C \longrightarrow (B, A) \in \text{atom-ordering} \longrightarrow ((\text{canonic-int-fun-ordered}$
 $B) S))))$

by (*(simp only: canonic-int-fun-ordered.simps[of A]), blast*)

```

    from  $e$  and  $c1$  and  $c2$  and  $\langle (C \in S) \rangle$  and  $\langle (\text{strictly-maximal-literal } C \text{ (Pos } A)) \rangle$ 
    show False by blast
  qed
  from  $\langle ((\text{canonic-int-fun-ordered } A) S) \rangle$  have  $A \in (\text{canonic-int-ordered } S)$ 
  unfolding canonic-int-ordered-def by blast
  from  $\langle A \in (\text{canonic-int-ordered } S) \rangle$  and  $\langle (\text{strictly-maximal-literal } C \text{ (Pos } A)) \rangle$ 
  show ?thesis
  unfolding strictly-maximal-literal-def by auto
next
assume not-c2:  $\neg(\forall B. (\text{Neg } B \in C \longrightarrow (B, A) \in \text{atom-ordering} \longrightarrow ((\text{canonic-int-fun-ordered } B) S)))$ 
  from not-c2 obtain  $B$  where  $\text{Neg } B \in C$  and  $\neg((\text{canonic-int-fun-ordered } B) S)$ 
  by blast
  from  $\langle \neg((\text{canonic-int-fun-ordered } B) S) \rangle$  have  $B \notin (\text{canonic-int-ordered } S)$ 
  unfolding canonic-int-ordered-def by blast
  with  $\langle \text{Neg } B \in C \rangle$  show ?thesis by auto
  qed
next
assume not-c1:  $\neg(\forall B. (\text{Pos } B \in C \longrightarrow (B, A) \in \text{atom-ordering} \longrightarrow (\neg(\text{canonic-int-fun-ordered } B) S)))$ 
  from not-c1 obtain  $B$  where  $\text{Pos } B \in C$  and  $((\text{canonic-int-fun-ordered } B) S)$ 
  by blast
  from  $\langle ((\text{canonic-int-fun-ordered } B) S) \rangle$  have  $B \in (\text{canonic-int-ordered } S)$ 
  unfolding canonic-int-ordered-def by blast
  with  $\langle \text{Pos } B \in C \rangle$  show ?thesis by auto
  qed

```

lemma *strictly-maximal-literal-exists* :

$$\forall C. (((\text{finite } C) \wedge (\text{card } C) = n \wedge n \neq 0 \wedge (\neg(\text{tautology } C)))) \longrightarrow (\exists A. (\text{strictly-maximal-literal } C \text{ } A)) \text{ (is } ?P \text{ } n)$$

proof (*induction n*)

show $(?P \ 0)$ by *auto*

next

fix n assume $?P \ n$

show $?P \ (\text{Suc } n)$

proof

fix C

show $(\text{finite } C \wedge \text{card } C = \text{Suc } n \wedge \text{Suc } n \neq 0 \wedge \neg(\text{tautology } C))$

$\longrightarrow (\exists A. (\text{strictly-maximal-literal } C \text{ } A))$

proof

assume $\text{finite } C \wedge \text{card } C = \text{Suc } n \wedge \text{Suc } n \neq 0 \wedge \neg(\text{tautology } C)$

hence $(\text{finite } C)$ and $(\text{card } C) = (\text{Suc } n)$ and $(\neg(\text{tautology } C))$ by

auto

```

have  $C \neq \{\}$ 
proof
  assume  $C = \{\}$ 
  from  $\langle \text{finite } C \rangle$  and  $\langle C = \{\} \rangle$  have  $\text{card } C = 0$  using card-0-eq by
auto
  from  $\langle \text{card } C = 0 \rangle$  and  $\langle \text{card } C = \text{Suc } n \rangle$  show False by auto
qed
then obtain  $L$  where  $L \in C$  by auto
  from  $\langle \neg \text{tautology } C \rangle$  have  $\neg \text{tautology } (C - \{ L \})$  using tautol-
ogy-monotonous
  by auto
from  $\langle L \in C \rangle$  and  $\langle \text{finite } C \rangle$  have  $\text{Suc } (\text{card } (C - \{ L \})) = \text{card } C$ 
  using card-Suc-Diff1 by metis
with  $\langle \text{card } C = \text{Suc } n \rangle$  have  $\text{card } (C - \{ L \}) = n$  by auto

show  $\exists A. (\text{strictly-maximal-literal } C A)$ 
proof cases
  assume  $\text{card } C = 1$ 
  from this and  $\langle \text{card } C = \text{Suc } n \rangle$  have  $n = 0$  by auto
  from this and  $\langle \text{finite } C \rangle$  and  $\langle \text{card } (C - \{ L \}) = n \rangle$  have  $C - \{$ 
 $L \} = \{\}$ 
  using card-0-eq by auto
from this and  $\langle L \in C \rangle$  show ?thesis unfolding strictly-maximal-literal-def
by auto

next
assume  $\text{card } C \neq 1$ 
from  $\langle \text{finite } C \rangle$  have  $\text{finite } (C - \{ L \})$  by auto
from  $\langle \text{Suc } (\text{card } (C - \{ L \})) = \text{card } C \rangle$  and  $\langle \text{card } C \neq 1 \rangle$ 
  and  $\langle (\text{card } (C - \{ L \})) = n \rangle$  have  $n \neq 0$  by auto
from this and  $\langle \text{finite } (C - \{ L \}) \rangle$  and  $\langle \text{card } (C - \{ L \}) = n \rangle$ 
  and  $\langle \neg \text{tautology } (C - \{ L \}) \rangle$  and  $\langle ?P n \rangle$ 
obtain  $A$  where strictly-maximal-literal  $(C - \{ L \}) A$  by metis
show  $\exists M. \text{strictly-maximal-literal } C M$ 
proof cases
  assume  $(\text{atom } L, \text{atom } A) \in \text{atom-ordering}$ 
  from this have literal-ordering  $L A$  by auto
  from this and  $\langle \text{strictly-maximal-literal } (C - \{ L \}) A \rangle$ 
    have strictly-maximal-literal  $C A$ 
  unfolding strictly-maximal-literal-def by blast
  thus ?thesis by auto
next
assume  $(\text{atom } L, \text{atom } A) \notin \text{atom-ordering}$ 
have l-cases:  $L = (\text{Pos } (\text{atom } L)) \vee L = (\text{Neg } (\text{atom } L))$ 
  by  $((\text{rule } \text{atom-property } [\text{of } (\text{atom } L)]), \text{auto})$ 
have a-cases:  $A = (\text{Pos } (\text{atom } A)) \vee A = (\text{Neg } (\text{atom } A))$ 
  by  $((\text{rule } \text{atom-property } [\text{of } (\text{atom } A)]), \text{auto})$ 
from l-cases and a-cases and  $\langle (\text{strictly-maximal-literal } (C - \{$ 
 $L \}) A) \rangle$ 
  and  $\langle \neg (\text{tautology } C) \rangle$  and  $\langle L \in C \rangle$ 

```

```

      have atom L ≠ atom A
      unfolding strictly-maximal-literal-def and tautology-def by auto
      from this and ⟨atom L, atom A⟩ ∉ atom-ordering and
atom-ordering-total
      have (atom A, atom L) ∈ atom-ordering by auto
      hence literal-ordering A L by auto
      from this and ⟨L ∈ C⟩ and ⟨strictly-maximal-literal (C - { L
}) A⟩
      and literal-ordering-trans
      have strictly-maximal-literal C L unfolding strictly-maximal-literal-def
      unfolding strictly-maximal-literal-def by blast
      thus ?thesis by auto
    qed
  qed
qed
qed
qed

```

We then deduce that all clauses are validated.

lemma *canonic-int-validates-all-clauses* :

```

  assumes saturated-binary-rule ordered-resolvent S
  assumes all-fulfill finite S
  assumes {} ∉ S
  assumes C ∈ S
  shows validate-clause (canonic-int-ordered S) C
proof cases
  assume (tautology C)
  thus ?thesis using tautologies-are-valid [of C (canonic-int-ordered S)] by auto
next
  assume ¬tautology C
  from ⟨all-fulfill finite S⟩ and ⟨C ∈ S⟩ have finite C using all-fulfill-def by
auto
  from ⟨{} ∉ S⟩ and ⟨C ∈ S⟩ and ⟨finite C⟩ have card C ≠ 0 using card-0-eq
by auto
  from ⟨¬tautology C⟩ and ⟨finite C⟩ and ⟨card C ≠ 0⟩ obtain L
  where strictly-maximal-literal C L using strictly-maximal-literal-exists by
blast
  obtain A where A = atom L by auto

```

have *inductive-lemma*:

```

  ∀ C L. ((C ∈ S) → (strictly-maximal-literal C L) → (A = (atom L))
  → (validate-clause (canonic-int-ordered S) C)) (is (?Q A))
proof ((rule wf-induct [of atom-ordering ?Q A]),(rule atom-ordering-wf))
next
  fix x
  assume hyp-induct: ∀ y. (y, x) ∈ atom-ordering → (?Q y)
  show ?Q x
  proof (rule)+
  fix C L assume C ∈ S strictly-maximal-literal C L x = (atom L)

```

```

show validate-clause (canonic-int-ordered  $S$ )  $C$ 
proof cases
  assume  $L = Pos\ x$ 
  from  $\langle L = Pos\ x \rangle$  and  $\langle strictly-maximal-literal\ C\ L \rangle$  and  $\langle C \in S \rangle$ 
  show validate-clause (canonic-int-ordered  $S$ )  $C$ 
  using int-validate-cl-with-pos-max by auto
next
  assume  $L \neq Pos\ x$ 
  have  $L = (Neg\ x)$  using  $\langle L \neq Pos\ x \rangle$   $\langle x = atom\ L \rangle$  atom-property by
fastforce
  show (validate-clause (canonic-int-ordered  $S$ )  $C$ )
  proof (rule ccontr)
    assume  $\neg$  (validate-clause(canonic-int-ordered  $S$ )  $C$ )
    from  $\langle L = (Neg\ x) \rangle$  and  $\langle strictly-maximal-literal\ C\ L \rangle$ 
    and  $\langle \neg$  (validate-clause (canonic-int-ordered  $S$ )  $C$ )  $\rangle$ 
    have  $x \in canonic-int-ordered\ S$  unfolding strictly-maximal-literal-def
by auto
    from  $\langle x \in canonic-int-ordered\ S \rangle$  have (canonic-int-fun-ordered  $x$ )  $S$ 
    unfolding canonic-int-ordered-def by blast
    from  $\langle (canonic-int-fun-ordered\ x)\ S \rangle$ 
    have  $(\exists\ C. (C \in S) \wedge (strictly-maximal-literal\ C\ (Pos\ x)))$ 
     $\wedge$  ( $\forall\ B. (Pos\ B \in C \longrightarrow (B, x) \in atom-ordering \longrightarrow \neg$  (canonic-int-fun-ordered
     $B$ )  $S$ )))
     $\wedge$  ( $\forall\ B. (Neg\ B \in C \longrightarrow (B, x) \in atom-ordering \longrightarrow ((canonic-int-fun-ordered$ 
     $B$ )  $S$ )))
    by (simp only: canonic-int-fun-ordered.simps [of x])
    then obtain  $D$ 
    where ( $D \in S$ ) and (strictly-maximal-literal  $D\ (Pos\ x)$ )
    and  $a: (\forall\ B. (Pos\ B \in D \longrightarrow (B, x) \in atom-ordering$ 
     $\longrightarrow \neg$  (canonic-int-fun-ordered  $B$ )  $S$ )))
    and  $b: (\forall\ B. (Neg\ B \in D \longrightarrow (B, x) \in atom-ordering$ 
     $\longrightarrow ((canonic-int-fun-ordered\ B)\ S)))$ 
    by blast
    obtain  $R$  where  $R = (resolvent-upon\ D\ C\ x)$  by auto
    from  $\langle R = resolvent-upon\ D\ C\ x \rangle$  and  $\langle strictly-maximal-literal\ D\ (Pos$ 
     $x) \rangle$ 
    and  $\langle strictly-maximal-literal\ C\ L \rangle$  and  $\langle L = (Neg\ x) \rangle$  have resolvent
     $D\ C\ R$ 
    unfolding strictly-maximal-literal-def using resolvent-upon-is-resolvent
by auto
    from  $\langle R = resolvent-upon\ D\ C\ x \rangle$  and  $\langle strictly-maximal-literal\ D\ (Pos$ 
     $x) \rangle$ 
    and  $\langle strictly-maximal-literal\ C\ L \rangle$  and  $\langle L = Neg\ x \rangle$ 
    have ordered-resolvent  $D\ C\ R$ 
    using ordered-resolvent-upon-is-resolvent by auto
have  $\neg$  validate-clause (canonic-int-ordered  $S$ )  $R$ 
proof

```

```

assume validate-clause (canonic-int-ordered  $S$ )  $R$ 
from  $\langle$ validate-clause (canonic-int-ordered  $S$ )  $R$  $\rangle$  obtain  $M$ 
  where  $(M \in R)$  and validate-literal (canonic-int-ordered  $S$ )  $M$ 
  by auto
from  $\langle M \in R \rangle$  and  $\langle R = \text{resolvent-upon } D \ C \ x \rangle$ 
  have  $(M \in (D - \{ \text{Pos } x \})) \vee (M \in (C - \{ \text{Neg } x \}))$  by auto
thus False
proof
  assume  $M \in (D - \{ \text{Pos } x \})$ 
  show False
  proof cases
    assume  $\exists AA. M = (\text{Pos } AA)$ 
    from this obtain  $AA$  where  $M = \text{Pos } AA$  by auto
    from  $\langle M \in D - \{ \text{Pos } x \} \rangle$  and  $\langle \text{strictly-maximal-literal } D \ (\text{Pos } x) \rangle$ 
    and  $\langle M = \text{Pos } AA \rangle$ 
    have  $(AA, x) \in \text{atom-ordering}$  unfolding strictly-maximal-literal-def
by auto
    from  $a$  and  $\langle (AA, x) \in \text{atom-ordering} \rangle$  and  $\langle M = (\text{Pos } AA) \rangle$  and
 $\langle M \in (D - \{ \text{Pos } x \}) \rangle$ 
    have  $\neg(\text{canonic-int-fun-ordered } AA) \ S$  by blast
    from  $\langle \neg(\text{canonic-int-fun-ordered } AA) \ S \rangle$  have  $AA \notin \text{canonic-int-ordered } S$ 
    unfolding canonic-int-ordered-def by blast
    from  $\langle AA \notin \text{canonic-int-ordered } S \rangle$  and  $\langle M = \text{Pos } AA \rangle$ 
    and  $\langle \text{validate-literal } (\text{canonic-int-ordered } S) \ M \rangle$ 
    show False by auto
  next
    assume  $\neg(\exists AA. M = (\text{Pos } AA))$ 
    obtain  $AA$  where  $M = (\text{Pos } AA) \vee M = (\text{Neg } AA)$  using
Literal.exhaust [of  $M$ ] by auto
    from this and  $\langle \neg(\exists AA. M = (\text{Pos } AA)) \rangle$  have  $M = (\text{Neg } AA)$  by
auto
    from  $\langle M \in (D - \{ \text{Pos } x \}) \rangle$  and  $\langle \text{strictly-maximal-literal } D \ (\text{Pos } x) \rangle$ 
    and  $\langle M = (\text{Neg } AA) \rangle$ 
    have  $(AA, x) \in \text{atom-ordering}$  unfolding strictly-maximal-literal-def
by auto
    from  $b$  and  $\langle (AA, x) \in \text{atom-ordering} \rangle$  and  $\langle M = (\text{Neg } AA) \rangle$  and
 $\langle M \in (D - \{ \text{Pos } x \}) \rangle$ 
    have  $(\text{canonic-int-fun-ordered } AA) \ S$  by blast
    from  $\langle (\text{canonic-int-fun-ordered } AA) \ S \rangle$  have  $AA \in \text{canonic-int-ordered } S$ 
    unfolding canonic-int-ordered-def by blast
    from  $\langle AA \in \text{canonic-int-ordered } S \rangle$  and  $\langle M = (\text{Neg } AA) \rangle$ 
    and  $\langle \text{validate-literal } (\text{canonic-int-ordered } S) \ M \rangle$  show False by
auto
  qed
next

