

Propositional Proof Systems

Julius Michaelis and Tobias Nipkow

March 17, 2025

Abstract

We present a formalization of Sequent Calculus, Natural Deduction, Hilbert Calculus, and Resolution using a deep embedding of propositional formulas. We provide proofs of many of the classical results, including Cut Elimination, Craig's Interpolation, proof transformation between all calculi, and soundness and completeness. Additionally, we formalize the Model Existence Theorem.

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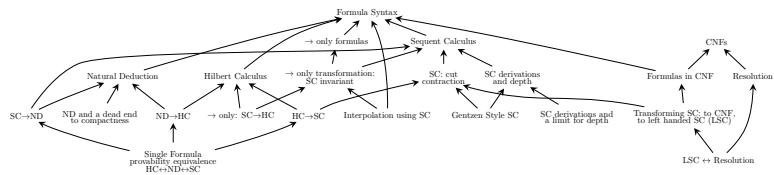


Figure 1: Overview of results considering Proof Transformation

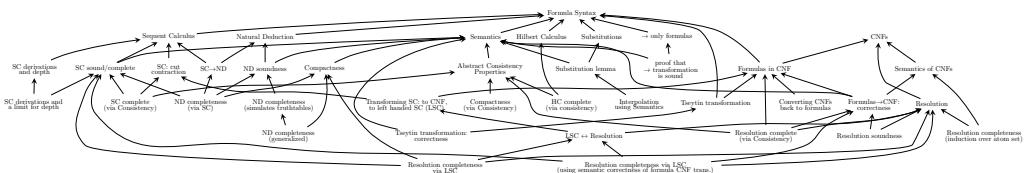


Figure 2: Overview of results considering Semantics

3 Proof Transformation

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The files of this entry are organized as a web of results that should allow loading only that part of the formalization that the user is interested in. Special care was taken not to mix proofs that require semantics and proofs that talk about transformation between proof systems. An overview of the different theory files and their dependencies can be found in figures 1 and 2.

1 Formulas

```
theory Formulas
imports Main HOL-Library.Countable
begin
```

notation *insert* ($\langle - \triangleright - \rangle$ [56,55] 55)

datatype (*atoms*: 'a) *formula* =
 Atom 'a

<i>Bot</i>	$(\langle \perp \rangle)$
<i>Not 'a formula</i>	$(\langle \neg \rangle)$
<i>And 'a formula 'a formula</i>	(infix $\langle \wedge \rangle$ 68)
<i>Or 'a formula 'a formula</i>	(infix $\langle \vee \rangle$ 68)
<i>Imp 'a formula 'a formula</i>	(infixr $\langle \rightarrow \rangle$ 68)

lemma *atoms-finite*[simp,intro!]: *finite (atoms F) by(induction F; simp)*

primrec *subformulae where*

$$\begin{aligned} \textit{subformulae } \perp &= [\perp] \\ \textit{subformulae } (\textit{Atom } k) &= [\textit{Atom } k] \\ \textit{subformulae } (\textit{Not } F) &= \textit{Not } F \# \textit{subformulae } F \\ \textit{subformulae } (\textit{And } F G) &= \textit{And } F G \# \textit{subformulae } F @ \textit{subformulae } G \\ \textit{subformulae } (\textit{Imp } F G) &= \textit{Imp } F G \# \textit{subformulae } F @ \textit{subformulae } G \\ \textit{subformulae } (\textit{Or } F G) &= \textit{Or } F G \# \textit{subformulae } F @ \textit{subformulae } G \end{aligned}$$

lemma *atoms-are-subformulae*: $\textit{Atom} \cdot \textit{atoms } F \subseteq \textit{set } (\textit{subformulae } F)$
by (induction F) auto

lemma *subsubformulae*: $G \in \textit{set } (\textit{subformulae } F) \implies H \in \textit{set } (\textit{subformulae } G)$
 $\implies H \in \textit{set } (\textit{subformulae } F)$
by(induction F; force)

lemma *subformula-atoms*: $G \in \textit{set } (\textit{subformulae } F) \implies \textit{atoms } G \subseteq \textit{atoms } F$
by(induction F) auto

lemma *subformulae-self*[simp,intro]: $F \in \textit{set } (\textit{subformulae } F)$
by(induction F; simp)

lemma *subformulas-in-subformulas*:

$$\begin{aligned} G \wedge H \in \textit{set } (\textit{subformulae } F) &\implies G \in \textit{set } (\textit{subformulae } F) \wedge H \in \textit{set } (\textit{subformulae } F) \\ G \vee H \in \textit{set } (\textit{subformulae } F) &\implies G \in \textit{set } (\textit{subformulae } F) \wedge H \in \textit{set } (\textit{subformulae } F) \\ G \rightarrow H \in \textit{set } (\textit{subformulae } F) &\implies G \in \textit{set } (\textit{subformulae } F) \wedge H \in \textit{set } (\textit{subformulae } F) \\ \neg G \in \textit{set } (\textit{subformulae } F) &\implies G \in \textit{set } (\textit{subformulae } F) \\ \textbf{by}(\textit{fastforce elim: subsubformulae})+ \end{aligned}$$

lemma *length-subformulae*: $\textit{length } (\textit{subformulae } F) = \textit{size } F$ **by**(induction F; simp)

1.1 Derived Connectives

definition *Top* ($\langle \top \rangle$) **where**

$$\top \equiv \perp \rightarrow \perp$$

lemma *top-atoms-simp*[simp]: $\textit{atoms } \top = \{\}$ **unfolding** *Top-def* **by** simp

```

primrec BigAnd :: 'a formula list  $\Rightarrow$  'a formula ( $\langle \wedge \rangle$ ) where
 $\wedge Nil = (\neg \perp)$  — essentially, it doesn't matter what I use here. But since I want to
use this in CNFs, implication is not a nice thing to have. |
 $\wedge(F\#Fs) = F \wedge \bigwedge Fs$ 

```

```

lemma atoms-BigAnd[simp]: atoms ( $\wedge Fs$ ) =  $\bigcup$  (atoms ' set Fs)
by(induction Fs; simp)

```

```

primrec BigOr :: 'a formula list  $\Rightarrow$  'a formula ( $\langle \vee \rangle$ ) where
 $\vee Nil = \perp$  |
 $\vee(F\#Fs) = F \vee \bigvee Fs$ 

```

Formulas are countable if their atoms are, and *countable-datatype* is really helpful with that.

```

instance formula :: (countable) countable by countable-datatype

```

```

definition prod-unions A B  $\equiv$  case A of (a,b)  $\Rightarrow$  case B of (c,d)  $\Rightarrow$  (a  $\cup$  c, b  $\cup$ 
d)
primrec pn-atoms where
pn-atoms (Atom A) = ({A},{}) |
pn-atoms Bot = ({},{}) |
pn-atoms (Not F) = prod.swap (pn-atoms F) |
pn-atoms (And F G) = prod-unions (pn-atoms F) (pn-atoms G) |
pn-atoms (Or F G) = prod-unions (pn-atoms F) (pn-atoms G) |
pn-atoms (Imp F G) = prod-unions (prod.swap (pn-atoms F)) (pn-atoms G)
lemma pn-atoms-atoms: atoms F = fst (pn-atoms F)  $\cup$  snd (pn-atoms F)
by(induction F) (auto simp add: prod-unions-def split: prod.splits)

```

A very trivial simplifier. Does wonders as a postprocessor for the Harrison-style Craig interpolations.

```

context begin
definition isstop F  $\equiv$  F =  $\neg \perp \vee F = \top$ 
fun simplify consts where
simplify consts (Atom k) = Atom k |
simplify consts  $\perp = \perp$  |
simplify consts (Not F) = (let S = simplify consts F in case S of (Not G)  $\Rightarrow$  G |
-  $\Rightarrow$ 
if isstop S then  $\perp$  else  $\neg S$ ) |
simplify consts (And F G) = (let S = simplify consts F; T = simplify consts G in (
|
if S =  $\perp$  then  $\perp$  else
if isstop S then T — not  $\top$ , T else
if T =  $\perp$  then  $\perp$  else
if isstop T then S else
if S = T then S else
S  $\wedge$  T)) |
simplify consts (Or F G) = (let S = simplify consts F; T = simplify consts G in (
|
if S =  $\perp$  then T else
if T =  $\perp$  then S else
S  $\vee$  T))

```

```

if isstop S then  $\top$  else
if  $T = \perp$  then  $S$  else
if isstop  $T$  then  $\top$  else
if  $S = T$  then  $S$  else
 $S \vee T))$  |

simplify-consts ( $\text{Imp } F G$ ) = (let  $S = \text{simplify-consts } F$ ;  $T = \text{simplify-consts } G$  in
(
  if  $S = \perp$  then  $\top$  else
  if isstop  $S$  then  $T$  else
  if isstop  $T$  then  $\top$  else
  if  $T = \perp$  then  $\neg S$  else
  if  $S = T$  then  $\top$  else
  case  $S$  of  $\text{Not } H \Rightarrow (\text{case } T \text{ of } \text{Not } I \Rightarrow$ 
     $I \rightarrow H \mid \text{-} \Rightarrow$ 
     $H \vee T) \mid \text{-} \Rightarrow$ 
     $S \rightarrow T))$ 
)

```

lemma simplify-consts-size-le: size (simplify-consts F) \leq size F

proof –

have [simp]: $\text{Suc } (\text{Suc } 0) \leq \text{size } F + \text{size } G$ **for** $F G :: \text{'a formula by(cases } F; cases } G; \text{ simp)'$

show ?thesis **by**(induction F ; fastforce simp add: Let-def isstop-def Top-def split: formula.splits)

qed

lemma simplify-const: atoms $F = \{\}$ \implies isstop (simplify-consts F) \vee (simplify-consts F) $= \perp$

by(induction F ; fastforce simp add: Let-def isstop-def Top-def split: formula.splits)
value (size \top , size ($\neg \perp$))

end

```

fun all-formulas-of-size where
all-formulas-of-size  $K 0 = \{\perp\} \cup \text{Atom} ` K \mid$ 
all-formulas-of-size  $K (\text{Suc } n) =$ 
  let af =  $\bigcup (\text{set [all-formulas-of-size } K m. m \leftarrow [0..<\text{Suc } n]])$  in
   $(\bigcup F \in af.$ 
   $(\bigcup G \in af. \text{if size } F + \text{size } G \leq \text{Suc } n \text{ then }\{\text{And } F G, \text{Or } F G, \text{Imp } F G\} \text{ else }$ 
   $\{\})$ 
   $\cup (\text{if size } F \leq \text{Suc } n \text{ then }\{\text{Not } F\} \text{ else }\{\}))$ 
   $\cup af)$ 

```

lemma all-formulas-of-size: $F \in \text{all-formulas-of-size } K n \longleftrightarrow (\text{size } F \leq \text{Suc } n \wedge$
 $\text{atoms } F \subseteq K)$ (**is** ?l \longleftrightarrow ?r)

proof –

have rl: ?r \implies ?l

proof(induction F arbitrary: n)

```

case (Atom x)
have *: Atom x ∈ all-formulas-of-size K 0 using Atom by simp
hence **: Atom x ∈ ∪ (all-formulas-of-size K ‘ set [0..<Suc m]) for m
  by (simp; metis atLeastLessThan-iff le-zero-eq not-le)
thus ?case using Atom by(cases n; simp)

next
  case Bot
  have *: Bot ∈ all-formulas-of-size K 0 by simp
  hence **: Bot ∈ ∪ (all-formulas-of-size K ‘ set [0..<Suc m]) for m
    by (simp; metis atLeastLessThan-iff le-zero-eq not-le)
    then show ?case using Bot by(cases n; simp)

next
  case (Not F)
  have *: size F ≤ n using Not by simp
  then obtain m where n[simp]: n = Suc m by (metis Suc-diff-1 formula.size-neq
leD neq0-conv)
    with Not have IH: F ∈ all-formulas-of-size K m by simp
    then show ?case using * by(simp add: bexI[where x=F])

next
  case (And F G)
  with And have *: size F + size G ≤ n by simp
  then obtain m where n[simp]: n = Suc m
    by (metis Suc-diff-1 add-is-0 formula.size-neq le-zero-eq neq0-conv)
  then obtain nF nG where nFG[simp]: size F ≤ nF size G ≤ nG n = nF +
nG
    by (metis * add.assoc nat-le-iff-add order-refl)
  then obtain mF mG where mFG[simp]: nF = Suc mF nG = Suc mG
    by (metis Suc-diff-1 formula.size-neq leD neq0-conv)
  with And have IH: F ∈ all-formulas-of-size K mF G ∈ all-formulas-of-size K
mG
    using nFG by simp+
  let ?af = ∪(set [all-formulas-of-size K m. m ← [0..<Suc m]])
  have r: F ∈ all-formulas-of-size K mF ⇒ mF ≤ n ⇒ F ∈ ∪(set (map
(all-formulas-of-size K) [0..<Suc n]))
    for F mF n by fastforce
  have af: F ∈ ?af G ∈ ?af using nFG(3) by(intro IH[THEN r]; simp)+
  have m: F ∧ G ∈ (if size F + size G ≤ Suc m then {F ∧ G, F ∨ G, F → G}
else {}) using * by simp
    from IH * show ?case using af by(simp only: n all-formulas-of-size.simps
Let-def, insert m) fast
next
  case (Or F G) case (Imp F G) — analogous qed
  have lr: ?r if l: ?l
  proof
    have *: F ∈ all-formulas-of-size K x ⇒ F ∈ all-formulas-of-size K (x + n)
  for x n
    by(induction n; simp)
    show size F ≤ Suc n using l
      by(induction n; auto split: if-splits) (metis * le-SucI le-eq-less-or-eq le-iff-add)

```

```

show atoms F ⊆ K using l
  proof(induction n arbitrary: F rule: less-induct)
    case (less x)
    then show ?case proof(cases x)
      case 0 with less show ?thesis by force
    next
      case (Suc y) with less show ?thesis
        by(simp only: all-formulas-of-size.simps Let-def) (fastforce simp add:
          less-Suc-eq split: if-splits)
      qed
    qed
  qed
  from lr rl show ?thesis proof qed
qed

end

```

1.2 Semantics

```

theory Sema
imports Formulas
begin

```

type-synonym 'a valuation = 'a ⇒ bool

The implicit statement here is that an assignment or valuation is always defined on all atoms (because HOL is a total logic). Thus, there are no unsuitable assignments.

```

primrec formula-semantics :: 'a valuation ⇒ 'a formula ⇒ bool (infix ⊨ 51)
where
  A ⊨ Atom k = A k |
  A ⊨ ⊥ = False |
  A ⊨ Not F = (¬ A ⊨ F) |
  A ⊨ And F G = (A ⊨ F ∧ A ⊨ G) |
  A ⊨ Or F G = (A ⊨ F ∨ A ⊨ G) |
  A ⊨ Imp F G = (A ⊨ F → A ⊨ G)

```

```

abbreviation valid (⊣⇒ 51) where
  ⊨ F ≡ ∀ A. A ⊨ F

```

```

lemma irrelevant-atom[simp]: A ∉ atoms F ⇒ (A(A := V)) ⊨ F ↔ A ⊨ F
  by (induction F; simp)
lemma relevant-atoms-same-semantics: ∀ k ∈ atoms F. A1 k = A2 k ⇒ A1 ⊨ F ↔ A2 ⊨ F
  by(induction F; simp)

```

context begin

Just a definition more similar to [9, p. 5]. Unfortunately, using this as the

main definition would get in the way of automated reasoning all the time.

```
private primrec formula-semantics-alt where
  formula-semantics-alt A (Atom k) = A k |
  formula-semantics-alt A (Bot) = False |
  formula-semantics-alt A (Not a) = (if formula-semantics-alt A a then False else
    True) |
  formula-semantics-alt A (And a b) = (if formula-semantics-alt A a then formula-semantics-alt
    A b else False) |
  formula-semantics-alt A (Or a b) = (if formula-semantics-alt A a then True else
    formula-semantics-alt A b) |
  formula-semantics-alt A (Imp a b) = (if formula-semantics-alt A a then formula-semantics-alt
    A b else True)
private lemma formula-semantics-alt A F  $\longleftrightarrow$  A  $\models$  F
  by(induction F; simp)
```

If you fancy a definition more similar to [3, p. 39], this is probably the closest you can go without going incredibly ugly.

```
private primrec formula-semantics-tt where
  formula-semantics-tt A (Atom k) = A k |
  formula-semantics-tt A (Bot) = False |
  formula-semantics-tt A (Not a) = (case formula-semantics-tt A a of True  $\Rightarrow$  False
  | False  $\Rightarrow$  True) |
  formula-semantics-tt A (And a b) = (case (formula-semantics-tt A a, formula-semantics-tt
    A b) of
    (False, False)  $\Rightarrow$  False
  | (False, True)  $\Rightarrow$  False
  | (True, False)  $\Rightarrow$  False
  | (True, True)  $\Rightarrow$  True) |
  formula-semantics-tt A (Or a b) = (case (formula-semantics-tt A a, formula-semantics-tt
    A b) of
    (False, False)  $\Rightarrow$  False
  | (False, True)  $\Rightarrow$  True
  | (True, False)  $\Rightarrow$  True
  | (True, True)  $\Rightarrow$  True) |
  formula-semantics-tt A (Imp a b) = (case (formula-semantics-tt A a, formula-semantics-tt
    A b) of
    (False, False)  $\Rightarrow$  True
  | (False, True)  $\Rightarrow$  True
  | (True, False)  $\Rightarrow$  False
  | (True, True)  $\Rightarrow$  True)
private lemma A  $\models$  F  $\longleftrightarrow$  formula-semantics-tt A F
  by(induction F; simp split: prod.splits bool.splits)
end
```

```
definition entailment :: 'a formula set  $\Rightarrow$  'a formula  $\Rightarrow$  bool ( $\langle\langle$ -  $\models$ / - $\rangle\rangle$  [53,53]
53) where
   $\Gamma \models F \equiv (\forall A. ((\forall G \in \Gamma. A \models G) \longrightarrow (A \models F)))$ 
```

We write entailment differently than semantics (\models vs. $\models\models$). For humans,

it is usually pretty clear what is meant in a specific situation, but it often needs to be decided from context that Isabelle/HOL does not have.

Some helpers for the derived connectives

```
lemma top-semantics[simp,intro!]:  $A \models \top$  unfolding Top-def by simp
lemma BigAnd-semantics[simp]:  $A \models \bigwedge F \longleftrightarrow (\forall f \in \text{set } F. A \models f)$  by(induction F; simp)
lemma BigOr-semantics[simp]:  $A \models \bigvee F \longleftrightarrow (\exists f \in \text{set } F. A \models f)$  by(induction F; simp)
```

Definitions for sets of formulae, used for compactness and model existence.

```
definition sat  $S \equiv \exists \mathcal{A}. \forall F \in S. \mathcal{A} \models F$ 
definition fin-sat  $S \equiv (\forall s \subseteq S. \text{finite } s \longrightarrow \text{sat } s)$ 
```

```
lemma entail-sat:  $\Gamma \Vdash \perp \longleftrightarrow \neg \text{sat } \Gamma$ 
unfolding sat-def entailment-def by simp
```

```
lemma pn-atoms-updates:  $p \notin \text{snd } (\text{pn-atoms } F) \implies n \notin \text{fst } (\text{pn-atoms } F) \implies$ 
 $((M \models F \longrightarrow (M(p := \text{True}) \models F \wedge M(n := \text{False}) \models F)) \wedge ((\neg(M \models F) \longrightarrow \neg(M(n := \text{True}) \models F) \wedge \neg(M(p := \text{False}) \models F)))$ 
proof(induction F arbitrary: n p)
case (Imp F G)
from Imp.prem have prems:
   $p \notin \text{fst } (\text{pn-atoms } F) \quad p \notin \text{snd } (\text{pn-atoms } G)$ 
   $n \notin \text{snd } (\text{pn-atoms } F) \quad n \notin \text{fst } (\text{pn-atoms } G)$ 
  by(simp-all add: prod-unions-def split: prod.splits)
have IH1:  $M \models F \implies M(n := \text{True}) \models F \quad M \models F \implies M(p := \text{False}) \models F \neg$ 
 $M \models F \implies \neg M(p := \text{True}) \models F \neg M \models F \implies \neg M(n := \text{False}) \models F$ 
  using Imp.IH(1)[OF prems(3) prems(1)] by blast+
have IH2:  $M \models G \implies M(p := \text{True}) \models G \quad M \models G \implies M(n := \text{False}) \models G \neg$ 
 $M \models G \implies \neg M(n := \text{True}) \models G \neg M \models G \implies \neg M(p := \text{False}) \models G$ 
  using Imp.IH(2)[OF prems(2) prems(4)] by blast+
show ?case proof(intro conjI; intro impI)
  assume  $M \models F \rightarrow G$ 
  then consider  $\neg M \models F \mid M \models G$  by auto
  thus  $M(p := \text{True}) \models F \rightarrow G \wedge M(n := \text{False}) \models F \rightarrow G$  using IH1(3,4)
  IH2(1,2) by cases simp-all
next
  assume  $\neg(M \models F \rightarrow G)$ 
  hence  $M \models F \neg M \models G$  by simp-all
  thus  $\neg M(n := \text{True}) \models F \rightarrow G \wedge \neg M(p := \text{False}) \models F \rightarrow G$  using IH1(1,2)
  IH2(3,4) by simp
qed
next
case (And F G)
from And.prem have prems:
   $p \notin \text{snd } (\text{pn-atoms } F) \quad p \notin \text{snd } (\text{pn-atoms } G)$ 
   $n \notin \text{fst } (\text{pn-atoms } F) \quad n \notin \text{fst } (\text{pn-atoms } G)$ 
  by(simp-all add: prod-unions-def split: prod.splits)
```

```

have IH1:  $M \models F \implies M(p := \text{True}) \models F$   $M \models F \implies M(n := \text{False}) \models F \neg$ 
 $M \models F \implies \neg M(n := \text{True}) \models F \neg M \models F \implies \neg M(p := \text{False}) \models F$ 
  using And.IH(1)[OF prems(1) prems(3)] by blast+
have IH2:  $M \models G \implies M(p := \text{True}) \models G$   $M \models G \implies M(n := \text{False}) \models G \neg$ 
 $M \models G \implies \neg M(n := \text{True}) \models G \neg M \models G \implies \neg M(p := \text{False}) \models G$ 
  using And.IH(2)[OF prems(2) prems(4)] by blast+
show ?case proof(intro conjI; intro impI)
assume  $\neg M \models F \wedge G$ 
then consider  $\neg M \models F \mid \neg M \models G$  by auto
thus  $\neg M(n := \text{True}) \models F \wedge G \wedge \neg M(p := \text{False}) \models F \wedge G$  using IH1 IH2
by cases simp-all
next
assume  $M \models F \wedge G$ 
hence  $M \models F$   $M \models G$  by simp-all
thus  $M(p := \text{True}) \models F \wedge G \wedge M(n := \text{False}) \models F \wedge G$  using IH1 IH2 by
simp
qed
next
case (Or F G)
from Or.prems have prems:
   $p \notin \text{snd}(\text{pn-atoms } F)$   $p \notin \text{snd}(\text{pn-atoms } G)$ 
   $n \notin \text{fst}(\text{pn-atoms } F)$   $n \notin \text{fst}(\text{pn-atoms } G)$ 
  by(simp-all add: prod-unions-def split: prod.splits)
have IH1:  $M \models F \implies M(p := \text{True}) \models F$   $M \models F \implies M(n := \text{False}) \models F \neg$ 
 $M \models F \implies \neg M(n := \text{True}) \models F \neg M \models F \implies \neg M(p := \text{False}) \models F$ 
  using Or.IH(1)[OF prems(1) prems(3)] by blast+
have IH2:  $M \models G \implies M(p := \text{True}) \models G$   $M \models G \implies M(n := \text{False}) \models G \neg$ 
 $M \models G \implies \neg M(n := \text{True}) \models G \neg M \models G \implies \neg M(p := \text{False}) \models G$ 
  using Or.IH(2)[OF prems(2) prems(4)] by blast+
show ?case proof(intro conjI; intro impI)
assume  $M \models F \vee G$ 
then consider  $M \models F \mid M \models G$  by auto
thus  $M(p := \text{True}) \models F \vee G \wedge M(n := \text{False}) \models F \vee G$  using IH1 IH2 by
cases simp-all
next
assume  $\neg M \models F \vee G$ 
hence  $\neg M \models F \neg M \models G$  by simp-all
thus  $\neg M(n := \text{True}) \models F \vee G \wedge \neg M(p := \text{False}) \models F \vee G$  using IH1 IH2
by simp
qed
qed simp-all

lemma const-simplifier-correct:  $\mathcal{A} \models \text{simplify-consts } F \longleftrightarrow \mathcal{A} \models F$ 
  by (induction F) (auto simp add: Let-def isstop-def Top-def split: formula.splits)

```

end

1.3 Substitutions

```

theory Substitution
imports Formulas
begin

primrec subst where
  subst A F (Atom B) = (if A = B then F else Atom B) |
  subst - - ⊥ = ⊥ |
  subst A F (G ∨ H) = (subst A F G ∨ subst A F H) |
  subst A F (G ∧ H) = (subst A F G ∧ subst A F H) |
  subst A F (G → H) = (subst A F G → subst A F H) |
  subst A F (¬ H) = (¬ (subst A F H))
term subst
abbreviation subst-syntax (([-]/[-'//'-])) [70,70] 69) where
  A[B / C] ≡ subst C B A

lemma no-subst[simp]: k ∉ atoms F ⟹ F[G / k] = F by(induction F; simp)
lemma subst-atoms: k ∈ atoms F ⟹ atoms (F[G / k]) = atoms F − {k} ∪ atoms
  G
proof(induction F)
  case (And F G) thus ?case by(cases k ∈ atoms F; force) next
  case (Or F G) thus ?case by(cases k ∈ atoms F; force) next
  case (Imp F G) thus ?case by(cases k ∈ atoms F; force) next
qed simp-all

lemma subst-atoms-simp: atoms (F[G / k]) = atoms F − {k} ∪ (if k ∈ atoms F
then atoms G else {})
  by(simp add: subst-atoms)

end
theory Substitution-Sema
imports Substitution Sema
begin

lemma substitution-lemma: A ⊢ F[G / n] ↔ A(n := A ⊢ G) ⊢ F by(induction
F; simp)
end

```

1.4 Conjunctive Normal Forms

```

theory CNF
imports Main HOL-Library.Simps-Case-Conv
begin

datatype 'a literal = Pos 'a ((‐)‐) [1000] 999) | Neg 'a ((‐‐)‐) [1000] 999)
type-synonym 'a clause = 'a literal set
abbreviation empty-clause (‐‐‐‐) where ‐‐‐‐ ≡ {} :: 'a clause

```

```

primrec atoms-of-lit where
  atoms-of-lit (Pos k) = k |
  atoms-of-lit (Neg k) = k
case-of-simps lit-atoms-cases: atoms-of-lit.simps

definition atoms-of-cnf c = atoms-of-lit `  $\bigcup c$ 
lemma atoms-of-cnf-alt: atoms-of-cnf c =  $\bigcup (((\cdot) \text{ atoms-of-lit}) ` c)$ 
  unfolding atoms-of-cnf-def by blast

lemma atoms-of-cnf-Un: atoms-of-cnf (S  $\cup$  T) = atoms-of-cnf S  $\cup$  atoms-of-cnf T
  unfolding atoms-of-cnf-def by auto

term {0+}::nat clause
translations
  {x} <= CONST insert x  $\square$ 
term {0+}::nat clause

end

CNFs alone are nice, but now we want to relate between CNFs and formulas.

theory CNF-Formulas
imports Formulas CNF
begin

context begin

function (sequential) nnf where
  nnf (Atom k) = (Atom k) |
  nnf  $\perp$  =  $\perp$  |
  nnf (Not (And F G)) = Or (nnf (Not F)) (nnf (Not G)) |
  nnf (Not (Or F G)) = And (nnf (Not F)) (nnf (Not G)) |
  nnf (Not (Not F)) = nnf F |
  nnf (Not (Imp F G)) = And (nnf F) (nnf (Not G)) |
  nnf (Not F) = (Not F) |
  nnf (And F G) = And (nnf F) (nnf G) |
  nnf (Or F G) = Or (nnf F) (nnf G) |
  nnf (Imp F G) = Or (nnf (Not F)) (nnf G)
  by(pat-completeness) auto

private fun nnf-cost where
  nnf-cost (Atom _) = 42 |
  nnf-cost  $\perp$  = 42 |
  nnf-cost (Not F) = Suc (nnf-cost F) |

```

```

 $\text{nnf-cost} (\text{And } F \text{ } G) = \text{Suc} (\text{nnf-cost } F + \text{nnf-cost } G) \mid$ 
 $\text{nnf-cost} (\text{Or } F \text{ } G) = \text{Suc} (\text{nnf-cost } F + \text{nnf-cost } G) \mid$ 
 $\text{nnf-cost} (\text{Imp } F \text{ } G) = \text{Suc} (\text{Suc} (\text{nnf-cost } F + \text{nnf-cost } G))$ 

termination nnf by(relation measure ( $\lambda F.$  nnf-cost F); simp)

lemma nnf ((Atom (k::nat))  $\rightarrow$  (Not ((Atom l)  $\vee$  (Not (Atom m)))))) =  $\neg$  (Atom k)  $\vee$  ( $\neg$  (Atom l)  $\wedge$  Atom m)
by code-simp

fun is-lit-plus where
is-lit-plus  $\perp$  = True  $\mid$ 
is-lit-plus (Not  $\perp$ ) = True  $\mid$ 
is-lit-plus (Atom  $\cdot$ ) = True  $\mid$ 
is-lit-plus (Not (Atom  $\cdot$ )) = True  $\mid$ 
is-lit-plus  $\cdot$  = False
case-of-simps is-lit-plus-cases: is-lit-plus.simps
fun is-disj where

is-disj (Or F G) = (is-lit-plus F  $\wedge$  is-disj G)  $\mid$ 
is-disj F = is-lit-plus F
fun is-cnf where

is-cnf (And F G) = (is-cnf F  $\wedge$  is-cnf G)  $\mid$ 
is-cnf H = is-disj H
fun is-nnf where
is-nnf (Imp F G) = False  $\mid$ 
is-nnf (And F G) = (is-nnf F  $\wedge$  is-nnf G)  $\mid$ 
is-nnf (Or F G) = (is-nnf F  $\wedge$  is-nnf G)  $\mid$ 
is-nnf F = is-lit-plus F

lemma is-nnf-nnf: is-nnf (nnf F)
by(induction F rule: nnf.induct; simp)
lemma nnf-no-imp: A  $\rightarrow$  B  $\notin$  set (subformulae (nnf F))
by(induction F rule: nnf.induct; simp)
lemma subformulae-nnf: is-nnf F  $\implies$  G  $\in$  set (subformulae F)  $\implies$  is-nnf G
by(induction F rule: is-nnf.induct; simp add: is-lit-plus-cases split: formula.splits; elim disjE conjE; simp)
lemma is-nnf-NotD: is-nnf ( $\neg$  F)  $\implies$  ( $\exists k.$  F = Atom k)  $\vee$  F =  $\perp$ 
by(cases F; simp)

fun cnf :: 'a formula  $\Rightarrow$  'a clause set where
cnf (Atom k) =  $\{\{ k^+ \}\} \mid$ 
cnf (Not (Atom k)) =  $\{\{ k^{-1} \}\} \mid$ 
cnf  $\perp$  =  $\{\Box\} \mid$ 
cnf (Not  $\perp$ ) =  $\{\} \mid$ 
cnf (And F G) = cnf F  $\cup$  cnf G  $\mid$ 
cnf (Or F G) = {C  $\cup$  D | C D. C  $\in$  (cnf F)  $\wedge$  D  $\in$  (cnf G)}}

```

```

lemma cnf-fin:
assumes is-nnf F
shows finite (cnf F) C ∈ cnf F ⟹ finite C
proof -
  have finite (cnf F) ∧ (C ∈ cnf F ⟹ finite C) using assms
  by(induction F arbitrary: C rule: cnf.induct; clar simp simp add: finite-image-set2)
  thus finite (cnf F) C ∈ cnf F ⟹ finite C by simp+
qed

fun cnf-lists :: 'a formula ⇒ 'a literal list list where
cnf-lists (Atom k) = [[ k+ ]] |
cnf-lists (Not (Atom k)) = [[ k-1 ]] |
cnf-lists ⊥ = [] |
cnf-lists (Not ⊥) = [] |
cnf-lists (And F G) = cnf-lists F @ cnf-lists G |
cnf-lists (Or F G) = [f @ g. f ← (cnf-lists F), g ← (cnf-lists G)]
```

```

primrec form-of-lit where
form-of-lit (Pos k) = Atom k |
form-of-lit (Neg k) = ¬(Atom k)
case-of-simps form-of-lit-cases: form-of-lit.simps
```

```

definition disj-of-clause c ≡ ∨[form-of-lit l. l ← c]
definition form-of-cnf F ≡ ∏[disj-of-clause c. c ← F]
definition cnf-form-of ≡ form-of-cnf ∘ cnf-lists
lemmas cnf-form-of-defs = cnf-form-of-def form-of-cnf-def disj-of-clause-def
```

```

lemma disj-of-clause-simps[simp]:
disj-of-clause [] = ⊥
disj-of-clause (F#FF) = form-of-lit F ∨ disj-of-clause FF
by(simp-all add: disj-of-clause-def)
```

```

lemma is-cnf-BigAnd: is-cnf (∏ls) ⟷ (∀l ∈ set ls. is-cnf l)
by(induction ls; simp)
```

```

private lemma BigOr-is-not-cnf'': is-cnf (∨ls) ⟹ (∀l ∈ set ls. is-lit-plus l)
proof(induction ls)
  case (Cons l ls)
    from Cons.preds have is-cnf (∨ ls)
    by (metis BigOr.simps is-cnf.simps(3,5) is-disj.simps(1) list.exhaust)
    thus ?case using Cons by simp
qed simp
private lemma BigOr-is-not-cnf': (∀l ∈ set ls. is-lit-plus l) ⟹ is-cnf (∨ls)
by(induction ls; simp) (metis BigOr.simps(1, 2) formula.distinct(25) is-cnf.elims(2)
is-cnf.simps(3) list.exhaust)
```

```

lemma BigOr-is-not-cnf: is-cnf (∨ls) ⟷ (∀l ∈ set ls. is-lit-plus l)
using BigOr-is-not-cnf' BigOr-is-not-cnf'' by blast
```

```

lemma is-nnf-BigAnd[simp]: is-nnf ( $\bigwedge ls$ )  $\longleftrightarrow$  ( $\forall l \in set ls. is-nnf l$ )
  by(induction ls; simp)
lemma is-nnf-BigOr[simp]: is-nnf ( $\bigvee ls$ )  $\longleftrightarrow$  ( $\forall l \in set ls. is-nnf l$ )
  by(induction ls; simp)
lemma form-of-lit-is-nnf[simp,intro!]: is-nnf (form-of-lit x)
  by(cases x; simp)
lemma form-of-lit-is-lit[simp,intro!]: is-lit-plus (form-of-lit x)
  by(cases x; simp)
lemma disj-of-clause-is-nnf[simp,intro!]: is-nnf (disj-of-clause F)
  unfoldng disj-of-clause-def by simp

lemma cnf-form-of-is: is-nnf F  $\implies$  is-cnf (cnf-form-of F)
  by(cases F) (auto simp: cnf-form-of-defs is-cnf-BigAnd BigOr-is-not-cnf)

lemma nnf-cnf-form: is-nnf F  $\implies$  is-nnf (cnf-form-of F)
  by(cases F) (auto simp add: cnf-form-of-defs)

lemma cnf-BigAnd: cnf ( $\bigwedge ls$ ) = ( $\bigcup x \in set ls. cnf x$ )
  by(induction ls; simp)

lemma cnf-BigOr: cnf ( $\bigvee (x @ y)$ ) = { $f \cup g \mid f, g. f \in cnf (\bigvee x) \wedge g \in cnf (\bigvee y)$ }
  by(induction x arbitrary: y; simp) (metis (no-types, opaque-lifting) sup.assoc)

lemma cnf-cnf: is-nnf F  $\implies$  cnf (cnf-form-of F) = cnf F
  by(induction F rule: cnf.induct;
    fastforce simp add: cnf-form-of-defs cnf-BigAnd cnf-BigOr)

lemma is-nnf-nnf-id: is-nnf F  $\implies$  nnf F = F
  proof(induction rule: is-nnf.induct)
    fix v assume is-nnf ( $\neg v$ )
    thus nnf ( $\neg v$ ) =  $\neg v$  by(cases v rule: is-lit-plus.cases; simp)
  qed simp-all

lemma disj-of-clause-is: is-disj (disj-of-clause R)
  by(induction R; simp)

lemma form-of-cnf-is-nnf: is-nnf (form-of-cnf R)
  unfoldng form-of-cnf-def by simp

lemma cnf-disj: cnf (disj-of-clause R) = {set R}
  by(induction R; simp add: form-of-lit-cases split: literal.splits)
lemma cnf-disj-ex: is-disj F  $\implies$   $\exists R. cnf F = \{R\} \vee cnf F = \{\}$ 
  by(induction F rule: is-disj.induct; clarsimp simp: is-lit-plus-cases split: formula.splits)

lemma cnf-form-of-cnf: cnf (form-of-cnf S) = set (map set S)

```

```

unfolding form-of-cnf-def by (simp add: cnf-BigAnd cnf-disj) blast

lemma disj-is-nnf: is-disj F ==> is-nnf F
  by(induction F rule: is-disj.induct; simp add: is-lit-plus-cases split: formula.splits)

lemma nnf-BigAnd: nnf ( $\bigwedge$ F) =  $\bigwedge$ (map nnf F)
  by(induction F; simp)

end

end

theory CNF-Sema
imports CNF
begin

primrec lit-semantics :: ('a  $\Rightarrow$  bool)  $\Rightarrow$  'a literal  $\Rightarrow$  bool where
  lit-semantics A (k+) = A k |
  lit-semantics A (k-1) = ( $\neg$ A k)
  case-of-simps lit-semantics-cases: lit-semantics.simps
  definition clause-semantics where
    clause-semantics A C  $\equiv$   $\exists$  L  $\in$  C. lit-semantics A L
  definition cnf-semantics where
    cnf-semantics A S  $\equiv$   $\forall$  C  $\in$  S. clause-semantics A C

end

theory CNF-Formulas-Sema
imports CNF-Sema CNF-Formulas Sema
begin

lemma nnf-semantics: A  $\models$  nnf F  $\longleftrightarrow$  A  $\models$  F
  by(induction F rule: nnf.induct; simp)

lemma cnf-semantics: is-nnf F ==> cnf-semantics A (cnf F)  $\longleftrightarrow$  A  $\models$  F
  by(induction F rule: cnf.induct; simp add: cnf-semantics-def clause-semantics-def
    ball-Un; metis Un-iff)

lemma cnf-form-semantics:
  fixes F :: 'a formula
  assumes nnf: is-nnf F
  shows A  $\models$  cnf-form-of F  $\longleftrightarrow$  A  $\models$  F
proof -
  define cnf-semantics-list
    where cnf-semantics-list A S  $\longleftrightarrow$  ( $\forall$  s  $\in$  set S.  $\exists$  l  $\in$  set s. lit-semantics A (l
      :: 'a literal))
    for A S
  have tcn: cnf F = set (map set (cnf-lists F)) using nnf

```

```

by(induction F rule: cnf.induct) (auto simp add: image-UN image-comp comp-def
)
  have A ⊨ F ↔ cnf-semantics A (cnf F) using cnf-semantics[OF nnf] by
    simp
    also have ... = cnf-semantics A (set (map set (cnf-lists F))) unfolding tcn ..
    also have ... = cnf-semantics-list A (cnf-lists F)
      unfolding cnf-semantics-def clause-semantics-def cnf-semantics-list-def by
      fastforce
    also have ... = A ⊨ (cnf-form-of F) using nnf
      by(induction F rule: cnf-lists.induct;
        simp add: cnf-semantics-list-def cnf-form-of-defs ball-UN bex-UN)
      finally show ?thesis by simp
qed

corollary ∃ G. A ⊨ F ↔ A ⊨ G ∧ is-cnf G
  using cnf-form-of-is cnf-form-semantics is-nnf-nnf nnf-semantics by blast

end

```

1.4.1 Going back: CNFs to formulas

```

theory CNF-To-Formula
imports CNF-Formulas HOL-Library.List-Lexorder
begin

```

One downside of CNFs is that they cannot be converted back to formulas as-is in full generality. If we assume an order on the atoms, we can convert finite CNFs.

```

instantiation literal :: (ord) ord
begin

```

definition

```

literal-less-def: xs < ys ↔ (
  if atoms-of-lit xs = atoms-of-lit ys
  then (case xs of Neg - ⇒ (case ys of Pos - ⇒ True | - ⇒ False) | - ⇒ False)
  else atoms-of-lit xs < atoms-of-lit ys)

```

definition

```

literal-le-def: (xs :: - literal) ≤ ys ↔ xs < ys ∨ xs = ys

```

```

instance ..

```

```

end

```

```

instance literal :: (linorder) linorder

```

```

by standard (auto simp add: literal-less-def literal-le-def split: literal.splits if-splits)

```

```

definition formula-of-cnf where

```

formula-of-cnf $S \equiv \text{form-of-cnf} (\text{sorted-list-of-set} (\text{sorted-list-of-set} ' S))$

To use the lexicographic order on lists, we first have to convert the clauses to lists, then the set of lists of literals to a list.

lemma *simplify-consts* (*formula-of-cnf* ($\{\{Pos\} 0\} :: \text{nat clause set}\}) = Atom 0
by *code-simp*$

lemma *cnf-formula-of-cnf*:
assumes *finite S* $\forall C \in S. \text{finite } C$
shows *cnf (formula-of-cnf S) = S*
using *assms by (simp add: cnf-BigAnd formula-of-cnf-def form-of-cnf-def cnf-disj)*

end

1.4.2 Tseytin transformation

theory *Tseytin*
imports *Formulas CNF-Formulas*
begin

The *cnf* transformation clearly has exponential complexity. If the intention is to use Resolution to decide validity of a formula, that is clearly a deal-breaker for any practical implementation, since validity can be decided by brute force in exponential time. This theory pair shows the Tseytin transformation, a way to transform a formula while preserving validity. The *cnf* of the transformed formula will have clauses with maximally 3 atoms, and an amount of clauses linear in the size of the formula, at the cost of introducing one new atom for each subformula of F (i.e. *size F* many).

definition *pair-fun-upd f p* $\equiv (\text{case } p \text{ of } (k, v) \Rightarrow \text{fun-upd } f k v)$

lemma *fold-pair-upd-triv*: $A \notin \text{fst} ' \text{set } U \implies \text{foldl pair-fun-upd } F U A = F A$
by (*induction U arbitrary: F; simp*)
(metis fun-upd-apply pair-fun-upd-def prod.simps(2) surjective-pairing)

lemma *distinct-pair-update-one*: $(k, v) \in \text{set } U \implies \text{distinct} (\text{map fst } U) \implies \text{foldl pair-fun-upd } F U k = v$
by (*induction U arbitrary: F; clarsimp simp add: pair-fun-upd-def fold-pair-upd-triv split: prod.splits*)
(insert fold-pair-upd-triv, fastforce)

lemma *distinct-zipunzip*: $\text{distinct } xs \implies \text{distinct} (\text{map fst} (\text{zip } xs \ ys))$ **by** (*simp add: distinct-conv-nth*)

lemma *foldl-pair-fun-upd-map-of*: $\text{distinct} (\text{map fst } U) \implies \text{foldl pair-fun-upd } F U = (\lambda k. \text{case map-of } U k \text{ of Some } v \Rightarrow v \mid \text{None} \Rightarrow F k)$

```

by(unfold fun-eq-iff; induction U arbitrary: F; clar simp split: option.splits simp:
pair-fun-upd-def rev-image-eqI)

lemma map-of-map-apsnd: map-of (map (apsnd t) M) = map-option t o (map-of
M)
by(unfold fun-eq-iff comp-def; induction M; simp)

definition biimp (infix  $\leftrightarrow$  67) where  $F \leftrightarrow G \equiv (F \rightarrow G) \wedge (G \rightarrow F)$ 
lemma atoms-biimp[simp]: atoms ( $F \leftrightarrow G$ ) = atoms F  $\cup$  atoms G
  unfolding biimp-def by auto
lemma biimp-size[simp]: size ( $F \leftrightarrow G$ ) = (2 * (size F + size G)) + 3
  by(simp add: biimp-def)

locale freshstuff =
  fixes fresh :: 'a set  $\Rightarrow$  'a
  assumes isfresh: finite S  $\Longrightarrow$  fresh S  $\notin$  S
begin

primrec nfresh where
  nfresh S 0 = []
  nfresh S (Suc n) = (let f = fresh S in f # nfresh (f ▷ S) n)

lemma length-nfresh: length (nfresh S n) = n
by(induction n arbitrary: S; simp add: Let-def)

lemma nfresh-isfresh: finite S  $\Longrightarrow$  set (nfresh S n)  $\cap$  S = {}
by(induction n arbitrary: S; auto simp add: Let-def isfresh)

lemma nfresh-distinct: finite S  $\Longrightarrow$  distinct (nfresh S n)
by(induction n arbitrary: S; simp add: Let-def; meson disjoint-iff-not-equal fi-
nite-insert insertI1 nfresh-isfresh)

definition tseytin-assmt F  $\equiv$  let SF = remdups (subformulae F) in zip (nfresh
(atoms F) (length SF)) SF

lemma tseytin-assmt-distinct: distinct (map fst (tseytin-assmt F))
  unfolding tseytin-assmt-def using nfresh-distinct by (simp add: Let-def length-nfresh)

lemma tseytin-assmt-has: G  $\in$  set (subformulae F)  $\Longrightarrow$   $\exists$  n. (n, G)  $\in$  set (tseytin-assmt
F)
proof -
  assume G  $\in$  set (subformulae F)
  then have  $\exists$  n. G = subformulae F ! n  $\wedge$  n < length (subformulae F)
    by (simp add: set-conv-nth)
  then have  $\exists$  a. (a, G)  $\in$  set (zip (nfresh (atoms F) (length (subformulae F))) (subformulae F))
    by (metis (no-types) in-set-zip length-nfresh prod.sel(1) prod.sel(2))
  thus ?thesis by(simp add: tseytin-assmt-def Let-def) (metis fst-conv in-set-conv-nth)

```

```

in-set-zip length-nfresh set-remdups snd-conv)
qed

lemma tseytin-assmt-new-atoms:  $(k, l) \in \text{set}(\text{tseytin-assmt } F) \implies k \notin \text{atoms } F$ 
  unfolding tseytin-assmt-def Let-def using nfresh-isfresh by (fastforce dest: set-zip-leftD)

primrec tseytin-tran1 where
  tseytin-tran1 S (Atom k) = [Atom k  $\leftrightarrow$  S (Atom k)] |
  tseytin-tran1 S  $\perp$  = [ $\perp \leftrightarrow S \perp$ ] |
  tseytin-tran1 S (Not F) = [S (Not F)  $\leftrightarrow$  Not (S F)] @ tseytin-tran1 S F |
  tseytin-tran1 S (And F G) = [S (And F G)  $\leftrightarrow$  And (S F) (S G)] @ tseytin-tran1 S F @ tseytin-tran1 S G |
  tseytin-tran1 S (Or F G) = [S (Or F G)  $\leftrightarrow$  Or (S F) (S G)] @ tseytin-tran1 S F @ tseytin-tran1 S G |
  tseytin-tran1 S (Imp F G) = [S (Imp F G)  $\leftrightarrow$  Imp (S F) (S G)] @ tseytin-tran1 S F @ tseytin-tran1 S G
definition tseytin-toatom F  $\equiv$  Atom  $\circ$  the  $\circ$  map-of (map ( $\lambda(a, b). (b, a)$ ) (tseytin-assmt F))
definition tseytin-tran F  $\equiv$   $\bigwedge$ (let S = tseytin-toatom F in S F # tseytin-tran1 S F)

lemma distinct-snd-tseytin-assmt: distinct (map snd (tseytin-assmt F))
  unfolding tseytin-assmt-def by(simp add: Let-def length-nfresh)

lemma tseytin-assmt-backlookup: assumes J  $\in$  set (subformulae F)
  shows (the (map-of (map ( $\lambda(a, b). (b, a)$ ) (tseytin-assmt F)) J), J)  $\in$  set (tseytin-assmt F)
proof -
  have 1: distinct (map snd M)  $\implies$  J  $\in$  snd ` set M  $\implies$  (the (map-of (map ( $\lambda(a, b). (b, a)$ ) M) J), J)  $\in$  set M for J M
    by(induction M; clarsimp split: prod.splits)
  have 2: J  $\in$  set (subformulae F)  $\implies$  J  $\in$  snd ` set (tseytin-assmt F) for J using
    image-iff tseytin-assmt-has by fastforce
    from 1[OF distinct-snd-tseytin-assmt 2, OF assms] show ?thesis .
qed

lemma tseytin-tran-small-clauses:  $\forall C \in \text{cnf}(\text{nnf}(\text{tseytin-tran } F)). \text{card } C \leq 3$ 
proof -
  have 3: card S  $\leq 2 \implies$  card (a  $\triangleright$  S)  $\leq 3$  for a S
    by(cases finite S; simp add: card-insert-le-m1)
  have 2: card S  $\leq 1 \implies$  card (a  $\triangleright$  S)  $\leq 2$  for a S
    by(cases finite S; simp add: card-insert-le-m1)
  have 1: card S  $\leq 0 \implies$  card (a  $\triangleright$  S)  $\leq 1$  for a S
    by(cases finite S; simp add: card-insert-le-m1)
  have *:  $\llbracket G \in \text{set}(\text{tseytin-tran1}(\text{Atom} \circ S) F); C \in \text{cnf}(\text{nnf } G) \rrbracket \implies \text{card } C \leq 3$  for G C S
    by(induction F arbitrary: G; simp add: biimp-def; (elim disjE exE conjE | intro 1 2 3 | simp)+)
    show ?thesis

```

```

unfolding tseytin-tran-def tseytin-toatom-def Let-def
  by(clar simp simp add: cnf-BigAnd nnf-BigAnd comp-assoc *)
qed

lemma tseytin-tran-few-clauses: card (cnf (nnf (tseytin-tran F))) ≤ 3 * size F +
1
proof -
  have size Bot = 1 by simp
  have ws: {c ▷ D | D. D = {c1} ∨ D = {c2}} = {{c,c1},{c,c2}} for c1 c2 c by
  auto
  have grr: Suc (card S) ≤ c ==> card (a ▷ S) ≤ c for a S c
    by(cases finite S; simp add: card-insert-le-m1)
  have *: card (∪ a∈set (tseytin-tran1 (Atom o S) F). cnf (nnf a)) ≤ 3 * size F
  for S
    by(induction F; simp add: biimp-def; ((intro grr card-Un-le[THEN le-trans] |
  simp add: ws+)+) ?)
  show ?thesis
    unfolding tseytin-tran-def tseytin-toatom-def Let-def
    by(clar simp simp: nnf-BigAnd cnf-BigAnd; intro grr; simp add: comp-assoc *)
qed

lemma tseytin-tran-new-atom-count: card (atoms (tseytin-tran F)) ≤ size F +
card (atoms F)
proof -
  have tseytin-tran1-atoms: H ∈ set (tseytin-tran1 (tseytin-toatom F) G) ==> G
  ∈ set (subformulae F) ==
    atoms H ⊆ atoms F ∪ (∪ I ∈ set (subformulae F). atoms (tseytin-toatom F
  I)) for G H
  proof(induction G arbitrary: H)
    case (Atom k)
    hence k ∈ atoms F
      by simp (meson formula.set-intros(1) rev-subsetD subformula-atoms)
    with Atom show ?case by simp blast
  next
    case Bot then show ?case by simp blast
  next
    case (Not G)
    show ?case by(insert Not.prems(1,2);
      frule subformulas-in-subformulas; simp; elim disjE; (elim Not.IH | force))
  next
    case (And G1 G2)
    show ?case by(insert And.prems(1,2);
      frule subformulas-in-subformulas; simp; elim disjE; (elim And.IH; simp |
  force))
  next
    case (Or G1 G2)
    show ?case by(insert Or.prems(1,2);
      frule subformulas-in-subformulas; simp; elim disjE; (elim Or.IH; simp |
  force))

