

SAT Solver verification

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Abstract

This document contains formal correctness proofs of modern SAT solvers. Two different approaches are used — state-transition systems and shallow embedding into HOL.

Formalization based on state-transition systems follows [1, 3]. Several different SAT solver descriptions are given and their partial correctness and termination is proved. These include:

1. a solver based on classical DPLL procedure (based on backtrack-search with unit propagation),
2. a very general solver with backjumping and learning (similar to the description given in [3]), and
3. a solver with a specific conflict analysis algorithm (similar to the description given in [1]).

Formalization based on shallow embedding into HOL defines a SAT solver as a set or recursive HOL functions. Solver supports most state-of-the-art techniques including the two-watch literal propagation scheme.

Within the SAT solver correctness proofs, a large number of lemmas about propositional logic and CNF formulae are proved. This theory is self-contained and could be used for further exploring of properties of CNF based SAT algorithms.

Contents

1	MoreList	3
1.1	<i>last</i> and <i>butlast</i> - last element of list and elements before it	3
1.2	<i>removeAll</i> - element removal	4
1.3	<i>uniq</i> - no duplicate elements.	5
1.4	<i>firstPos</i> - first position of an element	7
1.5	<i>precedes</i> - ordering relation induced by <i>firstPos</i>	10
1.6	<i>isPrefix</i> - prefixes of list.	18
1.7	<i>list-diff</i> - the set difference operation on two lists.	20
1.8	<i>remdups</i> - removing duplicates	22
1.9	Levi's lemma	29
1.10	Single element lists	30

2	CNF	30
2.1	Syntax	30
2.1.1	Basic datatypes	30
2.1.2	Membership	31
2.1.3	Variables	31
2.1.4	Opposite literals	35
2.1.5	Tautological clauses	38
2.2	Semantics	38
2.2.1	Valuations	38
2.2.2	True/False literals	39
2.2.3	True/False clauses	41
2.2.4	True/False formulae	43
2.2.5	Valuation viewed as a formula	46
2.2.6	Consistency of valuations	47
2.2.7	Totality of valuations	50
2.2.8	Models and satisfiability	53
2.2.9	Tautological clauses	55
2.2.10	Entailment	60
2.2.11	Equivalency	72
2.2.12	Remove false and duplicate literals of a clause	76
2.2.13	Resolution	81
2.2.14	Unit clauses	84
2.2.15	Reason clauses	86
2.2.16	Last asserted literal of a list	89
3	Trail datatype definition and its properties	94
3.1	Trail elements	94
3.2	Marked trail elements	97
3.3	Prefix before/upto a trail element	99
3.4	Marked elements upto a given trail element	102
3.5	Last marked element in a trail	103
3.6	Level of a trail element	104
3.7	Current trail level	109
3.8	Prefix to a given trail level	110
3.9	Number of literals of every trail level	121
3.10	Prefix before last marked element	127
4	Verification of DPLL based SAT solvers.	129
4.1	Literal Trail	129
4.2	Invariants	129
4.2.1	Auxiliary lemmas	130
4.2.2	Transition rules preserve invariants	135
4.3	Different characterizations of backjumping	157
4.4	Termination	175
4.4.1	Trail ordering	175
4.4.2	Conflict clause ordering	192
4.4.3	ConflictFlag ordering	196
4.4.4	Formulae ordering	197
4.4.5	Properties of well-founded relations.	199

5	BasicDPLL	199
5.1	Specification	200
5.2	Invariants	204
5.3	Soundness	209
5.4	Termination	211
5.5	Completeness	219
6	Transition system of Nieuwenhuis, Oliveras and Tinelli.	224
6.1	Specification	224
6.2	Invariants	229
6.3	Soundness	237
6.4	Termination	239
6.5	Completeness	252
7	Transition system of Krstić and Goel.	259
7.1	Specification	259
7.2	Invariants	268
7.3	Soundness	282
7.4	Termination	283
7.5	Completeness	303
8	Functional implementation of a SAT solver with Two Watch literal propagation.	309
8.1	Specification	309
8.2	Total correctness theorem	730

1 MoreList

```
theory MoreList
imports Main HOL-Library.Multiset
begin
```

Theory contains some additional lemmas and functions for the *List* datatype. Warning: some of these notions are obsolete because they already exist in *List.thy* in similiar form.

1.1 *last* and *butlast* - last element of list and elements before it

```
lemma listEqualsButlastAppendLast:
  assumes list ≠ []
  shows list = (butlast list) @ [last list]
using assms
by (induct list) auto
```

```
lemma lastListInList [simp]:
  assumes list ≠ []
  shows last list ∈ set list
using assms
```

by (induct list) auto

lemma *butlastIsSubset*:

shows $set (butlast list) \subseteq set list$

by (induct list) (auto split: if-split-asm)

lemma *setListIsSetButlastAndLast*:

shows $set list \subseteq set (butlast list) \cup \{last list\}$

by (induct list) auto

lemma *butlastAppend*:

shows $butlast (list1 @ list2) = (if list2 = [] then butlast list1 else (list1 @ butlast list2))$

by (induct list1) auto

1.2 *removeAll* - element removal

lemma *removeAll-multiset*:

assumes $distinct a \ x \in set a$

shows $mset a = \{\#x\# \} + mset (removeAll x a)$

using *assms*

proof (induct a)

case (Cons y a')

thus ?case

proof (cases $x = y$)

case True

with $\langle distinct (y \# a') \rangle \langle x \in set (y \# a') \rangle$

have $\neg x \in set a'$

by auto

hence $removeAll x a' = a'$

by (rule *removeAll-id*)

with $\langle x = y \rangle$ show ?thesis

by (simp add: *union-commute*)

next

case False

with $\langle x \in set (y \# a') \rangle$

have $x \in set a'$

by simp

with $\langle distinct (y \# a') \rangle$

have $x \neq y \ distinct a'$

by auto

hence $mset a' = \{\#x\# \} + mset (removeAll x a')$

using $\langle x \in set a' \rangle$

using *Cons(1)*

by simp

thus ?thesis

using $\langle x \neq y \rangle$

by (simp add: *union-assoc*)

qed

qed simp

lemma removeAll-map:

assumes $\forall x y. x \neq y \longrightarrow f x \neq f y$

shows $\text{removeAll } (f x) (\text{map } f a) = \text{map } f (\text{removeAll } x a)$

using assms

by (induct a arbitrary: x) auto

1.3 uniq - no duplicate elements.

uniq list holds iff there are no repeated elements in a list. Obsolete: same as *distinct* in *List.thy*.

primrec $\text{uniq} :: 'a \text{ list} \Rightarrow \text{bool}$

where

$\text{uniq } [] = \text{True}$ |

$\text{uniq } (h\#t) = (h \notin \text{set } t \wedge \text{uniq } t)$

lemma *uniqDistinct*:

$\text{uniq } l = \text{distinct } l$

by (induct l) auto

lemma *uniqAppend*:

assumes $\text{uniq } (l1 @ l2)$

shows $\text{uniq } l1 \text{ uniq } l2$

using assms

by (induct l1) auto

lemma *uniqAppendIff*:

$\text{uniq } (l1 @ l2) = (\text{uniq } l1 \wedge \text{uniq } l2 \wedge \text{set } l1 \cap \text{set } l2 = \{\})$ (is ?lhs = ?rhs)

by (induct l1) auto

lemma *uniqAppendElement*:

assumes $\text{uniq } l$

shows $e \notin \text{set } l = \text{uniq } (l @ [e])$

using assms

by (induct l) (auto split: if-split-asm)

lemma *uniqImpliesNotLastMemButlast*:

assumes $\text{uniq } l$

shows $\text{last } l \notin \text{set } (\text{butlast } l)$

proof (cases $l = []$)

case True

thus ?thesis

using assms

by simp

next

case False

hence $l = \text{butlast } l @ [\text{last } l]$

```

    by (rule listEqualsButlastAppendLast)
  moreover
  with ⟨uniq l⟩
  have uniq (butlast l)
    using uniqAppend[of butlast l [last l]]
    by simp
  ultimately
  show ?thesis
    using assms
    using uniqAppendElement[of butlast l last l]
    by simp
qed

```

lemma *uniqButlastNotUniqListImpliesLastMemButlast*:

```

  assumes uniq (butlast l)  $\neg$  uniq l
  shows last l  $\in$  set (butlast l)
proof (cases l = [])
  case True
  thus ?thesis
    using assms
    by auto
next
  case False
  hence l = butlast l @ [(last l)]
    by (rule listEqualsButlastAppendLast)
  thus ?thesis
    using assms
    using uniqAppendElement[of butlast l last l]
    by auto
qed

```

lemma *uniqRemdups*:

```

  shows uniq (remdups x)
by (induct x) auto

```

lemma *uniqHeadTailSet*:

```

  assumes uniq l
  shows set (tl l) = (set l) - {hd l}
using assms
by (induct l) auto

```

lemma *uniqLengthEqCardSet*:

```

  assumes uniq l
  shows length l = card (set l)
using assms
by (induct l) auto

```

lemma *lengthGtOneTwoDistinctElements*:

```

  assumes

```

```

  uniq l length l > 1 l ≠ []
shows
  ∃ a1 a2. a1 ∈ set l ∧ a2 ∈ set l ∧ a1 ≠ a2
proof-
  let ?a1 = l ! 0
  let ?a2 = l ! 1
  have ?a1 ∈ set l
    using nth-mem[of 0 l]
    using assms
    by simp
  moreover
  have ?a2 ∈ set l
    using nth-mem[of 1 l]
    using assms
    by simp
  moreover
  have ?a1 ≠ ?a2
    using nth-eq-iff-index-eq[of l 0 1]
    using assms
    by (auto simp add: uniqDistinct)
  ultimately
  show ?thesis
    by auto
qed

```

1.4 *firstPos* - first position of an element

firstPos returns the zero-based index of the first occurrence of an element in a list, or the length of the list if the element does not occur.

```

primrec firstPos :: 'a => 'a list => nat
where
  firstPos a [] = 0 |
  firstPos a (h # t) = (if a = h then 0 else 1 + (firstPos a t))

```

```

lemma firstPosEqualZero:
  shows (firstPos a (m # M') = 0) = (a = m)
by (induct M') auto

```

```

lemma firstPosLeLength:
  assumes a ∈ set l
  shows firstPos a l < length l
using assms
by (induct l) auto

```

```

lemma firstPosAppend:
  assumes a ∈ set l
  shows firstPos a l = firstPos a (l @ l')
using assms

```

by (induct l) auto

lemma firstPosAppendNonMemberFirstMemberSecond:

assumes $a \notin \text{set } l1$ and $a \in \text{set } l2$

shows $\text{firstPos } a (l1 @ l2) = \text{length } l1 + \text{firstPos } a l2$

using *assms*

by (induct l1) auto

lemma firstPosDomainForElements:

shows $(0 \leq \text{firstPos } a l \wedge \text{firstPos } a l < \text{length } l) = (a \in \text{set } l)$ (is ?lhs = ?rhs)

by (induct l) auto

lemma firstPosEqual:

assumes $a \in \text{set } l$ and $b \in \text{set } l$

shows $(\text{firstPos } a l = \text{firstPos } b l) = (a = b)$ (is ?lhs = ?rhs)

proof-

{

assume ?lhs

hence ?rhs

using *assms*

proof (induct l)

case (Cons m l')

{

assume $a = m$

have $b = m$

proof-

from $\langle a = m \rangle$

have $\text{firstPos } a (m \# l') = 0$

by *simp*

with *Cons*

have $\text{firstPos } b (m \# l') = 0$

by *simp*

with $\langle b \in \text{set } (m \# l') \rangle$

have $\text{firstPos } b (m \# l') = 0$

by *simp*

thus ?thesis

using *firstPosEqualZero*[of b m l']

by *simp*

qed

with $\langle a = m \rangle$

have ?case

by *simp*

}

note $*$ = *this*

moreover

{

assume $b = m$

have $a = m$


```

proof–
  from  $\langle b = m \rangle$ 
  have  $firstPos\ b\ (m \# l') = 0$ 
    by simp
  with Cons
  have  $firstPos\ a\ (m \# l') = 0$ 
    by simp
  with  $\langle a \in set\ (m \# l') \rangle$ 
  have  $firstPos\ a\ (m \# l') = 0$ 
    by simp
  thus ?thesis
    using firstPosEqualZero[of a m l']
    by simp
qed
with  $\langle b = m \rangle$ 
have ?case
  by simp
}
note ** = this
moreover
{
  assume  $Q: a \neq m\ b \neq m$ 
  from  $Q\ \langle a \in set\ (m \# l') \rangle$ 
  have  $a \in set\ l'$ 
    by simp
  from  $Q\ \langle b \in set\ (m \# l') \rangle$ 
  have  $b \in set\ l'$ 
    by simp
  from  $\langle a \in set\ l' \rangle\ \langle b \in set\ l' \rangle\ Cons$ 
  have  $firstPos\ a\ l' = firstPos\ b\ l'$ 
    by (simp split: if-split-asm)
  with Cons
  have ?case
    by (simp split: if-split-asm)
}
note *** = this
moreover
{
  have  $a = m \vee b = m \vee a \neq m \wedge b \neq m$ 
    by auto
}
ultimately
show ?thesis
proof (cases a = m)
  case True
  thus ?thesis
    by (rule *)
next
  case False

```

```

thus ?thesis
proof (cases b = m)
  case True
    thus ?thesis
    by (rule **)
  next
    case False
    with ⟨a ≠ m⟩ show ?thesis
    by (rule ***)
qed
qed
qed simp
} thus ?thesis
by auto
qed

```

```

lemma firstPosLast:
  assumes l ≠ [] uniq l
  shows (firstPos x l = length l - 1) = (x = last l)
using assms
by (induct l) auto

```

1.5 precedes - ordering relation induced by firstPos

```

definition precedes :: 'a => 'a => 'a list => bool

```

```

where

```

```

precedes a b l == (a ∈ set l ∧ b ∈ set l ∧ firstPos a l ≤ firstPos b l)

```

```

lemma noElementsPrecedesFirstElement:

```

```

  assumes a ≠ b
  shows ¬ precedes a b (b # list)
proof -
  {
    assume precedes a b (b # list)
    hence a ∈ set (b # list) firstPos a (b # list) ≤ 0
    unfolding precedes-def
    by (auto split: if-split-asm)
    hence firstPos a (b # list) = 0
    by auto
    with ⟨a ≠ b⟩
    have False
    using firstPosEqualZero[of a b list]
    by simp
  }
thus ?thesis
by auto
qed

```

lemma *lastPrecedesNoElement*:
assumes *uniq l*
shows $\neg(\exists a. a \neq \text{last } l \wedge \text{precedes } (\text{last } l) a l)$
proof–
{
 assume $\neg ?thesis$
 then obtain *a*
 where *precedes (last l) a l a ≠ last l*
 by *auto*
 hence $a \in \text{set } l \text{ last } l \in \text{set } l \text{ firstPos } (\text{last } l) l \leq \text{firstPos } a l$
 unfolding *precedes-def*
 by *auto*
 hence $\text{length } l - 1 \leq \text{firstPos } a l$
 using *firstPosLast[of l last l]*
 using $\langle \text{uniq } l \rangle$
 by *force*
 hence $\text{firstPos } a l = \text{length } l - 1$
 using *firstPosDomainForElements[of a l]*
 using $\langle a \in \text{set } l \rangle$
 by *auto*
 hence $a = \text{last } l$
 using *firstPosLast[of l last l]*
 using $\langle a \in \text{set } l \rangle \langle \text{last } l \in \text{set } l \rangle$
 using $\langle \text{uniq } l \rangle$
 using *firstPosEqual[of a l last l]*
 by *force*
 with $\langle a \neq \text{last } l \rangle$
 have *False*
 by *simp*
}

thus *?thesis*
 by *auto*
qed

lemma *precedesAppend*:
assumes *precedes a b l*
shows *precedes a b (l @ l')*
proof–
 from $\langle \text{precedes } a b l \rangle$
 have $a \in \text{set } l b \in \text{set } l \text{ firstPos } a l \leq \text{firstPos } b l$
 unfolding *precedes-def*
 by *(auto split: if-split-asm)*
 thus *?thesis*
 using *firstPosAppend[of a l l']*
 using *firstPosAppend[of b l l']*
 unfolding *precedes-def*
 by *simp*
qed

lemma *precedesMemberHeadMemberTail*:
assumes $a \in \text{set } l1$ **and** $b \notin \text{set } l1$ **and** $b \in \text{set } l2$
shows *precedes* $a\ b\ (l1\ @\ l2)$
proof–
from $\langle a \in \text{set } l1 \rangle$
have $\text{firstPos } a\ l1 < \text{length } l1$
using *firstPosLeLength* [of $a\ l1$]
by *simp*
moreover
from $\langle a \in \text{set } l1 \rangle$
have $\text{firstPos } a\ (l1\ @\ l2) = \text{firstPos } a\ l1$
using *firstPosAppend*[of $a\ l1\ l2$]
by *simp*
moreover
from $\langle b \notin \text{set } l1 \rangle\ \langle b \in \text{set } l2 \rangle$
have $\text{firstPos } b\ (l1\ @\ l2) = \text{length } l1 + \text{firstPos } b\ l2$
by (*rule firstPosAppendNon.MemberFirstMemberSecond*)
moreover
have $\text{firstPos } b\ l2 \geq 0$
by *auto*
ultimately
show *?thesis*
unfolding *precedes-def*
using $\langle a \in \text{set } l1 \rangle\ \langle b \in \text{set } l2 \rangle$
by *simp*
qed

lemma *precedesReflexivity*:
assumes $a \in \text{set } l$
shows *precedes* $a\ a\ l$
using *assms*
unfolding *precedes-def*
by *simp*

lemma *precedesTransitivity*:
assumes
 $\text{precedes } a\ b\ l$ **and** $\text{precedes } b\ c\ l$
shows
 $\text{precedes } a\ c\ l$
using *assms*
unfolding *precedes-def*
by *auto*

lemma *precedesAntisymmetry*:
assumes
 $a \in \text{set } l$ **and** $b \in \text{set } l$ **and**
 $\text{precedes } a\ b\ l$ **and** $\text{precedes } b\ a\ l$
shows

```

a = b
proof-
  from assms
  have  $firstPos\ a\ l = firstPos\ b\ l$ 
    unfolding precedes-def
    by auto
  thus ?thesis
    using firstPosEqual[of a l b]
    using assms
    by simp
qed

```

```

lemma precedesTotalOrder:
  assumes  $a \in set\ l$  and  $b \in set\ l$ 
  shows  $a=b \vee precedes\ a\ b\ l \vee precedes\ b\ a\ l$ 
using assms
unfolding precedes-def
by auto

```

```

lemma precedesMap:
  assumes precedes a b list and  $\forall\ x\ y.\ x \neq y \longrightarrow f\ x \neq f\ y$ 
  shows precedes (f a) (f b) (map f list)
using assms
proof (induct list)
  case (Cons l list')
  {
    assume  $a = l$ 
    have ?case
    proof-
      from  $\langle a = l \rangle$ 
      have  $firstPos\ (f\ a)\ (map\ f\ (l\ \# \ list')) = 0$ 
        using firstPosEqualZero[of f a l map f list']
        by simp
      moreover
      from  $\langle precedes\ a\ b\ (l\ \# \ list') \rangle$ 
      have  $b \in set\ (l\ \# \ list')$ 
        unfolding precedes-def
        by simp
      hence  $f\ b \in set\ (map\ f\ (l\ \# \ list'))$ 
        by auto
      moreover
      hence  $firstPos\ (f\ b)\ (map\ f\ (l\ \# \ list')) \geq 0$ 
        by auto
      ultimately
      show ?thesis
        using  $\langle a = l \rangle \langle f\ b \in set\ (map\ f\ (l\ \# \ list')) \rangle$ 
        unfolding precedes-def
        by simp
    qed
  }
qed

```

```

}
moreover
{
  assume  $b = l$ 
  with  $\langle \text{precedes } a \ b \ (l \ \# \ \text{list}') \rangle$ 
  have  $a = l$ 
    using  $\text{noElementsPrecedesFirstElement}[\text{of } a \ l \ \text{list}']$ 
    by auto
  from  $\langle a = l \ \rangle \langle b = l \ \rangle$ 
  have ?case
    unfolding  $\text{precedes-def}$ 
    by simp
}
moreover
{
  assume  $a \neq l \ b \neq l$ 
  with  $\langle \forall \ x \ y. \ x \neq y \longrightarrow f \ x \neq f \ y \rangle$ 
  have  $f \ a \neq f \ l \ f \ b \neq f \ l$ 
    by auto
  from  $\langle \text{precedes } a \ b \ (l \ \# \ \text{list}') \rangle$ 
  have  $b \in \text{set}(l \ \# \ \text{list}') \ a \in \text{set}(l \ \# \ \text{list}') \ \text{firstPos } a \ (l \ \# \ \text{list}') \leq$ 
 $\text{firstPos } b \ (l \ \# \ \text{list}')$ 
    unfolding  $\text{precedes-def}$ 
    by auto
  with  $\langle a \neq l \ \rangle \langle b \neq l \ \rangle$ 
  have  $a \in \text{set } \text{list}' \ b \in \text{set } \text{list}' \ \text{firstPos } a \ \text{list}' \leq \text{firstPos } b \ \text{list}'$ 
    by auto
  hence  $\text{precedes } a \ b \ \text{list}'$ 
    unfolding  $\text{precedes-def}$ 
    by simp
  with Cons
  have  $\text{precedes } (f \ a) \ (f \ b) \ (\text{map } f \ \text{list}')$ 
    by simp
  with  $\langle f \ a \neq f \ l \ \rangle \langle f \ b \neq f \ l \ \rangle$ 
  have ?case
    unfolding  $\text{precedes-def}$ 
    by auto
}
ultimately
show ?case
  by auto
next
case Nil
thus ?case
  unfolding  $\text{precedes-def}$ 
  by simp
qed

```

lemma precedesFilter :

```

assumes precedes a b list and f a and f b
shows precedes a b (filter f list)
using assms
proof(induct list)
  case (Cons l list')
  show ?case
  proof-
    from  $\langle \text{precedes } a \ b \ (l \ \# \ \text{list}') \rangle$ 
    have  $a \in \text{set}(l \ \# \ \text{list}') \ b \in \text{set}(l \ \# \ \text{list}') \ \text{firstPos } a \ (l \ \# \ \text{list}') \leq$ 
 $\text{firstPos } b \ (l \ \# \ \text{list}')$ 
    unfolding precedes-def
    by auto
    from  $\langle f \ a \rangle \ \langle a \in \text{set}(l \ \# \ \text{list}') \rangle$ 
    have  $a \in \text{set}(\text{filter } f \ (l \ \# \ \text{list}'))$ 
    by auto
    moreover
    from  $\langle f \ b \rangle \ \langle b \in \text{set}(l \ \# \ \text{list}') \rangle$ 
    have  $b \in \text{set}(\text{filter } f \ (l \ \# \ \text{list}'))$ 
    by auto
    moreover
    have  $\text{firstPos } a \ (\text{filter } f \ (l \ \# \ \text{list}')) \leq \text{firstPos } b \ (\text{filter } f \ (l \ \# \ \text{list}'))$ 
    proof-
      {
        assume  $a = l$ 
        with  $\langle f \ a \rangle$ 
        have  $\text{firstPos } a \ (\text{filter } f \ (l \ \# \ \text{list}')) = 0$ 
        by auto
        with  $\langle b \in \text{set} \ (\text{filter } f \ (l \ \# \ \text{list}')) \rangle$ 
        have ?thesis
        by auto
      }
    moreover
    {
      assume  $b = l$ 
      with  $\langle \text{precedes } a \ b \ (l \ \# \ \text{list}') \rangle$ 
      have  $a = b$ 
      using noElementsPrecedesFirstElement[of a b list']
      by auto
      hence ?thesis
      by (simp add: precedesReflexivity)
    }
    moreover
    {
      assume  $a \neq l \ b \neq l$ 
      with  $\langle \text{precedes } a \ b \ (l \ \# \ \text{list}') \rangle$ 
      have  $\text{firstPos } a \ \text{list}' \leq \text{firstPos } b \ \text{list}'$ 
      unfolding precedes-def
      by auto
    }
    moreover