```

assume $M \in (C - \{ \text{Neg } x \})$
from $\langle \neg\text{-validate-clause}(\text{canonic-int-ordered } S) C \rangle$ **and** $\langle M \in (C - \{ \text{Neg } x \}) \rangle$
and $\langle \text{validate-literal}(\text{canonic-int-ordered } S) M \rangle$ **show False by auto qed**
qed
from $\langle \neg\text{-validate-clause}(\text{canonic-int-ordered } S) R \rangle$ **have** $\neg\text{-tautology } R$
using *tautologies-are-valid* **by auto**
from $\langle \text{ordered-resolvent } D C R \rangle$ **and** $\langle D \in S \rangle$ **and** $\langle C \in S \rangle$
and $\langle \text{saturated-binary-rule ordered-resolvent } S \rangle$
have *redundant R S unfolding saturated-binary-rule-def* **by auto**
from this and $\langle \neg\text{-tautology } R \rangle$ **obtain** R' **where** $R' \in S$ **and** *subsumes*
 $R' R$
unfolding *redundant-def* **by auto**
from $\langle R = \text{resolvent-upon } D C x \rangle$ **and** $\langle \text{strictly-maximal-literal } D (\text{Pos } x) \rangle$
and $\langle \text{strictly-maximal-literal } C L \rangle$ **and** $\langle L = (\text{Neg } x) \rangle$
have *resolvent D C R unfolding strictly-maximal-literal-def*
using *resolvent-upon-is-resolvent* **by auto**
from $\langle \text{all-fulfill finite } S \rangle$ **and** $\langle C \in S \rangle$ **have** *finite C* **using** *all-fulfill-def*
by auto
from $\langle \text{all-fulfill finite } S \rangle$ **and** $\langle D \in S \rangle$ **have** *finite D* **using** *all-fulfill-def*
by auto
from $\langle \text{finite } C \rangle$ **and** $\langle \text{finite } D \rangle$ **and** $\langle (\text{resolvent } D C R) \rangle$ **have** *finite R*
using *resolvent-is-finite unfolding derived-clauses-are-finite-def* **by blast**
from $\langle \text{finite } R \rangle$ **and** $\langle \text{subsumes } R' R \rangle$ **have** *finite R'* **unfolding**
subsumes-def
using *finite-subset* **by auto**
from $\langle R' \in S \rangle$ **and** $\langle \{ \} \notin S \rangle$ **and** $\langle (\text{subsumes } R' R) \rangle$ **have** $R' \neq \{ \}$
unfolding *subsumes-def* **by auto**
from $\langle \text{finite } R' \rangle$ **and** $\langle R' \neq \{ \} \rangle$ **have** $\text{card } R' \neq 0$ **using** *card-0-eq* **by**
auto
from $\langle \text{subsumes } R' R \rangle$ **and** $\langle \neg\text{-tautology } R \rangle$ **have** $\neg\text{-tautology } R'$
unfolding *subsumes-def*
using *tautology-monotonous* **by auto**
from $\langle \neg\text{-tautology } R' \rangle$ **and** $\langle \text{finite } R' \rangle$ **and** $\langle \text{card } R' \neq 0 \rangle$ **obtain** LR'
where *strictly-maximal-literal R' LR' using strictly-maximal-literal-exists*
by blast
from $\langle \text{finite } R \rangle$ **and** $\langle \text{finite } R' \rangle$ **and** $\langle \text{card } R' \neq 0 \rangle$ **and** $\langle \text{subsumes } R' R \rangle$
have $\text{card } R \neq 0$
unfolding *subsumes-def* **by auto**
from $\langle \neg\text{-tautology } R \rangle$ **and** $\langle \text{finite } R \rangle$ **and** $\langle \text{card } R \neq 0 \rangle$ **obtain** LR
where *strictly-maximal-literal R LR using strictly-maximal-literal-exists*
by blast
obtain AR **and** AR' **where** $AR = \text{atom } LR$ **and** $AR' = \text{atom } LR'$ **by**
auto
from $\langle \text{subsumes } R' R \rangle$ **and** $\langle AR = \text{atom } LR \rangle$ **and** $\langle AR' = \text{atom } LR' \rangle$
and $\langle (\text{strictly-maximal-literal } R LR) \rangle$

and $\langle \text{strictly-maximal-literal } R' LR' \rangle$ **have** $(AR' = AR) \vee (AR', AR)$
 $\in \text{atom-ordering}$
using *subsumption-and-max-literal by auto*
from $\langle R = (\text{resolvent-upon } D C x) \rangle$ **and** $\langle AR = \text{atom } LR \rangle$
and $\langle \text{strictly-maximal-literal } R LR \rangle$
and $\langle \text{strictly-maximal-literal } D (\text{Pos } x) \rangle$
and $\langle \text{strictly-maximal-literal } C L \rangle$ **and** $\langle L = (\text{Neg } x) \rangle$
have $(AR, x) \in \text{atom-ordering}$ **using** *resolution-and-max-literal by auto*
from $\langle (AR, x) \in \text{atom-ordering} \rangle$ **and** $\langle (AR' = AR) \vee (AR', AR) \in$
 $\text{atom-ordering} \rangle$
have $(AR', x) \in \text{atom-ordering}$ **using** *atom-ordering-trans by auto*
from *this* **and** *hyp-induct* **and** $\langle R' \in S \rangle$ **and** $\langle \text{strictly-maximal-literal } R'$
 $LR' \rangle$
and $\langle AR' = \text{atom } LR' \rangle$ **have** *validate-clause (canonic-int-ordered S)*
 R' **by** *auto*
from *this* **and** $\langle \text{subsumes } R' R \rangle$ **and** $\langle \neg \text{validate-clause (canonic-int-ordered}$
 $S) R \rangle$
show *False* **using** *subsumption-and-semantics by blast*
qed
qed
qed
qed
from *inductive-lemma* **and** $\langle C \in S \rangle$ **and** $\langle \text{strictly-maximal-literal } C L \rangle$ **and** $\langle A$
 $= \text{atom } L \rangle$ **show** *?thesis* **by** *blast*
qed

theorem *ordered-resolution-is-complete :*
Complete ordered-resolvent
proof (*rule ccontr*)
assume $\neg \text{Complete ordered-resolvent}$
then obtain S **where** *saturated-binary-rule ordered-resolvent S*
and *all-fulfill finite S* **and** $\{\} \notin S$ **and** $\neg \text{satisfiable } S$ **unfolding** *Complete-def*
by *auto*
have *validate-formula (canonic-int-ordered S) S*
proof (*rule ccontr*)
assume $\neg \text{validate-formula (canonic-int-ordered S) S}$
from *this* **obtain** C **where** $C \in S$ **and** $\neg \text{validate-clause (canonic-int-ordered}$
 $S) C$ **by** *auto*
from $\langle \text{saturated-binary-rule ordered-resolvent } S \rangle$ **and** $\langle \text{all-fulfill finite } S \rangle$ **and**
 $\langle \{\} \notin S \rangle$
and $\langle C \in S \rangle$ **and** $\langle \neg \text{validate-clause (canonic-int-ordered S) } C \rangle$
show *False* **using** *canonic-int-validates-all-clauses by auto*
qed
from $\langle \text{validate-formula (canonic-int-ordered S) S} \rangle$ **and** $\langle \neg \text{satisfiable } S \rangle$ **show**
False
unfolding *satisfiable-def* **by** *blast*
qed

7.2 Ordered Resolution with Selection

We now consider the case where some negative literals are considered with highest priority. The proof reuses the canonic interpretation defined in the previous section. The interpretation is constructed using only clauses with no selected literals. By the previous result, all such clauses must be satisfied. We then show that the property carries over to the clauses with non empty selected part.

definition *empty-selected-part* $Sel\ S = \{ C. C \in S \wedge (selected-part\ Sel\ C) = \{\} \}$

lemma *saturated-ordered-sel-res-empty-sel* :

assumes *saturated-binary-rule* (*ordered-sel-resolvent* Sel) S

shows *saturated-binary-rule* *ordered-resolvent* (*empty-selected-part* $Sel\ S$)

proof –

show *?thesis*

proof (*rule ccontr*)

assume \neg *saturated-binary-rule* *ordered-resolvent* (*empty-selected-part* $Sel\ S$)

then obtain $P1$ **and** $P2$ **and** C

where $P1 \in empty-selected-part\ Sel\ S$ **and** $P2 \in empty-selected-part\ Sel\ S$

and *ordered-resolvent* $P1\ P2\ C$

and \neg *redundant* C (*empty-selected-part* $Sel\ S$)

unfolding *saturated-binary-rule-def* **by** *auto*

from \langle *ordered-resolvent* $P1\ P2\ C$ \rangle **obtain** A **where** $C = ((P1 - \{ Pos\ A \}) \cup (P2 - \{ Neg\ A \}))$

and *strictly-maximal-literal* $P1$ ($Pos\ A$) **and** *strictly-maximal-literal* $P2$ ($Neg\ A$)

unfolding *ordered-resolvent-def* **by** *auto*

from $\langle P1 \in empty-selected-part\ Sel\ S \rangle$ **have** *selected-part* $Sel\ P1 = \{\}$

unfolding *empty-selected-part-def* **by** *auto*

from $\langle P2 \in empty-selected-part\ Sel\ S \rangle$ **have** *selected-part* $Sel\ P2 = \{\}$

unfolding *empty-selected-part-def* **by** *auto*

from $\langle C = ((P1 - \{ Pos\ A \}) \cup (P2 - \{ Neg\ A \})) \rangle$ **and** \langle *strictly-maximal-literal* $P1$ ($Pos\ A$) \rangle

and \langle *strictly-maximal-literal* $P2$ ($Neg\ A$) \rangle **and** \langle *selected-part* $Sel\ P1 = \{\}$ \rangle

and \langle *selected-part* $Sel\ P2 = \{\}$ \rangle

have *ordered-sel-resolvent* $Sel\ P1\ P2\ C$ **unfolding** *ordered-sel-resolvent-def* **by** *auto*

from \langle *saturated-binary-rule* (*ordered-sel-resolvent* Sel) S \rangle

have $\forall P1\ P2\ C. (P1 \in S \wedge P2 \in S \wedge (ordered-sel-resolvent\ Sel\ P1\ P2\ C))$

\longrightarrow *redundant* $C\ S$

unfolding *saturated-binary-rule-def* **by** *auto*

from *this* **and** $\langle P1 \in (empty-selected-part\ Sel\ S) \rangle$ **and** $\langle P2 \in (empty-selected-part\ Sel\ S) \rangle$

and \langle *ordered-sel-resolvent* $Sel\ P1\ P2\ C$ \rangle **have** *tautology* $C \vee (\exists D. D \in S \wedge subsumes\ D\ C)$

unfolding *empty-selected-part-def* *redundant-def* **by** *auto*

from *this* **and** \langle *tautology* $C \vee (\exists D. D \in S \wedge subsumes\ D\ C)$ \rangle

and \langle \neg *redundant* C (*empty-selected-part* $Sel\ S$) \rangle

obtain D **where** $D \in S$ **and** *subsumes* $D C$ **and** $D \notin \text{empty-selected-part Sel } S$
unfolding *redundant-def* **by** *auto*
from $\langle D \notin \text{empty-selected-part Sel } S \rangle$ **and** $\langle D \in S \rangle$ **obtain** B **where** $B \in \text{Sel}$
and $\text{Neg } B \in D$
unfolding *empty-selected-part-def selected-part-def* **by** *auto*
from $\langle \text{Neg } B \in D \rangle$ **this** **and** $\langle \text{subsumes } D C \rangle$ **have** $\text{Neg } B \in C$ **unfolding**
subsumes-def **by** *auto*
from **this** **and** $\langle C = ((P1 - \{ \text{Pos } A \}) \cup (P2 - \{ \text{Neg } A \})) \rangle$ **have** $\text{Neg } B$
 $\in (P1 \cup P2)$ **by** *auto*
from $\langle \text{Neg } B \in (P1 \cup P2) \rangle$ **and** $\langle P1 \in \text{empty-selected-part Sel } S \rangle$
and $\langle P2 \in \text{empty-selected-part Sel } S \rangle$ **and** $\langle B \in \text{Sel} \rangle$ **show** *False*
unfolding *empty-selected-part-def selected-part-def* **by** *auto*
qed
qed

definition *ordered-sel-resolvent-upon* $:: 'at \text{ set} \Rightarrow 'at \text{ Clause} \Rightarrow 'at \text{ Clause} \Rightarrow 'at$
 $\text{Clause} \Rightarrow 'at \Rightarrow \text{bool}$
where
ordered-sel-resolvent-upon Sel P1 P2 C A \equiv
 $((C = ((P1 - \{ \text{Pos } A \}) \cup (P2 - \{ \text{Neg } A \}))$
 $\wedge (\text{strictly-maximal-literal } P1 (\text{Pos } A)) \wedge ((\text{selected-part Sel } P1) = \{ \}))$
 $\wedge ((\text{strictly-maximal-literal } P2 (\text{Neg } A)) \wedge (\text{selected-part Sel } P2) = \{ \}))$
 $\vee (\text{strictly-maximal-literal } (\text{selected-part Sel } P2) (\text{Neg } A))))$

lemma *ordered-sel-resolvent-upon-is-resolvent*:
assumes *ordered-sel-resolvent-upon Sel P1 P2 C A*
shows *ordered-sel-resolvent Sel P1 P2 C*
using *assms unfolding ordered-sel-resolvent-upon-def and ordered-sel-resolvent-def*
by *auto*

lemma *resolution-decreases-selected-part*:
assumes *ordered-sel-resolvent-upon Sel P1 P2 C A*
assumes $\text{Neg } A \in P2$
assumes *finite P1*
assumes *finite P2*
assumes $\text{card } (\text{selected-part Sel } P2) = \text{Suc } n$
shows $\text{card } (\text{selected-part Sel } C) = n$
proof –
from $\langle \text{finite } P2 \rangle$ **have** *finite (selected-part Sel P2)* **unfolding** *selected-part-def*
by *auto*
from $\langle \text{card } (\text{selected-part Sel } P2) = (\text{Suc } n) \rangle$ **have** $\text{card } (\text{selected-part Sel } P2) \neq$
 0 **by** *auto*
from **this** **and** $\langle \text{finite } (\text{selected-part Sel } P2) \rangle$ **have** $\text{selected-part Sel } P2 \neq \{ \}$
using *card-0-eq* **by** *auto*
from **this** **and** $\langle \text{ordered-sel-resolvent-upon Sel P1 P2 C A} \rangle$ **have**
 $C = (P1 - \{ \text{Pos } A \}) \cup (P2 - \{ \text{Neg } A \})$
and $\text{selected-part Sel } P1 = \{ \}$ **and** *strictly-maximal-literal (selected-part Sel*
 $P2) (\text{Neg } A)$

unfolding *ordered-sel-resolvent-upon-def* **by** *auto*
from $\langle \text{strictly-maximal-literal } (\text{selected-part Sel } P2) (\text{Neg } A) \rangle$
have $\text{Neg } A \in \text{selected-part Sel } P2$
unfolding *strictly-maximal-literal-def* **by** *auto*
from *this* **have** $A \in \text{Sel}$ **unfolding** *selected-part-def* **by** *auto*
from $\langle \text{selected-part Sel } P1 = \{\} \rangle$ **have** $\text{selected-part Sel } (P1 - \{ \text{Pos } A \}) = \{\}$
unfolding *selected-part-def* **by** *auto*
from $\langle \text{Neg } A \in (\text{selected-part Sel } P2) \rangle$
have $\text{selected-part Sel } (P2 - \{ \text{Neg } A \}) = (\text{selected-part Sel } P2) - \{ \text{Neg } A \}$
unfolding *selected-part-def* **by** *auto*
from $\langle C = ((P1 - \{ \text{Pos } A \}) \cup (P2 - \{ \text{Neg } A \})) \rangle$ **have**
 $\text{selected-part Sel } C$
 $= (\text{selected-part Sel } (P1 - \{ \text{Pos } A \})) \cup (\text{selected-part Sel } (P2 - \{ \text{Neg } A \}))$
unfolding *selected-part-def* **by** *auto*
from *this* **and** $\langle \text{selected-part Sel } (P1 - \{ \text{Pos } A \}) = \{\} \rangle$
and $\langle \text{selected-part Sel } (P2 - \{ \text{Neg } A \}) = \text{selected-part Sel } P2 - \{ \text{Neg } A \} \rangle$
have $\text{selected-part Sel } C = \text{selected-part Sel } P2 - \{ \text{Neg } A \}$ **by** *auto*
from $\langle \text{Neg } A \in P2 \rangle$ **and** $\langle A \in \text{Sel} \rangle$ **have** $\text{Neg } A \in \text{selected-part Sel } P2$
unfolding *selected-part-def* **by** *auto*
from *this* **and** $\langle \text{selected-part Sel } C = (\text{selected-part Sel } P2) - \{ \text{Neg } A \} \rangle$
and $\langle \text{finite } (\text{selected-part Sel } P2) \rangle$
have $\text{card } (\text{selected-part Sel } C) = \text{card } (\text{selected-part Sel } P2) - 1$ **by** *auto*
from *this* **and** $\langle \text{card } (\text{selected-part Sel } P2) = \text{Suc } n \rangle$ **show** *?thesis* **by** *auto*
qed

lemma *canonic-int-validates-all-clauses-sel* :
assumes *saturated-binary-rule* (*ordered-sel-resolvent Sel*) *S*
assumes *all-fulfill* *finite S*
assumes $\{\} \notin S$
assumes $C \in S$
shows *validate-clause* (*canonic-int-ordered* (*empty-selected-part Sel S*)) *C*
proof –
let $?nat\text{-order} = \{ (x::nat, y::nat). x < y \}$
let $?SE = \text{empty-selected-part Sel } S$
let $?I = \text{canonic-int-ordered } ?SE$
obtain n **where** $n = \text{card } (\text{selected-part Sel } C)$ **by** *auto*
have $\forall C. \text{card } (\text{selected-part Sel } C) = n \longrightarrow C \in S \longrightarrow \text{validate-clause } ?I C$ **(is**
 $?P n)$
proof (*(rule wf-induct [of ?nat-order ?P n]), (simp add:wf)*)
next
fix n **assume** *ind-hyp*: $\forall m. (m, n) \in ?nat\text{-order} \longrightarrow (?P m)$
show ($?P n$)
proof (*rule+*)
fix C **assume** $\text{card } (\text{selected-part Sel } C) = n$ **and** $C \in S$
from $\langle \text{all-fulfill } \text{finite } S \rangle$ **and** $\langle C \in S \rangle$ **have** *finite C* **unfolding** *all-fulfill-def*
by *auto*
from *this* **have** *finite (selected-part Sel C)* **unfolding** *selected-part-def* **by**
auto
show *validate-clause ?I C*

```

proof (rule nat.exhaust [of n])
  assume n = 0
  from this and ⟨card (selected-part Sel C) = n⟩ and ⟨finite (selected-part
Sel C)⟩
    have selected-part Sel C = {} by auto
  from ⟨saturated-binary-rule (ordered-sel-resolvent Sel) S⟩
    have saturated-binary-rule ordered-resolvent ?SE
    using saturated-ordered-sel-res-empty-sel by auto
  from ⟨{} ∉ S⟩ have {} ∉ ?SE unfolding empty-selected-part-def by auto
    from ⟨selected-part Sel C = {}⟩ ⟨C ∈ S⟩ have C ∈ ?SE unfolding
empty-selected-part-def
    by auto
  from ⟨all-fulfill finite S⟩ have all-fulfill finite ?SE
    unfolding empty-selected-part-def all-fulfill-def by auto
  from this and ⟨saturated-binary-rule ordered-resolvent ?SE⟩ and ⟨{} ∉
?SE⟩ and ⟨C ∈ ?SE⟩
    show validate-clause ?I C using canonic-int-validates-all-clauses by auto
  next
    fix m assume n = Suc m
    from this and ⟨card (selected-part Sel C) = n⟩ have selected-part Sel C ≠
{} by auto
    show validate-clause ?I C
    proof (rule ccontr)
      assume ¬validate-clause ?I C
      show False
      proof (cases)
        assume tautology C
        from ⟨tautology C⟩ and ⟨¬validate-clause ?I C⟩ show False
          using tautologies-are-valid by auto
        next
          assume ¬(tautology C)
          hence ¬(tautology (selected-part Sel C))
            unfolding selected-part-def tautology-def by auto
          from ⟨selected-part Sel C ≠ {}⟩ and ⟨finite (selected-part Sel C)⟩
            have card (selected-part Sel C) ≠ 0 by auto
          from this and ⟨¬(tautology (selected-part Sel C))⟩ and ⟨finite (selected-part
Sel C)⟩
            obtain L where strictly-maximal-literal (selected-part Sel C) L
            using strictly-maximal-literal-exists [of card (selected-part Sel C)] by
blast
            from ⟨strictly-maximal-literal (selected-part Sel C) L⟩ have L ∈
(selected-part Sel C)
              and L ∈ C unfolding strictly-maximal-literal-def selected-part-def by
auto
            from this and ⟨¬validate-clause ?I C⟩ have ¬(validate-literal ?I L) by
auto
            from ⟨L ∈ (selected-part Sel C)⟩ obtain A where L = (Neg A) and A
∈ Sel
              unfolding selected-part-def by auto