```

```

next
  case (Imp G1 G2)
    show ?case by(insert Imp.prem(1,2);
      frule subformulas-in-subformulas; simp; elim disjE; (elim Imp.IH; simp | force))
    qed
    have tseytin-tran1-atoms:  $(\bigcup_{G \in \text{set}} (\text{tseytin-tran1} (\text{tseytin-toatom } F) F)). \text{atoms } G \subseteq$ 
       $\text{atoms } F \cup (\bigcup_{I \in \text{set}} (\text{subformulae } F). \text{atoms } (\text{tseytin-toatom } F I))$ 
      using tseytin-tran1-atoms[OF - subformulae-self] by blast
    have 1: card (atoms (tseytin-tran F))  $\leq$ 
      card (atoms (tseytin-toatom F F)  $\cup$   $(\bigcup_{x \in \text{set}} (\text{tseytin-tran1} (\text{tseytin-toatom } F) F). \text{atoms } x))$ 
      unfolding tseytin-tran-def by(simp add: Let-def tseytin-tran1-atoms)
    have 2: atoms (tseytin-toatom F F)  $\cup$   $(\bigcup_{x \in \text{set}} (\text{tseytin-tran1} (\text{tseytin-toatom } F) F). \text{atoms } x) \subseteq$ 
       $(\text{atoms } F \cup (\bigcup_{I \in \text{set}} (\text{subformulae } F). \text{atoms } (\text{tseytin-toatom } F I)))$ 
      using tseytin-tran1-atoms by blast
    have twofin: finite (atoms F  $\cup$   $(\bigcup_{I \in \text{set}} (\text{subformulae } F). \text{atoms } (\text{tseytin-toatom } F I))$ ) by simp
    have card-subformulae: card (set (subformulae F))  $\leq \text{size } F$  using length-subformulae
    by (metis card-length)
    have card-singleton-union: finite S  $\implies$  card ( $\bigcup_{x \in S} \{f x\}$ )  $\leq \text{card } S$  for f S
      by(induction S rule: finite-induct; simp add: card-insert-if)
    have 3: card ( $\bigcup_{I \in \text{set}} (\text{subformulae } F). \text{atoms } (\text{tseytin-toatom } F I)) \leq \text{size } F$ 
    unfolding tseytin-toatom-def using le-trans[OF card-singleton-union card-subformulae]
      by simp fast
    have 4: card (atoms (tseytin-tran F))  $\leq \text{card } (\text{atoms } F) + \text{card } (\bigcup_{f \in \text{set}} (\text{subformulae } F). \text{atoms } (\text{tseytin-toatom } F f))$ 
      using le-trans[OF 1 card-mono[OF twofin 2]] card-Un-le le-trans by blast
    show ?thesis using 3 4 by linarith
  qed

end

definition freshnat S  $\equiv$  Suc (Max (0 ▷ S))
primrec nfresh-natcode where
  nfresh-natcode S 0 = []
  nfresh-natcode S (Suc n) = (let f = freshnat S in f # nfresh-natcode (f ▷ S) n)
interpretation freshnats: freshstuff freshnat unfolding freshnat-def by standard
  (meson Max-ge Suc-n-not-le-n finite-insert insertCI)

lemma [code-unfold]: freshnats.nfresh = nfresh-natcode
proof -
  have freshnats.nfresh S n = nfresh-natcode S n for S n by(induction n arbitrary: S; simp)
  thus ?thesis by auto
qed
lemmas freshnats-code[code-unfold] = freshnats.tseytin-tran-deffreshnats.tseytin-toatom-def

```

```

freshnats.tseytin-assmt-def freshnats.nfresh.simps

lemma freshnats.tseytin-tran (Atom 0 → (¬ (Atom 1))) = Λ[
  Atom 2,
  Atom 2 ↔ Atom 3 → Atom 4,
  Atom 0 ↔ Atom 3,
  Atom 4 ↔ ¬ (Atom 5),
  Atom 1 ↔ Atom 5
] (is ?l = ?r)
proof -
  have cnf (nnf ?r) =
    {{Pos 2},
     {Neg 4, Pos 2}, {Pos 3, Pos 2}, {Neg 2, Neg 3, Pos 4},
     {Neg 3, Pos 0}, {Neg 0, Pos 3},
     {Pos 5, Pos 4}, {Neg 4, Neg 5},
     {Neg 5, Pos 1}, {Neg 1, Pos 5}} by eval
  have ?thesis by eval
  show ?thesis by code-simp
qed

end
theory Tseytin-Sema
imports Sema Tseytin
begin

lemma biimp-simp[simp]:  $\mathcal{A} \models F \leftrightarrow G \longleftrightarrow (\mathcal{A} \models F \longleftrightarrow \mathcal{A} \models G)$ 
  unfolding biimp-def by auto

locale freshstuff-sema = freshstuff
begin

definition tseytin-update  $\mathcal{A} F \equiv$  (let  $U = \text{map}(\text{apsnd}(\text{formula-semantics } \mathcal{A}))$   

 $(\text{tseytin-assmt } F)$  in  $\text{foldl}(\text{pair-fun-upd } \mathcal{A} U)$ )
```

lemma tseyting-update-keep-subformula-sema: $G \in \text{set}(\text{subformulae } F) \implies \text{tseytin-update}$
 $\mathcal{A} F \models G \longleftrightarrow \mathcal{A} \models G$

proof -

assume $G \in \text{set}(\text{subformulae } F)$
hence sub: atoms $G \subseteq \text{atoms } F$ by(fact subformula-atoms)
have natoms: $k \in \text{atoms } F \implies k \notin \text{fst}(\text{set}(\text{tseytin-assmt } F))$ for k l
 using tseytin-assmt-new-atoms by force
have $k \in \text{atoms } F \implies \text{tseytin-update } \mathcal{A} F k = \mathcal{A} k$ for k
 unfolding tseytin-update-def Let-def
 by(force intro!: fold-pair-upd-triv dest!: natoms)
thus ?thesis using relevant-atoms-same-semantics sub by (metis subsetCE)

qed

lemma $(k, G) \in \text{set}(\text{tseytin-assmt } F) \implies \text{tseytin-update } \mathcal{A} F k \longleftrightarrow \text{tseytin-update}$
 $\mathcal{A} F \models G$

```

proof(induction F arbitrary: G)
  case (Atom x)
  then show ?case by(simp add: tseytin-update-def tseytin-assmt-def Let-def pair-fun-upd-def)
next
  case Bot
  then show ?case by(simp add: tseytin-update-def tseytin-assmt-def Let-def pair-fun-upd-def)
next
  case (Not F)
  then show ?case
  oops

lemma tseytin-updates:  $(k, G) \in \text{set}(\text{tseytin-assmt } F) \implies \text{tseytin-update } \mathcal{A} F k \longleftrightarrow \text{tseytin-update } \mathcal{A} F \models G$ 
apply(subst tseytin-update-def)
apply(simp add: tseytin-assmt-def Let-def foldl-pair-fun-upd-map-of map-of-map-apsnd
distinct-zipunzip[OF nfresh-distinct[OF atoms-finite]])
apply(subst tseytin-update-keep-subformula-sema)
apply(erule in-set-zipE; simp; fail)
 $\dots$ 

lemma tseytin-tran1:  $G \in \text{set}(\text{subformulae } F) \implies H \in \text{set}(\text{tseytin-tran1 } S G) \implies \forall J \in \text{set}(\text{subformulae } F). \text{tseytin-update } \mathcal{A} F \models J \longleftrightarrow \text{tseytin-update } \mathcal{A} F \models (S J) \implies \text{tseytin-update } \mathcal{A} F \models H$ 
proof(induction G arbitrary: H)
  case Bot thus ?case by auto
next
  case (Atom k) thus ?case by fastforce
next
  case (Not G)
  consider  $H = S (\neg G) \leftrightarrow \neg (S G) \mid H \in \text{set}(\text{tseytin-tran1 } S G)$  using
Not.prems(2) by auto
  then show ?case proof cases
    case 1 then show ?thesis using Not.prems(3)
    by (metis Not.prems(1) biimp-simp formula-semantics.simps(3) set-subset-Cons
subformulae.simps(3) subformulae-self subsetCE subsubformulae)
next
  have D:  $\neg G \in \text{set}(\text{subformulae } F) \implies G \in \text{set}(\text{subformulae } F)$ 
  by(elim subsubformulae; simp)
  case 2 then show ?thesis using D Not.IH Not.prems(1,3) by blast
qed
next
  case (And G1 G2)
  have el:  $G1 \in \text{set}(\text{subformulae } F) \quad G2 \in \text{set}(\text{subformulae } F)$  using subsubfor-
mulae And.prems(1) by fastforce+
  with And.IH And.prems(3) have IH:  $H \in \text{set}(\text{tseytin-tran1 } S G1) \implies \text{tseytin-update } \mathcal{A} F \models H$ 
 $H \in \text{set}(\text{tseytin-tran1 } S G2) \implies \text{tseytin-update } \mathcal{A} F \models H$  for H
  by blast+

```

```

show ?case using And.prems IH el by(simp; elim disjE; simp; insert And.prems(1)
formula-semantics.simps(4), blast)
next
  case (Or G1 G2)
    have el: G1 ∈ set (subformulae F) G2 ∈ set (subformulae F) using subsubfor-
    mulae Or.prems(1) by fastforce+
    with Or.IH Or.prems(3) have IH: H ∈ set (tseytin-tran1 S G1)  $\implies$  tseytin-update
     $\mathcal{A} F \models H$ 
     $H \in \text{set } (\text{tseytin-tran1 } S \text{ } G2) \implies \text{tseytin-update } \mathcal{A} F$ 
     $\models H \text{ for } H$ 
    by blast+
    show ?case using Or.prems(3,2) IH el by(simp; elim disjE; simp; metis Or.prems(1)
formula-semantics.simps(5))
next
  case (Imp G1 G2)
    have el: G1 ∈ set (subformulae F) G2 ∈ set (subformulae F) using subsubfor-
    mulae Imp.prems(1) by fastforce+
    with Imp.IH Imp.prems(3) have IH: H ∈ set (tseytin-tran1 S G1)  $\implies$  tseytin-update
     $\mathcal{A} F \models H$ 
     $H \in \text{set } (\text{tseytin-tran1 } S \text{ } G2) \implies \text{tseytin-update } \mathcal{A} F$ 
     $\models H \text{ for } H$ 
    by blast+
    show ?case using Imp.prems(3,2) IH el by(simp; elim disjE; simp; metis Imp.prems(1)
formula-semantics.simps(6))
qed

lemma all-tran-formulas-validated:  $\forall J \in \text{set } (\text{subformulae } F). \text{tseytin-update } \mathcal{A} F$ 
 $\models J \longleftrightarrow \text{tseytin-update } \mathcal{A} F \models (\text{tseytin-toatom } F J)$ 
apply(simp add: tseytin-toatom-def)
apply(intro ballI)
apply(subst tseytin-updates)
apply(erule tseytin-assmt-backlookup)
 $\dots$ 

lemma tseytin-tran-equisat:  $\mathcal{A} \models F \longleftrightarrow \text{tseytin-update } \mathcal{A} F \models (\text{tseytin-tran } F)$ 
using all-tran-formulas-validated tseytin-tran1 all-tran-formulas-validated tseytin-
update-keep-subformula-sema by(simp add: tseytin-tran-def Let-def) blast

lemma tseytin-tran1-orig-connection:  $G \in \text{set } (\text{subformulae } F) \implies (\forall H \in \text{set } (\text{tseytin-tran1 } (\text{tseytin-toatom } F) \text{ } G). \mathcal{A} \models H) \implies$ 
 $\mathcal{A} \models G \longleftrightarrow \mathcal{A} \models \text{tseytin-toatom } F G$ 
by(induction G; simp; drule subformulas-in-subformulas; simp)

lemma tseytin-untran:  $\mathcal{A} \models (\text{tseytin-tran } F) \implies \mathcal{A} \models F$ 
proof –
  have 1:  $[\mathcal{A} \models \text{tseytin-toatom } F F; \mathcal{A} \models F] \implies \text{tseytin-update } \mathcal{A} F \models \text{tseytin-toatom } F F$ 
  using all-tran-formulas-validated tseytin-update-keep-subformula-sema by blast

```

```

let ?C = λA. (forall H ∈ set (tseytin-tran1 (tseytin-toatom F) F). A ⊨ H)
have 2: ?C A ==> ?C (tseytin-update A F)
  using all-tran-formulas-validated tseytin-tran1 by blast
assume A ⊨ tseytin-tran F
hence tseytin-update A F ⊨ tseytin-tran F
  unfolding tseytin-tran-def
  apply(simp add: Let-def)
  apply(intro conjI)
  apply(elim conjE)
  apply(drule tseytin-tran1-orig-connection[OF subformulae-self])
  apply(clarsimp simp add: tseytin-assmt-distinct foldl-pair-fun-upd-map-of 1
2)++
  done
thus ?thesis using tseytin-tran-equisat by blast
qed
lemma tseytin-tran-equivunsatisfiable: ⊨ ¬F ↔ ⊨ (tseytin-tran F) (is ?l ↔
?r)
proof(rule iffI; erule contrapos-pp)
  assume ¬?l
  then obtain A where A ⊨ F by auto
  hence tseytin-update A F ⊨ (tseytin-tran F) using tseytin-tran-equisat by simp
  thus ¬?r by simp blast
next
  assume ¬?r
  then obtain A where A ⊨ tseytin-tran F by auto
  thus ∼?l using tseytin-untran by simp blast
qed
end

interpretation freshsemanats: freshstuff-sema freshnat
  by (simp add: freshnats.freshstuff-axioms freshstuff-sema-def)
print-theorems

```

end

1.5 Implication-only formulas

```

theory MiniFormulas
imports Formulas
begin

fun is-mini-formula where
  is-mini-formula (Atom _) = True |
  is-mini-formula ⊥ = True |
  is-mini-formula (Imp F G) = (is-mini-formula F ∧ is-mini-formula G) |
  is-mini-formula _ = False

```

The similarity between these “mini” formulas and Johansson’s minimal cal-

culus of implications [8] is mostly in name. Johansson does replace $\neg F$ by $F \rightarrow \perp$ in one place, but generally keeps it. The main focus of [8] is on removing rules from Calculi anyway, not on removing connectives. We are only borrowing the name.

```

primrec to-mini-formula where
  to-mini-formula (Atom k) = Atom k |
  to-mini-formula  $\perp$  =  $\perp$  |
  to-mini-formula (Imp F G) = to-mini-formula F  $\rightarrow$  to-mini-formula G |
  to-mini-formula (Not F) = to-mini-formula F  $\rightarrow$   $\perp$  |
  to-mini-formula (And F G) = (to-mini-formula F  $\rightarrow$  (to-mini-formula G  $\rightarrow$   $\perp$ ))  $\rightarrow$   $\perp$  |
  to-mini-formula (Or F G) = (to-mini-formula F  $\rightarrow$   $\perp$ )  $\rightarrow$  to-mini-formula G

lemma to-mini-is-mini[simp,intro!]: is-mini-formula (to-mini-formula F)
  by(induction F; simp)
lemma mini-to-mini: is-mini-formula F  $\Longrightarrow$  to-mini-formula F = F
  by(induction F; simp)
corollary mini-mini[simp]: to-mini-formula (to-mini-formula F) = to-mini-formula F
  using mini-to-mini[OF to-mini-is-mini] .

```

We could have used an arbitrary other combination, e.g. *Atom*, \neg , and (\wedge) . The choice for *Atom*, \perp , and (\rightarrow) was made because it is (to the best of my knowledge) the only combination that only requires three elements and verifies:

```

lemma mini-formula-atoms: atoms (to-mini-formula F) = atoms F
  by(induction F; simp)

```

(The story would be different if we had different junctors, e.g. if we allowed a NAND.)

```

end
theory MiniFormulas-Sema
imports MiniFormulas Sema
begin

lemma A  $\models$  F  $\longleftrightarrow$  A  $\models$  to-mini-formula F
  by(induction F) auto

end

```

1.6 Consistency

We follow the proofs by Melvin Fitting [2].

```

theory Consistency
imports Sema
begin

```

definition Hintikka $S \equiv ($

- $\perp \notin S$
- $\wedge (\forall k. Atom\ k \in S \rightarrow \neg(Atom\ k) \in S \rightarrow False)$
- $\wedge (\forall F\ G. F \wedge G \in S \rightarrow F \in S \wedge G \in S)$
- $\wedge (\forall F\ G. F \vee G \in S \rightarrow F \in S \vee G \in S)$
- $\wedge (\forall F\ G. F \rightarrow G \in S \rightarrow \neg F \in S \vee G \in S)$
- $\wedge (\forall F. \neg(\neg F) \in S \rightarrow F \in S)$
- $\wedge (\forall F\ G. \neg(F \wedge G) \in S \rightarrow \neg F \in S \vee \neg G \in S)$
- $\wedge (\forall F\ G. \neg(F \vee G) \in S \rightarrow \neg F \in S \wedge \neg G \in S)$
- $\wedge (\forall F\ G. \neg(F \rightarrow G) \in S \rightarrow F \in S \wedge \neg G \in S)$

)

lemma Hintikka $\{Atom\ 0 \wedge ((\neg(Atom\ 1)) \rightarrow Atom\ 2), ((\neg(Atom\ 1)) \rightarrow Atom\ 2), Atom\ 0, \neg(\neg(Atom\ 1)), Atom\ 1\}$
unfolding Hintikka-def by simp

theorem Hintikkas-lemma:

assumes H : Hintikka S

shows sat S

proof –

from $H[unfolded\ Hintikka\text{-}def]$

have $H': \perp \notin S$

$Atom\ k \in S \implies \neg(Atom\ k) \in S \implies False$

$F \wedge G \in S \implies F \in S \wedge G \in S$

$F \vee G \in S \implies F \in S \vee G \in S$

$F \rightarrow G \in S \implies \neg F \in S \vee G \in S$

$\neg(\neg F) \in S \implies F \in S$

$\neg(F \wedge G) \in S \implies \neg F \in S \vee \neg G \in S$

$\neg(F \vee G) \in S \implies \neg F \in S \wedge \neg G \in S$

$\neg(F \rightarrow G) \in S \implies F \in S \wedge \neg G \in S$

for $k\ F\ G$ by blast+

let $?M = \lambda k. Atom\ k \in S$

have $(F \in S \rightarrow (?M \models F)) \wedge (\neg F \in S \rightarrow (\neg(?M \models F)))$ **for** F

by(induction F) (auto simp: $H'(1)$ dest!: $H'(2-)$)

thus ?thesis **unfolding** sat-def by blast

qed

definition pcp $C \equiv (\forall S \in C.$

$\perp \notin S$

$\wedge (\forall k. Atom\ k \in S \rightarrow \neg(Atom\ k) \in S \rightarrow False)$

$\wedge (\forall F\ G. F \wedge G \in S \rightarrow F \triangleright G \triangleright S \in C)$

$\wedge (\forall F\ G. F \vee G \in S \rightarrow F \triangleright S \in C \vee G \triangleright S \in C)$

$\wedge (\forall F\ G. F \rightarrow G \in S \rightarrow \neg F \triangleright S \in C \vee G \triangleright S \in C)$

$\wedge (\forall F. \neg(\neg F) \in S \rightarrow F \triangleright S \in C)$

$\wedge (\forall F\ G. \neg(F \wedge G) \in S \rightarrow \neg F \triangleright S \in C \vee \neg G \triangleright S \in C)$

$\wedge (\forall F\ G. \neg(F \vee G) \in S \rightarrow \neg F \triangleright S \in C \wedge \neg G \triangleright S \in C)$

$\wedge (\forall F\ G. \neg(F \rightarrow G) \in S \rightarrow F \triangleright S \in C \wedge \neg G \triangleright S \in C)$

)

```

lemma pcp {} pcp {{}} pcp {{Atom 0}} by (simp add: pcp-def)+
lemma pcp {{(¬ (Atom 1)) → Atom 2}},
  {{((¬ (Atom 1)) → Atom 2), ¬(¬ (Atom 1))}},
  {{((¬ (Atom 1)) → Atom 2), ¬(¬ (Atom 1)), Atom 1}} by (auto simp add: pcp-def)

```

Fitting uses uniform notation [10] for the definition of *pcp*. We try to mimic this, more to see whether it works than because it is ultimately necessary.

```

inductive Con :: 'a formula => 'a formula => 'a formula => bool where
Con (And F G) F G |
Con (Not (Or F G)) (Not F) (Not G) |
Con (Not (Imp F G)) F (Not G) |
Con (Not (Not F)) F F

```

```

inductive Dis :: 'a formula => 'a formula => 'a formula => bool where
Dis (Or F G) F G |
Dis (Imp F G) (Not F) G |
Dis (Not (And F G)) (Not F) (Not G) |
Dis (Not (Not F)) F F

```

```

lemma Con (Not (Not F)) F F Dis (Not (Not F)) F F by(intro Con.intros
Dis.intros)+

```

lemma con-dis-simps:

```

Con a1 a2 a3 = (a1 = a2 ∧ a3 ∨ (Ǝ F G. a1 = ¬(F ∨ G) ∧ a2 = ¬F ∧ a3
= ¬G) ∨ (Ǝ G. a1 = ¬(a2 → G) ∧ a3 = ¬G) ∨ a1 = ¬(¬ a2) ∧ a3 = a2)
Dis a1 a2 a3 = (a1 = a2 ∨ a3 ∨ (Ǝ F G. a1 = F → G ∧ a2 = ¬F ∧ a3 =
G) ∨ (Ǝ F G. a1 = ¬(F ∧ G) ∧ a2 = ¬F ∧ a3 = ¬G) ∨ a1 = ¬(¬ a2) ∧ a3
= a2)
by(simp-all add: Con.simps Dis.simps)

```

```

lemma Hintikka-alt: Hintikka S = (
  ⊥ ∉ S
  ∧ ( ∀ k. Atom k ∈ S → ¬(Atom k) ∈ S → False)
  ∧ ( ∀ F G H. Con F G H → F ∈ S → G ∈ S ∧ H ∈ S)
  ∧ ( ∀ F G H. Dis F G H → F ∈ S → G ∈ S ∨ H ∈ S)
)
apply(simp add: Hintikka-def con-dis-simps)
apply(rule iffI)

```

```

subgoal by blast
subgoal by safe metis+
done

```

```

lemma pcp-alt: pcp C = ( ∀ S ∈ C.
  ⊥ ∉ S
)

```

```

 $\wedge (\forall k. \text{Atom } k \in S \longrightarrow \neg (\text{Atom } k) \in S \longrightarrow \text{False})$ 
 $\wedge (\forall F G H. \text{Con } F G H \longrightarrow F \in S \longrightarrow G \triangleright H \triangleright S \in C)$ 
 $\wedge (\forall F G H. \text{Dis } F G H \longrightarrow F \in S \longrightarrow G \triangleright S \in C \vee H \triangleright S \in C)$ 
)
apply(simp add: pcp-def con-dis-simps)
apply(rule iffI; unfold Ball-def; elim all-forward)
by (auto simp add: insert-absorb split: formula.splits)

definition subset-closed C ≡ (∀ S ∈ C. ∀ s ⊆ S. s ∈ C)
definition finite-character C ≡ (∀ S. S ∈ C ↔ (∀ s ⊆ S. finite s → s ∈ C))

lemma ex1: pcp C ⇒ ∃ C'. C ⊆ C' ∧ pcp C' ∧ subset-closed C'
proof(intro exI[of - {s . ∃ S ∈ C. s ⊆ S}] conjI)
let ?E = {s. ∃ S ∈ C. s ⊆ S}
show C ⊆ ?E by blast
show subset-closed ?E unfolding subset-closed-def by blast
assume C: pcp C
show pcp ?E using C unfolding pcp-alt
by (intro ballI conjI; simp; meson insertI1 rev-subsetD subset-insertI subset-insertI2)
qed

lemma sallI: (∀ s. s ⊆ S ⇒ P s) ⇒ ∀ s ⊆ S. P s by simp

lemma ex2:
assumes fc: finite-character C
shows subset-closed C
unfolding subset-closed-def
proof (intro ballI sallI)
fix s S
assume e: s ∈ C and s: s ⊆ S
hence *: t ⊆ s ⇒ t ⊆ S for t by simp
from fc have t ⊆ S ⇒ finite t ⇒ t ∈ C for t unfolding finite-character-def
using e by blast
hence t ⊆ s ⇒ finite t ⇒ t ∈ C for t using * by simp
with fc show s ∈ C unfolding finite-character-def by blast
qed

lemma
assumes C: pcp C
assumes S: subset-closed C
shows ex3: ∃ C'. C ⊆ C' ∧ pcp C' ∧ finite-character C'
proof(intro exI[of - C ∪ {S. ∀ s ⊆ S. finite s → s ∈ C}] conjI)
let ?E = {S. ∀ s ⊆ S. finite s → s ∈ C}
show C ⊆ C ∪ ?E by blast
from S show finite-character (C ∪ ?E) unfolding finite-character-def subset-closed-def by blast
note C'' = C[unfolded pcp-alt, THEN bspec]

```

```

have CON:  $G \triangleright H \triangleright S \in C \cup \{S. \forall s \subseteq S. \text{finite } s \rightarrow s \in C\}$  if  $\text{si: } \bigwedge s. [s \subseteq S; \text{finite } s] \implies s \in C$  and
 $\text{un: } \text{Con } F G H \text{ and el: } F \in S \text{ for } F G H S \text{ proof -}$ 
have  $k: \forall s \subseteq S. \text{finite } s \rightarrow F \in s \rightarrow G \triangleright H \triangleright s \in C$ 
    using  $\text{si un } C'' \text{ by simp}$ 
have  $G \triangleright H \triangleright S \in ?E$ 
  unfolding mem-Collect-eq Un-iff proof safe
  fix  $s$ 
  assume  $s \subseteq G \triangleright H \triangleright S$  and  $f: \text{finite } s$ 
  hence  $F \triangleright (s - \{G, H\}) \subseteq S$  using  $\text{el by blast}$ 
  with  $k f$  have  $G \triangleright H \triangleright F \triangleright (s - \{G, H\}) \in C$  by  $\text{simp}$ 
  hence  $F \triangleright G \triangleright H \triangleright s \in C$  using insert-absorb by fastforce
  thus  $s \in C$  using  $S$  unfolding subset-closed-def by fast
  qed
  thus  $G \triangleright H \triangleright S \in C \cup ?E$  by  $\text{simp}$ 
qed
have DIS:  $G \triangleright S \in C \cup \{S. \forall s \subseteq S. \text{finite } s \rightarrow s \in C\} \vee H \triangleright S \in C \cup \{S.$ 
 $\forall s \subseteq S. \text{finite } s \rightarrow s \in C\}$ 
if  $\text{si: } \bigwedge s. s \subseteq S \implies \text{finite } s \implies s \in C$  and  $\text{un: } \text{Dis } F G H \text{ and el: } F \in S$ 
for  $F G H S$  proof -
have  $l: \exists I \in \{G, H\}. I \triangleright s1 \in C \wedge I \triangleright s2 \in C$ 
  if  $s1 \subseteq S$  finite  $s1 F \in s1$ 
   $s2 \subseteq S$  finite  $s2 F \in s2$  for  $s1 s2$ 
proof -
  let  $?s = s1 \cup s2$ 
  have  $?s \subseteq S$  finite  $?s$  using that by simp-all
  with  $\text{si have } ?s \in C$  by  $\text{simp}$ 
  moreover have  $F \in ?s$  using that by  $\text{simp}$ 
  ultimately have  $\exists I \in \{G, H\}. I \triangleright ?s \in C$ 
    using  $C'' \text{ un by simp}$ 
  thus  $\exists I \in \{G, H\}. I \triangleright s1 \in C \wedge I \triangleright s2 \in C$ 
  by (meson  $S$ [unfolded subset-closed-def, THEN bspec] insert-mono sup.cobounded2
sup-ge1)
  qed
  have  $m: [s1 \subseteq S; \text{finite } s1; F \in s1; G \triangleright s1 \notin C; s2 \subseteq S; \text{finite } s2; F \in s2;$ 
 $H \triangleright s2 \notin C] \implies \text{False}$  for  $s1 s2$ 
    using  $l$  by  $\text{blast}$ 
  have  $\text{False}$  if  $s1 \subseteq S$  finite  $s1 G \triangleright s1 \notin C$   $s2 \subseteq S$  finite  $s2 H \triangleright s2 \notin C$  for  $s1$ 
 $s2$ 
  proof -
    have  $*: F \triangleright s1 \subseteq S$  finite  $(F \triangleright s1) F \in F \triangleright s1$  if  $s1 \subseteq S$  finite  $s1$  for  $s1$ 
      using that el by simp-all
    have  $G \triangleright F \triangleright s1 \notin C$   $H \triangleright F \triangleright s2 \notin C$ 
      by (meson  $S$  insert-mono subset-closed-def subset-insertI that(3,6))+
      from  $m[OF * [OF \text{ that}(1-2)] \text{ this}(1) *[OF \text{ that}(4-5)] \text{ this}(2)]$ 
      show  $\text{False}$ .
  qed
  hence  $G \triangleright S \in ?E \vee H \triangleright S \in ?E$ 

```

```

unfolding mem-Collect-eq Un-iff
  by (metis (no-types, lifting) finite-Diff insert-Diff si subset-insert-iff)
  thus G ▷ S ∈ C ∪ ?E ∨ H ▷ S ∈ C ∪ ?E by blast
qed

have CON':  $\bigwedge f2\ g2\ h2\ F2\ G2\ S2. \llbracket \bigwedge s. [s \in C; h2\ F2\ G2 \in s] \implies f2\ F2 \triangleright s \in C \vee g2\ G2 \triangleright s \in C; \forall s \subseteq S2. \text{finite } s \longrightarrow s \in C; h2\ F2\ G2 \in S2; \text{False} \rrbracket$ 
   $\implies f2\ F2 \triangleright S2 \in C \cup \{S. \forall s \subseteq S. \text{finite } s \longrightarrow s \in C\} \vee g2\ G2 \triangleright S2 \in C \cup \{S. \forall s \subseteq S. \text{finite } s \longrightarrow s \in C\}$ 
  by fast

show pcp (C ∪ ?E) unfolding pcp-alt
  apply(intro ballI conjI; elim UnE; (unfold mem-Collect-eq) ?)
    subgoal using C'' by blast
    subgoal using C'' by blast
    subgoal using C'' by (simp; fail)
    subgoal by (meson C'' empty-subsetI finite.emptyI finite-insert insert-subset
subset-insertI)
    subgoal using C'' by simp
    subgoal using CON by simp
    subgoal using C'' by blast
    subgoal using DIS by simp
  done
qed

primrec pcp-seq where
  pcp-seq C S 0 = S |
  pcp-seq C S (Suc n) =
    let Sn = pcp-seq C S n; Sn1 = from-nat n ▷ Sn in
      if Sn1 ∈ C then Sn1 else Sn
  )

lemma pcp-seq-in: pcp C  $\implies S \in C \implies \text{pcp-seq } C S n \in C$ 
proof(induction n)
  case (Suc n)
  hence pcp-seq C S n ∈ C by simp
  thus ?case by(simp add: Let-def)
qed simp

lemma pcp-seq-mono:  $n \leq m \implies \text{pcp-seq } C S n \subseteq \text{pcp-seq } C S m$ 
proof(induction m)
  case (Suc m)
  thus ?case by(cases n = Suc m; simp add: Let-def; blast)
qed simp

lemma pcp-seq-UN:  $\bigcup \{\text{pcp-seq } C S n | n. n \leq m\} = \text{pcp-seq } C S m$ 

```

```

proof(induction m)
  case (Suc m)
    have {f n | n. n ≤ Suc m} = f (Suc m) ▷ {f n | n. n ≤ m} for f using le-Suc-eq
    by auto
    hence {pcp-seq C S n | n. n ≤ Suc m} = pcp-seq C S (Suc m) ▷ {pcp-seq C S n
    | n. n ≤ m}.
    hence ∪ {pcp-seq C S n | n. n ≤ Suc m} = ∪ {pcp-seq C S n | n. n ≤ m} ∪
    pcp-seq C S (Suc m) by auto
    thus ?case using Suc pcp-seq-mono by blast
  qed simp

lemma wont-get-added: (F :: ('a :: countable) formula) ∉ pcp-seq C S (Suc (to-nat
F))  $\implies$  F ∉ pcp-seq C S (Suc (to-nat F) + n)

We don't necessarily have  $n = \text{to-nat}(\text{from-nat } n)$ , so this doesn't hold.

oops

definition pcp-lim C S ≡ ∪ {pcp-seq C S n | n. True}

lemma pcp-seq-sub: pcp-seq C S n ⊆ pcp-lim C S
  unfolding pcp-lim-def by(induction n; blast)

lemma pcp-lim-inserted-at-ex: x ∈ pcp-lim C S  $\implies$  ∃ k. x ∈ pcp-seq C S k
  unfolding pcp-lim-def by blast

lemma pcp-lim-in:
  assumes c: pcp C
  and el: S ∈ C
  and sc: subset-closed C
  and fc: finite-character C
  shows pcp-lim C S ∈ C (is ?cl ∈ C)
  proof -
    from pcp-seq-in[OF c el, THEN allI] have ∀ n. pcp-seq C S n ∈ C .
    hence ∀ m. ∪ {pcp-seq C S n | n. n ≤ m} ∈ C unfolding pcp-seq-UN .

    have ∀ s ⊆ ?cl. finite s  $\longrightarrow$  s ∈ C
    proof safe
      fix s :: 'a formula set
      have pcp-seq C S (Suc (Max (to-nat ` s))) ⊆ pcp-lim C S using pcp-seq-sub
    by blast
      assume `finite s` as s ⊆ pcp-lim C S
      hence ∃ k. s ⊆ pcp-seq C S k
      proof(induction s rule: finite-induct)
        case (insert x s)
        then obtain k1 where s ⊆ pcp-seq C S k1 by blast
        moreover obtain k2 where x ∈ pcp-seq C S k2
        by (meson pcp-lim-inserted-at-ex insert.prems insert-subset)
        ultimately have x ▷ s ⊆ pcp-seq C S (max k1 k2)
        by (meson pcp-seq-mono dual-order.trans insert-subset max.bounded-iff)
    
```

```

order-refl subsetCE)
  thus ?case by blast
qed simp
with pcp-seq-in[OF c el] sc
show s ∈ C unfolding subset-closed-def by blast
qed
thus ?cl ∈ C using fc unfolding finite-character-def by blast
qed

lemma cl-max:
assumes c: pcp C
assumes sc: subset-closed C
assumes el: K ∈ C
assumes su: pcp-lim C S ⊆ K
shows pcp-lim C S = K (is ?e)
proof (rule ccontr)
assume ¬?e
with su have pcp-lim C S ⊂ K by simp
then obtain F where e: F ∈ K and ne: F ∉ pcp-lim C S by blast
from ne have F ∉ pcp-seq C S (Suc (to-nat F)) using pcp-seq-sub by fast
hence 1: F ▷ pcp-seq C S (to-nat F) ∉ C by (simp add: Let-def split: if-splits)
have F ▷ pcp-seq C S (to-nat F) ⊆ K using pcp-seq-sub e su by blast
hence F ▷ pcp-seq C S (to-nat F) ∈ C using sc unfolding subset-closed-def
using el by blast
with 1 show False ..
qed

lemma cl-max':
assumes c: pcp C
assumes sc: subset-closed C
shows F ▷ pcp-lim C S ∈ C ⟹ F ∈ pcp-lim C S
F ▷ G ▷ pcp-lim C S ∈ C ⟹ F ∈ pcp-lim C S ∧ G ∈ pcp-lim C S
using cl-max[OF assms] by blast+

lemma pcp-lim-Hintikka:
assumes c: pcp C
assumes sc: subset-closed C
assumes fc: finite-character C
assumes el: S ∈ C
shows Hintikka (pcp-lim C S)
proof -
let ?cl = pcp-lim C S
have ?cl ∈ C using pcp-lim-in[OF c el sc fc] .
from c[unfolded pcp-alt, THEN bspec, OF this]
have d: ⊥ ∉ ?cl
Atom k ∈ ?cl ⟹ ¬ (Atom k) ∈ ?cl ⟹ False
Con F G H ⟹ F ∈ ?cl ⟹ G ▷ H ▷ ?cl ∈ C
Dis F G H ⟹ F ∈ ?cl ⟹ G ▷ ?cl ∈ C ∨ H ▷ ?cl ∈ C
for k F G H by blast+

```

```

have
  Con F G H ==> F ∈ ?cl ==> G ∈ ?cl ∧ H ∈ ?cl
  Dis F G H ==> F ∈ ?cl ==> G ∈ ?cl ∨ H ∈ ?cl
  for F G H
    by(auto dest: d(3-) cl-max'[OF c sc])
  with d(1,2) show ?thesis unfolding Hintikka-alt by fast
qed

theorem pcp-sat: — model existence theorem
  fixes S :: 'a :: countable formula set
  assumes c: pcp C
  assumes el: S ∈ C
  shows sat S
proof -
  note [[show-types]]
  from c obtain Ce where C ⊆ Ce pcp Ce subset-closed Ce finite-character Ce
  using ex1[where 'a='a] ex2[where 'a='a] ex3[where 'a='a]
  by (meson dual-order.trans ex2)
  have S ∈ Ce using ⟨C ⊆ Ce⟩ el ..
  with pcp-lim-Hintikka ⟨pcp Ce⟩ ⟨subset-closed Ce⟩ ⟨finite-character Ce⟩
  have Hintikka (pcp-lim Ce S) .
  with Hintikkas-lemma have sat (pcp-lim Ce S) .
  moreover have S ⊆ pcp-lim Ce S using pcp-seq.simps(1) pcp-seq-sub by fast
  ultimately show ?thesis unfolding sat-def by fast
qed

```

end

1.7 Compactness

```

theory Compactness
imports Sema
begin

lemma fin-sat-extend: fin-sat S ==> fin-sat (insert F S) ∨ fin-sat (insert (¬F) S)
proof (rule ccontr)
  assume fs: fin-sat S
  assume nfs: ¬ (fin-sat (insert F S)) ∨ fin-sat (insert (¬F) S))
  from nfs obtain s1 where s1: s1 ⊆ insert F S   finite s1 ¬sat s1 unfolding
  fin-sat-def by blast
  from nfs obtain s2 where s2: s2 ⊆ insert (Not F) S finite s2 ¬sat s2 unfolding
  fin-sat-def by blast
  let ?u = (s1 - {F}) ∪ (s2 - {Not F})
  have ?u ⊆ S finite ?u using s1 s2 by auto
  hence sat ?u using fs unfolding fin-sat-def by blast
  then obtain A where A: ∀ F ∈ ?u. A ⊨ F unfolding sat-def by blast
  have A ⊨ F ∨ A ⊨ ¬F by simp
  hence sat s1 ∨ sat s2 using A unfolding sat-def by(fastforce intro!: exI[where

```

```

x=A])
  thus False using s1(3) s2(3) by simp
qed

context
begin

lemma fin-sat-antimono: fin-sat F ==> G ⊆ F ==> fin-sat G unfolding fin-sat-def
by simp
lemmas fin-sat-insert = fin-sat-antimono[OF - subset-insertI]

primrec extender :: nat ⇒ ('a :: countable) formula set ⇒ 'a formula set where
extender 0 S = S |
extender (Suc n) S = (
  let r = extender n S;
  rt = insert (from-nat n) r;
  rf = insert (¬(from-nat n)) r
  in if fin-sat rf then rf else rt
)

private lemma extender-fin-sat: fin-sat S ==> fin-sat (extender n S)
proof(induction n arbitrary: S)
  case (Suc n)
  note mIH = Suc.IH[OF Suc.preds]
  show ?case proof(cases fin-sat (insert (Not (from-nat n)) (extender n S)))
    case True thus ?thesis by simp
  next
    case False
    hence fin-sat (insert ((from-nat n)) (extender n S)) using mIH fin-sat-extend
    by auto
    thus ?thesis by(simp add: Let-def)
  qed
qed simp

definition extended S = ∪ {extender n S | n. True}

lemma extended-max: F ∈ extended S ∨ Not F ∈ extended S
proof -
  obtain n where [simp]: F = from-nat n by (metis from-nat-to-nat)
  have F ∈ extender (Suc n) S ∨ Not F ∈ extender (Suc n) S by(simp add:
  Let-def)
  thus ?thesis unfolding extended-def by blast
qed

private lemma extender-Sucset: extender k S ⊆ extender (Suc k) S by(force simp
add: Let-def)
private lemma extender-deeper: F ∈ extender k S ==> k ≤ l ==> F ∈ extender l
S using extender-Sucset le-Suc-eq
by(induction l) (auto simp del: extender.simps)

```

```

private lemma extender-subset:  $S \subseteq \text{extender } k S$ 
proof -
  from extender-deeper[ $\text{OF} - \text{le0}$ ] have  $F \in \text{extender } 0 Sa \implies F \in \text{extender } l Sa$ 
  for  $Sa \vdash l F$ .
  thus ?thesis by auto
qed

lemma extended-fin-sat:
  assumes fin-sat  $S$ 
  shows fin-sat (extended  $S$ )
proof -
  have assm:  $\llbracket s \subseteq \text{extender } n S; \text{finite } s \rrbracket \implies \text{sat } s \text{ for } s n$ 
  using extender-fin-sat[ $\text{OF assms}$ ] unfolding fin-sat-def by presburger
  hence sat  $s$  if  $su: s \subseteq \bigcup\{\text{extender } n S \mid n. \text{True}\}$  and fin: finite  $s$  for  $s$  proof -
    { fix  $x$  assume e:  $x \in s$ 
      with su have  $x \in \bigcup\{\text{extender } n S \mid n. \text{True}\}$  by blast
      hence  $\exists n. x \in \text{extender } n S$  unfolding Union-eq by blast }
      hence  $\forall x \in s. \exists n. x \in \text{extender } n S$  by blast
      from finite-set-choice[ $\text{OF fin this}$ ] obtain f where cf:  $\forall x \in s. x \in \text{extender } (f x) S ..$ 
      have  $\exists k. s \subseteq \bigcup\{\text{extender } n S \mid n. n \leq k\}$  proof(intro exI subsetI)
      fix x assume e:  $x \in s$ 
      with cf have  $x \in \text{extender } (f x) S ..$ 
      hence  $x \in \text{extender } (\text{Max } (f ' s)) S$  by(elim extender-deeper; simp add: e fin)
      thus  $x \in \bigcup\{\text{extender } n S \mid n. n \leq \text{Max } (f ' s)\}$  by blast
      qed
      moreover have  $\bigcup\{\text{extender } n S \mid n. n \leq k\} = \text{extender } k S$  for k proof(induction k)
      case (Suc k)
      moreover have  $\bigcup\{\text{extender } n S \mid n. n \leq \text{Suc } k\} = \bigcup\{\text{extender } n S \mid n. n \leq k\} \cup \text{extender } (\text{Suc } k) S$ 
        unfolding Union-eq le-Suc-eq
        using le-Suc-eq by(auto simp del: extender.simps)
        ultimately show ?case using extender-Sucset by(force simp del: extender.simps)
        qed simp
        ultimately show sat  $s$  using assm fin by auto
      qed
      thus ?thesis unfolding extended-def fin-sat-def by presburger
    qed

lemma extended-superset:  $S \subseteq \text{extended } S$  unfolding extended-def using extender.simps(1) by blast

lemma extended-complem:
  assumes fs: fin-sat  $S$ 
  shows  $(F \in \text{extended } S) \neq (\text{Not } F \in \text{extended } S)$ 
proof -
  note fs = fs[THEN extended-fin-sat]

```

```

show ?thesis proof(cases F ∈ extended S)
  case False with extended-max show ?thesis by blast
next
  case True have Not F ∉ extended S proof
    assume False: Not F ∈ extended S
    with True have {F, Not F} ⊆ extended S by blast
    moreover have finite {F, Not F} by simp
    ultimately have sat {F, Not F} using fs unfolding fin-sat-def by blast
    thus False unfolding sat-def by simp
  qed
  with True show ?thesis by blast
qed
qed

```

lemma not-fin-sat-extended-UNIV: fixes $S :: 'a :: \text{countable formula set}$ assumes $\neg\text{fin-sat } S$ shows $\text{extended } S = \text{UNIV}$

Note that this crucially depends on the fact that we check *first* whether adding $\neg F$ makes the set not satisfiable, and add F otherwise *without any further checks*. The proof of compactness does (to the best of my knowledge) depend on neither of these two facts.

```

proof -
  from assms[unfolded fin-sat-def, simplified] obtain s :: 'a :: countable formula
set
  where finite s ⊢ sat s by clarify
  from this(2)[unfolded sat-def, simplified] have ∃x∈s. ⊢ A = x for A ..
  have nfs: ¬fin-sat (insert x (extender n S)) for n x
  apply(rule notI)
  apply(drule fin-sat-insert)
  apply(drule fin-sat-antimono)
  apply(rule extender-subset)
  apply(erule noteE[rotated])
  apply(fact assms)
done
have x ∈ ∪{extender n S | n. True} for x proof cases
  assume x ∈ S thus ?thesis by (metis extended-def extended-superset
insert-absorb insert-subset)
next
  assume x ∉ S
  have x ∈ extender (Suc (to-nat x)) S
  unfolding extender.simps Let-def
  unfolding if-not-P[OF nfs] by simp
  thus ?thesis by blast
qed
thus ?thesis unfolding extended-def by auto
qed

```

lemma extended-tran: $S \subseteq T \implies \text{extended } S \subseteq \text{extended } T$

This lemma doesn't hold: think of making S empty and inserting a formula into T s.t. it can never be satisfied simultaneously with the first non-tautological formula in the extension S. Showing that this is possible is not worth the effort, since we can't influence the ordering of formulae. But we showed it anyway.

```

oops
lemma extended-not-increasing:  $\exists S\ T. \text{fin-sat } S \wedge \text{fin-sat } T \wedge \neg(S \subseteq T \rightarrow$ 
 $\text{extended } S \subseteq \text{extended } (T :: 'a :: \text{countable formula set}))$ 
proof -
  have ex-then-min:  $\exists x :: \text{nat}. Px \implies P (\text{LEAST } x. Px)$  for P using LeastI2-wellorder
  by auto
  define P where  $P x = (\text{let } F = (\text{from-nat } x :: 'a \text{ formula}) \text{ in } (\exists A. \neg A \models F)$ 
 $\wedge (\exists A. A \models F))$  for x
  define x where  $x = (\text{LEAST } n. P n)$ 
  hence  $\exists n. P n$  unfolding P-def Let-def by(auto intro!: exI[where x=to-nat
  (Atom undefined :: 'a formula)])
  from ex-then-min[OF this] have Px:  $P x$  unfolding x-def .
  have lessx:  $n < x \implies \neg P n$  for n unfolding x-def using not-less-Least by
  blast
  let ?S =  $\{\} :: 'a \text{ formula set}$  let ?T =  $\{\text{from-nat } x :: 'a \text{ formula}\}$ 
  have s: fin-sat ?S fin-sat ?T using Px unfolding P-def fin-sat-def sat-def Let-def
  by fastforce+
  have reject:  $Q A \implies \forall A. \neg Q A \implies \text{False}$  for A Q by simp
  have  $y \leq x \implies F \in \text{extender } y$  ?S  $\implies \models F$  for F y
  proof(induction y arbitrary: F)
    case (Suc y)
    have *:  $F \in \text{extender } y \ \{\} \implies \models F$  for F :: 'a formula using Suc.IH
    Suc.preds(1) by auto
    let ?Y =  $\text{from-nat } y :: 'a \text{ formula}$ 
    have ex:  $(\forall A. \neg A \models ?Y) \vee \models ?Y$  unfolding formula-semantics.simps by
    (meson P-def Suc.preds(1) Suc-le-lessD lessx)
    have 1:  $\forall A. \neg A \models ?Y$  if fin-sat (Not ?Y ▷ extender y ?S)
    proof -
      note[[show-types]]
      from that have  $\exists A. A \models \text{Not } ?Y$  unfolding fin-sat-def sat-def by(elim
      allE[where x={Not ?Y}]) simp
      hence  $\neg \models ?Y$  by simp
      hence  $\forall A. \neg A \models ?Y$  using ex by argo
      thus ?thesis by simp
    qed
    have 2:  $\neg \text{fin-sat } (\text{Not } ?Y \triangleright \text{extender } y ?S) \implies \models ?Y$ 
    proof(erule contrapos-np)
      assume  $\neg \models ?Y$ 
      hence  $\forall A. \neg A \models ?Y$  using ex by argo
      hence  $\models \neg ?Y$  by simp
      thus fin-sat ( $\neg ?Y \triangleright \text{extender } y ?S$ ) unfolding fin-sat-def sat-def
        by(auto intro!: exI[where x=λ- :: 'a. False] dest!: rev-subsetD[rotated] *)
    qed
  
```

```

show ?case using Suc.prem(2) by(simp add: Let-def split: if-splits; elim disjE;
simp add: * 1 2)
qed simp
hence fin-sat ( $\neg$  (from-nat x)  $\triangleright$  extender x ?S) using Px unfolding P-def Let-def
by (clar simp simp: fin-sat-def sat-def) (insert formula-semantics.simps(3),
blast)
hence Not (from-nat x)  $\in$  extender (Suc x) ?S by(simp)
hence Not (from-nat x)  $\in$  extended ?S unfolding extended-def by blast
moreover have Not (from-nat x)  $\notin$  extended ?T using extended-complem ex-
tended-superset s(2) by blast
ultimately show ?thesis using s by blast
qed

private lemma not-in-extended-FE: fin-sat S  $\implies$  ( $\neg$ sat (insert (Not F) G))  $\implies$ 
F  $\notin$  extended S  $\implies$  G  $\subseteq$  extended S  $\implies$  finite G  $\implies$  False
proof(goal-cases)
case 1
hence Not F  $\in$  extended S using extended-max by blast
thus False using 1 extended-fin-sat fin-sat-def
by (metis Diff-eq-empty-iff finite.insertI insert-Diff-if)
qed

lemma extended-id: extended (extended S) = extended S
using extended-complem extended-fin-sat extended-max extended-superset not-fin-sat-extended-UNIV

by(intro equalityI[rotated] extended-superset) blast

lemma ext-model:
assumes r: fin-sat S
shows ( $\lambda k$ . Atom k  $\in$  extended S)  $\models F \longleftrightarrow F \in$  extended S
proof -
note fs = r[THEN extended-fin-sat]
have Elim: F  $\in$  S  $\wedge$  G  $\in$  S  $\implies$  {F, G}  $\subseteq$  S F  $\in$  S  $\implies$  {F}  $\subseteq$  S for F G S by
simp+
show ?thesis
proof(induction F)
case Atom thus ?case by(simp)
next
case Bot
have False if  $\perp \in$  extended S proof -
have finite  $\{\perp\}$  by simp
moreover from that have  $\{\perp\} \subseteq$  extended S by simp
ultimately have  $\exists A$ . A  $\models \perp$  using fs unfolding fin-sat-def sat-def
by(elim allE[of -  $\{\perp\}$ ]) simp
thus False by simp
qed
thus ?case by auto