```

```

from ⟨a ≠ l⟩ ⟨a ∈ set (l # list')⟩
have a ∈ set list'
  by simp
moreover
from ⟨b ≠ l⟩ ⟨b ∈ set (l # list')⟩
have b ∈ set list'
  by simp
ultimately
have precedes a b list'
  unfolding precedes-def
  by simp
with ⟨f a⟩ ⟨f b⟩ Cons(1)
have precedes a b (filter f list')
  by simp
with ⟨a ≠ l⟩ ⟨b ≠ l⟩
have ?thesis
  unfolding precedes-def
  by auto
}
ultimately
show ?thesis
  by blast
qed
ultimately
show ?thesis
  unfolding precedes-def
  by simp
qed
qed simp

definition
precedesOrder list == {(a, b). precedes a b list ∧ a ≠ b}

lemma transPrecedesOrder:
  trans (precedesOrder list)
proof–
{
  fix x y z
  assume precedes x y list x ≠ y precedes y z list y ≠ z
  hence precedes x z list x ≠ z
    using precedesTransitivity[of x y list z]
    using firstPosEqual[of y list z]
  unfolding precedes-def
  by auto
}
thus ?thesis
  unfolding trans-def
  unfolding precedesOrder-def
  by blast

```


qed

```
lemma wellFoundedPrecedesOrder:
  shows wf (precedesOrder list)
unfolding wf-eq-minimal
proof-
  show  $\forall Q a. a:Q \longrightarrow (\exists aMin \in Q. \forall a'. (a', aMin) \in precedesOrder list \longrightarrow a' \notin Q)$ 
  proof-
    {
      fix a :: 'a and Q::'a set
      assume a  $\in$  Q
      let ?listQ = filter ( $\lambda x. x \in Q$ ) list
      have  $\exists aMin \in Q. \forall a'. (a', aMin) \in precedesOrder list \longrightarrow a' \notin Q$ 
    }
  proof (cases ?listQ = [])
    case True
      let ?aMin = a
      have  $\forall a'. (a', ?aMin) \in precedesOrder list \longrightarrow a' \notin Q$ 
      proof-
        {
          fix a'
          assume (a', ?aMin)  $\in$  precedesOrder list
          hence a  $\in$  set list
            unfolding precedesOrder-def
            unfolding precedes-def
            by simp
          with  $\langle a \in Q \rangle$ 
          have a  $\in$  set ?listQ
            by (induct list) auto
          with  $\langle ?listQ = [] \rangle$ 
          have False
            by simp
          hence a'  $\notin$  Q
            by simp
        }
      thus ?thesis
        by simp
    qed
    with  $\langle a \in Q \rangle$  obtain aMin where aMin  $\in$  Q  $\forall a'. (a', aMin) \in precedesOrder list \longrightarrow a' \notin Q$ 
      by auto
    thus ?thesis
      by auto
  next
  case False
    let ?aMin = hd ?listQ
    from False
```

```

have ?aMin ∈ Q
  by (induct list) auto
have ∀ a'. (a', ?aMin) ∈ precedesOrder list → a' ∉ Q
proof
  fix a'
  {
    assume (a', ?aMin) ∈ precedesOrder list
    hence a' ∈ set list precedes a' ?aMin list a' ≠ ?aMin
      unfolding precedesOrder-def
      unfolding precedes-def
      by auto
    have a' ∉ Q
    proof-
      {
        assume a' ∈ Q
        with ⟨?aMin ∈ Q⟩ ⟨precedes a' ?aMin list⟩
        have precedes a' ?aMin ?listQ
          using precedesFilter[of a' ?aMin list λ x. x ∈ Q]
          by blast
        from ⟨a' ≠ ?aMin⟩
        have ¬ precedes a' (hd ?listQ) (hd ?listQ # tl ?listQ)
          by (rule noElementsPrecedesFirstElement)
        with False ⟨precedes a' ?aMin ?listQ⟩
        have False
          by auto
      }
    }
  thus ?thesis
    by auto
qed
} thus (a', ?aMin) ∈ precedesOrder list → a' ∉ Q
  by simp
qed
with ⟨?aMin ∈ Q⟩
show ?thesis
..
qed
}
thus ?thesis
  by simp
qed
qed

```

1.6 *isPrefix* - prefixes of list.

Check if a list is a prefix of another list. Obsolete: similar notion is defined in *List_prefixes.thy*.

definition

```

isPrefix :: 'a list => 'a list => bool
where isPrefix p t = (∃ s. p @ s = t)

```

lemma *prefixIsSubset*:
assumes *isPrefix p l*
shows $set\ p \subseteq set\ l$
using *assms*
unfolding *isPrefix-def*
by *auto*

lemma *uniqListImpliesUniqPrefix*:
assumes *isPrefix p l* **and** *uniq l*
shows *uniq p*
proof–
from $\langle isPrefix\ p\ l \rangle$ **obtain** *s*
where $p\ @\ s = l$
unfolding *isPrefix-def*
by *auto*
with $\langle uniq\ l \rangle$
show *?thesis*
using *uniqAppend[of p s]*
by *simp*
qed

lemma *firstPosPrefixElement*:
assumes *isPrefix p l* **and** $a \in set\ p$
shows $firstPos\ a\ p = firstPos\ a\ l$
proof–
from $\langle isPrefix\ p\ l \rangle$ **obtain** *s*
where $p\ @\ s = l$
unfolding *isPrefix-def*
by *auto*
with $\langle a \in set\ p \rangle$
show *?thesis*
using *firstPosAppend[of a p s]*
by *simp*
qed

lemma *laterInPrefixRetainsPrecedes*:
assumes
isPrefix p l **and** *precedes a b l* **and** $b \in set\ p$
shows
precedes a b p
proof–
from $\langle isPrefix\ p\ l \rangle$ **obtain** *s*
where $p\ @\ s = l$
unfolding *isPrefix-def*
by *auto*
from $\langle precedes\ a\ b\ l \rangle$
have $a \in set\ l\ b \in set\ l\ firstPos\ a\ l \leq firstPos\ b\ l$
unfolding *precedes-def*

```

    by (auto split: if-split-asm)

from ⟨p @ s = l⟩ ⟨b ∈ set p⟩
have firstPos b l = firstPos b p
    using firstPosAppend [of b p s]
    by simp

show ?thesis
proof (cases a ∈ set p)
  case True
    from ⟨p @ s = l⟩ ⟨a ∈ set p⟩
    have firstPos a l = firstPos a p
        using firstPosAppend [of a p s]
        by simp

    from ⟨firstPos a l = firstPos a p⟩ ⟨firstPos b l = firstPos b p⟩
    ⟨firstPos a l ≤ firstPos b l⟩
    ⟨a ∈ set p⟩ ⟨b ∈ set p⟩
    show ?thesis
        unfolding precedes-def
        by simp
  next
    case False
    from ⟨a ∉ set p⟩ ⟨a ∈ set l⟩ ⟨p @ s = l⟩
    have a ∈ set s
        by auto
    with ⟨a ∉ set p⟩ ⟨p @ s = l⟩
    have firstPos a l = length p + firstPos a s
        using firstPosAppendNonMemberFirstMemberSecond[of a p s]
        by simp
    moreover
    from ⟨b ∈ set p⟩
    have firstPos b p < length p
        by (rule firstPosLeLength)
    ultimately
    show ?thesis
        using ⟨firstPos b l = firstPos b p⟩ ⟨firstPos a l ≤ firstPos b l⟩
        by simp
  qed
qed

```

1.7 list-diff - the set difference operation on two lists.

```

primrec list-diff :: 'a list ⇒ 'a list ⇒ 'a list
where
  list-diff x [] = x |
  list-diff x (y#ys) = list-diff (removeAll y x) ys

```

lemma [*simp*]:
shows *list-diff* [] *y* = []
by (*induct y*) *auto*

lemma [*simp*]:
shows *list-diff* (*x* # *xs*) *y* = (*if* *x* ∈ *set y* *then list-diff xs y* *else* *x* # *list-diff xs y*)
proof (*induct y arbitrary: xs*)
case (*Cons y ys*)
thus ?*case*
proof (*cases x = y*)
case *True*
thus ?*thesis*
by *simp*
next
case *False*
thus ?*thesis*
proof (*cases x ∈ set ys*)
case *True*
thus ?*thesis*
using *Cons*
by *simp*
next
case *False*
thus ?*thesis*
using *Cons*
by *simp*
qed
qed
qed *simp*

lemma *listDiffIff*:
shows (*x* ∈ *set a* ∧ *x* ∉ *set b*) = (*x* ∈ *set (list-diff a b)*)
by (*induct a*) *auto*

lemma *listDiffDoubleRemoveAll*:
assumes *x* ∈ *set a*
shows *list-diff b a* = *list-diff b (x* # *a)*
using *assms*
by (*induct b*) *auto*

lemma *removeAllListDiff*[*simp*]:
shows *removeAll x (list-diff a b)* = *list-diff (removeAll x a) b*
by (*induct a*) *auto*

lemma *listDiffRemoveAllNonMember*:
assumes *x* ∉ *set a*
shows *list-diff a b* = *list-diff a (removeAll x b)*
using *assms*

```

proof (induct b arbitrary: a)
  case (Cons y b')
  from ⟨x ∉ set a⟩
  have x ∉ set (removeAll y a)
    by auto
  thus ?case
  proof (cases x = y)
    case False
    thus ?thesis
    using Cons(2)
    using Cons(1)[of removeAll y a]
    using ⟨x ∉ set (removeAll y a)⟩
    by auto
  next
  case True
  thus ?thesis
    using Cons(1)[of removeAll y a]
    using ⟨x ∉ set a⟩
    using ⟨x ∉ set (removeAll y a)⟩
    by auto
  qed
qed simp

```

```

lemma listDiffMap:
  assumes  $\forall x y. x \neq y \longrightarrow f x \neq f y$ 
  shows map f (list-diff a b) = list-diff (map f a) (map f b)
using assms
by (induct b arbitrary: a) (auto simp add: removeAll-map)

```

1.8 remdups - removing duplicates

```

lemma remdupsRemoveAllCommute[simp]:
  shows remdups (removeAll a list) = removeAll a (remdups list)
by (induct list) auto

```

```

lemma remdupsAppend:
  shows remdups (a @ b) = remdups (list-diff a b) @ remdups b
proof (induct a)
  case (Cons x a')
  thus ?case
    using listDiffIff[of x a' b]
    by auto
qed simp

```

```

lemma remdupsAppendSet:
  shows set (remdups (a @ b)) = set (remdups a @ remdups (list-diff
b a))
proof (induct a)
  case Nil

```

```

thus ?case
  by auto
next
case (Cons x a')
thus ?case
proof (cases x ∈ set a')
  case True
  thus ?thesis
    using Cons
    using listDiffDoubleRemoveAll[of x a' b]
    by simp
next
case False
thus ?thesis
proof (cases x ∈ set b)
  case True
  show ?thesis
proof-
  have set (remdups (x # a') @ remdups (list-diff b (x # a'))) =

    set (x # remdups a' @ remdups (list-diff b (x # a')))
    using ⟨x ∉ set a'⟩
    by auto
    also have ... = set (x # remdups a' @ remdups (list-diff
      (removeAll x b) a'))
    by auto
    also have ... = set (x # remdups a' @ remdups (removeAll x
      (list-diff b a')))
    by simp
    also have ... = set (remdups a' @ x # remdups (removeAll x
      (list-diff b a')))
    by simp
    also have ... = set (remdups a' @ x # removeAll x (remdups
      (list-diff b a')))
    by (simp only: remdupsRemoveAllCommute)
    also have ... = set (remdups a') ∪ set (x # removeAll x
      (remdups (list-diff b a')))
    by simp
    also have ... = set (remdups a') ∪ {x} ∪ set (removeAll x
      (remdups (list-diff b a')))
    by auto
    also have ... = set (remdups a') ∪ set (remdups (list-diff b a'))
proof-
  from ⟨x ∉ set a'⟩ ⟨x ∈ set b⟩
  have x ∈ set (list-diff b a')
    using listDiffIff[of x b a']
    by simp
  hence x ∈ set (remdups (list-diff b a'))
    by auto

```

```

      thus ?thesis
        by auto
    qed
  also have ... = set (remdups (a' @ b))
    using Cons(1)
    by simp
  also have ... = set (remdups ((x # a') @ b))
    using ⟨x ∈ set b⟩
    by simp
  finally show ?thesis
    by simp
  qed
next
case False
thus ?thesis
proof-
  have set (remdups (x # a') @ remdups (list-diff b (x # a'))) =

      set (x # (remdups a') @ remdups (list-diff b (x # a')))
      using ⟨x ∉ set a'⟩
      by auto
    also have ... = set (x # remdups a' @ remdups (list-diff
(removeAll x b) a'))
      by auto
    also have ... = set (x # remdups a' @ remdups (list-diff b a'))
      using ⟨x ∉ set b⟩
      by auto
    also have ... = {x} ∪ set (remdups (a' @ b))
      using Cons(1)
      by simp
    also have ... = set (remdups ((x # a') @ b))
      by auto
    finally show ?thesis
      by simp
  qed
  qed
  qed
  qed

lemma remdupsAppendMultiSet:
  shows mset (remdups (a @ b)) = mset (remdups a @ remdups
(list-diff b a))
proof (induct a)
  case Nil
  thus ?case
    by auto
next
case (Cons x a')
  thus ?case

```



```

proof (cases x ∈ set a')
  case True
  thus ?thesis
    using Cons
    using listDiffDoubleRemoveAll[of x a' b]
    by simp
  next
  case False
  thus ?thesis
proof (cases x ∈ set b)
  case True
  show ?thesis
proof–
  have mset (remdups (x # a') @ remdups (list-diff b (x # a')))
=
  mset (x # remdups a' @ remdups (list-diff b (x # a')))
proof–
  have remdups (x # a') = x # remdups a'
    using ⟨x ∉ set a'⟩
    by auto
  thus ?thesis
    by simp
qed
  also have ... = mset (x # remdups a' @ remdups (list-diff
(removeAll x b) a'))
    by auto
  also have ... = mset (x # remdups a' @ remdups (removeAll
x (list-diff b a')))
    by simp
  also have ... = mset (remdups a' @ x # remdups (removeAll
x (list-diff b a')))
    by (simp add: union-assoc)
  also have ... = mset (remdups a' @ x # removeAll x (remdups
(list-diff b a')))
    by (simp only: remdupsRemoveAllCommute)
  also have ... = mset (remdups a') + mset (x # removeAll x
(remdups (list-diff b a')))
    by simp
  also have ... = mset (remdups a') + {#x#} + mset (removeAll
x (remdups (list-diff b a')))
    by simp
  also have ... = mset (remdups a') + mset (remdups (list-diff
b a'))
proof–
  from ⟨x ∉ set a'⟩ ⟨x ∈ set b⟩
  have x ∈ set (list-diff b a')
    using listDiffIff[of x b a']
    by simp
  hence x ∈ set (remdups (list-diff b a'))

```

```

    by auto
  thus ?thesis
    using removeAll-multiset[of remdups (list-diff b a') x]
    by (simp add: union-assoc)
qed
also have ... = mset (remdups (a' @ b))
  using Cons(1)
  by simp
also have ... = mset (remdups ((x # a') @ b))
  using ⟨x ∈ set b⟩
  by simp
finally show ?thesis
  by simp
qed
next
case False
thus ?thesis
proof-
  have mset (remdups (x # a') @ remdups (list-diff b (x # a')))
=
  mset (x # remdups a' @ remdups (list-diff b (x # a')))
  proof-
    have remdups (x # a') = x # remdups a'
      using ⟨x ∉ set a'⟩
      by auto
    thus ?thesis
      by simp
  qed
  also have ... = mset (x # remdups a' @ remdups (list-diff
(removeAll x b) a'))
    by auto
  also have ... = mset (x # remdups a' @ remdups (list-diff b
a'))
    using ⟨x ∉ set b⟩
    using removeAll-id[of x b]
    by simp
  also have ... = {#x#} + mset (remdups (a' @ b))
    using Cons(1)
    by (simp add: union-commute)
  also have ... = mset (remdups ((x # a') @ b))
    using ⟨x ∉ set a'⟩ ⟨x ∉ set b⟩
    by (auto simp add: union-commute)
  finally show ?thesis
    by simp
  qed
qed
qed
qed
qed

```

```

lemma remdupsListDiff:
  remdups (list-diff a b) = list-diff (remdups a) (remdups b)
proof(induct a)
  case Nil
  thus ?case
  by simp
next
  case (Cons x a')
  thus ?case
  using listDiffIff[of x a' b]
  by auto
qed

```

definition
multiset-le a b r == a = b \vee (a, b) \in mult r

```

lemma multisetEmptyLeI:
  multiset-le {#} a r
unfolding multiset-le-def
using one-step-implies-mult[of a {#} r {#}]
by auto

```

```

lemma multisetUnionLessMono2:
shows
  trans r  $\implies$  (b1, b2)  $\in$  mult r  $\implies$  (a + b1, a + b2)  $\in$  mult r
unfolding mult-def
apply (erule trancl-induct)
apply (blast intro: mult1-union transI)
apply (blast intro: mult1-union transI trancl-trans)
done

```

```

lemma multisetUnionLessMono1:
shows
  trans r  $\implies$  (a1, a2)  $\in$  mult r  $\implies$  (a1 + b, a2 + b)  $\in$  mult r
by (metis multisetUnionLessMono2 union-commute)

```

```

lemma multisetUnionLeMono2:
assumes
  trans r
  multiset-le b1 b2 r
shows

```

```

    multiset-le (a + b1) (a + b2) r
using assms
unfolding multiset-le-def
using multisetUnionLessMono2[of r b1 b2 a]
by auto

```

```

lemma multisetUnionLeMono1:
assumes
    trans r
    multiset-le a1 a2 r
shows
    multiset-le (a1 + b) (a2 + b) r
using assms
unfolding multiset-le-def
using multisetUnionLessMono1[of r a1 a2 b]
by auto

```

```

lemma multisetLeTrans:
assumes
    trans r
    multiset-le x y r
    multiset-le y z r
shows
    multiset-le x z r
using assms
unfolding multiset-le-def
unfolding mult-def
by (blast intro: trancl-trans)

```

```

lemma multisetUnionLeMono:
assumes
    trans r
    multiset-le a1 a2 r
    multiset-le b1 b2 r
shows
    multiset-le (a1 + b1) (a2 + b2) r
using assms
using multisetUnionLeMono1[of r a1 a2 b1]
using multisetUnionLeMono2[of r b1 b2 a2]
using multisetLeTrans[of r a1 + b1 a2 + b1 a2 + b2]
by simp

```

```

lemma multisetLeListDiff:
assumes
    trans r
shows
    multiset-le (mset (list-diff a b)) (mset a) r
proof (induct a)

```

```

case Nil
thus ?case
  unfolding multiset-le-def
  by simp
next
case (Cons x a')
thus ?case
  using assms
  using multisetEmptyLeI[of {#x#} r]
  using multisetUnionLeMono[of r mset (list-diff a' b) mset a' {#}
{#x#}]
  using multisetUnionLeMono1[of r mset (list-diff a' b) mset a'
{#x#}]
  by auto
qed

```

1.9 Levi's lemma

Obsolete: these two lemmas are already proved as *append-eq-append-conv2* and *append-eq-Cons-conv*.

lemma *FullLevi*:

```

shows (x @ y = z @ w) =
  (x = z ∧ y = w ∨
   (∃ t. z @ t = x ∧ t @ y = w) ∨
   (∃ t. x @ t = z ∧ t @ w = y)) (is ?lhs = ?rhs)

```

proof

```

assume ?rhs
thus ?lhs
  by auto

```

next

```

assume ?lhs
thus ?rhs
proof (induct x arbitrary: z)
  case (Cons a x')
  show ?case
  proof (cases z = [])
    case True
    with ⟨(a # x') @ y = z @ w⟩
    obtain t where z @ t = a # x' t @ y = w
    by auto
    thus ?thesis
    by auto
  next
  case False
  then obtain b and z' where z = b # z'
  by (auto simp add: neq-Nil-conv)
  with ⟨(a # x') @ y = z @ w⟩
  have x' @ y = z' @ w a = b
  by auto

```

```

    with Cons(1)[of z']
    have  $x' = z' \wedge y = w \vee (\exists t. z' @ t = x' \wedge t @ y = w) \vee (\exists t. x' @ t = z' \wedge t @ w = y)$ 
    by simp
    with  $\langle a = b \rangle \langle z = b \# z' \rangle$ 
    show ?thesis
    by auto
  qed
qed simp
qed

```

```

lemma SimpleLevi:
  shows  $(p @ s = a \# list) =$ 
     $(p = [] \wedge s = a \# list \vee$ 
       $(\exists t. p = a \# t \wedge t @ s = list))$ 
  by (induct p) auto

```

1.10 Single element lists

```

lemma lengthOneCharacterisation:
  shows  $(length\ l = 1) = (l = [hd\ l])$ 
  by (induct l) auto

```

```

lemma lengthOneImpliesOnlyElement:
  assumes  $length\ l = 1$  and  $a : set\ l$ 
  shows  $\forall a'. a' : set\ l \longrightarrow a' = a$ 
  proof (cases l)
    case (Cons literal' clause')
    with assms
    show ?thesis
    by auto
  qed simp

```

end

2 CNF

```

theory CNF
  imports MoreList
  begin

```

Theory describing formulae in Conjunctive Normal Form.

2.1 Syntax

2.1.1 Basic datatypes

```

type-synonym Variable = nat

```

```

datatype Literal = Pos Variable | Neg Variable
type-synonym Clause = Literal list
type-synonym Formula = Clause list

```

Notice that instead of set or multisets, lists are used in definitions of clauses and formulae. This is done because SAT solver implementation usually use list-like data structures for representing these datatypes.