```

from $\langle \neg(\text{validate-literal } ?I L) \rangle$ **and** $\langle L = (\text{Neg } A) \rangle$ **have** $A \in ?I$ **by** *auto*
from this have $((\text{canonic-int-fun-ordered } A) ?SE)$ **unfolding** *canonic-int-ordered-def*

by *blast*
have $((\exists C. (C \in ?SE) \wedge (\text{strictly-maximal-literal } C (\text{Pos } A))$
 $\wedge (\forall B. (\text{Pos } B \in C \longrightarrow (B, A) \in \text{atom-ordering}$
 $\longrightarrow (\neg(\text{canonic-int-fun-ordered } B) ?SE)))$
 $\wedge (\forall B. (\text{Neg } B \in C \longrightarrow (B, A) \in \text{atom-ordering}$
 $\longrightarrow ((\text{canonic-int-fun-ordered } B) ?SE))))$ **(is** *?exp*)

proof (*rule ccontr*)
assume $\neg ?exp$
from this have $\neg((\text{canonic-int-fun-ordered } A) ?SE)$
by $((\text{simp only: canonic-int-fun-ordered.simps [of A]}, \text{blast})$
from this and $\langle (\text{canonic-int-fun-ordered } A) ?SE \rangle$ **show** *False* **by** *blast*
qed

then obtain D **where**
 $D \in ?SE$ **and** *strictly-maximal-literal* $D (\text{Pos } A)$
and $c1: (\forall B. (\text{Pos } B \in D \longrightarrow (B, A) \in \text{atom-ordering}$
 $\longrightarrow (\neg(\text{canonic-int-fun-ordered } B) ?SE)))$
and $c2: (\forall B. (\text{Neg } B \in D \longrightarrow (B, A) \in \text{atom-ordering}$
 $\longrightarrow ((\text{canonic-int-fun-ordered } B) ?SE)))$
by *blast*

from $\langle D \in ?SE \rangle$ **have** $(\text{selected-part Sel } D) = \{\}$ **and** $D \in S$
unfolding *empty-selected-part-def* **by** *auto*
from $\langle D \in ?SE \rangle$ **and** $\langle \text{all-fulfill finite } S \rangle$ **have** *finite* D
unfolding *empty-selected-part-def all-fulfill-def* **by** *auto*
let $?R = (D - \{ \text{Pos } A \}) \cup (C - \{ \text{Neg } A \})$
from $\langle \text{strictly-maximal-literal } D (\text{Pos } A) \rangle$
and $\langle \text{strictly-maximal-literal } (\text{selected-part Sel } C) L \rangle$
and $\langle L = (\text{Neg } A) \rangle$ **and** $\langle (\text{selected-part Sel } D) = \{\} \rangle$
have $(\text{ordered-sel-resolvent-upon Sel } D C ?R A)$
unfolding *ordered-sel-resolvent-upon-def* **by** *auto*
from this have $\text{ordered-sel-resolvent Sel } D C ?R$
by (*rule ordered-sel-resolvent-upon-is-resolvent*)
from $\langle (\text{ordered-sel-resolvent-upon Sel } D C ?R A) \rangle$ $\langle (\text{card } (\text{selected-part Sel } C)) = n \rangle$
and $\langle n = \text{Suc } m \rangle$ **and** $\langle L \in C \rangle$ **and** $\langle L = (\text{Neg } A) \rangle$ **and** $\langle \text{finite } D \rangle$
and $\langle \text{finite } C \rangle$
have $\text{card } (\text{selected-part Sel } ?R) = m$
using *resolution-decreases-selected-part* **by** *auto*
from $\langle \text{ordered-sel-resolvent Sel } D C ?R \rangle$ **and** $\langle D \in S \rangle$ **and** $\langle C \in S \rangle$
and $\langle \text{saturated-binary-rule } (\text{ordered-sel-resolvent Sel } S) S \rangle$
have *redundant* $?R S$ **unfolding** *saturated-binary-rule-def* **by** *auto*
hence *tautology* $?R \vee (\exists RR. (RR \in S \wedge (\text{subsumes } RR ?R)))$
unfolding *redundant-def* **by** *auto*
hence *validate-clause* $?I ?R$
proof
assume *tautology* $?R$
thus *validate-clause* $?I ?R$ **by** (*rule tautologies-are-valid*)

next
assume $\exists R'. R' \in S \wedge (\text{subsumes } R' \ ?R)$
then obtain R' **where** $R' \in S$ **and** $\text{subsumes } R' \ ?R$ **by auto**
from $\langle \text{finite } C \rangle$ **and** $\langle \text{finite } D \rangle$ **have** $\text{finite } ?R$ **by auto**
from this have $\text{finite } (\text{selected-part Sel } ?R)$ **unfolding** selected-part-def
by auto
from $\langle \text{subsumes } R' \ ?R \rangle$ **have** $\text{selected-part Sel } R' \subseteq \text{selected-part Sel } ?R$
unfolding selected-part-def **and** subsumes-def **by auto**
from this and $\langle \text{finite } (\text{selected-part Sel } ?R) \rangle$
have $\text{card } (\text{selected-part Sel } R') \leq \text{card } (\text{selected-part Sel } ?R)$
using card-mono **by auto**
from this and $\langle \text{card } (\text{selected-part Sel } ?R) = m \rangle$ **and** $\langle n = \text{Suc } m \rangle$
have $\text{card } (\text{selected-part Sel } R') < n$ **by auto**
from this and ind-hyp **and** $\langle R' \in S \rangle$ **have** $\text{validate-clause } ?I \ R'$ **by auto**
from this and $\langle \text{subsumes } R' \ ?R \rangle$ **show** $\text{validate-clause } ?I \ ?R$
using $\text{subsumption-and-semantics [of } R' \ ?R \ ?I]$ **by auto**
qed
from this obtain L' **where** $L' \in ?R$ **and** $\text{validate-literal } ?I \ L'$ **by auto**
have $L' \notin D - \{ \text{Pos } A \}$
proof
assume $L' \in D - \{ \text{Pos } A \}$
from this have $L' \in D$ **by auto**
let $?A' = \text{atom } L'$
have $L' = (\text{Pos } ?A') \vee L' = (\text{Neg } ?A')$ **using** $\text{atom-property [of } ?A'$
 $L']$ **by auto**
thus False
proof
assume $L' = (\text{Pos } ?A')$
from this and $\langle \text{strictly-maximal-literal } D \ (\text{Pos } A) \rangle$ **and** $\langle L' \in D - \{ \text{Pos } A \} \rangle$
have $(?A', A) \in \text{atom-ordering}$ **unfolding** $\text{strictly-maximal-literal-def}$
by auto
from $c1$
have $c1'$: $\text{Pos } ?A' \in D \longrightarrow (?A', A) \in \text{atom-ordering}$
 $\longrightarrow (\neg(\text{canonic-int-fun-ordered } ?A') \ ?SE)$
by blast
from $\langle L' \in D \rangle$ **and** $\langle L' = \text{Pos } ?A' \rangle$ **have** $\text{Pos } ?A' \in D$ **by auto**
from $c1'$ **and** $\langle \text{Pos } ?A' \in D \rangle$ **and** $\langle (?A', A) \in \text{atom-ordering} \rangle$
have $\neg(\text{canonic-int-fun-ordered } ?A') \ ?SE$ **by** blast
from this have $?A' \notin ?I$ **unfolding** $\text{canonic-int-ordered-def}$ **by**
 blast
from this have $\neg(\text{validate-literal } ?I \ (\text{Pos } ?A'))$ **by auto**
from this and $\langle L' = \text{Pos } ?A' \rangle$ **and** $\langle \text{validate-literal } ?I \ L' \rangle$ **show**
 False **by auto**
next
assume $L' = \text{Neg } ?A'$
from this and $\langle \text{strictly-maximal-literal } D \ (\text{Pos } A) \rangle$ **and** $\langle L' \in D -$

$\{ Pos A \}$
have $(?A', A) \in atom\text{-}ordering$ **unfolding** *strictly-maximal-literal-def*
by auto
from *c2*
have $c2': Neg ?A' \in D \longrightarrow (?A', A) \in atom\text{-}ordering$
 $\longrightarrow (canonic\text{-}int\text{-}fun\text{-}ordered ?A') ?SE$
by blast
from $\langle L' \in D \rangle$ **and** $\langle L' = (Neg ?A') \rangle$ **have** $Neg ?A' \in D$ **by auto**
from *c2'* **and** $\langle Neg ?A' \in D \rangle$ **and** $\langle (?A', A) \in atom\text{-}ordering \rangle$
have $(canonic\text{-}int\text{-}fun\text{-}ordered ?A') ?SE$ **by blast**
from this **have** $?A' \in ?I$ **unfolding** *canonic-int-ordered-def* **by**
blast
from this **have** $\neg validate\text{-}literal ?I (Neg ?A')$ **by auto**
from this **and** $\langle L' = Neg ?A' \rangle$ **and** $\langle validate\text{-}literal ?I L' \rangle$ **show**
False **by auto**
qed
qed
from this **and** $\langle L' \in ?R \rangle$ **have** $L' \in C$ **by auto**
from this **and** $\langle validate\text{-}literal ?I L' \rangle$ **and** $\langle \neg validate\text{-}clause ?I C \rangle$ **show**
False **by auto**
qed
qed
qed
qed
from $\langle ?P n \rangle$ **and** $\langle n = card (selected\text{-}part Sel C) \rangle$ **and** $\langle C \in S \rangle$ **show** *?thesis* **by**
auto
qed

theorem *ordered-resolution-is-complete-ordered-sel* :
Complete (ordered-sel-resolvent Sel)
proof (*rule ccontr*)
assume $\neg Complete (ordered\text{-}sel\text{-}resolvent Sel)$
then obtain S **where** *saturated-binary-rule (ordered-sel-resolvent Sel) S*
and *all-fulfill finite S*
and $\{\} \notin S$
and $\neg satisfiable S$ **unfolding** *Complete-def* **by auto**
let $?SE = empty\text{-}selected\text{-}part Sel S$
let $?I = canonic\text{-}int\text{-}ordered ?SE$
have *validate-formula ?I S*
proof (*rule ccontr*)
assume $\neg (validate\text{-}formula ?I S)$
from this **obtain** C **where** $C \in S$ **and** $\neg (validate\text{-}clause ?I C)$ **by auto**
from $\langle saturated\text{-}binary\text{-}rule (ordered\text{-}sel\text{-}resolvent Sel) S \rangle$ **and** $\langle all\text{-}fulfill finite S \rangle$
and $\langle \{\} \notin S \rangle$ **and** $\langle C \in S \rangle$ **and** $\langle \neg (validate\text{-}clause ?I C) \rangle$
show *False* **using** *canonic-int-validates-all-clauses-sel [of Sel S C]* **by auto**
qed
from $\langle (validate\text{-}formula ?I S) \rangle$ **and** $\langle \neg (satisfiable S) \rangle$ **show** *False*

unfolding *satisfiable-def* **by** *blast*
qed

7.3 Semantic Resolution

We show that under some particular renaming, model resolution simulates ordered resolution where all negative literals are selected, which immediately entails the refutational completeness of model resolution.

lemma *ordered-res-with-selection-is-model-res* :

assumes *ordered-sel-resolvent UNIV P1 P2 C*

shows *ordered-model-resolvent Sel (rename-clause Sel P1) (rename-clause Sel P2)*

(rename-clause Sel C)

proof –

from *assms* **obtain** *A*

where *c-def*: $C = ((P1 - \{ Pos A \}) \cup (P2 - \{ Neg A \}))$

and *selected-part UNIV P1 = {}*

and *strictly-maximal-literal P1 (Pos A)*

and *disj*: $((strictly-maximal-literal P2 (Neg A)) \wedge (selected-part UNIV P2) = \{\})$

$\vee strictly-maximal-literal (selected-part UNIV P2) (Neg A)$

unfolding *ordered-sel-resolvent-def* **by** *blast*

have *rename-clause Sel ((P1 - { Pos A }) \cup (P2 - { Neg A }))*

$= (rename-clause Sel (P1 - \{ Pos A \})) \cup rename-clause Sel (P2 - \{ (Neg A) \})$

using *rename-union [of Sel P1 - { Pos A } P2 - { Neg A }]* **by** *auto*

from *this* **and** *c-def* **have** *ren-c*: $(rename-clause Sel C) =$

$(rename-clause Sel (P1 - \{ Pos A \})) \cup rename-clause Sel (P2 - \{ (Neg A) \})$

by *auto*

have *m1*: $(rename-clause Sel (P1 - \{ Pos A \})) = (rename-clause Sel P1)$

$- \{ rename-literal Sel (Pos A) \}$

using *renaming-set-minus* **by** *auto*

have *m2*: $rename-clause Sel (P2 - \{ Neg A \}) = (rename-clause Sel P2)$

$- \{ rename-literal Sel (Neg A) \}$

using *renaming-set-minus* **by** *auto*

from *m1* **and** *m2* **and** *ren-c* **have**

rc-def: $(rename-clause Sel C) =$

$((rename-clause Sel P1) - \{ rename-literal Sel (Pos A) \})$

$\cup ((rename-clause Sel P2) - \{ rename-literal Sel (Neg A) \})$

by *auto*

have $\neg((strictly-maximal-literal P2 (Neg A)) \wedge (selected-part UNIV P2) = \{\})$

proof

assume $(strictly-maximal-literal P2 (Neg A)) \wedge (selected-part UNIV P2) = \{\}$

from *this* **have** *strictly-maximal-literal P2 (Neg A)* **and** *selected-part UNIV P2 = {}* **by** *auto*

from $\langle strictly-maximal-literal P2 (Neg A) \rangle$ **have** $Neg A \in P2$

unfolding *strictly-maximal-literal-def* **by** *auto*

from *this* **and** $\langle selected-part UNIV P2 = \{\} \rangle$ **show** *False* **unfolding** *selected-part-def* **by** *auto*

qed
from *this* **and** *disj* **have** *strictly-maximal-literal (selected-part UNIV P2) (Neg A)* **by** *auto*
from *this* **have** *strictly-maximal-literal (rename-clause Sel (validated-part Sel (rename-clause Sel P2))) (Neg A)*
using *renaming-and-selected-part* **by** *auto*
from *this* **have**
strictly-maximal-literal (rename-clause Sel (rename-clause Sel (validated-part Sel (rename-clause Sel P2))))
(rename-literal Sel (Neg A)) **using** *renaming-preserves-strictly-maximal-literal*
by *auto*
from *this* **have**
p1: strictly-maximal-literal (validated-part Sel (rename-clause Sel P2))
(rename-literal Sel (Neg A))
using *inverse-clause-renaming* **by** *auto*
from *strictly-maximal-literal P1 (Pos A)*
have *p2: strictly-maximal-literal (rename-clause Sel P1) (rename-literal Sel (Pos A))*
using *renaming-preserves-strictly-maximal-literal* **by** *auto*
from *selected-part UNIV P1 = {}* **have**
rename-clause Sel (validated-part Sel (rename-clause Sel P1)) = {}
using *renaming-and-selected-part* **by** *auto*
from *this* **have** *q: validated-part Sel (rename-clause Sel P1) = {}*
unfolding *rename-clause-def* **by** *auto*
have *r: rename-literal Sel (Neg A) = complement (rename-literal Sel (Pos A))*
unfolding *rename-literal-def* **by** *auto*
from *r* **and** *q* **and** *p1* **and** *p2* **and** *rc-def* **show**
ordered-model-resolvent Sel (rename-clause Sel P1) (rename-clause Sel P2)(rename-clause Sel C)
using *ordered-model-resolvent-def [of Sel rename-clause Sel P1 rename-clause Sel P2*
rename-clause Sel C] **by** *auto*
qed

theorem *ordered-resolution-is-complete-model-resolution:*
Complete (ordered-model-resolvent Sel)
proof *(rule ccontr)*
assume \neg *Complete (ordered-model-resolvent Sel)*
then obtain *S* **where** *saturated-binary-rule (ordered-model-resolvent Sel) S*
and $\{\} \notin S$ **and** *all-fulfill finite S* **and** \neg *(satisfiable S)* **unfolding** *Complete-def*
by *auto*
let $?S' =$ *rename-formula Sel S*
have $\{\} \notin ?S'$
proof
assume $\{\} \in ?S'$
then obtain *V* **where** $V \in S$ **and** *rename-clause Sel V = {}* **unfolding**
rename-formula-def **by** *auto*
from *rename-clause Sel V = {}* **have** $V = \{\}$ **unfolding** *rename-clause-def*
by *auto*

from this and $\langle V \in S \rangle$ **and** $\langle \{\} \notin S \rangle$ **show False by auto**
qed
from $\langle \text{all-fulfill finite } S \rangle$ **have** $\text{all-fulfill finite } ?S'$
unfolding $\text{all-fulfill-def rename-formula-def rename-clause-def}$ **by auto**
have $\text{saturated-binary-rule (ordered-sel-resolvent UNIV) } ?S'$
proof (rule ccontr)
assume $\neg(\text{saturated-binary-rule (ordered-sel-resolvent UNIV) } ?S')$
from this obtain $P1$ **and** $P2$ **and** C **where** $P1 \in ?S'$ **and** $P2 \in ?S'$
and $\text{ordered-sel-resolvent UNIV } P1 P2 C$ **and** $\neg\text{tautology } C$
and $\text{not-subsumed: } \forall D. (D \in ?S' \longrightarrow \neg\text{subsumes } D C)$
unfolding $\text{saturated-binary-rule-def redundant-def}$ **by auto**
from $\langle \text{ordered-sel-resolvent UNIV } P1 P2 C \rangle$
have $\text{ord-ren: ordered-model-resolvent Sel (rename-clause Sel } P1) (rename-clause Sel } P2)$
 $(\text{rename-clause Sel } C)$
using $\text{ordered-res-with-selection-is-model-res}$ **by auto**
have $\neg\text{tautology (rename-clause Sel } C)$
using $\text{renaming-preserves-tautology inverse-clause-renaming}$
by ($\text{metis } \langle \neg\text{tautology } C \rangle \text{ inverse-clause-renaming renaming-preserves-tautology}$)
from $\langle P1 \in ?S' \rangle$ **have** $\text{rename-clause Sel } P1 \in \text{rename-formula Sel } ?S'$
unfolding $\text{rename-formula-def}$ **by auto**
hence $\text{rename-clause Sel } P1 \in S$ **using** $\text{inverse-formula-renaming}$ **by auto**
from $\langle P2 \in ?S' \rangle$ **have** $\text{rename-clause Sel } P2 \in \text{rename-formula Sel } ?S'$
unfolding $\text{rename-formula-def}$ **by auto**
hence $\text{rename-clause Sel } P2 \in S$ **using** $\text{inverse-formula-renaming}$ **by auto**
from $\langle \neg\text{tautology (rename-clause Sel } C) \rangle$ **and** ord-ren
and $\langle \text{saturated-binary-rule (ordered-model-resolvent Sel) } S \rangle$
and $\langle \text{rename-clause Sel } P1 \in S \rangle$ **and** $\langle \text{rename-clause Sel } P2 \in S \rangle$
obtain D' **where** $D' \in S$ **and** $\text{subsumes } D' (\text{rename-clause Sel } C)$
unfolding $\text{saturated-binary-rule-def redundant-def}$ **by blast**
from $\langle \text{subsumes } D' (\text{rename-clause Sel } C) \rangle$
have $\text{subsumes (rename-clause Sel } D') (\text{rename-clause Sel (rename-clause Sel } C))$
using $\text{renaming-preserves-subsumption}$ **by auto**
hence $\text{subsumes (rename-clause Sel } D') C$ **using** $\text{inverse-clause-renaming}$ **by auto**
from $\langle D' \in S \rangle$ **have** $\text{rename-clause Sel } D' \in ?S'$ **unfolding** $\text{rename-formula-def}$ **by auto**
from this and not-subsumed **and** $\langle \text{subsumes (rename-clause Sel } D') C \rangle$ **show False by auto**
qed
from this and $\langle \{\} \notin ?S' \rangle$ **and** $\langle \text{all-fulfill finite } ?S' \rangle$ **have** $\text{satisfiable } ?S'$
using $\text{ordered-resolution-is-complete-ordered-sel}$ **unfolding** Complete-def **by auto**
hence $\text{satisfiable (rename-formula Sel } ?S')$ **using** $\text{renaming-preserves-satisfiability}$ **by auto**
from this and $\langle \neg\text{satisfiable } S \rangle$ **show False using** $\text{inverse-formula-renaming}$ **by auto**
qed