```

```

next
  case (Not F)
    moreover have A ⊨ F ≠ A ⊨ ¬F for A F by simp
    ultimately show ?case using extended-complement[OF r] by blast
next
  case (And F G)
    have (F ∈ extended S ∧ G ∈ extended S) = (F ∧ G ∈ extended S) proof -
      have *: ¬sat {¬(F ∧ G), F, G} ¬sat {¬F, (F ∧ G)} ¬sat {¬G, (F ∧ G)} unfolding sat-def by auto
      show ?thesis by(intro iffI; rule ccontr) (auto intro: *[THEN not-in-extended-FE[OF r]])
    qed
    thus ?case by(simp add: And)
next
  case (Or F G)
    have (F ∈ extended S ∨ G ∈ extended S) = (F ∨ G ∈ extended S) proof -
      have ¬sat {¬(F ∨ G), F} ¬sat {¬(F ∨ G), G} unfolding sat-def by auto
      from this[THEN not-in-extended-FE[OF r]] have 1: [|F ∈ extended S ∨ G ∈ extended S; F ∨ G ∉ extended S|] ⇒ False by auto
      have ¬sat {¬F, ¬G, F ∨ G} unfolding sat-def by auto
      hence 2: [|F ∨ G ∈ extended S; F ∉ extended S; G ∉ extended S|] ⇒ False
      using extended-max not-in-extended-FE[OF r] by fastforce
      show ?thesis by(intro iffI; rule ccontr) (auto intro: 1 2)
    qed
    thus ?case by(simp add: Or)
next
  case (Imp F G)
    have (F ∈ extended S → G ∈ extended S) = (F → G ∈ extended S) proof -
      have ¬sat {¬G, F, F → G} unfolding sat-def by auto
      hence 1: [|F → G ∈ extended S; F ∈ extended S; G ∉ extended S|] ⇒ False
      using extended-max not-in-extended-FE[OF r] by blast
      have ¬sat {¬F, ¬(F → G)} unfolding sat-def by auto
      hence 2: [|F → G ∉ extended S; F ∉ extended S|] ⇒ False using extended-max not-in-extended-FE[OF r] by blast
      have ¬sat {¬(F → G), G} unfolding sat-def by auto
      hence 3: [|F → G ∉ extended S; G ∈ extended S|] ⇒ False using extended-max not-in-extended-FE[OF r] by blast
      show ?thesis by(intro iffI; rule ccontr) (auto intro: 1 2 3)
    qed
    thus ?case by(simp add: Imp)
qed
qed

```

theorem compactness:

```

fixes S :: 'a :: countable formula set
shows sat S ↔ fin-sat S (is ?l = ?r)

```

proof

```

assume ?l thus ?r unfolding sat-def fin-sat-def by blast

```

```

next
assume  $r: ?r$ 
note ext-model[ $OF r$ , THEN iffD2]
hence  $\forall F \in S. (\lambda k. Atom k \in extended S) \models F$  using extended-superset by blast
thus ?l unfolding sat-def by blast
qed

corollary compact-entailment:
fixes  $F :: 'a :: countable formula$ 
assumes fent:  $\Gamma \models F$ 
shows  $\exists \Gamma'. finite \Gamma' \wedge \Gamma' \subseteq \Gamma \wedge \Gamma' \models F$ 
proof -
  have ND-sem:  $\Gamma \models F \longleftrightarrow \neg sat(insert(\neg F) \Gamma)$ 
  for  $\Gamma F$  unfolding sat-def entailment-def by auto
  obtain  $\Gamma'$  where 0:  $finite \Gamma' \wedge \Gamma' \models F \wedge \Gamma' \subseteq \Gamma$  proof(goal-cases)
    from fent[unfolded ND-sem compactness] have  $\neg fin-sat(insert(\neg F) \Gamma)$ .
    from this[unfolded fin-sat-def] obtain s where  $s: s \subseteq insert(\neg F) \Gamma$  finite s
     $\neg sat(s)$  by blast
    have 2:  $finite(s - \{\neg F\})$  using s by simp
    have 3:  $s - \{\neg F\} \models F$  unfolding ND-sem using s(3) unfolding sat-def
  by blast
  have 4:  $s - \{\neg F\} \subseteq \Gamma$  using s by blast
  case 1 from 2 3 4 show ?case by(intro 1[of  $s - \{Not F\}$ ])
  qed
  thus ?thesis by blast
qed

corollary compact-to-formula:
fixes  $F :: 'a :: countable formula$ 
assumes fent:  $\Gamma \models F$ 
obtains  $\Gamma'$  where set  $\Gamma' \subseteq \Gamma \models (\bigwedge \Gamma') \rightarrow F$ 
proof goal-cases
  case 1
  from compact-entailment[ $OF assms$ ]
  obtain  $\Gamma'$  where  $\Gamma': finite \Gamma' \wedge \Gamma' \subseteq \Gamma \wedge \Gamma' \models F ..$ 
  then obtain  $\Gamma''$  where  $\Gamma' = set \Gamma''$  using finite-list by auto
  with  $\Gamma'$  show thesis by(intro 1) (blast, simp add: entailment-def)
qed

end

end
theory Compactness-Consistency
imports Consistency
begin

theorem sat  $S \longleftrightarrow fin-sat(S :: 'a :: countable formula set)$  (is ?l = ?r)
proof
  assume 0: ?r

```

```

let ?C = { W :: 'a formula set. fin-sat W }
have 1: S ∈ ?C using 0 unfolding mem-Collect-eq .
have 2: pcp ?C proof -
{ fix S :: 'a formula set
  assume S ∈ ?C
  hence a: ∀ s ⊆ S. finite s → (∃ A. ∀ F ∈ s. A ⊨ F) by (simp add: fin-sat-def
sat-def)
  have conj: [| h F G ∈ S; s ⊆ f F ▷ g G ▷ S; finite s;
    ∧ A. A ⊨ h F G ⇒ A ⊨ f F ∧ A ⊨ g G|] ⇒ ∃ A. ∀ F ∈ s. A ⊨ F
    for F G s and f g :: 'a formula ⇒ 'a formula and h :: 'a formula ⇒ 'a
formula ⇒ 'a formula
  proof goal-cases
    case 1
    have h F G ▷ s - {f F, g G} ⊆ S finite (h F G ▷ s - {f F, g G}) using 1 by
auto
    then obtain A where 2: ∀ H ∈ h F G ▷ s - {f F, g G}. A ⊨ H using a by
presburger
    hence A ⊨ f F A ⊨ g G using 1(4) by simp-all
    with 2 have ∀ H ∈ h F G ▷ s. A ⊨ H by blast
    thus ?case by blast
  qed
  have disj: [| h F G ∈ S; s1 ⊆ f F ▷ S; s2 ⊆ g G ▷ S; finite s1; ∀ A. ∃ x ∈ s1.
    ¬ A ⊨ x; finite s2; ∀ A. ∃ x ∈ s2. ¬ A ⊨ x;
    ∧ A. A ⊨ h F G ⇒ A ⊨ f F ∨ A ⊨ g G|] ⇒ False
    for F G s1 s2 and f g :: 'a formula ⇒ 'a formula and h :: 'a formula ⇒ 'a
formula ⇒ 'a formula
    proof goal-cases
      case 1
      let ?U = h F G ▷ (s1 - {f F}) ∪ (s2 - {g G})
      have ?U ⊆ S finite ?U using 1 by auto
      with a obtain A where 2: H ∈ ?U ⇒ A ⊨ H for H by meson
      with 1(1) 1(8) have A ⊨ f F ∨ A ⊨ g G by force
      hence (∀ H ∈ s1. A ⊨ H) ∨ (∀ H ∈ s2. A ⊨ H) using 1(7) 2
        by (metis DiffI Diff-empty Diff-iff UnCI insert-iff)
      thus ?case using 1 by fast
    qed
    have 1: ⊥ ∉ S using a by (meson empty-subsetI finite.emptyI finite.insertI
formula-semantics.simps(2) insertI1 insert-subset)
    have 2: Atom k ∈ S → ¬ (Atom k) ∈ S → False for k using a[THEN
spec[of - {Atom k, ¬(Atom k)}]] by auto
    have 3: F ∧ G ∈ S → F ▷ G ▷ S ∈ Collect fin-sat for F G unfolding
fin-sat-def sat-def mem-Collect-eq using conj[] by fastforce
    have 4: F ∨ G ∈ S → F ▷ S ∈ Collect fin-sat ∨ G ▷ S ∈ Collect fin-sat
for F G
      unfolding fin-sat-def sat-def mem-Collect-eq using disj[of Or F G - λk. k
- λk. k] by (metis formula-semantics.simps(5))
    have 5: F → G ∈ S → ¬ F ▷ S ∈ Collect fin-sat ∨ G ▷ S ∈ Collect fin-sat
for F G
      unfolding fin-sat-def sat-def mem-Collect-eq using disj[of Imp F G - Not -

```

```

 $\lambda k. k]$  by (metis formula-semantics.simps(3,6))
  have 6:  $\neg(\neg F) \in S \rightarrow F \triangleright S \in \text{Collect fin-sat}$  for  $F$  unfolding fin-sat-def
  sat-def mem-Collect-eq using conj[of  $\lambda F G$ . Not (Not F) F F -  $\lambda k. k$ ] by
  simp
    have 7:  $\neg(F \wedge G) \in S \rightarrow \neg F \triangleright S \in \text{Collect fin-sat} \vee \neg G \triangleright S \in \text{Collect}$ 
    fin-sat for  $F G$ 
      unfolding fin-sat-def sat-def mem-Collect-eq using disj[of  $\lambda F G$ . Not (And F G) F G - Not - Not] by (metis formula-semantics.simps(3,4))
    have 8:  $\forall F G. \neg(F \vee G) \in S \rightarrow \neg F \triangleright \neg G \triangleright S \in \text{Collect fin-sat}$  unfolding
    fin-sat-def sat-def mem-Collect-eq using conj[] by fastforce
    have 9:  $\forall F G. \neg(F \rightarrow G) \in S \rightarrow F \triangleright \neg G \triangleright S \in \text{Collect fin-sat}$  unfolding
    fin-sat-def sat-def mem-Collect-eq using conj[] by fastforce
      note 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
    }
    thus pcp ?C unfolding pcp-def by auto
  qed
  from pcp-sat 2 1 show ?l .
next
  assume ?l thus ?r unfolding sat-def fin-sat-def by blast
qed

end

```

1.8 Craig Interpolation using Semantics

```

theory Sema-Craig
imports Substitution-Sema
begin

```

Semantic proof of Craig interpolation following Harrison [5].

```

lemma subst-true-false:
  assumes A ⊨ F
  shows A ⊨ ((F[T / n]) ∨ (F[⊥ / n]))
  using assms by(cases A n; simp add: substitution-lemma fun-upd-idem)

theorem interpolation:
  assumes ⊨ Γ → Δ
  obtains ρ where
    ⊨ Γ → ρ ⊨ ρ → Δ
    atoms ρ ⊆ atoms Γ
    atoms ρ ⊆ atoms Δ
  proof(goal-cases)
    let ?as = atoms Γ – atoms Δ
    have fas: finite ?as by simp
    from fas assms have ∃ρ. ((⊨ Γ → ρ) ∧ (⊨ ρ → Δ) ∧ (atoms ρ ⊆ atoms Γ) ∧
    (atoms ρ ⊆ atoms Δ))
    proof(induction ?as arbitrary: Γ rule: finite-induct)
      case empty
      from ⟨{}⟩ = atoms Γ – atoms Δ have atoms Γ ⊆ atoms Δ by blast
    
```

```

with  $\models \Gamma \rightarrow \Delta$  show ?case by(intro exI[where x=Γ]) simp
next
  case (insert a A)
  hence e:  $a \in \text{atoms } \Gamma \wedge a \notin \text{atoms } \Delta$  by auto
  define  $\Gamma'$  where  $\Gamma' = (\Gamma[\top / a]) \vee (\Gamma[\perp / a])$ 
  have su:  $\text{atoms } \Gamma' \subseteq \text{atoms } \Gamma$  unfolding  $\Gamma'$ -def by(cases a ∈ atoms Γ; simp
add: subst-atoms)
  from  $\models \Gamma \rightarrow \Delta$  e have  $\models \Gamma' \rightarrow \Delta$  by (auto simp add: substitution-lemma
 $\Gamma'$ -def)
  from  $\langle a \triangleright A = \text{atoms } \Gamma - \text{atoms } \Delta \rangle \wedge \langle a \notin A \rangle$  e have A = atoms  $\Gamma' - \text{atoms } \Delta$ 
by(simp add: subst-atoms  $\Gamma'$ -def) blast
  from insert.hyps(3)[OF this  $\models \Gamma' \rightarrow \Delta$ ] obtain ρ where ρ:  $\models \Gamma' \rightarrow \rho \models \rho$ 
→ Δ atoms ρ ⊆ atoms  $\Gamma'$  atoms ρ ⊆ atoms Δ by clarify
  have  $\models \Gamma \rightarrow \rho$  using ρ(1) subst-true-false unfolding  $\Gamma'$ -def by fastforce
  with ρ su show ?case by(intro exI[where x=ρ]) simp
qed
moreover case 1
ultimately show thesis by blast
qed

```

The above proof is constructive, and it is actually very easy to write a procedure down.

```

function interpolate where
interpolate F H =
let K = atoms F - atoms H in
  if K = {}
  then F
  else (
    let k = Min K
    in interpolate ((F[\top / k]) ∨ (F[\perp / k])) H
  )
) by pat-completeness simp

```

Showing termination is slightly technical...

```

termination interpolate
apply(relation measure (λ(F,H). card (atoms F - atoms H)))
  subgoal by simp
  apply (simp add: subst-atoms-simp)
  apply(intro conjI impI)
  apply(intro psubset-card-mono)
  subgoal by simp
  apply(subgoal-tac Min (atoms F - atoms H) ⊈ atoms H)
  subgoal by blast
  apply (meson atoms-finite Diff-eq-empty-iff Diff-iff Min-in finite-Diff)+ done

```

Surprisingly, *interpolate* is even executable, despite all the set operations involving *atoms*

lemma *interpolate (And (Atom (0::nat)) (Atom 1)) (Or (Atom 1) (Atom 2)) = ($\top \wedge \text{Atom } 1 \vee (\perp \wedge \text{Atom } 1)$) by simp*

value[code] *simplify-consts (interpolate (And (Atom (0::nat)) (Atom 1)) (Or (Atom 1) (Atom 2)))*

lemma *let $P = \text{Atom } (0 :: \text{nat})$; $Q = \text{Atom } 1$; $R = \text{Atom } 2$; $T = \text{Atom } 3$;*

$\varphi = (\neg(P \wedge Q)) \rightarrow (\neg R \wedge Q)$;

$\psi = (T \rightarrow P) \vee (T \rightarrow (\neg R))$;

$I = \text{interpolate } \varphi \psi \text{ in}$

(size $I = 23 \wedge \text{simplify-consts } I = \text{Atom } 2 \rightarrow \text{Atom } 0$)

by *code-simp*

theorem *nonexistential-interpolation:*

assumes $\models F \rightarrow H$

shows

$\models F \rightarrow \text{interpolate } F H \text{ (is ?t1)} \models \text{interpolate } F H \rightarrow H \text{ (is ?t2)}$

atoms (interpolate $F H$) \subseteq \text{atoms } F \cap \text{atoms } H \text{ (is ?s)}

proof –

let ?as = atoms $F - \text{atoms } H$

have *fas: finite ?as by simp*

hence *?t1 \wedge ?t2 \wedge ?s using assms*

proof(induction card ?as arbitrary: $F H$)

case *(Suc n)*

let ?inf = Min (atoms $F - \text{atoms } H$)

define *G where $G = (F[\top / ?inf]) \vee (F[\perp / ?inf])$*

have *e: Min (atoms $F - \text{atoms } H$) \in atoms $F - \text{atoms } H$ by (metis Min-in*

Suc.hyps(2) Suc.prems(1) card.empty nat.simps(3))

with *Suc(2) have n = card (atoms $G - \text{atoms } H$) unfolding G-def subst-atoms-simp*

proof –

assume *a1: Suc n = card (atoms $F - \text{atoms } H$)*

assume *Min (atoms $F - \text{atoms } H$) \in atoms $F - \text{atoms } H$*

hence *a2: Min (atoms $F - \text{atoms } H$) \in atoms $F \wedge$ Min (atoms $F - \text{atoms }$*

H) \notin atoms H by simp

have *n = card (atoms $F - \text{atoms } H$) = 1*

using *a1 by presburger*

hence *n = card (atoms (F[$\top / \text{Min} (\text{atoms } F - \text{atoms } H)] \cup \text{atoms} (F[\perp / \text{Min} (\text{atoms } F - \text{atoms } H)]) - \text{atoms } H))$*

using *a2 by (metis (full-types) formula.set(2) Diff-insert Diff-insert2*

Suc.prems(1) Un-absorb Un-empty-right card-Diff-singleton e subst-atoms top-atoms-simp)

thus *n = card (atoms ((F[$\top / \text{Min} (\text{atoms } F - \text{atoms } H)] \vee (F[\perp / \text{Min} (\text{atoms } F - \text{atoms } H)])) - \text{atoms } H)$* **by** *simp*

qed

moreover have *finite (atoms $G - \text{atoms } H$) $\models G \rightarrow H$ using Suc(3-) e*

by *(auto simp: G-def substitution-lemma)*

ultimately have *IH: $\models G \rightarrow \text{interpolate } G H \models \text{interpolate } G H \rightarrow H$*

atoms (interpolate $G H$) \subseteq \text{atoms } G \cap \text{atoms } H **using** *Suc by blast+*

moreover have $\models F \rightarrow G$ **unfolding** *G-def*

using *subst-true-false by fastforce*

```

moreover {
  assume a1: atoms (interpolate ((F[⊤/Min (atoms F – atoms H)]) ∨
  (F[⊥/Min (atoms F – atoms H)])) H) ⊆ atoms (F[⊤/Min (atoms F – atoms
  H)]) ∪ atoms (F[⊥/Min (atoms F – atoms H)]) ∧ atoms (interpolate ((F[⊤/Min
  (atoms F – atoms H)]) ∨ (F[⊥/Min (atoms F – atoms H)])) H) ⊆ atoms H
  have f2: atoms ((⊥::'a formula) → ⊥) = atoms ⊥
    by simp
  then have f3: atoms F – {Min (atoms F – atoms H)} = atoms (F[⊤/Min
  (atoms F – atoms H)])
    by (metis (no-types) DiffD1 Top-def Un-empty-right e formula.simps(91)
    subst-atoms)
    have atoms (F[⊥/Min (atoms F – atoms H)]) = atoms (F[⊤/Min (atoms
  F – atoms H)])
      using f2 by (metis (no-types) DiffD1 Top-def e subst-atoms)
      then have ¬ atoms F ⊆ atoms H —→ atoms (interpolate ((F[⊤/Min (atoms
  F – atoms H)]) ∨ (F[⊥/Min (atoms F – atoms H)])) H) ⊆ atoms F
        using f3 a1 by blast
    } ultimately show ?case
      by (intro conjI; subst interpolate.simps; simp del: interpolate.simps add: Let-def
      G-def; blast?)
    qed auto
  thus ?t1 ?t2 ?s by simp-all
qed

```

So no, the proof is by no means easier this way. Admittedly, part of the fuzz is due to *Min*, but replacing atoms with something that returns lists doesn't make it better.

end

2 Proof Systems

2.1 Sequent Calculus

```

theory SC
imports Formulas HOL-Library.Multiset
begin

```

abbreviation msins (⟨-, -⟩ [56,56] 56) where $x.M == add-mset x M$

We do not formalize the concept of sequents, only that of sequent calculus derivations.

```

inductive SCP :: "'a formula multiset ⇒ 'a formula multiset ⇒ bool (((- ⇒ / -)) [53] 53) where
BotL: ⊥ ∈# Γ ⇒ Γ ⇒ Δ |
Ax: Atom k ∈# Γ ⇒ Atom k ∈# Δ ⇒ Γ ⇒ Δ |
NotL: Γ ⇒ F, Δ ⇒ Not F, Γ ⇒ Δ |
NotR: F, Γ ⇒ Δ ⇒ Γ ⇒ Not F, Δ |
AndL: F, G, Γ ⇒ Δ ⇒ And F G, Γ ⇒ Δ |

```

$AndR: [\Gamma \Rightarrow F, \Delta; \Gamma \Rightarrow G, \Delta] \implies \Gamma \Rightarrow And\ F\ G, \Delta$ |
 $OrL: [F, \Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta; G, \Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta] \implies Or\ F\ G, \Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta$ |
 $OrR: \Gamma \Rightarrow F, G, \Delta \implies \Gamma \Rightarrow Or\ F\ G, \Delta$ |
 $ImpL: [\Gamma \Rightarrow F, \Delta; G, \Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta] \implies Imp\ F\ G, \Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta$ |
 $ImpR: F, \Gamma \Rightarrow G, \Delta \implies \Gamma \Rightarrow Imp\ F\ G, \Delta$

Many of the proofs here are inspired Troelstra and Schwichtenberg [11].

lemma

shows BotL-canonical[intro!]: $\perp, \Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta$
and Ax-canonical[intro!]: Atom $k, \Gamma \Rightarrow Atom\ k, \Delta$
by (meson SCp.intros union-single-eq-member) +

lemma lem1: $x \neq y \implies x, M = y, N \longleftrightarrow x \in \# N \wedge M = y, (N - \{\#x\})$
by (metis (no-types, lifting) add-eq-conv-ex add-mset-remove-trivial add-mset-remove-trivial-eq)

lemma lem2: $x \neq y \implies x, M = y, N \longleftrightarrow y \in \# M \wedge N = x, (M - \{\#y\})$
using lem1 **by** fastforce

This is here to deal with a technical problem: the way the simplifier uses $?x$, $?y$, $?M = ?y$, $?x$, $?M$ is really suboptimal for the unification of SC rules.

lemma sc-insertion-ordering[simp]:

$NO-MATCH (I \rightarrow J) H \implies H, F \rightarrow G, S = F \rightarrow G, H, S$
 $NO-MATCH (I \rightarrow J) H \implies NO-MATCH (I \vee J) H \implies H, F \vee G, S = F \vee G, H, S$
 $NO-MATCH (I \rightarrow J) H \implies NO-MATCH (I \vee J) H \implies NO-MATCH (I \wedge J) H$
 $\implies H, F \wedge G, S = F \wedge G, H, S$
 $NO-MATCH (I \rightarrow J) H \implies NO-MATCH (I \vee J) H \implies NO-MATCH (I \wedge J) H$
 $\implies NO-MATCH (\neg J) H \implies H, \neg G, S = \neg G, H, S$
 $NO-MATCH (I \rightarrow J) H \implies NO-MATCH (I \vee J) H \implies NO-MATCH (I \wedge J) H$
 $\implies NO-MATCH (\neg J) H \implies NO-MATCH (\perp) H \implies H, \perp, S = \perp, H, S$
 $NO-MATCH (I \rightarrow J) H \implies NO-MATCH (I \vee J) H \implies NO-MATCH (I \wedge J) H$
 $\implies NO-MATCH (\neg J) H \implies NO-MATCH (\perp) H \implies NO-MATCH (Atom\ k) H$
 $\implies H, Atom\ l, S = Atom\ l, H, S$

by simp-all

lemma shows

$inR1: \Gamma \Rightarrow G, H, \Delta \implies \Gamma \Rightarrow H, G, \Delta$
and $inL1: G, H, \Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta \implies H, G, \Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta$
and $inR2: \Gamma \Rightarrow F, G, H, \Delta \implies \Gamma \Rightarrow G, H, F, \Delta$
and $inL2: F, G, H, \Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta \implies G, H, F, \Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta$ **by** (simp-all add: add-mset-commute)
lemmas SCp-swap-applies[elim!, intro] = inL1 inL2 inR1 inR2

lemma NotL-inv: $Not\ F, \Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta \implies \Gamma \Rightarrow F, \Delta$

proof(induction Not F, $\Gamma \Delta$ arbitrary: Γ rule: SCp.induct)
case ($Not\ L\ \Gamma' G\ \Delta$) **thus** ?case **by** (cases $Not\ F = Not\ G$) (auto intro!: SCp.intros(3-) dest!: multi-member-split simp: lem1 lem2)
qed (auto intro!: SCp.intros(3-) dest!: multi-member-split simp: SCp.intros lem1 lem2)

```

lemma AndL-inv:  $\text{And } F \text{ } G, \Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta \implies F, G, \Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta$ 
proof(induction  $\text{And } F \text{ } G, \Gamma \Delta$  arbitrary;  $\Gamma$  rule: SCp.induct)
  case ( $\text{AndL } F' \text{ } G' \text{ } \Gamma' \Delta$ ) thus ?case
    by(cases  $\text{And } F \text{ } G = \text{And } F' \text{ } G'$ ;
        auto intro!: SCp.intros(3-) dest!: multi-member-split simp: lem1 lem2;
        metis add-mset-commute)
  qed (auto intro!: SCp.intros(3-) dest!: multi-member-split simp: SCp.intros lem1
lem2 inL2)

lemma OrL-inv:
  assumes  $\text{Or } F \text{ } G, \Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta$ 
  shows  $F, \Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta \wedge G, \Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta$ 
proof(insert assms, induction  $\text{Or } F \text{ } G, \Gamma \Delta$  arbitrary;  $\Gamma$  rule: SCp.induct)
  case ( $\text{OrL } F' \text{ } \Gamma' \Delta \text{ } G'$ ) thus ?case
    by(cases  $\text{Or } F \text{ } G = \text{Or } F' \text{ } G'$ ;
        auto intro!: SCp.intros(3-) dest!: multi-member-split simp: lem1 lem2;
        blast)
  qed (fastforce intro!: SCp.intros(3-) dest!: multi-member-split simp: SCp.intros
lem1 lem2)+

lemma ImpL-inv:
  assumes  $\text{Imp } F \text{ } G, \Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta$ 
  shows  $\Gamma \Rightarrow F, \Delta \wedge G, \Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta$ 
proof(insert assms, induction  $\text{Imp } F \text{ } G, \Gamma \Delta$  arbitrary;  $\Gamma$  rule: SCp.induct)
  case ( $\text{ImpL } \Gamma' \text{ } F' \text{ } \Delta \text{ } G'$ ) thus ?case
    by(cases  $\text{Or } F \text{ } G = \text{Or } F' \text{ } G'$ ;
        auto intro!: SCp.intros(3-) dest!: multi-member-split simp: lem1 lem2;
        blast)
  qed (fastforce intro!: SCp.intros(3-) dest!: multi-member-split simp: SCp.intros
lem1 lem2)+

lemma ImpR-inv:
  assumes  $\Gamma \Rightarrow \text{Imp } F \text{ } G, \Delta$ 
  shows  $F, \Gamma \Rightarrow G, \Delta$ 
proof(insert assms, induction  $\Gamma \text{ Imp } F \text{ } G, \Delta$  arbitrary;  $\Delta$  rule: SCp.induct)
  case ( $\text{ImpR } F' \text{ } \Gamma \text{ } G' \text{ } \Delta'$ ) thus ?case
    by(cases  $\text{Or } F \text{ } G = \text{Or } F' \text{ } G'$ ;
        auto intro!: SCp.intros(3-) dest!: multi-member-split simp: lem1 lem2;
        blast)
  qed (fastforce intro!: SCp.intros(3-) dest!: multi-member-split simp: SCp.intros
lem1 lem2)+

lemma AndR-inv:
  shows  $\Gamma \Rightarrow \text{And } F \text{ } G, \Delta \implies \Gamma \Rightarrow F, \Delta \wedge \Gamma \Rightarrow G, \Delta$ 
proof(induction  $\Gamma \text{ And } F \text{ } G, \Delta$  arbitrary;  $\Delta$  rule: SCp.induct)
  case ( $\text{AndR } \Gamma \text{ } F' \text{ } \Delta' \text{ } G'$ ) thus ?case
    by(cases  $\text{Or } F \text{ } G = \text{Or } F' \text{ } G'$ ;
        auto intro!: SCp.intros(3-) dest!: multi-member-split simp: lem1 lem2;

```

```

blast)
qed (fastforce intro!: SCp.intros(3-) dest!: multi-member-split simp: SCp.intros
lem1 lem2)+

lemma OrR-inv:  $\Gamma \Rightarrow Or F G, \Delta \implies \Gamma \Rightarrow F, G, \Delta$ 
proof(induction  $\Gamma$  Or F G,  $\Delta$  arbitrary:  $\Delta$  rule: SCp.induct)
  case (OrR  $\Gamma$  F' G'  $\Delta'$ ) thus ?case
    by(cases Or F G = Or F' G';
      auto intro!: SCp.intros(3-) dest!: multi-member-split simp: lem1 lem2;
      metis add-mset-commute)
  qed (fastforce intro!: SCp.intros(3-) dest!: multi-member-split simp: SCp.intros
lem1 lem2)+

lemma NotR-inv:  $\Gamma \Rightarrow Not F, \Delta \implies F, \Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta$ 
proof(induction  $\Gamma$  Not F,  $\Delta$  arbitrary:  $\Delta$  rule: SCp.induct)
  case (NotR  $G$   $\Gamma$   $\Delta'$ ) thus ?case
    by(cases Not F = Not G;
      auto intro!: SCp.intros(3-) dest!: multi-member-split simp: lem1 lem2;
      metis add-mset-commute)
  qed (fastforce intro!: SCp.intros(3-) dest!: multi-member-split simp: SCp.intros
lem1 lem2)+

lemma weakenL:  $\Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta \implies F, \Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta$ 
by(induction rule: SCp.induct)
(auto intro!: SCp.intros(3-) intro: SCp.intros(1,2))

lemma weakenR:  $\Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta \implies \Gamma \Rightarrow F, \Delta$ 
by(induction rule: SCp.induct)
(auto intro!: SCp.intros(3-) intro: SCp.intros(1,2))

lemma weakenL-set:  $\Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta \implies F + \Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta$ 
by(induction F; simp add: weakenL)

lemma weakenR-set:  $\Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta \implies \Gamma \Rightarrow F + \Delta$ 
by(induction F; simp add: weakenR)

lemma extended-Ax:  $\Gamma \cap \# \Delta \neq \{\#\} \implies \Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta$ 
proof -
  assume  $\Gamma \cap \# \Delta \neq \{\#\}$ 
  then obtain W where  $W \in \# \Gamma$   $W \in \# \Delta$  by force
  then show ?thesis proof(induction W arbitrary:  $\Gamma$   $\Delta$ )
    case (Not W)
    from Not.preds obtain  $\Gamma' \Delta'$  where [simp]:  $\Gamma = Not W, \Gamma' \Delta = Not W, \Delta'$ 
  by (metis insert-DiffM)
    have  $W \in \# W, \Gamma' \Delta' \in \# W, \Delta'$  by simp-all
    from Not.IH[Of this] obtain n where  $W, \Gamma' \Rightarrow W, \Delta'$  by presburger
    hence  $Not W, \Gamma' \Rightarrow Not W, \Delta'$  using SCp.intros(3,4) add-mset-commute by
metis
    thus  $\Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta$  by auto
  next

```

```

case (And G H)
  from And.prems obtain  $\Gamma' \Delta'$  where [simp]:  $\Gamma = \text{And } G \text{ } H, \Gamma' \Delta = \text{And } G \text{ } H, \Delta'$  by (metis insert-DiffM)
    have  $G \in\# G, H, \Gamma' G \in\# G, \Delta'$  by simp-all
    with And.IH(1) have IH1:  $G, H, \Gamma' \Rightarrow G, \Delta'$ .
    have  $H \in\# G, H, \Gamma' H \in\# H, \Delta'$  by simp-all
    with And.IH(2) have IH2:  $G, H, \Gamma' \Rightarrow H, \Delta'$ .
    from IH1 IH2 have  $G, H, \Gamma' \Rightarrow G, \Delta' \text{ } G, H, \Gamma' \Rightarrow H, \Delta'$  by fast+
    thus  $\Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta$  using SCp.intros(5,6) by fastforce
next
  case (Or G H)
  case (Imp G H)

```

analogously

```

qed (auto intro: SCp.intros)
qed

```

```

lemma Bot-delR:  $\Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta \implies \Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta - \{\#\perp\#}$ 
proof(induction rule: SCp.induct)
  case BotL
  thus ?case by (simp add: SCp.BotL)
next
  case Ax
  thus ?case
    by (metis SCp.Ax diff-union-swap formula.distinct(1) insert-DiffM union-single-eq-member)
next
  case NotL
  thus ?case
    by (metis SCp.NotL diff-single-trivial diff-union-swap2)
next
  case NotR
  thus ?case by (simp add: SCp.NotR)
next
  case AndL
  thus ?case by (simp add: SCp.AndL)
next
  case AndR
  thus ?case
    by (metis SCp.AndR diff-single-trivial diff-union-swap diff-union-swap2 formula.distinct(13))
next
  case OrL
  thus ?case by (simp add: SCp.OrL)
next
  case OrR
  thus ?case
    by (metis SCp.OrR diff-single-trivial diff-union-swap2 formula.distinct(15) insert-iff set-mset-add-mset-insert)
next

```

```

case ImpL
thus ?case by (metis SCp.ImpL diff-single-trivial diff-union-swap2)
next
case ImpR
thus ?case
by (metis SCp.ImpR diff-single-trivial diff-union-swap diff-union-swap2 formula.distinct(17))
qed
corollary Bot-delR-simp:  $\Gamma \Rightarrow \perp, \Delta = \Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta$ 
using Bot-delR weakenR by fastforce

end
theory SC-Cut
imports SC
begin

```

2.1.1 Contraction

First, we need contraction:

```

lemma contract:
 $(F, F, \Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta \longrightarrow F, \Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta) \wedge (\Gamma \Rightarrow F, F, \Delta \longrightarrow \Gamma \Rightarrow F, \Delta)$ 
proof(induction F arbitrary:  $\Gamma \Delta$ )
case (Atom k)
have Atom k, Atom k, Γ ⇒ Δ ⇒ Atom k, Γ ⇒ Δ
by(induction Atom k, Atom k, Γ Δ arbitrary:  $\Gamma$  rule: SCp.induct)
(auto dest!: multi-member-split intro!: SCp.intros(3-) simp add: lem2 lem1 SCp.intros)
moreover have Γ ⇒ Atom k, Atom k, Δ ⇒ Γ ⇒ Atom k, Δ
by(induction Γ Atom k, Atom k, Δ arbitrary:  $\Delta$  rule: SCp.induct)
(auto dest!: multi-member-split intro!: SCp.intros(3-) simp add: lem2 lem1 SCp.intros)
ultimately show ?case by blast
next
case Bot
have  $\perp, \perp, \Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta \Rightarrow \perp, \Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta$  by(blast)
moreover have  $(\Gamma \Rightarrow \perp, \perp, \Delta \Rightarrow \Gamma \Rightarrow \perp, \Delta)$ 
using Bot-delR by fastforce
ultimately show ?case by blast
next
case (Not F)
then show ?case by (meson NotL-inv NotR-inv SCp.NotL SCp.NotR)
next
case (And F1 F2) then show ?case by(auto intro!: SCp.intros(3-) dest!: AndR-inv AndL-inv) (metis add-mset-commute)
next
case (Or F1 F2) then show ?case by(auto intro!: SCp.intros(3-) dest!: OrR-inv OrL-inv) (metis add-mset-commute)
next

```

```

case (Imp F1 F2) show ?case by(auto dest!: ImpR-inv ImpL-inv intro!: SCp.intros(3-))
(insert Imp.IH; blast)+
qed
corollary
shows contractL:  $F, F, \Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta \implies F, \Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta$ 
and contractR:  $\Gamma \Rightarrow F, F, \Delta \implies \Gamma \Rightarrow F, \Delta$ 
using contract by blast+

```

2.1.2 Cut

Which cut rule we show is up to us:

```

lemma cut-cs-cf:
assumes context-sharing-Cut:  $\bigwedge(A::'a formula) \Gamma \Delta. \Gamma \Rightarrow A, \Delta \implies A, \Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta$ 
 $\implies \Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta$ 
shows context-free-Cut:  $\Gamma \Rightarrow (A::'a formula), \Delta \implies A, \Gamma' \Rightarrow \Delta' \implies \Gamma + \Gamma' \Rightarrow \Delta + \Delta'$ 
by(intro context-sharing-Cut[of  $\Gamma + \Gamma' A \Delta + \Delta'$ ])
(metis add.commute union-mset-add-mset-left weakenL-set weakenR-set)+
lemma cut-cf-cs:
assumes context-free-Cut:  $\bigwedge(A::'a formula) \Gamma \Gamma' \Delta \Delta'. \Gamma \Rightarrow A, \Delta \implies A, \Gamma' \Rightarrow \Delta' \implies \Gamma + \Gamma' \Rightarrow \Delta + \Delta'$ 
shows context-sharing-Cut:  $\Gamma \Rightarrow (A::'a formula), \Delta \implies A, \Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta \implies \Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta$ 
proof –
have contract $\Gamma\Gamma$ :  $\Gamma + \Gamma' \Rightarrow \Delta \implies \Gamma' \subseteq \# \Gamma \implies \Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta$  for  $\Gamma \Gamma' \Delta$ 
proof(induction  $\Gamma'$  arbitrary:  $\Gamma$ )
case empty thus ?case using weakenL-set by force
next
case (add  $x \Gamma' \Gamma$ )
from add.prems(2) have  $x \in \# \Gamma$  by (simp add: insert-subset-eq-iff)
then obtain  $\Gamma''$  where  $\Gamma[\text{simp}]: \Gamma = x, \Gamma''$  by (meson multi-member-split)
from add.prems(1) have  $x, x, \Gamma'' + \Gamma' \Rightarrow \Delta$  by simp
with contractL have  $x, \Gamma'' + \Gamma' \Rightarrow \Delta$ .
with add.IH[of  $\Gamma$ ] show ?case using  $\Gamma$  add.prems(2) subset-mset.trans by
force
qed
have contract $\Delta\Delta$ :  $\Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta + \Delta' \implies \Delta' \subseteq \# \Delta \implies \Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta$  for  $\Gamma \Delta \Delta'$ 
proof(induction  $\Delta'$  arbitrary:  $\Delta$ )
case empty thus ?case using weakenL-set by force
next
case (add  $x \Delta' \Delta$ )
from add.prems(2) have  $x \in \# \Delta$  by (simp add: insert-subset-eq-iff)
then obtain  $\Delta''$  where  $\Delta[\text{simp}]: \Delta = x, \Delta''$  by (metis multi-member-split)
from add.prems(1) have  $\Gamma \Rightarrow x, x, \Delta'' + \Delta' \Rightarrow \Delta$  by simp
with contractR have  $\Gamma \Rightarrow x, \Delta'' + \Delta'$ .
with add.IH[of  $\Delta$ ] show ?case using  $\Delta$  add.prems(2) subset-mset.trans by
force
qed
show  $\Gamma \Rightarrow A, \Delta \implies A, \Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta \implies \Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta$ 
using context-free-Cut[of  $\Gamma A \Delta \Gamma \Delta$ ] contract $\Gamma\Gamma$  contract $\Delta\Delta$ 

```

```
    by blast
```

```
qed
```

According to Troelstra and Schwichtenberg [11], the sharing variant is the one we want to prove.

```
lemma Cut-Atom-pre: Atom k,Γ ⇒ Δ ⇒ Γ ⇒ Atom k,Δ ⇒ Γ ⇒ Δ
proof(induction Atom k,Γ Δ arbitrary: Γ rule: SCp.induct)
  case BotL
  hence ⊥ ∈# Γ by simp
  thus ?case using SCp.BotL by blast
next
  case (Ax l Δ)
  show ?case proof cases
    assume l = k
    with ⟨Atom l ∈# Atom k, Γ⟩ obtain Δ' where Δ = Atom k, Δ' by (meson multi-member-split)
    with ⟨Γ ⇒ Atom k, Δ⟩ have Γ ⇒ Δ using contractR by blast
    thus ?thesis by auto
  next
    assume l ≠ k
    with ⟨Atom l ∈# Atom k, Γ⟩ have Atom l ∈# Γ by simp
    with ⟨Atom l ∈# Δ⟩ show ?thesis using SCp.Ax[of l] by blast
  qed
next
  case NotL
  thus ?case by(auto simp: add-eq-conv-ex intro!: SCp.NotL dest!: NotL-inv)
next
  case NotR
  then show ?case by(auto intro!: SCp.NotR dest!: NotR-inv)
next
  case AndL
  thus ?case by(auto simp: add-eq-conv-ex intro!: SCp.AndL dest!: AndL-inv)
next
  case AndR
  then show ?case by(auto intro!: SCp.AndR dest!: AndR-inv)
next
  case OrL
  thus ?case by(auto simp: add-eq-conv-ex intro!: SCp.OrL dest!: OrL-inv)
next
  case OrR
  thus ?case by(auto intro!: SCp.OrR dest!: OrR-inv)
next
  case ImpL
  thus ?case by(auto simp: add-eq-conv-ex intro!: SCp.ImpL dest!: ImpL-inv)
next
  case ImpR
  then show ?case by (auto dest!: ImpR-inv intro!: SCp.ImpR)
qed
```

We can show the admissibility of the cut rule by induction on the cut formula

(or, if you will, as a procedure that splits the cut into smaller formulas that get cut). The only mildly complicated case is that of cutting in an *Atom k*. It is, contrary to the general case, only mildly complicated, since the cut formula can only appear principal in the axiom rules.

```

theorem cut:  $\Gamma \Rightarrow F, \Delta \implies F, \Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta \implies \Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta$ 
proof(induction F arbitrary:  $\Gamma \Delta$ )
  case Atom thus ?case using Cut-Atom-pre by metis
  next
    case Bot thus ?case using Bot-delR by fastforce
  next
    case Not with NotL-inv NotR-inv show ?case by blast
  next
    case And thus ?case by (meson AndL-inv AndR-inv weakenL)
  next
    case Or thus ?case by (metis OrL-inv OrR-inv weakenR)
  next
    case (Imp F G)
      from ImpR-inv < $\Gamma \Rightarrow F \rightarrow G, \Delta$ > have R:  $F, \Gamma \Rightarrow G, \Delta$  by blast
      from ImpL-inv < $F \rightarrow G, \Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta$ > have L:  $\Gamma \Rightarrow F, \Delta \quad G, \Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta$  by blast+blast
      from L(1) have  $\Gamma \Rightarrow F, G, \Delta$  using weakenR add-ac(3) by blast
      with R have  $\Gamma \Rightarrow G, \Delta$  using Imp.IH(1) by simp
      with L(2) show  $\Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta$  using Imp.IH(2) by clarsimp
  qed

```

corollary *cut-cf*: $\llbracket \Gamma \Rightarrow A, \Delta; A, \Gamma' \Rightarrow \Delta' \rrbracket \implies \Gamma + \Gamma' \Rightarrow \Delta + \Delta'$
using *cut-cs-cf cut by metis*

lemma assumes *cut*: $\bigwedge \Gamma' \Delta' (\text{A::}'a \text{ formula}). \llbracket \Gamma' \Rightarrow A, \Delta'; A, \Gamma' \Rightarrow \Delta' \rrbracket \implies \Gamma' \Rightarrow \Delta'$
shows *contraction-admissibility*: $F, F, \Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta \implies (F::'a \text{ formula}), \Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta$
by(*rule cut*[*of F,Γ F Δ, OF extended-Ax*]) *simp-all*

```

end
theory SC-Depth
imports SC
begin

```

Many textbook arguments about SC use the depth of the derivation tree as basis for inductions. We had originally thought that this is mandatory for the proof of contraction, but found out it is not. It remains unclear to us whether there is any proof on SC that requires an argument using depth.

We keep our formalization of SC with depth for didactic reasons: we think that arguments about depth do not need much meta-explanation, but structural induction and rule induction usually need extra explanation for stu-

dents unfamiliar with Isabelle/HOL. They are also a lot harder to execute. We dare the reader to write down (a few of) the cases for, e.g. *AndL-inv'*, by hand.

```

inductive SCc :: 'a formula multiset  $\Rightarrow$  'a formula multiset  $\Rightarrow$  nat  $\Rightarrow$  bool ( $\langle\langle (-$   

 $\Rightarrow / -) \downarrow -\rangle [53,53] 53$ ) where  

BotL:  $\bot \in \# \Gamma \Rightarrow \Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta \downarrow Suc n$  |  

Ax:  $Atom k \in \# \Gamma \Rightarrow Atom k \in \# \Delta \Rightarrow \Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta \downarrow Suc n$  |  

NotL:  $\Gamma \Rightarrow F, \Delta \downarrow n \Rightarrow Not F, \Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta \downarrow Suc n$  |  

NotR:  $F, \Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta \downarrow n \Rightarrow \Gamma \Rightarrow Not F, \Delta \downarrow Suc n$  |  

AndL:  $F, G, \Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta \downarrow n \Rightarrow And F G, \Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta \downarrow Suc n$  |  

AndR:  $\llbracket \Gamma \Rightarrow F, \Delta \downarrow n; \Gamma \Rightarrow G, \Delta \downarrow n \rrbracket \Rightarrow \Gamma \Rightarrow And F G, \Delta \downarrow Suc n$  |  

OrL:  $\llbracket F, \Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta \downarrow n; G, \Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta \downarrow n \rrbracket \Rightarrow Or F G, \Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta \downarrow Suc n$  |  

OrR:  $\Gamma \Rightarrow F, G, \Delta \downarrow n \Rightarrow \Gamma \Rightarrow Or F G, \Delta \downarrow Suc n$  |  

ImpL:  $\llbracket \Gamma \Rightarrow F, \Delta \downarrow n; G, \Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta \downarrow n \rrbracket \Rightarrow Imp F G, \Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta \downarrow Suc n$  |  

ImpR:  $F, \Gamma \Rightarrow G, \Delta \downarrow n \Rightarrow \Gamma \Rightarrow Imp F G, \Delta \downarrow Suc n$ 

```

lemma

shows *BotL-canonical*'[intro!]: $\bot, \Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta \downarrow Suc n$
and *Ax-canonical*'[intro!]: $Atom k, \Gamma \Rightarrow Atom k, \Delta \downarrow Suc n$
by (meson SCc.intros union-single-eq-member)+

lemma *deeper*: $\Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta \downarrow n \Rightarrow \Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta \downarrow n + m$
by(induction rule: SCc.induct; insert SCc.intros; auto)

lemma *deeper-suc*: $\Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta \downarrow n \Rightarrow \Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta \downarrow Suc n$

thm *deeper*[unfolded Suc-eq-plus1[symmetric]]
by(drule deeper[where m=1]) simp

The equivalence is obvious.

theorem *SC-SCp-eq*:

fixes $\Gamma \Delta :: 'a formula multiset$
shows $(\exists n. \Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta \downarrow n) \longleftrightarrow \Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta$ (**is** ?c \longleftrightarrow ?p)
proof
assume ?c
then obtain n **where** $\Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta \downarrow n ..$
thus ?p **by**(induction rule: SCc.induct; simp add: SCp.intros)

next

have *deeper-max*: $\Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta \downarrow max m n \Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta \downarrow max n m$ **if** $\Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta \downarrow n$ **for** n m
and $\Gamma \Delta :: 'a formula multiset$

proof –
have $n \leq m \Rightarrow \exists k. m = n + k$ **by** presburger
with that[THEN *deeper*] that
show $\Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta \downarrow max n m$ **unfolding** max-def **by** clarsimp
thus $\Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta \downarrow max m n$ **by** (simp add: max.commute)
qed
assume ?p **thus** ?c **by**(induction rule: SCp.induct)
(binsert SCc.intros[where 'a='a] deeper-max; metis)+

qed

```

lemma no-0-SC[dest!]:  $\Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta \downarrow 0 \implies \text{False}$ 
by(cases rule: SCc.cases[of  $\Gamma \Delta 0$ ]) assumption

lemma inR1':  $\Gamma \Rightarrow G, H, \Delta \downarrow n \implies \Gamma \Rightarrow H, G, \Delta \downarrow n$  by(simp add: add-mset-commute)
lemma inL1':  $G, H, \Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta \downarrow n \implies H, G, \Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta \downarrow n$  by(simp add: add-mset-commute)
lemma inR2':  $\Gamma \Rightarrow F, G, H, \Delta \downarrow n \implies \Gamma \Rightarrow G, H, F, \Delta \downarrow n$  by(simp add: add-mset-commute)
lemma inL2':  $F, G, H, \Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta \downarrow n \implies G, H, F, \Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta \downarrow n$  by(simp add: add-mset-commute)
lemma inR3':  $\Gamma \Rightarrow F, G, H, \Delta \downarrow n \implies \Gamma \Rightarrow H, F, G, \Delta \downarrow n$  by(simp add: add-mset-commute)
lemma inR4':  $\Gamma \Rightarrow F, G, H, I, \Delta \downarrow n \implies \Gamma \Rightarrow H, I, F, G, \Delta \downarrow n$  by(simp add: add-mset-commute)
lemma inL3':  $F, G, H, \Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta \downarrow n \implies H, F, G, \Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta \downarrow n$  by(simp add: add-mset-commute)
lemma inL4':  $F, G, H, I, \Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta \downarrow n \implies H, I, F, G, \Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta \downarrow n$  by(simp add: add-mset-commute)
lemmas SC-swap-applies[intro,elim!] = inL1' inL2' inL3' inL4' inR1' inR2' inR3' inR4'

```

```

lemma Atom C  $\rightarrow$  Atom D  $\rightarrow$  Atom E,
    Atom k  $\rightarrow$  Atom C  $\wedge$  Atom D,
    Atom k, {#}
 $\Rightarrow \{\# \text{Atom } E \#\} \downarrow \text{Suc}(\text{Suc}(\text{Suc}(\text{Suc}(0))))$ 
by(auto intro!: SCc.intros(3-) intro: SCc.intros(1,2))

lemma Bot-delR':  $\Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta \downarrow n \implies \Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta - \{\# \perp \#\} \downarrow n$ 
proof(induction rule: SCc.induct)
  case BotL thus ?case by(rule SCc.BotL; simp)
  next case (Ax k) thus ?case by(intro SCc.Ax[of k]; simp; metis diff-single-trivial formula.distinct(1) insert-DiffM lem1)
  next case NotL thus ?case using SCc.NotL by (metis add-mset-remove-trivial diff-single-trivial diff-union-swap insert-DiffM)
  next case NotR thus ?case using SCc.NotR by (metis diff-union-swap formula.distinct(11))
  next case AndR thus ?case using SCc.AndR by (metis diff-single-trivial diff-union-swap diff-union-swap2 formula.distinct(13))
  next case OrR thus ?case using SCc.OrR by (metis diff-single-trivial diff-union-swap2 formula.distinct(15) insert-iff set-mset-add-mset-insert)
  next case ImpL thus ?case using SCc.ImpL by (metis diff-single-trivial diff-union-swap2)
  next case ImpR thus ?case using SCc.ImpR by (metis diff-single-trivial diff-union-swap diff-union-swap2 formula.distinct(17))
  qed (simp-all add: SCc.intros)

lemma NotL-inv': Not F,  $\Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta \downarrow n \implies \Gamma \Rightarrow F, \Delta \downarrow n$ 
proof(induction Not F,  $\Gamma \Delta n$  arbitrary:  $\Gamma$  rule: SCc.induct)
  case (NotL  $\Gamma' G \Delta n$ ) thus ?case by(cases Not F = Not G)

```

```

(auto intro!: SCc.intros(3-) dest!: multi-member-split simp: lem1 lem2 deeper-suc)
qed (auto intro!: SCc.intros(3-) dest!: multi-member-split simp: SCp.intros lem1
lem2)

lemma AndL-inv': And F G,  $\Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta \downarrow n \implies F, G, \Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta \downarrow n$ 
proof(induction And F G,  $\Gamma \Delta n$  arbitrary:  $\Gamma$  rule: SCc.induct)
  case (AndL F' G'  $\Gamma' \Delta$ ) thus ?case
    by(cases And F G = And F' G';
      auto intro!: SCc.intros(3-) dest!: multi-member-split simp: lem1 lem2 deeper-suc;
      metis add-mset-commute)
  qed (auto intro!: SCc.intros(3-) dest!: multi-member-split simp: SCc.intros lem1
lem2 inL2')

lemma OrL-inv':
  assumes Or F G,  $\Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta \downarrow n$ 
  shows  $F, \Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta \downarrow n \wedge G, \Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta \downarrow n$ 
proof(insert assms, induction Or F G,  $\Gamma \Delta n$  arbitrary:  $\Gamma$  rule: SCc.induct)
  case (OrL F'  $\Gamma' \Delta n G')$  thus ?case
    by(cases Or F G = Or F' G';
      auto intro!: SCc.intros(3-) dest!: multi-member-split simp: lem1 lem2 deeper-suc;
      blast)
  qed (fastforce intro!: SCc.intros(3-) dest!: multi-member-split simp: SCc.intros
lem1 lem2)+

lemma ImpL-inv':
  assumes Imp F G,  $\Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta \downarrow n$ 
  shows  $\Gamma \Rightarrow F, \Delta \downarrow n \wedge G, \Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta \downarrow n$ 
proof(insert assms, induction Imp F G,  $\Gamma \Delta n$  arbitrary:  $\Gamma$  rule: SCc.induct)
  case (ImpL F'  $\Gamma' \Delta n G')$  thus ?case
    by(cases Or F G = Or F' G';
      auto intro!: SCc.intros(3-) dest!: multi-member-split simp: lem1 lem2 deeper-suc;
      blast)
  qed (fastforce intro!: SCc.intros(3-) dest!: multi-member-split simp: SCc.intros
lem1 lem2)+

lemma ImpR-inv':
  assumes  $\Gamma \Rightarrow Imp F G, \Delta \downarrow n$ 
  shows  $F, \Gamma \Rightarrow G, \Delta \downarrow n$ 
proof(insert assms, induction  $\Gamma$  Imp F G,  $\Delta n$  arbitrary:  $\Delta$  rule: SCc.induct)
  case (ImpR F'  $\Gamma' G' \Delta')$  thus ?case
    by(cases Or F G = Or F' G';
      auto intro!: SCc.intros(3-) dest!: multi-member-split simp: lem1 lem2 deeper-suc;
      blast)
  qed (fastforce intro!: SCc.intros(3-) dest!: multi-member-split simp: SCc.intros
lem1 lem2)+

lemma AndR-inv':
  shows  $\Gamma \Rightarrow And F G, \Delta \downarrow n \implies \Gamma \Rightarrow F, \Delta \downarrow n \wedge \Gamma \Rightarrow G, \Delta \downarrow n$ 
proof(induction  $\Gamma$  And F G,  $\Delta n$  arbitrary:  $\Delta$  rule: SCc.induct)

```

```

case (AndR  $\Gamma F' \Delta' n G'$ ) thus ?case
  by(cases Or F G = Or F' G';
    auto intro!: SCc.intros(3-) dest!: multi-member-split simp: lem1 lem2 deeper-suc; blast)
qed (fastforce intro!: SCc.intros(3-) dest!: multi-member-split simp: SCc.intros lem1 lem2)+

lemma OrR-inv':  $\Gamma \Rightarrow \text{Or } F \text{ } G, \Delta \downarrow n \implies \Gamma \Rightarrow F, G, \Delta \downarrow n$ 
proof(induction  $\Gamma$  Or F G, Δ n arbitrary: Δ rule: SCc.induct)
  case (OrR  $\Gamma F' G' \Delta'$ ) thus ?case
    by(cases Or F G = Or F' G';
      auto intro!: SCc.intros(3-) dest!: multi-member-split simp: lem1 lem2 deeper-suc; metis add-mset-commute)
qed (fastforce intro!: SCc.intros(3-) dest!: multi-member-split simp: SCc.intros lem1 lem2)+

lemma NotR-inv':  $\Gamma \Rightarrow \text{Not } F, \Delta \downarrow n \implies F, \Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta \downarrow n$ 
proof(induction  $\Gamma$  Not F, Δ n arbitrary: Δ rule: SCc.induct)
  case (NotR  $G \Gamma \Delta'$ ) thus ?case
    by(cases Not F = Not G;
      auto intro!: SCc.intros(3-) dest!: multi-member-split simp: lem1 lem2 deeper-suc; metis add-mset-commute)
qed (fastforce intro!: SCc.intros(3-) dest!: multi-member-split simp: SCc.intros lem1 lem2)+

lemma weakenL':  $\Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta \downarrow n \implies F, \Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta \downarrow n$ 
by(induction rule: SCc.induct)
  (auto intro!: SCc.intros(3-) intro: SCc.intros(1,2))

lemma weakenR':  $\Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta \downarrow n \implies \Gamma \Rightarrow F, \Delta \downarrow n$ 
by(induction rule: SCc.induct)
  (auto intro!: SCc.intros(3-) intro: SCc.intros(1,2))

lemma contract':
  ( $F, F, \Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta \downarrow n \longrightarrow F, \Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta \downarrow n$ )  $\wedge$  ( $\Gamma \Rightarrow F, F, \Delta \downarrow n \longrightarrow \Gamma \Rightarrow F, \Delta \downarrow n$ )
proof(induction n arbitrary: F Γ Δ)
  case (Suc n)
    hence IH:  $F, F, \Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta \downarrow n \implies F, \Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta \downarrow n$   $\Gamma \Rightarrow F, F, \Delta \downarrow n \implies \Gamma \Rightarrow F, \Delta \downarrow n$ ,  $\Delta \downarrow n$  for  $F :: \text{'a formula}$  and  $\Gamma \Delta$  by blast+
    show ?case proof(intro conjI allI impI, goal-cases)
      case 1
        let ?ffs =  $\lambda \Gamma. \Gamma - \{\# F \#\} - \{\# F \#\}$ 
        from 1 show ?case proof(insert 1; cases rule: SCc.cases[of F,F,Γ Δ Suc n])
          case (NotL  $\Gamma' G$ )
            show ?thesis
            proof(cases)
              assume e:  $F = \neg G$ 
              with NotL have  $\Gamma': \Gamma' = \neg G, \Gamma$  by simp
              from NotL-inv' NotL(2) have  $\Gamma \Rightarrow G, G, \Delta \downarrow n$  unfolding  $\Gamma'$  .