2.1.2 Membership

Check if the literal is member of a clause, clause is a member of a formula or the literal is a member of a formula

```

consts member :: 'a ⇒ 'b ⇒ bool (infixl <el> 55)

```

```

overloading literalElClause ≡ member :: Literal ⇒ Clause ⇒ bool
begin
  definition [simp]: ((literal::Literal) el (clause::Clause)) == literal
  ∈ set clause
end

```

```

overloading clauseElFormula ≡ member :: Clause ⇒ Formula ⇒ bool
begin
  definition [simp]: ((clause::Clause) el (formula::Formula)) == clause
  ∈ set formula
end

```

```

overloading el-literal ≡ (el) :: Literal ⇒ Formula ⇒ bool
begin

```

```

primrec el-literal where
  (literal::Literal) el ([])::Formula) = False |
  ((literal::Literal) el ((clause # formula)::Formula)) = ((literal el clause)
  ∨ (literal el formula))

```

```

end

```

```

lemma literalElFormulaCharacterization:
  fixes literal :: Literal and formula :: Formula
  shows (literal el formula) = (∃ (clause::Clause). clause el formula
  ∧ literal el clause)
by (induct formula) auto

```

2.1.3 Variables

The variable of a given literal

```

primrec

```

var :: *Literal* \Rightarrow *Variable*

where

var (*Pos* *v*) = *v*

| *var* (*Neg* *v*) = *v*

Set of variables of a given clause, formula or valuation

primrec

varsClause :: (*Literal list*) \Rightarrow (*Variable set*)

where

varsClause [] = {}

| *varsClause* (*literal # list*) = {*var literal*} \cup (*varsClause list*)

primrec

varsFormula :: *Formula* \Rightarrow (*Variable set*)

where

varsFormula [] = {}

| *varsFormula* (*clause # formula*) = (*varsClause clause*) \cup (*varsFormula formula*)

consts *vars* :: 'a \Rightarrow *Variable set*

overloading *vars-clause* \equiv *vars* :: *Clause* \Rightarrow *Variable set*

begin

definition [*simp*]: *vars* (*clause::Clause*) == *varsClause clause*

end

overloading *vars-formula* \equiv *vars* :: *Formula* \Rightarrow *Variable set*

begin

definition [*simp*]: *vars* (*formula::Formula*) == *varsFormula formula*

end

overloading *vars-set* \equiv *vars* :: *Literal set* \Rightarrow *Variable set*

begin

definition [*simp*]: *vars* (*s::Literal set*) == {*vbl*. $\exists l. l \in s \wedge \text{var } l = vbl$ }

end

lemma *clauseContainsItsLiteralsVariable*:

fixes *literal* :: *Literal* **and** *clause* :: *Clause*

assumes *literal el clause*

shows *var literal* \in *vars clause*

using *assms*

by (*induct clause*) *auto*

lemma *formulaContainsItsLiteralsVariable*:

fixes *literal* :: *Literal* **and** *formula::Formula*

assumes *literal el formula*

shows *var literal* \in *vars formula*

using *assms*


```

proof (induct formula)
  case Nil
  thus ?case
    by simp
next
  case (Cons clause formula)
  thus ?case
  proof (cases literal el clause)
    case True
    with clauseContainsItsLiteralsVariable
    have var literal ∈ vars clause
    by simp
    thus ?thesis
    by simp
  next
  case False
  with Cons
  show ?thesis
  by simp
qed
qed

```

```

lemma formulaContainsItsClausesVariables:
  fixes clause :: Clause and formula :: Formula
  assumes clause el formula
  shows vars clause ⊆ vars formula
using assms
by (induct formula) auto

```

```

lemma varsAppendFormulae:
  fixes formula1 :: Formula and formula2 :: Formula
  shows vars (formula1 @ formula2) = vars formula1 ∪ vars formula2
by (induct formula1) auto

```

```

lemma varsAppendClauses:
  fixes clause1 :: Clause and clause2 :: Clause
  shows vars (clause1 @ clause2) = vars clause1 ∪ vars clause2
by (induct clause1) auto

```

```

lemma varsRemoveLiteral:
  fixes literal :: Literal and clause :: Clause
  shows vars (removeAll literal clause) ⊆ vars clause
by (induct clause) auto

```

```

lemma varsRemoveLiteralSuperset:
  fixes literal :: Literal and clause :: Clause
  shows vars clause - {var literal} ⊆ vars (removeAll literal clause)
by (induct clause) auto

```

```

lemma varsRemoveAllClause:
  fixes clause :: Clause and formula :: Formula
  shows vars (removeAll clause formula)  $\subseteq$  vars formula
by (induct formula) auto

lemma varsRemoveAllClauseSuperset:
  fixes clause :: Clause and formula :: Formula
  shows vars formula - vars clause  $\subseteq$  vars (removeAll clause formula)
by (induct formula) auto

lemma varInClauseVars:
  fixes variable :: Variable and clause :: Clause
  shows variable  $\in$  vars clause = ( $\exists$  literal. literal el clause  $\wedge$  var
literal = variable)
by (induct clause) auto

lemma varInFormulaVars:
  fixes variable :: Variable and formula :: Formula
  shows variable  $\in$  vars formula = ( $\exists$  literal. literal el formula  $\wedge$  var
literal = variable) (is ?lhs formula = ?rhs formula)
proof (induct formula)
  case Nil
  show ?case
  by simp
next
  case (Cons clause formula)
  show ?case
  proof
    assume P: ?lhs (clause # formula)
    thus ?rhs (clause # formula)
    proof (cases variable  $\in$  vars clause)
      case True
      with varInClauseVars
      have  $\exists$  literal. literal el clause  $\wedge$  var literal = variable
      by simp
      thus ?thesis
      by auto
    next
      case False
      with P
      have variable  $\in$  vars formula
      by simp
      with Cons
      show ?thesis
      by auto
    qed
  next
  assume ?rhs (clause # formula)
  then obtain l

```

```

    where lEl: l el clause # formula and varL: var l = variable
    by auto
  from lEl formulaContainsItsLiteralsVariable [of l clause # formula]

  have var l ∈ vars (clause # formula)
  by auto
  with varL
  show ?lhs (clause # formula)
  by simp
qed
qed

```

```

lemma varsSubsetFormula:
  fixes F :: Formula and F' :: Formula
  assumes  $\forall c::\text{Clause}. c \text{ el } F \longrightarrow c \text{ el } F'$ 
  shows  $\text{vars } F \subseteq \text{vars } F'$ 
using assms
proof (induct F)
  case Nil
  thus ?case
  by simp
next
  case (Cons c' F'')
  thus ?case
  using formulaContainsItsClausesVariables[of c' F'']
  by simp
qed

```

```

lemma varsClauseVarsSet:
  fixes
    clause :: Clause
  shows
     $\text{vars clause} = \text{vars (set clause)}$ 
  by (induct clause) auto

```

2.1.4 Opposite literals

```

primrec
  opposite :: Literal  $\Rightarrow$  Literal
where
  opposite (Pos v) = (Neg v)
| opposite (Neg v) = (Pos v)

```

```

lemma oppositeIdempotency [simp]:
  fixes literal::Literal
  shows opposite (opposite literal) = literal
  by (induct literal) auto

```

```

lemma oppositeSymmetry [simp]:

```

```

fixes literal1::Literal and literal2::Literal
shows (opposite literal1 = literal2) = (opposite literal2 = literal1)
by auto

```

```

lemma oppositeUniqueness [simp]:
fixes literal1::Literal and literal2::Literal
shows (opposite literal1 = opposite literal2) = (literal1 = literal2)
proof
assume opposite literal1 = opposite literal2
hence opposite (opposite literal1) = opposite (opposite literal2)
by simp
thus literal1 = literal2
by simp
qed simp

```

```

lemma oppositeIsDifferentFromLiteral [simp]:
fixes literal::Literal
shows opposite literal  $\neq$  literal
by (induct literal) auto

```

```

lemma oppositeLiteralsHaveSameVariable [simp]:
fixes literal::Literal
shows var (opposite literal) = var literal
by (induct literal) auto

```

```

lemma literalsWithSameVariableAreEqualOrOpposite:
fixes literal1::Literal and literal2::Literal
shows (var literal1 = var literal2) = (literal1 = literal2  $\vee$  opposite
literal1 = literal2) (is ?lhs = ?rhs)
proof
assume ?lhs
show ?rhs
proof (cases literal1)
case Pos
note Pos1 = this
show ?thesis
proof (cases literal2)
case Pos
with <?lhs> Pos1 show ?thesis
by simp
next
case Neg
with <?lhs> Pos1 show ?thesis
by simp
qed
next
case Neg
note Neg1 = this
show ?thesis

```

```

proof (cases literal2)
  case Pos
    with ⟨?lhs⟩ Neg1 show ?thesis
    by simp
  next
    case Neg
      with ⟨?lhs⟩ Neg1 show ?thesis
      by simp
    qed
  qed
next
  assume ?rhs
  thus ?lhs
  by auto
qed

```

The list of literals obtained by negating all literals of a literal list (clause, valuation). Notice that this is not a negation of a clause, because the negation of a clause is a conjunction and not a disjunction.

definition

```

oppositeLiteralList :: Literal list ⇒ Literal list
where
oppositeLiteralList clause == map opposite clause

```

lemma *literalElListIffOppositeLiteralElOppositeLiteralList*:

```

fixes literal :: Literal and literalList :: Literal list
shows literal el literalList = (opposite literal) el (oppositeLiteralList
literalList)
unfolding oppositeLiteralList-def
proof (induct literalList)
  case Nil
  thus ?case
  by simp
next
  case (Cons l literalList')
  show ?case
  proof (cases l = literal)
    case True
    thus ?thesis
    by simp
  next
    case False
    thus ?thesis
    by auto
  qed
qed

```

lemma *oppositeLiteralListIdempotency* [simp]:

```

fixes literalList :: Literal list
shows oppositeLiteralList (oppositeLiteralList literalList) = literalList
unfolding oppositeLiteralList-def
by (induct literalList) auto

```

```

lemma oppositeLiteralListRemove:
  fixes literal :: Literal and literalList :: Literal list
  shows oppositeLiteralList (removeAll literal literalList) = removeAll
  (opposite literal) (oppositeLiteralList literalList)
unfolding oppositeLiteralList-def
by (induct literalList) auto

```

```

lemma oppositeLiteralListNonempty:
  fixes literalList :: Literal list
  shows (literalList ≠ []) = ((oppositeLiteralList literalList) ≠ [])
unfolding oppositeLiteralList-def
by (induct literalList) auto

```

```

lemma varsOppositeLiteralList:
shows vars (oppositeLiteralList clause) = vars clause
unfolding oppositeLiteralList-def
by (induct clause) auto

```

2.1.5 Tautological clauses

Check if the clause contains both a literal and its opposite

```

primrec
clauseTautology :: Clause ⇒ bool
where
  clauseTautology [] = False
| clauseTautology (literal # clause) = (opposite literal el clause ∨
  clauseTautology clause)

```

```

lemma clauseTautologyCharacterization:
  fixes clause :: Clause
  shows clauseTautology clause = (∃ literal. literal el clause ∧ (opposite
  literal) el clause)
by (induct clause) auto

```

2.2 Semantics

2.2.1 Valuations

type-synonym Valuation = Literal list

```

lemma valuationContainsItsLiteralsVariable:
  fixes literal :: Literal and valuation :: Valuation
  assumes literal el valuation

```

```

  shows var literal ∈ vars valuation
using assms
by (induct valuation) auto

```

```

lemma varsSubsetValuation:
  fixes valuation1 :: Valuation and valuation2 :: Valuation
  assumes set valuation1 ⊆ set valuation2
  shows vars valuation1 ⊆ vars valuation2
using assms
proof (induct valuation1)
  case Nil
  show ?case
  by simp
next
  case (Cons literal valuation)
  note caseCons = this
  hence literal el valuation2
  by auto
  with valuationContainsItsLiteralsVariable [of literal valuation2]
  have var literal ∈ vars valuation2 .
  with caseCons
  show ?case
  by simp
qed

```

```

lemma varsAppendValuation:
  fixes valuation1 :: Valuation and valuation2 :: Valuation
  shows vars (valuation1 @ valuation2) = vars valuation1 ∪ vars valuation2
by (induct valuation1) auto
lemma varsPrefixValuation:
  fixes valuation1 :: Valuation and valuation2 :: Valuation
  assumes isPrefix valuation1 valuation2
  shows vars valuation1 ⊆ vars valuation2
proof –
  from assms
  have set valuation1 ⊆ set valuation2
  by (auto simp add:isPrefix-def)
  thus ?thesis
  by (rule varsSubsetValuation)
qed

```

2.2.2 True/False literals

Check if the literal is contained in the given valuation

```

definition literalTrue    :: Literal ⇒ Valuation ⇒ bool
where
literalTrue-def [simp]: literalTrue literal valuation == literal el valuation

```

Check if the opposite literal is contained in the given valuation

definition *literalFalse* :: *Literal* \Rightarrow *Valuation* \Rightarrow *bool*

where

literalFalse-def [*simp*]: *literalFalse literal valuation* == *opposite literal el valuation*

lemma *variableDefinedImpliesLiteralDefined*:

fixes *literal* :: *Literal* **and** *valuation* :: *Valuation*

shows *var literal* \in *vars valuation* = (*literalTrue literal valuation* \vee *literalFalse literal valuation*)

(**is** (?*lhs valuation*) = (?*rhs valuation*))

proof

assume ?*rhs valuation*

thus ?*lhs valuation*

proof

assume *literalTrue literal valuation*

hence *literal el valuation*

by *simp*

thus ?*thesis*

using *valuationContainsItsLiteralsVariable*[*of literal valuation*]

by *simp*

next

assume *literalFalse literal valuation*

hence *opposite literal el valuation*

by *simp*

thus ?*thesis*

using *valuationContainsItsLiteralsVariable*[*of opposite literal valuation*]

by *simp*

qed

next

assume ?*lhs valuation*

thus ?*rhs valuation*

proof (*induct valuation*)

case *Nil*

thus ?*case*

by *simp*

next

case (*Cons literal' valuation'*)

note *ih=this*

show ?*case*

proof (*cases var literal* \in *vars valuation'*)

case *True*

with *ih*

show ?*rhs* (*literal' # valuation'*)

by *auto*

next

case *False*


```

with ih
have var literal' = var literal
  by simp
hence literal' = literal  $\vee$  opposite literal' = literal
  by (simp add:literalsWithSameVariableAreEqualOrOpposite)
thus ?rhs (literal' # valuation')
  by auto
qed
qed
qed

```

2.2.3 True/False clauses

Check if there is a literal from the clause which is true in the given valuation

```

primrec
clauseTrue    :: Clause  $\Rightarrow$  Valuation  $\Rightarrow$  bool
where
  clauseTrue [] valuation = False
| clauseTrue (literal # clause) valuation = (literalTrue literal valuation
 $\vee$  clauseTrue clause valuation)

```

Check if all the literals from the clause are false in the given valuation

```

primrec
clauseFalse   :: Clause  $\Rightarrow$  Valuation  $\Rightarrow$  bool
where
  clauseFalse [] valuation = True
| clauseFalse (literal # clause) valuation = (literalFalse literal valuation
 $\wedge$  clauseFalse clause valuation)

```

lemma clauseTrueIffContainsTrueLiteral:

```

fixes clause :: Clause and valuation :: Valuation
shows clauseTrue clause valuation = ( $\exists$  literal. literal el clause  $\wedge$ 
literalTrue literal valuation)
by (induct clause) auto

```

lemma clauseFalseIffAllLiteralsAreFalse:

```

fixes clause :: Clause and valuation :: Valuation
shows clauseFalse clause valuation = ( $\forall$  literal. literal el clause  $\longrightarrow$ 
literalFalse literal valuation)
by (induct clause) auto

```

lemma clauseFalseRemove:

```

assumes clauseFalse clause valuation
shows clauseFalse (removeAll literal clause) valuation
proof—

```

```

{
  fix l::Literal
  assume l el removeAll literal clause
  hence l el clause
  by simp
  with ⟨clauseFalse clause valuation⟩
  have literalFalse l valuation
  by (simp add:clauseFalseIffAllLiteralsAreFalse)
}
thus ?thesis
by (simp add:clauseFalseIffAllLiteralsAreFalse)
qed

```

```

lemma clauseFalseAppendValuation:
  fixes clause :: Clause and valuation :: Valuation and valuation' ::
  Valuation
  assumes clauseFalse clause valuation
  shows clauseFalse clause (valuation @ valuation')
using assms
by (induct clause) auto

```

```

lemma clauseTrueAppendValuation:
  fixes clause :: Clause and valuation :: Valuation and valuation' ::
  Valuation
  assumes clauseTrue clause valuation
  shows clauseTrue clause (valuation @ valuation')
using assms
by (induct clause) auto

```

```

lemma emptyClauseIsFalse:
  fixes valuation :: Valuation
  shows clauseFalse [] valuation
by auto

```

```

lemma emptyValuationFalsifiesOnlyEmptyClause:
  fixes clause :: Clause
  assumes clause ≠ []
  shows ¬ clauseFalse clause []
using assms
by (induct clause) auto

```

```

lemma valuationContainsItsFalseClausesVariables:
  fixes clause::Clause and valuation::Valuation
  assumes clauseFalse clause valuation
  shows vars clause ⊆ vars valuation
proof
  fix v::Variable
  assume v ∈ vars clause

```

```

hence  $\exists l. \text{var } l = v \wedge l \text{ el clause}$ 
  by (induct clause) auto
then obtain  $l$ 
  where  $\text{var } l = v \text{ el clause}$ 
  by auto
from  $\langle l \text{ el clause} \rangle \langle \text{clauseFalse clause valuation} \rangle$ 
have  $\text{literalFalse } l \text{ valuation}$ 
  by (simp add: clauseFalseIffAllLiteralsAreFalse)
with  $\langle \text{var } l = v \rangle$ 
show  $v \in \text{vars valuation}$ 
  using valuationContainsItsLiteralsVariable[of opposite l]
  by simp
qed

```

2.2.4 True/False formulae

Check if all the clauses from the formula are false in the given valuation

```

primrec
formulaTrue :: Formula  $\Rightarrow$  Valuation  $\Rightarrow$  bool
where
  formulaTrue [] valuation = True
  | formulaTrue (clause # formula) valuation = (clauseTrue clause valuation  $\wedge$  formulaTrue formula valuation)

```

Check if there is a clause from the formula which is false in the given valuation

```

primrec
formulaFalse :: Formula  $\Rightarrow$  Valuation  $\Rightarrow$  bool
where
  formulaFalse [] valuation = False
  | formulaFalse (clause # formula) valuation = (clauseFalse clause valuation  $\vee$  formulaFalse formula valuation)

```

```

lemma formulaTrueIffAllClausesAreTrue:
  fixes formula :: Formula and valuation :: Valuation
  shows  $\text{formulaTrue } formula \text{ valuation} = (\forall \text{ clause. clause el formula} \rightarrow \text{clauseTrue } \text{clause } \text{valuation})$ 
  by (induct formula) auto

```

```

lemma formulaFalseIffContainsFalseClause:
  fixes formula :: Formula and valuation :: Valuation
  shows  $\text{formulaFalse } formula \text{ valuation} = (\exists \text{ clause. clause el formula} \wedge \text{clauseFalse } \text{clause } \text{valuation})$ 
  by (induct formula) auto

```

```

lemma formulaTrueAssociativity:

```

```

fixes f1 :: Formula and f2 :: Formula and f3 :: Formula and valuation :: Valuation
shows formulaTrue ((f1 @ f2) @ f3) valuation = formulaTrue (f1 @ (f2 @ f3)) valuation
by (auto simp add:formulaTrueIffAllClausesAreTrue)

```

```

lemma formulaTrueCommutativity:
fixes f1 :: Formula and f2 :: Formula and valuation :: Valuation
shows formulaTrue (f1 @ f2) valuation = formulaTrue (f2 @ f1) valuation
by (auto simp add:formulaTrueIffAllClausesAreTrue)

```

```

lemma formulaTrueSubset:
fixes formula :: Formula and formula' :: Formula and valuation :: Valuation
assumes
  formulaTrue: formulaTrue formula valuation and
  subset:  $\forall$  (clause::Clause). clause el formula'  $\longrightarrow$  clause el formula
shows formulaTrue formula' valuation
proof -
  {
    fix clause :: Clause
    assume clause el formula'
    with formulaTrue subset
    have clauseTrue clause valuation
      by (simp add:formulaTrueIffAllClausesAreTrue)
  }
  thus ?thesis
  by (simp add:formulaTrueIffAllClausesAreTrue)
qed

```

```

lemma formulaTrueAppend:
fixes formula1 :: Formula and formula2 :: Formula and valuation :: Valuation
shows formulaTrue (formula1 @ formula2) valuation = (formulaTrue formula1 valuation  $\wedge$  formulaTrue formula2 valuation)
by (induct formula1) auto

```

```

lemma formulaTrueRemoveAll:
fixes formula :: Formula and clause :: Clause and valuation :: Valuation
assumes formulaTrue formula valuation
shows formulaTrue (removeAll clause formula) valuation
using assms
by (induct formula) auto

```

```

lemma formulaFalseAppend:
fixes formula :: Formula and formula' :: Formula and valuation :: Valuation

```

```

    assumes formulaFalse formula valuation
    shows formulaFalse (formula @ formula') valuation
using assms
by (induct formula) auto

lemma formulaTrueAppendValuation:
  fixes formula :: Formula and valuation :: Valuation and valuation'
  :: Valuation
  assumes formulaTrue formula valuation
  shows formulaTrue formula (valuation @ valuation')
using assms
by (induct formula) (auto simp add:clauseTrueAppendValuation)

lemma formulaFalseAppendValuation:
  fixes formula :: Formula and valuation :: Valuation and valuation'
  :: Valuation
  assumes formulaFalse formula valuation
  shows formulaFalse formula (valuation @ valuation')
using assms
by (induct formula) (auto simp add:clauseFalseAppendValuation)

lemma trueFormulaWithSingleLiteralClause:
  fixes formula :: Formula and literal :: Literal and valuation :: Valuation
  assumes formulaTrue (removeAll [literal] formula) (valuation @ [literal])
  shows formulaTrue formula (valuation @ [literal])
proof –
  {
    fix clause :: Clause
    assume clause el formula
    with assms
    have clauseTrue clause (valuation @ [literal])
    proof (cases clause = [literal])
      case True
      thus ?thesis
      by simp
    next
      case False
      with ⟨clause el formula⟩
      have clause el (removeAll [literal] formula)
      by simp
      with ⟨formulaTrue (removeAll [literal] formula) (valuation @ [literal])⟩
      show ?thesis
      by (simp add: formulaTrueIffAllClausesAreTrue)
    qed
  }
thus ?thesis

```

by (*simp add: formulaTrueIffAllClausesAreTrue*)
 qed

2.2.5 Valuation viewed as a formula

Converts a valuation (the list of literals) into formula (list of single member lists of literals)

primrec

val2form :: *Valuation* \Rightarrow *Formula*

where

val2form [] = []
 | *val2form* (*literal* # *valuation*) = [*literal*] # *val2form* *valuation*

lemma *val2FormEl*:

fixes *literal* :: *Literal* **and** *valuation* :: *Valuation*

shows *literal* *el* *valuation* = [*literal*] *el* *val2form* *valuation*

by (*induct valuation*) *auto*

lemma *val2FormAreSingleLiteralClauses*:

fixes *clause* :: *Clause* **and** *valuation* :: *Valuation*

shows *clause* *el* *val2form* *valuation* \longrightarrow (\exists *literal*. *clause* = [*literal*]
 \wedge *literal* *el* *valuation*)

by (*induct valuation*) *auto*

lemma *val2formOfSingleLiteralValuation*:

assumes *length v* = 1

shows *val2form v* = [[*hd v*]]

using *assms*

by (*induct v*) *auto*

lemma *val2FormRemoveAll*:

fixes *literal* :: *Literal* **and** *valuation* :: *Valuation*

shows *removeAll* [*literal*] (*val2form* *valuation*) = *val2form* (*removeAll* *literal* *valuation*)

by (*induct valuation*) *auto*

lemma *val2formAppend*:

fixes *valuation1* :: *Valuation* **and** *valuation2* :: *Valuation*

shows *val2form* (*valuation1* @ *valuation2*) = (*val2form* *valuation1*
 @ *val2form* *valuation2*)

by (*induct valuation1*) *auto*

lemma *val2formFormulaTrue*:

fixes *valuation1* :: *Valuation* **and** *valuation2* :: *Valuation*

shows *formulaTrue* (*val2form* *valuation1*) *valuation2* = (\forall (*literal*
 :: *Literal*). *literal* *el* *valuation1* \longrightarrow *literal* *el* *valuation2*)

by (*induct valuation1*) *auto*

2.2.6 Consistency of valuations

Valuation is inconsistent if it contains both a literal and its opposite.