7.4 Positive and Negative Resolution

We show that positive and negative resolution simulate model resolution with some specific interpretation. Then completeness follows from previous results.

lemma *empty-interpretation-validate* :

validate-literal $\{\}$ $L = (\exists A. (L = \text{Neg } A))$

by (*meson empty-iff validate-literal.elims(2) validate-literal.simps(2)*)

lemma *universal-interpretation-validate* :

validate-literal UNIV $L = (\exists A. (L = \text{Pos } A))$

by (*meson UNIV-I validate-literal.elims(2) validate-literal.simps(1)*)

lemma *negative-part-lemma*:

$(\text{negative-part } C) = (\text{validated-part } \{\} C)$

unfolding *negative-part-def validated-part-def* **using** *empty-interpretation-validate*

by *blast*

lemma *positive-part-lemma*:

$(\text{positive-part } C) = (\text{validated-part UNIV } C)$

unfolding *positive-part-def validated-part-def* **using** *universal-interpretation-validate*

by *blast*

lemma *negative-resolvent-is-model-res*:

less-restrictive ordered-negative-resolvent (ordered-model-resolvent UNIV)

unfolding *ordered-negative-resolvent-def ordered-model-resolvent-def less-restrictive-def*

using *positive-part-lemma* **by** *auto*

lemma *positive-resolvent-is-model-res*:

less-restrictive ordered-positive-resolvent (ordered-model-resolvent $\{\}$)

unfolding *ordered-positive-resolvent-def ordered-model-resolvent-def less-restrictive-def*

using *negative-part-lemma* **by** *auto*

theorem *ordered-positive-resolvent-is-complete* : *Complete ordered-positive-resolvent*

using *ordered-resolution-is-complete-model-resolution less-restrictive-complete positive-resolvent-is-model-res* **by** *auto*

theorem *ordered-negative-resolvent-is-complete*: *Complete ordered-negative-resolvent*

using *ordered-resolution-is-complete-model-resolution less-restrictive-complete negative-resolvent-is-model-res* **by** *auto*

7.5 Unit Resolution and Horn Renamable Clauses

Unit resolution is complete if the considered clause set can be transformed into a Horn clause set by renaming. This result is proven by showing that unit resolution simulates semantic resolution for Horn-renamable clauses (for

some specific interpretation).

definition *Horn* :: 'at Clause \Rightarrow bool
where (*Horn* *C*) = ((card (positive-part *C*)) \leq 1)

definition *Horn-renamable-formula* :: 'at Formula \Rightarrow bool
where *Horn-renamable-formula* *S* = ($\exists I$. (all-fulfill *Horn* (rename-formula *I* *S*)))

theorem *unit-resolvent-complete-for-Horn-renamable-set*:

assumes *saturated-binary-rule unit-resolvent* *S*

assumes *all-fulfill finite* *S*

assumes $\{\}$ \notin *S*

assumes *Horn-renamable-formula* *S*

shows *satisfiable* *S*

proof –

from \langle *Horn-renamable-formula* *S* \rangle **obtain** *I* **where** all-fulfill *Horn* (rename-formula *I* *S*)

unfolding *Horn-renamable-formula-def* **by** *auto*

have *saturated-binary-rule (ordered-model-resolvent* *I*) *S*

proof (*rule ccontr*)

assume \neg *saturated-binary-rule (ordered-model-resolvent* *I*) *S*

then obtain *P1 P2 C* **where** *ordered-model-resolvent* *I P1 P2 C* **and** $P1 \in S$

and $P2 \in S$

and \neg *redundant* *C S*

unfolding *saturated-binary-rule-def* **by** *auto*

from \langle *ordered-model-resolvent* *I P1 P2 C* \rangle **obtain** *L*

where *def-c*: $C = ((P1 - \{L\}) \cup (P2 - \{\text{complement } L\}))$

and *strictly-maximal-literal* *P1 L* **and** *validated-part* *I P1* = $\{\}$

and *strictly-maximal-literal (validated-part* *I P2*) (complement *L*)

unfolding *ordered-model-resolvent-def* **by** *auto*

from \langle *strictly-maximal-literal* *P1 L* \rangle **have** $L \in P1$

unfolding *strictly-maximal-literal-def* **by** *auto*

from \langle *strictly-maximal-literal (validated-part* *I P2*) (complement *L*) \rangle **have** *complement* *L* $\in P2$

unfolding *strictly-maximal-literal-def validated-part-def* **by** *auto*

have *selected-part UNIV (rename-clause* *I P1*)

= *rename-clause* *I (validated-part* *I (rename-clause* *I P1)))*

using *renaming-and-selected-part [of* *rename-clause* *I P1 I]* **by** *auto*

then have *selected-part UNIV (rename-clause* *I P1*) = *rename-clause* *I (validated-part* *I P1)*

using *inverse-clause-renaming* **by** *auto*

from *this* **and** \langle *validated-part* *I P1* = $\{\}$ \rangle **have** *selected-part UNIV (rename-clause* *I P1*) = $\{\}$

unfolding *rename-clause-def* **by** *auto*

then have *negative-part (rename-clause* *I P1*) = $\{\}$

unfolding *selected-part-def negative-part-def* **by** *auto*

from \langle *all-fulfill* *Horn (rename-formula* *I S*) \rangle **and** \langle $P1 \in S$ \rangle **have** *Horn (rename-clause* *I P1)*

unfolding *all-fulfill-def* **and** *rename-formula-def* **by** *auto*

```

    then have card (positive-part (rename-clause I P1)) ≤ 1 unfolding Horn-def
  by auto
    from ⟨negative-part (rename-clause I P1) = {}⟩
    have rename-clause I P1 = (positive-part (rename-clause I P1))
    using decomposition-clause-pos-neg by auto
  from this and ⟨card (positive-part (rename-clause I P1)) ≤ 1⟩
    have card (rename-clause I P1) ≤ 1 by auto
  from ⟨strictly-maximal-literal P1 L⟩ have P1 ≠ {}
    unfolding strictly-maximal-literal-def by auto
  then have rename-clause I P1 ≠ {} unfolding rename-clause-def by auto
  from ⟨all-fulfill finite S⟩ and ⟨P1 ∈ S⟩ have finite P1 unfolding all-fulfill-def
  by auto
    then have finite (rename-clause I P1) unfolding rename-clause-def by auto
    from this and ⟨rename-clause I P1 ≠ {}⟩ have card(rename-clause I P1) ≠ 0

    using card-0-eq by auto
    from this and ⟨card (rename-clause I P1) ≤ 1⟩ have card (rename-clause I
  P1) = 1 by auto
    then have card P1 = 1 using renaming-preserves-cardinality by auto
    then have Unit P1 unfolding Unit-def using card-image by auto
  from this and ⟨L ∈ P1⟩ and ⟨complement L ∈ P2⟩ and def-c have unit-resolvent
  P1 P2 C
    unfolding unit-resolvent-def by auto
    from this and ⟨¬(redundant C S)⟩ and ⟨P1 ∈ S⟩ and ⟨P2 ∈ S⟩
    and ⟨saturated-binary-rule unit-resolvent S⟩
    show False unfolding saturated-binary-rule-def by auto
  qed
  from this and ⟨all-fulfill finite S⟩ and ⟨{} ∉ S⟩ show ?thesis
    using ordered-resolution-is-complete-model-resolution unfolding Complete-def
  by auto
  qed

```

8 Computation of Saturated Clause Sets

We now provide a concrete (rather straightforward) procedure for computing saturated clause sets. Starting from the initial set, we define a sequence of clause sets, where each set is obtained from the previous one by applying the resolution rule in a systematic way, followed by redundancy elimination rules. The algorithm is generic, in the sense that it applies to any binary inference rule.

```

fun inferred-clause-sets :: 'at BinaryRule ⇒ 'at Formula ⇒ nat ⇒ 'at Formula
where
  (inferred-clause-sets R S 0) = (simplify S) |
  (inferred-clause-sets R S (Suc N)) =
    (simplify (add-all-deducible-clauses R (inferred-clause-sets R S N)))

```

The saturated set is constructed by considering the set of persistent clauses, i.e., the clauses that are generated and never deleted.

```

fun saturation :: 'at BinaryRule  $\Rightarrow$  'at Formula  $\Rightarrow$  'at Formula
  where
    saturation R S = { C.  $\exists N. (\forall M. (M \geq N \longrightarrow C \in \text{inferred-clause-sets } R S M))$ 
  }

```

We prove that all inference rules yield finite clauses.

```

theorem ordered-resolvent-is-finite : derived-clauses-are-finite ordered-resolvent
using less-restrictive-and-finite ordered-resolvent-is-resolvent resolvent-is-finite by
  auto

```

```

theorem model-resolvent-is-finite : derived-clauses-are-finite (ordered-model-resolvent
  I)
using less-restrictive-and-finite ordered-model-resolvent-is-resolvent resolvent-is-finite

```

by auto

```

theorem positive-resolvent-is-finite : derived-clauses-are-finite ordered-positive-resolvent
using less-restrictive-and-finite positive-resolvent-is-resolvent resolvent-is-finite by
  auto

```

```

theorem negative-resolvent-is-finite : derived-clauses-are-finite ordered-negative-resolvent
using less-restrictive-and-finite negative-resolvent-is-resolvent resolvent-is-finite by
  auto

```

```

theorem unit-resolvent-is-finite : derived-clauses-are-finite unit-resolvent
using less-restrictive-and-finite unit-resolvent-is-resolvent resolvent-is-finite by auto

```

lemma all-deducible-clauses-are-finite:

assumes *derived-clauses-are-finite* R

assumes all-fulfill finite S

shows all-fulfill finite (all-deducible-clauses R S)

proof (rule ccontr)

assume \neg all-fulfill finite (all-deducible-clauses R S)

from this **obtain** C **where** C \in all-deducible-clauses R S **and** \neg finite C

unfolding all-fulfill-def **by** auto

from $\langle C \in \text{all-deducible-clauses } R S \rangle$ **have** $\exists P1 P2. R P1 P2 C \wedge P1 \in S \wedge P2 \in S$ **by** auto

then obtain P1 P2 **where** R P1 P2 C **and** P1 \in S **and** P2 \in S **by** auto

from $\langle P1 \in S \rangle$ **and** $\langle \text{all-fulfill finite } S \rangle$ **have** finite P1 **unfolding** all-fulfill-def **by** auto

from $\langle P2 \in S \rangle$ **and** $\langle \text{all-fulfill finite } S \rangle$ **have** finite P2 **unfolding** all-fulfill-def **by** auto

from $\langle \text{finite } P1 \rangle$ **and** $\langle \text{finite } P2 \rangle$ **and** $\langle \text{derived-clauses-are-finite } R \rangle$ **and** $\langle R P1 P2 C \rangle$ **and** $\langle \neg \text{finite } C \rangle$ **show** False

unfolding derived-clauses-are-finite-def **by** metis

qed

This entails that all the clauses occurring in the sets in the sequence are finite.

```

lemma all-inferred-clause-sets-are-finite:
  assumes derived-clauses-are-finite R
  assumes all-fulfill finite S
  shows all-fulfill finite (inferred-clause-sets R S N)
proof (induction N)
  from assms show all-fulfill finite (inferred-clause-sets R S 0)
    using simplify-finite by auto
next
  fix N assume all-fulfill finite (inferred-clause-sets R S N)
  then have all-fulfill finite (all-deducible-clauses R (inferred-clause-sets R S N))
    using assms(1) all-deducible-clauses-are-finite [of R inferred-clause-sets R S N]
    by auto
  from this and  $\langle$ all-fulfill finite (inferred-clause-sets R S N) $\rangle$ 
    have all-fulfill finite (add-all-deducible-clauses R (inferred-clause-sets R S N))
    using all-fulfill-def by auto
  then show all-fulfill finite (inferred-clause-sets R S (Suc N))
    using simplify-finite by auto
qed

```

```

lemma add-all-deducible-clauses-finite:
  assumes derived-clauses-are-finite R
  assumes all-fulfill finite S
  shows all-fulfill finite (add-all-deducible-clauses R (inferred-clause-sets R S N))
proof –
  from assms have all-fulfill finite (all-deducible-clauses R (inferred-clause-sets R S N))
    using all-deducible-clauses-are-finite [of R inferred-clause-sets R S N]
    all-inferred-clause-sets-are-finite [of R S N] by metis
  then show all-fulfill finite (add-all-deducible-clauses R (inferred-clause-sets R S N))
    using assms all-fulfill-def all-inferred-clause-sets-are-finite [of R S N] by auto
qed

```

We show that the set of redundant clauses can only increase.

```

lemma sequence-of-inferred-clause-sets-is-monotonous:
  assumes derived-clauses-are-finite R
  assumes all-fulfill finite S
  shows  $\forall C. \text{redundant } C \text{ (inferred-clause-sets R S N)}$ 
     $\longrightarrow \text{redundant } C \text{ (inferred-clause-sets R S (N+M::nat))}$ 
proof ((induction M), auto simp del: inferred-clause-sets.simps)
  fix M C assume ind-hyp:  $\forall C. \text{redundant } C \text{ (inferred-clause-sets R S N)}$ 
     $\longrightarrow \text{redundant } C \text{ (inferred-clause-sets R S (N+M::nat))}$ 
  assume redundant C (inferred-clause-sets R S N)
  from this and ind-hyp have redundant C (inferred-clause-sets R S (N+M)) by
auto
  then have redundant C (add-all-deducible-clauses R (inferred-clause-sets R S (N+M)))
    using deducible-clause-preserve-redundancy by auto

```

```

then have all-fulfill finite (add-all-deducible-clauses R (inferred-clause-sets R S (N+M)))
using assms add-all-deducible-clauses-finite [of R S N+M] by auto
from  $\langle$ redundant C (inferred-clause-sets R S N) $\rangle$  and ind-hyp
have redundant C (inferred-clause-sets R S (N+M)) by auto
from  $\langle$ redundant C (inferred-clause-sets R S (N+M)) $\rangle$ 
have redundant C (add-all-deducible-clauses R (inferred-clause-sets R S (N+M)))
using deducible-clause-preserve-redundancy by blast
from this and  $\langle$ all-fulfill finite (add-all-deducible-clauses R (inferred-clause-sets R S (N+M))) $\rangle$ 
have redundant C (simplify (add-all-deducible-clauses R (inferred-clause-sets R S (N+M))))
using simplify-preserves-redundancy by auto
thus redundant C (inferred-clause-sets R S (Suc (N + M))) by auto
qed

```

We show that non-persistent clauses are strictly redundant in some element of the sequence.

lemma *non-persistent-clauses-are-redundant:*

```

assumes  $D \in$  inferred-clause-sets R S N
assumes  $D \notin$  saturation R S
assumes all-fulfill finite S
assumes derived-clauses-are-finite R
shows  $\exists M.$  strictly-redundant D (inferred-clause-sets R S M)
proof (rule ccontr)
assume hyp:  $\neg(\exists M.$  strictly-redundant D (inferred-clause-sets R S M))
{
  fix  $M$ 
have  $D \in$  (inferred-clause-sets R S (N+M))
proof (induction M)
  show  $D \in$  inferred-clause-sets R S (N+0) using assms(1) by auto
next
fix  $M$  assume  $D \in$  inferred-clause-sets R S (N+M)
from this have  $D \in$  add-all-deducible-clauses R (inferred-clause-sets R S (N+M)) by auto
show  $D \in$  (inferred-clause-sets R S (N+(Suc M)))
proof (rule ccontr)
assume  $D \notin$  (inferred-clause-sets R S (N+(Suc M)))
from this and  $\langle$ D  $\in$  add-all-deducible-clauses R (inferred-clause-sets R S (N+M)) $\rangle$ 
have strictly-redundant D (add-all-deducible-clauses R (inferred-clause-sets R S (N+M)))
using simplify-def by auto
then have all-fulfill finite (add-all-deducible-clauses R (inferred-clause-sets R S (N+M)))
using assms(4) assms(3) add-all-deducible-clauses-finite [of R S N+M] by auto

from this