```

with $IH(2)$ have $\Gamma \Rightarrow G, \Delta \downarrow n$.
 with $SCc.NotL$ show $?thesis$ unfolding e .
next
assume $e: F \neq \neg G$
have $?thesis$
using $NotL(2) IH(1)[of F ?ffs \Gamma' G, \Delta] SCc.NotL[of F, \Gamma' - \{\# F \#\}]$
 $- \{\# F \#\} G \Delta n]$
using $e NotL(1)$ by (metis (no-types, lifting) insert-DiffM lem2)
from $e NotL(1)$ have $\Gamma: \Gamma = \neg G, ?ffs \Gamma'$ by (meson lem1)
with $NotL(1)$ have $\Gamma': F, F, ?ffs \Gamma' = \Gamma'$ by simp
show $?thesis$ using $NotL(2) IH(1)[of F ?ffs \Gamma' G, \Delta] SCc.NotL[of F, ?ffs$
 $\Gamma' G \Delta n] \langle F, \Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta \downarrow Suc n \rangle$ by blast
qed
next
case ($AndL G H \Gamma'$) show $?thesis$ proof cases
assume $e: F = And G H$
with $AndL(1)$ have $\Gamma': \Gamma' = And G H, \Gamma$ by simp
have $G \wedge H, G, H, \Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta \downarrow n$ using $AndL(2)$ unfolding Γ' by auto
hence $G, H, G, H, \Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta \downarrow n$ by (rule $AndL\text{-inv}'$)
hence $G, H, \Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta \downarrow n$ using $IH(1)$ by (metis $inL1'$ $inL3'$)
thus $F, \Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta \downarrow Suc n$ using $e SCc.AndL$ by simp
next
assume $ne: F \neq And G H$
with $AndL(1)$ have $\Gamma: \Gamma = And G H, ?ffs \Gamma'$ by (metis (no-types, lifting)
 $diff\text{-}diff\text{-}add$ lem2)
have $F, F, G, H, ?ffs \Gamma' \Rightarrow \Delta \downarrow n$ using $AndL(2)$ using $\Gamma inL4'$ lo-
 $cal.AndL(1)$ by auto
hence $G, H, F, ?ffs \Gamma' \Rightarrow \Delta \downarrow n$ using $IH(1) inL2$ by blast
thus $?thesis$ using $SCc.AndL$ unfolding Γ using $inL1$ by blast
qed
next
case ($OrL G \Gamma' H$) show $?thesis$ proof cases
assume $e: F = Or G H$
with $OrL(1)$ have $\Gamma': \Gamma' = Or G H, \Gamma$ by simp
have $Or G H, G, \Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta \downarrow n$ $Or G H, H, \Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta \downarrow n$ using $OrL(2,3)$
unfolding Γ' by simp-all
hence $G, G, \Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta \downarrow n$ $H, H, \Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta \downarrow n$ using $OrL\text{-inv}'$ by blast+
hence $G, \Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta \downarrow n$ $H, \Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta \downarrow n$ using $IH(1)$ by presburger+
thus $F, \Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta \downarrow Suc n$ unfolding e using $SCc.OrL$ by blast
next
assume $ne: F \neq Or G H$
with $OrL(1)$ have $\Gamma: \Gamma = Or G H, ?ffs \Gamma'$ by (metis (no-types, lifting)
 $diff\text{-}diff\text{-}add$ lem2)
have $F, F, G, ?ffs \Gamma' \Rightarrow \Delta \downarrow n$ $F, F, H, ?ffs \Gamma' \Rightarrow \Delta \downarrow n$ using $OrL \Gamma$ by
 $auto$
hence $G, F, ?ffs \Gamma' \Rightarrow \Delta \downarrow n$ $H, F, ?ffs \Gamma' \Rightarrow \Delta \downarrow n$ using $IH(1)$ by (metis
 $add\text{-}mset\text{-}commute$)
thus $?thesis$ using $SCc.OrL$ unfolding Γ by auto
qed

```

next
  case (ImpL Γ' G H) show ?thesis proof cases
    assume e: F = Imp G H
    with ImpL(1) have Γ': Γ' = Imp G H, Γ by simp
    have H, Γ ⇒ Δ ↓ n Γ ⇒ G, Δ ↓ n using IH ImpL-inv' ImpL(2,3) unfolding
      Γ'
      by (metis add-mset-commute)+
    thus ?thesis unfolding e using SCc.ImpL[where 'a='a] by simp
next
  assume ne: F ≠ Imp G H
  with ImpL(1) have Γ: Γ = Imp G H, ?ffs Γ' by (metis (no-types, lifting)
    diff-diff-add lem2)
  have F, F, ?ffs Γ' ⇒ G, Δ ↓ n F, F, H, ?ffs Γ' ⇒ Δ ↓ n using ImpL Γ
  by auto
  thus ?thesis using SCc.ImpL IH unfolding Γ by (metis inL1')
qed
next
  case ImpR thus ?thesis by (simp add: IH(1) SCc.intros(10) add-mset-commute)
next
  case (NotR G Δ') thus ?thesis using IH(1) by (simp add: SCc.NotR
    add-mset-commute)
  qed (auto intro: IH SCc.intros(1,2) intro!: SCc.intros(3–10))
next
  case 2
  let ?ffs = λΓ. Γ – {# F #} – {# F #}
  have not-principal[dest]:
    [F ≠ f G H; F, F, Δ = f G H, Δ] ⇒ Δ = f G H, ?ffs Δ' ∧ F, F, ?ffs Δ'
    = Δ' for f G H Δ' proof(intro conjI, goal-cases)
      case 2
      from 2 have F ∈# Δ' by(blast dest: lem1[THEN iffD1])
      then obtain Δ'' where Δ': Δ' = F, Δ'' by (metis insert-DiffM)
      with 2(2) have F, Δ = f G H, Δ'' by(simp add: add-mset-commute)
      hence F ∈# Δ'' using 2(1) by(blast dest: lem1[THEN iffD1])
      then obtain Δ''' where Δ'': Δ'' = F, Δ''' by (metis insert-DiffM)
      show ?case unfolding Δ' Δ'' by simp
    case 1 show ?case using 1(2) unfolding Δ' Δ'' by(simp add: add-mset-commute)
    qed
    have principal[dest]: F, F, Δ = f G H, Δ' ⇒ F = f G H ⇒ Δ' = f G H,
    Δ for f G H Δ' by simp
    from 2 show ?case proof(cases rule: SCc.cases[of Γ F,F,Δ Suc n])
      case (ImpR G H Δ') thus ?thesis proof cases
        assume e[simp]: F = Imp G H
        with ImpR(1) have Δ'[simp]: Δ' = Imp G H, Δ by simp
        have G, Γ ⇒ Imp G H, H, Δ ↓ n using ImpR(2) by simp
        hence G, G, Γ ⇒ H, H, Δ ↓ n by(rule ImpR-inv')
        hence G, Γ ⇒ H, Δ ↓ n using IH by fast
        thus Γ ⇒ F, Δ ↓ Suc n using SCc.ImpR by simp
      next
      assume a: F ≠ Imp G H

```

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with ImpR(1) have  $\Delta: \Delta = Imp\ G\ H$ , ?ffs  $\Delta'$  by (metis (no-types, lifting)
diff-diff-add lem2)
  have  $G,\Gamma \Rightarrow F, F, H$ , ?ffs  $\Delta' \downarrow n$  using ImpR  $\Delta$  by fastforce
  thus ?thesis using SCc.ImpR IH unfolding  $\Delta$  by (metis inR1')
qed
next
  case (AndR G  $\Delta'\ H$ ) thus ?thesis proof(cases  $F = And\ G\ H$ )
    case True thus ?thesis using AndR by(auto intro!: SCc.intros(3-) dest!:
AndR-inv' intro: IH)
  next
    case False
    hence  $e: \Delta = And\ G\ H$ , ?ffs  $\Delta'$  using AndR(1) using diff-diff-add lem2
by blast
    hence  $G \wedge H, F, F$ , ?ffs  $\Delta' = G \wedge H, \Delta'$  using AndR(1) by simp
    hence  $\Gamma \Rightarrow F, F, G$ , ?ffs  $\Delta' \downarrow n$   $\Gamma \Rightarrow F, F, H$ , ?ffs  $\Delta' \downarrow n$  using AndR(2,3)
using add-left-imp-eq inR2 by fastforce+
    hence  $\Gamma \Rightarrow G, F$ , ?ffs  $\Delta' \downarrow n$   $\Gamma \Rightarrow H, F$ , ?ffs  $\Delta' \downarrow n$  using IH(2) by
blast+
    thus ?thesis unfolding e by(intro SCc.AndR[THEN inR1'])
qed
next
  case (OrR G H  $\Delta'$ ) thus ?thesis proof cases
    assume  $a: F = Or\ G\ H$ 
    hence  $\Delta': \Delta' = G \vee H, \Delta$  using OrR(1) by(intro principal)
    hence  $\Gamma \Rightarrow G, H, G, H, \Delta \downarrow n$  using inR3'[THEN OrR-inv'] OrR(2) by
auto
    hence  $\Gamma \Rightarrow H, G, \Delta \downarrow n$  using IH(2)[of  $\Gamma\ G\ H, H, \Delta$ ] IH(2)[of  $\Gamma\ H\ G, \Delta$ ]
      unfolding add-ac(3)[of  $\{\#H\#\} \{\#G\#\}$ ] using inR2 by blast
    hence  $\Gamma \Rightarrow G, H, \Delta \downarrow n$  by(elim SC-swap-applies)
    thus ?thesis unfolding a by (simp add: SCc.OrR)
  next
    assume  $a: F \neq Or\ G\ H$ 
    with not-principal have np:  $\Delta = G \vee H$ , ?ffs  $\Delta' \wedge F, F$ , ?ffs  $\Delta' = \Delta'$  using
OrR(1) .
    with OrR(2) have  $\Gamma \Rightarrow G, H, F$ , ?ffs  $\Delta' \downarrow n$  using IH(2) by (metis inR2'
inR4')
    hence  $\Gamma \Rightarrow F, G \vee H$ , ?ffs  $\Delta' \downarrow Suc\ n$  by(intro SCc.OrR[THEN inR1'])
    thus ?thesis using np by simp
  qed
next
  case (NotR G  $\Delta'$ ) thus ?thesis proof(cases  $F = Not\ G$ )
    case True
    with principal NotR(1) have  $\Delta' = \neg G, \Delta$  .
    with NotR-inv' NotR(2) have  $G, G, \Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta \downarrow n$  by blast
    with IH(1) have  $G, \Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta \downarrow n$  .
    thus  $\Gamma \Rightarrow F, \Delta \downarrow Suc\ n$  unfolding True by(intro SCc.NotR)
  next
    case False
    with not-principal have np:  $\Delta = \neg G, \Delta' = (F, \{\#F\#\}) \wedge F, F, \Delta' =$ 

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(F, {#F#}) = Δ' using NotR(1) by auto
  hence G, Γ ⇒ F, F, ?ffs Δ' ↓ n using NotR(2) by simp
  hence G, Γ ⇒ F, ?ffs Δ' ↓ n by(elim IH(2))
  thus ?thesis using np SCc.NotR inR1 by auto
qed
next
  case BotL thus ?thesis by(elim SCc.BotL)
next
  case (Ax k) thus ?thesis by(intro SCc.Ax[where k=k]) simp-all
next
  case NotL thus ?thesis by (simp add: SCc.NotL Suc.IH add-mset-commute)
next
  case AndL thus ?thesis using SCc.AndL Suc.IH by blast
next
  case OrL thus ?thesis using SCc.OrL Suc.IH by blast
next
  case ImpL thus ?thesis by (metis SCc.ImpL Suc.IH add-mset-commute)
qed
qed
qed blast

```

```

lemma Cut-Atom-depth: Atom k,Γ ⇒ Δ ↓ n ⇒ Γ ⇒ Atom k,Δ ↓ m ⇒ Γ ⇒ Δ
↓ n + m
proof(induction Atom k,Γ Δ n arbitrary: Γ m rule: SCc.induct)
  case (BotL Δ)
  hence ⊥ ∈# Γ by simp
  thus ?case using SCc.BotL by auto
next
  case (Ax l Δ)
  show ?case proof cases
    assume l = k
    with ⟨Atom l ∈# Δ⟩ obtain Δ' where Δ = Atom k, Δ' by (meson multi-member-split)
    with ⟨Γ ⇒ Atom k, Δ ↓ m⟩ have Γ ⇒ Δ ↓ m using contract' by blast
    thus ?thesis by (metis add.commute deeper)
next
  assume l ≠ k
  with ⟨Atom l ∈# Atom k, Γ⟩ have Atom l ∈# Γ by simp
  with ⟨Atom l ∈# Δ⟩ show ?thesis using SCc.Ax[of l] by simp
qed
next
  case (NotL Γ F Δ)
  obtain Γ' where Γ: Γ = Not F, Γ' by (meson NotL.hyps(3) add-eq-conv-ex
formula.simps(9))
  show ?case unfolding Γ
    apply(unfold plus-nat.add-Suc)
    apply(intro SCc.NotL)
    apply(intro NotL.hyps )
    subgoal using NotL Γ by (simp add: lem2)

```

```

    subgoal using  $\Gamma$   $NotL.\text{prems}$   $NotL\text{-}inv'$  by blast
done
next
case ( $NotR F \Delta$ )
then show ?case by (auto intro!: SCc.NotR dest!: NotR-inv')
next
case ( $AndL F G \Gamma \Delta$ )
obtain  $\Gamma'$  where  $\Gamma: \Gamma = And F G, \Gamma' \text{ by } (\text{metis AndL.hyps(3) add-eq-conv-diff formula.distinct(5))}$ 
show ?case unfolding  $\Gamma$ 
apply(unfold plus-nat.add-Suc)
apply(intro SCc.AndL)
apply(intro AndL.hyps )
subgoal using AndL  $\Gamma$  by (simp add: lem2)
subgoal using  $\Gamma$   $AndL.\text{prems}$   $AndL\text{-}inv'$  by blast
done
next
case ( $AndR F \Delta G$ )
then show ?case
using AndR-inv' SCc.AndR by (metis add-Suc inR1 ')
next
case ( $OrL F \Gamma' \Delta n G$ )
obtain  $\Gamma''$  where  $\Gamma: \Gamma = Or F G, \Gamma'' \text{ by } (\text{meson OrL.hyps(5) add-eq-conv-ex formula.simps(13))}$ 
have ihm:  $F, \Gamma' = Atom k, F, \Gamma'' G, \Gamma' = Atom k, G, \Gamma'' \text{ using OrL } \Gamma \text{ by (simp-all add: lem2)}$ 
show ?case unfolding  $\Gamma$ 
apply(unfold plus-nat.add-Suc)
apply(intro SCc.OrL OrL.hyps(2)[OF ihm(1)] OrL.hyps(4)[OF ihm(2)])
subgoal using  $\Gamma$   $OrL.\text{prems}$   $OrL\text{-}inv'$  by blast
subgoal using  $\Gamma$   $OrL.\text{prems}$   $OrL\text{-}inv'$  by blast
done
next
case ( $OrR F G \Delta$ )
then show ?case by (auto intro!: SCc.intros(3-) dest!: OrR-inv')
next
case ( $ImpL \Gamma' F \Delta n G$ )
obtain  $\Gamma''$  where  $\Gamma: \Gamma = Imp F G, \Gamma'' \text{ by } (\text{metis ImpL.hyps(5) add-eq-conv-ex formula.simps})$ 
show ?case unfolding  $\Gamma$ 
apply(unfold plus-nat.add-Suc)
apply(intro SCc.ImpL ImpL.hyps(2) ImpL.hyps(4))
subgoal using ImpL  $\Gamma$  by (simp add: lem2)
subgoal using  $\Gamma$   $ImpL.\text{prems}$  by (auto dest!: ImpL-inv')
subgoal using ImpL  $\Gamma$  by (simp add: lem2)
subgoal using  $\Gamma$   $ImpL.\text{prems}$   $ImpL\text{-}inv'$  by blast
done
next
case ( $ImpR F G \Delta$ )

```

```

then show ?case by (auto dest!: ImpR-inv' intro!: SCc.ImpR)
qed
primrec cut-bound :: nat ⇒ nat ⇒ 'a formula ⇒ nat where
  cut-bound n m (Atom _) = m + n |
  cut-bound n m Bot = n |
  cut-bound n m (Not F) = cut-bound m n F |
  cut-bound n m (And F G) = cut-bound n (cut-bound n m F) G |
  cut-bound n m (Or F G) = cut-bound (cut-bound n m F) m G |
  cut-bound n m (Imp F G) = cut-bound (cut-bound m n F) m G
theorem cut-bound: Γ ⇒ F, Δ ↓ n ==> F, Γ ⇒ Δ ↓ m ==> Γ ⇒ Δ ↓ cut-bound n m F
proof(induction F arbitrary: Γ Δ n m)
  case (Atom k) thus ?case using Cut-Atom-depth by simp fast
next
  case Bot thus ?case using Bot-delR' by fastforce
next
  case Not from Not.preds show ?case by(auto dest!: NotL-inv' NotR-inv' intro!: Not.IH elim!: weakenL)
next
  case (And F G) from And.preds show ?case by(auto dest!: AndL-inv' AndR-inv' intro!: And.IH elim!: weakenR' weakenL')
next
  case (Or F G) from Or.preds show ?case by(auto dest: OrL-inv' OrR-inv' intro!: Or.IH elim!: weakenR' weakenL')
next
  case (Imp F G)
    from ImpR-inv' ⟨Γ ⇒ F → G, Δ ↓ n⟩ have R: F, Γ ⇒ G, Δ ↓ n by blast
    from ImpL-inv' ⟨F → G, Γ ⇒ Δ ↓ m⟩ have L: Γ ⇒ F, Δ ↓ m G, Γ ⇒ Δ ↓ m by blast+
    from L(1) have Γ ⇒ F, G, Δ ↓ m using weakenR' by blast
    from Imp.IH(1)[OF this R] have Γ ⇒ G, Δ ↓ cut-bound m n F .
    from Imp.IH(2)[OF this L(2)] have Γ ⇒ Δ ↓ cut-bound (cut-bound m n F) m G .
    thus Γ ⇒ Δ ↓ cut-bound n m (F → G) by simp
qed

context begin
private primrec cut-bound' :: nat ⇒ 'a formula ⇒ nat where
  cut-bound' n (Atom _) = 2*n |
  cut-bound' n Bot = n |
  cut-bound' n (Not F) = cut-bound' n F |
  cut-bound' n (And F G) = cut-bound' (cut-bound' n F) G |
  cut-bound' n (Or F G) = cut-bound' (cut-bound' n F) G |
  cut-bound' n (Imp F G) = cut-bound' (cut-bound' n F) G

private lemma cut-bound'-mono: a ≤ b ==> cut-bound' a F ≤ cut-bound' b F
by(induction F arbitrary: a b; simp)

private lemma cut-bound-mono: a ≤ c ==> b ≤ d ==> cut-bound a b F ≤

```

```

cut-bound c d F
by(induction F arbitrary: a b c d; simp)

private lemma cut-bound-max: max n (cut-bound' (max n m) F) = cut-bound'
(max n m) F
by(induction F arbitrary: n m; simp; metis)
private lemma cut-bound-max': max n (cut-bound' n F) = cut-bound' n F
by(induction F arbitrary: n ; simp; metis max.assoc)

private lemma cut-bound-': cut-bound n m F ≤ cut-bound' (max n m) F
proof(induction F arbitrary: n m)
  case (Not F)
  then show ?case by simp (metis max.commute)
next
  case (And F1 F2)
  from And.IH(1) have 1: cut-bound n (cut-bound n m F1) F2 ≤ cut-bound n
(cut-bound' (max n m) F1) F2
by(rule cut-bound-mono[OF order.refl])
  also from And.IH(2) have ... ≤ cut-bound' (max n (cut-bound' (max n m)
F1)) F2 by simp
  also have ... = cut-bound' (cut-bound' (max n m) F1) F2 by (simp add:
cut-bound-max)
  finally show ?case by simp
next
  case (Or F1 F2)
  from Or.IH(1) have 1: cut-bound (cut-bound n m F1) m F2 ≤ cut-bound
(cut-bound' (max n m) F1) m F2
by(rule cut-bound-mono[OF - order.refl])
  also from Or.IH(2)[of cut-bound' (max n m) F1] have ... ≤ cut-bound' (max
(cut-bound' (max n m) F1) m) F2 by simp
  also have ... = cut-bound' (cut-bound' (max n m) F1) F2 by (simp add:
cut-bound-max max.commute)
  finally show ?case by simp
next
  case (Imp F1 F2)
  from Imp.IH(1) have 1: cut-bound (cut-bound m n F1) m F2 ≤ cut-bound
(cut-bound' (max m n) F1) m F2
by(rule cut-bound-mono[OF - order.refl])
  also from Imp.IH(2)[of cut-bound' (max m n) F1] have ... ≤ cut-bound' (max
(cut-bound' (max m n) F1) m) F2 by simp
  also have ... = cut-bound' (cut-bound' (max n m) F1) F2 by (simp add:
cut-bound-max max.commute)
  finally show ?case by simp
qed simp-all

primrec depth :: 'a formula ⇒ nat where
  depth (Atom -) = 0 |
  depth Bot = 0 |
  depth (Not F) = Suc (depth F) |

```

```

depth (And F G) = Suc (max (depth F) (depth G)) |
depth (Or F G) = Suc (max (depth F) (depth G)) |
depth (Imp F G) = Suc (max (depth F) (depth G))

private primrec cbnd where
  cbnd k 0 = 2*k |
  cbnd k (Suc n) = cbnd (cbnd k n) n

private lemma cbnd-grow: (k :: nat) ≤ cbnd k d
  by(induction d arbitrary: k; simp) (insert le-trans, blast)

private lemma cbnd-mono: assumes b ≤ d shows cbnd (a::nat) b ≤ cbnd a d
proof -
  have cbnd (a::nat) b ≤ cbnd a (b + d) for b d
    by(induction d arbitrary: a b; simp) (insert le-trans cbnd-grow, blast)
  thus ?thesis using assms using le-Suc-ex by blast
qed

private lemma cut-bound'-cbnd: cut-bound' n F ≤ cbnd n (depth F)
proof(induction F arbitrary: n)
next
  case (Not F)
  then show ?case using cbnd-grow dual-order.trans by fastforce
next
  case (And F1 F2)
  let ?md = max (depth F1) (depth F2)
  have cut-bound' (cut-bound' n F1) F2 ≤ cut-bound' (cbnd n (depth F1)) F2 by
    (simp add: And.IH(1) cut-bound'-mono)
  also have ... ≤ cut-bound' (cbnd n ?md) F2 by (simp add: cbnd-mono cut-bound'-mono)
  also have ... ≤ cbnd (cbnd n ?md) (depth F2) using And.IH(2) by blast
  also have ... ≤ cbnd (cbnd n ?md) ?md by (simp add: cbnd-mono)
  finally show ?case by simp
next
  case (Imp F1 F2)
  case (Or F1 F2)

analogous

qed simp-all

value map (cbnd (0::int)) [0,1,2,3,4]
value map (cbnd (1::int)) [0,1,2,3,4]
value map (cbnd (2::int)) [0,1,2,3,4]
value map (cbnd (3::int)) [0,1,2,3,4]
value [nbe] map (int o (λn. n div 3) o cut-bound 3 3 o (λn. ((λF. And F F) ^~ n) (Atom 0))) [0,1,2,3,4,5,6,7]
value [nbe] map (int o (λn. n div 3) o cut-bound' 3 o (λn. ((λF. And F F) ^~ n) (Atom 0))) [0,1,2,3,4]
value [nbe] map (int o (λn. n div 3) o cut-bound 3 3 o (λn. ((λF. Imp (Or F F) ^~ n) (Atom 0))) [0,1,2,3,4]

```

```

(And F F))  $\wedge\wedge$  n) (Atom 0))) [0,1,2]
value [nbe] map (int o ( $\lambda n.$  n div 3) o cut-bound' 3 o ( $\lambda n.$  (( $\lambda F.$  Imp (Or F F)
(And F F))  $\wedge\wedge$  n) (Atom 0))) [0,1,2]

value [nbe] ( $\lambda F.$  And (Or F F) (Or F F))  $\wedge\wedge$  2

lemma n + ((n + m) * 2  $\wedge$  (size F - Suc 0) +
(n + (n + m + (n + m) * 2  $\wedge$  (size F - Suc 0))) * 2  $\wedge$  (size G - Suc 0))
 $\leq$  (n + (m :: nat)) * 2  $\wedge$  (size F + size G)
oops

lemma cut-bound (n :: nat) m F  $\leq$  (n + m) * (2  $\wedge$  (size F - 1) + 1)
proof(induction F arbitrary: n m)
next
case (Not F)
show ?case unfolding cut-bound.simps by(rule le-trans[OF Not]) (simp add:
add.commute)
next
have 1  $\leq$  size F for F :: 'a formula by(cases F; simp)
case (And F G)
from And(2) have cut-bound n (cut-bound n m F) G  $\leq$  (n + (cut-bound n m
F)) * (2  $\wedge$  (size G - 1) + 1) by simp
also from And(1) have ...  $\leq$  (n + (n + m) * (2  $\wedge$  (size F - 1) + 1)) * (2  $\wedge$ 
(size G - 1) + 1)
by (meson add-le-cancel-left mult-le-mono1)
also have ...  $\leq$  (n + m) * (2  $\wedge$  (size (F  $\wedge$  G) - 1) + 1)
apply simp
oops

private lemma cbnd-comm: cbnd (l * k::nat) n = l * cbnd (k::nat) n
by(induction n arbitrary: k; simp)

private lemma cbnd-closed: cbnd (k::nat) n = k * 2  $\wedge$  (2  $\wedge$  n)
by(induction n arbitrary: k;simp add: semiring-normalization-rules(26))

theorem cut': assumes  $\Gamma \Rightarrow F, \Delta \downarrow n F, \Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta \downarrow n$  shows  $\Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta \downarrow n * 2 \wedge (2 \wedge \text{depth } F)$ 
proof -
from cut-bound[OF assms] have c:  $\Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta \downarrow \text{cut-bound } n n F$  .
have d: cut-bound n n F  $\leq$  max n n * 2  $\wedge$  (2  $\wedge$  depth F)
using cut-bound' cut-bound'-cbnd cbnd-closed by (metis order-trans)
show ?thesis using c d le-Suc-ex deeper unfolding max.idem by metis
qed

end

end

```

2.1.3 Mimicking the original

```
theory SC-Gentzen
imports SC-Depth SC-Cut
begin
```

This system attempts to mimic the original sequent calculus (“Reihen von Formeln, durch Komma getrennt”, translates roughly to sequences of formulas, separated by a comma) [4].

```
inductive SCg :: 'a formula list ⇒ 'a formula list ⇒ bool (infix ⇔ 30) where
Anfang: [∅] ⇒ [∅] |
FalschA: [⊥] ⇒ [] |
VerduennungA: Γ ⇒ Θ ⇒ ∅#Γ ⇒ Θ |
VerduennungS: Γ ⇒ Θ ⇒ Γ ⇒ ∅#Θ |
ZusammenziehungA: ∅#∅#Γ ⇒ Θ ⇒ ∅#Γ ⇒ Θ |
ZusammenziehungS: Γ ⇒ ∅#∅#Θ ⇒ Γ ⇒ ∅#Θ |
VertauschungA: Δ@∅#∅#Γ ⇒ Θ ⇒ Δ@∅#∅#Γ ⇒ Θ |
VertauschungS: Γ ⇒ Θ@∅#∅#Λ ⇒ Γ ⇒ Θ@∅#∅#Λ |
Schnitt: [[Γ ⇒ ∅#Θ; ∅#Δ ⇒ Λ]] ⇒ Γ@Δ ⇒ Θ@Λ |
UES: [[Γ ⇒ ∅#Θ; Γ ⇒ ∅#Θ]] ⇒ Γ ⇒ ∅#Θ |
UEA1: ∅#Γ ⇒ Θ ⇒ ∅#Θ ⇒ Θ | UEA2: ∅#Γ ⇒ Θ ⇒ ∅#Θ ⇒ Θ |
OEA: [[∅#Γ ⇒ Θ; ∅#Γ ⇒ Θ]] ⇒ ∅#Θ ⇒ Θ |
OES1: Γ ⇒ ∅#Θ ⇒ Γ ⇒ ∅#Θ | OES2: Γ ⇒ ∅#Θ ⇒ Γ ⇒ ∅#Θ |
FES: ∅#Γ ⇒ ∅#Θ ⇒ Γ ⇒ ∅#Θ |
FEA: [[Γ ⇒ ∅#Θ; ∅#Δ ⇒ Λ]] ⇒ ∅#Θ ⇒ Θ@Λ |
NES: ∅#Γ ⇒ Θ ⇒ Γ ⇒ ¬∅#Θ |
NEA: Γ ⇒ ∅#Θ ⇒ Γ ⇒ ¬∅#Θ ⇒ Θ
```

Nota bene: E here stands for “Einführung”, which is introduction and not elimination.

The rule for \perp is not part of the original calculus. Its addition is necessary to show equivalence to our SCp .

Note that we purposefully did not recreate the fact that Gentzen sometimes puts his principal formulas on end and sometimes on the beginning of the list.

```
lemma AnfangTauschA: ∅#Δ@Γ ⇒ Θ ⇒ Δ@∅#Γ ⇒ Θ
  by(induction Δ arbitrary: Γ rule: List.rev-induct) (simp-all add: VertauschungA)
lemma AnfangTauschS: Γ ⇒ ∅#Δ@Θ ⇒ Γ ⇒ Δ@∅#Θ
  by(induction Δ arbitrary: Θ rule: List.rev-induct) (simp-all add: VertauschungS)
lemma MittenTauschA: Δ@∅#Γ ⇒ Θ ⇒ ∅#Δ@Γ ⇒ Θ
  by(induction Δ arbitrary: Γ rule: List.rev-induct) (simp-all add: VertauschungA)
lemma MittenTauschS: Γ ⇒ Δ@∅#Θ ⇒ Γ ⇒ ∅#Δ@Θ
  by(induction Δ arbitrary: Θ rule: List.rev-induct) (simp-all add: VertauschungS)

lemma BotLe: ⊥ ∈ set Γ ⇒ Γ ⇒ Δ
proof -
  have A: ⊥#Γ ⇒ [] for Γ by(induction Γ) (simp-all add: FalschA VerduennungA
  VertauschungA[where Δ=Nil, simplified])
```

```

have *:  $\perp \# \Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta$  for  $\Gamma$  by(induction  $\Delta$ ) (simp-all add: A VerduennungS)
assume  $\perp \in set \Gamma$  then obtain  $\Gamma_1 \Gamma_2$  where  $\Gamma: \Gamma = \Gamma_1 @ \perp \# \Gamma_2$  by (meson
split-list)
show ?thesis unfolding  $\Gamma$  using AnfangTauschA * by blast
qed

lemma Axe:  $A \in set \Gamma \Rightarrow A \in set \Delta \Rightarrow \Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta$ 
proof -
have A:  $A \# \Gamma \Rightarrow [A]$  for  $\Gamma$  by(induction  $\Gamma$ ) (simp-all add: Anfang VertauschungA[where
 $\Delta=Nil$ , simplified] VerduennungA)
have S:  $A \# \Gamma \Rightarrow A \# \Delta$  for  $\Gamma \Delta$  by(induction  $\Delta$ ) (simp-all add: A Anfang Ver-
tauschungS[where  $\Theta=Nil$ , simplified] VerduennungS)
assume A:  $A \in set \Gamma$  A:  $A \in set \Delta$  thus ?thesis
apply(-)
apply(drule split-list)+
apply(clarify)
apply(intro AnfangTauschA AnfangTauschS)
apply(rule S)
done
qed

lemma VerduennungListeA:  $\Gamma \Rightarrow \Theta \Rightarrow \Gamma @ \Gamma \Rightarrow \Theta$ 
proof -
have  $\Gamma \Rightarrow \Theta \Rightarrow \exists \Gamma''. \Gamma = \Gamma'' @ \Gamma' \Rightarrow \Gamma' @ \Gamma \Rightarrow \Theta$  for  $\Gamma'$ 
proof(induction  $\Gamma'$ )
case (Cons a as)
then obtain  $\Gamma''$  where  $\Gamma = \Gamma'' @ a \# as$  by blast
hence  $\exists \Gamma''. \Gamma = \Gamma'' @ as$  by(intro exI[where  $x=\Gamma'' @ [a]$ ]) simp
from Cons.IH[OF Cons.prems(1) this] have as:  $\Gamma \Rightarrow \Theta$  .
thus ?case using VerduennungA by simp
qed simp
thus  $\Gamma \Rightarrow \Theta \Rightarrow \Gamma @ \Gamma \Rightarrow \Theta$  by simp
qed

lemma VerduennungListeS:  $\Gamma \Rightarrow \Theta \Rightarrow \Gamma \Rightarrow \Theta @ \Theta$ 
proof -
have  $\Gamma \Rightarrow \Theta \Rightarrow \exists \Theta''. \Theta = \Theta'' @ \Theta' \Rightarrow \Gamma \Rightarrow \Theta' @ \Theta$  for  $\Theta'$ 
proof(induction  $\Theta'$ )
case (Cons a as)
then obtain  $\Theta''$  where  $\Theta = \Theta'' @ a \# as$  by blast
hence  $\exists \Theta''. \Theta = \Theta'' @ as$  by(intro exI[where  $x=\Theta'' @ [a]$ ]) simp
from Cons.IH[OF Cons.prems(1) this] have  $\Gamma \Rightarrow as @ \Theta$  .
thus ?case using VerduennungS by simp
qed simp
thus  $\Gamma \Rightarrow \Theta \Rightarrow \Gamma \Rightarrow \Theta @ \Theta$  by simp
qed

lemma ZusammenziehungListeA:  $\Gamma @ \Gamma \Rightarrow \Theta \Rightarrow \Gamma \Rightarrow \Theta$ 
proof -
have  $\Gamma @ \Gamma \Rightarrow \Theta \Rightarrow \exists \Gamma''. \Gamma = \Gamma'' @ \Gamma' \Rightarrow \Gamma \Rightarrow \Theta$  for  $\Gamma'$ 

```

```

proof(induction Γ')
  case (Cons a Γ')
    then obtain Γ'' where Γ'': Γ = Γ'' @ a # Γ' by blast
    then obtain Γ1 Γ2 where Γ: Γ = Γ1 @ a # Γ2 by blast
    from Γ'' have **: ∃Γ''. Γ = Γ'' @ Γ' by(intro exI[where x=Γ'' @ [a]]) simp
    from Cons.prem(1) have a # (a # Γ') @ Γ1 @ Γ2 ⇒ Θ unfolding Γ using
    MittenTauschA by (metis append-assoc)
    hence (a # Γ') @ Γ1 @ Γ2 ⇒ Θ using ZusammenziehungA by auto
    hence Γ' @ Γ ⇒ Θ unfolding Γ using AnfangTauschA by (metis append-Cons
    append-assoc)
      from Cons.IH[OF this **] show Γ ⇒ Θ .
    qed simp
    thus Γ@Γ ⇒ Θ ⇒ Γ ⇒ Θ by simp
  qed
lemma ZusammenziehungListeS: Γ ⇒ Θ@Θ ⇒ Γ ⇒ Θ
proof -
  have Γ ⇒ Θ'@Θ ⇒ ∃Θ''. Θ=Θ''@Θ' ⇒ Γ ⇒ Θ for Θ'
  proof(induction Θ')
    case (Cons a Θ')
      then obtain Θ'' where Θ'': Θ = Θ'' @ a # Θ' by blast
      then obtain Θ1 Θ2 where Θ: Θ = Θ1 @ a # Θ2 by blast
      from Θ'' have **: ∃Θ''. Θ = Θ'' @ Θ' by(intro exI[where x=Θ'' @ [a]]) simp
      from Cons.prem(1) have Γ ⇒ a # (a # Θ') @ Θ1 @ Θ2 unfolding Θ
      using MittenTauschS by (metis append-assoc)
      hence Γ ⇒ (a # Θ') @ Θ1 @ Θ2 using ZusammenziehungS by auto
      hence Γ ⇒ Θ'@Θ unfolding Θ using AnfangTauschS by (metis append-Cons
      append-assoc)
        from Cons.IH[OF this **] show Γ ⇒ Θ .
      qed simp
      thus Γ ⇒ Θ@Θ ⇒ Γ ⇒ Θ by simp
  qed
theorem gentzen-sc-eq: mset Γ ⇒ mset Δ ↔ Γ ⇒ Δ proof
  assume mset Γ ⇒ mset Δ
  then obtain n where mset Γ ⇒ mset Δ ↓ n unfolding SC-SCp-eq[symmetric]
  ..
  thus Γ ⇒ Δ

  proof(induction n arbitrary: Γ Δ rule: nat.induct)
    case (Suc n)
      have sr: ∃Γ1 Γ2. Γ = Γ1 @ F # Γ2 ∧ Γ' = mset (Γ1@Γ2) (is ?s) if mset Γ
      = F, Γ' for Γ Γ' F proof -
        from that obtain Γ1 Γ2 where Γ: Γ = Γ1 @ F # Γ2 by (metis split-list
        add.commute ex-mset list.set-intros(1) mset.simps(2) set-mset-mset)
        hence Γ': Γ' = mset (Γ1@Γ2) using that by auto
        show ?s using Γ Γ' by blast
      qed
      from Suc.prem show ?case proof(cases rule: SCc.cases)
        case BotL thus ?thesis using BotLe by simp
  
```

```

next
  case  $Ax$  thus ?thesis using  $Axe$  by simp
next
  case ( $NotL \Gamma' F$ )
    from  $\langle mset \Gamma = \neg F, \Gamma' \rangle$  obtain  $\Gamma_1 \Gamma_2$  where  $\Gamma: \Gamma = \Gamma_1 @ \neg F \# \Gamma_2$ 
      by (metis split-list add.commute ex-mset list.set-intros(1) mset.simps(2)
set-mset-mset)
    hence  $\Gamma': \Gamma' = mset (\Gamma_1 @ \Gamma_2)$  using  $NotL(1)$  by simp
      from  $\langle \Gamma' \Rightarrow F, mset \Delta \downarrow n \rangle$  have  $mset (\Gamma_1 @ \Gamma_2) \Rightarrow mset (F \# \Delta) \downarrow n$ 
    unfolding  $\Gamma'$  by (simp add: add.commute)
      from Suc.IH[OF this] show ?thesis unfolding  $\Gamma$  using AnfangTauschA NEA
    by blast
    next
      case ( $NotR F \Delta'$ )
        from sr[OF NotR(1)] obtain  $\Delta_1 \Delta_2$  where  $\Delta: \Delta = \Delta_1 @ \neg F \# \Delta_2 \wedge$ 
 $\Delta' = mset (\Delta_1 @ \Delta_2)$ 
        by blast
        with  $NotR$  have  $mset (F \# \Gamma) \Rightarrow mset (\Delta_1 @ \Delta_2) \downarrow n$  by (simp add:
add.commute)
        from Suc.IH[OF this] show ?thesis using  $\Delta$  using AnfangTauschS NES by
blast
      next
        case ( $AndR F \Delta' G$ )
          from sr[OF AndR(1)] obtain  $\Delta_1 \Delta_2$  where  $\Delta: \Delta = \Delta_1 @ F \wedge G \# \Delta_2$ 
 $\wedge \Delta' = mset (\Delta_1 @ \Delta_2)$ 
          by blast
          with  $AndR$  have  $mset \Gamma \Rightarrow mset (F \# \Delta_1 @ \Delta_2) \downarrow n$   $mset \Gamma \Rightarrow mset (G \#$ 
 $\Delta_1 @ \Delta_2) \downarrow n$  by (simp add: add.commute)+
          from this[THEN Suc.IH] show ?thesis using  $\Delta$  using AnfangTauschS UES
        by blast
        next
          case ( $OrR F G \Delta'$ )
            from sr[OF OrR(1)] obtain  $\Delta_1 \Delta_2$  where  $\Delta: \Delta = \Delta_1 @ F \vee G \# \Delta_2 \wedge$ 
 $\Delta' = mset (\Delta_1 @ \Delta_2)$ 
            by blast
            with  $OrR$  have  $mset \Gamma \Rightarrow mset (G \# F \# \Delta_1 @ \Delta_2) \downarrow n$  by (simp add:
add.commute add.left-commute add-mset-commute)
            from this[THEN Suc.IH] have  $\Gamma \Rightarrow G \# F \# \Delta_1 @ \Delta_2$  .
            with OES2 have  $\Gamma \Rightarrow F \vee G \# F \# \Delta_1 @ \Delta_2$  .
            with VertauschungS[where  $\Theta=Nil$ , simplified] have  $\Gamma \Rightarrow F \# F \vee G \# \Delta_1$ 
 $@ \Delta_2$  .
            with OES1 have  $\Gamma \Rightarrow F \vee G \# F \vee G \# \Delta_1 @ \Delta_2$  .
            hence  $\Gamma \Rightarrow F \vee G \# \Delta_1 @ \Delta_2$  using ZusammenziehungS by fast
            thus ?thesis unfolding  $\Delta$ [THEN conjunct1] using AnfangTauschS by blast
        next
          case ( $ImpR F G \Delta'$ )
            from sr[OF ImpR(1)] obtain  $\Delta_1 \Delta_2$  where  $\Delta: \Delta = \Delta_1 @ F \rightarrow G \# \Delta_2$ 
 $\wedge \Delta' = mset (\Delta_1 @ \Delta_2)$ 
            by blast

```

```

with ImpR have mset (F#Γ) ⇒ mset (G # Δ1@Δ2) ↓ n by (simp add:
add.commute)
from this[THEN Suc.IH] show ?thesis using Δ using AnfangTauschS FES
by blast
next
case (AndL F G Γ')
from sr[OF this(1)] obtain Γ1 Γ2 where Γ: Γ = Γ1 @ F ∧ G # Γ2 ∧ Γ'
= mset (Γ1 @ Γ2)
by blast
with AndL have mset (G # F # Γ1@Γ2) ⇒ mset Δ ↓ n by (simp add:
add.commute add.left-commute add-mset-commute)
from this[THEN Suc.IH] have G # F # Γ1 @ Γ2 ⇒ Δ .
with UEA2 have F ∧ G # F # Γ1 @ Γ2 ⇒ Δ .
with VertauschungA[where Δ=Nil, simplified] have F # F ∧ G # Γ1 @
Γ2 ⇒ Δ .
with UEA1 have F ∧ G # F ∧ G # Γ1 @ Γ2 ⇒ Δ .
hence F ∧ G # Γ1 @ Γ2 ⇒ Δ using ZusammenziehungA by fast
thus ?thesis unfolding Γ[THEN conjunct1] using AnfangTauschA by blast
next
case (OrL F Δ' G)
from sr[OF this(1)] obtain Γ1 Γ2 where Γ: Γ = Γ1 @ F ∨ G # Γ2 ∧ Δ'
= mset (Γ1 @ Γ2)
by blast
with OrL have mset (F # Γ1@Γ2) ⇒ mset Δ ↓ n mset (G # Γ1@Γ2) ⇒
mset Δ ↓ n by (simp add: add.commute)+
from this[THEN Suc.IH] show ?thesis using Γ using AnfangTauschA OEA
by blast
next
case (ImpL Γ' F G)
from sr[OF this(1)] obtain Γ1 Γ2 where Γ: Γ = Γ1 @ F → G # Γ2 ∧ Γ'
= mset (Γ1 @ Γ2)
by blast
with ImpL have mset (Γ1@Γ2) ⇒ mset (F#Δ) ↓ n mset (G # Γ1@Γ2) ⇒
mset Δ ↓ n by (simp add: add.commute)+
from this[THEN Suc.IH] have Γ1 @ Γ2 ⇒ F # Δ G # Γ1 @ Γ2 ⇒ Δ .
from FEA[OF this] have F → G # (Γ1 @ Γ2) @ (Γ1 @ Γ2) ⇒ Δ @ Δ .
hence F → G # (Γ1 @ Γ2) @ (F → G # Γ1 @ Γ2) ⇒ Δ @ Δ using
AnfangTauschA VerduennungA by blast
hence F → G # (Γ1 @ Γ2) ⇒ Δ @ Δ using ZusammenziehungListeA[where
Γ=F → G # (Γ1 @ Γ2)] by simp
thus ?thesis unfolding Γ[THEN conjunct1] by (intro AnfangTauschA; elim
ZusammenziehungListeS)
qed
qed blast
next
have mset-Cons[simp]: mset (A # S) = A, mset S for A::'a formula and S by
(simp add: add.commute)
note mset.simps(2)[simp del]
show Γ ⇒ Δ ==> mset Γ ⇒ mset Δ proof(induction rule: SCg.induct)

```

```

  case (Anfang  $\mathfrak{D}$ ) thus ?case using extended-Ax SC-SCp-eq by force
next
  case (FalschA) thus ?case using SCp.BotL by force
next
  case (VerduennungA  $\Gamma \Theta \mathfrak{D}$ ) thus ?case by (simp add: SC.weakenL)
next
  case (VerduennungS  $\Gamma \Theta \mathfrak{D}$ ) thus ?case by (simp add: SC.weakenR)
next
  case (ZusammenziehungA  $\mathfrak{D} \Gamma \Theta$ ) thus ?case using contractL by force
next
  case (ZusammenziehungS  $\Gamma \mathfrak{D} \Theta$ ) thus ?case using contract by force
next
  case (VertauschungA  $\Delta \mathfrak{D} \mathfrak{E} \Gamma \Theta$ ) thus ?case by fastforce
next
  case (VertauschungS  $\Gamma \Theta \mathfrak{E} \mathfrak{D} \Lambda$ ) thus ?case by fastforce
next
  case (Schnitt  $\Gamma \mathfrak{D} \Theta \Delta \Lambda$ )
  hence mset  $\Gamma \Rightarrow \mathfrak{D}, mset \Theta \mathfrak{D}, mset \Delta \Rightarrow mset \Lambda$  using SC-SCp-eq by auto
  from cut-cf[OF this] show ?case unfolding SC-SCp-eq by simp
next
  case (UES  $\Gamma \mathfrak{A} \Theta \mathfrak{B}$ ) thus ?case using SCp.AndR by (simp add: SC-SCp-eq)
next
  case (UEA1  $\mathfrak{A} \Gamma \Theta \mathfrak{B}$ )
  from ⟨mset ( $\mathfrak{A} \# \Gamma$ )  $\Rightarrow mset \Theta$ ⟩ have  $\mathfrak{A}, \mathfrak{B}, mset \Gamma \Rightarrow mset \Theta$  using SC.weakenL
by auto
  thus ?case using SCp.AndL by force
next
  case (UEA2  $\mathfrak{B} \Gamma \Theta \mathfrak{A}$ )
  from ⟨mset ( $\mathfrak{B} \# \Gamma$ )  $\Rightarrow mset \Theta$ ⟩ have  $\mathfrak{A}, \mathfrak{B}, mset \Gamma \Rightarrow mset \Theta$  using SC.weakenL
by auto
  thus ?case using SCp.AndL by force
next
  case (OEA  $\mathfrak{A} \Gamma \Theta \mathfrak{B}$ ) thus ?case unfolding SC-SCp-eq by (simp add:
SCp.OrL)
next
  case (OES1  $\Gamma \mathfrak{A} \Theta \mathfrak{B}$ ) thus ?case using SC.weakenR[where 'a='a] by(auto
intro!: SCp.intros(3-))
next
  case (OES2  $\Gamma \mathfrak{B} \Theta \mathfrak{A}$ ) thus ?case by (simp add: SC.weakenR SCp.OrR)
next
  case (FES  $\mathfrak{A} \Gamma \mathfrak{B} \Theta$ ) thus ?case using weakenR unfolding SC-SCp-eq by
(simp add: SCp.ImpR)
next
  case (FEA  $\Gamma \mathfrak{A} \Theta \mathfrak{B} \Delta \Lambda$ )
  from ⟨mset  $\Gamma \Rightarrow mset (\mathfrak{A} \# \Theta)$ ⟩[THEN weakenL-set, THEN weakenR-set, of
mset  $\Delta$  mset  $\Lambda$ ]
  have S: mset ( $\Gamma @ \Delta$ )  $\Rightarrow \mathfrak{A}, mset (\Theta @ \Lambda)$  unfolding mset-append mset-Cons by
(simp add: add-ac)

```