primrec

inconsistent :: *Valuation* \Rightarrow *bool*

where

inconsistent [] = *False*

| *inconsistent* (*literal* # *valuation*) = (*opposite literal el valuation* \vee *inconsistent valuation*)

definition [*simp*]: *consistent valuation* == \neg *inconsistent valuation*

lemma *inconsistentCharacterization*:

fixes *valuation* :: *Valuation*

shows *inconsistent valuation* = (\exists *literal*. *literalTrue literal valuation* \wedge *literalFalse literal valuation*)

by (*induct valuation*) *auto*

lemma *clauseTrueAndClauseFalseImpliesInconsistent*:

fixes *clause* :: *Clause* **and** *valuation* :: *Valuation*

assumes *clauseTrue clause valuation* **and** *clauseFalse clause valuation*

shows *inconsistent valuation*

proof –

from \langle *clauseTrue clause valuation* \rangle **obtain** *literal* :: *Literal*

where *literal el clause* **and** *literalTrue literal valuation*

by (*auto simp add: clauseTrueIffContainsTrueLiteral*)

with \langle *clauseFalse clause valuation* \rangle

have *literalFalse literal valuation*

by (*auto simp add: clauseFalseIffAllLiteralsAreFalse*)

from \langle *literalTrue literal valuation* \rangle \langle *literalFalse literal valuation* \rangle

show *?thesis*

by (*auto simp add: inconsistentCharacterization*)

qed

lemma *formulaTrueAndFormulaFalseImpliesInconsistent*:

fixes *formula* :: *Formula* **and** *valuation* :: *Valuation*

assumes *formulaTrue formula valuation* **and** *formulaFalse formula valuation*

shows *inconsistent valuation*

proof –

from \langle *formulaFalse formula valuation* \rangle **obtain** *clause* :: *Clause*

where *clause el formula* **and** *clauseFalse clause valuation*

by (*auto simp add: formulaFalseIffContainsFalseClause*)

with \langle *formulaTrue formula valuation* \rangle

have *clauseTrue clause valuation*

by (*auto simp add: formulaTrueIffAllClausesAreTrue*)

from \langle *clauseTrue clause valuation* \rangle \langle *clauseFalse clause valuation* \rangle

show *?thesis*

by (auto simp add: clauseTrueAndClauseFalseImpliesInconsistent)
qed

lemma inconsistentAppend:
 fixes valuation1 :: Valuation and valuation2 :: Valuation
 assumes inconsistent (valuation1 @ valuation2)
 shows inconsistent valuation1 \vee inconsistent valuation2 \vee (\exists literal.
 literalTrue literal valuation1 \wedge literalFalse literal valuation2)
 using assms
 proof (cases inconsistent valuation1)
 case True
 thus ?thesis
 by simp
 next
 case False
 thus ?thesis
 proof (cases inconsistent valuation2)
 case True
 thus ?thesis
 by simp
 next
 case False
 from \langle inconsistent (valuation1 @ valuation2) \rangle obtain literal ::
 Literal
 where literalTrue literal (valuation1 @ valuation2) and literal-
 False literal (valuation1 @ valuation2)
 by (auto simp add: inconsistentCharacterization)
 hence (\exists literal. literalTrue literal valuation1 \wedge literalFalse literal
 valuation2)
 proof (cases literalTrue literal valuation1)
 case True
 with \langle \neg inconsistent valuation1 \rangle
 have \neg literalFalse literal valuation1
 by (auto simp add: inconsistentCharacterization)
 with \langle literalFalse literal (valuation1 @ valuation2) \rangle
 have literalFalse literal valuation2
 by auto
 with True
 show ?thesis
 by auto
 next
 case False
 with \langle literalTrue literal (valuation1 @ valuation2) \rangle
 have literalTrue literal valuation2
 by auto
 with \langle \neg inconsistent valuation2 \rangle
 have \neg literalFalse literal valuation2
 by (auto simp add: inconsistentCharacterization)
 with \langle literalFalse literal (valuation1 @ valuation2) \rangle


```

    have literalFalse literal valuation1
      by auto
    with ⟨literalTrue literal valuation2⟩
    show ?thesis
      by auto
  qed
  thus ?thesis
    by simp
  qed
  qed

```

```

lemma consistentAppendElement:
  assumes consistent v and ¬ literalFalse l v
  shows consistent (v @ [l])
  proof-
  {
    assume ¬ ?thesis
    with ⟨consistent v⟩
    have (opposite l) el v
      using inconsistentAppend[of v [l]]
      by auto
    with ⟨¬ literalFalse l v⟩
    have False
      by simp
  }
  thus ?thesis
    by auto
  qed

```

```

lemma inconsistentRemoveAll:
  fixes literal :: Literal and valuation :: Valuation
  assumes inconsistent (removeAll literal valuation)
  shows inconsistent valuation
  using assms
  proof -
    from ⟨inconsistent (removeAll literal valuation)⟩ obtain literal' ::
    Literal
      where l'True: literalTrue literal' (removeAll literal valuation) and
    l'False: literalFalse literal' (removeAll literal valuation)
      by (auto simp add: inconsistentCharacterization)
    from l'True
    have literalTrue literal' valuation
      by simp
    moreover
    from l'False
    have literalFalse literal' valuation
      by simp
    ultimately
    show ?thesis
  qed

```

by (auto simp add:inconsistentCharacterization)
qed

lemma *inconsistentPrefix*:
assumes *isPrefix valuation1 valuation2 and inconsistent valuation1*
shows *inconsistent valuation2*
using *assms*
by (auto simp add:inconsistentCharacterization *isPrefix-def*)

lemma *consistentPrefix*:
assumes *isPrefix valuation1 valuation2 and consistent valuation2*
shows *consistent valuation1*
using *assms*
by (auto simp add:inconsistentCharacterization *isPrefix-def*)

2.2.7 Totality of valuations

Checks if the valuation contains all the variables from the given set of variables

definition *total where*
[*simp*]: *total valuation variables == variables \subseteq vars valuation*

lemma *totalSubset*:
fixes *A :: Variable set and B :: Variable set and valuation :: Valuation*
assumes *A \subseteq B and total valuation B*
shows *total valuation A*
using *assms*
by *auto*

lemma *totalFormulaImpliesTotalClause*:
fixes *clause :: Clause and formula :: Formula and valuation :: Valuation*
assumes *clauseEl: clause el formula and totalFormula: total valuation (vars formula)*
shows *totalClause: total valuation (vars clause)*

proof –
from *clauseEl*
have *vars clause \subseteq vars formula*
using *formulaContainsItsClausesVariables [of clause formula]*
by *simp*
with *totalFormula*
show *?thesis*
by (*simp add: totalSubset*)
qed

lemma *totalValuationForClauseDefinesAllItsLiterals*:
fixes *clause :: Clause and valuation :: Valuation and literal :: Literal*
assumes

```

totalClause: total valuation (vars clause) and
literalEl: literal el clause
shows trueOrFalse: literalTrue literal valuation  $\vee$  literalFalse literal
valuation
proof –
  from literalEl
  have var literal  $\in$  vars clause
    using clauseContainsItsLiteralsVariable
    by auto
  with totalClause
  have var literal  $\in$  vars valuation
    by auto
  thus ?thesis
    using variableDefinedImpliesLiteralDefined [of literal valuation]
    by simp
qed

```

```

lemma totalValuationForClauseDefinesItsValue:
  fixes clause :: Clause and valuation :: Valuation
  assumes totalClause: total valuation (vars clause)
  shows clauseTrue clause valuation  $\vee$  clauseFalse clause valuation
proof (cases clauseFalse clause valuation)
  case True
  thus ?thesis
    by (rule disjI2)
next
  case False
  hence  $\neg (\forall l. l \text{ el clause} \longrightarrow \text{literalFalse } l \text{ valuation})$ 
    by (auto simp add: clauseFalseIffAllLiteralsAreFalse)
  then obtain l :: Literal
    where l el clause and  $\neg$  literalFalse l valuation
    by auto
  with totalClause
  have literalTrue l valuation  $\vee$  literalFalse l valuation
    using totalValuationForClauseDefinesAllItsLiterals [of valuation
clause l]
    by auto
  with  $\langle \neg \text{literalFalse } l \text{ valuation} \rangle$ 
  have literalTrue l valuation
    by simp
  with  $\langle l \text{ el clause} \rangle$ 
  have (clauseTrue clause valuation)
    by (auto simp add: clauseTrueIffContainsTrueLiteral)
  thus ?thesis
    by (rule disjI1)
qed

```

```

lemma totalValuationForFormulaDefinesAllItsLiterals:
  fixes formula::Formula and valuation::Valuation

```

assumes *totalFormula*: total valuation (vars formula) **and**
literalElFormula: literal el formula
shows *literalTrue* literal valuation \vee *literalFalse* literal valuation
proof –
from *literalElFormula*
have var literal \in vars formula
by (rule *formulaContainsItsLiteralsVariable*)
with *totalFormula*
have var literal \in vars valuation
by *auto*
thus ?thesis **using** *variableDefinedImpliesLiteralDefined* [of *literal valuation*]
by *simp*
qed

lemma *totalValuationForFormulaDefinesAllItsClauses*:
fixes *formula* :: Formula **and** *valuation* :: Valuation **and** *clause* :: Clause
assumes *totalFormula*: total valuation (vars formula) **and**
clauseElFormula: clause el formula
shows *clauseTrue* clause valuation \vee *clauseFalse* clause valuation
proof –
from *clauseElFormula totalFormula*
have total valuation (vars clause)
by (rule *totalFormulaImpliesTotalClause*)
thus ?thesis
by (rule *totalValuationForClauseDefinesItsValue*)
qed

lemma *totalValuationForFormulaDefinesItsValue*:
assumes *totalFormula*: total valuation (vars formula)
shows *formulaTrue* formula valuation \vee *formulaFalse* formula valuation
proof (cases *formulaTrue* formula valuation)
case *True*
thus ?thesis
by *simp*
next
case *False*
then obtain *clause* :: Clause
where *clauseElFormula*: clause el formula **and** *notClauseTrue*: \neg *clauseTrue* clause valuation
by (*auto simp add: formulaTrueIffAllClausesAreTrue*)
from *clauseElFormula totalFormula*
have total valuation (vars clause)
using *totalFormulaImpliesTotalClause* [of *clause formula valuation*]
by *simp*
with *notClauseTrue*
have *clauseFalse* clause valuation

```

using totalValuationForClauseDefinesItsValue [of valuation clause]
by simp
with clauseElFormula
show ?thesis
by (auto simp add:formulaFalseIffContainsFalseClause)
qed

```

lemma totalRemoveAllSingleLiteralClause:

```

fixes literal :: Literal and valuation :: Valuation and formula ::
Formula
assumes varLiteral: var literal ∈ vars valuation and totalRemoveAll:
total valuation (vars (removeAll [literal] formula))
shows total valuation (vars formula)
proof –
have vars formula – vars [literal] ⊆ vars (removeAll [literal] for-
mula)
by (rule varsRemoveAllClauseSuperset)
with assms
show ?thesis
by auto
qed

```

2.2.8 Models and satisfiability

Model of a formula is a consistent valuation under which for-
mula/clause is true

```

consts model :: Valuation ⇒ 'a ⇒ bool

```

```

overloading modelFormula ≡ model :: Valuation ⇒ Formula ⇒ bool
begin
definition [simp]: model valuation (formula::Formula) ==
consistent valuation ∧ (formulaTrue formula valuation)
end

```

```

overloading modelClause ≡ model :: Valuation ⇒ Clause ⇒ bool
begin
definition [simp]: model valuation (clause::Clause) ==
consistent valuation ∧ (clauseTrue clause valuation)
end

```

Checks if a formula has a model

```

definition satisfiable :: Formula ⇒ bool
where

```

```

satisfiable formula == ∃ valuation. model valuation formula

```

lemma formulaWithEmptyClauseIsUnsatisfiable:

```

fixes formula :: Formula
assumes ([::Clause) el formula
shows ¬ satisfiable formula

```

```

using assms
by (auto simp add: satisfiable-def formulaTrueIffAllClausesAreTrue)

lemma satisfiableSubset:
  fixes formula0 :: Formula and formula :: Formula
  assumes subset:  $\forall$  (clause::Clause). clause el formula0  $\longrightarrow$  clause el formula
  shows satisfiable formula  $\longrightarrow$  satisfiable formula0
proof
  assume satisfiable formula
  show satisfiable formula0
  proof –
    from  $\langle$ satisfiable formula $\rangle$  obtain valuation :: Valuation
      where model valuation formula
      by (auto simp add: satisfiable-def)
    {
      fix clause :: Clause
      assume clause el formula0
      with subset
      have clause el formula
        by simp
      with  $\langle$ model valuation formula $\rangle$ 
      have clauseTrue clause valuation
        by (simp add: formulaTrueIffAllClausesAreTrue)
    } hence formulaTrue formula0 valuation
      by (simp add: formulaTrueIffAllClausesAreTrue)
    with  $\langle$ model valuation formula $\rangle$ 
    have model valuation formula0
      by simp
    thus ?thesis
      by (auto simp add: satisfiable-def)
  qed
qed

lemma satisfiableAppend:
  fixes formula1 :: Formula and formula2 :: Formula
  assumes satisfiable (formula1 @ formula2)
  shows satisfiable formula1 satisfiable formula2
using assms
unfolding satisfiable-def
by (auto simp add: formulaTrueAppend)

lemma modelExpand:
  fixes formula :: Formula and literal :: Literal and valuation :: Valuation
  assumes model valuation formula and var literal  $\notin$  vars valuation
  shows model (valuation @ [literal]) formula
proof –
  from  $\langle$ model valuation formula $\rangle$ 

```

```

have formulaTrue formula (valuation @ [literal])
  by (simp add:formulaTrueAppendValuation)
moreover
from ⟨model valuation formula⟩
have consistent valuation
  by simp
with ⟨var literal ∉ vars valuation⟩
have consistent (valuation @ [literal])
proof (cases inconsistent (valuation @ [literal]))
  case True
    hence inconsistent valuation ∨ inconsistent [literal] ∨ (∃ l. literalTrue l valuation ∧ literalFalse l [literal])
      by (rule inconsistentAppend)
    with ⟨consistent valuation⟩
    have  $\exists l. \text{literalTrue } l \text{ valuation} \wedge \text{literalFalse } l \text{ [literal]}$ 
      by auto
    hence literalFalse literal valuation
      by auto
    hence var (opposite literal) ∈ (vars valuation)
      using valuationContainsItsLiteralsVariable [of opposite literal valuation]
      by simp
    with ⟨var literal ∉ vars valuation⟩
    have False
      by simp
    thus ?thesis ..
qed simp
ultimately
show ?thesis
  by auto
qed

```

2.2.9 Tautological clauses

```

lemma tautologyNotFalse:
  fixes clause :: Clause and valuation :: Valuation
  assumes clauseTautology clause consistent valuation
  shows  $\neg \text{clauseFalse } \text{clause } \text{valuation}$ 
using assms
  clauseTautologyCharacterization[of clause]
  clauseFalseIffAllLiteralsAreFalse[of clause valuation]
  inconsistentCharacterization
by auto

```

```

lemma tautologyInTotalValuation:
assumes
  clauseTautology clause
  vars clause ⊆ vars valuation

```

shows
clauseTrue clause valuation
proof–
from $\langle \text{clauseTautology clause} \rangle$
obtain *literal*
where *literal el clause opposite literal el clause*
by (*auto simp add: clauseTautologyCharacterization*)
hence *var literal \in vars clause*
using *clauseContainsItsLiteralsVariable[*of literal clause*]*
using *clauseContainsItsLiteralsVariable[*of opposite literal clause*]*
by *simp*
hence *var literal \in vars valuation*
using $\langle \text{vars clause} \subseteq \text{vars valuation} \rangle$
by *auto*
hence *literalTrue literal valuation \vee literalFalse literal valuation*
using *varInClauseVars[*of var literal valuation*]*
using *varInClauseVars[*of var (opposite literal) valuation*]*
using *literalsWithSameVariableAreEqualOrOpposite*
by *auto*
thus *?thesis*
using $\langle \text{literal el clause} \rangle \langle \text{opposite literal el clause} \rangle$
by (*auto simp add: clauseTrueIffContainsTrueLiteral*)
qed

lemma *modelAppendTautology:*
assumes
model valuation F clauseTautology c
vars valuation \supseteq vars F \cup vars c
shows
model valuation (F @ [c])
using *assms*
using *tautologyInTotalValuation[*of c valuation*]*
by (*auto simp add: formulaTrueAppend*)

lemma *satisfiableAppendTautology:*
assumes
satisfiable F clauseTautology c
shows
satisfiable (F @ [c])
proof–
from $\langle \text{clauseTautology c} \rangle$
obtain *l*
where *l el c opposite l el c*
by (*auto simp add: clauseTautologyCharacterization*)
from $\langle \text{satisfiable F} \rangle$
obtain *valuation*
where *consistent valuation formulaTrue F valuation*
unfolding *satisfiable-def*
by *auto*


```

show ?thesis
proof (cases var l ∈ vars valuation)
  case True
  hence literalTrue l valuation ∨ literalFalse l valuation
    using varInClauseVars[of var l valuation]
  by (auto simp add: literalsWithSameVariableAreEqualOrOpposite)
  hence clauseTrue c valuation
    using ⟨l el c⟩ ⟨opposite l el c⟩
  by (auto simp add: clauseTrueIffContainsTrueLiteral)
  thus ?thesis
    using ⟨consistent valuation⟩ ⟨formulaTrue F valuation⟩
  unfolding satisfiable-def
  by (auto simp add: formulaTrueIffAllClausesAreTrue)
next
  case False
  let ?valuation' = valuation @ [l]
  have model ?valuation' F
    using ⟨var l ∉ vars valuation⟩
  using ⟨formulaTrue F valuation⟩ ⟨consistent valuation⟩
  using modelExpand[of valuation F l]
  by simp
  moreover
  have formulaTrue [c] ?valuation'
    using ⟨l el c⟩
  using clauseTrueIffContainsTrueLiteral[of c ?valuation']
  using formulaTrueIffAllClausesAreTrue[of [c] ?valuation']
  by auto
  ultimately
  show ?thesis
    unfolding satisfiable-def
  by (auto simp add: formulaTrueAppend)
qed
qed

```

lemma modelAppendTautologicalFormula:

fixes

$F :: \text{Formula}$ and $F' :: \text{Formula}$

assumes

$\text{model valuation } F \forall c. c \text{ el } F' \longrightarrow \text{clauseTautology } c$

$\text{vars valuation } \supseteq \text{vars } F \cup \text{vars } F'$

shows

$\text{model valuation } (F @ F')$

using *assms*

proof (*induct* F')

case *Nil*

thus ?*case*

by *simp*

next

case (*Cons* c F'')

```

hence model valuation (F @ F'')
  by simp
hence model valuation ((F @ F'') @ [c])
  using Cons(3)
  using Cons(4)
  using modelAppendTautology[of valuation F @ F'' c]
  using varsAppendFormulae[of F F'']
  by simp
thus ?case
  by (simp add: formulaTrueAppend)
qed

```

```

lemma satisfiableAppendTautologicalFormula:
assumes
  satisfiable F  $\forall$  c. c el F'  $\longrightarrow$  clauseTautology c
shows
  satisfiable (F @ F')
using assms
proof (induct F')
  case Nil
  thus ?case
  by simp
next
  case (Cons c F'')
  hence satisfiable (F @ F'')
  by simp
  thus ?case
  using Cons(3)
  using satisfiableAppendTautology[of F @ F'' c]
  unfolding satisfiable-def
  by (simp add: formulaTrueIffAllClausesAreTrue)
qed

```

```

lemma satisfiableFilterTautologies:
shows satisfiable F = satisfiable (filter (% c.  $\neg$  clauseTautology c) F)
proof (induct F)
  case Nil
  thus ?case
  by simp
next
  case (Cons c' F')
  let ?filt =  $\lambda$  F. filter (% c.  $\neg$  clauseTautology c) F
  let ?filt' =  $\lambda$  F. filter (% c. clauseTautology c) F
  show ?case
proof
  assume satisfiable (c' # F')
  thus satisfiable (?filt (c' # F'))
  unfolding satisfiable-def

```

```

      by (auto simp add: formulaTrueIffAllClausesAreTrue)
next
assume satisfiable (?filt (c' # F'))
thus satisfiable (c' # F')
proof (cases clauseTautology c')
  case True
  hence ?filt (c' # F') = ?filt F'
  by auto
  hence satisfiable (?filt F')
  using <satisfiable (?filt (c' # F'))>
  by simp
  hence satisfiable F'
  using Cons
  by simp
  thus ?thesis
  using satisfiableAppendTautology[of F' c']
  using <clauseTautology c'>
  unfolding satisfiable-def
  by (auto simp add: formulaTrueIffAllClausesAreTrue)
next
  case False
  hence ?filt (c' # F') = c' # ?filt F'
  by auto
  hence satisfiable (c' # ?filt F')
  using <satisfiable (?filt (c' # F'))>
  by simp
  moreover
  have  $\forall c. c \in ?filt' F' \longrightarrow \text{clauseTautology } c$ 
  by simp
  ultimately
  have satisfiable ((c' # ?filt F') @ ?filt' F')
  using satisfiableAppendTautologicalFormula[of c' # ?filt F' ?filt'
F']
  by (simp (no-asm-use))
  thus ?thesis
  unfolding satisfiable-def
  by (auto simp add: formulaTrueIffAllClausesAreTrue)
qed
qed
qed

```

lemma *modelFilterTautologies:*

```

assumes
  model valuation (filter (% c.  $\neg$  clauseTautology c) F)
  vars F  $\subseteq$  vars valuation
shows model valuation F
using assms
proof (induct F)
  case Nil