```

```

    and ⟨strictly-redundant D (add-all-deducible-clauses R (inferred-clause-sets
R S (N+M)))⟩
    have strictly-redundant D (inferred-clause-sets R S (N+(Suc M)))
    using simplify-preserves-strict-redundancy by auto

    from this and hyp show False by blast
  qed
}
}
from assms(2) and assms(1) have ¬(∀ M'. (M' ≥ N ⟶ D ∈ inferred-clause-sets
R S M')) by auto
from this obtain M' where M' ≥ N and D ∉ inferred-clause-sets R S M' by
auto
from ⟨M' ≥ N⟩ obtain N':: nat where N' = M' - N by auto
have D ∈ inferred-clause-sets R S (N+(M'-N))
  by (simp add: ⟨∧ M. D ∈ inferred-clause-sets R S (N + M)⟩)
from this and ⟨D ∉ inferred-clause-sets R S M'⟩ show False by (simp add: ⟨N
≤ M'⟩)
qed

```

This entails that the clauses that are redundant in some set in the sequence are also redundant in the set of persistent clauses.

lemma *persistent-clauses-subsume-redundant-clauses:*

```

  assumes redundant C (inferred-clause-sets R S N)
  assumes all-fulfill finite S
  assumes derived-clauses-are-finite R
  assumes finite C
  shows redundant C (saturation R S)
proof -
  let ?nat-order = { (x::nat,y::nat). x < y }
  {
    fix I have ∀ C N. finite C ⟶ card C = I
      ⟶ (redundant C (inferred-clause-sets R S N)) ⟶ redundant C (saturation
R S) (is ?P I)
    proof ((rule wf-induct [of ?nat-order ?P I]),(simp add:wf))
      fix I assume hyp-induct: ∀ J. (J,I) ∈ ?nat-order ⟶ (?P J)
      show ?P I
    proof ((rule allI)+,(rule impI)+)
      fix C N assume finite C card C = I redundant C (inferred-clause-sets R S
N)
      show redundant C (saturation R S)
    proof (cases)
      assume tautology C
      then show redundant C (saturation R S) unfolding redundant-def by auto
    next
      assume ¬tautology C
      from this and ⟨redundant C (inferred-clause-sets R S N)⟩ obtain D
        where subsumes D C and D ∈ inferred-clause-sets R S N unfolding
redundant-def by auto

```

```

show redundant C (saturation R S)
proof (cases)
  assume D ∈ saturation R S
  from this and ⟨subsumes D C⟩ show redundant C (saturation R S)
    unfolding redundant-def by auto
  next
  assume D ∉ saturation R S
  from assms(2) assms(3) and ⟨D ∈ inferred-clause-sets R S N⟩ and ⟨D
∉ saturation R S⟩
  obtain M where strictly-redundant D (inferred-clause-sets R S M) using

    non-persistent-clauses-are-redundant [of D R S] by auto
  from ⟨subsumes D C⟩ and ⟨¬tautology C⟩ have ¬tautology D
  unfolding subsumes-def tautology-def by auto
  from ⟨strictly-redundant D (inferred-clause-sets R S M)⟩ and ⟨¬tautology
D⟩
  obtain D' where D' ⊂ D and D' ∈ inferred-clause-sets R S M
  unfolding strictly-redundant-def by auto

  from ⟨D' ⊂ D⟩ and ⟨subsumes D C⟩ have D' ⊂ C unfolding subsumes-def
by auto
  from ⟨D' ⊂ C⟩ and ⟨finite C⟩ have finite D'
  by (meson psubset-imp-subset rev-finite-subset)
  from ⟨D' ⊂ C⟩ and ⟨finite C⟩ have card D' < card C
  unfolding all-fulfill-def
  using psubset-card-mono by auto
  from this and ⟨card C = I⟩ have (card D', I) ∈ ?nat-order by auto
  from ⟨D' ∈ inferred-clause-sets R S M⟩ have redundant D' (inferred-clause-sets
R S M)
  unfolding redundant-def subsumes-def by auto
  from hyp-induct and ⟨(card D', I) ∈ ?nat-order⟩ have ?P (card D') by
force
  from this and ⟨finite D'⟩ and ⟨redundant D' (inferred-clause-sets R S M)⟩
have
  redundant D' (saturation R S) by auto
  show redundant C (saturation R S)
  by (meson ⟨D' ⊂ C⟩ ⟨redundant D' (saturation R S)⟩
  psubset-imp-subset subsumes-def subsumption-preserves-redundancy)
qed
qed
qed
qed
}
then show redundant C (saturation R S) using assms(1) assms(4) by blast
qed

```

We deduce that the set of persistent clauses is saturated.

theorem *persistent-clauses-are-saturated*:
assumes *derived-clauses-are-finite R*

assumes *all-fulfill finite S*
shows *saturated-binary-rule R (saturation R S)*
proof (*rule ccontr*)
let $?S = \text{saturation } R \ S$
assume $\neg \text{saturated-binary-rule } R \ ?S$
then obtain $P1 \ P2 \ C$ **where** $R \ P1 \ P2 \ C$ **and** $P1 \in ?S$ **and** $P2 \in ?S$ **and**
 $\neg \text{redundant } C \ ?S$
unfolding *saturated-binary-rule-def* **by** *blast*
from $\langle P1 \in ?S \rangle$ **obtain** $N1$ **where** $i: \forall M. (M \geq N1 \longrightarrow P1 \in (\text{inferred-clause-sets } R \ S \ M))$
by *auto*
from $\langle P2 \in ?S \rangle$ **obtain** $N2$ **where** $ii: \forall M. (M \geq N2 \longrightarrow P2 \in (\text{inferred-clause-sets } R \ S \ M))$
by *auto*
let $?N = \text{max } N1 \ N2$
have $?N \geq N1$ **and** $?N \geq N2$ **by** *auto*
from *this* **and** i **have** $P1 \in \text{inferred-clause-sets } R \ S \ ?N$ **by** *metis*
from $\langle ?N \geq N2 \rangle$ **and** ii **have** $P2 \in \text{inferred-clause-sets } R \ S \ ?N$ **by** *metis*
from $\langle R \ P1 \ P2 \ C \rangle$ **and** $\langle P1 \in \text{inferred-clause-sets } R \ S \ ?N \rangle$ **and** $\langle P2 \in \text{inferred-clause-sets } R \ S \ ?N \rangle$
have $C \in \text{all-deducible-clauses } R \ (\text{inferred-clause-sets } R \ S \ ?N)$ **by** *auto*
from *this* **have** $C \in \text{add-all-deducible-clauses } R \ (\text{inferred-clause-sets } R \ S \ ?N)$
by *auto*
from *assms* **have** *all-fulfill finite (inferred-clause-sets R S ?N)*
using *all-inferred-clause-sets-are-finite [of R S ?N]* **by** *auto*
from *assms* **have** *all-fulfill finite (add-all-deducible-clauses R (inferred-clause-sets R S ?N))*
using *add-all-deducible-clauses-finite* **by** *auto*
from *this* **and** $\langle C \in \text{add-all-deducible-clauses } R \ (\text{inferred-clause-sets } R \ S \ ?N) \rangle$
have *redundant C (inferred-clause-sets R S (Suc ?N))*
using *simplify-and-membership*
 $[\text{of } \text{add-all-deducible-clauses } R \ (\text{inferred-clause-sets } R \ S \ ?N)$
 $\text{inferred-clause-sets } R \ S \ (\text{Suc } ?N) \ C]$
by *auto*
have *finite P1*
using $\langle P1 \in \text{inferred-clause-sets } R \ S \ (\text{max } N1 \ N2) \rangle$
 $\langle \text{all-fulfill finite (inferred-clause-sets } R \ S \ (\text{max } N1 \ N2)) \rangle$ *all-fulfill-def* **by** *auto*

have *finite P2*
using $\langle P2 \in \text{inferred-clause-sets } R \ S \ (\text{max } N1 \ N2) \rangle$
 $\langle \text{all-fulfill finite (inferred-clause-sets } R \ S \ (\text{max } N1 \ N2)) \rangle$ *all-fulfill-def* **by** *auto*

from $\langle R \ P1 \ P2 \ C \rangle$ **and** $\langle \text{finite } P1 \rangle$ **and** $\langle \text{finite } P2 \rangle$ **and** $\langle \text{derived-clauses-are-finite } R \rangle$ **have** *finite C*
unfolding *derived-clauses-are-finite-def* **by** *blast*
from *assms* *this* **and** $\langle \text{redundant } C \ (\text{inferred-clause-sets } R \ S \ (\text{Suc } ?N)) \rangle$
have *redundant C (saturation R S)*
using *persistent-clauses-subsume-redundant-clauses [of C R S Suc ?N]*
by *auto*

thus *False* **using** $\langle \neg\text{redundant } C ?S \rangle$ **by** *auto*
qed

Finally, we show that the computed saturated set is equivalent to the initial formula.

theorem *saturation-is-correct:*

assumes *Sound R*
assumes *derived-clauses-are-finite R*
assumes *all-fulfill finite S*
shows *equivalent S (saturation R S)*
proof –
have *entails-formula S (saturation R S)*
proof (*rule ccontr*)
assume \neg *entails-formula S (saturation R S)*
then obtain *C* **where** $C \in \text{saturation } R \ S$ **and** \neg *entails S C*
unfolding *entails-formula-def* **by** *auto*
from $\langle C \in \text{saturation } R \ S \rangle$ **obtain** *N* **where** $C \in \text{inferred-clause-sets } R \ S \ N$
by *auto*
{
fix *N*
have *entails-formula S (inferred-clause-sets R S N)*
proof (*induction N*)
show *entails-formula S (inferred-clause-sets R S 0)*
using *assms(3) simplify-preserved-semantic-validity-implies-entailment* **by**
auto
next
fix *N* **assume** *entails-formula S (inferred-clause-sets R S N)*
from *assms(1)* **have** *entails-formula (inferred-clause-sets R S N)*
(add-all-deducible-clauses R (inferred-clause-sets R S N))
using *add-all-deducible-sound* **by** *auto*
from *this* **and** $\langle \text{entails-formula } S \text{ (inferred-clause-sets } R \ S \ N) \rangle$
have *entails-formula S (add-all-deducible-clauses R (inferred-clause-sets R S N))*
using *entails-transitive*
 $[of \ S \ \text{inferred-clause-sets } R \ S \ N \ \text{add-all-deducible-clauses } R \ \text{(inferred-clause-sets } R \ S \ N)]$
by *auto*
have *inferred-clause-sets R S (Suc N) \subseteq add-all-deducible-clauses R (inferred-clause-sets R S N)*
using *simplify-def* **by** *auto*
then have *entails-formula (add-all-deducible-clauses R (inferred-clause-sets R S N))*
(inferred-clause-sets R S (Suc N)) **using** *entailment-subset* **by** *auto*
from *this* **and** $\langle \text{entails-formula } S \ \text{(add-all-deducible-clauses } R \ \text{(inferred-clause-sets } R \ S \ N)) \rangle$
show *entails-formula S (inferred-clause-sets R S (Suc N))*
using *entails-transitive [of S add-all-deducible-clauses R (inferred-clause-sets R S N)]*
by *auto*

```

    qed
  }
  from this and  $\langle C \in \text{inferred-clause-sets } R \ S \ N \rangle$  and  $\langle \neg \text{ entails } S \ C \rangle$  show
False
  unfolding entails-formula-def by auto
  qed
  have entails-formula (saturation R S) S
  proof (rule ccontr)
    assume  $\neg \text{ entails-formula } (\text{saturation } R \ S) \ S$ 
    then obtain C where  $C \in S$  and  $\neg \text{ entails } (\text{saturation } R \ S) \ C$ 
    unfolding entails-formula-def by auto
    from  $\langle C \in S \rangle$  have redundant C S unfolding redundant-def subsumes-def by
auto
    from assms(3) and  $\langle \text{redundant } C \ S \rangle$  have redundant C (inferred-clause-sets
R S 0)
    using simplify-preserves-redundancy by auto
    from assms(3) and  $\langle C \in S \rangle$  have finite C unfolding all-fulfill-def by auto
    from  $\langle \text{redundant } C \ (\text{inferred-clause-sets } R \ S \ 0) \rangle$  assms(2) assms(3)  $\langle \text{finite } C \rangle$ 

    have redundant C (saturation R S)
    using persistent-clauses-subsume-redundant-clauses [of C R S 0] by auto
    from this and  $\langle \neg \text{ entails } (\text{saturation } R \ S) \ C \rangle$  show False
    using entails-formula-def redundancy-implies-entailment by auto
  qed
  from  $\langle \text{entails-formula } S \ (\text{saturation } R \ S) \rangle$  and  $\langle \text{entails-formula } (\text{saturation } R \ S) \ S \rangle$ 
  show ?thesis
  unfolding equivalent-def by auto
  qed
end
end

```

9 Prime Implicates Generation

We show that the unrestricted resolution rule is deductive complete, i.e. that it is able to generate all (prime) implicates of any given clause set.

```

theory Prime-Implicates

imports Propositional-Resolution

begin

context propositional-atoms

begin

```

9.1 Implicates and Prime Implicates

We first introduce the definitions of implicates and prime implicates.

definition *implicates* :: 'at Formula \Rightarrow 'at Formula
where *implicates* $S = \{ C. \text{ entails } S C \}$

definition *prime-implicates* :: 'at Formula \Rightarrow 'at Formula
where *prime-implicates* $S = \text{simplify } (\text{implicates } S)$

9.2 Generation of Prime Implicates

We introduce a function simplifying a given clause set by evaluating some literals to false. We show that this partial evaluation operation preserves saturatedness and that if the considered set of literals is an implicate of the initial clause set then the partial evaluation yields a clause set that is unsatisfiable. Then the proof follows from refutational completeness: since the partially evaluated set is unsatisfiable and saturated it must contain the empty clause, and therefore the initial clause set necessarily contains a clause subsuming the implicate.

fun *partial-evaluation* :: 'a Formula \Rightarrow 'a Literal set \Rightarrow 'a Formula
where

(*partial-evaluation* $S C$) = $\{ E. \exists D. D \in S \wedge E = D - C \wedge \neg(\exists L. (L \in C) \wedge (\text{complement } L) \in D) \}$

lemma *partial-evaluation-is-saturated* :

assumes *saturated-binary-rule resolvent* S

shows *saturated-binary-rule ordered-resolvent* (*partial-evaluation* $S C$)

proof (*rule ccontr*)

let $?peval = \text{partial-evaluation } S C$

assume $\neg \text{saturated-binary-rule ordered-resolvent } ?peval$

from this obtain $P1$ **and** $P2$ **and** R **where** $P1 \in ?peval$ **and** $P2 \in ?peval$
and *ordered-resolvent* $P1 P2 R$ **and** $\neg(\text{tautology } R)$

and *not-subsumed*: $\neg(\exists D. ((D \in (\text{partial-evaluation } S C)) \wedge (\text{subsumes } D R)))$

unfolding *saturated-binary-rule-def* **and** *redundant-def* **by** *auto*

from $\langle P1 \in ?peval \rangle$ **obtain** $PP1$ **where** $PP1 \in S$ **and** $P1 = PP1 - C$

and i : $\neg(\exists L. (L \in C) \wedge (\text{complement } L) \in PP1)$ **by** *auto*

from $\langle P2 \in ?peval \rangle$ **obtain** $PP2$ **where** $PP2 \in S$ **and** $P2 = PP2 - C$

and ii : $\neg(\exists L. (L \in C) \wedge (\text{complement } L) \in PP2)$ **by** *auto*

from $\langle \text{ordered-resolvent } P1 P2 R \rangle$ **obtain** A **where**

$r\text{-def}$: $R = (P1 - \{ \text{Pos } A \}) \cup (P2 - \{ \text{Neg } A \})$ **and** $(\text{Pos } A) \in P1$ **and** $(\text{Neg } A) \in P2$

unfolding *ordered-resolvent-def strictly-maximal-literal-def* **by** *auto*

let $?RR = (PP1 - \{ \text{Pos } A \}) \cup (PP2 - \{ \text{Neg } A \})$

from $\langle P1 = PP1 - C \rangle$ **and** $\langle (\text{Pos } A) \in P1 \rangle$ **have** $(\text{Pos } A) \in PP1$ **by** *auto*

from $\langle P2 = PP2 - C \rangle$ **and** $\langle (\text{Neg } A) \in P2 \rangle$ **have** $(\text{Neg } A) \in PP2$ **by** *auto*

from $r\text{-def}$ **and** $\langle P1 = PP1 - C \rangle$ **and** $\langle P2 = PP2 - C \rangle$ **have** $R = ?RR - C$ **by** *auto*

```

from  $\langle (Pos\ A) \in PP1 \rangle$  and  $\langle (Neg\ A) \in PP2 \rangle$ 
  have resolvent  $PP1\ PP2\ ?RR$  unfolding resolvent-def by auto
with  $\langle PP1 \in S \rangle$  and  $\langle PP2 \in S \rangle$  and  $\langle \text{saturated-binary-rule}\ \text{resolvent}\ S \rangle$ 
  have tautology  $?RR \vee (\exists D. (D \in S \wedge (\text{subsumes}\ D\ ?RR)))$ 
unfolding saturated-binary-rule-def redundant-def by auto
thus False
proof
  assume tautology  $?RR$ 
  with  $\langle R = ?RR - C \rangle$  and  $\langle \neg \text{tautology}\ R \rangle$ 
    obtain  $X$  where  $X \in C$  and complement  $X \in PP1 \cup PP2$ 
    unfolding tautology-def by auto
    from  $\langle X \in C \rangle$  and  $\langle \text{complement}\ X \in PP1 \cup PP2 \rangle$  and  $i$  and  $ii$ 
    show False by auto
next
  assume  $\exists D. ((D \in S) \wedge (\text{subsumes}\ D\ ?RR))$ 
  from this obtain  $D$  where  $D \in S$  and subsumes  $D\ ?RR$ 
  by auto
  from  $\langle \text{subsumes}\ D\ ?RR \rangle$  and  $\langle R = ?RR - C \rangle$ 
    have subsumes  $(D - C)\ R$  unfolding subsumes-def by auto
  from  $\langle D \in S \rangle$  and  $ii$  and  $i$  and  $\langle \text{subsumes}\ D\ ?RR \rangle$  have  $D - C \in ?peval$ 
  unfolding subsumes-def by auto
  with  $\langle \text{subsumes}\ (D - C)\ R \rangle$  and not-subsumed show False by auto
qed
qed

lemma evaluation-wrt-implicate-is-unsat :
  assumes entails  $S\ C$ 
  assumes  $\neg \text{tautology}\ C$ 
  shows  $\neg \text{satisfiable}\ (\text{partial-evaluation}\ S\ C)$ 
proof
  let  $?peval = \text{partial-evaluation}\ S\ C$ 
  assume satisfiable  $?peval$ 
  then obtain  $I$  where validate-formula  $I\ ?peval$  unfolding satisfiable-def by
auto
  let  $?J = (I - \{ X. (Pos\ X) \in C \}) \cup \{ Y. (Neg\ Y) \in C \}$ 
  have  $\neg \text{validate-clause}\ ?J\ C$ 
  proof
    assume validate-clause  $?J\ C$ 
    then obtain  $L$  where  $L \in C$  and validate-literal  $?J\ L$  by auto
    obtain  $X$  where  $L = (Pos\ X) \vee L = (Neg\ X)$  using Literal.exhaust [of  $L$ ]
  by auto
  from  $\langle L = (Pos\ X) \vee L = (Neg\ X) \rangle$  and  $\langle L \in C \rangle$  and  $\langle \neg \text{tautology}\ C \rangle$  and
 $\langle \text{validate-literal}\ ?J\ L \rangle$ 
    show False unfolding tautology-def by auto
  qed
  have validate-formula  $?J\ S$ 
  proof (rule ccontr)
    assume  $\neg (\text{validate-formula}\ ?J\ S)$ 
    then obtain  $D$  where  $D \in S$  and  $\neg (\text{validate-clause}\ ?J\ D)$  by auto