```

from FEA obtain m where mset (B # Δ) ⇒ mset Λ by blast
  hence mset Γ + mset (B # Δ) ⇒ mset Θ + mset Λ using weakenL-set
  weakenR-set by fast
  hence A: B,mset (Γ@Δ) ⇒ mset (Θ@Λ) by (simp add: add.left-commute)
  show ?case using S A SC-SCp-eq SCp.ImpL unfolding mset-Cons by blast
next
  case (NES A Γ Θ) thus ?case using SCp.NotR by(simp add: SC-SCp-eq)
next
  case (NEA Γ A Θ) thus ?case using SCp.NotL by(simp add: SC-SCp-eq)
qed
qed
end

```

2.1.4 Soundness, Completeness

```

theory SC-Sema
imports SC Sema
begin

definition sequent-semantics :: 'a valuation ⇒ 'a formula multiset ⇒ 'a formula
multiset ⇒ bool ((- ⊨ (- ⇒ / -)) [53, 53, 53] 53) where
A ⊨ Γ ⇒ Δ ≡ (∀ γ ∈# Γ. A ⊨ γ) → (∃ δ ∈# Δ. A ⊨ δ)
abbreviation sequent-valid :: 'a formula multiset ⇒ 'a formula multiset ⇒ bool
(((- ⊨ (- ⇒ / -)) [53, 53] 53) 53) where
⊨ Γ ⇒ Δ ≡ ∀ A. A ⊨ Γ ⇒ Δ
abbreviation sequent-nonvalid :: 'a valuation ⇒ 'a formula multiset ⇒ 'a formula
multiset ⇒ bool ((- ⊨ (- ⇒ / -)) [53, 53, 53] 53) where
A ⊨ Γ ⇒ Δ ≡ ¬A ⊨ Γ ⇒ Δ

lemma sequent-intuitionistic-semantics: ⊨ Γ ⇒ {#δ#} ↔ set-mset Γ ⊨ δ
  unfolding sequent-semantics-def entailment-def by simp

lemma SC-soundness: Γ ⇒ Δ ⇒ ⊨ Γ ⇒ Δ
  by(induction rule: SCp.induct) (auto simp add: sequent-semantics-def)

definition sequent-cost Γ Δ = Suc (sum-list (sorted-list-of-multiset (image-mset
size (Γ + Δ))))
function(sequential)
  sc :: 'a formula list ⇒ 'a list ⇒ 'a formula list ⇒ 'a list ⇒ ('a list × 'a list) set
  where
  sc (⊥ # Γ) A Δ B = {} |
  sc [] A [] B = (if set A ∩ set B = {} then {(remdups A, remdups B)} else {}) |
  sc (Atom k # Γ) A Δ B = sc Γ (k#A) Δ B |
  sc (Not F # Γ) A Δ B = sc Γ A (F#Δ) B |
  sc (And F G # Γ) A Δ B = sc (F#G#Γ) A Δ B |
  sc (Or F G # Γ) A Δ B = sc (F#Γ) A Δ B ∪ sc (G#Γ) A Δ B |

```

```

sc (Imp F G # Δ) A Δ B = sc Γ A (F#Δ) B ∪ sc (G#Γ) A Δ B |
sc Γ A (⊥#Δ) B = sc Γ A Δ B |
sc Γ A (Atom k # Δ) B = sc Γ A Δ (k#B) |
sc Γ A (Not F # Δ) B = sc (F#Γ) A Δ B |
sc Γ A (And F G # Δ) B = sc Γ A (F#Δ) B ∪ sc Γ A (G#Δ) B |
sc Γ A (Or F G # Δ) B = sc Γ A (F#G#Δ) B |
sc Γ A (Imp F G # Δ) B = sc (F#Γ) A (G#Δ) B
by pat-completeness auto

definition list-sequent-cost Γ Δ = 2*sum-list (map size (Γ@Δ)) + length (Γ@Δ)
termination sc by (relation measure (λ(Γ,A,Δ,B). list-sequent-cost Γ Δ)) (simp-all
add: list-sequent-cost-def)

lemma sc [] [] [(Atom 0 → Atom 1) → Atom 0] [] = {[[], [1 :: nat]{}}

by code-simp

lemma sc-sim:
fixes Γ Δ :: 'a formula list and G D :: 'a list
assumes sc Γ A Δ B = {}
shows image-mset Atom (mset A) + mset Γ ⇒ image-mset Atom (mset B) +
mset Δ
proof -
have *[simp]: image-mset Atom (mset A) ⇒ image-mset Atom (mset B) (is ?k)
if k ∈ set A k ∈ set B for A B :: 'a list and k
proof -
from that obtain a where a ∈ set A a ∈ set B by blast
thus ?k by(force simp: in-image-mset intro: SCp.Ax[where k=a])
qed
from assms show ?thesis
by(induction rule: sc.induct[where 'a='a]) (auto
simp add: list-sequent-cost-def add.assoc Bot-delR-simp
split: if-splits option.splits
intro: SCp.intros(3-))
qed

lemma scc-ce-distinct:
(C,E) ∈ sc Γ G Δ D ⇒ set C ∩ set E = {}
by(induction Γ G Δ D arbitrary: C E rule: sc.induct)
(fastforce split: if-splits)+

Completeness set aside, this is an interesting fact on the side: Sequent Calculus can provide counterexamples.

theorem SC-counterexample:
(C,D) ∈ sc Γ A Δ B ⇒
(λa. a ∈ set C) ⊢ image-mset Atom (mset A) + mset Γ ⇒ image-mset Atom
(mset B) + mset Δ

```

```

by(induction rule: sc.induct[where 'a='a];
simp add: sequent-semantics-def split: if-splits;
blast)

corollary SC-counterexample':
assumes (C,D) ∈ sc Γ [] Δ []
shows (λk. k ∈ set C) ⊢ mset Γ ⇒ mset Δ
using SC-counterexample[OF assms] by simp

theorem SC-sound-complete: Γ ⇒ Δ ↔ ⊨ Γ ⇒ Δ
proof
assume Γ ⇒ Δ thus ⊨ Γ ⇒ Δ using SC-soundness by blast
next
obtain Γ' Δ' where [simp]: Γ = mset Γ' Δ = mset Δ' by (metis ex-mset)
assume ⊨ Γ ⇒ Δ
hence sc Γ' [] Δ' [] = {}
proof(rule contrapos-pp)
assume sc Γ' [] Δ' [] ≠ {}
then obtain C E where (C,E) ∈ sc Γ' [] Δ' [] by fast
thus ⊨ Γ ⇒ Δ using SC-counterexample' by fastforce
qed
from sc-sim[OF this] show Γ ⇒ Δ by auto
qed

theorem ⊨ Γ ⇒ Δ ⇒ Γ ⇒ Δ
proof –
assume s: ⊨ Γ ⇒ Δ
obtain Γ' Δ' where p: Γ = mset Γ' Δ = mset Δ' by (metis ex-mset)
have mset Γ' ⇒ mset Δ'
proof cases — just to show that we didn't need to show the lemma above by
contraposition. It's just quicker to do so.
assume sc Γ' [] Δ' [] = {}
from sc-sim[OF this] show mset Γ' ⇒ mset Δ' by auto
next
assume sc Γ' [] Δ' [] ≠ {}
with SC-counterexample have ⊨ mset Γ' ⇒ mset Δ' by fastforce
moreover note s[unfolded p]
ultimately have False ..
thus mset Γ' ⇒ mset Δ' ..
qed
thus ?thesis unfolding p .
qed

end
theory SC-Depth-Limit
imports SC-Sema SC-Depth
begin

```

```

lemma SC-completeness:  $\models \Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta \implies \Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta \downarrow \text{sequent-cost } \Gamma \Delta$ 
proof(induction sequent-cost  $\Gamma \Delta$  arbitrary:  $\Gamma \Delta$ )
  case 0 hence False by(simp add: sequent-cost-def) thus ?case by clarify
next
  case (Suc n)
  from Suc(3) show ?case
    using SCc.cases[OF Suc.hyps(1)]
oops

```

Making this proof of completeness go through should be possible, but finding the right way to split the cases could get verbose. The variant with the search procedure is a lot more elegant.

```

lemma sc-sim-depth:
  assumes sc  $\Gamma A \Delta B = \{\}$ 
  shows image-mset Atom (mset A) + mset  $\Gamma \Rightarrow$  image-mset Atom (mset B) +
    mset  $\Delta \downarrow \text{sum-list} (\text{map size } (\Gamma @ \Delta)) + (\text{if set } A \cap \text{set } B = \{\} \text{ then } 0 \text{ else } 1)$ 
  proof -
    have [simp]: image-mset Atom (mset A)  $\Rightarrow$  image-mset Atom (mset B)  $\downarrow \text{Suc } 0$ 
    (is ?k) if set A  $\cap$  set B  $\neq \{\}$  for A B
    proof -
      from that obtain a where a  $\in$  set A a  $\in$  set B by blast
      thus ?k by(force simp: in-image-mset intro: SCc.Ax[where k=a])
    qed
    note SCc.intros(3-)[intro]
    have [elim!]:  $\Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta \downarrow n \implies n \leq m \implies \Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta \downarrow m$  for  $\Gamma \Delta n m$  using
    dec-induct by(fastforce elim!: deeper-suc)
    from assms show ?thesis
      by(induction  $\Gamma A \Delta B$  rule: sc.induct)
      (auto
        simp add: list-sequent-cost-def add.assoc deeper-suc weakenR'
        split: if-splits option.splits)
    qed

```

```

corollary sc-depth-complete:
  assumes s:  $\models \Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta$ 
  shows  $\Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta \downarrow \text{sum-mset} (\text{image-mset size } (\Gamma + \Delta))$ 
  proof -
    obtain  $\Gamma' \Delta'$  where p:  $\Gamma = \text{mset } \Gamma' \Delta = \text{mset } \Delta'$  by (metis ex-mset)
    with s have sl:  $\models \text{mset } \Gamma' \Rightarrow \text{mset } \Delta'$  by simp
    let ?d = sum-mset (image-mset size ( $\Gamma + \Delta$ ))
    have d: ?d = sum-list (map size ( $\Gamma' @ \Delta'$ ))
      unfolding p by (metis mset-append mset-map sum-mset-sum-list)
    have mset  $\Gamma' \Rightarrow \text{mset } \Delta' \downarrow ?d$ 
    proof cases
      assume sc  $\Gamma' [] \Delta' [] = \{\}$ 
      from sc-sim-depth[OF this] show mset  $\Gamma' \Rightarrow \text{mset } \Delta' \downarrow ?d$  unfolding d by
      auto
    next

```

```

assume sc  $\Gamma' \sqcap \Delta' \neq \{\}$ 
with SC-counterexample have  $\neg \models mset \Gamma' \Rightarrow mset \Delta'$  by fastforce
moreover note  $s[unfolded p]$ 
ultimately have False ..
thus  $mset \Gamma' \Rightarrow mset \Delta' \downarrow ?d ..$ 
qed
thus ?thesis unfolding p .
qed

end
theory SC-Compl-Consistency
imports Consistency SC-Cut SC-Sema
begin

context begin
private lemma reasonable:
 $\forall \Gamma'. F \triangleright set-mset \Gamma = set-mset \Gamma' \rightarrow P \Gamma' \Rightarrow P(F, \Gamma)$ 
 $\forall \Gamma'. F \triangleright G \triangleright set-mset \Gamma = set-mset \Gamma' \rightarrow P \Gamma' \Rightarrow P(F, G, \Gamma)$  by simp-all

lemma SC-consistent: pcp {set-mset  $\Gamma \mid \Gamma. \neg(\Gamma \Rightarrow \{\#\})$ }
  unfolding pcp-def
  apply(intro ballI conjI; erule contrapos-pp; clarsimp; ((drule reasonable)+)?)?
  apply(auto dest!: NotL-inv AndL-inv OrL-inv ImpL-inv NotR-inv AndR-inv
    OrR-inv ImpR-inv multi-member-split contractL contractR intro!: SCp.intros(3-)
    intro: contractR contractL)
  apply (metis add-mset-commute contract)

done

end

lemma
  fixes  $\Gamma \Delta :: 'a :: countable formula multiset$ 
  shows  $\models \Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta \Rightarrow \Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta$ 
proof(erule contrapos-pp)
  have NotInv:  $\Gamma + image-mset Not \Delta \Rightarrow \{\#\} \Rightarrow \Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta$ 
    by (induction  $\Delta$  arbitrary:  $\Gamma$ ; simp add: NotL-inv)
  assume  $\neg \Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta$ 
  hence  $\neg \Gamma + image-mset Not \Delta \Rightarrow \{\#\}$  using NotInv by blast
  with pcp-sat[OF SC-consistent]
  have sat (set-mset ( $\Gamma + image-mset \neg \Delta$ )) by blast
  thus  $\neg (\models \Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta)$  unfolding sat-def sequent-semantics-def not-all by (force
    elim!: ex-forward)
qed

end

```

2.2 Natural Deduction

```

theory ND
imports Formulas
begin

inductive ND :: 'a formula set ⇒ 'a formula ⇒ bool (infix ‹⊤› 30) where
Ax:  $F \in \Gamma \implies \Gamma \vdash F$  |
NotE:  $\llbracket \Gamma \vdash \text{Not } F; \Gamma \vdash F \rrbracket \implies \Gamma \vdash \perp$  |
NotI:  $F \triangleright \Gamma \vdash \perp \implies \Gamma \vdash \text{Not } F$  |
CC:  $\text{Not } F \triangleright \Gamma \vdash \perp \implies \Gamma \vdash F$  |
AndE1:  $\Gamma \vdash \text{And } F G \implies \Gamma \vdash F$  |
AndE2:  $\Gamma \vdash \text{And } F G \implies \Gamma \vdash G$  |
AndI:  $\llbracket \Gamma \vdash F; \Gamma \vdash G \rrbracket \implies \Gamma \vdash \text{And } F G$  |
OrI1:  $\Gamma \vdash F \implies \Gamma \vdash \text{Or } F G$  |
OrI2:  $\Gamma \vdash G \implies \Gamma \vdash \text{Or } F G$  |
OrE:  $\llbracket \Gamma \vdash \text{Or } F G; F \triangleright \Gamma \vdash H; G \triangleright \Gamma \vdash H \rrbracket \implies \Gamma \vdash H$  |
ImpI:  $F \triangleright \Gamma \vdash G \implies \Gamma \vdash \text{Imp } F G$  |
ImpE:  $\llbracket \Gamma \vdash \text{Imp } F G; \Gamma \vdash F \rrbracket \implies \Gamma \vdash G$ 

lemma Weaken:  $\llbracket \Gamma \vdash F; \Gamma \subseteq \Gamma' \rrbracket \implies \Gamma' \vdash F$ 
proof(induct arbitrary:  $\Gamma'$  rule: ND.induct)
  case (NotI F Γ) thus ?case using ND.NotI by auto
  next
    case Ax thus ?case by(blast intro: ND.Ax)
  next
    case Note thus ?case by(blast intro: ND.Note)
  next
    case CC thus ?case using ND.CC by blast
  next
    case AndE1 thus ?case using ND.AndE1 by metis
  next
    case AndE2 thus ?case using ND.AndE2 by metis
  next
    case AndI thus ?case by (simp add: ND.AndI)
  next
    case OrI1 thus ?case using ND.OrI1 by blast
  next
    case OrI2 thus ?case using ND.OrI2 by blast
  next
    case (OrE Γ F G H) show ?case apply(insert OrE.premises)
      apply(rule ND.OrE[of Γ' F G])
        apply(rule OrE.hyps(2)[OF OrE.premises])
          apply(rule OrE.hyps(4); blast)
            apply(rule OrE.hyps(6); blast)
            done
      next
    case ImpI thus ?case using ND.ImpI by blast
  
```

```

next
case ImpE thus ?case using ND.ImpE by metis
qed

lemma BotE :  $\Gamma \vdash \perp \implies \Gamma \vdash F$ 
by (meson CC subset-insertI Weaken)

lemma Not2E:  $\text{Not}(\text{Not } F) \triangleright \Gamma \vdash F$ 
by (metis CC ND.Ax NotE insertI1 insert-commute)

lemma Not2I:  $F \triangleright \Gamma \vdash \text{Not}(\text{Not } F)$ 
by (metis CC ND.Ax NotE insertI1 insert-commute)

lemma Not2IE:  $F \triangleright \Gamma \vdash G \implies \text{Not}(\text{Not } F) \triangleright \Gamma \vdash G$ 
by (meson ImpE ImpI Not2E Weaken subset-insertI)

lemma NDtrans:  $\Gamma \vdash F \implies F \triangleright \Gamma \vdash G \implies \Gamma \vdash G$ 
using ImpE ImpI by blast

lemma AndL-sim:  $F \triangleright G \triangleright \Gamma \vdash H \implies \text{And } F \text{ } G \triangleright \Gamma \vdash H$ 
apply(drule Weaken[where  $\Gamma' = \text{And } F \text{ } G \triangleright F \triangleright G \triangleright \Gamma$ ])
apply blast
by (metis AndE1 AndE2 ND.Ax NDtrans insertI1 insert-commute)

lemma NotSwap:  $\text{Not } F \triangleright \Gamma \vdash G \implies \text{Not } G \triangleright \Gamma \vdash F$ 
using CC Note insert-commute subset-insertI Weaken by (metis Ax insertI1)
lemma AndR-sim:  $\llbracket \text{Not } F \triangleright \Gamma \vdash H; \text{Not } G \triangleright \Gamma \vdash H \rrbracket \implies \text{Not}(\text{And } F \text{ } G) \triangleright \Gamma \vdash H$ 
using AndI NotSwap by blast

lemma OrL-sim:  $\llbracket F \triangleright \Gamma \vdash H; G \triangleright \Gamma \vdash H \rrbracket \implies F \vee G \triangleright \Gamma \vdash H$ 
using Weaken[where  $\Gamma' = F \triangleright \text{Or } F \text{ } G \triangleright \Gamma$ ] Weaken[where  $\Gamma' = G \triangleright \text{Or } F \text{ } G \triangleright \Gamma$ ]
by (meson ND.Ax OrE insertI1 insert-mono subset-insertI)

lemma OrR-sim:  $\llbracket \neg F \triangleright \neg G \triangleright \Gamma \vdash \perp \rrbracket \implies \neg(G \vee F) \triangleright \Gamma \vdash \perp$ 
proof –
assume  $\neg F \triangleright \neg G \triangleright \Gamma \vdash \perp$ 
then have  $\bigwedge f. f \triangleright \neg F \triangleright \neg G \triangleright \Gamma \vdash \perp$  by (meson Weaken subset-insertI)
then have  $\bigwedge f. \neg G \triangleright \neg(f \vee F) \triangleright \Gamma \vdash \perp$  by (metis NDtrans Not2E NotSwap OrI2 insert-commute)
then show ?thesis by (meson NDtrans Not2I NotSwap OrI1)
qed

lemma ImpL-sim:  $\llbracket \neg F \triangleright \Gamma \vdash \perp; G \triangleright \Gamma \vdash \perp \rrbracket \implies F \rightarrow G \triangleright \Gamma \vdash \perp$ 
by (meson CC ImpE ImpI ND.Ax Weaken insertI1 subset-insertI)

lemma ImpR-sim:  $\llbracket \neg G \triangleright F \triangleright \Gamma \vdash \perp \rrbracket \implies \neg(F \rightarrow G) \triangleright \Gamma \vdash \perp$ 
by (metis (full-types) ImpI NotSwap insert-commute)

lemma ND-lem:  $\{\} \vdash \text{Not } F \vee F$ 

```

```

apply(rule CC)
apply(rule OrE[of - Not F F])
  apply(rule OrI1)
  apply(rule NotI)
  apply(rule NotE[of - (¬ F ∨ F)]; blast intro: OrI1 OrI2 Ax) +
done

lemma ND-caseDistinction: [| F▷Γ ⊢ H; Not F▷Γ ⊢ H |] ==> Γ ⊢ H
  by (meson ND-lem OrE empty-subsetI Weaken)

lemma [| ¬ F▷Γ ⊢ H; G▷Γ ⊢ H |] ==> F → G▷Γ ⊢ H
  apply(rule ND-caseDistinction[of F])
  apply (meson ImpE ImpI ND.intros(1) Weaken insertI1 subset-insertI)
  apply (metis Weaken insert-commute subset-insertI)
done

lemma ND-deMorganAnd: {¬ (F ∧ G)} ⊢ ¬ F ∨ ¬ G
  apply(rule CC)
  apply(rule NotE[of - F ∧ G])
  apply(simp add: Ax; fail)
  apply(rule AndI)
  apply(rule CC)
  apply(rule NotE[of - ¬ F ∨ ¬ G])
  apply(simp add: Ax; fail)
  apply(rule OrI1)
  apply(simp add: Ax; fail)
  apply(rule CC)
  apply(rule NotE[of - ¬ F ∨ ¬ G])
  apply(simp add: Ax; fail)
  apply(rule OrI2)
  apply(simp add: Ax; fail)
done

lemma ND-deMorganOr: {¬ (F ∨ G)} ⊢ ¬ F ∧ ¬ G
  apply(rule ND-caseDistinction[of F]; rule ND-caseDistinction[of G])
    apply(rule CC; rule NotE[of - F ∨ G]; simp add: Ax OrI2 OrI1; fail) +
    apply(rule AndI; simp add: Ax; fail)
done

lemma sim-sim: F▷Γ ⊢ H ==> G▷Γ ⊢ F ==> G▷Γ ⊢ H
  by (meson ImpE ImpI Weaken subset-insertI)
thm sim-sim[where Γ={}, rotated, no-vars]

lemma Top-provable[simp,intro!]: Γ ⊢ ⊤ unfolding Top-def by (intro ND.ImpI ND.Ax) simp

lemma NotBot-provable[simp,intro!]: Γ ⊢ ¬ ⊥ using NotI BotE Ax by blast

lemma Top-useless: Γ ⊢ F ==> Γ - {⊤} ⊢ F

```

```

by (metis NDtrans Top-provable Weaken insert-Diff-single subset-insertI)

lemma AssmBigAnd: set G ⊢ F ↔ { } ⊢ (Λ G → F)
  proof(induction G arbitrary: F)
    case Nil thus ?case by(fastforce intro: ND.ImpI elim: Weaken ImpE[OF - NotBot-provable])
    next
      case (Cons G GS) show ?case proof
        assume set (G # GS) ⊢ F
        hence set GS ⊢ G → F by(intro ND.ImpI) simp
        with Cons.IH have *: { } ⊢ Λ GS → G → F ..
        hence {G, Λ GS} ⊢ F proof -
          have *: {Λ GS} ⊢ G → F
            using Weaken[OF * empty-subsetI] ImpE[where Γ={Λ GS} and F=Λ GS] by (simp add: ND.Ax)
            show {G, Λ GS} ⊢ F using Weaken[OF *] ImpE[where Γ={G, Λ GS} and F=G] ND.Ax by (simp add: ND.Ax)
          qed
          thus { } ⊢ Λ (G # GS) → F by(intro ND.ImpI; simp add: AndL-sim)
        next
        assume { } ⊢ Λ (G # GS) → F
        hence {G ∧ Λ GS} ⊢ F using ImpE[OF - Ax[OF singletonI]] Weaken by fastforce
        hence {G, Λ GS} ⊢ F by (meson AndI ImpE ImpI ND.intros(1) Weaken insertI1 subset-insertI)
        hence {Λ GS} ⊢ G → F using ImpI by blast
        hence { } ⊢ Λ GS → G → F using ImpI by blast
        with Cons.IH have set GS ⊢ G → F ..
        thus set (G # GS) ⊢ F using ImpE Weaken by (metis Ax list.set-intros(1) set-subset-Cons)
      qed
    qed
  end

theory ND-Sound
imports ND Sema
begin

lemma BigAndImp: A ⊨ (Λ P → G) ↔ ((∀ F ∈ set P. A ⊨ F) → A ⊨ G)
  by(induction P; simp add: entailment-def)

lemma ND-sound: Γ ⊢ F ==> Γ ⊨ F
  by(induction rule: ND.induct; simp add: entailment-def; blast)

end

theory ND-Compl-Truthtable
imports ND-Sound
begin

```

This proof is inspired by Huth and Ryan [7].

```

definition turn-true  $\mathcal{A} F \equiv$  if  $\mathcal{A} \models F$  then  $F$  else ( $\text{Not } F$ )
lemma lemma0[simp,intro!]:  $\mathcal{A} \models \text{turn-true } \mathcal{A} F$  unfolding turn-true-def by simp

lemma turn-true-simps[simp]:
 $\mathcal{A} \models F \implies \text{turn-true } \mathcal{A} F = F$ 
 $\neg \mathcal{A} \models F \implies \text{turn-true } \mathcal{A} F = \neg F$ 
unfolding turn-true-def by simp-all

definition line-assm :: 'a valuation  $\Rightarrow$  'a set  $\Rightarrow$  'a formula set where
line-assm  $\mathcal{A} \equiv (\lambda k. \text{turn-true } \mathcal{A} (\text{Atom } k))$ 
definition line-suitable :: 'a set  $\Rightarrow$  'a formula  $\Rightarrow$  bool where
line-suitable  $Z F \equiv (\text{atoms } F \subseteq Z)$ 
lemma line-suitable-junctors[simp]:
line-suitable  $\mathcal{A}$  ( $\text{Not } F$ ) = line-suitable  $\mathcal{A} F$ 
line-suitable  $\mathcal{A}$  ( $\text{And } F G$ ) = (line-suitable  $\mathcal{A} F \wedge$  line-suitable  $\mathcal{A} G$ )
line-suitable  $\mathcal{A}$  ( $\text{Or } F G$ ) = (line-suitable  $\mathcal{A} F \vee$  line-suitable  $\mathcal{A} G$ )
line-suitable  $\mathcal{A}$  ( $\text{Imp } F G$ ) = (line-suitable  $\mathcal{A} F \wedge$  line-suitable  $\mathcal{A} G$ )
unfolding line-suitable-def by(clar simp; linarith)+

lemma line-assm-Cons[simp]: line-assm  $\mathcal{A}$  ( $k \triangleright ks$ ) = (if  $\mathcal{A} k$  then Atom  $k$  else Not (Atom  $k$ ))  $\triangleright$  line-assm  $\mathcal{A}$   $ks$ 
unfolding line-assm-def by simp

lemma NotD:  $\Gamma \vdash \neg F \implies F \triangleright \Gamma \vdash \perp$  by (meson Not2I NotE Weaken subset-insertI)

lemma truthline-ND-proof:
fixes  $F ::$  'a formula
assumes line-suitable  $Z F$ 
shows line-assm  $\mathcal{A} Z \vdash \text{turn-true } \mathcal{A} F$ 
using assms proof(induction F)
case (Atom  $k$ ) thus ?case using Ax[where 'a='a] by (simp add: line-suitable-def line-assm-def)
next
case Bot
have turn-true  $\mathcal{A} \perp = \text{Not Bot}$  unfolding turn-true-def by simp
thus ?case by (simp add: Ax NotI)
next
have [simp]:  $\Gamma \vdash \neg(\neg F) \longleftrightarrow \Gamma \vdash F$  for  $F ::$  'a formula and  $\Gamma$  by (metis NDtrans Not2E Not2I)
case (Not  $F$ )
hence line-assm  $\mathcal{A} Z \vdash \text{turn-true } \mathcal{A} F$  by simp
thus ?case by(cases  $\mathcal{A} \models F$ ; simp)
next
have [simp]:  $\llbracket \text{line-assm } \mathcal{A} Z \vdash \neg F; \neg \mathcal{A} \models F \rrbracket \implies F \wedge G \triangleright \text{line-assm } \mathcal{A} Z \vdash \perp$  for  $F G$  by(blast intro!: NotE[where F=F] intro: AndE1[OF Ax] Weaken[OF - subset-insertI])

```

```

have [simp]:  $\llbracket \text{line-assm } \mathcal{A} Z \vdash \neg G; \neg \mathcal{A} \models G \rrbracket \implies F \wedge G \triangleright \text{line-assm } \mathcal{A} Z \vdash \perp$  for  $F G$  by(blast intro!:  $\text{NotE}[\text{where } F=G]$  intro:  $\text{AndE2}[OF Ax]$   $\text{Weaken}[OF - \text{subset-insertI}]$ )
case ( $\text{And } F G$ )
thus ?case by(cases  $\mathcal{A} \models F$ ; cases  $\mathcal{A} \models G$ ; simp; intro ND.NotI AndI; simp)
next
case ( $\text{Or } F G$ )
thus ?case by(cases  $\mathcal{A} \models F$ ; cases  $\mathcal{A} \models G$ ; simp; (elim ND.OrI1 ND.OrI2)?)
(force intro!:  $\text{NotI dest!}$ :  $\text{NotD dest: OrL-sim}$ )
next
case ( $\text{Imp } F G$ )
hence mIH:  $\text{line-assm } \mathcal{A} Z \vdash \text{turn-true } \mathcal{A} F \text{ line-assm } \mathcal{A} Z \vdash \text{turn-true } \mathcal{A} G$  by
simp+
thus ?case by(cases  $\mathcal{A} \models F$ ; cases  $\mathcal{A} \models G$ ; simp; intro ImpI NotI ImpL-sim;
simp add:  $\text{Weaken}[OF - \text{subset-insertI}]$   $\text{NotSwap}$   $\text{NotD NotD}[THEN \text{BotE}]$ )
qed
thm  $\text{NotD}[THEN \text{BotE}]$ 

lemma deconstruct-assm-set:
assumes IH:  $\bigwedge \mathcal{A}. \text{line-assm } \mathcal{A} (k \triangleright Z) \vdash F$ 
shows  $\bigwedge \mathcal{A}. \text{line-assm } \mathcal{A} Z \vdash F$ 
proof cases
assume  $k \in Z$  with IH show ?thesis  $\mathcal{A}$  for  $\mathcal{A}$  by (simp add: insert-absorb)
next
assume  $k \notin Z$ 
fix  $\mathcal{A}$ 

```

Since we require the IH for arbitrary \mathcal{A} , we use a modified \mathcal{A} from the conclusion like this:

from *IH have* *av*: $\text{line-assm } (\mathcal{A}(k := v)) (k \triangleright Z) \vdash F$ **for** v **by** *blast*

However, that modification is only relevant for $k \triangleright Z$, nothing from Z gets touched.

from $\langle k \notin Z \rangle$ **have** $\text{line-assm } (\mathcal{A}(k := v)) Z = \text{line-assm } \mathcal{A} Z$ **for** v **unfolding** *line-assm-def turn-true-def* **by** *force*

That means we can rewrite the modified *line-assm* like this:

hence $\text{line-assm } (\mathcal{A}(k := v)) (k \triangleright Z) =$
(if v then Atom k else Not (Atom k)) $\triangleright \text{line-assm } \mathcal{A} Z$ **for** v **by** *simp*

Inserting *True* and *False* for v yields the two alternatives.

with *av have* *Atom k* $\triangleright \text{line-assm } \mathcal{A} Z \vdash F$ *Not (Atom k)* $\triangleright \text{line-assm } \mathcal{A} Z \vdash F$
by(*metis (full-types)*)+
with *ND-caseDistinction show* $\text{line-assm } \mathcal{A} Z \vdash F$.
qed

theorem *ND-complete*:

```

assumes taut:  $\models F$ 
shows  $\{\} \vdash F$ 
proof -
have [simp]: turn-true  $Z F = F$  for  $Z$  using taut by simp

have line-assm  $\mathcal{A}$   $\{\} \vdash F$  for  $\mathcal{A}$ 
proof(induction arbitrary:  $\mathcal{A}$  rule: finite-empty-induct)
  show fat: finite (atoms  $F$ ) by (fact atoms-finite)
next
  have su: line-suitable (atoms  $F$ )  $F$  unfolding line-suitable-def by simp
  with truthtable-ND-proof[ $OF su$ ] show base: line-assm  $\mathcal{A}$  (atoms  $F$ )  $\vdash F$  for  $\mathcal{A}$ 
by simp
next
  case ( $\beta k Z$ )
  from  $\langle k \in Z \rangle$  have *:  $\langle k \triangleright Z - \{k\} = Z \rangle$  by blast
  from  $\langle \wedge \mathcal{A}. \text{line-assm } \mathcal{A} Z \vdash F \rangle$ 
  show  $\langle \text{line-assm } \mathcal{A} (Z - \{k\}) \vdash F \rangle$ 
    using deconstruct-assm-set[of  $k Z - \{k\} F \mathcal{A}$ ]
    unfolding * by argo
qed

thus ?thesis unfolding line-assm-def by simp
qed

corollary ND-sound-complete:  $\{\} \vdash F \longleftrightarrow \models F$ 
  using ND-sound[of  $\{\} F$ ] ND-complete[of  $F$ ] unfolding entailment-def by blast

end
theory ND-Compl-Truthtable-Compact
imports ND-Compl-Truthtable Compactness
begin

theorem
  fixes  $\Gamma :: 'a :: \text{countable formula set}$ 
  shows  $\Gamma \models F \implies \Gamma \vdash F$ 
proof -
  assume  $\langle \Gamma \models F \rangle$ 
  then obtain  $G$  where set  $G \subseteq \Gamma \models \bigwedge G \rightarrow F$  by (rule compact-to-formula)
  from ND-complete  $\langle \models \bigwedge G \rightarrow F \rangle$  have  $\langle \{\} \vdash \bigwedge G \rightarrow F \rangle$  .
  with AssmBigAnd have  $\langle \text{set } G \vdash F \rangle$  ..
  with Weaken show ?thesis using  $\langle \text{set } G \subseteq \Gamma \rangle$  .
qed

end

```

2.3 Hilbert Calculus

theory HC

```
imports Formulas
begin
```

We can define Hilbert Calculus as the modus ponens closure over a set of axioms:

```
inductive HC :: 'a formula set  $\Rightarrow$  'a formula  $\Rightarrow$  bool (infix  $\vdash_H$  30) for  $\Gamma :: 'a$  formula set where
```

```
Ax:  $F \in \Gamma \implies \Gamma \vdash_H F$  |
MP:  $\Gamma \vdash_H F \implies \Gamma \vdash_H F \rightarrow G \implies \Gamma \vdash_H G$ 
```

```
.
```

```
context begin
```

The problem with that is defining the axioms. Normally, we just write that $F \rightarrow G \rightarrow F$ is an axiom, and mean that anything can be substituted for F and G . Now, we can't just write down a set $\{F \rightarrow (G \rightarrow F), \dots\}$. Instead, defining it as an inductive set with no induction is a good idea.

```
inductive-set AX0 where
```

```
 $F \rightarrow (G \rightarrow F) \in AX0$  |
```

```
 $(F \rightarrow (G \rightarrow H)) \rightarrow ((F \rightarrow G) \rightarrow (F \rightarrow H)) \in AX0$ 
```

```
inductive-set AX10 where
```

```
 $F \in AX0 \implies F \in AX10$  |
```

```
 $F \rightarrow (F \vee G) \in AX10$  |
```

```
 $G \rightarrow (F \vee G) \in AX10$  |
```

```
 $(F \rightarrow H) \rightarrow ((G \rightarrow H) \rightarrow ((F \vee G) \rightarrow H)) \in AX10$  |
```

```
 $(F \wedge G) \rightarrow F \in AX10$  |
```

```
 $(F \wedge G) \rightarrow G \in AX10$  |
```

```
 $F \rightarrow (G \rightarrow (F \wedge G)) \in AX10$  |
```

```
 $(F \rightarrow \perp) \rightarrow \neg F \in AX10$  |
```

```
 $\neg F \rightarrow (F \rightarrow \perp) \in AX10$  |
```

```
 $(\neg F \rightarrow \perp) \rightarrow F \in AX10$ 
```

```
lemmas HC-intros[intro!] =
```

```
AX0.intros[THEN HC.intros(1)]
```

```
AX0.intros[THEN AX10.intros(1), THEN HC.intros(1)]
```

```
AX10.intros(2-)[THEN HC.intros(1)]
```

The first four axioms, as originally formulated by Hilbert [6].

```
inductive-set AXH where
```

```
 $(F \rightarrow (G \rightarrow F)) \in AXH$  |
```

```
 $(F \rightarrow (F \rightarrow G)) \rightarrow (F \rightarrow G) \in AXH$  |
```

```
 $(F \rightarrow (G \rightarrow H)) \rightarrow (G \rightarrow (F \rightarrow H)) \in AXH$  |
```

```
 $(G \rightarrow H) \rightarrow ((F \rightarrow G) \rightarrow (F \rightarrow H)) \in AXH$ 
```

```
lemma HC-mono:  $S \vdash_H F \implies S \subseteq T \implies T \vdash_H F$ 
```

```
by(induction rule: HC.induct) (auto intro: HC.intros)
```

```
lemma AX010:  $AX0 \subseteq AX10$ 
```

```
apply(rule)
```

```
apply(cases rule: AX0.cases, assumption)
```

```

apply(auto intro: AX10.intros)
done
lemma AX100[simp]: AX0 ∪ AX10 = AX10 using AX010 by blast

Hilbert's first four axioms and AX0 are syntactically quite different. Derivability does not change:

lemma hilbert-folgeaxiom-as-strong-as-AX0: AX0 ∪ Γ ⊢H F ↔ AXH ∪ Γ ⊢H F
proof -
  have 0:
    AX0 ⊢H (F → (F → G)) → (F → G)
    AX0 ⊢H (F → (G → H)) → (G → (F → H))
    AX0 ⊢H (G → H) → ((F → G) → (F → H))
    for F G H using HC-intros(1,2) MP by metis+
  have H:
    AXH ⊢H (F → (G → H)) → ((F → G) → (F → H))
    for F G H
  proof -
    note AXH.intros[THEN HC.Ax]
    thus ?thesis using MP by metis
  qed
  note * = H 0
  note * = *[THEN HC-mono, OF Un-upper1]
  show ?thesis (is ?Z ↔ ?H)
  proof
    assume ?Z thus ?H proof induction
      case MP thus ?case using HC.MP by blast
    next
      case (Ax F) thus ?case proof
        assume F ∈ AX0 thus ?thesis by induction (simp-all add: AXH.intros(1)
          HC.Ax *)
      next
        assume F ∈ Γ thus ?case using HC.Ax[of F] by simp
      qed
    qed
  next
    assume ?H thus ?Z proof induction
      case MP thus ?case using HC.MP by blast
    next
      case (Ax F) thus ?case proof
        assume F ∈ AXH thus ?thesis by induction (simp-all add: AX0.intros(1)
          HC.Ax *)
      next
        assume F ∈ Γ thus ?case using HC.Ax[of F] by simp
      qed
    qed
  qed

```

lemma $AX0 \vdash_H F \rightarrow F$ **by** (meson HC-intros(1,2) HC.MP)

```

lemma imp-self:  $AX0 \vdash_H F \rightarrow F$  proof -
  let ?d =  $\lambda f. AX0 \vdash_H f$ 
  note MP
  moreover have ?d ( $F \rightarrow (G \rightarrow F)$ ) for G using HC-intros(1)[where G=G and F=F].
  moreover {
    note MP
    moreover have ?d ( $F \rightarrow ((G \rightarrow F) \rightarrow F)$ ) for G using HC-intros(1)[where G=G → F and F=F].
    moreover have ?d (( $F \rightarrow ((G \rightarrow F) \rightarrow F)$ ) → (( $F \rightarrow (G \rightarrow F)$ ) → (F → F))) for G using HC-intros(2)[where G=G → F and F=F and H=F].
    ultimately have ?d (( $F \rightarrow (G \rightarrow F)$ ) → (F → F)) for G .
    ultimately show ?d (F → F).
  qed

```

theorem Deduction-theorem: $AX0 \cup \text{insert } F \Gamma \vdash_H G \implies AX0 \cup \Gamma \vdash_H F \rightarrow G$

```

proof(induction rule: HC.induct)
  case (Ax G)
  show ?case proof cases
    assume F = G
    from imp-self have  $AX0 \vdash_H G \rightarrow G$  .
    with HC-mono show ?case unfolding <F = G> using sup-ge1 .
  next
    assume F ≠ G
    note HC.MP
    moreover {
      from <F ≠ G> <G ∈ AX0 ∪ insert F Γ> have G ∈ AX0 ∪ Γ by simp
      with HC.Ax have  $AX0 \cup \Gamma \vdash_H G$  .
    }
    moreover from HC-mono[OF HC-intros(1) sup-ge1] have  $AX0 \cup \Gamma \vdash_H G \rightarrow (F \rightarrow G)$  .
    ultimately show ?case .
  qed
  next
    case (MP G H)
    have  $AX0 \cup \Gamma \vdash_H (F \rightarrow (G \rightarrow H)) \rightarrow ((F \rightarrow G) \rightarrow (F \rightarrow H))$  using HC-mono
    by blast
    with HC.MP < $AX0 \cup \Gamma \vdash_H F \rightarrow (G \rightarrow H)$ > have  $AX0 \cup \Gamma \vdash_H (F \rightarrow G) \rightarrow (F \rightarrow H)$  .
    with HC.MP < $AX0 \cup \Gamma \vdash_H F \rightarrow G$ > show  $AX0 \cup \Gamma \vdash_H F \rightarrow H$  .
  qed

  end
  end

```

```

theory HC-Compl-Consistency
imports Consistency HC
begin

context begin
private lemma dt:  $F \triangleright \Gamma \cup AX10 \vdash_H G \implies \Gamma \cup AX10 \vdash_H F \rightarrow G$ 
  by (metis AX10 Deduction-theorem Un-insert-right sup-left-commute)
lemma sim:  $\Gamma \cup AX10 \vdash_H F \implies F \triangleright \Gamma \cup AX10 \vdash_H G \implies \Gamma \cup AX10 \vdash_H G$ 
  using MP dt by blast
lemma sim-conj:  $F \triangleright G \triangleright \Gamma \cup AX10 \vdash_H H \implies \Gamma \cup AX10 \vdash_H F \implies \Gamma \cup AX10 \vdash_H G \implies \Gamma \cup AX10 \vdash_H H$ 
  using MP dt by (metis Un-insert-left)
lemma sim-disj:  $\llbracket F \triangleright \Gamma \cup AX10 \vdash_H H; G \triangleright \Gamma \cup AX10 \vdash_H H; \Gamma \cup AX10 \vdash_H F \vee G \rrbracket \implies \Gamma \cup AX10 \vdash_H H$ 
proof goal-cases
  case 1
  have 2:  $\Gamma \cup AX10 \vdash_H F \rightarrow H$  by (simp add: 1 dt)
  have 3:  $\Gamma \cup AX10 \vdash_H G \rightarrow H$  by (simp add: 1 dt)
  have 4:  $\Gamma \cup AX10 \vdash_H (F \vee G) \rightarrow H$  by (meson 2 3 HC.simps HC-intros(7) HC-mono sup-ge2)
  thus ?case using 1(3) MP by blast
qed

private lemma someax:  $\Gamma \cup AX10 \vdash_H F \rightarrow \neg F \rightarrow \perp$ 
proof -
  have  $F \triangleright \Gamma \cup AX10 \vdash_H \neg F \rightarrow F \rightarrow \perp$ 
    by (meson HC-intros(12) HC-mono subset-insertI sup-ge2)
  then have  $\neg F \triangleright F \triangleright \Gamma \cup AX10 \vdash_H \perp$ 
    by (meson HC.simps HC-mono insertI1 subset-insertI)
  then show ?thesis
    by (metis (no-types) Un-insert-left dt)
qed

lemma lem:  $\Gamma \cup AX10 \vdash_H \neg F \vee F$ 
proof -
  thm HC-intros(7)[of  $F \perp \text{Not } F$ ]
  have  $F \triangleright \Gamma \cup AX10 \vdash_H (\neg F \vee F)$ 
    by (metis AX10.intros(3) Ax HC-mono MP Un-commute Un-insert-left insertII sup-ge1)
  hence  $F \triangleright \Gamma \cup AX10 \vdash_H \neg(\neg F \vee F) \rightarrow \perp$  using someax by (metis HC.simps Un-insert-left)
  hence  $\neg(\neg F \vee F) \triangleright F \triangleright \Gamma \cup AX10 \vdash_H \perp$  by (meson Ax HC-mono MP insertI1 subset-insertI)
  hence  $\neg(\neg F \vee F) \triangleright \Gamma \cup AX10 \vdash_H F \rightarrow \perp$ 
    by (metis Un-insert-left dt insert-commute)

  have  $\neg F \triangleright \Gamma \cup AX10 \vdash_H (\neg F \vee F)$ 
    by (metis HC.simps HC-intros(5) HC-mono inf-sup-ord(4) insertI1 insert-is-Un)
  hence  $\neg F \triangleright \Gamma \cup AX10 \vdash_H \neg(\neg F \vee F) \rightarrow \perp$  using someax by (metis

```

$HC.simps$ *Un-insert-left*
hence $\neg(\neg F \vee F) \triangleright \neg F \triangleright \Gamma \cup AX10 \vdash_H \perp$ **by** (meson *Ax HC-mono MP insertI1 subset-insertI*)
hence $\neg(\neg F \vee F) \triangleright \Gamma \cup AX10 \vdash_H \neg F \rightarrow \perp$
by (metis *Un-insert-left dt insert-commute*)

hence $\Gamma \cup AX10 \vdash_H \neg(\neg F \vee F) \rightarrow \perp$
by (meson *HC-intros(13) HC-mono MP \neg(\neg F \vee F) \triangleright \Gamma \cup AX10 \vdash_H F \rightarrow \perp dt subset-insertI sup-ge2*)
thus ?*thesis* **by** (meson *HC.simps HC-intros(13) HC-mono sup-ge2*)

qed

lemma *exchg*: $\Gamma \cup AX10 \vdash_H F \vee G \implies \Gamma \cup AX10 \vdash_H G \vee F$
by (meson *AX10.intros(3) HC.simps HC-intros(5) HC-intros(7) HC-mono sup-ge2*)

lemma *lem2*: $\Gamma \cup AX10 \vdash_H F \vee \neg F$ **by** (*simp add: exchg lem*)

lemma *imp-sim*: $\Gamma \cup AX10 \vdash_H F \rightarrow G \implies \Gamma \cup AX10 \vdash_H \neg F \vee G$

proof *goal-cases case 1*

have $\Gamma \cup AX10 \vdash_H F \rightarrow \neg F \vee G$

proof –

have $f1: \forall F f Fa. \neg(F \vdash_H f) \vee \neg F \subseteq Fa \vee Fa \vdash_H f$
using *HC-mono* **by** *blast*

then have $f2: F \triangleright \Gamma \cup AX10 \vdash_H F \rightarrow G$

by (metis *1 subset-insertI*)

have $\Gamma \cup AX10 \vdash_H G \rightarrow \neg F \vee G$

using *f1* **by** *blast*

then show ?*thesis*

using *f2 f1* **by** (metis (*no-types*) *HC.simps dt insertI1 subset-insertI*)

qed

moreover have $\Gamma \cup AX10 \vdash_H \neg F \rightarrow \neg F \vee G$ **by** (*simp add: AX10.intros(2) Ax*)

ultimately show ?*case*

proof –

have $\bigwedge F f fa fb. \neg(F \vdash_H f \rightarrow fa) \vee \neg(fb \triangleright F \vdash_H f) \vee fb \triangleright F \vdash_H fa$
by (meson *HC-mono MP subset-insertI*)

then show ?*thesis*

by (metis *Ax \Gamma \cup AX10 \vdash_H F \rightarrow \neg F \vee G \triangleright \Gamma \cup AX10 \vdash_H \neg F \rightarrow \neg F \vee G*) *insertI1 lem sim-disj*)

qed

qed

lemma *inpcp*: $\Gamma \cup AX10 \vdash_H \perp \implies \Gamma \cup AX10 \vdash_H F$

by (meson *HC-intros(13) HC-mono MP dt subset-insertI sup-ge2*)

lemma *HC-case-distinction*: $\Gamma \cup AX10 \vdash_H F \rightarrow G \implies \Gamma \cup AX10 \vdash_H \neg F \rightarrow G$
 $\implies \Gamma \cup AX10 \vdash_H G$

using *HC-intros(7)[of F G Not F] lem2*
by (*metis (no-types, opaque-lifting) HC.simps HC-mono insertI1 sim-disj subset-insertI*)

lemma *nand-sim*: $\Gamma \cup AX10 \vdash_H \neg(F \wedge G) \implies \Gamma \cup AX10 \vdash_H \neg F \vee \neg G$

proof *goal-cases case 1*

have $\Gamma \cup AX10 \vdash_H F \rightarrow G \rightarrow F \wedge G$ **by** (*simp add: AX10.intros(7) Ax*)

hence 2: $F \triangleright G \triangleright \Gamma \cup AX10 \vdash_H F \wedge G$

by (*meson Ax HC-mono MP insertI1 subset-insertI*)

hence 3: $F \triangleright G \triangleright \Gamma \cup AX10 \vdash_H \perp$ **using** 1 **by** (*meson HC-intros(12) HC-mono MP subset-insertI sup-ge2*)

from 2 **have** $\Gamma \cup AX10 \vdash_H G \rightarrow F \rightarrow F \wedge G$ **by** (*metis Un-insert-left dt*)

have 4: $\Gamma \cup AX10 \vdash_H \neg F \rightarrow \neg F \vee \neg G$ **by** (*simp add: AX10.intros(2) Ax*)

have 5: $\Gamma \cup AX10 \vdash_H \neg G \rightarrow F \rightarrow \neg F \vee \neg G$

by (*metis (full-types) AX10.intros(3) AX100 Ax HC-mono MP Un-assoc Un-insert-left dt inf-sup-ord(4) insertI1 subset-insertI sup-ge2*)

have 6: $\Gamma \cup AX10 \vdash_H G \rightarrow F \rightarrow \neg F \vee \neg G$ **using** 3 *inpcp* **by** (*metis Un-insert-left dt*)

have 7: $\Gamma \cup AX10 \vdash_H F \rightarrow \neg F \vee \neg G$ **using** 5 6 *HC-case-distinction* **by** *blast*

show ?case **using** 4 7 *HC-case-distinction* **by** *blast*

qed

lemma *HC-contrapos-nn*:

$[\Gamma \cup AX10 \vdash_H \neg F; \Gamma \cup AX10 \vdash_H G \rightarrow F] \implies \Gamma \cup AX10 \vdash_H \neg G$

proof *goal-cases case 1*

from 1(1) **have** $\Gamma \cup AX10 \vdash_H F \rightarrow \perp$ **using** *HC-intros(12)* **using** *HC-mono MP* **by** *blast*

hence $\Gamma \cup AX10 \vdash_H G \rightarrow \perp$ **by** (*meson 1(2) HC.intros(1) HC-mono MP dt insertI1 subset-insertI*)

thus ?case **by** (*meson HC-intros(11) HC-intros(3) HC-mono MP sup-ge2*)

qed

lemma *nor-sim*:

assumes $\Gamma \cup AX10 \vdash_H \neg(F \vee G)$

shows $\Gamma \cup AX10 \vdash_H \neg F \quad \Gamma \cup AX10 \vdash_H \neg G$

using *HC-contrapos-nn assms* **by** (*metis HC-intros(5,6) HC-mono sup-ge2*) +

lemma *HC-contrapos-np*:

$[\Gamma \cup AX10 \vdash_H \neg F; \Gamma \cup AX10 \vdash_H \neg G \rightarrow F] \implies \Gamma \cup AX10 \vdash_H G$

by (*meson HC-intros(12) HC-intros(13) HC-mono MP sup-ge2 HC-contrapos-nn[of*
 $\Gamma F \text{ Not } G]$)

lemma *not-imp*: $\Gamma \cup AX10 \vdash_H \neg F \rightarrow F \rightarrow G$

proof *goal-cases case 1*

have $\Gamma \cup AX10 \vdash_H \neg F \rightarrow F \rightarrow \perp$ **by** (*simp add: AX10.intros(9) Ax*)

hence $\neg F \triangleright F \triangleright \Gamma \cup AX10 \vdash_H \perp$ **by** (*meson HC.simps HC-mono insertI1 subset-insertI*)

hence $\neg F \triangleright F \triangleright \Gamma \cup AX10 \vdash_H G$ **by** (*metis (no-types, opaque-lifting) Un-commute*)