```

```

thus ?case
  by simp
next
case (Cons c' F')
let ?filt =  $\lambda F. \text{filter } (\% c. \neg \text{clauseTautology } c) F$ 
let ?filt' =  $\lambda F. \text{filter } (\% c. \text{clauseTautology } c) F$ 
show ?case
proof (cases clauseTautology c')
  case True
  thus ?thesis
    using Cons
    using tautologyInTotalValuation[of c' valuation]
    by auto
  next
  case False
  hence ?filt (c' # F') = c' # ?filt F'
    by auto
  hence model valuation (c' # ?filt F')
    using ⟨model valuation (?filt (c' # F'))⟩
    by simp
  moreover
  have  $\forall c. c \text{ el } ?filt' F' \longrightarrow \text{clauseTautology } c$ 
    by simp
  moreover
  have vars ((c' # ?filt F') @ ?filt' F')  $\subseteq$  vars valuation
    using varsSubsetFormula[of ?filt F' F']
    using varsSubsetFormula[of ?filt' F' F']
    using varsAppendFormulae[of c' # ?filt F' ?filt' F']
    using Cons(3)
    using formulaContainsItsClausesVariables[of - ?filt F']
    by auto
  ultimately
  have model valuation ((c' # ?filt F') @ ?filt' F')
    using modelAppendTautologicalFormula[of valuation c' # ?filt F'
?filt' F']
    using varsAppendFormulae[of c' # ?filt F' ?filt' F']
    by (simp (no-asm-use)) (blast)
  thus ?thesis
    using formulaTrueAppend[of ?filt F' ?filt' F' valuation]
    using formulaTrueIffAllClausesAreTrue[of ?filt F' valuation]
    using formulaTrueIffAllClausesAreTrue[of ?filt' F' valuation]
    using formulaTrueIffAllClausesAreTrue[of F' valuation]
    by auto
  qed
qed

```

2.2.10 Entailment

Formula entails literal if it is true in all its models

definition *formulaEntailsLiteral* :: *Formula* \Rightarrow *Literal* \Rightarrow *bool*
where
formulaEntailsLiteral *formula literal* ==
 \forall (*valuation*::*Valuation*). *model valuation formula* \longrightarrow *literalTrue literal valuation*

Clause implies literal if it is true in all its models

definition *clauseEntailsLiteral* :: *Clause* \Rightarrow *Literal* \Rightarrow *bool*
where
clauseEntailsLiteral *clause literal* ==
 \forall (*valuation*::*Valuation*). *model valuation clause* \longrightarrow *literalTrue literal valuation*

Formula entails clause if it is true in all its models

definition *formulaEntailsClause* :: *Formula* \Rightarrow *Clause* \Rightarrow *bool*
where
formulaEntailsClause *formula clause* ==
 \forall (*valuation*::*Valuation*). *model valuation formula* \longrightarrow *model valuation clause*

Formula entails valuation if it entails its every literal

definition *formulaEntailsValuation* :: *Formula* \Rightarrow *Valuation* \Rightarrow *bool*
where
formulaEntailsValuation *formula valuation* ==
 \forall *literal*. *literal el valuation* \longrightarrow *formulaEntailsLiteral formula literal*

Formula entails formula if it is true in all its models

definition *formulaEntailsFormula* :: *Formula* \Rightarrow *Formula* \Rightarrow *bool*
where
formulaEntailsFormula-def: *formulaEntailsFormula formula formula'*
==
 \forall (*valuation*::*Valuation*). *model valuation formula* \longrightarrow *model valuation formula'*

lemma *singleLiteralClausesEntailItsLiteral*:
fixes *clause* :: *Clause* **and** *literal* :: *Literal*
assumes *length clause = 1* **and** *literal el clause*
shows *clauseEntailsLiteral clause literal*
proof –
from *assms*
have *onlyLiteral*: \forall *l*. *l el clause* \longrightarrow *l = literal*
using *lengthOneImpliesOnlyElement*[*of clause literal*]
by *simp*
{
fix *valuation* :: *Valuation*
assume *clauseTrue clause valuation*
with *onlyLiteral*

```

    have literalTrue literal valuation
      by (auto simp add: clauseTrueIffContainsTrueLiteral)
  }
  thus ?thesis
    by (simp add: clauseEntailsLiteral-def)
qed

```

```

lemma clauseEntailsLiteralThenFormulaEntailsLiteral:
  fixes clause :: Clause and formula :: Formula and literal :: Literal
  assumes clause el formula and clauseEntailsLiteral clause literal
  shows formulaEntailsLiteral formula literal
proof –
  {
    fix valuation :: Valuation
    assume modelFormula: model valuation formula

    with ⟨clause el formula⟩
    have clauseTrue clause valuation
      by (simp add: formulaTrueIffAllClausesAreTrue)
    with modelFormula ⟨clauseEntailsLiteral clause literal⟩
    have literalTrue literal valuation
      by (auto simp add: clauseEntailsLiteral-def)
  }
  thus ?thesis
    by (simp add: formulaEntailsLiteral-def)
qed

```

```

lemma formulaEntailsLiteralAppend:
  fixes formula :: Formula and formula' :: Formula and literal ::
  Literal
  assumes formulaEntailsLiteral formula literal
  shows formulaEntailsLiteral (formula @ formula') literal
proof –
  {
    fix valuation :: Valuation
    assume modelFF': model valuation (formula @ formula')

    hence formulaTrue formula valuation
      by (simp add: formulaTrueAppend)
    with modelFF' and ⟨formulaEntailsLiteral formula literal⟩
    have literalTrue literal valuation
      by (simp add: formulaEntailsLiteral-def)
  }
  thus ?thesis
    by (simp add: formulaEntailsLiteral-def)
qed

```

```

lemma formulaEntailsLiteralSubset:
  fixes formula :: Formula and formula' :: Formula and literal ::

```

```

Literal
assumes formulaEntailsLiteral formula literal and  $\forall (c::\text{Clause}) . c$ 
el formula  $\longrightarrow$  c el formula'
shows formulaEntailsLiteral formula' literal
proof –
{
  fix valuation :: Valuation
  assume modelF': model valuation formula'
  with  $\langle \forall (c::\text{Clause}) . c \text{ el formula } \longrightarrow c \text{ el formula}' \rangle$ 
  have formulaTrue formula valuation
    by (auto simp add: formulaTrueIffAllClausesAreTrue)
  with modelF'  $\langle$ formulaEntailsLiteral formula literal $\rangle$ 
  have literalTrue literal valuation
    by (simp add: formulaEntailsLiteral-def)
}
thus ?thesis
by (simp add:formulaEntailsLiteral-def)
qed

```

```

lemma formulaEntailsLiteralRemoveAll:
fixes formula :: Formula and clause :: Clause and literal :: Literal
assumes formulaEntailsLiteral (removeAll clause formula) literal
shows formulaEntailsLiteral formula literal
proof –
{
  fix valuation :: Valuation
  assume modelF: model valuation formula
  hence formulaTrue (removeAll clause formula) valuation
    by (auto simp add:formulaTrueRemoveAll)
  with modelF  $\langle$ formulaEntailsLiteral (removeAll clause formula)
literal $\rangle$ 
  have literalTrue literal valuation
    by (auto simp add:formulaEntailsLiteral-def)
}
thus ?thesis
by (simp add:formulaEntailsLiteral-def)
qed

```

```

lemma formulaEntailsLiteralRemoveAllAppend:
fixes formula1 :: Formula and formula2 :: Formula and clause ::
Clause and valuation :: Valuation
assumes formulaEntailsLiteral ((removeAll clause formula1) @ for-
mula2) literal
shows formulaEntailsLiteral (formula1 @ formula2) literal
proof –
{
  fix valuation :: Valuation
  assume modelF: model valuation (formula1 @ formula2)

```

```

hence formulaTrue ((removeAll clause formula1) @ formula2)
valuation
by (auto simp add:formulaTrueRemoveAll formulaTrueAppend)
with modelF ⟨formulaEntailsLiteral ((removeAll clause formula1)
@ formula2) literal⟩
have literalTrue literal valuation
by (auto simp add:formulaEntailsLiteral-def)
}
thus ?thesis
by (simp add:formulaEntailsLiteral-def)
qed

```

```

lemma formulaEntailsItsClauses:
fixes clause :: Clause and formula :: Formula
assumes clause el formula
shows formulaEntailsClause formula clause
using assms
by (simp add: formulaEntailsClause-def formulaTrueIffAllClausesAreTrue)

```

```

lemma formulaEntailsClauseAppend:
fixes clause :: Clause and formula :: Formula and formula' :: For-
mula
assumes formulaEntailsClause formula clause
shows formulaEntailsClause (formula @ formula') clause
proof –
{
fix valuation :: Valuation
assume model valuation (formula @ formula')
hence model valuation formula
by (simp add:formulaTrueAppend)
with ⟨formulaEntailsClause formula clause⟩
have clauseTrue clause valuation
by (simp add:formulaEntailsClause-def)
}
thus ?thesis
by (simp add: formulaEntailsClause-def)
qed

```

```

lemma formulaUnsatIffImpliesEmptyClause:
fixes formula :: Formula
shows formulaEntailsClause formula [] = (¬ satisfiable formula)
by (auto simp add: formulaEntailsClause-def satisfiable-def)

```

```

lemma formulaTrueExtendWithEntailedClauses:
fixes formula :: Formula and formula0 :: Formula and valuation ::
Valuation
assumes formulaEntailed: ∀ (clause::Clause). clause el formula →
formulaEntailsClause formula0 clause and consistent valuation
shows formulaTrue formula0 valuation → formulaTrue formula

```



```

valuation
proof
  assume formulaTrue formula0 valuation
  {
    fix clause :: Clause
    assume clause el formula
    with formulaEntailed
    have formulaEntailsClause formula0 clause
      by simp
    with  $\langle \text{formulaTrue formula0 valuation} \rangle \langle \text{consistent valuation} \rangle$ 
    have clauseTrue clause valuation
      by (simp add:formulaEntailsClause-def)
  }
  thus formulaTrue formula valuation
    by (simp add:formulaTrueIffAllClausesAreTrue)
qed

```

```

lemma formulaEntailsFormulaIffEntailsAllItsClauses:
  fixes formula :: Formula and formula' :: Formula
  shows formulaEntailsFormula formula formula' = ( $\forall$  clause::Clause.
  clause el formula'  $\longrightarrow$  formulaEntailsClause formula clause)
  (is ?lhs = ?rhs)

```

```

proof
  assume ?lhs
  show ?rhs
  proof
    fix clause :: Clause
    show clause el formula'  $\longrightarrow$  formulaEntailsClause formula clause
    proof
      assume clause el formula'
      show formulaEntailsClause formula clause
      proof –
        {
          fix valuation :: Valuation
          assume model valuation formula
          with  $\langle ?lhs \rangle$ 
          have model valuation formula'
            by (simp add:formulaEntailsFormula-def)
          with  $\langle \text{clause el formula}' \rangle$ 
          have clauseTrue clause valuation
            by (simp add:formulaTrueIffAllClausesAreTrue)
        }
      thus ?thesis
        by (simp add:formulaEntailsClause-def)
    qed
  qed
qed
next

```

```

assume ?rhs
thus ?lhs
proof –
  {
    fix valuation :: Valuation
    assume model valuation formula
    {
      fix clause :: Clause
      assume clause el formula'
      with ⟨?rhs⟩
      have formulaEntailsClause formula clause
        by auto
      with ⟨model valuation formula⟩
      have clauseTrue clause valuation
        by (simp add:formulaEntailsClause-def)
    }
    hence (formulaTrue formula' valuation)
      by (simp add:formulaTrueIffAllClausesAreTrue)
  }
thus ?thesis
  by (simp add:formulaEntailsFormula-def)
qed
qed

```

```

lemma formulaEntailsFormulaThatEntailsClause:
  fixes formula1 :: Formula and formula2 :: Formula and clause ::
  Clause
  assumes formulaEntailsFormula formula1 formula2 and formulaEntailsClause formula2 clause
  shows formulaEntailsClause formula1 clause
using assms
by (simp add: formulaEntailsClause-def formulaEntailsFormula-def)

```

```

lemma
  fixes formula1 :: Formula and formula2 :: Formula and formula1'
  :: Formula and literal :: Literal
  assumes formulaEntailsLiteral (formula1 @ formula2) literal and
  formulaEntailsFormula formula1' formula1
  shows formulaEntailsLiteral (formula1' @ formula2) literal
proof –
  {
    fix valuation :: Valuation
    assume model valuation (formula1' @ formula2)
    hence consistent valuation and formulaTrue formula1' valuation
    formulaTrue formula2 valuation
      by (auto simp add: formulaTrue.Append)
    with ⟨formulaEntailsFormula formula1' formula1⟩
    have model valuation formula1
  }

```

```

    by (simp add:formulaEntailsFormula-def)
  with ⟨formulaTrue formula2 valuation⟩
  have model valuation (formula1 @ formula2)
    by (simp add: formulaTrueAppend)
  with ⟨formulaEntailsLiteral (formula1 @ formula2) literal⟩
  have literalTrue literal valuation
    by (simp add:formulaEntailsLiteral-def)
}
thus ?thesis
  by (simp add:formulaEntailsLiteral-def)
qed

```

```

lemma formulaFalseInEntailedValuationIsUnsatisfiable:
  fixes formula :: Formula and valuation :: Valuation
  assumes formulaFalse formula valuation and
    formulaEntailsValuation formula valuation
  shows ¬ satisfiable formula
proof -
  from ⟨formulaFalse formula valuation⟩ obtain clause :: Clause
    where clause el formula and clauseFalse clause valuation
    by (auto simp add:formulaFalseIffContainsFalseClause)
  {
    fix valuation' :: Valuation
    assume modelV': model valuation' formula
    with ⟨clause el formula⟩ obtain literal :: Literal
      where literal el clause and literalTrue literal valuation'
    by (auto simp add: formulaTrueIffAllClausesAreTrue clauseTrueIff-
fContainsTrueLiteral)
    with ⟨clauseFalse clause valuation⟩
    have literalFalse literal valuation
      by (auto simp add:clauseFalseIffAllLiteralsAreFalse)
    with ⟨formulaEntailsValuation formula valuation⟩
    have formulaEntailsLiteral formula (opposite literal)
      unfolding formulaEntailsValuation-def
      by simp
    with modelV'
    have literalFalse literal valuation'
      by (auto simp add:formulaEntailsLiteral-def)
    from ⟨literalTrue literal valuation'⟩ ⟨literalFalse literal valuation'⟩
modelV'
    have False
      by (simp add:inconsistentCharacterization)
  }
thus ?thesis
  by (auto simp add:satisfiable-def)
qed

```

```

lemma formulaFalseInEntailedOrPureValuationIsUnsatisfiable:

```

```

fixes formula :: Formula and valuation :: Valuation
assumes formulaFalse formula valuation and
 $\forall$  literal'. literal' el valuation  $\longrightarrow$  formulaEntailsLiteral formula lit-
eral'  $\vee$   $\neg$  opposite literal' el formula
shows  $\neg$  satisfiable formula
proof –
from  $\langle$ formulaFalse formula valuation $\rangle$  obtain clause :: Clause
  where clause el formula and clauseFalse clause valuation
  by (auto simp add:formulaFalseIffContainsFalseClause)
{
  fix valuation' :: Valuation
  assume modelV': model valuation' formula
  with  $\langle$ clause el formula $\rangle$  obtain literal :: Literal
    where literal el clause and literalTrue literal valuation'
    by (auto simp add: formulaTrueIffAllClausesAreTrue clauseTrueIf-
fContainsTrueLiteral)
  with  $\langle$ clauseFalse clause valuation $\rangle$ 
  have literalFalse literal valuation
    by (auto simp add:clauseFalseIffAllLiteralsAreFalse)
  with  $\langle$  $\forall$  literal'. literal' el valuation  $\longrightarrow$  formulaEntailsLiteral
formula literal'  $\vee$   $\neg$  opposite literal' el formula $\rangle$ 
  have formulaEntailsLiteral formula (opposite literal)  $\vee$   $\neg$  literal el
formula
    by auto
  moreover
  {
    assume formulaEntailsLiteral formula (opposite literal)
    with modelV'
    have literalFalse literal valuation'
      by (auto simp add:formulaEntailsLiteral-def)
    from  $\langle$ literalTrue literal valuation' $\rangle$   $\langle$ literalFalse literal valuation' $\rangle$ 
modelV'
      have False
      by (simp add:inconsistentCharacterization)
    }
  moreover
  {
    assume  $\neg$  literal el formula
    with  $\langle$ clause el formula $\rangle$   $\langle$ literal el clause $\rangle$ 
    have False
      by (simp add:literalElFormulaCharacterization)
    }
  ultimately
  have False
    by auto
  }
thus ?thesis
  by (auto simp add:satisfiable-def)
qed

```

```

lemma unsatisfiableFormulaWithSingleLiteralClause:
  fixes formula :: Formula and literal :: Literal
  assumes  $\neg$  satisfiable formula and [literal] el formula
  shows formulaEntailsLiteral (removeAll [literal] formula) (opposite
literal)
proof –
{
  fix valuation :: Valuation
  assume model valuation (removeAll [literal] formula)
  hence literalFalse literal valuation
  proof (cases var literal  $\in$  vars valuation)
    case True
    {
      assume literalTrue literal valuation
      with  $\langle$ model valuation (removeAll [literal] formula) $\rangle$ 
      have model valuation formula
        by (auto simp add:formulaTrueIffAllClausesAreTrue)
      with  $\langle$  $\neg$  satisfiable formula $\rangle$ 
      have False
        by (auto simp add:satisfiable-def)
    }
  with True
  show ?thesis
    using variableDefinedImpliesLiteralDefined [of literal valuation]
    by auto
  next
  case False
  with  $\langle$ model valuation (removeAll [literal] formula) $\rangle$ 
  have model (valuation @ [literal]) (removeAll [literal] formula)
    by (rule modelExpand)
  hence
    formulaTrue (removeAll [literal] formula) (valuation @ [literal])
and consistent (valuation @ [literal])
    by auto
    from  $\langle$ formulaTrue (removeAll [literal] formula) (valuation @
[literal]) $\rangle$ 
    have formulaTrue formula (valuation @ [literal])
      by (rule trueFormulaWithSingleLiteralClause)
    with  $\langle$ consistent (valuation @ [literal]) $\rangle$ 
    have model (valuation @ [literal]) formula
      by simp
    with  $\langle$  $\neg$  satisfiable formula $\rangle$ 
    have False
      by (auto simp add:satisfiable-def)
    thus ?thesis ..
qed
}

```

```

thus ?thesis
  by (simp add: formulaEntailsLiteral-def)
qed

lemma unsatisfiableFormulaWithSingleLiteralClauses:
  fixes F::Formula and c::Clause
  assumes  $\neg$  satisfiable (F @ val2form (oppositeLiteralList c))  $\neg$ 
  clauseTautology c
  shows formulaEntailsClause F c
proof-
  {
    fix v::Valuation
    assume model v F
    with  $\langle \neg$  satisfiable (F @ val2form (oppositeLiteralList c))  $\rangle$ 
    have  $\neg$  formulaTrue (val2form (oppositeLiteralList c)) v
      unfolding satisfiable-def
      by (auto simp add: formulaTrueAppend)
    have clauseTrue c v
    proof (cases  $\exists$  l. l el c  $\wedge$  (literalTrue l v))
      case True
        thus ?thesis
          using clauseTrueIffContainsTrueLiteral
          by simp
      next
        case False
          let ?v' = v @ (oppositeLiteralList c)

          have  $\neg$  inconsistent (oppositeLiteralList c)
          proof-
            {
              assume  $\neg$  ?thesis
              then obtain l::Literal
              where l el (oppositeLiteralList c) opposite l el (oppositeLiteralList
c)

              using inconsistentCharacterization [of oppositeLiteralList c]
              by auto
              hence (opposite l) el c l el c
              using literalElListIffOppositeLiteralElOppositeLiteralList [of
l c]

              using literalElListIffOppositeLiteralElOppositeLiteralList [of
opposite l c]
              by auto
              hence clauseTautology c
              using clauseTautologyCharacterization [of c]
              by auto
              with  $\langle \neg$  clauseTautology c  $\rangle$ 
              have False
              by simp
            }
          }
    }
  }

```

```

    thus ?thesis
      by auto
  qed
  with False ⟨model v F⟩
  have consistent ?v'
    using inconsistentAppend[of v oppositeLiteralList c]
    unfolding consistent-def
    using literalElListIffOppositeLiteralElOppositeLiteralList
    by auto
  moreover
  from ⟨model v F⟩
  have formulaTrue F ?v'
    using formulaTrueAppendValuation
    by simp
  moreover
  have formulaTrue (val2form (oppositeLiteralList c)) ?v'
    using val2formFormulaTrue[of oppositeLiteralList c v @ oppo-
siteLiteralList c]
    by simp
  ultimately
  have model ?v' (F @ val2form (oppositeLiteralList c))
    by (simp add: formulaTrueAppend)
  with ⟨¬ satisfiable (F @ val2form (oppositeLiteralList c))⟩
  have False
    unfolding satisfiable-def
    by auto
  thus ?thesis
    by simp
  qed
}
thus ?thesis
  unfolding formulaEntailsClause-def
  by simp
qed

```

lemma *satisfiableEntailedFormula*:

```

fixes formula0 :: Formula and formula :: Formula
assumes formulaEntailsFormula formula0 formula
shows satisfiable formula0 ⟶ satisfiable formula
proof
  assume satisfiable formula0
  show satisfiable formula
  proof –
    from ⟨satisfiable formula0⟩ obtain valuation :: Valuation
      where model valuation formula0
      by (auto simp add: satisfiable-def)
    with ⟨formulaEntailsFormula formula0 formula⟩
    have model valuation formula
      by (simp add: formulaEntailsFormula-def)
  
```

```

    thus ?thesis
      by (auto simp add: satisfiable-def)
  qed
qed

lemma val2formIsEntailed:
shows formulaEntailsValuation (F' @ val2form valuation @ F'') valuation
proof-
{
  fix l::Literal
  assume l el valuation
  hence [l] el val2form valuation
    by (induct valuation) (auto)

  have formulaEntailsLiteral (F' @ val2form valuation @ F'') l
  proof-
  {
    fix valuation'::Valuation
    assume formulaTrue (F' @ val2form valuation @ F'') valuation'
    hence literalTrue l valuation'
      using <[l] el val2form valuation>
      using formulaTrueIffAllClausesAreTrue[of F' @ val2form
valuation @ F'' valuation']
      by (auto simp add: clauseTrueIffContainsTrueLiteral)
    } thus ?thesis
      unfolding formulaEntailsLiteral-def
      by simp
    qed
  }
} thus ?thesis
  unfolding formulaEntailsValuation-def
  by simp
qed

```

2.2.11 Equivalency

Formulas are equivalent if they have same models.