```

```

from  $\langle D \in S \rangle$  have  $D - C \in ?peval \vee (\exists L. (L \in C) \wedge (\text{complement } L) \in D)$ 
by auto
thus False
proof
  assume  $\exists L. (L \in C) \wedge (\text{complement } L) \in D$ 
  then obtain  $L$  where  $L \in C$  and  $\text{complement } L \in D$  by auto
  obtain  $X$  where  $L = (\text{Pos } X) \vee L = (\text{Neg } X)$  using Literal.exhaust [of  $L$ ]
by auto
  from this and  $\langle L \in C \rangle$  and  $\langle \neg(\text{tautology } C) \rangle$  have validate-literal ?J
  (complement  $L$ )
  unfolding tautology-def by auto
  from  $\langle (\text{validate-literal } ?J (\text{complement } L)) \rangle$  and  $\langle (\text{complement } L) \in D \rangle$ 
  and  $\langle \neg(\text{validate-clause } ?J D) \rangle$ 
  show False by auto
next
  assume  $D - C \in ?peval$ 
  from  $\langle D - C \in ?peval \rangle$  and  $\langle (\text{validate-formula } I ?peval) \rangle$ 
  have validate-clause  $I (D - C)$  using validate-formula.simps by blast
  from this obtain  $L$  where  $L \in D$  and  $L \notin C$  and validate-literal  $I L$  by
  auto
  obtain  $X$  where  $L = (\text{Pos } X) \vee L = (\text{Neg } X)$  using Literal.exhaust [of  $L$ ]
by auto
  from  $\langle L = (\text{Pos } X) \vee L = (\text{Neg } X) \rangle$  and  $\langle \text{validate-literal } I L \rangle$  and  $\langle L \notin C \rangle$ 
  have validate-literal ?J  $L$  unfolding tautology-def by auto
  from  $\langle \text{validate-literal } ?J L \rangle$  and  $\langle L \in D \rangle$  and  $\langle \neg(\text{validate-clause } ?J D) \rangle$ 
  show False by auto
qed
qed
from  $\langle \neg \text{validate-clause } ?J C \rangle$  and  $\langle \text{validate-formula } ?J S \rangle$  and  $\langle \text{entails } S C \rangle$ 
show False
  unfolding entails-def by auto
qed

lemma entailment-and-implicates:
  assumes entails-formula  $S1 S2$ 
  shows implicates  $S2 \subseteq \text{implicates } S1$ 
using assms entailed-formula-entails-implicates implicates-def by auto

lemma equivalence-and-implicates:
  assumes equivalent  $S1 S2$ 
  shows implicates  $S1 = \text{implicates } S2$ 
using assms entailment-and-implicates equivalent-def by blast

lemma equivalence-and-prime-implicates:
  assumes equivalent  $S1 S2$ 
  shows prime-implicates  $S1 = \text{prime-implicates } S2$ 
using assms equivalence-and-implicates prime-implicates-def by auto

```

```

lemma unrestricted-resolution-is-deductive-complete :
  assumes saturated-binary-rule resolvent S
  assumes all-fulfill finite S
  assumes C ∈ implicates S
  shows redundant C S
proof ((cases tautology C),(simp add: redundant-def))
next
  assume  $\neg$  tautology C
  have  $\exists D. (D \in S) \wedge (\text{subsumes } D \ C)$ 
  proof -
    let ?peval = partial-evaluation S C
    from  $\langle \text{saturated-binary-rule resolvent } S \rangle$ 
    have saturated-binary-rule ordered-resolvent ?peval
    using partial-evaluation-is-saturated by auto
    from  $\langle C \in \text{implicates } S \rangle$  have entails S C unfolding implicates-def by auto
    from  $\langle \text{entails } S \ C \rangle$  and  $\langle \neg \text{tautology } C \rangle$  have  $\neg$ satisfiable ?peval
    using evaluation-wrt-implicate-is-unsat by auto
    from  $\langle \text{all-fulfill finite } S \rangle$  have all-fulfill finite ?peval unfolding all-fulfill-def
by auto
    from  $\langle \neg \text{satisfiable } ?peval \rangle$  and  $\langle \text{saturated-binary-rule ordered-resolvent } ?peval \rangle$ 

    and  $\langle \text{all-fulfill finite } ?peval \rangle$ 
    have  $\{ \} \in ?peval$  using Complete-def ordered-resolution-is-complete by blast
    then show ?thesis unfolding subsumes-def by auto
  qed
  then show ?thesis unfolding redundant-def by auto
qed

lemma prime-implicates-generation-correct :
  assumes saturated-binary-rule resolvent S
  assumes non-redundant S
  assumes all-fulfill finite S
  shows  $S \subseteq \text{prime-implicates } S$ 
proof
  fix x assume  $x \in S$ 
  show  $x \in \text{prime-implicates } S$ 
  proof (rule ccontr)
    assume  $\neg x \in \text{prime-implicates } S$ 
    from  $\langle x \in S \rangle$  have entails S x unfolding entails-def implicates-def by auto
    then have  $x \in \text{implicates } S$  unfolding implicates-def by auto
    with  $\langle \neg x \in (\text{prime-implicates } S) \rangle$  have strictly-redundant x (implicates S)
    unfolding prime-implicates-def simplify-def by auto
    from this have tautology  $x \vee (\exists y. (y \in (\text{implicates } S)) \wedge (y \subset x))$ 
    unfolding strictly-redundant-def by auto
    then have strictly-redundant x S
  proof ((cases tautology x),(simp add: strictly-redundant-def))
  next
    assume  $\neg \text{tautology } x$ 

```

with $\langle \text{tautology } x \vee (\exists y. (y \in (\text{implicates } S)) \wedge (y \subset x)) \rangle$
obtain y **where** $y \in \text{implicates } S$ **and** $y \subset x$ **by** *auto*
from $\langle y \in \text{implicates } S \rangle$ **and** $\langle \text{saturated-binary-rule resolvent } S \rangle$ **and** $\langle \text{all-fulfill finite } S \rangle$
have $\text{redundant } y \ S$ **using** *unrestricted-resolution-is-deductive-complete* **by**
auto
from $\langle y \subset x \rangle$ **and** $\langle \neg \text{tautology } x \rangle$ **have** $\neg \text{tautology } y$ **unfolding** *tautology-def*
by *auto*
with $\langle \text{redundant } y \ S \rangle$ **obtain** z **where** $z \in S$ **and** $z \subseteq y$
unfolding *redundant-def subsumes-def* **by** *auto*
with $\langle y \subset x \rangle$ **have** $z \subset x$ **by** *auto*
with $\langle z \in S \rangle$ **show** $\text{strictly-redundant } x \ S$ **using** *strictly-redundant-def* **by**
auto
qed
with $\langle \text{non-redundant } S \rangle$ **and** $\langle x \in S \rangle$ **show** *False* **unfolding** *non-redundant-def*
by *auto*
qed
qed

theorem *prime-implicates-of-saturated-sets:*

assumes *saturated-binary-rule resolvent* S

assumes *all-fulfill finite* S

assumes *non-redundant* S

shows $S = \text{prime-implicates } S$

proof

from *assms* **show** $S \subseteq \text{prime-implicates } S$ **using** *prime-implicates-generation-correct*
by *auto*

show $\text{prime-implicates } S \subseteq S$

proof

fix x **assume** $x \in \text{prime-implicates } S$

from *this* **have** $x \in \text{implicates } S$ **unfolding** *prime-implicates-def simplify-def*

by *auto*

with *assms* **have** $\text{redundant } x \ S$

using *unrestricted-resolution-is-deductive-complete* **by** *auto*

show $x \in S$

proof (*rule ccontr*)

assume $x \notin S$

with $\langle \text{redundant } x \ S \rangle$ **have** $\text{strictly-redundant } x \ S$

unfolding *redundant-def strictly-redundant-def subsumes-def* **by** *auto*

with $\langle S \subseteq \text{prime-implicates } S \rangle$ **have** $\text{strictly-redundant } x \ (\text{prime-implicates } S)$

unfolding *strictly-redundant-def* **by** *auto*

then **have** $\text{strictly-redundant } x \ (\text{implicates } S)$

unfolding *strictly-redundant-def prime-implicates-def simplify-def* **by** *auto*

with $\langle x \in \text{prime-implicates } S \rangle$ **show** *False*

unfolding *prime-implicates-def simplify-def* **by** *auto*

qed

qed

qed

9.3 Incremental Prime Implicates Computation

We show that it is possible to compute the set of prime implicates incrementally i.e., to fix an ordering among atoms, and to compute the set of resolvents upon each atom one by one, without backtracking (in the sense that if the resolvents upon a given atom are generated at some step i then no resolvents upon the same atom are generated at step $i < j$). This feature is critical in practice for the efficiency of prime implicates generation algorithms.

We first introduce a function computing all resolvents upon a given atom.

definition *all-resolvents-upon* :: 'at Formula \Rightarrow 'at \Rightarrow 'at Formula
where (*all-resolvents-upon* S A) = { C. $\exists P1 P2. P1 \in S \wedge P2 \in S \wedge C =$
(*resolvent-upon* P1 P2 A) }

lemma *resolvent-upon-correct*:

assumes P1 \in S
assumes P2 \in S
assumes C = *resolvent-upon* P1 P2 A
shows entails S C

proof *cases*

assume Pos A \in P1 \wedge Neg A \in P2
with $\langle C = \text{resolvent-upon } P1 P2 A \rangle$ **have** *resolvent* P1 P2 C
unfolding *resolvent-def* **by** *auto*
with $\langle P1 \in S \rangle$ **and** $\langle P2 \in S \rangle$ **show** ?thesis
using *soundness-and-entailment resolution-is-correct* **by** *auto*

next

assume \neg (Pos A \in P1 \wedge Neg A \in P2)
with $\langle C = \text{resolvent-upon } P1 P2 A \rangle$ **have** P1 \subseteq C \vee P2 \subseteq C **by** *auto*
with $\langle P1 \in S \rangle$ **and** $\langle P2 \in S \rangle$ **have** *redundant* C S
unfolding *redundant-def subsumes-def* **by** *auto*
then show ?thesis **using** *redundancy-implies-entailment* **by** *auto*

qed

lemma *all-resolvents-upon-is-finite*:

assumes *all-fulfill* finite S
shows *all-fulfill* finite (S \cup (*all-resolvents-upon* S A))
using *assms* **unfolding** *all-fulfill-def all-resolvents-upon-def* **by** *auto*

lemma *atoms-formula-resolvents*:

shows *atoms-formula* (*all-resolvents-upon* S A) \subseteq *atoms-formula* S
unfolding *all-resolvents-upon-def* **by** *auto*

We define a partial saturation predicate that is restricted to a specific atom.

definition *partial-saturation* :: 'at Formula \Rightarrow 'at \Rightarrow 'at Formula \Rightarrow bool

where

(*partial-saturation* S A R) = ($\forall P1 P2. (P1 \in S \longrightarrow P2 \in S$
 \longrightarrow (*redundant* (*resolvent-upon* P1 P2 A) R)))

We show that the resolvent of two redundant clauses in a partially saturated set is itself redundant.

lemma *resolvent-upon-and-partial-saturation* :

assumes *redundant P1 S*
assumes *redundant P2 S*
assumes *partial-saturation S A (S ∪ R)*
assumes $C = \text{resolvent-upon } P1 \ P2 \ A$
shows *redundant C (S ∪ R)*

proof (*rule ccontr*)

assume $\neg \text{redundant } C \ (S \cup R)$

from $\langle C = \text{resolvent-upon } P1 \ P2 \ A \rangle$ **have** $C = (P1 - \{ Pos \ A \}) \cup (P2 - \{ Neg \ A \})$ **by** *auto*

from $\langle \neg \text{redundant } C \ (S \cup R) \rangle$ **have** $\neg \text{tautology } C$ **unfolding** *redundant-def* **by** *auto*

have $\neg (\text{tautology } P1)$

proof

assume *tautology P1*

then obtain B **where** $Pos \ B \in P1$ **and** $Neg \ B \in P1$ **unfolding** *tautology-def* **by** *auto*

show *False*

proof *cases*

assume $A = B$

with $\langle Neg \ B \in P1 \rangle$ **and** $\langle C = (P1 - \{ Pos \ A \}) \cup (P2 - \{ Neg \ A \}) \rangle$ **have** *subsumes P2 C*

unfolding *subsumes-def* **using** *Literal.distinct* **by** *blast*

with $\langle \text{redundant } P2 \ S \rangle$ **have** *redundant C S*

using *subsumption-preserves-redundancy* **by** *auto*

with $\langle \neg \text{redundant } C \ (S \cup R) \rangle$ **show** *False* **unfolding** *redundant-def* **by** *auto*

next

assume $A \neq B$

with $\langle C = (P1 - \{ Pos \ A \}) \cup (P2 - \{ Neg \ A \}) \rangle$ **and** $\langle Pos \ B \in P1 \rangle$ **and** $\langle Neg \ B \in P1 \rangle$

have $Pos \ B \in C$ **and** $Neg \ B \in C$ **by** *auto*

with $\langle \neg \text{redundant } C \ (S \cup R) \rangle$ **show** *False*

unfolding *tautology-def* *redundant-def* **by** *auto*

qed

qed

with $\langle \text{redundant } P1 \ S \rangle$ **obtain** $Q1$ **where** $Q1 \in S$ **and** *subsumes Q1 P1*

unfolding *redundant-def* **by** *auto*

have $\neg (\text{tautology } P2)$

proof

assume *tautology P2*

then obtain B **where** $Pos \ B \in P2$ **and** $Neg \ B \in P2$ **unfolding** *tautology-def* **by** *auto*

show *False*

proof *cases*

assume $A = B$

with $\langle Pos \ B \in P2 \rangle$ **and** $\langle C = (P1 - \{ Pos \ A \}) \cup (P2 - \{ Neg \ A \}) \rangle$ **have** *subsumes P1 C*

```

    unfolding subsumes-def using Literal.distinct by blast
  with ⟨redundant P1 S⟩ have redundant C S
    using subsumption-preserves-redundancy by auto
  with ⟨¬redundant C (S ∪ R)⟩ show False unfolding redundant-def by auto
next
  assume A ≠ B
  with ⟨C = (P1 - { Pos A }) ∪ (P2 - { Neg A })⟩ and ⟨Pos B ∈ P2⟩ and
⟨Neg B ∈ P2⟩
  have Pos B ∈ C and Neg B ∈ C by auto
  with ⟨¬redundant C (S ∪ R)⟩ show False
  unfolding tautology-def redundant-def by auto
qed
qed
with ⟨redundant P2 S⟩ obtain Q2 where Q2 ∈ S and subsumes Q2 P2
  unfolding redundant-def by auto
let ?res = (Q1 - { Pos A }) ∪ (Q2 - { Neg A })
have ?res = resolvent-upon Q1 Q2 A by auto
from this and ⟨partial-saturation S A (S ∪ R)⟩ and ⟨Q1 ∈ S⟩ and ⟨Q2 ∈ S⟩

  have redundant ?res (S ∪ R)
  unfolding partial-saturation-def by auto
  from ⟨subsumes Q1 P1⟩ and ⟨subsumes Q2 P2⟩ and ⟨C = (P1 - { Pos A })
∪ (P2 - { Neg A })⟩
  have subsumes ?res C unfolding subsumes-def by auto
  with ⟨redundant ?res (S ∪ R)⟩ and ⟨¬redundant C (S ∪ R)⟩ show False
  using subsumption-preserves-redundancy by auto
qed

```

We show that if R is a set of resolvents of a set of clauses S then the same holds for $S \cup R$. For the clauses in S , the premises are identical to the resolvent and the inference is thus redundant (this trick is useful to simplify proofs).

definition *in-all-resolvents-upon*:: 'at Formula \Rightarrow 'at \Rightarrow 'at Clause \Rightarrow bool

where

in-all-resolvents-upon S A C = $(\exists P1 P2. (P1 \in S \wedge P2 \in S \wedge C = \text{resolvent-upon } P1 P2 A))$

lemma *every-clause-is-a-resolvent*:

assumes *all-fulfill (in-all-resolvents-upon S A) R*

assumes *all-fulfill ($\lambda x. \neg(\text{tautology } x)$) S*

assumes $P1 \in S \cup R$

shows *in-all-resolvents-upon S A P1*

proof ((cases P1 ∈ R),(metis all-fulfill-def assms(1)))

next

assume $P1 \notin R$

with $\langle P1 \in S \cup R \rangle$ **have** $P1 \in S$ **by** *auto*

with $\langle (\text{all-fulfill } (\lambda x. \neg(\text{tautology } x)) S) \rangle$ **have** $\neg \text{tautology } P1$

unfolding *all-fulfill-def* **by** *auto*

from $\langle \neg \text{tautology } P1 \rangle$ **have** $\text{Neg } A \notin P1 \vee \text{Pos } A \notin P1$ **unfolding** *tautology-def*

by auto
from this have $P1 = (P1 - \{ Pos A \}) \cup (P1 - \{ Neg A \})$ **by auto**
with $\langle P1 \in S \rangle$ **show** *?thesis unfolding resolvent-def*
unfolding in-all-resolvents-upon-def **by auto**
qed