```

Un-insert-right inpcp)
  thus ?case by (metis Un-insert-left dt insert-commute)
qed

lemma HC-consistent: pcp { $\Gamma \mid \Gamma. \neg(\Gamma \cup AX10 \vdash_H \perp)$ }
  unfolding pcp-def
  apply(intro ballI conjI; unfold mem-Collect-eq; elim exE conjE; erule contrapos-np; clarsimp)
    subgoal by (simp add: HC.Ax)
    subgoal by (meson Ax HC-intros(12) HC-mono MP Un-upper1 sup-ge2)
      subgoal using sim-conj by (metis (no-types, lifting) Ax HC-intros(8)
        HC-intros(9) HC-mono MP sup-ge1 sup-ge2)
      subgoal using sim-disj using Ax by blast
      subgoal by (erule (1) sim-disj) (simp add: Ax imp-sim)
      subgoal by (metis Ax HC-contrapos-nn MP Un-iff Un-insert-left dt inpcp
        someax)
      subgoal by(erule (1) sim-disj) (simp add: Ax nand-sim)
      subgoal by(erule sim-conj) (meson Ax Un-iff nor-sim) +
      subgoal for  $\Gamma F G$  apply(erule sim-conj)
        subgoal by (meson Ax HC-Compl-Consistency.not-imp HC-contrapos-np
          Un-iff)
        subgoal by (metis Ax HC-contrapos-nn HC-intros(3) HC-mono sup-ge1 sup-ge2)
        done
      done
    end

corollary HC-complete:
  fixes  $F :: 'a :: \text{countable formula}$ 
  shows  $\models F \implies AX10 \vdash_H F$ 
  proof(erule contrapos-pp)
    let ?W = { $\Gamma \mid \Gamma. \neg((\Gamma :: ('a :: \text{countable}) \text{ formula set}) \cup AX10 \vdash_H \perp)$ }
    note [[show-types]]
    assume  $\neg(AX10 \vdash_H F)$ 
    hence  $\neg(\neg F \triangleright AX10 \vdash_H \perp)$ 
      by (metis AX100 Deduction-theorem HC-intros(13) MP Un-insert-right)
    hence  $\{\neg F\} \in ?W$  by simp
    with pcp-sat HC-consistent have sat  $\{\neg F\}$  .
    thus  $\neg \models F$  by (simp add: sat-def)
qed

```

end

2.4 Resolution

```

theory Resolution
imports CNF HOL-Library. While-Combinator

```

begin

Resolution is different from the other proof systems: its derivations do not represent proofs in the way the other systems do. Rather, they represent invariant additions (under satisfiability) to set of clauses.

inductive Resolution :: 'a literal set set \Rightarrow 'a literal set \Rightarrow bool ($\leftarrow \vdash \rightarrow$ [30] 28)

where

Ass: $C \in S \Rightarrow S \vdash C$ |

R: $S \vdash C \Rightarrow S \vdash D \Rightarrow k^+ \in C \Rightarrow k^{-1} \in D \Rightarrow S \vdash (C - \{k^+\}) \cup (D - \{k^{-1}\})$

The problematic part of this formulation is that we can't talk about a "Resolution Refutation" in an inductive manner. In the places where Gallier's proofs [3] do that, we have to work around that.

lemma *Resolution-weaken*: $S \vdash D \Rightarrow T \cup S \vdash D$

by(*induction rule*: *Resolution.induct*; *auto intro*: *Resolution.intros*)

lemma *Resolution-unnecessary*:

assumes *sd*: $\forall C \in T. S \vdash C$

shows $T \cup S \vdash D \longleftrightarrow S \vdash D$ (**is** $?l \longleftrightarrow ?r$)

proof

assume $?l$

from $\langle ?l \rangle$ *sd* **show** $?r$

proof(*induction* $T \cup S D$ *rule*: *Resolution.induct*)

case (*Ass D*)

show $?case$ **proof** *cases*

assume $D \in S$ **with** *Resolution.Ass* **show** $?thesis$.

next

assume $D \notin S$

with *Ass.hyps* **have** $D \in T$ **by** *simp*

with *Ass.prem*s **show** $?thesis$ **by** *blast*

qed

next

case ($R D H k$) **thus** $?case$ **by** (*simp add*: *Resolution.R*)

qed

next

assume $?r$ **with** *Resolution-weaken* **show** $?l$ **by** *blast*

qed

lemma *Resolution-taint-assumptions*: $S \cup T \vdash C \Rightarrow \exists R \subseteq D. ((\cup) D \setminus S) \cup T \vdash R \cup C$

proof(*induction* $S \cup T C$ *rule*: *Resolution.induct*)

case (*Ass C*)

show $?case$ **proof**(*cases* $C \in S$)

case *True*

hence $D \cup C \in (\cup) D \setminus S \cup T$ **by** *simp*

with *Resolution.Ass* **have** $((\cup) D \setminus S) \cup T \vdash D \cup C$.

thus $?thesis$ **by** *blast*

```

next
  case False
    with Ass have  $C \in T$  by simp
      hence  $((\cup) D \cdot S) \cup T \vdash C$  by(simp add: Resolution.Ass)
      thus ?thesis by(intro exI[where x={}]) simp
  qed
next
  case  $(R \ C1 \ C2 \ k)$ 
  let ?m =  $((\cup) D \cdot S) \cup T$ 
  from R obtain R1 where IH1:  $R1 \subseteq D$  ?m  $\vdash R1 \cup C1$  by blast
  from R obtain R2 where IH2:  $R2 \subseteq D$  ?m  $\vdash R2 \cup C2$  by blast
  from R have  $k^+ \in R1 \cup C1$   $k^{-1} \in R2 \cup C2$  by simp-all
  note Resolution.R[OF IH1(2) IH2(2) this]
  hence ?m  $\vdash (R1 - \{k^+\}) \cup (R2 - \{k^{-1}\}) \cup (C1 - \{k^+\}) \cup (C2 - \{k^{-1}\})$ 
    by (simp add: Un-Diff Un-left-commute sup.assoc)
  moreover have  $(R1 - \{k^+\}) \cup (R2 - \{k^{-1}\}) \subseteq D$ 
    using IH1(1) IH2(1) by blast
  ultimately show ?case by blast
qed

```

Resolution is “strange”: Given a set of clauses that is presumed to be satisfiable, it derives new clauses that can be added while preserving the satisfiability of the set of clauses. However, not every clause that could be added while keeping satisfiability can actually be added by resolution. Especially, the above lemma *Resolution-taint-assumptions* gives us the derivability of a clause $R \cup C$, where $R \subseteq D$. What we might actually want is the derivability of $D \cup C$. Any model that satisfies $R \cup C$ obviously satisfies $D \cup C$ (since they are disjunctions), but Resolution only allows to derive the former.

Nevertheless, *Resolution-taint-assumptions*, can still be a quite useful lemma: picking D to be a singleton set only leaves two possibilities for R .

```

lemma Resolution-useless-infinite:
assumes R:  $S \vdash R$ 
assumes finite R
shows  $\exists S' \subseteq S$ . Ball  $S'$  finite  $\wedge$  finite  $S' \wedge (S' \vdash R)$ 
using assms proof(induction rule: Resolution.induct)
  case (Ass C S) thus ?case using Resolution.Ass by(intro exI[where x={C}])
  auto
next
  case  $(R \ S \ C \ D \ k)$ 
  from R.preds have finite C finite D by simp-all
  with R.IH obtain SC SD where IH:
     $SC \subseteq S \ (\forall C \in SC. \ finite C) \ finite SC \ SC \vdash C$ 
     $SD \subseteq S \ (\forall D \in SD. \ finite D) \ finite SD \ SD \vdash D$ 
    by blast
  hence IHw:  $SC \cup SD \vdash C$   $SC \cup SD \vdash D$  using Resolution-weaken
    by(simp-all add: sup-commute Resolution-weaken )
  with IH(1-3,5-7) show ?case

```

```

by(blast intro!: exI[where x=SC ∪ SD] Resolution.R[OF -- ⟨k+ ∈ C⟩ ⟨k-1 ∈ D⟩])
qed

```

Now we define and verify a toy resolution prover. Function *res* computes the set of resolvents of a clause set:

```
context begin
```

```

definition res :: 'a clause set ⇒ 'a clause set where
res S =
(∪ C1 ∈ S. ∪ C2 ∈ S. ∪ L1 ∈ C1. ∪ L2 ∈ C2.
(case (L1,L2) of (Pos i,Neg j) ⇒ if i=j then {(C1 - {Pos i}) ∪ (C2 - {Neg j})} else {} | - ⇒ {}))

private definition ex1 ≡ {{Neg (0::int)}, {Pos 0, Pos 1, Neg 2}, {Pos 0, Pos 1, Pos 2}, {Pos 0, Neg 1}}
value res ex1

```

```

definition Rwhile :: 'a clause set ⇒ 'a clause set option where
Rwhile = while-option (λS. □ ∉ S ∧ ¬ res S ⊆ S) (λS. res S ∪ S)

```

```

value [code] Rwhile ex1
lemma □ ∈ the (Rwhile ex1) by eval

lemma Rwhile-sound: assumes Rwhile S = Some S'
shows ∀ C ∈ S'. Resolution S C
apply(rule while-option-rule[OF - assms[unfolded Rwhile-def]])
apply (auto simp: Ass R res-def split: if-splits literal.splits)
done

definition all-clauses S = {s. s ⊆ {Pos k|k. k ∈ atoms-of-cnf S} ∪ {Neg k|k. k ∈ atoms-of-cnf S}}
lemma s-sub-all-clauses: S ⊆ all-clauses S
unfolding all-clauses-def
apply(rule)
apply(simp)
apply(rule)
apply(simp add: atoms-of-cnf-alt lit-atoms-cases[abs-def])
by (metis imageI literal.exhaust literal.simps(5) literal.simps(6))
lemma atoms-res: atoms-of-cnf (res S) ⊆ atoms-of-cnf S
unfolding res-def atoms-of-cnf-alt
apply (clarsimp simp: lit-atoms-cases [abs-def] split: literal.splits if-splits)
apply (clarsimp simp add: image-iff)
apply force
done

```

```

lemma exlitE: ( $\bigwedge x. xe = Pos x \implies P x$ )  $\implies$  ( $\bigwedge x. xe = Neg x \implies False$ )  $\implies$ 
 $\exists x. xe = Pos x \wedge P x$ 
by(cases xe) auto
lemma res-in-all-clauses: res S  $\subseteq$  all-clauses S
apply (clar simp simp: res-def all-clauses-def atoms-of-cnf-alt lit-atoms-cases
split: literal.splits if-splits)
apply (clar simp simp add: image-iff)
apply (metis atoms-of-lit.simps(1) atoms-of-lit.simps(2) lit-atoms-cases literal.exhaust)
done

lemma Res-in-all-clauses: res S  $\cup$  S  $\subseteq$  all-clauses S
by (simp add: res-in-all-clauses s-sub-all-clauses)
lemma all-clauses-Res-inv: all-clauses (res S  $\cup$  S) = all-clauses S
unfolding all-clauses-def atoms-of-cnf-Un
using atoms-res by fast
lemma all-clauses-finite: finite S  $\wedge$  ( $\forall C \in S. finite C$ )  $\implies$  finite (all-clauses S)
unfolding all-clauses-def atoms-of-cnf-def by simp
lemma finite-res:  $\forall C \in S. finite C \implies \forall C \in res S. finite C$ 
unfolding res-def by(clar simp split: literal.splits)

lemma finite T  $\implies$  S  $\subseteq$  T  $\implies$  card S < Suc (card T)
by (simp add: card-mono le-imp-less-Suc)

lemma finite S  $\wedge$  ( $\forall C \in S. finite C$ )  $\implies$   $\exists T. Rwhile S = Some T$ 
apply(unfold Rwhile-def)
apply(rule measure-while-option-Some[rotated, where f= $\lambda T. Suc (card (all-clauses S)) - card T$ 
and P= $\lambda T. finite T \wedge (\forall C \in T. finite C) \wedge all-clauses T = all-clauses S$ ])
apply(simp; fail)
apply(intro conjI)
subgoal by (meson all-clauses-finite finite-UnI finite-subset res-in-all-clauses)
subgoal using finite-res by blast
subgoal using all-clauses-Res-inv by blast
subgoal
apply(rule diff-less-mono2)
subgoal by (metis Res-in-all-clauses all-clauses-finite card-seteq finite-subset
not-le sup-commute sup-ge2)
subgoal apply(intro card-mono le-imp-less-Suc)
subgoal using all-clauses-finite by blast
subgoal using s-sub-all-clauses by blast
done
done
done

partial-function(option) Res where
Res S = (let R = res S  $\cup$  S in if R = S then Some S else Res R)
declare Res.simps[code]

value [code] Res ex1

```

```

lemma  $\square \in \text{the } (\text{Res ex1})$  by code-simp

lemma  $\text{res}: C \in \text{res } S \implies S \vdash C$ 
  unfolding res-def by(auto split: literal.splits if-splits) (metis Resolution.simps
  literal.exhaust)

lemma Res-sound:  $\text{Res } S = \text{Some } S' \implies (\forall C \in S'. S \vdash C)$ 
proof (induction arbitrary:  $S S'$  rule: Res.fixp-induct)
fix  $X S S'$ 
assume IH:  $\bigwedge S S'. X S = \text{Some } S' \implies (\forall C \in S'. S \vdash C)$ 
assume prem: (let  $R = \text{res } S \cup S$  in if  $R = S$  then Some  $S$  else  $X R$ ) = Some  $S'$ 
thus  $(\forall C \in S'. S \vdash C)$ 
proof cases
assume res  $S \cup S = S$ 
with prem show ?thesis by (simp add: Resolution.Ass)
next
assume 1:  $\text{res } S \cup S \neq S$ 
with prem have  $X (\text{res } S \cup S) = \text{Some } S'$  by simp
with IH have  $\forall C \in S'. \text{res } S \cup S \vdash C$  by blast
thus ?thesis using Resolution.unnecessary res by blast
qed
qed (fast intro!: option-admissible)+

lemma Res-terminates: finite  $S \implies \forall C \in S. \text{finite } C \implies \exists T. \text{Res } S = \text{Some } T$ 
proof(induction card (all-clauses  $S$ ) – card  $S$  arbitrary:  $S$  rule: less-induct)
case less
let ?r = res  $S \cup S$ 
show ?case proof(cases ?r = S)
case False
have b: finite  $(\text{res } S \cup S)$  by (meson less Res-in-all-clauses all-clauses-finite
infinite-super)
have c: Ball  $(\text{res } S \cup S)$  finite using less.prems(2) finite-res by auto
have card  $S < \text{card } ?r$  by (metis False b psubsetI psubset-card-mono sup-ge2)
moreover have card  $?r \leq (\text{card } (\text{all-clauses } S))$ 
by (meson less Res-in-all-clauses all-clauses-finite card-mono le-imp-less-Suc)
ultimately have a:  $(\text{card } (\text{all-clauses } ?r)) - \text{card } ?r < (\text{card } (\text{all-clauses } S))$ 
– card  $S$ 
using all-clauses-Res-inv[of  $S$ ] by simp
from less(1)[OF a b c] show ?thesis by (subst Res.simps) (simp add: Let-def)
qed (simp add: Res.simps)
qed

code-pred Resolution .
print-theorems

end
end
theory Resolution-Sound

```

```

imports Resolution CNF-Formulas-Sema
begin

lemma Resolution-insert:  $S \vdash R \implies \text{cnf-semantics } \mathcal{A} S \implies \text{cnf-semantics } \mathcal{A} \{R\}$ 
by(induction rule: Resolution.induct;
  clarsimp simp add: cnf-semantics-def clause-semantics-def lit-semantics-cases
  split: literal.splits;
  blast)

lemma  $S \vdash R \implies \text{cnf-semantics } \mathcal{A} S \longleftrightarrow \text{cnf-semantics } \mathcal{A} (R \triangleright S)$ 
using Resolution-insert cnf-semantics-def by (metis insert-iff)

corollary Resolution-cnf-sound: assumes  $S \vdash \square$  shows  $\neg \text{cnf-semantics } \mathcal{A} S$ 
proof(rule notI)
  assume cnf-semantics  $\mathcal{A} S$ 
  with Resolution-insert assms have cnf-semantics  $\mathcal{A} \{\square\}$  .
  thus False by(simp add: cnf-semantics-def clause-semantics-def)
qed

corollary Resolution-sound:
  assumes rp: cnf (nnf F)  $\vdash \square$ 
  shows  $\neg \mathcal{A} \models F$ 
proof -
  from Resolution-cnf-sound rp have  $\neg \text{cnf-semantics } \mathcal{A} (\text{cnf} (\text{nnf } F))$  .
  hence  $\neg \mathcal{A} \models \text{nnf } F$  unfolding cnf-semantics[OF is-nnf-nnf] .
  thus ?thesis unfolding nnf-semantics .
qed

end

```

2.4.1 Completeness

```

theory Resolution-Compl
imports Resolution CNF-Sema
begin

```

Completeness proof following Schöning [9].

definition make-lit $v a \equiv \text{case } v \text{ of } \text{True} \Rightarrow \text{Pos } a \mid \text{False} \Rightarrow \text{Neg } a$

definition restrict-cnf-atom $a v C \equiv \{c - \{\text{make-lit} (\neg v) a\} \mid c. c \in C \wedge \text{make-lit } v a \notin c\}$

lemma restrict-cnf-remove: $\text{atoms-of-cnf} (\text{restrict-cnf-atom } a v c) \subseteq$
 $\text{atoms-of-cnf } c - \{a\}$
unfolding restrict-cnf-atom-def atoms-of-cnf-alt lit-atoms-cases make-lit-def

by (force split: literal.splits bool.splits)

```

lemma cnf-substitution-lemma:
  cnf-semantics A (restrict-cnf-atom a v S) = cnf-semantics (A(a := v)) S
  unfolding restrict-cnf-atom-def cnf-semantics-def clause-semantics-def lit-semantics-cases
  make-lit-def
  apply (clar simp split: bool.splits literal.splits)
  apply safe
    subgoal for s by (fastforce elim!: allE[of - s - {Neg a}])
    subgoal by (metis DiffI singletonD)
    subgoal for s by (fastforce elim!: allE[of - s - {Pos a}])
    subgoal by (metis DiffI singletonD)
  done

```

```

lemma finite-restrict: finite S ==> finite (restrict-cnf-atom a v S)
  unfolding restrict-cnf-atom-def by (simp add: image-iff)

```

The next lemma describes what we have to (or can) do to a CNF after it has been mangled by *restrict-cnf-atom* to get back to (a subset of) the original CNF. The idea behind this will be clearer upon usage.

```

lemma unrestrict-effects:
  ( $\lambda c. \text{if } \{\text{make-lit } (\neg v) a\} \cup c \in S \text{ then } \{\text{make-lit } (\neg v) a\} \cup c \text{ else } c$ ) ` restrict-cnf-atom a v S  $\subseteq S$ 
  proof -
    have  $\llbracket xa \in \text{restrict-cnf-atom } a v S; \{\text{make-lit } (\neg v) a\} \cup xa \notin S; x = xa \rrbracket \implies xa \in S$  for x xa
    unfolding restrict-cnf-atom-def using insert-Diff by fastforce
    hence  $x \in (\lambda c. \text{if } \{\text{make-lit } (\neg v) a\} \cup c \in S \text{ then } \{\text{make-lit } (\neg v) a\} \cup c \text{ else } c)$  ` restrict-cnf-atom a v S  $\implies x \in S$  for x
    unfolding image-iff by (elim bxE) simp
    thus ?thesis ..
  qed

```

```

lemma can-cope-with-unrestrict-effects:
  assumes pr:  $S \vdash \square$ 
  assumes su:  $S \subseteq T$ 
  shows  $\exists R \subseteq \{\text{make-lit } v a\}. (\lambda c. \text{if } c \in n \text{ then } \{\text{make-lit } v a\} \cup c \text{ else } c) ` T \vdash R$ 
  proof -
    from Resolution-taint-assumptions[where D={make-lit v a}]
    have taint:  $\Gamma \cup \Lambda \vdash \square \implies \exists R \subseteq \{\text{make-lit } v a\}. \text{insert } (\text{make-lit } v a) ` \Gamma \cup \Lambda \vdash R$ 
    for  $\Gamma \Lambda$  by (metis image-cong insert-def sup-bot.right-neutral)
    have S:  $S = \{c \in S. c \in n\} \cup \{c \in S. c \notin n\}$  by blast
    hence SI:  $(\lambda c. \text{if } c \in n \text{ then } \{\text{make-lit } v a\} \cup c \text{ else } c) ` S = (\text{insert } (\text{make-lit } v a) ` \{c \in S. c \in n\}) \cup \{c \in S. c \notin n\}$ 
    by auto
    from pr have  $\exists R \subseteq \{\text{make-lit } v a\}. (\lambda c. \text{if } c \in n \text{ then } \{\text{make-lit } v a\} \cup c \text{ else } c) ` S \vdash R$ 

```

```

apply(subst SI)
apply(subst(asm) S)
apply(elim taint)
done
thus ?thesis using Resolution-weaken su by (metis (no-types, lifting) image-Un
sup.order-iff)
qed

```

```

lemma unrestrict':
fixes R :: 'a clause
assumes rp: restrict-cnf-atom a v S  $\vdash \square$ 
shows  $\exists R \subseteq \{\text{make-lit } (\neg v) a\}. S \vdash R$ 
proof –
  fix C :: 'a clause fix k :: 'a
  from unrestrict-effects[of v a S]

```

The idea is that the restricted set lost some clauses, and that some others were crippled. So, there must be a set of clauses to heal and a set of clauses to reinsert to get the original. (Mind you, this is not exactly what is happening, because e.g. both *C* and $\{k^{-1}\} \cup C$ might be in there and get reduced to one *C*. You then heal that *C* to $\{k^{-1}\} \cup C$ and insert the shadowed *C*... Details.)

```

obtain n where S:
   $(\lambda c. \text{if } c \in n \text{ then } \{\text{make-lit } (\neg v) a\} \cup c \text{ else } c) \text{ ' restrict-cnf-atom } a v S \subseteq S$ 
  using exI[where x=c.  $\{\text{make-lit } (\neg v) a\} \cup c \in S$ ] by force
note finite-restrict S
show ?thesis using can-cope-with-unrestrict-effects[OF rp]
  by (metis (no-types) S Resolution-weaken subset-refl sup.order-iff)
qed

```

```

lemma Resolution-complete-standalone-finite:
assumes ns:  $\forall \mathcal{A}. \neg \text{cnf-semantics } \mathcal{A} S$ 
assumes fin: finite (atoms-of-cnf S)
shows S  $\vdash \square$ 
using fin ns
proof(induction atoms-of-cnf S arbitrary: S rule: finite-psubset-induct)
  case psubset
    show ?case proof(cases)
      assume e: atoms-of-cnf S = {}
      from  $\forall \mathcal{A}. \neg \text{cnf-semantics } \mathcal{A} S$  have S  $\neq \{\}$  unfolding cnf-semantics-def
      by blast
      with e have S = { $\square$ } unfolding atoms-of-cnf-def by simp fast
      thus ?case using Resolution.Ass by blast
  next
    have unsat-restrict:  $\forall \mathcal{A}. \neg \text{cnf-semantics } \mathcal{A} (\text{restrict-cnf-atom } a v S)$  for a v
    using  $\forall \mathcal{A}. \neg \text{cnf-semantics } \mathcal{A} S$  by(simp add: cnf-substitution-lemma)
    assume ne: atoms-of-cnf S  $\neq \{\}$ 
    then obtain a where a  $\in$  atoms-of-cnf S by blast
    hence atoms-of-cnf (restrict-cnf-atom a v S)  $\subset$  atoms-of-cnf S for v

```

```

using restrict-cnf-remove[where 'a='a] by blast
from psubset(2)[OF this unsat-restrict]
have IH: restrict-cnf-atom a v S ⊢ □ for v .
from unrestrict'[OF IH, of ¬ -] have unr-IH: ∃ R ⊆ {make-lit v a}. S ⊢ R
  for v by simp
from this[of False] this[of True] show ?case using Resolution.R[OF -- singletonI singletonI]
  by (simp add: make-lit-def) (fast dest: subset-singletonD)
qed
qed

```

What you might actually want is $\forall \mathcal{A}. \neg \text{cnf-semantics } \mathcal{A} S \implies S \vdash \square$. Unfortunately, applying compactness (to get a finite set with a finite number of atoms) here is problematic: You would need to convert all clauses to disjunction-formulas, but there might be clauses with an infinite number of atoms. Removing those has to be done before applying compactness, we would possibly have to remove an infinite number of infinite clauses. Since the notion of a formula with an infinite number of atoms is not exactly standard, it is probably better to just skip this.

end

```

theory Resolution-Compl-Consistency
imports Resolution Consistency CNF-Formulas CNF-Formulas-Sema
begin

```

lemma OrI2': $(\neg P \implies Q) \implies P \vee Q$ **by auto**

lemma atomD: $\text{Atom } k \in S \implies \{\text{Pos } k\} \in \bigcup(\text{cnf } 'S)$ $\text{Not } (\text{Atom } k \in S \implies \{\text{Neg } k\} \in \bigcup(\text{cnf } 'S))$ **by force+**

lemma pcp-disj:

```

[| F ∨ G ∈ Γ; (∀ xa. (xa = F ∨ xa ∈ Γ) —> is-cnf xa) —> (cnf F ∪ (⋃ x ∈ Γ. cnf
x) ⊢ □); (∀ xa. (xa = G ∨ xa ∈ Γ) —> is-cnf xa) —> (cnf G ∪ (⋃ x ∈ Γ. cnf x) ⊢
□); ∀ x ∈ Γ. is-cnf x]
  —> (⋃ x ∈ Γ. cnf x) ⊢ □

```

proof goal-cases

case 1

from 1(1,4) have is-cnf (F ∨ G) by blast

hence db: is-disj F is-lit-plus F is-disj G by(cases F; simp)+

hence is-cnf F ∧ is-cnf G by(cases F; cases G; simp)

with 1 have IH: $(\bigcup(\text{cnf } '(F \triangleright \Gamma))) \vdash \square$ $(\bigcup(\text{cnf } '(G \triangleright \Gamma))) \vdash \square$ **by simp-all**
let ?T = $(\bigcup(\text{cnf } '\Gamma))$

from IH have IH-readable: cnf F ∪ ?T ⊢ □ cnf G ∪ ?T ⊢ □ **by auto**

show ?case proof(cases cnf F = {} ∨ cnf G = {})

case True

hence cnf (F ∨ G) = {} **by auto**

thus ?thesis using True IH **by auto**

next

case False

then obtain $S T$ **where** $ST : \text{cnf } F = \{S\} \text{ cnf } G = \{T\}$
using $\text{cnf-disj-ex db}(1,3)$ **by** metis

hence $R : \text{cnf } (F \vee G) = \{S \cup T\}$ **by** simp
have $\llbracket S \triangleright ?\Gamma \vdash \square; T \triangleright ?\Gamma \vdash \square \rrbracket \implies S \cup T \triangleright ?\Gamma \vdash \square$ **proof** –
assume $s : S \triangleright ?\Gamma \vdash \square$ **and** $t : T \triangleright ?\Gamma \vdash \square$
hence $s\text{-}w : S \triangleright S \cup T \triangleright ?\Gamma \vdash \square$ **using** *Resolution-weaken* **by** (*metis insert-commute insert-is-Un*)
note *Resolution-taint-assumptions*[of $\{T\} ?\Gamma \square S$] t
then obtain R **where** $R : S \cup T \triangleright ?\Gamma \vdash R R \subseteq S$ **by** (*auto simp: Un-commute*)
have *literal-subset-sandwich*: $R = \square \vee R = S$ **if** *is-lit-plus* F $\text{cnf } F = \{S\} R \subseteq S$
using that **by**(*cases F rule: is-lit-plus.cases; simp*) **blast+**
show $?thesis$ **using** *literal-subset-sandwich*[*OF db(2) ST(1) R(2)*] **proof**
assume $R = \square$ **thus** $?thesis$ **using** $R(1)$ **by** **blast**
next
from *Resolution-unnecessary*[**where** $T = \{\cdot\}$, *simplified*] $R(1)$
have $(R \triangleright S \cup T \triangleright ?\Gamma \vdash \square) = (S \cup T \triangleright ?\Gamma \vdash \square)$.
moreover assume $R = S$
ultimately show $?thesis$ **using** $s\text{-}w$ **by** simp
qed
qed
thus $?thesis$ **using** *IH* $ST R 1(1)$ **by** (*metis UN-insert insert-absorb insert-is-Un*)
qed
qed
lemma R -consistent: $\text{pcp } \{\Gamma | \Gamma. \neg((\forall \gamma \in \Gamma. \text{is-cnf } \gamma) \longrightarrow ((\bigcup (\text{cnf } ' \Gamma)) \vdash \square))\}$
unfolding *pcp-def*
unfolding *Ball-def*
unfolding *mem-Collect-eq*
apply(*intro allI impI*)
apply(*erule contrapos-pp*)
apply(*unfold not-ex de-Morgan-conj de-Morgan-disj not-not not-all not-imp disj-not1*)
apply(*intro impI allI*)
apply(*elim disjE exE conjE; intro Ori2'*)
apply(*unfold not-ex de-Morgan-conj de-Morgan-disj not-not not-all not-imp disj-not1 Ball-def[symmetric]*)
apply *safe*
apply (*metis Ass Pow-bottom Pow-empty UN-I cnf.simps(3)*)
apply (*metis Diff-insert-absorb Resolution.simps insert-absorb singletonI sup-bot.right-neutral atomD*)
apply (*simp; metis (no-types, opaque-lifting) UN-insert cnf.simps(5) insert-absorb is-cnf.simps(1) sup-assoc*)
apply (*auto intro: pcp-disj*)
done

theorem *Resolution-complete*:
fixes $F :: 'a :: \text{countable formula}$

```

shows  $\models F \implies \text{cnf}(\text{nnf}(\neg F)) \vdash \square$ 
proof(erule contrapos-pp)
  assume  $c: \neg(\text{cnf}(\text{nnf}(\neg F)) \vdash \square)$ 
  have  $\{\text{cnf-form-of}(\text{nnf}(\neg F))\} \in \{\Gamma \mid \Gamma. \neg((\forall \gamma \in \Gamma. \text{is-cnf } \gamma) \longrightarrow \bigcup (\text{cnf} \cdot \Gamma) \vdash \square)\}$ 
    by(simp add: cnf-cnf[OF is-nnf-nnf] c cnf-form-of-is[OF is-nnf-nnf])
  from pcp-sat[OF R-consistent this] have sat  $\{\text{cnf-form-of}(\text{nnf}(\neg F))\}$  .
  thus  $\neg \models F$  by(simp add: sat-def cnf-form-semantics[OF is-nnf-nnf] nnf-semantics)
qed
end

```

3 Proof Transformation

This is organized as a ring closure

3.1 HC to SC

```

theory HCSC
imports HC SC-Cut
begin

```

```

lemma extended-AxE[intro!]:  $F, \Gamma \Rightarrow F, \Delta$  by (intro extended-Ax) (simp add: add.commute inter-add-right2)

```

```

theorem HCSC: AX10  $\cup$  set-mset  $\Gamma \vdash_H F \implies \Gamma \Rightarrow \{\#F\#}$ 
proof(induction rule: HC.induct)
  case (Ax F) thus ?case proof
    note SCP.intros(3-)[intro!]

```

Essentially, we need to prove all the axioms of Hibert Calculus in Sequent Calculus.

```

have A:  $\Gamma \Rightarrow \{\#F \rightarrow (F \vee G)\#}$  for  $F G$  by blast
have B:  $\Gamma \Rightarrow \{\#G \rightarrow (F \vee G)\#}$  for  $G F$  by blast
have C:  $\Gamma \Rightarrow \{\#(F \rightarrow H) \rightarrow ((G \rightarrow H) \rightarrow ((F \vee G) \rightarrow H))\#}$  for  $F H G$ 
by blast
have D:  $\Gamma \Rightarrow \{\#(F \wedge G) \rightarrow F\#}$  for  $F G$  by blast
have E:  $\Gamma \Rightarrow \{\#(F \wedge G) \rightarrow G\#}$  for  $F G$  by blast
have F:  $\Gamma \Rightarrow \{\#F \rightarrow (G \rightarrow (F \wedge G))\#}$  for  $F G$  by blast
have G:  $\Gamma \Rightarrow \{\#(F \rightarrow \perp) \rightarrow \neg F\#}$  for  $F$  by blast
have H:  $\Gamma \Rightarrow \{\#\neg F \rightarrow (F \rightarrow \perp)\#}$  for  $F$  by blast
have I:  $\Gamma \Rightarrow \{\#(\neg F \rightarrow \perp) \rightarrow F\#}$  for  $F$  by blast
have K:  $\Gamma \Rightarrow \{\#F \rightarrow (G \rightarrow F)\#}$  for  $F G$  by blast
have L:  $\Gamma \Rightarrow \{\#(F \rightarrow (G \rightarrow H)) \rightarrow ((F \rightarrow G) \rightarrow (F \rightarrow H))\#}$  for  $F G H$ 
by blast
have J:  $F \in AX0 \implies \Gamma \Rightarrow \{\#F\#}$  for  $F$  by(induction rule: AX0.induct;
intro K L)

```

```

assume  $F \in AX10$  thus ?thesis by(induction rule: AX10.induct; intro A B C
D E F G H I J)
next
  assume  $F \in set\text{-}mset \Gamma$  thus ?thesis by(intro extended-Ax) simp
qed
next
  case (MP F G)
  from MP have IH:  $\Gamma \Rightarrow \{\#F\# \} \Gamma \Rightarrow \{\#F \rightarrow G\#\}$  by blast+
  with ImpR-inv[where  $\Delta = \langle \# \rangle$ , simplified] have  $F, \Gamma \Rightarrow \{\#G\#\}$  by auto
  moreover from IH(1) weakenR have  $\Gamma \Rightarrow F, \{\#G\#\}$  by blast
  ultimately show  $\Gamma \Rightarrow \{\#G\#\}$  using cut[where  $F=F$ ] by simp
qed

end

```

3.2 SC to ND

```

theory SCND
imports SC ND
begin

lemma SCND:  $\Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta \implies (set\text{-}mset \Gamma) \cup Not` (set\text{-}mset \Delta) \vdash \perp$ 
proof(induction  $\Gamma \Delta$  rule: SCp.induct)
  case BotL thus ?case by (simp add: ND.Ax)
next
  case Ax thus ?case by (meson ND.Ax Note UnCI image-iff)
next
  case NotL thus ?case by (simp add: NotI)
next
  case (NotR F  $\Gamma$   $\Delta$ ) thus ?case by (simp add: Not2IE)
next
  case (AndL F G  $\Gamma$   $\Delta$ ) thus ?case by (simp add: AndL-sim)
next
  case (AndR  $\Gamma$  F  $\Delta$  G) thus ?case by (simp add: AndR-sim)
next
  case OrL thus ?case by (simp add: OrL-sim)
next
  case OrR thus ?case using OrR-sim[where 'a='a] by (simp add: insert-commute)
next
  case (ImpL  $\Gamma$  F  $\Delta$  G) from ImpL.IH show ?case by (simp add: ImpL-sim)
next
  case ImpR from ImpR.IH show ?case by (simp add: ImpR-sim)
qed

end

```

3.3 ND to HC

```

theory NDHC
imports ND HC

```

begin

The fundamental difference between the two is that Natural Deduction updates its set of assumptions while Hilbert Calculus does not. The Deduction Theorem $AX0 \cup (?F \triangleright ?\Gamma) \vdash_H ?G \implies AX0 \cup ?\Gamma \vdash_H ?F \rightarrow ?G$ helps with this.

```

theorem NDHC:  $\Gamma \vdash F \implies AX10 \cup \Gamma \vdash_H F$ 
proof(induction rule: ND.induct)
  case Ax thus ?case by(auto intro: HC.Ax)
  next
    case NotE thus ?case by (meson AX10.intros(9) HC.simps subsetCE sup-ge1)
  next
    case (NotI F Γ)
      from HC-intros(11) have HC-NotI:  $AX10 \cup \Gamma \vdash_H A \rightarrow \perp \implies AX10 \cup \Gamma \vdash_H \neg A$  for A
        using MP HC-mono by (metis sup-ge1)
        from NotI show ?case using Deduction-theorem[where  $\Gamma=AX10 \cup \Gamma$ ] HC-NotI
          by (metis AX100 Un-assoc Un-insert-right)
      next
        case (CC F Γ)
          hence  $AX10 \cup \Gamma \vdash_H \neg F \rightarrow \perp$  using Deduction-theorem[where  $\Gamma=AX10 \cup \Gamma$ ] by (metis AX100 Un-assoc Un-insert-right)
          thus  $AX10 \cup \Gamma \vdash_H F$  using AX10.intros(10) by (metis HC.simps UnCI)
        next
          case (AndE1 Γ F G) thus ?case by (meson AX10.intros(5) HC.simps UnCI)
        next
          case (AndE2 Γ F G) thus ?case by (meson AX10.intros(6) HC.simps UnCI)
        next
          case (AndI Γ F G) thus ?case by (meson HC-intros(10) HC-mono HC.simps sup-ge1)
        next
          case (OrE Γ F G H)
            from <AX10 ∪ (F ▷ Γ) ⊢_H H> <AX10 ∪ (G ▷ Γ) ⊢_H H> have
               $AX10 \cup \Gamma \vdash_H F \rightarrow H \quad AX10 \cup \Gamma \vdash_H G \rightarrow H$ 
              using Deduction-theorem[where  $\Gamma=AX10 \cup \Gamma$ ] by (metis AX100 Un-assoc Un-insert-right)+
              with HC-intros(7)[THEN HC-mono[OF - sup-ge1]] MP
              have  $AX10 \cup \Gamma \vdash_H (F \vee G) \rightarrow H$  by metis
              with MP <AX10 ∪ Γ ⊢_H F ∨ G> show ?case .
          next
            case (OrI1 Γ F G) thus ?case by (meson AX10.intros(2) HC.simps UnCI)
          next
            case (OrI2 Γ F G) thus ?case by (meson AX10.intros(3) HC.simps UnCI)
          next
            case (ImpE Γ F G)
              from MP <AX10 ∪ Γ ⊢_H F> <AX10 ∪ Γ ⊢_H F → G> show ?case .
          next
            case (ImpI F Γ G) thus ?case using Deduction-theorem[where  $\Gamma=AX10 \cup \Gamma$ ]
              by (metis AX100 Un-assoc Un-insert-right)

```

```
qed
```

```
end
```

3.4 HC, SC, and ND

```
theory HCSCND
```

```
imports HCSC SCND NDHC
```

```
begin
```

```
theorem HCSCND:
```

```
  defines hc F ≡ AX10 ⊢H F
```

```
  defines nd F ≡ {} ⊢ F
```

```
  defines sc F ≡ {#} ⇒ {# F #}
```

```
  shows hc F ↔ nd F and nd F ↔ sc F and sc F ↔ hc F
```

```
  using HCSC[where F=F and Γ={#}], simplified]
```

```
  SCND[where Γ={#} and Δ={#F#}] ND.ND.CC[where F=F and Γ={}]
```

```
  NDHC[where Γ={} and F=F]
```

```
  by(simp-all add: assms) blast+
```

```
end
```

3.5 Transforming SC proofs into proofs of CNFs

```
theory LSC
```

```
imports CNF-Formulas SC-Cut
```

```
begin
```

Left handed SC with NNF transformation:

```
inductive LSC (⟨(· ⇒n)⟩ [53]) where
```

— logic:

```
Ax: ¬(Atom k), Atom k, Γ ⇒n |
```

```
BotL: ⊥, Γ ⇒n |
```

```
AndL: F, G, Γ ⇒n ⇒ F ∧ G, Γ ⇒n |
```

```
OrL: F, Γ ⇒n ⇒ G, Γ ⇒n ⇒ F ∨ G, Γ ⇒n |
```

— nnf rules:

```
NotOrNNF: ¬F, ¬G, Γ ⇒n ⇒ ¬(F ∨ G), Γ ⇒n |
```

```
NotAndNNF: ¬F, Γ ⇒n ⇒ ¬G, Γ ⇒n ⇒ ¬(F ∧ G), Γ ⇒n |
```

```
ImpNNF: ¬F, Γ ⇒n ⇒ G, Γ ⇒n ⇒ F → G, Γ ⇒n |
```

```
NotImpNNF: F, ¬G, Γ ⇒n ⇒ ¬(F → G), Γ ⇒n |
```

```
NotNotNNF: F, Γ ⇒n ⇒ ¬(¬F), Γ ⇒n
```

```
lemmas LSC.intros[intro!]
```

You can prove that derivability in *SCp* is invariant to *nnf*, and then transform *SCp* to *LSC* while assuming NNF. However, the transformation introduces the trouble of handling the right side of *SCp*. The idea behind this is that handling the transformation is easier when not requiring NNF.

One downside of the whole approach is that we often need everything to be in NNF. To shorten:

```

abbreviation is-nnf-mset  $\Gamma \equiv \forall x \in set\text{-}mset \Gamma. \text{is-nnf } x$ 

lemma  $\Gamma \Rightarrow \{\#\} \implies \text{is-nnf-mset } \Gamma \implies \Gamma \Rightarrow_n$ 
proof(induction  $\Gamma \{\#\}$ : a formula multiset rule: SCp.induct)
  case (BotL  $\Gamma$ )
    then obtain  $\Gamma'$  where  $\Gamma = \perp, \Gamma'$  by(meson multi-member-split)
    thus ?case by auto
  next
    case (Ax A  $\Gamma$ ) hence False by simp thus ?case ..
  next
    case (AndL  $\Gamma F G$ )
      hence IH:  $\Gamma, F, G \Rightarrow_n$  by force
      thus ?case by auto
  next
    case (NotL) thus ?case

oops

lemma LSC-to-SC:
  shows  $\Gamma \Rightarrow_n \implies \Gamma \Rightarrow \{\#\}$ 
proof(induction rule: LSC.induct)
qed (auto dest!: NotL-inv intro!: SCp.intros(3-) intro: extended-Ax)

lemma SC-to-LSC:
  assumes  $\Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta$ 
  shows  $\Gamma + (\text{image-mset } \text{Not } \Delta) \Rightarrow_n$ 
proof -
  have GO[simp]:
    NO-MATCH {# B #} F  $\implies (F, S) + T = F, (S + T)$ 
    NO-MATCH {# B #} S  $\implies S + (F, T) = F, (S + T)$ 
    NO-MATCH ( $\neg H$ ) F  $\implies F, \neg G, S = \neg G, F, S$ 
    for B S F G H T by simp-all
  from assms show ?thesis
  proof(induction rule: SCp.induct)
    case (BotL  $\Gamma$ )
      then obtain  $\Gamma'$  where  $\Gamma = \perp, \Gamma'$  by(meson multi-member-split)
      thus ?case by auto
    next
      case (Ax k  $\Gamma \Delta$ )
        then obtain  $\Gamma' \Delta'$  where  $\Gamma = \text{Atom } k, \Gamma' \Delta = \text{Atom } k, \Delta' \text{ by(meson multi-member-split)}$ 
        thus ?case using LSC.Ax by simp
      qed auto
  qed

corollary SC-LSC:  $\Gamma \Rightarrow \{\#\} \longleftrightarrow \Gamma \Rightarrow_n$  using SC-to-LSC LSC-to-SC by fastforce

```

The nice thing: The NNF-Transformation is even easier to show on the one-

sided variant.

lemma *LSC-NNF*: $\Gamma \Rightarrow_n \implies \text{image-mset } \text{nnf } \Gamma \Rightarrow_n$

proof(induction rule: *LSC.induct*)

```

case (NotOrNNF F G Γ)
  from NotOrNNF.IH have nnf ( $\neg F$ ), nnf ( $\neg G$ ), image-mset nnf  $\Gamma \Rightarrow_n$  by
    simp
    with LSC.AndL have nnf ( $\neg F$ )  $\wedge$  nnf ( $\neg G$ ), image-mset nnf  $\Gamma \Rightarrow_n$  .
    thus ?case by simp
  next
    case (AndL F G Γ)
      from AndL.IH have nnf F, nnf G, image-mset nnf  $\Gamma \Rightarrow_n$  by simp
      with LSC.AndL[where 'a='a] have nnf F  $\wedge$  nnf G, image-mset nnf  $\Gamma \Rightarrow_n$  by
        simp
        thus ?case by simp
    next
  qed (auto, metis add-mset-commute)

```

lemma *LSC-NNF-back*: *image-mset nnf* $\Gamma \Rightarrow_n \implies \Gamma \Rightarrow_n$

proof(induction *image-mset nnf* Γ rule: *LSC.induct*)

oops

If we got rid of the rules for NNF, we could call it Gentzen-Schütte-calculus.
But it turned out that not doing that works quite fine.

If you stare at left-handed Sequent calculi for too long, and they start staring back: Try imagining that there is a \perp on the right hand side. Also, bear in mind that provability of $\Gamma \Rightarrow_n$ and satisfiability of Γ are opposites here.

lemma *LHCut*:

```

assumes F,Γ ⇒n ¬F, Γ ⇒n
shows  $\Gamma \Rightarrow_n$ 
using assms
unfolding SC-LSC[symmetric]
using NotL-inv cut by blast

```

lemma

```

shows LSC-AndL-inv: F ∧ G,Γ ⇒n ⇒ F, G,Γ ⇒n
and LSC-OrL-inv: F ∨ G,Γ ⇒n ⇒ F,Γ ⇒n ∧ G,Γ ⇒n
using SC-LSC AndL-inv OrL-inv by blast+
lemmas LSC-invs = LSC-AndL-inv LSC-OrL-inv

```

lemma *LSC-weaken-set*: $\Gamma \Rightarrow_n \implies \Gamma + \Theta \Rightarrow_n$

by(induction rule: *LSC.induct*) (auto simp: add.assoc)

lemma *LSC-weaken*: $\Gamma \Rightarrow_n \implies F, \Gamma \Rightarrow_n$

using *LSC-weaken-set* **by** (metis add-mset-add-single)

```

lemma LSC-Contract:
  assumes sfp:  $F, F, \Gamma \Rightarrow_n$ 
  shows  $F, \Gamma \Rightarrow_n$ 
  using SC-LSC contractL sfp by blast

lemma cnf:
  shows
     $F \vee (G \wedge H), \Gamma \Rightarrow_n \longleftrightarrow (F \vee G) \wedge (F \vee H), \Gamma \Rightarrow_n$  (is ?l1  $\longleftrightarrow$  ?r1)
     $(G \wedge H) \vee F, \Gamma \Rightarrow_n \longleftrightarrow (G \vee F) \wedge (H \vee F), \Gamma \Rightarrow_n$  (is ?l2  $\longleftrightarrow$  ?r2)
  proof -
    have GO[simp]:
       $F, G, S \Rightarrow_n \implies G, F, S \Rightarrow_n$ 
      for  $F G ::$  'a formula and  $S$  by (simp add: add-mset-commute)
    have ?r1 if ?l1 proof -
      from <?l1>[THEN LSC-invs(2)] have f:  $F, \Gamma \Rightarrow_n G \wedge H, \Gamma \Rightarrow_n$  by simp-all
      from this(2)[THEN LSC-invs(1)] have gh:  $G, H, \Gamma \Rightarrow_n$  by simp
      show ?r1 using f gh by (auto dest!: LSC-invs simp: LSC-weaken)
    qed
    moreover have ?r2 if ?l2 proof -
      from <?l2> have f:  $F, \Gamma \Rightarrow_n G, H, \Gamma \Rightarrow_n$  by (auto dest!: LSC-invs)
      thus ?r2 by (auto dest!: LSC-invs simp: LSC-weaken)
    qed
    moreover have ?l1 if ?r1 proof -
      from <?r1>[THEN LSC-invs(1)] have *:  $F \vee G, F \vee H, \Gamma \Rightarrow_n$  by simp
      hence  $F, \Gamma \Rightarrow_n G, H, \Gamma \Rightarrow_n$  by (auto elim!: LSC-Contract dest!: LSC-invs)
      thus ?l1 by (intro LSC.intros)
    qed
    moreover have ?l2 if ?r2 proof -
      from <?r2>[THEN LSC-invs(1)] have *:  $G \vee F, H \vee F, \Gamma \Rightarrow_n$  by simp
      hence  $F, \Gamma \Rightarrow_n G, H, \Gamma \Rightarrow_n$  by (auto elim!: LSC-Contract dest!: LSC-invs)
      thus ?l2 by (intro LSC.intros)
    qed
    ultimately show ?l1  $\longleftrightarrow$  ?r1 ?l2  $\longleftrightarrow$  ?r2 by argo+
  qed

```

Interestingly, the DNF congruences are a lot easier to show, requiring neither weakening nor contraction. The reasons are to be sought in the asymmetries between the rules for (\wedge) and (\vee).