definition *equivalentFormulae* :: *Formula* \Rightarrow *Formula* \Rightarrow *bool*

where

equivalentFormulae *formula1* *formula2* ==

\forall (*valuation*::*Valuation*). *model valuation formula1* = *model valuation formula2*

lemma *equivalentFormulaeIffEntailEachOther*:

fixes *formula1* :: *Formula* **and** *formula2* :: *Formula*

shows *equivalentFormulae* *formula1* *formula2* = (*formulaEntailsFormula* *formula1* *formula2* \wedge *formulaEntailsFormula* *formula2* *formula1*)

by (*auto simp add:formulaEntailsFormula-def equivalentFormulae-def*)

lemma *equivalentFormulaeReflexivity*:
fixes *formula* :: *Formula*
shows *equivalentFormulae* *formula* *formula*
unfolding *equivalentFormulae-def*
by *auto*

lemma *equivalentFormulaeSymmetry*:
fixes *formula1* :: *Formula* **and** *formula2* :: *Formula*
shows *equivalentFormulae* *formula1* *formula2* = *equivalentFormulae*
formula2 *formula1*
unfolding *equivalentFormulae-def*
by *auto*

lemma *equivalentFormulaeTransitivity*:
fixes *formula1* :: *Formula* **and** *formula2* :: *Formula* **and** *formula3*
:: *Formula*
assumes *equivalentFormulae* *formula1* *formula2* **and** *equivalentFor-*
mulae *formula2* *formula3*
shows *equivalentFormulae* *formula1* *formula3*
using *assms*
unfolding *equivalentFormulae-def*
by *auto*

lemma *equivalentFormulaeAppend*:
fixes *formula1* :: *Formula* **and** *formula1'* :: *Formula* **and** *formula2*
:: *Formula*
assumes *equivalentFormulae* *formula1* *formula1'*
shows *equivalentFormulae* (*formula1* @ *formula2*) (*formula1'* @ *for-*
mula2)
using *assms*
unfolding *equivalentFormulae-def*
by (*auto simp add: formulaTrueAppend*)

lemma *satisfiableEquivalent*:
fixes *formula1* :: *Formula* **and** *formula2* :: *Formula*
assumes *equivalentFormulae* *formula1* *formula2*
shows *satisfiable* *formula1* = *satisfiable* *formula2*
using *assms*
unfolding *equivalentFormulae-def*
unfolding *satisfiable-def*
by *auto*

lemma *satisfiableEquivalentAppend*:
fixes *formula1* :: *Formula* **and** *formula1'* :: *Formula* **and** *formula2*
:: *Formula*
assumes *equivalentFormulae* *formula1* *formula1'* **and** *satisfiable* (*formula1*
@ *formula2*)
shows *satisfiable* (*formula1'* @ *formula2*)

```

using assms
proof –
  from  $\langle \text{satisfiable } (formula1 \text{ @ } formula2) \rangle$  obtain valuation::Valuation
    where consistent valuation formulaTrue formula1 valuation formulaTrue formula2 valuation
    unfolding satisfiable-def
    by (auto simp add: formulaTrueAppend)
    from  $\langle \text{equivalentFormulae } formula1 \text{ formula1}' \rangle$   $\langle \text{consistent valuation} \rangle$   $\langle \text{formulaTrue } formula1 \text{ valuation} \rangle$ 
    have formulaTrue formula1' valuation
    unfolding equivalentFormulae-def
    by auto
    show ?thesis
      using  $\langle \text{consistent valuation} \rangle$   $\langle \text{formulaTrue } formula1' \text{ valuation} \rangle$ 
 $\langle \text{formulaTrue } formula2 \text{ valuation} \rangle$ 
      unfolding satisfiable-def
      by (auto simp add: formulaTrueAppend)
qed

```

```

lemma replaceEquivalentByEquivalent:
  fixes formula :: Formula and formula' :: Formula and formula1 :: Formula and formula2 :: Formula
  assumes equivalentFormulae formula formula'
  shows equivalentFormulae (formula1 @ formula @ formula2) (formula1 @ formula' @ formula2)
unfolding equivalentFormulae-def
proof
  fix v :: Valuation
  show model v (formula1 @ formula @ formula2) = model v (formula1 @ formula' @ formula2)
  proof
    assume model v (formula1 @ formula @ formula2)
    hence *: consistent v formulaTrue formula1 v formulaTrue formula v formulaTrue formula2 v
    by (auto simp add: formulaTrueAppend)
    from  $\langle \text{consistent } v \rangle$   $\langle \text{formulaTrue } formula \text{ } v \rangle$   $\langle \text{equivalentFormulae } formula \text{ formula}' \rangle$ 
    have formulaTrue formula' v
    unfolding equivalentFormulae-def
    by auto
    thus model v (formula1 @ formula' @ formula2)
    using *
    by (simp add: formulaTrueAppend)
  next
    assume model v (formula1 @ formula' @ formula2)
    hence *: consistent v formulaTrue formula1 v formulaTrue formula' v formulaTrue formula2 v
    by (auto simp add: formulaTrueAppend)

```

```

from ⟨consistent v⟩ ⟨formulaTrue formula' v⟩ ⟨equivalentFormulae
formula formula'⟩
  have formulaTrue formula v
    unfolding equivalentFormulae-def
    by auto
  thus model v (formula1 @ formula @ formula2)
    using *
    by (simp add: formulaTrueAppend)
qed
qed

```

```

lemma clauseOrderIrrelevant:
  shows equivalentFormulae (F1 @ F @ F' @ F2) (F1 @ F' @ F @
F2)
unfolding equivalentFormulae-def
by (auto simp add: formulaTrueIffAllClausesAreTrue)

```

```

lemma extendEquivalentFormulaWithEntailedClause:
  fixes formula1 :: Formula and formula2 :: Formula and clause ::
Clause
  assumes equivalentFormulae formula1 formula2 and formulaEn-
tailsClause formula2 clause
  shows equivalentFormulae formula1 (formula2 @ [clause])
  unfolding equivalentFormulae-def
proof
  fix valuation :: Valuation
  show model valuation formula1 = model valuation (formula2 @
[clause])
  proof
    assume model valuation formula1
    hence consistent valuation
      by simp
    from ⟨model valuation formula1⟩ ⟨equivalentFormulae formula1
formula2⟩
      have model valuation formula2
        unfolding equivalentFormulae-def
        by simp
    moreover
      from ⟨model valuation formula2⟩ ⟨formulaEntailsClause formula2
clause⟩
        have clauseTrue clause valuation
          unfolding formulaEntailsClause-def
          by simp
    ultimately show
      model valuation (formula2 @ [clause])
      by (simp add: formulaTrueAppend)
  next
    assume model valuation (formula2 @ [clause])
    hence consistent valuation

```

```

    by simp
  from ⟨model valuation (formula2 @ [clause])⟩
  have model valuation formula2
    by (simp add:formulaTrueAppend)
  with ⟨equivalentFormulae formula1 formula2⟩
  show model valuation formula1
    unfolding equivalentFormulae-def
    by auto
qed

```

```

lemma entailsLiteralRelpacePartWithEquivalent:
  assumes equivalentFormulae F F' and formulaEntailsLiteral (F1 @
F @ F2) l
  shows formulaEntailsLiteral (F1 @ F' @ F2) l
proof-
  {
    fix v::Valuation
    assume model v (F1 @ F' @ F2)
    hence consistent v and formulaTrue F1 v and formulaTrue F' v
  and formulaTrue F2 v
    by (auto simp add:formulaTrueAppend)
  with ⟨equivalentFormulae F F'⟩
  have formulaTrue F v
    unfolding equivalentFormulae-def
    by auto
  with ⟨consistent v⟩ ⟨formulaTrue F1 v⟩ ⟨formulaTrue F2 v⟩
  have model v (F1 @ F @ F2)
    by (auto simp add:formulaTrueAppend)
  with ⟨formulaEntailsLiteral (F1 @ F @ F2) l⟩
  have literalTrue l v
    unfolding formulaEntailsLiteral-def
    by auto
  }
  thus ?thesis
    unfolding formulaEntailsLiteral-def
    by auto
qed

```

2.2.12 Remove false and duplicate literals of a clause

definition

removeFalseLiterals :: *Clause* \Rightarrow *Valuation* \Rightarrow *Clause*

where

removeFalseLiterals clause valuation = filter ($\lambda l. \neg$ literalFalse l valuation) clause

lemma clauseTrueRemoveFalseLiterals:

assumes consistent v

shows $\text{clauseTrue } c \ v = \text{clauseTrue } (\text{removeFalseLiterals } c \ v) \ v$
using *assms*
unfolding *removeFalseLiterals-def*
by (*auto simp add: clauseTrueIffContainsTrueLiteral inconsistentCharacterization*)

lemma *clauseTrueRemoveDuplicateLiterals*:
shows $\text{clauseTrue } c \ v = \text{clauseTrue } (\text{remdups } c) \ v$
by (*induct c*) (*auto simp add: clauseTrueIffContainsTrueLiteral*)

lemma *removeDuplicateLiteralsEquivalentClause*:
shows $\text{equivalentFormulae } [\text{remdups } \text{clause}] \ [\text{clause}]$
unfolding *equivalentFormulae-def*
by (*auto simp add: formulaTrueIffAllClausesAreTrue clauseTrueIffContainsTrueLiteral*)

lemma *falseLiteralsCanBeRemoved*:

fixes $F :: \text{Formula}$ **and** $F' :: \text{Formula}$ **and** $v :: \text{Valuation}$
assumes $\text{equivalentFormulae } (F1 \ @ \ \text{val2form } v \ @ \ F2) \ F'$
shows $\text{equivalentFormulae } (F1 \ @ \ \text{val2form } v \ @ \ [\text{removeFalseLiterals } c \ v] \ @ \ F2) \ (F' \ @ \ [c])$
(is equivalentFormulae ?lhs ?rhs)

unfolding *equivalentFormulae-def*

proof

fix $v' :: \text{Valuation}$

show $\text{model } v' \ ?lhs = \text{model } v' \ ?rhs$

proof

assume $\text{model } v' \ ?lhs$

hence *consistent v' and*

$\text{formulaTrue } (F1 \ @ \ \text{val2form } v \ @ \ F2) \ v'$ **and**

$\text{clauseTrue } (\text{removeFalseLiterals } c \ v) \ v'$

by (*auto simp add: formulaTrueAppend formulaTrueIffAllClausesAreTrue*)

from $\langle \text{consistent } v' \rangle \langle \text{formulaTrue } (F1 \ @ \ \text{val2form } v \ @ \ F2) \ v' \rangle$
 $\langle \text{equivalentFormulae } (F1 \ @ \ \text{val2form } v \ @ \ F2) \ F' \rangle$

have $\text{model } v' \ F'$

unfolding *equivalentFormulae-def*

by *auto*

moreover

from $\langle \text{clauseTrue } (\text{removeFalseLiterals } c \ v) \ v' \rangle$

have $\text{clauseTrue } c \ v'$

unfolding *removeFalseLiterals-def*

by (*auto simp add: clauseTrueIffContainsTrueLiteral*)

ultimately

show $\text{model } v' \ ?rhs$

by (*simp add: formulaTrueAppend*)

next

```

assume model v' ?rhs
hence consistent v' and formulaTrue F' v' and clauseTrue c v'
  by (auto simp add: formulaTrueAppend formulaTrueIffAllClausesAreTrue)

from  $\langle \text{consistent } v' \rangle \langle \text{formulaTrue } F' v' \rangle \langle \text{equivalentFormulae } (F1$ 
@ val2form v @ F2) F' \rangle
have model v' (F1 @ val2form v @ F2)
  unfolding equivalentFormulae-def
  by auto
moreover
have clauseTrue (removeFalseLiterals c v) v'
proof –
  from  $\langle \text{clauseTrue } c v' \rangle$ 
  obtain l :: Literal
    where l el c and literalTrue l v'
    by (auto simp add: clauseTrueIffContainsTrueLiteral)
  have  $\neg \text{literalFalse } l v$ 
proof –
  {
    assume  $\neg ?thesis$ 
    hence opposite l el v
    by simp
    with  $\langle \text{model } v' (F1 @ \text{val2form } v @ F2) \rangle$ 
    have opposite l el v'
    using val2formFormulaTrue[of v v']
    by auto (simp add: formulaTrueAppend)
    with  $\langle \text{literalTrue } l v' \rangle \langle \text{consistent } v' \rangle$ 
    have False
    by (simp add: inconsistentCharacterization)
  }
  thus ?thesis
  by auto
qed
with  $\langle l el c \rangle$ 
have l el (removeFalseLiterals c v)
  unfolding removeFalseLiterals-def
  by simp
with  $\langle \text{literalTrue } l v' \rangle$ 
show ?thesis
  by (auto simp add: clauseTrueIffContainsTrueLiteral)
qed
ultimately
show model v' ?lhs
  by (simp add: formulaTrueAppend)
qed
qed

```

lemma *falseAndDuplicateLiteralsCanBeRemoved:*

```

assumes equivalentFormulae (F1 @ val2form v @ F2) F'
shows equivalentFormulae (F1 @ val2form v @ [remdups (removeFalseLiterals
c v)] @ F2) (F' @ [c])
  (is equivalentFormulae ?lhs ?rhs)
proof–
  from ⟨equivalentFormulae (F1 @ val2form v @ F2) F'⟩
  have equivalentFormulae (F1 @ val2form v @ [removeFalseLiterals
c v] @ F2) (F' @ [c])
    using falseLiteralsCanBeRemoved
    by simp
  have equivalentFormulae [remdups (removeFalseLiterals c v)] [removeFalseLiterals
c v]
    using removeDuplicateLiteralsEquivalentClause
    by simp
  hence equivalentFormulae (F1 @ val2form v @ [remdups (removeFalseLiterals
c v)] @ F2)
    (F1 @ val2form v @ [removeFalseLiterals c v] @ F2)
    using replaceEquivalentByEquivalent
    [of [remdups (removeFalseLiterals c v)] [removeFalseLiterals c v]
F1 @ val2form v F2]
    by auto
  thus ?thesis
    using ⟨equivalentFormulae (F1 @ val2form v @ [removeFalseLiterals
c v] @ F2) (F' @ [c])⟩
    using equivalentFormulaeTransitivity[of
      (F1 @ val2form v @ [remdups (removeFalseLiterals c v)]
@ F2)
      (F1 @ val2form v @ [removeFalseLiterals c v] @ F2)
      F' @ [c]]
    by simp
qed

```

lemma *satisfiedClauseCanBeRemoved*:

```

assumes
  equivalentFormulae (F @ val2form v) F'
  clauseTrue c v
shows equivalentFormulae (F @ val2form v) (F' @ [c])
unfolding equivalentFormulae-def
proof
  fix v' :: Valuation
  show model v' (F @ val2form v) = model v' (F' @ [c])
  proof
    assume model v' (F @ val2form v)
    hence consistent v' and formulaTrue (F @ val2form v) v'
      by auto

    from ⟨model v' (F @ val2form v)⟩ ⟨equivalentFormulae (F @
val2form v) F'⟩

```

```

have model v' F'
  unfolding equivalentFormulae-def
  by auto
moreover
have clauseTrue c v'
proof –
  from ⟨clauseTrue c v⟩
  obtain l :: Literal
    where literalTrue l v and l el c
    by (auto simp add:clauseTrueIffContainsTrueLiteral)
  with ⟨formulaTrue (F @ val2form v) v'⟩
  have literalTrue l v'
    using val2formFormulaTrue[of v v']
    using formulaTrueAppend[of F val2form v]
    by simp
  thus ?thesis
    using ⟨l el c⟩
    by (auto simp add:clauseTrueIffContainsTrueLiteral)
qed
ultimately
show model v' (F' @ [c])
  by (simp add: formulaTrueAppend)
next
assume model v' (F' @ [c])
thus model v' (F @ val2form v)
  using ⟨equivalentFormulae (F @ val2form v) F'⟩
  unfolding equivalentFormulae-def
  using formulaTrueAppend[of F' [c] v']
  by auto
qed
qed

lemma formulaEntailsClauseRemoveEntailedLiteralOpposites:
assumes
  formulaEntailsClause F clause
  formulaEntailsValuation F valuation
shows
  formulaEntailsClause F (list-diff clause (oppositeLiteralList valuation))
proof –
  {
    fix valuation'
    assume model valuation' F
    hence consistent valuation' formulaTrue F valuation'
      by (auto simp add: formulaTrueAppend)

    have model valuation' clause
      using ⟨consistent valuation'⟩
      using ⟨formulaTrue F valuation'⟩

```



```

using ⟨formulaEntailsClause F clause⟩
unfolding formulaEntailsClause-def
by simp

then obtain l::Literal
  where l el clause literalTrue l valuation'
  by (auto simp add: clauseTrueIffContainsTrueLiteral)
moreover
hence  $\neg l \text{ el } (\textit{oppositeLiteralList valuation})$ 
proof –
  {
    assume l el (oppositeLiteralList valuation)
    hence (opposite l) el valuation
    using literalELListIffOppositeLiteralElOppositeLiteralList[of l
oppositeLiteralList valuation]
    by simp
    hence formulaEntailsLiteral F (opposite l)
    using ⟨formulaEntailsValuation F valuation⟩
    unfolding formulaEntailsValuation-def
    by simp
    hence literalFalse l valuation'
    using ⟨consistent valuation'⟩
    using ⟨formulaTrue F valuation'⟩
    unfolding formulaEntailsLiteral-def
    by simp
    with ⟨literalTrue l valuation'⟩
    ⟨consistent valuation'⟩
    have False
    by (simp add: inconsistentCharacterization)
  } thus ?thesis
  by auto
qed
ultimately
have model valuation' (list-diff clause (oppositeLiteralList valuation))
using ⟨consistent valuation'⟩
using listDiffIff[of l clause oppositeLiteralList valuation]
by (auto simp add: clauseTrueIffContainsTrueLiteral)
} thus ?thesis
unfolding formulaEntailsClause-def
by simp
qed

```

2.2.13 Resolution

definition

resolve clause1 clause2 literal == removeAll literal clause1 @ removeAll (opposite literal) clause2

```

lemma resolventIsEntailed:
  fixes clause1 :: Clause and clause2 :: Clause and literal :: Literal
  shows formulaEntailsClause [clause1, clause2] (resolve clause1 clause2
literal)
proof –
  {
    fix valuation :: Valuation
    assume model valuation [clause1, clause2]
    from ⟨model valuation [clause1, clause2]⟩ obtain l1 :: Literal
      where l1 el clause1 and literalTrue l1 valuation
    by (auto simp add: formulaTrueIffAllClausesAreTrue clauseTrueIff-
fContainsTrueLiteral)
    from ⟨model valuation [clause1, clause2]⟩ obtain l2 :: Literal
      where l2 el clause2 and literalTrue l2 valuation
    by (auto simp add: formulaTrueIffAllClausesAreTrue clauseTrueIff-
fContainsTrueLiteral)
    have clauseTrue (resolve clause1 clause2 literal) valuation
    proof (cases literal = l1)
      case False
        with ⟨l1 el clause1⟩
        have l1 el (resolve clause1 clause2 literal)
          by (auto simp add: resolve-def)
        with ⟨literalTrue l1 valuation⟩
        show ?thesis
          by (auto simp add: clauseTrueIffContainsTrueLiteral)
      next
        case True
          from ⟨model valuation [clause1, clause2]⟩
          have consistent valuation
            by simp
          from True ⟨literalTrue l1 valuation⟩ ⟨literalTrue l2 valuation⟩
          ⟨consistent valuation⟩
          have literal ≠ opposite l2
            by (auto simp add: inconsistentCharacterization)
          with ⟨l2 el clause2⟩
          have l2 el (resolve clause1 clause2 literal)
            by (auto simp add: resolve-def)
          with ⟨literalTrue l2 valuation⟩
          show ?thesis
            by (auto simp add: clauseTrueIffContainsTrueLiteral)
          qed
        }
    thus ?thesis
      by (simp add: formulaEntailsClause-def)
  }
qed

```

```

lemma formulaEntailsResolvent:
  fixes formula :: Formula and clause1 :: Clause and clause2 :: Clause
  assumes formulaEntailsClause formula clause1 and formulaEn-

```

```

tailsClause formula clause2
  shows formulaEntailsClause formula (resolve clause1 clause2 literal)
proof –
  {
    fix valuation :: Valuation
    assume model valuation formula
    hence consistent valuation
      by simp
    from ⟨model valuation formula⟩ ⟨formulaEntailsClause formula
clause1⟩
    have clauseTrue clause1 valuation
      by (simp add: formulaEntailsClause-def)
    from ⟨model valuation formula⟩ ⟨formulaEntailsClause formula
clause2⟩
    have clauseTrue clause2 valuation
      by (simp add: formulaEntailsClause-def)
    from ⟨clauseTrue clause1 valuation⟩ ⟨clauseTrue clause2 valuation⟩
⟨consistent valuation⟩
    have clauseTrue (resolve clause1 clause2 literal) valuation
      using resolventIsEntailed
      by (auto simp add: formulaEntailsClause-def)
    with ⟨consistent valuation⟩
    have model valuation (resolve clause1 clause2 literal)
      by simp
  }
  thus ?thesis
    by (simp add: formulaEntailsClause-def)
qed

```

```

lemma resolveFalseClauses:
  fixes literal :: Literal and clause1 :: Clause and clause2 :: Clause
  and valuation :: Valuation
  assumes
    clauseFalse (removeAll literal clause1) valuation and
    clauseFalse (removeAll (opposite literal) clause2) valuation
  shows clauseFalse (resolve clause1 clause2 literal) valuation
proof –
  {
    fix l :: Literal
    assume l el (resolve clause1 clause2 literal)
    have literalFalse l valuation
    proof –
      from ⟨l el (resolve clause1 clause2 literal)⟩
      have l el (removeAll literal clause1) ∨ l el (removeAll (opposite
literal) clause2)
        unfolding resolve-def
        by simp
      thus ?thesis
    proof

```

```

    assume l el (removeAll literal clause1)
  thus literalFalse l valuation
    using ⟨clauseFalse (removeAll literal clause1) valuation⟩
    by (simp add: clauseFalseIffAllLiteralsAreFalse)
next
  assume l el (removeAll (opposite literal) clause2)
  thus literalFalse l valuation
    using ⟨clauseFalse (removeAll (opposite literal) clause2)
valuation⟩
    by (simp add: clauseFalseIffAllLiteralsAreFalse)
  qed
  qed
}
thus ?thesis
  by (simp add: clauseFalseIffAllLiteralsAreFalse)
qed

```

2.2.14 Unit clauses

Clause is unit in a valuation if all its literals but one are false, and that one is undefined.

definition *isUnitClause* :: *Clause* \Rightarrow *Literal* \Rightarrow *Valuation* \Rightarrow *bool*

where

isUnitClause *uClause* *uLiteral* *valuation* ==

uLiteral el *uClause* \wedge

\neg (*literalTrue* *uLiteral* *valuation*) \wedge

\neg (*literalFalse* *uLiteral* *valuation*) \wedge

(\forall *literal*. *literal* el *uClause* \wedge *literal* \neq *uLiteral* \longrightarrow *literalFalse* *literal* *valuation*)

lemma *unitLiteralIsEntailed*:

fixes *uClause* :: *Clause* **and** *uLiteral* :: *Literal* **and** *formula* :: *Formula* **and** *valuation* :: *Valuation*

assumes *isUnitClause* *uClause* *uLiteral* *valuation* **and** *formulaEntailsClause* *formula* *uClause*

shows *formulaEntailsLiteral* (*formula* @ *val2form* *valuation*) *uLiteral*

proof –

```

{
  fix valuation'
  assume model valuation' (formula @ val2form valuation)
  hence consistent valuation'
    by simp
  from ⟨model valuation' (formula @ val2form valuation)⟩
  have formulaTrue formula valuation' and formulaTrue (val2form
valuation) valuation'
    by (auto simp add:formulaTrueAppend)
  from ⟨formulaTrue formula valuation'⟩ ⟨consistent valuation'⟩ ⟨formulaEntailsClause
formula uClause⟩

```

```

have clauseTrue uClause valuation'
  by (simp add: formulaEntailsClause-def)
then obtain l :: Literal
  where l el uClause literalTrue l valuation'
  by (auto simp add: clauseTrueIffContainsTrueLiteral)
hence literalTrue uLiteral valuation'
proof (cases l = uLiteral)
  case True
  with ⟨literalTrue l valuation'⟩
  show ?thesis
  by simp
next
  case False
  with ⟨l el uClause⟩ ⟨isUnitClause uClause uLiteral valuation⟩
  have literalFalse l valuation
  by (simp add: isUnitClause-def)
  from ⟨formulaTrue (val2form valuation) valuation'⟩
  have ∀ literal :: Literal. literal el valuation → literal el valuation'
  using val2formFormulaTrue [of valuation valuation']
  by simp
  with ⟨literalFalse l valuation⟩
  have literalFalse l valuation'
  by auto
  with ⟨literalTrue l valuation'⟩ ⟨consistent valuation'⟩
  have False
  by (simp add: inconsistentCharacterization)
  thus ?thesis ..
qed
}
thus ?thesis
by (simp add: formulaEntailsLiteral-def)
qed