We show that if a formula is partially saturated then it stays so when new resolvents are added in the set.

lemma *partial-saturation-is-preserved* :

assumes *partial-saturation S E1 S*
assumes *partial-saturation S E2 (S \cup R)*
assumes *all-fulfill ($\lambda x. \neg(\text{tautology } x)$) S*
assumes *all-fulfill (in-all-resolvents-upon S E2) R*
shows *partial-saturation (S \cup R) E1 (S \cup R)*

proof (*rule ccontr*)

assume \neg *partial-saturation (S \cup R) E1 (S \cup R)*
from this obtain $P1 P2 C$ **where** $P1 \in S \cup R$ **and** $P2 \in S \cup R$ **and** $C =$
resolvent-upon P1 P2 E1
and \neg *redundant C (S \cup R)*
unfolding partial-saturation-def **by auto**
from $\langle C = \text{resolvent-upon } P1 P2 E1 \rangle$ **have** $C = (P1 - \{ Pos E1 \}) \cup (P2 -$
 $\{ Neg E1 \})$ **by auto**
from $\langle P1 \in S \cup R \rangle$ **and** *assms(4)* **and** $\langle \text{all-fulfill } (\lambda x. \neg(\text{tautology } x)) S \rangle$
have *in-all-resolvents-upon S E2 P1* **using** *every-clause-is-a-resolvent* **by auto**
then obtain $P1-1 P1-2$ **where** $P1-1 \in S$ **and** $P1-2 \in S$ **and** $P1 = \text{resol-$
vent-upon P1-1 P1-2 E2
using *every-clause-is-a-resolvent* **unfolding in-all-resolvents-upon-def** **by blast**
from $\langle P2 \in S \cup R \rangle$ **and** *assms(4)* **and** $\langle \text{all-fulfill } (\lambda x. \neg(\text{tautology } x)) S \rangle$
have *in-all-resolvents-upon S E2 P2* **using** *every-clause-is-a-resolvent* **by auto**
then obtain $P2-1 P2-2$ **where** $P2-1 \in S$ **and** $P2-2 \in S$ **and** $P2 = \text{resol-$
vent-upon P2-1 P2-2 E2
using *every-clause-is-a-resolvent* **unfolding in-all-resolvents-upon-def** **by blast**
let $?R1 = \text{resolvent-upon } P1-1 P2-1 E1$
from $\langle \text{partial-saturation } S E1 S \rangle$ **and** $\langle P1-1 \in S \rangle$ **and** $\langle P2-1 \in S \rangle$ **have** *redundant ?R1 S*
unfolding partial-saturation-def **by auto**
let $?R2 = \text{resolvent-upon } P1-2 P2-2 E1$
from $\langle \text{partial-saturation } S E1 S \rangle$ **and** $\langle P1-2 \in S \rangle$ **and** $\langle P2-2 \in S \rangle$ **have** *redundant ?R2 S*
unfolding partial-saturation-def **by auto**
let $?C = \text{resolvent-upon } ?R1 ?R2 E2$
from $\langle C = \text{resolvent-upon } P1 P2 E1 \rangle$ **and** $\langle P2 = \text{resolvent-upon } P2-1 P2-2 E2 \rangle$

and $\langle P1 = \text{resolvent-upon } P1-1 P1-2 E2 \rangle$
have $?C = C$ **by auto**
with $\langle \text{redundant } ?R1 S \rangle$ **and** $\langle \text{redundant } ?R2 S \rangle$ **and** $\langle \text{partial-saturation } S E2$
 $(S \cup R) \rangle$
and $\langle \neg \text{redundant } C (S \cup R) \rangle$
show *False* **using** *resolvent-upon-and-partial-saturation* **by auto**

qed

The next lemma shows that the clauses inferred by applying the resolution rule upon a given atom contain no occurrence of this atom, unless the inference is redundant.

lemma *resolvents-do-not-contain-atom* :
 assumes \neg *tautology* *P1*
 assumes \neg *tautology* *P2*
 assumes $C = \text{resolvent-upon } P1 \ P2 \ E2$
 assumes \neg *subsumes* *P1* *C*
 assumes \neg *subsumes* *P2* *C*
 shows $(\text{Neg } E2) \notin C \wedge (\text{Pos } E2) \notin C$
proof
 from $\langle C = \text{resolvent-upon } P1 \ P2 \ E2 \rangle$ **have** $C = (P1 - \{ \text{Pos } E2 \}) \cup (P2 - \{ \text{Neg } E2 \})$
 by *auto*
 show $(\text{Neg } E2) \notin C$
 proof
 assume $\text{Neg } E2 \in C$
 from $\langle C = \text{resolvent-upon } P1 \ P2 \ E2 \rangle$ **have** $C = (P1 - \{ \text{Pos } E2 \}) \cup (P2 - \{ \text{Neg } E2 \})$
 by *auto*
 with $\langle \text{Neg } E2 \in C \rangle$ **have** $\text{Neg } E2 \in P1$ **by** *auto*
 from $\langle \neg \text{subsumes } P1 \ C \rangle$ **and** $\langle C = (P1 - \{ \text{Pos } E2 \}) \cup (P2 - \{ \text{Neg } E2 \}) \rangle$ **have** $\text{Pos } E2 \in P1$
 unfolding *subsumes-def* **by** *auto*
 from $\langle \text{Neg } E2 \in P1 \rangle$ **and** $\langle \text{Pos } E2 \in P1 \rangle$ **and** $\langle \neg \text{tautology } P1 \rangle$ **show** *False*
 unfolding *tautology-def* **by** *auto*
 qed
 next **show** $(\text{Pos } E2) \notin C$
 proof
 assume $\text{Pos } E2 \in C$
 from $\langle C = \text{resolvent-upon } P1 \ P2 \ E2 \rangle$ **have** $C = (P1 - \{ \text{Pos } E2 \}) \cup (P2 - \{ \text{Neg } E2 \})$
 by *auto*
 with $\langle \text{Pos } E2 \in C \rangle$ **have** $\text{Pos } E2 \in P2$ **by** *auto*
 from $\langle \neg \text{subsumes } P2 \ C \rangle$ **and** $\langle C = (P1 - \{ \text{Pos } E2 \}) \cup (P2 - \{ \text{Neg } E2 \}) \rangle$ **have** $\text{Neg } E2 \in P2$
 unfolding *subsumes-def* **by** *auto*
 from $\langle \text{Neg } E2 \in P2 \rangle$ **and** $\langle \text{Pos } E2 \in P2 \rangle$ **and** $\langle \neg \text{tautology } P2 \rangle$ **show** *False*
 unfolding *tautology-def* **by** *auto*
 qed
qed

The next lemma shows that partial saturation can be ensured by computing all (non-redundant) resolvents upon the considered atom.

lemma *ensures-partial-saturation* :
 assumes *partial-saturation* *S* *E2* $(S \cup R)$
 assumes *all-fulfill* $(\lambda x. \neg(\text{tautology } x)) \ S$

assumes *all-fulfill* (*in-all-resolvents-upon* S $E2$) R
assumes *all-fulfill* ($\lambda x. (\neg \text{redundant } x S)$) R
shows *partial-saturation* ($S \cup R$) $E2$ ($S \cup R$)
proof (*rule ccontr*)
assume \neg *partial-saturation* ($S \cup R$) $E2$ ($S \cup R$)
from this obtain $P1$ $P2$ C **where** $P1 \in S \cup R$ **and** $P2 \in S \cup R$ **and** $C =$
resolvent-upon $P1$ $P2$ $E2$
and \neg *redundant* C ($S \cup R$)
unfolding *partial-saturation-def* **by** *auto*
have $P1 \in S$
proof (*rule ccontr*)
assume $P1 \notin S$
with $\langle P1 \in S \cup R \rangle$ **have** $P1 \in R$ **by** *auto*
with *assms*(3) **obtain** $P1-1$ **and** $P1-2$ **where** $P1-1 \in S$ **and** $P1-2 \in S$
and $P1 = \text{resolvent-upon } P1-1$ $P1-2$ $E2$
unfolding *all-fulfill-def in-all-resolvents-upon-def* **by** *auto*
from $\langle \text{all-fulfill } (\lambda x. (\neg (\text{tautology } x)) S) \rangle$ **and** $\langle P1-1 \in S \rangle$ **and** $\langle P1-2 \in S \rangle$
have \neg *tautology* $P1-1$ **and** \neg *tautology* $P1-2$
unfolding *all-fulfill-def* **by** *auto*
from $\langle \text{all-fulfill } (\lambda x. (\neg \text{redundant } x S)) R \rangle$ **and** $\langle P1 \in R \rangle$ **and** $\langle P1-1 \in S \rangle$ **and**
 $\langle P1-2 \in S \rangle$
have \neg *subsumes* $P1-1$ $P1$ **and** \neg *subsumes* $P1-2$ $P1$
unfolding *redundant-def all-fulfill-def* **by** *auto*
from $\langle \neg$ *tautology* $P1-1 \rangle$ $\langle \neg$ *tautology* $P1-2 \rangle$ $\langle \neg$ *subsumes* $P1-1$ $P1 \rangle$ **and** $\langle \neg$
subsumes $P1-2$ $P1 \rangle$
and $\langle P1 = \text{resolvent-upon } P1-1$ $P1-2$ $E2 \rangle$
have $(\text{Neg } E2) \notin P1 \wedge (\text{Pos } E2) \notin P1$
using *resolvents-do-not-contain-atom* [*of* $P1-1$ $P1-2$ $P1$ $E2$] **by** *auto*
with $\langle C = \text{resolvent-upon } P1$ $P2$ $E2 \rangle$ **have** *subsumes* $P1$ C **unfolding** *sub-*
sumes-def **by** *auto*
with $\langle \neg$ *redundant* C ($S \cup R$) \rangle **and** $\langle P1 \in S \cup R \rangle$ **show** *False* **unfolding**
redundant-def
by *auto*
qed
have $P2 \in S$
proof (*rule ccontr*)
assume $P2 \notin S$
with $\langle P2 \in S \cup R \rangle$ **have** $P2 \in R$ **by** *auto*
with *assms*(3) **obtain** $P2-1$ **and** $P2-2$ **where** $P2-1 \in S$ **and** $P2-2 \in S$
and $P2 = \text{resolvent-upon } P2-1$ $P2-2$ $E2$
unfolding *all-fulfill-def in-all-resolvents-upon-def* **by** *auto*
from $\langle (\text{all-fulfill } (\lambda x. (\neg (\text{tautology } x)) S)) \rangle$ **and** $\langle P2-1 \in S \rangle$ **and** $\langle P2-2 \in S \rangle$
have \neg *tautology* $P2-1$ **and** \neg *tautology* $P2-2$
unfolding *all-fulfill-def* **by** *auto*
from $\langle \text{all-fulfill } (\lambda x. (\neg \text{redundant } x S)) R \rangle$ **and** $\langle P2 \in R \rangle$ **and** $\langle P2-1 \in S \rangle$ **and**
 $\langle P2-2 \in S \rangle$
have \neg *subsumes* $P2-1$ $P2$ **and** \neg *subsumes* $P2-2$ $P2$
unfolding *redundant-def all-fulfill-def* **by** *auto*
from $\langle \neg$ *tautology* $P2-1 \rangle$ $\langle \neg$ *tautology* $P2-2 \rangle$ $\langle \neg$ *subsumes* $P2-1$ $P2 \rangle$ **and** $\langle \neg$

```

subsumes P2-2 P2›
  and ⟨P2 = resolvent-upon P2-1 P2-2 E2›
  have (Neg E2) ∉ P2 ∧ (Pos E2) ∉ P2
  using resolvents-do-not-contain-atom [of P2-1 P2-2 P2 E2] by auto
  with ⟨C = resolvent-upon P1 P2 E2› have subsumes P2 C unfolding sub-
sumes-def by auto
  with ⟨¬ redundant C (S ∪ R)› and ⟨P2 ∈ S ∪ R›
  show False unfolding redundant-def by auto
qed
from ⟨P1 ∈ S› and ⟨P2 ∈ S› and ⟨partial-saturation S E2 (S ∪ R)›
and ⟨C = resolvent-upon P1 P2 E2› and ⟨¬ redundant C (S ∪ R)›
show False unfolding redundant-def partial-saturation-def by auto
qed

```

lemma *resolvents-preserve-equivalence*:

```

shows equivalent S (S ∪ (all-resolvents-upon S A))
proof –
  have S ⊆ (S ∪ (all-resolvents-upon S A)) by auto
  then have entails-formula (S ∪ (all-resolvents-upon S A)) S using entail-
ment-subset by auto
  have entails-formula S (S ∪ (all-resolvents-upon S A))
  proof (rule ccontr)
    assume ¬entails-formula S (S ∪ (all-resolvents-upon S A))
    from this obtain C where C ∈ (all-resolvents-upon S A) and ¬entails S C
    unfolding entails-formula-def using entails-member by auto
    from ⟨C ∈ (all-resolvents-upon S A)› obtain P1 P2
    where C = resolvent-upon P1 P2 A and P1 ∈ S and P2 ∈ S
    unfolding all-resolvents-upon-def by auto
    from ⟨C = resolvent-upon P1 P2 A› and ⟨P1 ∈ S› and ⟨P2 ∈ S› have entails
S C
    using resolvent-upon-correct by auto
    with ⟨¬entails S C› show False by auto
  qed
from ⟨entails-formula (S ∪ (all-resolvents-upon S A)) S›
and ⟨entails-formula S (S ∪ (all-resolvents-upon S A))›
show ?thesis unfolding equivalent-def by auto
qed

```

Given a sequence of atoms, we define a sequence of clauses obtained by resolving upon each atom successively. Simplification rules are applied at each iteration step.

fun *resolvents-sequence* :: (nat ⇒ 'at) ⇒ 'at Formula ⇒ nat ⇒ 'at Formula

where

```

(resolvents-sequence A S 0) = (simplify S) |
(resolvents-sequence A S (Suc N)) =
(simplify ((resolvents-sequence A S N)
  ∪ (all-resolvents-upon (resolvents-sequence A S N) (A N))))

```

The following lemma states that partial saturation is preserved by simplifi-

cation.

lemma *redundancy-implies-partial-saturation*:

assumes *partial-saturation* $S1$ A $S1$

assumes $S2 \subseteq S1$

assumes *all-fulfill* $(\lambda x. \text{redundant } x \ S2)$ $S1$

shows *partial-saturation* $S2$ A $S2$

proof (*rule ccontr*)

assume \neg *partial-saturation* $S2$ A $S2$

then obtain $P1$ $P2$ C **where** $P1 \in S2$ $P2 \in S2$ **and** $C = (\text{resolvent-upon } P1$
 $P2 \ A)$

and \neg *redundant* C $S2$

unfolding *partial-saturation-def* **by** *auto*

from $\langle P1 \in S2 \rangle$ **and** $\langle S2 \subseteq S1 \rangle$ **have** $P1 \in S1$ **by** *auto*

from $\langle P2 \in S2 \rangle$ **and** $\langle S2 \subseteq S1 \rangle$ **have** $P2 \in S1$ **by** *auto*

from $\langle P1 \in S1 \rangle$ **and** $\langle P2 \in S1 \rangle$ **and** $\langle \text{partial-saturation } S1 \ A \ S1 \rangle$ **and** $\langle C =$
resolvent-upon $P1 \ P2 \ A \rangle$

have *redundant* C $S1$ **unfolding** *partial-saturation-def* **by** *auto*

from $\langle \neg \text{redundant } C \ S2 \rangle$ **have** \neg *tautology* C **unfolding** *redundant-def* **by** *auto*

with $\langle \text{redundant } C \ S1 \rangle$ **obtain** D **where** $D \in S1$ **and** $D \subseteq C$

unfolding *redundant-def subsumes-def* **by** *auto*

from $\langle D \in S1 \rangle$ **and** $\langle \text{all-fulfill } (\lambda x. \text{redundant } x \ S2) \ S1 \rangle$ **have** *redundant* D $S2$

unfolding *all-fulfill-def* **by** *auto*

from $\langle \neg \text{tautology } C \rangle$ **and** $\langle D \subseteq C \rangle$ **have** \neg *tautology* D **unfolding** *tautology-def*
by *auto*

with $\langle \text{redundant } D \ S2 \rangle$ **obtain** E **where** $E \in S2$ **and** $E \subseteq D$

unfolding *redundant-def subsumes-def* **by** *auto*

from $\langle E \subseteq D \rangle$ **and** $\langle D \subseteq C \rangle$ **have** $E \subseteq C$ **by** *auto*

from $\langle E \in S2 \rangle$ **and** $\langle E \subseteq C \rangle$ **and** $\langle \neg \text{redundant } C \ S2 \rangle$ **show** *False*

unfolding *redundant-def subsumes-def* **by** *auto*

qed

The next theorem finally states that the implicate generation algorithm is sound and complete in the sense that the final clause set in the sequence is exactly the set of prime implicates of the considered clause set.

theorem *incremental-prime-implication-generation*:

assumes *atoms-formula* $S = \{ X. \exists I::\text{nat. } I < N \wedge X = (A \ I) \}$

assumes *all-fulfill* *finite* S

shows $(\text{prime-implicates } S) = (\text{resolvents-sequence } A \ S \ N)$

proof –

We define a set of invariants and show that they are satisfied by all sets in the above sequence. For the last set in the sequence, the invariants ensure that the clause set is saturated, which entails the desired property.

let $?Final = \text{resolvents-sequence } A \ S \ N$

We define some properties and show by induction that they are satisfied by all the clause sets in the constructed sequence

let $?equiv-init = \lambda I. (\text{equivalent } S \ (\text{resolvents-sequence } A \ S \ I))$

```

let ?partial-saturation =  $\lambda I. (\forall J::nat. (J < I$ 
   $\longrightarrow$  (partial-saturation (resolvents-sequence A S I) (A J) (resolvents-sequence
A S I))))
let ?no-tautologies =  $\lambda I. (all-fulfill (\lambda x. \neg(tautology x)) (resolvents-sequence A S
I) )$ 
let ?atoms-init =  $\lambda I. (atoms-formula (resolvents-sequence A S I)$ 
   $\subseteq \{ X. \exists I::nat. I < N \wedge X = (A I)\})$ 
let ?non-redundant =  $\lambda I. (non-redundant (resolvents-sequence A S I))$ 
let ?finite =  $\lambda I. (all-fulfill finite (resolvents-sequence A S I))$ 

have  $\forall I. (I \leq N \longrightarrow (?equiv-init I) \wedge (?partial-saturation I) \wedge (?no-tautologies
I)$ 
   $\wedge (?atoms-init I) \wedge (?non-redundant I) \wedge (?finite I) )$ 

proof (rule allI)
  fix I
  show  $(I \leq N$ 
   $\longrightarrow (?equiv-init I) \wedge (?partial-saturation I) \wedge (?no-tautologies I) \wedge (?atoms-init
I)$ 
   $\wedge (?non-redundant I) \wedge (?finite I) )$  (is  $I \leq N \longrightarrow ?P I$ )
  proof (induction I)