```

lemma dnf:
  shows
     $F \wedge (G \vee H), \Gamma \Rightarrow_n \longleftrightarrow (F \wedge G) \vee (F \wedge H), \Gamma \Rightarrow_n$  (is ?t1)
     $(G \vee H) \wedge F, \Gamma \Rightarrow_n \longleftrightarrow (G \wedge F) \vee (H \wedge F), \Gamma \Rightarrow_n$  (is ?t2)
  proof -
    have GO[simp]:
       $F, G, S \Rightarrow_n \implies G, F, S \Rightarrow_n$ 
      for  $F G H I J S$  by (simp-all add: add-mset-commute)
      show ?t1 ?t2 by (auto dest!: LSC-invs)
  qed

```

```

lemma LSC-sim-Resolution1:
  assumes R:  $S \vee T, \Gamma \Rightarrow_n$ 
  shows Atom k  $\vee S, (\neg(\text{Atom } k)) \vee T, \Gamma \Rightarrow_n$ 
proof -
  from R have r:  $T, \Gamma \Rightarrow_n S, \Gamma \Rightarrow_n$  by (auto dest: LSC-invs)
  show ?thesis proof(rule LHCut[where F=Atom k])
    have 2:  $T, \text{Atom } k, \text{Atom } k \vee S, \Gamma \Rightarrow_n$  using LSC-weaken r(1) by auto
    hence  $\neg(\text{Atom } k) \vee T, \text{Atom } k, \text{Atom } k \vee S, \Gamma \Rightarrow_n$  by auto
    thus  $\text{Atom } k, \text{Atom } k \vee S, \neg(\text{Atom } k) \vee T, \Gamma \Rightarrow_n$ 
      by (auto dest!: LSC-invs) (metis add-mset-commute)
  next
  analogously
  show  $\neg(\text{Atom } k), \text{Atom } k \vee S, \neg(\text{Atom } k) \vee T, \Gamma \Rightarrow_n$  by simp
qed
qed

lemma
LSC-need-it-once-have-many:
assumes el:  $A \in \text{set } F$ 
assumes once: form-of-lit A  $\vee$  disj-of-clause (removeAll A F),  $\Gamma \Rightarrow_n$ 
shows disj-of-clause F,  $\Gamma \Rightarrow_n$ 
using assms
proof(induction F)
  case Nil hence False by simp thus ?case ..
next
  case (Cons f F)
  thus ?case proof(cases A = f)
    case True
    with Cons.preds have ihm: form-of-lit A  $\vee$  disj-of-clause (removeAll A F),  $\Gamma \Rightarrow_n$  by simp
    with True have split: form-of-lit f,  $\Gamma \Rightarrow_n$  disj-of-clause (removeAll A F),  $\Gamma \Rightarrow_n$ 
      by (auto dest!: LSC-invs(2))
    from Cons.IH[OF - ihm] have A ∈ set F  $\Longrightarrow$  disj-of-clause F,  $\Gamma \Rightarrow_n$  .
    with split(2) have disj-of-clause F,  $\Gamma \Rightarrow_n$  by(cases A ∈ set F) simp-all
    with split(1) show ?thesis by auto
  next
    case False
    with Cons.preds(2) have prem: form-of-lit A,  $\Gamma \Rightarrow_n$  form-of-lit f,  $\Gamma \Rightarrow_n$ 
    disj-of-clause (removeAll A F),  $\Gamma \Rightarrow_n$ 
      by (auto dest!: LSC-invs(2))
    hence d: form-of-lit A  $\vee$  disj-of-clause (removeAll A F),  $\Gamma \Rightarrow_n$  by blast
    from False Cons.preds have el: A ∈ set F by simp
    from Cons.IH[OF el d] have disj-of-clause F,  $\Gamma \Rightarrow_n$  .
    with prem(2) show ?thesis by auto
  qed
qed

```

```

lemma LSC-Sim-resolution-la:
  fixes k :: 'a
  assumes R: disj-of-clause (removeAll (k+) F @ removeAll (k-1) G),  $\Gamma \Rightarrow_n$ 
  assumes el: k+ ∈ set F k-1 ∈ set G
  shows disj-of-clause F, disj-of-clause G,  $\Gamma \Rightarrow_n$ 
proof –
  have LSC-or-assoc: (F ∨ G) ∨ H,  $\Gamma \Rightarrow_n \longleftrightarrow F \vee (G \vee H)$ ,  $\Gamma \Rightarrow_n$  if is-nnf F
  is-nnf G is-nnf H for F G H
  using that by(auto dest!: LSC-invs(2))
  have dd: disj-of-clause (F @ G),  $\Gamma \Rightarrow_n \Longrightarrow$  disj-of-clause F ∨ disj-of-clause G,
   $\Gamma \Rightarrow_n$  for F G
  by(induction F) (auto dest!: LSC-invs(2) simp add: LSC-or-assoc)
  from LSC-sim-Resolution1[OF dd[OF R]]
  have unord: Atom k ∨ disj-of-clause (removeAll (k+) F),  $\neg (\text{Atom } k) \vee$  disj-of-clause
  (removeAll (k-1) G),  $\Gamma \Rightarrow_n$  .
  show ?thesis
  using LSC-need-it-once-have-many[OF el(1)] LSC-need-it-once-have-many[OF
  el(2)] unord
  by(simp add: add-mset-commute del: sc-insertion-ordering)
qed

lemma two-list-induct[case-names Nil Cons]: P [] []  $\Longrightarrow$  ( $\bigwedge a S T. P S T \Rightarrow P$ 
(a # S) T && P S (a # T))  $\Longrightarrow$  P S T
  apply(induction S)
  apply(induction T)
  apply(simp-all)
done

lemma distrib1: [|F,  $\Gamma \Rightarrow_n$ ; image-mset disj-of-clause (mset G) +  $\Gamma \Rightarrow_n$ |]
   $\Longrightarrow$  mset (map (λd. F ∨ disj-of-clause d) G) +  $\Gamma \Rightarrow_n$ 

proof(induction G arbitrary:  $\Gamma$ )
  have GO[simp]:
    NO-MATCH ({#I ∨ J #}) H  $\Longrightarrow$  H + {#F ∨ G #} + S = F ∨ G, H + S
    for F G H S I J by(simp-all add: add-mset-commute)
    case (Cons g G)
      from ⟨F,  $\Gamma \Rightarrow_n$ ⟩ have 1: F, disj-of-clause g,  $\Gamma \Rightarrow_n$  by (metis LSC-weaken
      add-mset-commute)
      from ⟨image-mset disj-of-clause (mset (g # G)) +  $\Gamma \Rightarrow_n$ ⟩
      have 2: image-mset disj-of-clause (mset G) + (disj-of-clause g,  $\Gamma \Rightarrow_n$ ) by(simp
      add: add-mset-commute)
      from Cons.IH[OF 1 2] have IH: disj-of-clause g, mset (map (λd. F ∨ disj-of-clause
      d) G) +  $\Gamma \Rightarrow_n$ 
      by(simp add: add-mset-commute)
      from ⟨F,  $\Gamma \Rightarrow_n$ ⟩ have 3: F, mset (map (λd. F ∨ disj-of-clause d) G) +  $\Gamma \Rightarrow_n$ 
      using LSC-weaken-set by (metis add.assoc add.commute add-mset-add-single)
      from IH 3 show ?case by auto
qed simp

```

```

lemma mset-concat-map-cons:
  mset (concat (map ( $\lambda c. F c \# G c$ ) S)) = mset (map F S) + mset (concat (map G S))
by(induction S; simp add: add-mset-commute)

lemma distrib:
  image-mset disj-of-clause (mset F) +  $\Gamma \Rightarrow_n$   $\Rightarrow$ 
  image-mset disj-of-clause (mset G) +  $\Gamma \Rightarrow_n$   $\Rightarrow$ 
  mset [disj-of-clause c  $\vee$  disj-of-clause d. c  $\leftarrow$  F, d  $\leftarrow$  G] +  $\Gamma \Rightarrow_n$ 
proof(induction F G arbitrary:  $\Gamma$  rule: two-list-induct)
  case (Cons a F G)
  case 1
    from <image-mset disj-of-clause (mset (a # F)) +  $\Gamma \Rightarrow_n$ >
    have a: disj-of-clause a, image-mset disj-of-clause (mset F) +  $\Gamma \Rightarrow_n$  by(simp add: add-mset-commute)
    from <image-mset disj-of-clause (mset G) +  $\Gamma \Rightarrow_n$ >
    have b: image-mset disj-of-clause (mset G) + (image-mset disj-of-clause (mset F) +  $\Gamma$ )  $\Rightarrow_n$ 
      and c: image-mset disj-of-clause (mset G) + (mset (map ( $\lambda d.$  disj-of-clause a  $\vee$  disj-of-clause d) G) +  $\Gamma$ )  $\Rightarrow_n$ 
        using LSC-weaken-set by (metis add.commute union-assoc) +
        from distrib1[OF a b]
        have image-mset disj-of-clause (mset F) + (mset (map ( $\lambda d.$  disj-of-clause a  $\vee$  disj-of-clause d) G) +  $\Gamma$ )  $\Rightarrow_n$ 
          by (simp add: union-lcomm)
        from Cons[OF this c]
        have mset (concat (map ( $\lambda c.$  map ( $\lambda d.$  disj-of-clause c  $\vee$  disj-of-clause d) G) F)) +
          (mset (map ( $\lambda d.$  disj-of-clause a  $\vee$  disj-of-clause d) G) +  $\Gamma$ )  $\Rightarrow_n$  .
        thus ?case by(simp add: add.commute union-assoc)
  next
    case (Cons a F G) case 2

```

Just the whole thing again, with slightly more mset magic and swapping things around.

```

from <image-mset disj-of-clause (mset (a # G)) +  $\Gamma \Rightarrow_n$ >
have a: disj-of-clause a, image-mset disj-of-clause (mset G) +  $\Gamma \Rightarrow_n$  by(simp add: add-mset-commute)
from <image-mset disj-of-clause (mset F) +  $\Gamma \Rightarrow_n$ >
have b: image-mset disj-of-clause (mset F) + (image-mset disj-of-clause (mset G) +  $\Gamma$ )  $\Rightarrow_n$ 
  and c: image-mset disj-of-clause (mset F) + (mset (map ( $\lambda d.$  disj-of-clause a  $\vee$  disj-of-clause d) F) +  $\Gamma$ )  $\Rightarrow_n$ 
    using LSC-weaken-set by (metis add.commute union-assoc) +
    have list-commute: (mset (map ( $\lambda d.$  disj-of-clause a  $\vee$  disj-of-clause d) F) +  $\Gamma$ )  $\Rightarrow_n$  =
      (mset (map ( $\lambda d.$  disj-of-clause d  $\vee$  disj-of-clause a) F) +  $\Gamma$ )  $\Rightarrow_n$  for  $\Gamma$ 
proof(induction F arbitrary:  $\Gamma$ )

```

```

case (Cons f F)
have mset (map ( $\lambda d.$  disj-of-clause a  $\vee$  disj-of-clause d) (f  $\#$  F)) +  $\Gamma \Rightarrow_n =$ 
disj-of-clause a  $\vee$  disj-of-clause f, mset (map ( $\lambda d.$  disj-of-clause a  $\vee$  disj-of-clause
d) F) +  $\Gamma \Rightarrow_n$  by (simp add: add-mset-commute)
also have ... = disj-of-clause f  $\vee$  disj-of-clause a, mset (map ( $\lambda d.$  disj-of-clause
a  $\vee$  disj-of-clause d) F) +  $\Gamma \Rightarrow_n$ 
by (auto dest!: LSC-invs)
also have ... = mset (map ( $\lambda d.$  disj-of-clause a  $\vee$  disj-of-clause d) F) +
(disj-of-clause f  $\vee$  disj-of-clause a,  $\Gamma \Rightarrow_n$  by (simp add: add-mset-commute)
also have ... = mset (map ( $\lambda d.$  disj-of-clause d  $\vee$  disj-of-clause a) F) +
(disj-of-clause f  $\vee$  disj-of-clause a,  $\Gamma \Rightarrow_n$  using Cons.IH
by (metis disj-of-clause-is-nnf insert-iff is-nnf.simps(3) set-mset-add-mset-insert)

finally show ?case by simp
qed simp
from distrib1[OF a b]
have image-mset disj-of-clause (mset G) + (mset (map ( $\lambda d.$  disj-of-clause a  $\vee$ 
disj-of-clause d) F) +  $\Gamma \Rightarrow_n$ 
by (auto simp add: add.left-commute)
from Cons[OF c this ]
have mset (concat (map ( $\lambda c.$  map ( $\lambda d.$  disj-of-clause c  $\vee$  disj-of-clause d) G)
F) + 
(mset (map ( $\lambda d.$  disj-of-clause a  $\vee$  disj-of-clause d) F) +  $\Gamma \Rightarrow_n$  .
thus ?case using list-commute by (simp add: mset-concat-map-cons add.assoc
add.left-commute)
qed simp

lemma LSC-BigAndL: mset F +  $\Gamma \Rightarrow_n \implies \bigwedge F$ ,  $\Gamma \Rightarrow_n$ 
by (induction F arbitrary:  $\Gamma$ ; simp add: LSC-weaken) (metis LSC.AndL add-mset-commute
union-mset-add-mset-right)
lemma LSC-Top-unused:  $\llbracket \Gamma \Rightarrow_n; \text{is-nnf-mset } \Gamma \rrbracket \implies \Gamma - \{\# \neg \perp \#\} \Rightarrow_n$ 
proof (induction rule: LSC.induct)
case Ax thus ?case by (metis LSC.Ax add.commute diff-union-swap formula.distinct(1,3)
formula.inject(2))
next
case BotL thus ?case by (metis LSC.BotL add.commute diff-union-swap for-
mula.distinct(11))
next
case (AndL F G  $\Gamma$ )
hence (F, G,  $\Gamma$ ) -  $\{\# \neg \perp \#\} \Rightarrow_n$  by simp-all
hence F  $\wedge$  G,  $\Gamma - \{\# \neg \perp \#\} \Rightarrow_n$ 
by (metis AndL.hyps LSC.AndL diff-single-trivial diff-union-swap2)
thus ?case by (metis add.commute diff-union-swap formula.distinct(19))
next
case (OrL F  $\Gamma$  G)
hence (F,  $\Gamma$ ) -  $\{\# \neg \perp \#\} \Rightarrow_n$  (G,  $\Gamma$ ) -  $\{\# \neg \perp \#\} \Rightarrow_n$  by simp-all
hence F  $\vee$  G,  $\Gamma - \{\# \neg \perp \#\} \Rightarrow_n$  by (metis LSC.OrL OrL.hyps(1) OrL.hyps(2)
diff-single-trivial diff-union-swap2)
thus ?case by (metis diff-union-swap formula.distinct(21))

```

```

qed auto

lemma LSC-BigAndL-inv:  $\bigwedge F, \Gamma \Rightarrow_n \implies \forall f \in \text{set } F. \text{is-nnff } f \implies \text{is-nnff-mset } \Gamma$ 
 $\implies \text{mset } F + \Gamma \Rightarrow_n$ 
proof(induction F arbitrary:  $\Gamma$ )
  case Nil
    then show ?case using LSC-Top-unused by fastforce
  next
    case (Cons a F)
      hence  $\bigwedge F, a, \Gamma \Rightarrow_n$  by(auto dest: LSC-invs simp: add-mset-commute)
      with Cons have mset F + (a,  $\Gamma \Rightarrow_n$ ) by fastforce
      then show ?case by simp
  qed

lemma LSC-reassociate-Ands:  $\{\#\text{disj-of-clause } c \vee \text{disj-of-clause } d. (c, d) \in \# C\# \} + \Gamma \Rightarrow_n \text{is-nnff-mset } \Gamma \implies$ 
 $\{\#\text{disj-of-clause } (c @ d). (c, d) \in \# C\# \} + \Gamma \Rightarrow_n$ 
proof(induction C arbitrary:  $\Gamma$ )
  case (add x C)
    obtain a b where [simp]:  $x = (a, b)$  by(cases x)
    from add.preds have a: (disj-of-clause a  $\vee$  disj-of-clause b),  $\{\#\text{disj-of-clause } c \vee \text{disj-of-clause } d. (c, d) \in \# C\# \} + \Gamma \Rightarrow_n$  by(simp add: add-mset-commute)
    hence (disj-of-clause (a@b)),  $\{\#\text{disj-of-clause } c \vee \text{disj-of-clause } d. (c, d) \in \# C\# \} + \Gamma \Rightarrow_n$  proof -
      have pn: is-nnff-mset ( $\{\#\text{disj-of-clause } c \vee \text{disj-of-clause } d. (c, d) \in \# C\# \} + \Gamma$ )
        using <is-nnff-mset  $\Gamma$ > by auto
      have disj-of-clause a  $\vee$  disj-of-clause b,  $\Gamma \Rightarrow_n \implies \text{is-nnff-mset } \Gamma \implies \text{disj-of-clause } (a @ b), \Gamma \Rightarrow_n$  for  $\Gamma$ 
        by(induction a) (auto dest!: LSC-invs)
        from this[OF - pn] a show ?thesis .
    qed
    hence  $\{\#\text{disj-of-clause } c \vee \text{disj-of-clause } d. (c, d) \in \# C\# \} + ((\text{disj-of-clause } (a @ b)), \Gamma) \Rightarrow_n$  by(simp add: add-mset-commute)
    with add.IH have  $\{\#\text{disj-of-clause } (c @ d). (c, d) \in \# C\# \} + (\text{disj-of-clause } (a @ b), \Gamma) \Rightarrow_n$ 
      using <is-nnff-mset  $\Gamma$ > by fastforce
      thus ?case by(simp add: add-mset-commute)
  qed simp

lemma LSC-cnfs:  $\Gamma \Rightarrow_n \implies \text{is-nnff-mset } \Gamma \implies \text{image-mset cnf-form-of } \Gamma \Rightarrow_n$ 
proof(induction  $\Gamma$  rule: LSC.induct)
  have [simp]: NO-MATCH (And I J) F  $\implies$  NO-MATCH ( $\neg\perp$ ) F  $\implies$  F,  $\neg\perp, \Gamma = \neg\perp, F, \Gamma$  for F I J  $\Gamma$  by simp
  have [intro!]:  $\Gamma \Rightarrow_n \implies \neg\perp, \Gamma \Rightarrow_n$  for  $\Gamma$  by (simp add: LSC-weaken)
  case Ax thus ?case by(auto simp: cnf-form-of-defs)
next
  case BotL show ?case by(auto simp: cnf-form-of-defs)

```

```

next
have  $GO[simp]$ :
   $NO-MATCH (\{\#\wedge I\#\}) F \implies F + (\wedge G, S) = \wedge G, (F + S)$ 
  for  $F G H S I J a b$  by(simp-all add: add-mset-commute)
  case ( $AndL F G \Gamma$ ) thus ?case
    by(auto dest!: LSC-BigAndL-inv intro!: LSC-BigAndL simp add: cnf-form-of-defs)
    (simp add: add-ac)
next
  case ( $OrL F \Gamma G$ )
  have 2:  $image\text{-}mset disj\text{-}of\text{-}clause (mset (concat (map (\lambda f. map ((@) f) (cnf-lists G)) (cnf-lists F)))) + \Gamma \Rightarrow_n$ 
  if  $pig: is\text{-}nnf\text{-}mset \Gamma$  and  $a:$ 
     $mset (concat (map (\lambda c. map (\lambda d. disj\text{-}of\text{-}clause c \vee disj\text{-}of\text{-}clause d) (cnf-lists G)) (cnf-lists F))) + \Gamma \Rightarrow_n$ 
    for  $\Gamma$ 
  proof –
    note  $cms[simp] = mset\text{-}map[symmetric] map\text{-}concat comp\text{-}def$ 
    from  $a$  have  $image\text{-}mset (\lambda(c,d). disj\text{-}of\text{-}clause c \vee disj\text{-}of\text{-}clause d) ($ 
       $mset (concat (map (\lambda c. map (\lambda d. (c,d)) (cnf-lists G)) (cnf-lists F)))) + \Gamma \Rightarrow_n$ 
    by simp
    hence  $image\text{-}mset (\lambda(c,d). disj\text{-}of\text{-}clause (c@d)) ($ 
       $mset (concat (map (\lambda c. map (\lambda d. (c,d)) (cnf-lists G)) (cnf-lists F)))) + \Gamma \Rightarrow_n$ 

    using LSC-reassociate-Ands  $pig$  by blast
    thus ?thesis by simp
qed
have 1:  $[\wedge (map disj\text{-}of\text{-}clause (cnf-lists F)), \Gamma \Rightarrow_n; \wedge (map disj\text{-}of\text{-}clause (cnf-lists G)), \Gamma \Rightarrow_n]$ 
   $\implies is\text{-}nnf\text{-}mset \Gamma$ 
   $\implies \wedge (map disj\text{-}of\text{-}clause (concat (map (\lambda f. map ((@) f) (cnf-lists G)) (cnf-lists F)))), \Gamma \Rightarrow_n)$ 
for  $\Gamma$  using distrib[where 'a='a] 2 by(auto dest!: LSC-BigAndL-inv intro!: LSC-BigAndL)
from OrL show ?case
  by(auto elim!: 1 simp add: cnf-form-of-def form-of-cnf-def)
qed auto

end

```

3.6 Converting between Resolution and SC proofs

```

theory LSC-Resolution
imports LSC Resolution
begin

lemma literal-subset-sandwich:
  assumes is-lit-plus  $F$   $cnf F = \{C\}$   $R \subseteq C$ 
  shows  $R = \square \vee R = C$ 

```

```

using assms by(cases F rule: is-lit-plus.cases; simp) blast+
Proof following Gallier [3].
theorem CSC-Resolution-pre:  $\Gamma \Rightarrow_n \implies \forall \gamma \in \text{set-mset } \Gamma. \text{is-cnf } \gamma \implies (\bigcup(\text{cnf} ` \text{set-mset } \Gamma)) \vdash \square$ 
proof(induction rule: LSC.induct)
  case (Ax k  $\Gamma$ )
    let ?s =  $\bigcup(\text{cnf} ` \text{set-mset } (\neg (\text{Atom } k), \text{Atom } k, \Gamma))$ 
    have ?s  $\vdash \{k^+\}$  ?s  $\vdash \{k^{-1}\}$  using Resolution.Ass[where 'a='a] by simp-all
    from Resolution.R[OF this, of k]
    have ?s  $\vdash \square$  by simp
    thus ?case by simp
  next
    case (BotL  $\Gamma$ ) thus ?case by(simp add: Ass)
  next
    case (AndL F G  $\Gamma$ )
      hence  $\bigcup(\text{cnf} ` \text{set-mset } (F, G, \Gamma)) \vdash \square$  by simp
      thus ?case by(simp add: Un-left-commute sup.assoc)
  next
    case (OrL F G  $\Gamma$ )
      hence is-cnf (F  $\vee$  G) by simp
      hence d: is-disj (F  $\vee$  G) by simp
      hence db: is-disj F is-lit-plus F is-disj G by (–, cases F) simp-all
      hence is-cnf F  $\wedge$  is-cnf G by(cases F; cases G; simp)
      with OrL have IH:  $(\bigcup(\text{cnf} ` \text{set-mset } (F, \Gamma))) \vdash \square \quad (\bigcup(\text{cnf} ` \text{set-mset } (G, \Gamma))) \vdash \square$  by simp-all
      let ?T =  $(\bigcup(\text{cnf} ` \text{set-mset } \Gamma))$ 
      from IH have IH-readable: cnf F  $\cup$  ?T  $\vdash \square$  cnf G  $\cup$  ?T  $\vdash \square$  by auto
      show ?case proof(cases cnf F = {}  $\vee$  cnf G = {})
        case True
        hence cnf (F  $\vee$  G) = {} by auto
        thus ?thesis using True IH by auto
      next
        case False
        then obtain S T where ST: cnf F = {S} cnf G = {T}
          using cnf-disj-ex db(1,3) by metis
        hence R: cnf (F  $\vee$  G) = {S  $\cup$  T} by simp
        have  $\llbracket S \triangleright ?T \vdash \square; T \triangleright ?T \vdash \square \rrbracket \implies S \cup T \triangleright ?T \vdash \square$  proof –
          assume s: S  $\triangleright ?T \vdash \square$  and t: T  $\triangleright ?T \vdash \square$ 
          hence s-w: S  $\triangleright S \cup T \triangleright ?T \vdash \square$  using Resolution-weaken by (metis insert-commute insert-is-Un)
          note Resolution-taint-assumptions[of {T} ?T  $\square$  S] t
          then obtain R where R: S  $\cup$  T  $\triangleright \bigcup(\text{cnf} ` \text{set-mset } \Gamma) \vdash R \quad R \subseteq S$  by (auto simp: Un-commute)
          show ?thesis using literal-subset-sandwich[OF db(2) ST(1) R(2)] proof
            assume R =  $\square$  thus ?thesis using R(1) by blast
          next

```

from Resolution-unnecessary[where $T=\{\cdot\}$, simplified] $R(1)$
have $(R \triangleright S \cup T \triangleright ?\Gamma \vdash \square) = (S \cup T \triangleright ?\Gamma \vdash \square)$.
moreover assume $R = S$
ultimately show ?thesis using s-w by simp
qed
qed
thus ?thesis using IH ST R by simp
qed
hence case-readable: cnf $(F \vee G) \cup ?\Gamma \vdash \square$ by auto
qed auto

corollary LSC-Resolution:
assumes $\Gamma \Rightarrow_n$
shows $(\bigcup(\text{cnf} ` \text{nnf} ` \text{set-mset } \Gamma)) \vdash \square$
proof –
from assms
have image-mset nnf $\Gamma \Rightarrow_n$ by (simp add: LSC-NNF)
from LSC-cnf[OF this]
have image-mset (cnf-form-of \circ nnf) $\Gamma \Rightarrow_n$ by (simp add: image-mset.compositionality is-nnf-nnf)
moreover have $\forall \gamma \in \text{set-mset} (\text{image-mset} (\text{cnf-form-of} \circ \text{nnf}) \Gamma). \text{is-cnf } \gamma$
using cnf-form-of-is[where 'a='a, OF is-nnf-nnf] by simp
moreover note CSC-Resolution-pre
ultimately have $\bigcup(\text{cnf} ` \text{set-mset} (\text{image-mset} (\text{cnf-form-of} \circ \text{nnf}) \Gamma)) \vdash \square$ by blast
hence $\bigcup((\lambda F. \text{cnf} (\text{cnf-form-of} (\text{nnf } F))) ` \text{set-mset } \Gamma) \vdash \square$ by simp
thus ?thesis unfolding cnf-cnf[OF is-nnf-nnf] by simp
qed

corollary SC-Resolution:
assumes $\Gamma \Rightarrow \{\#\}$
shows $(\bigcup(\text{cnf} ` \text{nnf} ` \text{set-mset } \Gamma)) \vdash \square$
proof –
from assms **have** image-mset nnf $\Gamma \Rightarrow_n$ by (simp add: LSC-NNF SC-LSC)
hence $\bigcup(\text{cnf} ` \text{nnf} ` \text{set-mset} (\text{image-mset} \text{nnf } \Gamma)) \vdash \square$ using LSC-Resolution by blast
thus ?thesis using is-nnf-nnf-id[where 'a='a] is-nnf-nnf[where 'a='a] by auto
qed

lemma Resolution-LSC-pre:
assumes $S \vdash R$
assumes finite R
assumes finite S Ball S finite
shows $\exists S' R'. \forall \Gamma. \text{set } R' = R \wedge \text{set} (\text{map set } S') = S \wedge$
 $(\text{disj-of-clause } R', \{\# \text{disj-of-clause } c. c \in \# \text{mset } S'\#} + \Gamma \Rightarrow_n \longrightarrow \{\# \text{disj-of-clause } c. c \in \# \text{mset } S'\#} + \Gamma \Rightarrow_n)$

```

using assms proof(induction S R rule: Resolution.induct)
  case (Ass F S)

  define Sm where Sm = S - {F}
  hence Sm: S = F ▷ Sm F ∉ Sm using Ass by fast+
  with Ass have fsm: finite Sm Ball Sm finite by auto
  then obtain Sm' where Sm = set (map set Sm') by (metis (full-types) ex-map-conv
finite-list)
  moreover obtain R' where [simp]: F = set R' using Ass finite-list by blast
  ultimately have S: S = set (map set (R' # Sm')) unfolding Sm by simp
  show ?case
    using LSC-Contract[where 'a='a]
    by(intro exI[where x=R' # Sm'] exI[where x=R']) (simp add: S add-ac)

  next
  case (R S F G k)
  from R.preds have fin: finite F finite G by simp-all
  from R.IH(1)[OF fin(1) R.preds(2,3)] obtain FR FS where IHF:
    set FR = F set (map set FS) = S
     $\bigwedge \Gamma GS. (disj\text{-}of\text{-}clause FR, image\text{-}mset disj\text{-}of\text{-}clause (mset (FS@GS)) + \Gamma \Rightarrow_n$ 
     $\implies image\text{-}mset disj\text{-}of\text{-}clause (mset (FS@GS)) + \Gamma \Rightarrow_n)$ 
    by simp (metis add.assoc)
  from R.IH(2)[OF fin(2) R.preds(2,3)] obtain GR GS where IHG:
    set GR = G set (map set GS) = S
     $\bigwedge \Gamma HS. (disj\text{-}of\text{-}clause GR, image\text{-}mset disj\text{-}of\text{-}clause (mset (GS@HS)) + \Gamma \Rightarrow_n$ 
 $\Rightarrow_n \implies image\text{-}mset disj\text{-}of\text{-}clause (mset (GS@HS)) + \Gamma \Rightarrow_n)$ 
    by simp (metis add.assoc)
  have IH: image-mset disj-of-clause (mset (FS @ GS)) +  $\Gamma \Rightarrow_n$ 
    if disj-of-clause FR, disj-of-clause GR, image-mset disj-of-clause (mset (FS @ GS)) +  $\Gamma \Rightarrow_n$ 
    for  $\Gamma$  using IHF(3)[of GS  $\Gamma$ ] IHG(3)[of FS disj-of-clause FR,  $\Gamma$ ] that
    by(simp add: add-mset-commute add-ac)
  show ?case
    apply(intro exI[where x=FS @ GS] exI[where x=removeAll (k+) FR @
removeAll (k-1) GR] allI impI conjI)
    apply(simp add: IHF IHG; fail)
    apply(insert IHF IHG; simp; fail)
    apply(intro IH)
    apply(auto dest!: LSC-Sim-resolution-la simp add: IHF IHG R.hyps)
  done
qed

lemma Resolution-LSC-pre-nodisj:
  assumes S ⊢ R
  assumes finite R
  assumes finite S Ball S finite
  shows  $\exists S' R'. \forall \Gamma. is\text{-}nnf\text{-}mset \Gamma \longrightarrow is\text{-}disj R' \wedge is\text{-}nnf S' \wedge cnf R' = \{R\} \wedge$ 

```

```

 $\text{cnf } S' \subseteq S \wedge$ 
 $(R', S', \Gamma \Rightarrow_n \longrightarrow S', \Gamma \Rightarrow_n)$ 
proof -
  have mehorder:  $F, \bigwedge G, \Gamma = \bigwedge G, F, \Gamma$  for  $F G \Gamma$  by (simp add: add-ac)
  from Resolution-LSC-pre[where 'a='a, OF assms]
  obtain  $S' R'$  where  $o: \bigwedge \Gamma. \text{is-nnf-mset } \Gamma \implies \text{set } R' = R \wedge \text{set } (\text{map set } S') = S \wedge$ 
    (disj-of-clause  $R'$ , image-mset disj-of-clause (mset S') +  $\Gamma \Rightarrow_n \longrightarrow \text{image-mset}$ 
     disj-of-clause (mset S') +  $\Gamma \Rightarrow_n)$ 
    by blast
  hence  $p: \text{is-nnf-mset } \Gamma \implies (\text{disj-of-clause } R', \text{image-mset disj-of-clause } (\text{mset } S') + \Gamma \Rightarrow_n \implies \text{image-mset disj-of-clause } (\text{mset } S') + \Gamma \Rightarrow_n)$ 
    for  $\Gamma$  by blast
  show ?thesis
    apply(rule exI[where  $x = \bigwedge \text{map disj-of-clause } S'$ ])
    apply(rule exI[where  $x = \text{disj-of-clause } R'$ ])
    apply safe
      apply(intro disj-of-clause-is; fail)
      apply(simp add: cnf-disj o; fail)+
    subgoal using  $o$  by (fastforce simp add: cnf-BigAnd cnf-disj)
    subgoal for  $\Gamma$ 
      apply(frule p)
      apply(unfold mehorder)
      apply(drule LSC-BigAndL-inv)
        apply(simp; fail)+
      by (simp add: LSC-BigAndL)
    done
qed

```

```

corollary Resolution-LSC1:
assumes  $S \vdash \square$ 
shows  $\exists F. \text{is-nnf } F \wedge \text{cnf } F \subseteq S \wedge \{\#F\#} \Rightarrow_n$ 
proof -
  have  $*: \{f \cup g \mid f g. f \in F \wedge g \in G\} = \{\square\} \implies F = \{\square\}$  for  $F G$ 
  proof (rule ccontr)
    assume  $m: \{f \cup g \mid f g. f \in F \wedge g \in G\} = \{\square\}$ 
    assume  $F \neq \{\square\}$ 
    hence  $F = \{\} \vee (\exists E. E \in F \wedge E \neq \square)$  by blast
    thus False proof
      assume  $F = \{\}$ 
      with  $m$  show False by simp
    next
      assume  $\exists E. E \in F \wedge E \neq \square$ 
      then obtain  $E$  where  $E: E \in F \wedge E \neq \square ..$ 
      show False proof cases
        assume  $G = \{\}$  with  $m$  show False by simp
    next
      assume  $G \neq \{\}$ 
      then obtain  $D$  where  $D \in G$  by blast

```

```

with E have  $E \cup D \in \{f \cup g \mid f g. f \in F \wedge g \in G\}$  by blast
with m E show False by simp
qed
qed
qed
have *:  $F = \{\square\} \wedge G = \{\square\}$  if  $\{f \cup g \mid f g. f \in F \wedge g \in G\} = \{\square\}$  for  $F G$ 
proof (intro conjI)
show  $G = \{\square\}$ 
apply(rule *[of G F])
apply(subst that[symmetric])
by blast
qed (rule *[OF that])
have *: is-nnf F  $\implies$  is-nnf-mset  $\Gamma \implies \text{cnf } F = \{\square\} \implies F, \Gamma \Rightarrow_n$  for  $F \Gamma$ 
apply(induction F rule: cnf.induct; simp)
apply blast
apply (metis LSC.LSC.AndL LSC-weaken add-mset-commute singleton-Un-iff)
apply(drule *; simp add: LSC.LSC.OrL)
done
from Resolution-useless-infinite[OF assms]
obtain S' where su:  $S' \subseteq S$  and fin: finite  $S'$  Ball  $S'$  finite and pr:  $(S' \vdash \square)$  by
blast
from Resolution-LSC-pre-nodisj[OF pr finite.emptyI fin]
obtain S'' where is-nnf S'' cnf  $S'' \subseteq S' \{\# S'' \#\} \Rightarrow_n$ 
using * [OF disj-is-nnf, of - <{#}>]
by (metis LSC-weaken add-mset-commute empty-iff set-mset-empty)
with su show ?thesis by blast
qed

corollary Resolution-SC1:
assumes S  $\vdash \square$ 
shows  $\exists F. \text{cnf } (\text{nnf } F) \subseteq S \wedge \{\#F\# \Rightarrow \{\#\}$ 
apply(insert Resolution-LSC1[OF assms])
apply(elim ex-forward)
apply(elim conjE; intro conjI)
subgoal by(subst is-nnf-nnf-id; assumption)
apply(unfold SC-LSC)
subgoal by (simp; fail)
done

end
theory ND-FiniteAssms
imports ND
begin

lemma ND-finite-assms:  $\Gamma \vdash F \implies \exists \Gamma'. \Gamma' \subseteq \Gamma \wedge \text{finite } \Gamma' \wedge (\Gamma' \vdash F)$ 
proof(induction rule: ND.induct)
case (Ax F  $\Gamma$ ) thus ?case by(intro exI[of - {F}]) (simp add: ND.Ax)

```

```

next
  case (AndI  $\Gamma$  F G)
  from AndI.IH obtain  $\Gamma_1 \Gamma_2$ 
    where  $\Gamma_1 \subseteq \Gamma \wedge \text{finite } \Gamma_1 \wedge (\Gamma_1 \vdash F)$ 
      and  $\Gamma_2 \subseteq \Gamma \wedge \text{finite } \Gamma_2 \wedge (\Gamma_2 \vdash G)$ 
    by blast
  then show ?case by(intro exI[where x= $\Gamma_1 \cup \Gamma_2$ ]) (force elim: Weaken intro!: ND.AndI)
next
  case (CC F  $\Gamma$ )
  from CC.IH obtain  $\Gamma'$  where  $\Gamma' \subseteq \neg F \triangleright \Gamma \wedge \text{finite } \Gamma' \wedge (\Gamma' \vdash \perp)$  ..
  thus ?case proof(cases Not F  $\in \Gamma'$ )

```

case distinction: Did we actually use $\neg F$?

```

  case False hence  $\Gamma' \subseteq \Gamma$  using  $\Gamma'$  by blast
  with  $\Gamma'$  show ?thesis using BotE by(intro exI[where x= $\Gamma'$ ]) fast
next
  case True
  then obtain  $\Gamma''$  where  $\Gamma'' = \neg F \triangleright \Gamma' \neg F \notin \Gamma''$  by (meson Set.set-insert)
  hence  $\Gamma'' \subseteq \Gamma$  finite  $\Gamma'' \neg F \triangleright \Gamma'' \vdash \perp$  using  $\Gamma'$  by auto
  thus ?thesis using ND.CC by auto
qed
next
  case AndE1 thus ?case by(blast dest: ND.AndE1) next
  case AndE2 thus ?case by(blast dest: ND.AndE2)
next
  case OrI1 thus ?case by(blast dest: ND.OrI1) next
  case OrI2 thus ?case by(blast dest: ND.OrI2)
next
  case (OrE  $\Gamma$  F G H)
  from OrE.IH obtain  $\Gamma_1 \Gamma_2 \Gamma_3$ 
    where IH:
       $\Gamma_1 \subseteq \Gamma \wedge \text{finite } \Gamma_1 \wedge (\Gamma_1 \vdash F \vee G)$ 
       $\Gamma_2 \subseteq F \triangleright \Gamma \wedge \text{finite } \Gamma_2 \wedge (\Gamma_2 \vdash H)$ 
       $\Gamma_3 \subseteq G \triangleright \Gamma \wedge \text{finite } \Gamma_3 \wedge (\Gamma_3 \vdash H)$ 
    by blast
  let ?w =  $\Gamma_1 \cup (\Gamma_2 - \{F\}) \cup (\Gamma_3 - \{G\})$ 
  from IH have ?w  $\vdash F \vee G$  using Weaken[OF - sup-ge1] by metis moreover
    from IH have  $F \triangleright ?w \vdash H$   $G \triangleright ?w \vdash H$  using Weaken by (metis Un-commute
    Un-insert-right Un-upper1 Weaken insert-Diff-single)+ ultimately
    have ?w  $\vdash H$  using ND.OrE by blast
    thus ?case using IH by(intro exI[where x=?w]) auto

```

Clever evasion of the case distinction made for CC.

```

next
  case (ImpI F  $\Gamma$  G)
  from ImpI.IH obtain  $\Gamma'$  where  $\Gamma' \subseteq F \triangleright \Gamma \wedge \text{finite } \Gamma' \wedge (\Gamma' \vdash G)$  ..
  thus ?case by (intro exI[where x= $\Gamma' - \{F\}$ ]) (force elim: Weaken intro!: ND.ImpI)

```

```

next
  case (ImpE  $\Gamma$   $F$   $G$ )
    from ImpE.IH obtain  $\Gamma_1$   $\Gamma_2$  where
       $\Gamma_1 \subseteq \Gamma \wedge \text{finite } \Gamma_1 \wedge (\Gamma_1 \vdash F \rightarrow G)$ 
       $\Gamma_2 \subseteq \Gamma \wedge \text{finite } \Gamma_2 \wedge (\Gamma_2 \vdash F)$ 
    by blast
  then show ?case by(intro exI[where x= $\Gamma_1 \cup \Gamma_2$ ]) (force elim: Weaken intro: ND.ImpE[where F=F])
next
  case (NotE  $\Gamma$   $F$ )
    from NotE.IH obtain  $\Gamma_1$   $\Gamma_2$  where
       $\Gamma_1 \subseteq \Gamma \wedge \text{finite } \Gamma_1 \wedge (\Gamma_1 \vdash \neg F)$ 
       $\Gamma_2 \subseteq \Gamma \wedge \text{finite } \Gamma_2 \wedge (\Gamma_2 \vdash F)$ 
    by blast
  then show ?case by(intro exI[where x= $\Gamma_1 \cup \Gamma_2$ ]) (force elim: Weaken intro: ND.NotE[where F=F])
next
  case (NotI  $F$   $\Gamma$ )
    from NotI.IH obtain  $\Gamma'$  where  $\Gamma' \subseteq F \triangleright \Gamma \wedge \text{finite } \Gamma' \wedge (\Gamma' \vdash \perp) ..$ 
    thus ?case by(intro exI[where x= $\Gamma' - \{F\}$ ]) (force elim: Weaken intro: ND.NotI[where F=F])
qed

```

We thought that a lemma like this would be necessary for the ND completeness by SC completeness proof (this lemma shows that if we made an ND proof, we can always limit ourselves to a finite set of assumptions – and thus put all the assumptions into one formula). That is not the case, since in the completeness proof, we assume a valid entailment and have to show (the existence of) a derivation. The author hopes that his misunderstanding can help the reader's understanding.

```

corollary ND-no-assms:
  assumes  $\Gamma \vdash F$ 
  obtains  $\Gamma'$  where  $\text{set } \Gamma' \subseteq \Gamma \wedge (\{\} \vdash \bigwedge \Gamma' \rightarrow F)$ 
  proof(goal-cases)
    case 1
    from ND-finite-assms[OF assms] obtain  $\Gamma'$  where  $\Gamma' \subseteq \Gamma$   $\text{finite } \Gamma' \wedge \Gamma' \vdash F$  by
    blast
    from  $\langle \text{finite } \Gamma' \rangle$  obtain  $G$  where  $\Gamma'[simp]: \Gamma' = \text{set } G$  using finite-list by blast
    with  $\langle \Gamma' \subseteq \Gamma \rangle$  have  $\text{set } G \subseteq \Gamma$  by clarify
    moreover from  $\langle \Gamma' \vdash F \rangle$  have  $\{\} \vdash \bigwedge G \rightarrow F$  unfolding  $\Gamma' \text{ AssmBigAnd}$  .
    ultimately show ?case by(intro 1[where  $\Gamma' = G$ ] conjI)
  qed

end

```

3.7 An alternate proof of ND completeness

```

theory ND-Compl-SC
imports SC-Sema ND-Sound SCND Compactness

```

```

begin

lemma ND-sound-complete-countable:
  fixes  $\Gamma :: 'a :: \text{countable formula set}$ 
  shows  $\Gamma \vdash F \longleftrightarrow \Gamma \models F$  (is  $?n \longleftrightarrow ?s$ )
proof
  assume  $?n$  thus  $?s$  by (fact ND-sound)
next
  assume  $s: ?s$ 
  with compact-entailment obtain  $\Gamma'$  where  $0: \text{finite } \Gamma' \Gamma' \models F \Gamma' \subseteq \Gamma$ 
    unfolding entailment-def by metis
  then obtain  $\Gamma''$  where  $\Gamma'': \Gamma' = \text{set-mset } \Gamma''$  using finite-set-mset-mset-set by
    blast
  have  $su: \text{set-mset } \Gamma'' \subseteq \Gamma$  using  $0 \ \Gamma''$  by fast
  from  $0$  have  $\models \Gamma'' \Rightarrow \{\#F\#}$  unfolding sequent-semantics-def entailment-def
   $\Gamma''$  by simp
  with SC-sound-complete have  $\Gamma'' \Rightarrow \{\#F\#}$  by blast
  with SCND have  $\text{set-mset } \Gamma'' \cup \neg \text{set-mset } \{\#F\#} \vdash \perp$ .
  thus  $?n$  using ND.CC Weaken[ $OF - su[\text{THEN insert-mono}]$ ] by force
qed

```

If you do not like the requirement that our atoms are countable, you can also restrict yourself to a finite set of assumptions.

```

lemma ND-sound-complete-finite:
  assumes finite  $\Gamma$ 
  shows  $\Gamma \vdash F \longleftrightarrow \Gamma \models F$  (is  $?n \longleftrightarrow ?s$ )
proof
  assume  $?n$  thus  $?s$  by (fact ND-sound)
next
  assume  $s: ?s$ 
  then obtain  $\Gamma''$  where  $\Gamma'': \Gamma = \text{set-mset } \Gamma''$  using finite-set-mset-mset-set
  assms by blast
  have  $su: \text{set-mset } \Gamma'' \subseteq \Gamma$  using  $\Gamma''$  by fast
  have  $\models \Gamma'' \Rightarrow \{\#F\#}$  using  $s$  unfolding sequent-semantics-def entailment-def
   $\Gamma''$  by auto
  with SC-sound-complete have  $\Gamma'' \Rightarrow \{\#F\#}$  by blast
  with SCND have  $\text{set-mset } \Gamma'' \cup \neg \text{set-mset } \{\#F\#} \vdash \perp$ .
  thus  $?n$  using ND.CC Weaken[ $OF - su[\text{THEN insert-mono}]$ ] by force
qed

end
theory Resolution-Compl-SC-Small
imports LSC-Resolution Resolution SC-Sema CNF-Formulas-Sema
begin

```

```

lemma Resolution-complete':
  assumes fin: finite  $S$ 
  assumes val:  $S \models F$ 

```

shows $\bigcup((cnf \circ nnf) \cdot (\{\neg F\} \cup S)) \vdash \square$
proof –
from fin **obtain** S' **where** $S: S = set\text{-mset } S'$ **using** finite-set-mset-mset-set by blast
have $cnf: \forall F \in set\text{-mset} (image\text{-mset} (cnf-form-of \circ nnf) (\neg F, S'))$. is-cnf F
by(simp add: cnf-form-of-is is-nnf-nnf)
note entailment-def[simp]
from val
have $S \models \neg(\neg F)$ **by** simp
hence $S \models \neg(nnf (\neg F))$ **by** (simp add: nnf-semantics)
hence $S \models \neg(cnft-form-of (nnf (\neg F)))$ **by** (simp add: cnf-form-semantics[OF is-nnf-nnf])
hence $set\text{-mset} (image\text{-mset} nnf S') \models \neg(cnft-form-of (nnf (\neg F)))$ **using** S **by** (simp add: nnf-semantics)
hence $set\text{-mset} (image\text{-mset} (cnf-form-of \circ nnf) S') \models \neg(cnft-form-of (nnf (\neg F)))$ **by** (simp add: cnf-form-semantics[OF is-nnf-nnf])
hence $image\text{-mset} (cnf-form-of \circ nnf) S' \Rightarrow \{\# \neg(cnft-form-of (nnf (\neg F)))\}$
unfolding SC-sound-complete sequent-intuitionistic-semantics .
hence $image\text{-mset} (cnf-form-of \circ nnf) (\neg F, S') \Rightarrow \{\#\}$ **using** NotR-inv **by** simp
hence $image\text{-mset} (cnf-form-of \circ nnf) (\neg F, S') \Rightarrow_n$ **by** (simp add: SC-LSC is-nnf-nnf nnf-cnf-form)
with CSC-Resolution-pre **have** $\bigcup(cnf \cdot set\text{-mset} (image\text{-mset} (cnf-form-of \circ nnf) (\neg F, S'))) \vdash \square$ **using** cnf .
thus ?thesis **using** cnf-cnf[where 'a='a, OF is-nnf-nnf]
unfolding set-image-mset image-comp comp-def S **by** simp
qed

corollary Resolution-complete-single:
assumes $\models F$
shows $cnf (nnf (\neg F)) \vdash \square$
using assms Resolution-complete'[OF finite.emptyI, of F]
unfolding entailment-def comp-def **by** simp

end
theory Resolution-Compl-SC-Full
imports LSC-Resolution Resolution SC-Sema Compactness
begin

theorem Resolution-complete:
fixes $S :: 'a :: countable formula set$
assumes val: $S \models F$
shows $\bigcup((cnf \circ nnf) \cdot (\{\neg F\} \cup S)) \vdash \square$

proof –
let ?mun = $\lambda s. \bigcup((cnf \circ nnf) \cdot s)$
from compact-entailment[OF val] **obtain** S'' **where** fin: finite S'' **and** su: S''

```

 $\subseteq S$  and  $val': S'' \models F$  by blast
from fin obtain  $S'$  where  $S: S'' = set\text{-}mset\ S'$  using finite-set-mset-mset-set
by blast
have cnf:  $\forall F \in set\text{-}mset (image\text{-}mset (cnf\text{-}form\text{-}of \circ nnf) (\neg F, S'))$ . is-cnf  $F$ 
by(simp add: cnf-form-of-is is-nnf-nnf)
note entailment-def[simp]
from val' have  $S'' \models \neg(\neg F)$  by simp
hence  $S' \Rightarrow \{\#\neg(\neg F)\#}$ 
unfolding SC-sound-complete sequent-intuitionistic-semantics  $S$  .
hence  $\neg F, S' \Rightarrow \{\#\}$  by (simp add: NotR-inv)
hence image-mset nnf  $(\neg F, S') \Rightarrow \{\#\}$  using LSC-NNF SC-LSC by blast
hence image-mset nnf  $(\neg F, S') \Rightarrow_n \{\#\}$  by (simp add: SC-LSC is-nnf-nnf)
with LSC-Resolution have  $\bigcup (cnf \cdot nnf \cdot set\text{-}mset (image\text{-}mset nnf (\neg F, S')))$ 
 $\vdash \square$  .
hence ?mun  $(\{\neg F\} \cup S') \vdash \square$ 
unfolding set-image-mset image-comp comp-def  $S$  is-nnf-nnf-id[OF is-nnf-nnf]
by simp
from Resolution-weaken[OF this, of ?mun S] show ?thesis using su by (metis
UN-Un Un-left-commute sup.order-iff)
qed

end

```

3.8 SC and Implication-only formulas

```

theory MiniSC
imports MiniFormulas SC
begin

abbreviation is-mini-mset  $\Gamma \equiv \forall F \in set\text{-}mset \Gamma$ . is-mini-formula  $F$ 
lemma to-mini-mset-is: is-mini-mset  $(image\text{-}mset to\text{-}mini\text{-}formula \Gamma)$  by simp

lemma SC-full-to-mini:
defines tms  $\equiv image\text{-}mset to\text{-}mini\text{-}formula$ 
assumes asm:  $\Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta$ 
shows tms  $\Gamma \Rightarrow tms \Delta$ 
proof -
have tmsi[simp]:  $tms (F, S) = to\text{-}mini\text{-}formula F, tms S$  for  $F S$  unfolding
tms-def by simp
from asm show ?thesis
proof(induction  $\Gamma \Delta$  rule: SCp.induct)
case (BotL  $\Gamma$ )
hence  $\perp \in \# tms \Gamma$  unfolding tms-def by force
thus ?case using SCp.BotL by blast
next
case (Ax k  $\Gamma \Delta$ )
hence Atom k  $\in \# tms \Gamma$  Atom k  $\in \# tms \Delta$  unfolding tms-def using image-iff
by fastforce+
thus ?case using SCp.Ax[of k] by blast

```

```

next
  case (NotR F Γ Δ) thus ?case
    unfolding tmsi to-mini-formula.simps
    using weakenR SCp.ImpR by blast
next
  case (NotL Γ F Δ) from this(2) show ?case
    by(auto intro!: SCp.ImpL)
next
  case ImpR thus ?case using SCp.ImpR by simp
next
  case ImpL thus ?case using SCp.ImpL by simp
next
  case AndR from AndR(3,4) show ?case
    using weakenR by(auto intro!: SCp.ImpR SCp.ImpL)
next
  case AndL from AndL(2) show ?case
    using weakenR[where 'a='a] by(fastforce intro!: SCp.ImpR SCp.ImpL)
next
  case OrR from OrR(2) show ?case
    using weakenR by(fastforce intro!: SCp.ImpR SCp.ImpL)
next
  case (OrL F Γ Δ G)
  note SCp.ImpL
  moreover {
    have to-mini-formula F, tms Γ ⇒ tms Δ using OrL(3)[unfolded tmsi] .
    with weakenR have to-mini-formula F, tms Γ ⇒ ⊥, tms Δ by blast
    with SCp.ImpR have tms Γ ⇒ to-mini-formula F → ⊥, tms Δ . }
    moreover have to-mini-formula G, tms Γ ⇒ tms Δ using ‹tms (G, Γ) ⇒ tms Δ› unfolding tmsi .
    ultimately have (to-mini-formula F → ⊥) → to-mini-formula G, tms Γ ⇒ tms Δ .
    thus ?case unfolding tmsi to-mini-formula.simps .
  qed
qed

lemma SC-mini-to-full:
  defines tms ≡ image-mset to-mini-formula
  assumes asm: tms Γ ⇒ tms Δ
  shows Γ ⇒ Δ
proof –
  have tmsi[simp]: tms (F,S) = to-mini-formula F, tms S for F S unfolding tms-def by simp
  note ImpL-inv ImpR-inv[dest]
  have no: f ≠ (λF G. Not F) f ≠ Or f ≠ And if f F G, S' = tms S for f F G S S'
    by (metis that is-mini-formula.simps(4–6) mset-map-invR tms-def to-mini-is-mini union-commute)+
  note dr = no(1)[where f=λF G. Not F, simplified, dest!]
    no(2)[where f=Or, simplified, dest!]

```

```

no(3)[where  $f = \text{And}$ , simplified, dest!]