```

```

lemma isUnitClauseRemoveAllUnitLiteralIsFalse:
  fixes uClause :: Clause and uLiteral :: Literal and valuation ::
  Valuation
  assumes isUnitClause uClause uLiteral valuation
  shows clauseFalse (removeAll uLiteral uClause) valuation
proof –
  {
  fix literal :: Literal
  assume literal el (removeAll uLiteral uClause)
  hence literal el uClause and literal ≠ uLiteral
  by auto
  with ⟨isUnitClause uClause uLiteral valuation⟩
  have literalFalse literal valuation
  by (simp add: isUnitClause-def)
  }
thus ?thesis

```

by (*simp add: clauseFalseIffAllLiteralsAreFalse*)
qed

lemma *isUnitClauseAppendValuation*:
assumes *isUnitClause uClause uLiteral valuation l ≠ uLiteral l ≠ opposite uLiteral*
shows *isUnitClause uClause uLiteral (valuation @ [l])*
using *assms*
unfolding *isUnitClause-def*
by *auto*

lemma *containsTrueNotUnit*:
assumes
l el c and literalTrue l v and consistent v
shows
 $\neg (\exists ul. isUnitClause c ul v)$
using *assms*
unfolding *isUnitClause-def*
by (*auto simp add: inconsistentCharacterization*)

lemma *unitBecomesFalse*:
assumes
isUnitClause uClause uLiteral valuation
shows
clauseFalse uClause (valuation @ [opposite uLiteral])
using *assms*
using *isUnitClauseRemoveAllUnitLiteralIsFalse[of uClause uLiteral valuation]*
by (*auto simp add: clauseFalseIffAllLiteralsAreFalse*)

2.2.15 Reason clauses

A clause is *reason* for unit propagation of a given literal if it was a unit clause before it is asserted, and became true when it is asserted.

definition
isReason :: Clause ⇒ Literal ⇒ Valuation ⇒ bool
where
(isReason clause literal valuation) ==
 $(literal \text{ el } clause) \wedge$
 $(clauseFalse (removeAll literal clause) valuation) \wedge$
 $(\forall literal'. literal' \text{ el } (removeAll literal clause)$
 $\longrightarrow precedes (opposite literal') literal valuation \wedge opposite literal'$
 $\neq literal)$

lemma *isReasonAppend*:
fixes *clause :: Clause and literal :: Literal and valuation :: Valuation*
and *valuation' :: Valuation*
assumes *isReason clause literal valuation*

shows *isReason clause literal (valuation @ valuation')*
proof –
from *assms*
have *literal el clause and*
clauseFalse (removeAll literal clause) valuation (is ?false valuation)
and
 \forall *literal'. literal' el (removeAll literal clause) \longrightarrow*
precedes (opposite literal') literal valuation \wedge opposite literal'
 \neq *literal (is ?precedes valuation)*
unfolding *isReason-def*
by *auto*
moreover
from $\langle ?false valuation \rangle$
have *?false (valuation @ valuation')*
by *(rule clauseFalseAppendValuation)*
moreover
from $\langle ?precedes valuation \rangle$
have *?precedes (valuation @ valuation')*
by *(simp add:precedesAppend)*
ultimately
show *?thesis*
unfolding *isReason-def*
by *auto*
qed

lemma *isUnitClauseIsReason:*
fixes *uClause :: Clause and uLiteral :: Literal and valuation ::*
Valuation
assumes *isUnitClause uClause uLiteral valuation uLiteral el valuation'*
shows *isReason uClause uLiteral (valuation @ valuation')*
proof –
from *assms*
have *uLiteral el uClause and \neg literalTrue uLiteral valuation and*
 \neg *literalFalse uLiteral valuation*
and \forall *literal. literal el uClause \wedge literal \neq uLiteral \longrightarrow literalFalse*
literal valuation
unfolding *isUnitClause-def*
by *auto*
hence *clauseFalse (removeAll uLiteral uClause) valuation*
by *(simp add: clauseFalseIffAllLiteralsAreFalse)*
hence *clauseFalse (removeAll uLiteral uClause) (valuation @ valuation')*
by *(simp add: clauseFalseAppendValuation)*
moreover
have \forall *literal'. literal' el (removeAll uLiteral uClause) \longrightarrow*
precedes (opposite literal') uLiteral (valuation @ valuation') \wedge
(opposite literal') \neq uLiteral
proof –

```

{
  fix literal' :: Literal
  assume literal' el (removeAll uLiteral uClause)
  with <clauseFalse (removeAll uLiteral uClause) valuation>
  have literalFalse literal' valuation
    by (simp add:clauseFalseIffAllLiteralsAreFalse)
  with <¬ literalTrue uLiteral valuation> <¬ literalFalse uLiteral
valuation>
  have precedes (opposite literal') uLiteral (valuation @ valuation')
  ∧ (opposite literal') ≠ uLiteral
    using <uLiteral el valuation'>
    using precedesMemberHeadMemberTail [of opposite literal'
valuation uLiteral valuation']
    by auto
}
thus ?thesis
  by simp
qed
ultimately
show ?thesis using <uLiteral el uClause>
  by (auto simp add: isReason-def)
qed

```

lemma *isReasonHoldsInPrefix*:

```

fixes prefix :: Valuation and valuation :: Valuation and clause ::
Clause and literal :: Literal
assumes
  literal el prefix and
  isPrefix prefix valuation and
  isReason clause literal valuation
shows
  isReason clause literal prefix
proof –
  from <isReason clause literal valuation>
  have
    literal el clause and
    clauseFalse (removeAll literal clause) valuation (is ?false valuation)
and
  ∀ literal'. literal' el (removeAll literal clause) →
    precedes (opposite literal') literal valuation ∧ opposite literal'
≠ literal (is ?precedes valuation)
  unfolding isReason-def
  by auto
{
  fix literal' :: Literal
  assume literal' el (removeAll literal clause)
  with <?precedes valuation>
  have precedes (opposite literal') literal valuation (opposite literal')
  ≠ literal

```



```

    by auto
    with ⟨literal el prefix⟩ ⟨isPrefix prefix valuation⟩
    have precedes (opposite literal') literal prefix ∧ (opposite literal')
≠ literal
    using laterInPrefixRetainsPrecedes [of prefix valuation opposite
literal' literal]
    by auto
}
note * = this
hence ?precedes prefix
    by auto
moreover
have ?false prefix
proof -
{
    fix literal' :: Literal
    assume literal' el (removeAll literal clause)
    from ⟨literal' el (removeAll literal clause)⟩ *
    have precedes (opposite literal') literal prefix
        by simp
    with ⟨literal el prefix⟩
    have literalFalse literal' prefix
        unfolding precedes-def
        by (auto split: if-split-asm)
}
thus ?thesis
    by (auto simp add: clauseFalseIffAllLiteralsAreFalse)
qed
ultimately
show ?thesis using ⟨literal el clause⟩
    unfolding isReason-def
    by auto
qed

```

2.2.16 Last asserted literal of a list

lastAssertedLiteral from a list is the last literal from a clause that is asserted in a valuation.

definition

isLastAssertedLiteral::*Literal* ⇒ *Literal list* ⇒ *Valuation* ⇒ *bool*

where

isLastAssertedLiteral literal clause valuation ==
literal el clause ∧
literalTrue literal valuation ∧
(∀ *literal'*. *literal' el clause* ∧ *literal' ≠ literal* ⇒ ¬ *precedes literal*
literal' valuation)

Function that gets the last asserted literal of a list - specified only by its postcondition.

definition

getLastAssertedLiteral :: *Literal list* \Rightarrow *Valuation* \Rightarrow *Literal*

where

getLastAssertedLiteral *clause valuation* ==
last (*filter* ($\lambda l::\text{Literal}. l \text{ el } \text{clause}$) *valuation*)

lemma *getLastAssertedLiteralCharacterization*:

assumes

clauseFalse *clause valuation*
clause \neq []
uniq *valuation*

shows

isLastAssertedLiteral (*getLastAssertedLiteral* (*oppositeLiteralList* *clause*)
valuation) (*oppositeLiteralList* *clause*) *valuation*

proof–

let *?oppc* = *oppositeLiteralList* *clause*
let *?l* = *getLastAssertedLiteral* *?oppc* *valuation*
let *?f* = *filter* ($\lambda l. l \text{ el } ?oppc$) *valuation*

have *?oppc* \neq []

using $\langle \text{clause} \neq [] \rangle$
using *oppositeLiteralListNonempty*[*of clause*]
by *simp*

then obtain *l'::Literal*

where *l' el ?oppc*
by *force*

have $\forall l::\text{Literal}. l \text{ el } ?oppc \longrightarrow l \text{ el } \text{valuation}$

proof

fix *l::Literal*
show *l el ?oppc* \longrightarrow *l el valuation*

proof

assume *l el ?oppc*

hence *opposite l el clause*

using *literalElListIffOppositeLiteralElOppositeLiteralList*[*of l*
?oppc]

by *simp*

thus *l el valuation*

using $\langle \text{clauseFalse } \text{clause } \text{valuation} \rangle$

using *clauseFalseIffAllLiteralsAreFalse*[*of clause valuation*]

by *auto*

qed

qed

hence *l' el valuation*

using $\langle l' \text{ el } ?oppc \rangle$

by *simp*

hence *l' el ?f*

using $\langle l' \text{ el } ?oppc \rangle$

by *simp*

```

hence ?f ≠ []
  using set-empty[of ?f]
  by auto
hence last ?f el ?f
  using last-in-set[of ?f]
  by simp
hence ?l el ?oppc literalTrue ?l valuation
  unfolding getLastAssertedLiteral-def
  by auto
moreover
have ∀ literal'. literal' el ?oppc ∧ literal' ≠ ?l →
  ¬ precedes ?l literal' valuation
proof
  fix literal'
  show literal' el ?oppc ∧ literal' ≠ ?l → ¬ precedes ?l literal'
valuation
  proof
  assume literal' el ?oppc ∧ literal' ≠ ?l
  show ¬ precedes ?l literal' valuation
  proof (cases literalTrue literal' valuation)
    case False
    thus ?thesis
    unfolding precedes-def
    by simp
  next
  case True
  with ⟨literal' el ?oppc ∧ literal' ≠ ?l⟩
  have literal' el ?f
  by simp
  have uniq ?f
  using ⟨uniq valuation⟩
  by (simp add: uniqDistinct)
  hence ¬ precedes ?l literal' ?f
  using lastPrecedesNoElement[of ?f]
  using ⟨literal' el ?oppc ∧ literal' ≠ ?l⟩
  unfolding getLastAssertedLiteral-def
  by auto
  thus ?thesis
  using precedesFilter[of ?l literal' valuation λ l. l el ?oppc]
  using ⟨literal' el ?oppc ∧ literal' ≠ ?l⟩
  using ⟨?l el ?oppc⟩
  by auto
  qed
  qed
qed
ultimately
show ?thesis
  unfolding isLastAssertedLiteral-def
  by simp

```

qed

lemma *lastAssertedLiteralIsUniq*:

fixes *literal* :: *Literal* **and** *literal'* :: *Literal* **and** *literalList* :: *Literal list* **and** *valuation* :: *Valuation*

assumes

lastL: *isLastAssertedLiteral literal literalList valuation* **and**

lastL': *isLastAssertedLiteral literal' literalList valuation*

shows *literal = literal'*

using *assms*

proof –

from *lastL* **have** *:

literal el literalList

$\forall l. l \text{ el } literalList \wedge l \neq literal \longrightarrow \neg \text{precedes } literal \ l \ \text{valuation}$

and

literalTrue literal valuation

by (*auto simp add: isLastAssertedLiteral-def*)

from *lastL'* **have** **:

literal' el literalList

$\forall l. l \text{ el } literalList \wedge l \neq literal' \longrightarrow \neg \text{precedes } literal' \ l \ \text{valuation}$

and

literalTrue literal' valuation

by (*auto simp add: isLastAssertedLiteral-def*)

{

assume *literal' \neq literal*

with * ** **have** $\neg \text{precedes } literal \ literal' \ \text{valuation}$ **and** $\neg \text{precedes } literal' \ literal \ \text{valuation}$

by *auto*

with $\langle literalTrue \ literal \ \text{valuation} \rangle \langle literalTrue \ literal' \ \text{valuation} \rangle$

have *False*

using *precedesTotalOrder[of literal valuation literal]*

unfolding *precedes-def*

by *simp*

}

thus *?thesis*

by *auto*

qed

lemma *isLastAssertedCharacterization*:

fixes *literal* :: *Literal* **and** *literalList* :: *Literal list* **and** *v* :: *Valuation*

assumes *isLastAssertedLiteral literal (oppositeLiteralList literalList) valuation*

shows *opposite literal el literalList* **and** *literalTrue literal valuation*

proof –

from *assms* **have**

*: *literal el (oppositeLiteralList literalList)* **and** **: *literalTrue literal valuation*

by (*auto simp add: isLastAssertedLiteral-def*)

from * **show** *opposite literal el literalList*

```

using literalElListIffOppositeLiteralElOppositeLiteralList [of literal
oppositeLiteralList literalList]
by simp
from ** show literalTrue literal valuation
by simp
qed

```

lemma *isLastAssertedLiteralSubset*:

```

assumes
  isLastAssertedLiteral l c M
  set c'  $\subseteq$  set c
  l el c'
shows
  isLastAssertedLiteral l c' M
using assms
unfolding isLastAssertedLiteral-def
by auto

```

lemma *lastAssertedLastInValuation*:

```

fixes literal :: Literal and literalList :: Literal list and valuation ::
Valuation
assumes literal el literalList and  $\neg$  literalTrue literal valuation
shows isLastAssertedLiteral literal literalList (valuation @ [literal])
proof -
  have literalTrue literal [literal]
  by simp
  hence literalTrue literal (valuation @ [literal])
  by simp
  moreover
  have  $\forall l. l \text{ el } literalList \wedge l \neq literal \longrightarrow \neg \text{ precedes } literal \ l$ 
  (valuation @ [literal])
  proof -
    {
      fix l
      assume l el literalList l  $\neq$  literal
      have  $\neg \text{ precedes } literal \ l$  (valuation @ [literal])
      proof (cases literalTrue l valuation)
        case False
          with  $\langle l \neq literal \rangle$ 
          show ?thesis
          unfolding precedes-def
          by simp
        next
          case True
          from  $\langle \neg \text{ literalTrue } literal \text{ valuation} \rangle \langle literalTrue \ literal \ [literal] \rangle$ 
           $\langle literalTrue \ l \text{ valuation} \rangle$ 
          have precedes l literal (valuation @ [literal])
          using precedesMemberHeadMemberTail[of l valuation literal
[literal]]
    }

```

```

    by auto
    with ⟨l ≠ literal⟩ ⟨literalTrue l valuation⟩ ⟨literalTrue literal
[literal]⟩
    show ?thesis
    using precedesAntisymmetry[of l valuation @ [literal] literal]
    unfolding precedes-def
    by auto
  qed
} thus ?thesis
  by simp
qed
ultimately
show ?thesis using ⟨literal el literalList⟩
  by (simp add:isLastAssertedLiteral-def)
qed
end

```

3 Trail datatype definition and its properties

```

theory Trail
imports MoreList
begin

```

Trail is a list in which some elements can be marked.

```

type-synonym 'a Trail = ('a*bool) list

```

abbreviation

```

element :: ('a*bool) ⇒ 'a
where element x == fst x

```

abbreviation

```

marked :: ('a*bool) ⇒ bool
where marked x == snd x

```

3.1 Trail elements

Elements of the trail with marks removed

```

primrec
elements :: 'a Trail ⇒ 'a list

```

where

```

elements [] = []
| elements (h#t) = (element h) # (elements t)

```

lemma

```

elements t = map fst t

```

by (*induct t*) *auto*

lemma *eitherMarkedOrNotMarkedElement*:

shows $a = (\text{element } a, \text{True}) \vee a = (\text{element } a, \text{False})$

by (*cases a*) *auto*

lemma *eitherMarkedOrNotMarked*:

assumes $e \in \text{set } (\text{elements } M)$

shows $(e, \text{True}) \in \text{set } M \vee (e, \text{False}) \in \text{set } M$

using *assms*

proof (*induct M*)

case (*Cons m M'*)

thus *?case*

proof (*cases e = element m*)

case *True*

thus *?thesis*

using *eitherMarkedOrNotMarkedElement [of m]*

by *auto*

next

case *False*

with *Cons*

show *?thesis*

by *auto*

qed

qed *simp*

lemma *elementMemElements [simp]*:

assumes $x \in \text{set } M$

shows $\text{element } x \in \text{set } (\text{elements } M)$

using *assms*

by (*induct M*) (*auto split: if-split-asm*)

lemma *elementsAppend [simp]*:

shows $\text{elements } (a @ b) = \text{elements } a @ \text{elements } b$

by (*induct a*) *auto*

lemma *elementsEmptyIffTrailEmpty [simp]*:

shows $(\text{elements } \text{list} = []) = (\text{list} = [])$

by (*induct list*) *auto*

lemma *elementsButlastTrailIsButlastElementsTrail [simp]*:

shows $\text{elements } (\text{butlast } M) = \text{butlast } (\text{elements } M)$

by (*induct M*) *auto*

lemma *elementLastTrailIsLastElementsTrail [simp]*:

assumes $M \neq []$

shows $\text{element } (\text{last } M) = \text{last } (\text{elements } M)$

using *assms*

by (*induct M*) *auto*

```

lemma isPrefixElements:
  assumes isPrefix a b
  shows isPrefix (elements a) (elements b)
using assms
unfolding isPrefix-def
by auto

```

```

lemma prefixElementsAreTrailElements:
  assumes
    isPrefix p M
  shows
     $set (elements p) \subseteq set (elements M)$ 
using assms
unfolding isPrefix-def
by auto

```

```

lemma uniqElementsTrailImpliesUniqElementsPrefix:
  assumes
    isPrefix p M and uniq (elements M)
  shows
    uniq (elements p)
proof –
  from  $\langle isPrefix p M \rangle$ 
  obtain s
    where  $M = p @ s$ 
    unfolding isPrefix-def
    by auto
  with  $\langle uniq (elements M) \rangle$ 
  show ?thesis
    using uniqAppend[of elements p elements s]
    by simp
qed

```

```

lemma [simp]:
  assumes  $(e, d) \in set M$ 
  shows  $e \in set (elements M)$ 
  using assms
  by (induct M) auto

```

```

lemma uniqImpliesExclusiveTrueOrFalse:
  assumes
     $(e, d) \in set M$  and uniq (elements M)
  shows
     $\neg (e, \neg d) \in set M$ 
using assms
proof (induct M)
  case (Cons m M')
  {

```



```

assume (e, d) = m
hence (e, ¬ d) ≠ m
  by auto
from ⟨(e, d) = m⟩ ⟨uniq (elements (m # M'))⟩
have ¬ (e, d) ∈ set M'
  by (auto simp add: uniqAppendIff)
with Cons
have ?case
  by (auto split: if-split-asm)
}
moreover
{
  assume (e, ¬ d) = m
  hence (e, d) ≠ m
    by auto
  from ⟨(e, ¬ d) = m⟩ ⟨uniq (elements (m # M'))⟩
  have ¬ (e, ¬ d) ∈ set M'
    by (auto simp add: uniqAppendIff)
  with Cons
  have ?case
    by (auto split: if-split-asm)
}
moreover
{
  assume (e, d) ≠ m (e, ¬ d) ≠ m
  from ⟨(e, d) ≠ m⟩ ⟨(e, d) ∈ set (m # M')⟩ have
    (e, d) ∈ set M'
    by simp
  with ⟨uniq (elements (m # M'))⟩ Cons(1)
  have ¬ (e, ¬ d) ∈ set M'
    by simp
  with ⟨(e, ¬ d) ≠ m⟩
  have ?case
    by simp
}
moreover
{
  have (e, d) = m ∨ (e, ¬ d) = m ∨ (e, d) ≠ m ∧ (e, ¬ d) ≠ m
    by auto
}
ultimately
show ?case
  by auto
qed simp

```

3.2 Marked trail elements

```

primrec
markedElements      :: 'a Trail ⇒ 'a list

```

where
 $\text{markedElements } [] = []$
 $| \text{markedElements } (h\#t) = (\text{if } (\text{marked } h) \text{ then } (\text{element } h) \# (\text{markedElements } t) \text{ else } (\text{markedElements } t))$

lemma
 $\text{markedElements } t = (\text{elements } (\text{filter } \text{snd } t))$
by $(\text{induct } t) \text{ auto}$

lemma $\text{markedElementIsMarkedTrue}$:
shows $(m \in \text{set } (\text{markedElements } M)) = ((m, \text{True}) \in \text{set } M)$
by $(\text{induct } M) (\text{auto split: if-split-asm})$

lemma $\text{markedElementsAppend}$:
shows $\text{markedElements } (M1 @ M2) = \text{markedElements } M1 @ \text{markedElements } M2$
by $(\text{induct } M1) \text{ auto}$

lemma $\text{markedElementsAreElements}$:
assumes $m \in \text{set } (\text{markedElements } M)$
shows $m \in \text{set } (\text{elements } M)$
using $\text{assms } \text{markedElementIsMarkedTrue} [\text{of } m M]$
by auto

lemma $\text{markedAndMemberImpliesIsMarkedElement}$:
assumes $\text{marked } m \ m \in \text{set } M$
shows $(\text{element } m) \in \text{set } (\text{markedElements } M)$
proof–
have $m = (\text{element } m, \text{marked } m)$
by auto
with $\langle \text{marked } m \rangle$
have $m = (\text{element } m, \text{True})$
by simp
with $\langle m \in \text{set } M \rangle$ **have**
 $(\text{element } m, \text{True}) \in \text{set } M$
by simp
thus $?thesis$
using $\text{markedElementIsMarkedTrue} [\text{of } \text{element } m M]$
by simp
qed

lemma $\text{markedElementsPrefixAreMarkedElementsTrail}$:
assumes $\text{isPrefix } p M \ m \in \text{set } (\text{markedElements } p)$
shows $m \in \text{set } (\text{markedElements } M)$
proof–
from $\langle m \in \text{set } (\text{markedElements } p) \rangle$
have $(m, \text{True}) \in \text{set } p$
by $(\text{simp add: } \text{markedElementIsMarkedTrue})$
with $\langle \text{isPrefix } p M \rangle$

```

have (m, True) ∈ set M
  using prefixIsSubset[of p M]
  by auto
thus ?thesis
  by (simp add: markedElementIsMarkedTrue)
qed