```

We show that the properties are all satisfied by the initial clause set (after simplification).

```

show  $0 \leq N \longrightarrow ?P 0$ 
proof (rule impI)+
  assume  $0 \leq N$ 
  let ?R = resolvents-sequence A S 0
  from  $\langle all-fulfill finite S \rangle$ 
  have ?equiv-init 0 using simplify-preserves-equivalence by auto
  moreover have ?no-tautologies 0
  using simplify-def strictly-redundant-def all-fulfill-def by auto
  moreover have ?partial-saturation 0 by auto
  moreover from  $\langle all-fulfill finite S \rangle$  have ?finite 0 using simplify-finite
by auto
  moreover have atoms-formula ?R  $\subseteq$  atoms-formula S using atoms-formula-simplify
by auto
  moreover with  $\langle atoms-formula S = \{ X. \exists I::nat. I < N \wedge X = (A I)$ 
   $\} \rangle$ 
  have v: ?atoms-init 0 unfolding simplify-def by auto
  moreover have ?non-redundant 0 using simplify-non-redundant by auto
  ultimately show ?P 0 by auto
qed

```

We then show that the properties are preserved by induction.

```

next
fix I assume  $I \leq N \longrightarrow ?P I$ 
show  $(Suc I) \leq N \longrightarrow (?P (Suc I))$ 
proof (rule impI)+

```

```

assume  $(\text{Suc } I) \leq N$ 
let  $?Prec = \text{resolvents-sequence } A \ S \ I$ 
let  $?R = \text{resolvents-sequence } A \ S \ (\text{Suc } I)$ 
from  $\langle \text{Suc } I \leq N \rangle$  and  $\langle I \leq N \longrightarrow ?P \ I \rangle$ 
  have  $?equiv\text{-init } I$  and  $?partial\text{-saturation } I$  and  $?no\text{-tautologies } I$  and
 $?finite \ I$ 
  and  $?atoms\text{-init } I$  and  $?non\text{-redundant } I$  by auto
  have  $equivalent \ ?Prec \ (?Prec \cup \ (all\text{-resolvents-upon } ?Prec \ (A \ I)))$ 
  using resolvents-preserve-equivalence by auto
  from  $\langle ?finite \ I \rangle$  have  $all\text{-fulfill } finite \ (?Prec \cup \ (all\text{-resolvents-upon } ?Prec \ (A \ I)))$ 
 $(A \ I))$ 
  using all-resolvents-upon-is-finite by auto
  then have  $all\text{-fulfill } finite \ (simplify \ (?Prec \cup \ (all\text{-resolvents-upon } ?Prec \ (A \ I))))$ 
 $I))$ 
  using simplify-finite by auto
  then have  $?finite \ (\text{Suc } I)$  by auto
  from  $\langle all\text{-fulfill } finite \ (?Prec \cup \ (all\text{-resolvents-upon } ?Prec \ (A \ I))) \rangle$ 
  have  $equivalent \ (?Prec \cup \ (all\text{-resolvents-upon } ?Prec \ (A \ I))) \ ?R$ 
  using simplify-preserves-equivalence by auto
  from  $\langle equivalent \ ?Prec \ (?Prec \cup \ (all\text{-resolvents-upon } ?Prec \ (A \ I))) \rangle$ 
  and  $\langle equivalent \ (?Prec \cup \ (all\text{-resolvents-upon } ?Prec \ (A \ I))) \ ?R \rangle$ 
  have  $equivalent \ ?Prec \ ?R$  by (rule equivalent-transitive)
  from  $\langle ?equiv\text{-init } I \rangle$  and this have  $?equiv\text{-init } (\text{Suc } I)$  by (rule equivalent-transitive)
  have  $?no\text{-tautologies } (\text{Suc } I)$  using simplify-def strictly-redundant-def
 $all\text{-fulfill-def}$ 
  by auto
  let  $?Delta = ?R - ?Prec$ 
  have  $?R \subseteq ?Prec \cup \ ?Delta$  by auto
  have  $all\text{-fulfill } (\lambda x. \ (redundant \ x \ ?R)) \ (?Prec \cup \ ?Delta)$ 
  proof (rule ccontr)
  assume  $\neg all\text{-fulfill } (\lambda x. \ (redundant \ x \ ?R)) \ (?Prec \cup \ ?Delta)$ 
  then obtain  $x$  where  $\neg redundant \ x \ ?R$  and  $x \in ?Prec \cup \ ?Delta$  unfolding
 $all\text{-fulfill-def}$ 
  by auto
  from  $\langle \neg redundant \ x \ ?R \rangle$  have  $\neg x \in ?R$  unfolding redundant-def subsumes-def by auto
  with  $\langle x \in ?Prec \cup \ ?Delta \rangle$  have  $x \in (?Prec \cup \ (all\text{-resolvents-upon } ?Prec \ (A \ I)))$ 
 $(A \ I))$ 
  by auto
  with  $\langle all\text{-fulfill } finite \ (?Prec \cup \ (all\text{-resolvents-upon } ?Prec \ (A \ I))) \rangle$ 
  have  $redundant \ x \ (simplify \ (?Prec \cup \ (all\text{-resolvents-upon } ?Prec \ (A \ I))))$ 
  using simplify-and-membership by blast
  with  $\langle \neg redundant \ x \ ?R \rangle$  show False by auto
qed
have  $all\text{-fulfill } (in\text{-all-resolvents-upon } ?Prec \ (A \ I)) \ ?Delta$ 
proof (rule ccontr)
  assume  $\neg (all\text{-fulfill } (in\text{-all-resolvents-upon } ?Prec \ (A \ I)) \ ?Delta)$ 
  then obtain  $C$  where  $C \in ?Delta$ 

```

and \neg *in-all-resolvents-upon* ?Prec (A I) C
unfolding *all-fulfill-def* **by** *auto*
then obtain C **where** C \in ?Delta
and *not-res*: $\forall P1 P2. \neg(P1 \in ?Prec \wedge P2 \in ?Prec \wedge C = \text{resolvent-upon } P1 P2 (A I))$
unfolding *all-fulfill-def in-all-resolvents-upon-def* **by** *blast*
from $\langle C \in ?Delta \rangle$ **have** C \in ?R **and** C \notin ?Prec **by** *auto*
then have C \in *simplify* (?Prec \cup (*all-resolvents-upon* ?Prec (A I))) **by**
auto
then have C \in ?Prec \cup (*all-resolvents-upon* ?Prec (A I)) **unfolding**
simplify-def **by** *auto*
with $\langle C \notin ?Prec \rangle$ **have** C \in (*all-resolvents-upon* ?Prec (A I)) **by** *auto*
with *not-res* **show** False **unfolding** *all-resolvents-upon-def* **by** *auto*
qed
have *all-fulfill* ($\lambda x. (\neg \text{redundant } x ?Prec)$) ?Delta
proof (*rule ccontr*)
assume \neg *all-fulfill* ($\lambda x. (\neg \text{redundant } x ?Prec)$) ?Delta
then obtain C **where** C \in ?Delta **and** *redundant*: *redundant* C ?Prec
unfolding *all-fulfill-def* **by** *auto*
from $\langle C \in ?Delta \rangle$ **have** C \in ?R **and** C \notin ?Prec **by** *auto*
show False
proof *cases*
assume *strictly-redundant* C ?Prec
then have *strictly-redundant* C (?Prec \cup (*all-resolvents-upon* ?Prec (A I)))
unfolding *strictly-redundant-def* **by** *auto*
then have C \notin *simplify* (?Prec \cup (*all-resolvents-upon* ?Prec (A I)))
unfolding *simplify-def* **by** *auto*
then have C \notin ?R **by** *auto*
with $\langle C \in ?R \rangle$ **show** False **by** *auto*
next assume \neg *strictly-redundant* C ?Prec
with *redundant* **have** C \in ?Prec
unfolding *strictly-redundant-def redundant-def subsumes-def* **by** *auto*
with $\langle C \notin ?Prec \rangle$ **show** False **by** *auto*
qed
qed
have $\forall J::\text{nat. } (J < (\text{Suc } I)) \longrightarrow (\text{partial-saturation } ?R (A J) ?R)$
proof (*rule ccontr*)
assume $\neg(\forall J::\text{nat. } (J < (\text{Suc } I)) \longrightarrow (\text{partial-saturation } ?R (A J) ?R))$
then obtain J **where** J < (Suc I) **and** $\neg(\text{partial-saturation } ?R (A J) ?R)$
?R) **by** *auto*
from $\langle \neg(\text{partial-saturation } ?R (A J) ?R) \rangle$ **obtain** P1 P2 C
where P1 \in ?R **and** P2 \in ?R **and** C = *resolvent-upon* P1 P2 (A J) **and**
 \neg *redundant* C ?R
unfolding *partial-saturation-def* **by** *auto*
have *partial-saturation* ?Prec (A I) (?Prec \cup ?Delta)
proof (*rule ccontr*)
assume \neg *partial-saturation* ?Prec (A I) (?Prec \cup ?Delta)
then obtain P1 P2 C **where** P1 \in ?Prec **and** P2 \in ?Prec

and $C = \text{resolvent-upon } P1 \ P2 \ (A \ I)$ **and**
 $\neg \text{redundant } C \ (?Prec \cup \ ?Delta)$ **unfolding** *partial-saturation-def* **by**
auto
from $\langle C = \text{resolvent-upon } P1 \ P2 \ (A \ I) \rangle$ **and** $\langle P1 \in \ ?Prec \rangle$ **and** $\langle P2 \in \ ?Prec \rangle$
have $C \in \ ?Prec \cup \ (\text{all-resolvents-upon } \ ?Prec \ (A \ I))$
unfolding *all-resolvents-upon-def* **by** *auto*
from $\langle \text{all-fulfill finite } (\ ?Prec \cup \ (\text{all-resolvents-upon } \ ?Prec \ (A \ I))) \rangle$
and this have *redundant } C } ?R*
using *simplify-and-membership* [of $\ ?Prec \cup \ (\text{all-resolvents-upon } \ ?Prec$
 $(A \ I)) \ ?R \ C]$
by *auto*
with $\langle ?R \subseteq \ ?Prec \cup \ ?Delta \rangle$ **have** *redundant } C } (?Prec \cup \ ?Delta)*
using *superset-preserves-redundancy* [of $C \ ?R \ (?Prec \cup \ ?Delta)$] **by** *auto*
with $\langle \neg \text{redundant } C \ (?Prec \cup \ ?Delta) \rangle$ **show** *False* **by** *auto*
qed
show *False*
proof *cases*
assume $J = I$
from $\langle \text{partial-saturation } \ ?Prec \ (A \ I) \ (\ ?Prec \cup \ ?Delta) \rangle$ **and** $\langle \ ?no\text{-tautologies}$
 $I \rangle$
and $\langle (\text{all-fulfill } (\text{in-all-resolvents-upon } \ ?Prec \ (A \ I)) \ ?Delta) \rangle$
and $\langle \text{all-fulfill } (\lambda x. \ (\neg \text{redundant } x \ ?Prec)) \ ?Delta \rangle$
have *partial-saturation } (?Prec \cup \ ?Delta) (A \ I) (?Prec \cup \ ?Delta)*
using *ensures-partial-saturation* [of $\ ?Prec \ (A \ I) \ ?Delta]$ **by** *auto*
with $\langle ?R \subseteq \ ?Prec \cup \ ?Delta \rangle$
and $\langle \text{all-fulfill } (\lambda x. \ (\text{redundant } x \ ?R)) \ (\ ?Prec \cup \ ?Delta) \rangle$
have *partial-saturation } ?R (A \ I) } ?R* **using** *redundancy-implies-partial-saturation*

by *auto*
with $\langle J = I \rangle$ **and** $\langle \neg (\text{partial-saturation } \ ?R \ (A \ J) \ ?R) \rangle$ **show** *False* **by**
auto
next
assume $J \neq I$
with $\langle J < \ (Suc \ I) \rangle$ **have** $J < I$ **by** *auto*
with $\langle \ ?partial\text{-saturation } I \rangle$
have *partial-saturation } ?Prec (A \ J) } ?Prec* **by** *auto*
with $\langle \ ?partial\text{-saturation } \ ?Prec \ (A \ I) \ (\ ?Prec \cup \ ?Delta) \rangle$ **and** $\langle \ ?no\text{-tautologies}$
 $I \rangle$
and $\langle (\text{all-fulfill } (\text{in-all-resolvents-upon } \ ?Prec \ (A \ I)) \ ?Delta) \rangle$
and $\langle \text{all-fulfill } (\lambda x. \ (\neg \text{redundant } x \ ?Prec)) \ ?Delta \rangle$
have *partial-saturation } (?Prec \cup \ ?Delta) (A \ J) (?Prec \cup \ ?Delta)*
using *partial-saturation-is-preserved* [of $\ ?Prec \ A \ J \ A \ I \ ?Delta]$ **by** *auto*
with $\langle ?R \subseteq \ ?Prec \cup \ ?Delta \rangle$
and $\langle \text{all-fulfill } (\lambda x. \ (\text{redundant } x \ ?R)) \ (\ ?Prec \cup \ ?Delta) \rangle$
have *partial-saturation } ?R (A \ J) } ?R*
using *redundancy-implies-partial-saturation* **by** *auto*
with $\langle \neg (\text{partial-saturation } \ ?R \ (A \ J) \ ?R) \rangle$ **show** *False* **by** *auto*
qed

```

qed
have non-redundant ?R using simplify-non-redundant by auto
from ⟨?atoms-init I⟩ have atoms-formula (all-resolvents-upon ?Prec (A I))
      ⊆ { X. ∃I::nat. I < N ∧ X = (A I)}
using atoms-formula-resolvents [of ?Prec A I] by auto
with ⟨?atoms-init I⟩
have atoms-formula (?Prec ∪ (all-resolvents-upon ?Prec (A I)))
      ⊆ { X. ∃I::nat. I < N ∧ X = (A I)}
using atoms-formula-union [of ?Prec all-resolvents-upon ?Prec (A I)] by
auto
from this have atoms-formula ?R ⊆ { X. ∃I::nat. I < N ∧ X = (A I)}
using atoms-formula-simplify [of ?Prec ∪ (all-resolvents-upon ?Prec (A I))]
by auto
from ⟨equivalent S (resolvents-sequence A S (Suc I))⟩
and ⟨(∀J::nat. (J < (Suc I)
  → (partial-saturation (resolvents-sequence A S (Suc I)) (A J)
  (resolvents-sequence A S (Suc I))))⟩
and ⟨(all-fulfill (λx. ¬(tautology x)) (resolvents-sequence A S (Suc I)))⟩
and ⟨(all-fulfill finite (resolvents-sequence A S (Suc I)))⟩
and ⟨non-redundant ?R⟩
and ⟨atoms-formula (resolvents-sequence A S (Suc I)) ⊆ { X. ∃I::nat.
I < N ∧ X = (A I)}⟩
show ?P (Suc I) by auto
qed
qed
qed

```

Using the above invariants, we show that the final clause set is saturated.

```

from this have ∀J. (J < N → partial-saturation ?Final (A J) ?Final)
and atoms-formula (resolvents-sequence A S N) ⊆ { X. ∃I::nat. I < N ∧ X
= (A I)}
and equivalent S ?Final
and non-redundant ?Final
and all-fulfill finite ?Final
by auto
have saturated-binary-rule resolvent ?Final
proof (rule ccontr)
assume ¬ saturated-binary-rule resolvent ?Final
then obtain P1 P2 C where P1 ∈ ?Final and P2 ∈ ?Final and resolvent
P1 P2 C
and ¬redundant C ?Final
unfolding saturated-binary-rule-def by auto
from ⟨resolvent P1 P2 C⟩ obtain B where C = resolvent-upon P1 P2 B
unfolding resolvent-def by auto
show False
proof cases
assume B ∈ (atoms-formula ?Final)
with ⟨atoms-formula ?Final ⊆ { X. ∃I::nat. I < N ∧ X = (A I) }⟩
obtain I where B = (A I) and I < N

```

```

    by auto
    from  $\langle B = (A I) \rangle$  and  $\langle C = \text{resolvent-upon } P1 P2 B \rangle$  have  $C = \text{resolvent-upon } P1 P2 (A I)$ 
    by auto
    from  $\langle \forall J. (J < N \longrightarrow \text{partial-saturation } ?Final (A J) ?Final) \rangle$  and  $\langle B = (A I) \rangle$  and  $\langle I < N \rangle$ 
    have  $\text{partial-saturation } ?Final (A I) ?Final$  by auto
    with  $\langle C = \text{resolvent-upon } P1 P2 (A I) \rangle$  and  $\langle P1 \in ?Final \rangle$  and  $\langle P2 \in ?Final \rangle$ 
    have  $\text{redundant } C ?Final$  unfolding  $\text{partial-saturation-def}$  by auto
    with  $\langle \neg \text{redundant } C ?Final \rangle$  show False by auto
next
assume  $B \notin \text{atoms-formula } ?Final$ 
with  $\langle P1 \in ?Final \rangle$  have  $B \notin \text{atoms-clause } P1$  by auto
then have  $\text{Pos } B \notin P1$  by auto
with  $\langle C = \text{resolvent-upon } P1 P2 B \rangle$  have  $P1 \subseteq C$  by auto
with  $\langle P1 \in ?Final \rangle$  and  $\langle \neg \text{redundant } C ?Final \rangle$  show False
    unfolding  $\text{redundant-def subsumes-def}$  by auto
qed
qed
with  $\langle \text{all-fulfill finite } ?Final \rangle$  and  $\langle \text{non-redundant } ?Final \rangle$ 
have  $\text{prime-implicates } ?Final = ?Final$ 
    using  $\text{prime-implicates-of-saturated-sets [of } ?Final]$  by auto
with  $\langle \text{equivalent } S ?Final \rangle$  show  $?thesis$  using  $\text{equivalence-and-prime-implicates}$ 
by auto
qed

end
end

```