have whai:
   $(\exists S2 H J. S = H \rightarrow J, S2 \wedge F = \text{to-mini-formula } H \wedge G = \text{to-mini-formula } J) \vee$ 
   $(\exists S2 H J. S = H \vee J, S2 \wedge F = (\text{to-mini-formula } H \rightarrow \perp) \wedge G = \text{to-mini-formula } J) \vee$ 
   $(\exists S2 H J. S = H \wedge J, S2 \wedge F = \text{to-mini-formula } H \rightarrow \text{to-mini-formula } J \rightarrow \perp \wedge G = \perp) \vee$ 
   $(\exists S2 H. S = \neg H, S2 \wedge F = \text{to-mini-formula } H \wedge G = \perp)$ 
  if  $F \rightarrow G$ ,  $S1 = \text{tms } S$  for  $F G S1 S$  proof -
    note that[unfolded tms-def]
    then obtain  $S2 pim$  where  $S2: S1 = \text{image-mset to-mini-formula } S2$ 
      and  $S: S = pim, S2$ 
      and  $pim: F \rightarrow G = \text{to-mini-formula } pim$ 
      by (metis msed-map-invR union-commute)
    show ?thesis using pim unfolding S by(cases pim; simp; blast)
qed
from asm show ?thesis
proof(induction tms  $\Gamma$  tms  $\Delta$  arbitrary:  $\Gamma \Delta$  rule: SCp.induct)
  have *:  $\text{to-mini-formula } F = \perp \implies F = \perp$  for  $F$  by(cases F; simp)
  case BotL thus ?case unfolding tms-def using * SCp.BotL by (metis image-iff multiset.set-map)
  next
    have *:  $\text{Atom } k = \text{to-mini-formula } F \implies F = \text{Atom } k$  for  $F k$  by(cases F; simp)
    case (Ax - k) thus ?case
      unfolding tms-def unfolding in-image-mset Set.image-iff
      apply(elim bxE)
      apply(drule *)+
      apply(intro SCp.Ax)
      by simp-all
  next
    case (ImpL  $\Gamma' F G$ )
    note whai[OF ImpL(5)]
    thus ?case proof(elim disjE exE conjE)
      fix  $S2 H J$ 
      assume *:  $\Gamma = H \rightarrow J, S2 F = \text{to-mini-formula } H G = \text{to-mini-formula } J$ 
      hence  $\Gamma' = \text{tms } S2 F, \text{tms } \Delta = \text{tms } (H, \Delta) G, \Gamma' = \text{tms } (J, S2) \text{tms } \Delta = \text{tms } \Delta$  using ImpL.hyps(5) add-left-imp-eq by auto
      from ImpL(2)[OF this(1,2)] ImpL(4)[OF this(3-)]
      show ?thesis using SCp.ImpL by(simp add: *)
    next
      fix  $S2 H J$ 
      assume *:  $\Gamma = H \vee J, S2 F = \text{to-mini-formula } H \rightarrow \perp G = \text{to-mini-formula } J$ 
      hence  $\Gamma' = \text{tms } S2 F, \text{tms } \Delta = \text{tms } (H \rightarrow \perp, \Delta) G, \Gamma' = \text{tms } (J, S2) \text{tms } \Delta = \text{tms } \Delta$  using ImpL.hyps(5) add-left-imp-eq by auto
      from ImpL(2)[OF this(1,2)] ImpL(4)[OF this(3-)]
      show ?thesis using Bot-delR by(force intro!: SCp.OrL dest!: ImpR-inv simp:

```

```

*)  

next  

  fix S2 H J  

  assume *:  $\Gamma = H \wedge J$ ,  $S2 F = \text{to-mini-formula } H \rightarrow \text{to-mini-formula } J \rightarrow \perp$   $G = \perp$   

  hence  $\Gamma' = \text{tms } S2 F$ ,  $\text{tms } \Delta = \text{tms } (H \rightarrow J \rightarrow \perp, \Delta)$   $G$ ,  $\Gamma' = \text{tms } (\perp, S2)$   

   $\text{tms } \Delta = \text{tms } \Delta$  using ImpL.hyps(5) add-left-imp-eq by auto  

  from ImpL(2)[OF this(1,2)]  

  show ?thesis using Bot-delR SCp.AndL ImpR-inv * by (metis add-mset-remove-trivial  

inL1)  

next  

  fix S2 H  

  assume *:  $\Gamma = \neg H$ ,  $S2 F = \text{to-mini-formula } H G = \perp$   

  hence  $\Gamma' = \text{tms } S2 F$ ,  $\text{tms } \Delta = \text{tms } (H, \Delta)$   $G$ ,  $\Gamma' = \text{tms } (\perp, S2)$   $\text{tms } \Delta = \text{tms } \Delta$   

  using ImpL.hyps(5) add-left-imp-eq by auto  

  from ImpL(2)[OF this(1,2)]  

  show ?thesis by(force intro!: SCp.NotL dest!: ImpR-inv simp: *)  

qed  

next  

  case (ImpR F G Δ')  

  note whai[OF ImpR(3)]  

  thus ?case proof(elim disjE exE conjE)  

    fix S2 H J  

    assume Δ =  $H \rightarrow J$ ,  $S2 F = \text{to-mini-formula } H G = \text{to-mini-formula } J$   

    thus ?thesis using ImpR.hyps(2,3) by (auto intro!: SCp.ImpR)  

next  

  fix S2 H J  

  assume *:  $\Delta = H \vee J$ ,  $S2 F = \text{to-mini-formula } H \rightarrow \perp$   $G = \text{to-mini-formula } J$   

  hence  $\Delta' = \text{tms } S2 F$ ,  $\text{tms } \Delta = \text{tms } (H \rightarrow \perp, \Delta)$   $G$ ,  $\Delta' = \text{tms } (J, S2)$   $\text{tms } \Delta = \text{tms } \Delta$   

  using ImpR.hyps(3) add-left-imp-eq by auto  

  thus ?thesis using SCp.OrR[where 'a='a] * ImpR.hyps(2) by (simp add:  

NotL-inv)  

next  

  have botoff:  $\Gamma \Rightarrow H, \perp, S2 \implies \Gamma \Rightarrow H, S2$  for  $\Gamma H S2$  using Bot-delR by  

fastforce  

  fix S2 H J  

  assume *:  $\Delta = H \wedge J$ ,  $S2 F = \text{to-mini-formula } H \rightarrow \text{to-mini-formula } J \rightarrow \perp$   $G = \perp$   

  hence F,  $\text{tms } \Gamma = \text{tms } (H \rightarrow J \rightarrow \perp, \Gamma)$   $G$ ,  $\Delta' = \text{tms } (\perp, S2)$   

  using ImpR.hyps(3) by(auto)  

from ImpR(2)[OF this] show ?thesis by(auto simp add: * intro!: SCp.intros(3-) dest!: ImpL-inv botoff)  

next  

  fix S2 H  

  assume Δ =  $\neg H$ ,  $S2 F = \text{to-mini-formula } H G = \perp$   

  then obtain S2 H where *:  $\Delta = \neg H$ ,  $S2 F = \text{to-mini-formula } H \wedge G = \perp$  by blast

```

```

hence  $F, \text{tms } \Gamma = \text{tms } (H, \Gamma) \ G, \Delta' = \text{tms } (\perp, S2)$  using  $\text{ImpR}(3)$  by  

 $\text{simp-all}$   

with  $\text{ImpR}(2)$  have  $H, \Gamma \Rightarrow \perp, S2$  .  

hence  $\Gamma \Rightarrow \neg H, S2$  using  $\text{SCp.NotR Bot-delR}$  by  $\text{fastforce}$   

thus  $\Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta$  by( $\text{simp add: } *$ )  

qed  

qed auto  

qed

```

```

theorem  $\text{MiniSC-eq: image-mset to-mini-formula } \Gamma \Rightarrow \text{image-mset to-mini-formula }$   

 $\Delta \longleftrightarrow \Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta$   

using  $\text{SC-mini-to-full SC-full-to-mini}$  by  $\text{blast}$ 

```

end

3.8.1 SC to HC

```

theory  $\text{MiniSC-HC}$   

imports  $\text{MiniSC HC}$   

begin

```

inductive-set $AX1$ **where**

```

 $F \in AX0 \implies F \in AX1 \mid$   

 $((F \rightarrow \perp) \rightarrow \perp) \rightarrow F \in AX1$ 

```

lemma $AX01: AX0 \subseteq AX1$ **by** ($\text{simp add: } AX1.\text{intros}(1)$ subsetI)

lemma $AX1\text{-away: } AX1 \cup \Gamma = AX0 \cup (\Gamma \cup AX1)$ **using** $AX01$ **by** blast

lemma $Deduction1: F \triangleright (AX1 \cup \Gamma) \vdash_H \perp \longleftrightarrow (AX1 \cup \Gamma) \vdash_H (F \rightarrow \perp)$ **unfolding** $AX1\text{-away}$ **by** ($\text{metis Deduction-theorem HC.simps HC-mono Un-commute Un-insert-left insertI1 subset-insertI}$)

lemma $Deduction2: (F \rightarrow \perp) \triangleright (AX1 \cup \Gamma) \vdash_H \perp \longleftrightarrow (AX1 \cup \Gamma) \vdash_H F$ **(is** $?l$
 $\longleftrightarrow ?r$)

proof

assume $l: ?l$

with $\text{Deduction-theorem[where } \Gamma=AX1 \cup \Gamma \text{ and } F=F \rightarrow \perp \text{ and } G=\perp]$

have $AX1 \cup \Gamma \vdash_H (F \rightarrow \perp) \rightarrow \perp$ **unfolding** $AX1\text{-away}$ **by** ($\text{simp add: Un-commute}$
moreover have $AX1 \cup \Gamma \vdash_H ((F \rightarrow \perp) \rightarrow \perp) \rightarrow F$ **using** $AX1.\text{intros}(2)$
 HC.Ax **by** blast

ultimately show $?r$ **using** HC.MP **by** blast

next

assume $r: ?r$ **thus** $?l$ **by** ($\text{meson HC.simps HC-mono insertI1 subset-insertI}$)
qed

lemma

```

 $\Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta \implies \text{is-mini-mset } \Gamma \implies \text{is-mini-mset } \Delta \implies$   

 $(\text{set-mset } \Gamma \cup (\lambda F. F \rightarrow \perp) \cdot \text{set-mset } \Delta \cup AX1) \vdash_H \perp$ 

```

proof(induction $\Gamma \Delta$ **rule:** SCp.induct)

case ($\text{ImpL } \Gamma F \Delta G$)

from ImpL.preds **have** $\text{is-mini-mset } \Gamma$ $\text{is-mini-mset } (F, \Delta)$ **by** simp-all

```

with ImpL.IH(1) have IH1: set-mset  $\Gamma \cup (\lambda F. F \rightarrow \perp)$  ‘ set-mset  $(F, \Delta) \cup AX1 \vdash_H \perp$ .
hence IH1:  $F \rightarrow \perp \triangleright$  set-mset  $\Gamma \cup (\lambda F. F \rightarrow \perp)$  ‘ set-mset  $\Delta \cup AX1 \vdash_H \perp$ 
by simp
from ImpL.preds have is-mini-mset  $(G, \Gamma)$  is-mini-mset  $\Delta$  by simp-all
with ImpL.IH(2) have IH2: set-mset  $(G, \Gamma) \cup (\lambda F. F \rightarrow \perp)$  ‘ set-mset  $\Delta \cup AX1 \vdash_H \perp$ .
hence IH2:  $G \triangleright (set\text{-}mset \Gamma \cup (\lambda F. F \rightarrow \perp))$  ‘ set-mset  $\Delta \cup AX1 \vdash_H \perp$  by
simp
have R:  $F \rightarrow G \triangleright AX1 \cup \Gamma \vdash_H \perp$  if  $G \triangleright AX1 \cup \Gamma \vdash_H \perp F \rightarrow \perp \triangleright AX1 \cup \Gamma$ 
 $\vdash_H \perp$  for  $\Gamma$ 
using that by (metis Ax Deduction1 Deduction2 HC-mono MP insertI1 sub-set-insertI)

from R[where  $\Gamma = set\text{-}mset \Gamma \cup (\lambda F. F \rightarrow \perp)$  ‘ set-mset  $\Delta$ ]
have  $F \rightarrow G \triangleright (set\text{-}mset \Gamma \cup (\lambda F. F \rightarrow \perp))$  ‘ set-mset  $\Delta \cup AX1 \vdash_H \perp$  using
IH2 IH1 by(simp add: Un-commute)
thus ?case by simp
next
case (ImpR F  $\Gamma$  G  $\Delta$ )
hence is-mini-mset  $(F, \Gamma)$  is-mini-mset  $(G, \Delta)$  by simp-all
with ImpR.IH have IH:  $F \triangleright G \rightarrow \perp \triangleright$  set-mset  $\Gamma \cup (\lambda F. F \rightarrow \perp)$  ‘ set-mset
 $\Delta \cup AX1 \vdash_H \perp$  by(simp add: insert-commute)
have R:  $(F \rightarrow G) \rightarrow \perp \triangleright \Gamma \cup AX1 \vdash_H \perp$  if  $F \triangleright G \rightarrow \perp \triangleright \Gamma \cup AX1 \vdash_H \perp$  for
 $\Gamma$  using that
by (metis AX1-away Deduction2 Deduction-theorem Un-commute Un-insert-right)
thus ?case using IH by simp
next
case (Ax k  $\Gamma$   $\Delta$ )
have R:  $F \triangleright F \rightarrow \perp \triangleright \Gamma \cup AX1 \vdash_H \perp$  for  $F :: 'a formula$  and  $\Gamma$  by (meson
HC.simps insert-iff)
from R[where  $F = Atom k$  and  $\Gamma = set\text{-}mset \Gamma \cup (\lambda F. F \rightarrow \perp)$  ‘ set-mset  $\Delta$ ]
show ?case using Ax.hyps
by (simp add: insert-absorb)
next
case BotL thus ?case by (simp add: HC.Ax)
qed simp-all
end

```

3.8.2 Craig Interpolation

```

theory MiniSC-Craig
imports MiniSC Formulas
begin

```

```

abbreviation atoms-mset where atoms-mset  $\Theta \equiv \bigcup F \in set\text{-}mset \Theta$ . atoms  $F$ 

```

```

lemma interpolation-equal-styles:

$$(\forall \Gamma \Delta \Gamma' \Delta'. \Gamma + \Gamma' \Rightarrow \Delta + \Delta' \longrightarrow (\exists F :: 'a formula. \Gamma \Rightarrow F, \Delta \wedge F, \Gamma' \Rightarrow \Delta' \wedge atoms F \subseteq atoms\text{-mset}(\Gamma + \Delta) \wedge atoms F \subseteq atoms\text{-mset}(\Gamma' + \Delta')))$$


$$\longleftrightarrow$$


$$(\forall \Gamma \Delta. \Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta \longrightarrow (\exists F :: 'a formula. \Gamma \Rightarrow \{\#F\#} \wedge \{\#F\#} \Rightarrow \Delta \wedge atoms F \subseteq atoms\text{-mset} \Gamma \wedge atoms F \subseteq atoms\text{-mset} \Delta))$$

proof(intro iffI allI impI, goal-cases)
  case (1  $\Gamma \Delta$ )
    hence  $\Gamma + \{\#\} \Rightarrow \{\#\} + \Delta \longrightarrow (\exists F. \Gamma \Rightarrow F, \{\#\} \wedge F, \{\#\} \Rightarrow \Delta \wedge atoms F \subseteq atoms\text{-mset}(\Gamma + \{\#\}) \wedge atoms F \subseteq atoms\text{-mset}(\{\#\} + \Delta))$  by presburger
    with 1 show ?case by auto
  next
    case (2  $\Gamma \Delta \Gamma' \Delta'$ )
      from 2(2) have  $\Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta + image\text{-mset} Not \Gamma' + \Delta'$  by(induction  $\Gamma'$  arbitrary:  $\Gamma$ ; simp add: SCp.NotR)
      hence  $\Gamma + image\text{-mset} Not \Delta \Rightarrow image\text{-mset} Not \Gamma' + \Delta'$  by(induction  $\Delta$  arbitrary:  $\Delta'$ ; simp add: SCp.NotL) (metis SCp.NotL union-mset-add-mset-right)
      from 2(1)[THEN spec, THEN spec, THEN mp, OF this]
      have  $\exists F. \Gamma + image\text{-mset} \neg \Delta \Rightarrow \{\#F\#} \wedge \{\#F\#} \Rightarrow image\text{-mset} \neg \Gamma' + \Delta' \wedge atoms F \subseteq atoms\text{-mset}(\Gamma + image\text{-mset} \neg \Delta) \wedge atoms F \subseteq atoms\text{-mset}(image\text{-mset} \neg \Gamma' + \Delta')$ .
      then obtain F where n:  $\Gamma + image\text{-mset} \neg \Delta \Rightarrow \{\#F\#}$  and p:  $\{\#F\#} \Rightarrow image\text{-mset} \neg \Gamma' + \Delta'$  and at:  $atoms F \subseteq atoms\text{-mset}(\Gamma + \Delta)$   $atoms F \subseteq atoms\text{-mset}(\Gamma' + \Delta')$  by auto
      from n have n:  $\Gamma \Rightarrow F, \Delta$  by(induction  $\Delta$  arbitrary:  $\Gamma$ ; simp add: NotL-inv-inR1)
      from p have p:  $F, \Gamma' \Rightarrow \Delta'$  by(induction  $\Gamma'$  arbitrary:  $\Delta'$ ; simp add: NotR-inv-inL1)
      show ?case using p at n by blast
  qed

```

The original version of the interpolation theorem is due to Craig [1]. Our proof partly follows the approach of Troelstra and Schwichtenberg [11] but, especially with the mini formulas, adds its own spin.

```

theorem SC-Craig-interpolation:
assumes  $\Gamma + \Gamma' \Rightarrow \Delta + \Delta'$ 
obtains F where
   $\Gamma \Rightarrow F, \Delta$ 
   $F, \Gamma' \Rightarrow \Delta'$ 
   $atoms F \subseteq atoms\text{-mset}(\Gamma + \Delta)$ 
   $atoms F \subseteq atoms\text{-mset}(\Gamma' + \Delta')$ 
proof –
  have split-seq:  $(\exists H'. H = f F J, H') \vee (\exists I'. I = f F J, I')$  if  $f F J, G = H + I$ 
  for f F G H I J
    proof –
      from that have f F J  $\in \# H + I$  by(metis (mono-tags) add-ac(2) union-single-eq-member)
      thus ?thesis by (meson multi-member-split union-iff)
    qed
    have mini:  $\exists F. \Gamma \Rightarrow F, \Delta \wedge F, \Gamma' \Rightarrow \Delta' \wedge$ 

```

```

atoms F ⊆ atoms-mset (Γ + Δ) ∧ atoms F ⊆ atoms-mset (Γ' + Δ') ∧
is-mini-formula F
  if Γ + Γ' ⇒ Δ + Δ' is-mini-mset (Γ+Γ'+Δ+Δ') for Γ Γ' Δ Δ'
  using that proof(induction Γ + Γ' Δ + Δ' arbitrary: Γ Γ' Δ Δ' rule: SCp.induct)
  case BotL thus ?case proof(cases; intro exI)
    assume ⊥ ∈# Γ with BotL
    show Γ ⇒ ⊥, Δ ∧ ⊥, Γ' ⇒ Δ' ∧ atoms ⊥ ⊆ atoms-mset (Γ + Δ) ∧ atoms
    ⊥ ⊆ atoms-mset (Γ' + Δ') ∧ is-mini-formula ⊥
      by(simp add: SCp.BotL)
    next
    assume ¬(⊥ ∈# Γ) with BotL
    show Γ ⇒ ⊤, Δ ∧ ⊤, Γ' ⇒ Δ' ∧ atoms ⊤ ⊆ atoms-mset (Γ + Δ) ∧ atoms
    ⊤ ⊆ atoms-mset (Γ' + Δ') ∧ is-mini-formula ⊤
      by(auto simp add: Top-def SCp.ImpR SCp.ImpL SCp.BotL intro!: SCp.intros(3-))
    qed
  next
  case (Ax k)
  let ?ss = λF. (Γ ⇒ F, Δ ∧ F, Γ' ⇒ Δ' ∧ is-mini-formula F)
  have ff: ?ss ⊥ if Atom k ∈# Γ Atom k ∈# Δ
    using SCp.BotL SCp.Ax[of k] that by auto
  have fs: ?ss (Atom k) if Atom k ∈# Γ Atom k ∈# Δ'
    using that by(auto intro!: SCp.Ax[where k=k])
  have sf: ?ss ((Atom k) → ⊥) if Atom k ∈# Γ' Atom k ∈# Δ
    using that by(auto intro!: SCp.ImpR SCp.ImpL intro: SCp.Ax[where k=k]
SCp.BotL)
  have ss: ?ss ⊤ if Atom k ∈# Γ' Atom k ∈# Δ'
    unfolding Top-def using that SCp.ImpR SCp.Ax BotL-canonical by fastforce
  have in-sumE: [A ∈# (F + G); A ∈# F ⇒ P; A ∈# G ⇒ P] ⇒ P for
  A F G P by fastforce
  have trust-firstE: P F ⇒ Q F ⇒ ∃F. P F ∧ Q F for P Q F by blast
  from Ax show ?case by(elim in-sumE) (frule (1) ff fs sf ss; elim conjE
trust-firstE; force)+
  next
  case (ImpR F G Δ'')
  note split-seq[of Imp, OF ImpR(3)]
  thus ?case proof(elim disjE exE)
    fix H' assume Δ: Δ = F → G, H'
    have F, Γ + Γ' = (F, Γ) + Γ' G, Δ'' = (G, Δ - {#F → G#}) + Δ'
    is-mini-mset ((F, Γ) + Γ' + (G, Δ - {#F → G#}) + Δ')
      using that ImpR(3-) by (simp-all add: union-assoc Δ)
    from ImpR(2)[OF this] obtain Fa where Fam:
      F, Γ ⇒ Fa, G, H' Fa, Γ' ⇒ Δ' is-mini-formula Fa
      atoms Fa ⊆ atoms-mset ((F, Γ) + (G, H')) atoms Fa ⊆ atoms-mset (Γ' +
Δ') unfolding Δ by auto
    thus ?thesis unfolding Δ proof(intro exI[where x=Fa] conjI ⟨is-mini-formula
Fa⟩)
      show Γ ⇒ Fa, F → G, H' using Fam by(intro SCp.ImpR[THEN inR1];
fast)
      show Fa, Γ' ⇒ Δ' using Fam by blast

```

```

show atoms Fa ⊆ atoms-mset (Γ + (F → G, H')) atoms Fa ⊆ atoms-mset
(Γ' + Δ') using Fam by auto
qed
next
fix I' assume Δ': Δ' = F → G, I'
have F, Γ + Γ' = Γ + (F, Γ') G, Δ'' = Δ + (G, I') is-mini-mset (Γ + (F,
Γ') + Δ + (G, I'))
using ImpR(3-) by (simp-all add: add.left-commute Δ')
from ImpR(2)[OF this] obtain Fa m where Fam:
Γ ⇒ Fa, Δ Fa, F, Γ' ⇒ G, I' is-mini-formula Fa
atoms Fa ⊆ atoms-mset (Γ + Δ) atoms Fa ⊆ atoms-mset ((F, Γ') + (G,
I')) unfolding Δ' by auto
show ?thesis unfolding Δ' proof(intro exI[where x=Fa] conjI <is-mini-formula
Fa>)
show Γ ⇒ Fa, Δ using Fam by fast
show Fa, Γ' ⇒ F → G, I' using Fam by (simp add: SCp.ImpR inL1)
show atoms Fa ⊆ atoms-mset (Γ + Δ) atoms Fa ⊆ atoms-mset (Γ' + (F
→ G, I')) using Fam by auto
qed
qed
next
case (ImpL Γ'' F G)
note split-seq[of Imp, OF ImpL(5)]
thus ?case proof(elim disjE exE)
fix H' assume Γ: Γ = F → G, H'
from Γ have *: Γ'' = Γ' + H' F, Δ + Δ' = Δ' + (F, Δ)
using ImpL(5-) by (simp-all add: union-assoc Γ)
hence is-mini-mset (Γ' + H' + Δ' + (F, Δ)) using ImpL(6) by(auto simp
add: Γ)
from ImpL(2)[OF * this] obtain Fa where IH1: Γ' ⇒ Fa, Δ' Fa, H' ⇒ F,
Δ
atoms Fa ⊆ atoms-mset (H' + (F, Δ)) atoms Fa ⊆ atoms-mset (Γ' + Δ')
is-mini-formula Fa by blast
from Γ have *: G, Γ'' = (G, H') + Γ' Δ + Δ' = Δ + Δ'
using ImpL(5-) by (simp-all add: union-assoc)
hence is-mini-mset ((G, H') + Γ' + Δ + Δ') using ImpL(6) by(simp add:
Γ)
from ImpL(4)[OF * this] obtain Ga where IH2: G, H' ⇒ Ga, Δ Ga, Γ'
⇒ Δ'
atoms Ga ⊆ atoms-mset ((G, H') + Δ) atoms Ga ⊆ atoms-mset (Γ' + Δ')
is-mini-formula Ga by blast

```

A big part of the difficulty of this proof is finding a way to instantiate the IHs. Interestingly, this is not the only way that works. Originally, we used $\Gamma'' = H' + \Gamma'$ and $F, \Delta + \Delta' = (F, \Delta) + \Delta'$ to instantiate the IH (which is in some sense more natural, less use of commutativity). This gave us a Fa that verifies $H' \Rightarrow Fa$, F, Δ and $Fa, \Gamma' \Rightarrow \Delta'$ and resulted in the interpolant *to-mini-formula* ($Fa \vee Ga$).

```
let ?w = Fa → Ga
```

```

show ?thesis proof(intro exI[where x=?w] conjI)
  from IH1(1) IH2(2) show ?w,  $\Gamma' \Rightarrow \Delta'$ 
    by (simp add: SCp.ImpL)
    from IH1(2) IH2(1) show  $\Gamma \Rightarrow ?w, \Delta$  unfolding  $\Gamma$ 
      by(intro SCp.ImpL inR1 [OF SCp.ImpR] SCp.ImpR) (simp-all add: weakenR
      weakenL)
      show atoms ?w  $\subseteq$  atoms-mset ( $\Gamma + \Delta$ ) atoms ?w  $\subseteq$  atoms-mset ( $\Gamma' + \Delta'$ )
        using IH1(3-) IH2(3-) unfolding  $\Gamma$  by auto
      show is-mini-formula ?w using ⟨is-mini-formula Fa⟩ ⟨is-mini-formula Ga⟩
    by simp
    qed
  next
    fix I' assume  $\Gamma': \Gamma' = F \rightarrow G, I' \text{ note } ImpL(5)[unfolded } \Gamma'$ 
    from  $\Gamma'$  have *:  $\Gamma'' = \Gamma + I' F, \Delta + \Delta' = \Delta + (F, \Delta')$ 
      using ImpL(5-) by(simp-all add: union-assoc add-ac(2,3))
      hence is-mini-mset ( $\Gamma + I' + \Delta + (F, \Delta')$ ) using ImpL(6) by(auto simp
      add:  $\Gamma'$ )
      from ImpL(2)[OF * this] obtain Fa
        where IH1:  $\Gamma \Rightarrow Fa, \Delta Fa, I' \Rightarrow F, \Delta' \text{ is-mini-formula Fa}$ 
          atoms Fa  $\subseteq$  atoms-mset ( $I' + (F, \Delta')$ ) atoms Fa  $\subseteq$  atoms-mset ( $\Gamma + \Delta$ ) by
          blast
        from  $\Gamma'$  have *:  $G, \Gamma'' = \Gamma + (G, I') \Delta + \Delta' = \Delta + \Delta'$ 
          using ImpL(5) by(simp-all add: add-ac ⟨ $\Gamma'' = \Gamma + I'$ ⟩)
          have is-mini-mset ( $\Gamma + (G, I') + \Delta + \Delta'$ ) using ImpL(6) by(auto simp
          add:  $\Gamma'$ )
          from ImpL(4)[OF * this] obtain Ga l
            where IH2:  $\Gamma \Rightarrow Ga, \Delta Ga, G, I' \Rightarrow \Delta' \text{ is-mini-formula Ga}$ 
              atoms Ga  $\subseteq$  atoms-mset (( $G, I'$ ) +  $\Delta')$  atoms Ga  $\subseteq$  atoms-mset ( $\Gamma + \Delta$ )
            by blast

```

Same thing as in the other case, just with $G, \Gamma'' = (G, I') + \Gamma, \Delta + \Delta' = \Delta' + \Delta, \Gamma'' = I' + \Gamma$, and $F, \Delta + \Delta' = (F, \Delta') + \Delta$ resulting in to-mini-formula ($\neg (Fa \vee Ga)$)

```

let ?w = ( $Ga \rightarrow (Fa \rightarrow \perp)$ )  $\rightarrow \perp$ 
  have ?w = to-mini-formula ( $Ga \wedge Fa$ ) by (simp add: IH1(3) IH2(3)
  mini-to-mini)
  show ?thesis proof(intro exI[of - ?w] conjI)
    from IH1(1) IH2(1) show  $\Gamma \Rightarrow ?w, \Delta$ 
      by(intro SCp.ImpR SCp.ImpL) (simp-all add: inR1 weakenR BotL-canonical)
      from IH1(2) IH2(2) show ?w,  $\Gamma' \Rightarrow \Delta'$  unfolding  $\Gamma'$ 
        by(blast intro!: SCp.ImpL SCp.ImpR dest: weakenL weakenR)+
        show atoms ?w  $\subseteq$  atoms-mset ( $\Gamma + \Delta$ )
          atoms ?w  $\subseteq$  atoms-mset ( $\Gamma' + \Delta'$ ) using IH1(3-) IH2(3-) unfolding
           $\Gamma'$  by auto
        show is-mini-formula ?w using ⟨is-mini-formula Fa⟩ ⟨is-mini-formula Ga⟩
    by simp
    qed
  qed
  next

```

The rest is just those cases that can't happen because of the mini formula property.

```

qed (metis add.commute is-mini-formula.simps union-iff union-single-eq-member)+
define tms :: 'a formula multiset  $\Rightarrow$  'a formula multiset
  where tms = image-mset to-mini-formula
have [simp]: tms (A + B) = tms A + tms B tms {#F#} = {#to-mini-formula F#} for A B F unfolding tms-def by simp-all
  have [simp]: atoms-mset (tms  $\Gamma$ ) = atoms-mset  $\Gamma$  for  $\Gamma$  unfolding tms-def
    using mini-formula-atoms by fastforce
  have imm: is-mini-mset (tms  $\Gamma$  + tms  $\Gamma'$  + tms  $\Delta$  + tms  $\Delta'$ ) unfolding tms-def
    by auto
  from assms have tms  $\Gamma$  + tms  $\Gamma' \Rightarrow tms \Delta + tms \Delta'$  unfolding tms-def using
    SC-full-to-mini by force
  from mini[OF this imm] obtain F where hp:
    tms  $\Gamma \Rightarrow F$ , tms  $\Delta \ F$ , tms  $\Gamma' \Rightarrow tms \Delta'$ 
    and su: atoms  $F \subseteq atoms\text{-mset} (tms  $\Gamma$  + tms  $\Delta$ ) atoms  $F \subseteq atoms\text{-mset} (tms  $\Gamma'$  + tms  $\Delta'$ )
    and mf: is-mini-formula  $F$  by blast
    from hp mf have tms  $\Gamma \Rightarrow tms (F, \Delta)$  tms ( $F, \Gamma' \Rightarrow tms \Delta'$ ) using mini-to-mini[where
    'a=a'] unfolding tms-def by simp-all
    hence  $\Gamma \Rightarrow F, \Delta \ F, \Gamma' \Rightarrow \Delta'$  using SC-mini-to-full unfolding tms-def by
    blast+
    with su show ?thesis using  $\langle \wedge \Gamma. atoms\text{-mset} (tms \Gamma) = atoms\text{-mset} \Gamma \rangle$  image-mset-union that by auto
  qed$$ 
```

Note that there is an extension to Craig interpolation: One can show that atoms that only appear positively/negatively in the original formulas will only appear positively/negatively in the interpolant.

```

abbreviation patoms-mset  $S \equiv \bigcup_{F \in set\text{-mset } S} fst (pn\text{-atoms } F)$ 
abbreviation natoms-mset  $S \equiv \bigcup_{F \in set\text{-mset } S} snd (pn\text{-atoms } F)$ 

```

```

theorem SC-Craig-interpolation-pn:
  assumes  $\Gamma + \Gamma' \Rightarrow \Delta + \Delta'$ 
  obtains F where
     $\Gamma \Rightarrow F, \Delta$ 
     $F, \Gamma' \Rightarrow \Delta'$ 
    fst (pn-atoms  $F$ )  $\subseteq (patoms\text{-mset } \Gamma \cup natoms\text{-mset } \Delta) \cap (natoms\text{-mset } \Gamma' \cup$ 
    patoms-mset  $\Delta')$ 
    snd (pn-atoms  $F$ )  $\subseteq (natoms\text{-mset } \Gamma \cup patoms\text{-mset } \Delta) \cap (patoms\text{-mset } \Gamma' \cup$ 
    natoms-mset  $\Delta')$ 
  proof –
    have split-seq:  $(\exists H'. H = f F J, H') \vee (\exists I'. I = f F J, I')$  if  $f F J, G = H + I$ 
    for  $f F G H I J$ 
    proof –
      from that have  $f F J \in \# H + I$  by (metis (mono-tags) add-ac(2) union-single-eq-member)
      thus ?thesis by (meson multi-member-split union-iff)
    qed
    have mini:  $\exists F :: 'a formula. \Gamma \Rightarrow F, \Delta \wedge F, \Gamma' \Rightarrow \Delta' \wedge$ 

```

```

fst (pn-atoms F) ⊆ (patoms-mset Γ ∪ natoms-mset Δ) ∩ (natoms-mset Γ' ∪
patoms-mset Δ') ∧
snd (pn-atoms F) ⊆ (natoms-mset Γ ∪ patoms-mset Δ) ∩ (patoms-mset Γ' ∪
natoms-mset Δ') ∧ is-mini-formula F
  if Γ + Γ' ⇒ Δ + Δ' is-mini-mset (Γ+Γ'+Δ+Δ') for Γ Γ' Δ Δ'
  using that proof(induction Γ + Γ' Δ + Δ' arbitrary: Γ Γ' Δ Δ' rule: SCp.induct)
  case BotL
    let ?om = λF. fst (pn-atoms F) ⊆ (patoms-mset Γ ∪ natoms-mset Δ) ∩
(natoms-mset Γ' ∪ patoms-mset Δ') ∧
    snd (pn-atoms F) ⊆ (natoms-mset Γ ∪ patoms-mset Δ) ∩ (patoms-mset Γ' ∪
natoms-mset Δ') ∧ is-mini-formula (F :: 'a formula)
    show ?case proof(cases; intro exI)
      assume ⊥ ∈# Γ with BotL
      show Γ ⇒ ⊥, Δ ∧ ⊥, Γ' ⇒ Δ' ∧ ?om ⊥ by(simp add: SCp.BotL)
    next
      assume ¬(⊥ ∈# Γ) with BotL
      show Γ ⇒ ⊤, Δ ∧ ⊤, Γ' ⇒ Δ' ∧ ?om ⊤
        by(auto simp add: Top-def SCp.ImpR SCp.ImpL SCp.BotL prod-unions-def
intro!: SCp.intros(3-))
      qed
    next
      case (Ax k)
        let ?ss = λF. (Γ ⇒ F, Δ ∧ F, Γ' ⇒ Δ' ∧ fst (pn-atoms F) ⊆ (patoms-mset
Γ ∪ natoms-mset Δ) ∩ (natoms-mset Γ' ∪ patoms-mset Δ') ∧
        snd (pn-atoms F) ⊆ (natoms-mset Γ ∪ patoms-mset Δ) ∩ (patoms-mset Γ' ∪
natoms-mset Δ') ∧ is-mini-formula F)
        have ff: ?ss ⊥ if Atom k ∈# Γ Atom k ∈# Δ
          using SCp.BotL SCp.Ax[of k] that by auto
        have fs: ?ss (Atom k) if Atom k ∈# Γ Atom k ∈# Δ'
          using that by(force intro!: SCp.Ax[where k=k])
        have sf: ?ss ((Atom k) → ⊥) if Atom k ∈# Γ' Atom k ∈# Δ
          using that by(auto intro!: SCp.ImpR SCp.ImpL intro: SCp.Ax[where k=k]
SCp.BotL exI[where x=Atom k] simp add: prod-unions-def; force)
        have ss: ?ss ⊤ if Atom k ∈# Γ' Atom k ∈# Δ'
          unfolding Top-def using that SCp.ImpR by (auto simp add: prod-unions-def
SCp.Ax)
        have in-sumE: [A ∈# (F + G); A ∈# F ⇒ P; A ∈# G ⇒ P] ⇒ P for
A F G P by fastforce
        have trust-firstE: P F ⇒ Q F ⇒ ∃F. P F ∧ Q F for P Q F by blast
          from Ax show ?case by(elim in-sumE) (frule (1) ff fs sf ss; elim conjE
trust-firstE; force) +
        next
      next
      case (ImpR F G Δ'')
        note split-seq[of Imp, OF ImpR(3)]
        thus ?case proof(elim disjE exE)
          fix H' assume Δ: Δ = F → G, H'
          have F, Γ + Γ' = (F, Γ) + Γ' G, Δ'' = (G, Δ - {#F → G#}) + Δ'
is-mini-mset ((F, Γ) + Γ' + (G, Δ - {#F → G#}) + Δ')

```

using that $\text{ImpR}(3-)$ by (simp-all add: union-assoc Δ)
 from $\text{ImpR}(2)[\text{OF this}]$ obtain Fa where Fam :
 $F, \Gamma \Rightarrow Fa, G, H' Fa, \Gamma' \Rightarrow \Delta'$ is-mini-formula Fa
 $\text{fst}(\text{pn-atoms } Fa) \subseteq (\text{patoms-mset } (F, \Gamma) \cup \text{natoms-mset } (G, H')) \cap$
 $(\text{natoms-mset } \Gamma' \cup \text{patoms-mset } \Delta')$
 $\text{snd}(\text{pn-atoms } Fa) \subseteq (\text{natoms-mset } (F, \Gamma) \cup \text{patoms-mset } (G, H')) \cap$
 $(\text{patoms-mset } \Gamma' \cup \text{natoms-mset } \Delta')$ unfolding Δ by auto
 thus ?thesis unfolding Δ proof(intro exI[where $x=Fa$] conjI <is-mini-formula
 $Fa>)$
 show $\Gamma \Rightarrow Fa, F \rightarrow G, H'$ using Fam by(intro SCp.ImpR[THEN inR1];
 fast)
 show $Fa, \Gamma' \Rightarrow \Delta'$ using Fam by blast
 show $\text{fst}(\text{pn-atoms } Fa) \subseteq (\text{patoms-mset } \Gamma \cup \text{natoms-mset } (F \rightarrow G, H')) \cap$
 $(\text{natoms-mset } \Gamma' \cup \text{patoms-mset } \Delta')$
 $\text{snd}(\text{pn-atoms } Fa) \subseteq (\text{natoms-mset } \Gamma \cup \text{patoms-mset } (F \rightarrow G, H')) \cap$
 $(\text{patoms-mset } \Gamma' \cup \text{natoms-mset } \Delta')$
 using $\text{Fam}(4-)$ by (auto simp: prod-unions-def split: prod.splits)
 qed
 next
 fix I' assume $\Delta': \Delta' = F \rightarrow G, I'$
 have $F, \Gamma + \Gamma' = \Gamma + (F, \Gamma') G, \Delta'' = \Delta + (G, I')$ is-mini-mset $(\Gamma + (F,$
 $\Gamma') + \Delta + (G, I'))$
 using $\text{ImpR}(3-)$ by (simp-all add: add.left-commute Δ')
 from $\text{ImpR}(2)[\text{OF this}]$ obtain $Fa m$ where Fam :
 $\Gamma \Rightarrow Fa, \Delta Fa, F, \Gamma' \Rightarrow G, I'$ is-mini-formula Fa
 $\text{fst}(\text{pn-atoms } Fa) \subseteq (\text{patoms-mset } \Gamma \cup \text{natoms-mset } \Delta) \cap (\text{natoms-mset } (F,$
 $\Gamma') \cup \text{patoms-mset } (G, I'))$
 $\text{snd}(\text{pn-atoms } Fa) \subseteq (\text{natoms-mset } \Gamma \cup \text{patoms-mset } \Delta) \cap (\text{patoms-mset } (F,$
 $\Gamma') \cup \text{natoms-mset } (G, I'))$ unfolding Δ' by auto
 show ?thesis unfolding Δ' proof(intro exI[where $x=Fa$] conjI <is-mini-formula
 $Fa>)$
 show $\Gamma \Rightarrow Fa, \Delta$ using Fam by fast
 show $Fa, \Gamma' \Rightarrow F \rightarrow G, I'$ using Fam by (simp add: SCp.ImpR inL1)
 show $\text{fst}(\text{pn-atoms } Fa) \subseteq (\text{patoms-mset } \Gamma \cup \text{natoms-mset } \Delta) \cap (\text{natoms-mset } \Gamma' \cup \text{patoms-mset } (F \rightarrow G, I'))$
 $\text{snd}(\text{pn-atoms } Fa) \subseteq (\text{natoms-mset } \Gamma \cup \text{patoms-mset } \Delta) \cap (\text{patoms-mset } \Gamma' \cup \text{natoms-mset } (F \rightarrow G, I'))$
 using Fam by (auto simp: prod-unions-def split: prod.splits)
 qed
 qed
 next
 next
 case ($\text{ImpL } \Gamma'' F G$)
 note split-seq[of Imp , OF $\text{ImpL}(5)$]
 thus ?case proof(elim disjE exE)
 fix H' assume $\Gamma: \Gamma = F \rightarrow G, H'$
 from Γ have $*: \Gamma'' = \Gamma' + H' F, \Delta + \Delta' = \Delta' + (F, \Delta)$
 using $\text{ImpL}(5-)$ by (simp-all add: union-assoc Γ)
 hence is-mini-mset $(\Gamma' + H' + \Delta' + (F, \Delta))$ using $\text{ImpL}(6)$ by(auto simp

```

add:  $\Gamma$ )
  from ImpL(2)[OF * this] obtain Fa where IH1:  $\Gamma' \Rightarrow Fa, \Delta' Fa, H' \Rightarrow F,$ 
 $\Delta$ 
    fst (pn-atoms Fa)  $\subseteq$  (patoms-mset  $\Gamma'$   $\cup$  natoms-mset  $\Delta')$   $\cap$  (natoms-mset
 $H' \cup$  patoms-mset ( $F, \Delta)$ )
      snd (pn-atoms Fa)  $\subseteq$  (natoms-mset  $\Gamma'$   $\cup$  patoms-mset  $\Delta')$   $\cap$  (patoms-mset
 $H' \cup$  natoms-mset ( $F, \Delta$ )) is-mini-formula Fa by blast
      from  $\Gamma$  have *:  $G, \Gamma'' = (G, H') + \Gamma' \Delta + \Delta' = \Delta + \Delta'$ 
        using ImpL(5-) by (simp-all add: union-assoc)
      hence is-mini-mset  $((G, H') + \Gamma' + \Delta + \Delta')$  using ImpL(6) by (simp add:
 $\Gamma$ )
        from ImpL(4)[OF * this] obtain Ga where IH2:  $G, H' \Rightarrow Ga, \Delta Ga, \Gamma'$ 
 $\Rightarrow \Delta'$ 
          fst (pn-atoms Ga)  $\subseteq$  (patoms-mset  $(G, H')$   $\cup$  natoms-mset  $\Delta)$   $\cap$  (natoms-mset
 $\Gamma' \cup$  patoms-mset  $\Delta')$ 
          snd (pn-atoms Ga)  $\subseteq$  (natoms-mset  $(G, H')$   $\cup$  patoms-mset  $\Delta)$   $\cap$  (patoms-mset
 $\Gamma' \cup$  natoms-mset  $\Delta')$  is-mini-formula Ga by blast
          let ?w =  $Fa \rightarrow Ga$ 
          show ?thesis proof(intro exI[where x=?w] conjI)
            from IH1(1) IH2(2) show ?w,  $\Gamma' \Rightarrow \Delta'$ 
              by (simp add: SCp.ImpL)
            from IH1(2) IH2(1) show  $\Gamma \Rightarrow ?w, \Delta$  unfolding  $\Gamma$ 
              by(intro SCp.ImpL inR1[OF SCp.ImpR] SCp.ImpR) (simp-all add: weakenR
weakenL)
              show fst (pn-atoms ?w)  $\subseteq$  (patoms-mset  $\Gamma$   $\cup$  natoms-mset  $\Delta)$   $\cap$  (natoms-mset
 $\Gamma' \cup$  patoms-mset  $\Delta')$ 
                snd (pn-atoms ?w)  $\subseteq$  (natoms-mset  $\Gamma$   $\cup$  patoms-mset  $\Delta)$   $\cap$  (patoms-mset
 $\Gamma' \cup$  natoms-mset  $\Delta')$ 
                using IH1(3-) IH2(3-) unfolding  $\Gamma$  by (auto simp: prod-unions-def
split: prod.splits)
                show is-mini-formula ?w using <is-mini-formula Fa> <is-mini-formula Ga>
by simp
qed
next
fix I' assume  $\Gamma': \Gamma' = F \rightarrow G, I' \text{ note } ImpL(5)[unfolded } \Gamma'$ 
from  $\Gamma'$  have *:  $\Gamma'' = \Gamma + I' F, \Delta + \Delta' = \Delta + (F, \Delta')$ 
  using ImpL(5-) by (simp-all add: union-assoc add-ac(2,3))
  hence is-mini-mset  $(\Gamma + I' + \Delta + (F, \Delta'))$  using ImpL(6) by (auto simp
add:  $\Gamma')$ 
  from ImpL(2)[OF * this] obtain Fa
    where IH1:  $\Gamma \Rightarrow Fa, \Delta Fa, I' \Rightarrow F, \Delta'$  is-mini-formula Fa
    fst (pn-atoms Fa)  $\subseteq$  (patoms-mset  $\Gamma$   $\cup$  natoms-mset  $\Delta)$   $\cap$  (natoms-mset  $I'$ 
 $\cup$  patoms-mset  $(F, \Delta')$ )
      snd (pn-atoms Fa)  $\subseteq$  (natoms-mset  $\Gamma$   $\cup$  patoms-mset  $\Delta)$   $\cap$  (patoms-mset
 $I' \cup$  natoms-mset  $(F, \Delta')$ ) by blast
      from  $\Gamma'$  have *:  $G, \Gamma'' = (G, I') + \Gamma \Delta + \Delta' = \Delta' + \Delta$ 
        using ImpL(5) by (simp-all add: add-ac < $\Gamma'' = \Gamma + I'$ >)
        have is-mini-mset  $((G, I') + \Gamma + \Delta' + \Delta)$  using ImpL(6) by (auto simp
add:  $\Gamma')$ 

```

```

from ImpL(4)[OF * this] obtain Ga
  where IH2:  $G, I' \Rightarrow Ga, \Delta' Ga, \Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta$  is-mini-formula  $Ga$ 
    fst (pn-atoms  $Ga$ )  $\subseteq$  (patoms-mset ( $G, I'$ )  $\cup$  natoms-mset  $\Delta'$ )  $\cap$  (natoms-mset
 $\Gamma \cup$  patoms-mset  $\Delta$ )
      snd (pn-atoms  $Ga$ )  $\subseteq$  (natoms-mset ( $G, I'$ )  $\cup$  patoms-mset  $\Delta')$   $\cap$  (patoms-mset
 $\Gamma \cup$  natoms-mset  $\Delta$ ) by blast
      let ?w = ( $Fa \rightarrow Ga$ )  $\rightarrow \perp$ 
      have ?w = to-mini-formula ( $\neg(Fa \rightarrow Ga)$ ) unfolding to-mini-formula.simps
        mini-to-mini[ $OF\ IH1(3)$ ] mini-to-mini[ $OF\ IH2(3)$ ] by (simp add: IH1(3) IH2(3)
      )
      show ?thesis proof(intro exI[of - ?w] conjI)
        from IH1(1) IH2(2) show  $\Gamma \Rightarrow ?w, \Delta$ 
        by(intro SCp.ImpR SCp.ImpL) (simp-all add: inR1 weakenR BotL-canonical)
        from IH1(2) IH2(1) show ?w,  $\Gamma' \Rightarrow \Delta'$  unfolding  $\Gamma'$ 
        by(blast intro!: SCp.ImpL SCp.ImpR dest: weakenL weakenR) +
        show fst (pn-atoms ?w)  $\subseteq$  (patoms-mset  $\Gamma \cup$  natoms-mset  $\Delta$ )  $\cap$  (natoms-mset
 $\Gamma' \cup$  patoms-mset  $\Delta'$ )
          snd (pn-atoms ?w)  $\subseteq$  (natoms-mset  $\Gamma \cup$  patoms-mset  $\Delta$ )  $\cap$  (patoms-mset
 $\Gamma' \cup$  natoms-mset  $\Delta')$ 
          using IH1(4-) IH2(4-) unfolding  $\Gamma'$  by (auto simp: prod-unions-def
split: prod.splits)
          show is-mini-formula ?w using <is-mini-formula Fa> <is-mini-formula Ga>
        by simp
        qed
        qed
      next
      qed (metis add.commute is-mini-formula.simps union-iff union-single-eq-member) +
      define tms :: 'a formula multiset  $\Rightarrow$  'a formula multiset
        where tms = image-mset to-mini-formula
      have [simp]: tms ( $A + B$ ) = tms  $A +$  tms  $B$  tms  $\{\#F\#\} = \{\#to-mini-formula$ 
 $F\#\}$  for  $A B F$  unfolding tms-def by simp-all
      have imm: is-mini-mset (tms  $\Gamma +$  tms  $\Gamma' +$  tms  $\Delta +$  tms  $\Delta'$ ) unfolding tms-def
      by auto
      from assms have tms  $\Gamma +$  tms  $\Gamma' \Rightarrow tms \Delta +$  tms  $\Delta'$  unfolding tms-def using
      SC-full-to-mini by force
      from mini[ $OF\ this\ imm$ ] obtain F where hp:
        tms  $\Gamma \Rightarrow F$ , tms  $\Delta F$ , tms  $\Gamma' \Rightarrow tms \Delta'$ 
        and su: fst (pn-atoms  $F$ )  $\subseteq$  (patoms-mset (tms  $\Gamma$ )  $\cup$  natoms-mset (tms  $\Delta$ ))  $\cap$ 
        (natoms-mset (tms  $\Gamma'$ )  $\cup$  patoms-mset (tms  $\Delta'$ ))
        snd (pn-atoms  $F$ )  $\subseteq$  (natoms-mset (tms  $\Gamma$ )  $\cup$  patoms-mset (tms  $\Delta$ ))  $\cap$ 
        (patoms-mset (tms  $\Gamma'$ )  $\cup$  natoms-mset (tms  $\Delta'$ ))
        and mf: is-mini-formula  $F$  by blast
      from hp mf have tms  $\Gamma \Rightarrow tms(F, \Delta)$  tms  $(F, \Gamma') \Rightarrow tms \Delta'$  using mini-to-mini[where
      'a='a] unfolding tms-def by simp-all
      hence *:  $\Gamma \Rightarrow F, \Delta F, \Gamma' \Rightarrow \Delta'$  using SC-mini-to-full unfolding tms-def by
      blast+
      have pn-atoms (to-mini-formula  $F$ ) = pn-atoms  $F$  for  $F :: 'a formula$  by(induction
      F; simp add: prod-unions-def split: prod.splits)
      hence pn-tms: patoms-mset (tms  $\Gamma$ ) = patoms-mset  $\Gamma$  natoms-mset (tms  $\Gamma$ ) =

```

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 $\text{natoms-mset } \Gamma \text{ for } \Gamma \text{ unfolding } tms\text{-def by simp-all}$ 
 $\text{from } su[\text{unfolded } pn\text{-tms}] \text{ show ?thesis using that[of } F, OF * - -] \text{ by auto}$ 
qed

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end
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