```

lemma *markedElementsTrailMemPrefixAreMarkedElementsPrefix:*

```

assumes
  uniq (elements M) and
  isPrefix p M and
  m ∈ set (elements p) and
  m ∈ set (markedElements M)
shows
  m ∈ set (markedElements p)
proof-
from ⟨m ∈ set (markedElements M)⟩ have (m, True) ∈ set M
  by (simp add: markedElementIsMarkedTrue)
with ⟨uniq (elements M)⟩ ⟨m ∈ set (elements p)⟩
have (m, True) ∈ set p
proof-
  {
    assume (m, False) ∈ set p
    with ⟨isPrefix p M⟩
    have (m, False) ∈ set M
      using prefixIsSubset[of p M]
      by auto
    with ⟨(m, True) ∈ set M⟩ ⟨uniq (elements M)⟩
    have False
      using uniqImpliesExclusiveTrueOrFalse[of m True M]
      by simp
  }
with ⟨m ∈ set (elements p)⟩
show ?thesis
  using eitherMarkedOrNotMarked[of m p]
  by auto
qed
thus ?thesis
  using markedElementIsMarkedTrue[of m p]
  by simp
qed

```

3.3 Prefix before/upto a trail element

Elements of the trail before the first occurrence of a given element
- not including it

primrec

prefixBeforeElement :: 'a ⇒ 'a Trail ⇒ 'a Trail

where

```

  prefixBeforeElement e [] = []
| prefixBeforeElement e (h#t) =
  (if (element h) = e then
    []
  else
    (h # (prefixBeforeElement e t))
  )

```

lemma *prefixBeforeElement e t = takeWhile ($\lambda e'. \text{element } e' \neq e$) t*
by (*induct t*) *auto*

lemma *prefixBeforeElement e t = take (firstPos e (elements t)) t*
by (*induct t*) *auto*

Elements of the trail before the first occurrence of a given element
- including it

primrec
prefixToElement :: 'a \Rightarrow 'a Trail \Rightarrow 'a Trail
where
prefixToElement e [] = []
| *prefixToElement* e (h#t) =
 (if (element h) = e then
 [h]
 else
 (h # (prefixToElement e t))
)

lemma *prefixToElement e t = take ((firstPos e (elements t)) + 1) t*
by (*induct t*) *auto*

lemma *isPrefixPrefixToElement:*
shows *isPrefix (prefixToElement e t) t*
unfolding *isPrefix-def*
by (*induct t*) *auto*

lemma *isPrefixPrefixBeforeElement:*
shows *isPrefix (prefixBeforeElement e t) t*
unfolding *isPrefix-def*
by (*induct t*) *auto*

lemma *prefixToElementContainsTrailElement:*
assumes *e \in set (elements M)*
shows *e \in set (elements (prefixToElement e M))*
using *assms*
by (*induct M*) *auto*

lemma *prefixBeforeElementDoesNotContainTrailElement:*
assumes *e \in set (elements M)*

shows $e \notin \text{set}(\text{elements}(\text{prefixBeforeElement } e \ M))$
using *assms*
by (*induct M*) *auto*

lemma *prefixToElementAppend*:
shows $\text{prefixToElement } e \ (M1 \ @ \ M2) =$
 $(\text{if } e \in \text{set}(\text{elements } M1) \text{ then}$
 $\quad \text{prefixToElement } e \ M1$
 $\quad \text{else}$
 $\quad M1 \ @ \ \text{prefixToElement } e \ M2$
 $\quad)$
by (*induct M1*) *auto*

lemma *prefixToElementToPrefixElement*:
assumes
 $\text{isPrefix } p \ M$ **and** $e \in \text{set}(\text{elements } p)$
shows
 $\text{prefixToElement } e \ M = \text{prefixToElement } e \ p$
using *assms*
unfolding *isPrefix-def*
proof (*induct p arbitrary: M*)
case (*Cons a p'*)
then obtain s
 $\text{where } (a \ \# \ p') \ @ \ s = M$
by *auto*
show *?case*
proof (*cases (element a) = e*)
case *True*
from *True* $\langle (a \ \# \ p') \ @ \ s = M \rangle$ **have** $\text{prefixToElement } e \ M = [a]$
by *auto*
moreover
from *True* **have** $\text{prefixToElement } e \ (a \ \# \ p') = [a]$
by *auto*
ultimately
show *?thesis*
by *simp*
next
case *False*
from *False* $\langle (a \ \# \ p') \ @ \ s = M \rangle$ **have** $\text{prefixToElement } e \ M = a$
 $\ \# \ \text{prefixToElement } e \ (p' \ @ \ s)$
by *auto*
moreover
from *False* **have** $\text{prefixToElement } e \ (a \ \# \ p') = a \ \# \ \text{prefixToElement}$
 $e \ p'$
by *simp*
moreover
from *False* $\langle e \in \text{set}(\text{elements } (a \ \# \ p')) \rangle$ **have** $e \in \text{set}(\text{elements}$
 $p')$

```

    by simp
  have ?s . (p' @ s = p' @ s)
    by simp
  from ⟨e ∈ set (elements p')⟩ ⟨?s . (p' @ s = p' @ s)⟩
    have prefixToElement e (p' @ s) = prefixToElement e p'
      using Cons(1) [of p' @ s]
    by simp
  ultimately show ?thesis
    by simp
qed
qed simp

```

3.4 Marked elements upto a given trail element

Marked elements of the trail upto the given element (which is also included if it is marked)

definition

markedElementsTo :: 'a ⇒ 'a Trail ⇒ 'a list

where

markedElementsTo e t = *markedElements* (prefixToElement e t)

lemma *markedElementsToArePrefixOfMarkedElements*:

shows *isPrefix* (*markedElementsTo* e M) (*markedElements* M)

unfolding *isPrefix-def*

unfolding *markedElementsTo-def*

by (*induct* M) *auto*

lemma *markedElementsToAreMarkedElements*:

assumes m ∈ set (*markedElementsTo* e M)

shows m ∈ set (*markedElements* M)

using *assms*

using *markedElementsToArePrefixOfMarkedElements*[of e M]

using *prefixIsSubset*

by *auto*

lemma *markedElementsToNonMemberAreAllMarkedElements*:

assumes e ∉ set (elements M)

shows *markedElementsTo* e M = *markedElements* M

using *assms*

unfolding *markedElementsTo-def*

by (*induct* M) *auto*

lemma *markedElementsToAppend*:

shows *markedElementsTo* e (M1 @ M2) =

(if e ∈ set (elements M1) then

markedElementsTo e M1

else

markedElements M1 @ *markedElementsTo* e M2

)

unfolding *markedElementsTo-def*
by (*auto simp add: prefixToElementAppend markedElementsAppend*)

lemma *markedElementsEmptyImpliesMarkedElementsToEmpty*:
assumes *markedElements M = []*
shows *markedElementsTo e M = []*
using *assms*
using *markedElementsToArePrefixOfMarkedElements [of e M]*
unfolding *isPrefix-def*
by *auto*

lemma *markedElementIsMemberOfItsMarkedElementsTo*:
assumes
uniq (elements M) and marked e and e ∈ set M
shows
element e ∈ set (markedElementsTo (element e) M)
using *assms*
unfolding *markedElementsTo-def*
by (*induct M*) (*auto split: if-split-asm*)

lemma *markedElementsToPrefixElement*:
assumes *isPrefix p M and e ∈ set (elements p)*
shows *markedElementsTo e M = markedElementsTo e p*
unfolding *markedElementsTo-def*
using *assms*
by (*simp add: prefixToElementToPrefixElement*)

3.5 Last marked element in a trail

definition
lastMarked :: 'a Trail ⇒ 'a
where
lastMarked t = last (markedElements t)

lemma *lastMarkedIsMarkedElement*:
assumes *markedElements M ≠ []*
shows *lastMarked M ∈ set (markedElements M)*
using *assms*
unfolding *lastMarked-def*
by *simp*

lemma *removeLastMarkedFromMarkedElementsToLastMarkedAreAll-MarkedElementsInPrefixLastMarked*:
assumes
markedElements M ≠ []
shows
removeAll (lastMarked M) (markedElementsTo (lastMarked M) M)
= markedElements (prefixBeforeElement (lastMarked M) M)
using *assms*

unfolding *lastMarked-def*
unfolding *markedElementsTo-def*
by (*induct M*) *auto*

lemma *markedElementsToLastMarkedAreAllMarkedElements:*
assumes
uniq (elements M) and markedElements M ≠ []
shows
markedElementsTo (lastMarked M) M = markedElements M
using *assms*
unfolding *lastMarked-def*
unfolding *markedElementsTo-def*
by (*induct M*) (*auto simp add: markedElementsAreElements*)

lemma *lastTrailElementMarkedImpliesMarkedElementsToLastElementAre-*
AllMarkedElements:
assumes
marked (last M) and last (elements M) ∉ set (butlast (elements M))
shows
markedElementsTo (last (elements M)) M = markedElements M
using *assms*
unfolding *markedElementsTo-def*
by (*induct M*) *auto*

lemma *lastMarkedIsMemberOfItsMarkedElementsTo:*
assumes
uniq (elements M) and markedElements M ≠ []
shows
lastMarked M ∈ set (markedElementsTo (lastMarked M) M)
using *assms*
using *markedElementsToLastMarkedAreAllMarkedElements [of M]*
using *lastMarkedIsMarkedElement [of M]*
by *auto*

lemma *lastTrailElementNotMarkedImpliesMarkedElementsToLAreMarkedEle-*
mentsToLInButlastTrail:
assumes \neg *marked (last M)*
shows *markedElementsTo e M = markedElementsTo e (butlast M)*
using *assms*
unfolding *markedElementsTo-def*
by (*induct M*) *auto*

3.6 Level of a trail element

Level of an element is the number of marked elements that precede it

definition
elementLevel :: $'a \Rightarrow 'a \text{ Trail} \Rightarrow \text{nat}$
where

$elementLevel\ e\ t = length\ (markedElementsTo\ e\ t)$

lemma *elementLevelMarkedGeq1*:

assumes

uniq (*elements* *M*) **and** $e \in set\ (markedElements\ M)$

shows

$elementLevel\ e\ M \geq 1$

proof–

from $\langle e \in set\ (markedElements\ M) \rangle$ **have** $(e, True) \in set\ M$

by (*simp* *add: markedElementIsMarkedTrue*)

with $\langle uniq\ (elements\ M) \rangle$ **have** $e \in set\ (markedElementsTo\ e\ M)$

using *markedElementIsMemberOfItsMarkedElementsTo*[*of* *M* (*e*, *True*)]

by *simp*

hence $markedElementsTo\ e\ M \neq []$

by *auto*

thus *?thesis*

unfolding *elementLevel-def*

using *length-greater-0-conv*[*of* *markedElementsTo\ e\ M*]

by *arith*

qed

lemma *elementLevelAppend*:

assumes $a \in set\ (elements\ M)$

shows $elementLevel\ a\ M = elementLevel\ a\ (M\ @\ M')$

using *assms*

unfolding *elementLevel-def*

by (*simp* *add: markedElementsToAppend*)

lemma *elementLevelPrecedesLeq*:

assumes

precedes *a* *b* (*elements* *M*)

shows

$elementLevel\ a\ M \leq elementLevel\ b\ M$

using *assms*

proof (*induct* *M*)

case (*Cons* *m* *M'*)

{

assume $a = element\ m$

hence *?case*

unfolding *elementLevel-def*

unfolding *markedElementsTo-def*

by *simp*

}

moreover

{

assume $b = element\ m$

{

```

    assume  $a \neq b$ 
    hence  $\neg \text{precedes } a \ b \ (b \# \ (\text{elements } M'))$ 
      by (rule noElementsPrecedesFirstElement)
    with  $\langle b = \text{element } m \rangle \langle \text{precedes } a \ b \ (\text{elements } (m \# M')) \rangle$ 
    have False
      by simp
  }
  hence  $a = b$ 
    by auto
  hence ?case
    by simp
}
moreover
{
  assume  $a \neq \text{element } m \ b \neq \text{element } m$ 
  moreover
  from  $\langle \text{precedes } a \ b \ (\text{elements } (m \# M')) \rangle$ 
  have  $a \in \text{set } (\text{elements } (m \# M')) \ b \in \text{set } (\text{elements } (m \# M'))$ 
    unfolding precedes-def
    by (auto split: if-split-asm)
  from  $\langle a \neq \text{element } m \rangle \langle a \in \text{set } (\text{elements } (m \# M')) \rangle$ 
  have  $a \in \text{set } (\text{elements } M')$ 
    by simp
  moreover
  from  $\langle b \neq \text{element } m \rangle \langle b \in \text{set } (\text{elements } (m \# M')) \rangle$ 
  have  $b \in \text{set } (\text{elements } M')$ 
    by simp
  ultimately
  have  $\text{elementLevel } a \ M' \leq \text{elementLevel } b \ M'$ 
    using Cons
    unfolding precedes-def
    by auto
  hence ?case
    using  $\langle a \neq \text{element } m \rangle \langle b \neq \text{element } m \rangle$ 
    unfolding elementLevel-def
    unfolding markedElementsTo-def
    by auto
}
ultimately
show ?case
  by auto
next
case Nil
thus ?case
  unfolding precedes-def
  by simp
qed

```

```

lemma elementLevelPrecedesMarkedElementLt:
  assumes
    uniq (elements M) and
     $e \neq d$  and
     $d \in \text{set } (\text{markedElements } M)$  and
    precedes e d (elements M)
  shows
    elementLevel e M < elementLevel d M
using assms
proof (induct M)
  case (Cons m M')
  {
    assume  $e = \text{element } m$ 
    moreover
    with  $\langle e \neq d \rangle$  have  $d \neq \text{element } m$ 
      by simp
    moreover
    from  $\langle \text{uniq } (\text{elements } (m \# M')) \rangle \langle d \in \text{set } (\text{markedElements } (m \# M')) \rangle$ 
    have  $1 \leq \text{elementLevel } d (m \# M')$ 
      using elementLevelMarkedGeq1[of  $m \# M' d$ ]
      by auto
    moreover
    from  $\langle d \neq \text{element } m \rangle \langle d \in \text{set } (\text{markedElements } (m \# M')) \rangle$ 
    have  $d \in \text{set } (\text{markedElements } M')$ 
      by (simp split: if-split-asm)
    from  $\langle \text{uniq } (\text{elements } (m \# M')) \rangle \langle d \in \text{set } (\text{markedElements } M') \rangle$ 
    have  $1 \leq \text{elementLevel } d M'$ 
      using elementLevelMarkedGeq1[of  $M' d$ ]
      by auto
    ultimately
    have ?case
      unfolding elementLevel-def
      unfolding markedElementsTo-def
      by (auto split: if-split-asm)
  }
moreover
  {
    assume  $d = \text{element } m$ 
    from  $\langle e \neq d \rangle$  have  $\neg \text{precedes } e d (d \# (\text{elements } M'))$ 
      using noElementsPrecedesFirstElement[of  $e d \text{elements } M'$ ]
      by simp
    with  $\langle d = \text{element } m \rangle \langle \text{precedes } e d (\text{elements } (m \# M')) \rangle$ 
    have False
      by simp
    hence ?case
      by simp
  }
moreover

```

```

{
  assume  $e \neq \text{element } m$   $d \neq \text{element } m$ 
  moreover
  from  $\langle \text{precedes } e \ d \ (\text{elements } (m \ \# \ M')) \rangle$ 
  have  $e \in \text{set } (\text{elements } (m \ \# \ M'))$   $d \in \text{set } (\text{elements } (m \ \# \ M'))$ 
    unfolding precedes-def
    by (auto split: if-split-asm)
  from  $\langle e \neq \text{element } m \rangle$   $\langle e \in \text{set } (\text{elements } (m \ \# \ M')) \rangle$ 
  have  $e \in \text{set } (\text{elements } M')$ 
    by simp
  moreover
  from  $\langle d \neq \text{element } m \rangle$   $\langle d \in \text{set } (\text{elements } (m \ \# \ M')) \rangle$ 
  have  $d \in \text{set } (\text{elements } M')$ 
    by simp
  moreover
  from  $\langle d \neq \text{element } m \rangle$   $\langle d \in \text{set } (\text{markedElements } (m \ \# \ M')) \rangle$ 
  have  $d \in \text{set } (\text{markedElements } M')$ 
    by (simp split: if-split-asm)
  ultimately
  have  $\text{elementLevel } e \ M' < \text{elementLevel } d \ M'$ 
    using  $\langle \text{uniq } (\text{elements } (m \ \# \ M')) \rangle$  Cons
    unfolding precedes-def
    by auto
  hence ?case
    using  $\langle e \neq \text{element } m \rangle$   $\langle d \neq \text{element } m \rangle$ 
    unfolding elementLevel-def
    unfolding markedElementsTo-def
    by auto
}
ultimately
show ?case
  by auto
qed simp

```

lemma *differentMarkedElementsHaveDifferentLevels:*

```

assumes
  uniq (elements  $M$ ) and
   $a \in \text{set } (\text{markedElements } M)$  and
   $b \in \text{set } (\text{markedElements } M)$  and
   $a \neq b$ 
shows  $\text{elementLevel } a \ M \neq \text{elementLevel } b \ M$ 

```

proof–

```

from  $\langle a \in \text{set } (\text{markedElements } M) \rangle$ 
have  $a \in \text{set } (\text{elements } M)$ 
  by (simp add: markedElementsAreElements)
moreover
from  $\langle b \in \text{set } (\text{markedElements } M) \rangle$ 
have  $b \in \text{set } (\text{elements } M)$ 
  by (simp add: markedElementsAreElements)

```

```

ultimately
have precedes a b (elements M)  $\vee$  precedes b a (elements M)
  using ⟨a ≠ b⟩
  using precedesTotalOrder[of a elements M b]
  by simp
moreover
{
  assume precedes a b (elements M)
  with assms
  have ?thesis
    using elementLevelPrecedesMarkedElementLt[of M a b]
    by auto
}
moreover
{
  assume precedes b a (elements M)
  with assms
  have ?thesis
    using elementLevelPrecedesMarkedElementLt[of M b a]
    by auto
}
ultimately
show ?thesis
  by auto
qed

```

3.7 Current trail level

Current level is the number of marked elements in the trail

definition

currentLevel :: 'a Trail \Rightarrow nat

where

currentLevel t = length (markedElements t)

lemma *currentLevelNonMarked*:

shows *currentLevel* M = *currentLevel* (M @ [(l, False)])
 by (auto simp add: *currentLevel-def* markedElementsAppend)

lemma *currentLevelPrefix*:

assumes *isPrefix* a b
 shows *currentLevel* a \leq *currentLevel* b
 using *assms*
 unfolding *isPrefix-def*
 unfolding *currentLevel-def*
 by (auto simp add: markedElementsAppend)

lemma *elementLevelLeqCurrentLevel*:

shows *elementLevel* a M \leq *currentLevel* M
 proof –

```

have isPrefix (prefixToElement a M) M
  using isPrefixPrefixToElement[of a M]
  .
then obtain s
  where prefixToElement a M @ s = M
  unfolding isPrefix-def
  by auto
hence M = prefixToElement a M @ s
  by (rule sym)
hence currentLevel M = currentLevel (prefixToElement a M @ s)
  by simp
hence currentLevel M = length (markedElements (prefixToElement
a M)) + length (markedElements s)
  unfolding currentLevel-def
  by (simp add: markedElementsAppend)
thus ?thesis
  unfolding elementLevel-def
  unfolding markedElementsTo-def
  by simp
qed

```

```

lemma elementOnCurrentLevel:
  assumes a ∉ set (elements M)
  shows elementLevel a (M @ [(a, d)]) = currentLevel (M @ [(a, d)])
using assms
unfolding currentLevel-def
unfolding elementLevel-def
unfolding markedElementsTo-def
by (auto simp add: prefixToElementAppend)

```

3.8 Prefix to a given trail level

Prefix is made of elements of the trail up to a given element level

```

primrec
prefixToLevel-aux :: 'a Trail ⇒ nat ⇒ nat ⇒ 'a Trail
where
  (prefixToLevel-aux [] l cl) = []
| (prefixToLevel-aux (h#t) l cl) =
  (if (marked h) then
    (if (cl ≥ l) then [] else (h # (prefixToLevel-aux t l (cl+1))))
  else
    (h # (prefixToLevel-aux t l cl))
  )

```

```

definition
prefixToLevel :: nat ⇒ 'a Trail ⇒ 'a Trail
where
prefixToLevel-def: (prefixToLevel l t) == (prefixToLevel-aux t l 0)

```

```

lemma isPrefixPrefixToLevel-aux:
  shows  $\exists s. \text{prefixToLevel-aux } t \ l \ i \ @ \ s = t$ 
  by (induct t arbitrary: i) auto

lemma isPrefixPrefixToLevel:
  shows (isPrefix (prefixToLevel l t) t)
  using isPrefixPrefixToLevel-aux[of t l]
  unfolding isPrefix-def
  unfolding prefixToLevel-def
  by simp

lemma currentLevelPrefixToLevel-aux:
  assumes  $l \geq i$ 
  shows currentLevel (prefixToLevel-aux M l i)  $\leq l - i$ 
  using assms
  proof (induct M arbitrary: i)
    case (Cons m M')
    {
      assume marked m i = l
      hence ?case
        unfolding currentLevel-def
        by simp
    }
    moreover
    {
      assume marked m i < l
      hence ?case
        using Cons(1) [of i+1]
        unfolding currentLevel-def
        by simp
    }
    moreover
    {
      assume  $\neg \text{marked } m$ 
      hence ?case
        using Cons
        unfolding currentLevel-def
        by simp
    }
  }
  ultimately
  show ?case
    using  $\langle i \leq l \rangle$ 
    by auto
  next
  case Nil
  thus ?case
    unfolding currentLevel-def
    by simp

```

qed

lemma *currentLevelPrefixToLevel*:
 shows *currentLevel* (*prefixToLevel* level *M*) \leq level
 using *currentLevelPrefixToLevel-aux*[of 0 level *M*]
 unfolding *prefixToLevel-def*
 by *simp*

lemma *currentLevelPrefixToLevelEq-aux*:
 assumes $l \geq i$ *currentLevel* *M* $\geq l - i$
 shows *currentLevel* (*prefixToLevel-aux* *M* *l* *i*) = $l - i$
 using *assms*
proof (*induct* *M* *arbitrary: i*)
 case (*Cons* *m* *M'*)
 {
 assume *marked* *m* *i* = *l*
 hence ?*case*
 unfolding *currentLevel-def*
 by *simp*
 }
 moreover
 {
 assume *marked* *m* *i* < *l*
 hence ?*case*
 using *Cons*(1) [of *i*+1]
 using *Cons*(3)
 unfolding *currentLevel-def*
 by *simp*
 }
 moreover
 {
 assume \neg *marked* *m*
 hence ?*case*
 using *Cons*
 unfolding *currentLevel-def*
 by *simp*
 }
 ultimately
 show ?*case*
 using $\langle i \leq l \rangle$
 by *auto*
next
 case *Nil*
 thus ?*case*
 unfolding *currentLevel-def*
 by *simp*
qed

lemma *currentLevelPrefixToLevelEq*:


```

assumes
  level ≤ currentLevel M
shows
  currentLevel (prefixToLevel level M) = level
using assms
unfolding prefixToLevel-def
using currentLevelPrefixToLevelEq-aux[of 0 level M]
by simp

lemma prefixToLevel-auxIncreaseAuxiliaryCounter:
  assumes  $k \geq i$ 
  shows  $\text{prefixToLevel-aux } M \ l \ i = \text{prefixToLevel-aux } M \ (l + (k - i))$ 
  k
  using assms
  proof (induct M arbitrary: i k)
    case (Cons m M')
    {
      assume  $\neg \text{marked } m$ 
      hence ?case
      using Cons(1)[of i k] Cons(2)
      by simp
    }
    moreover
    {
      assume  $i \geq l \ \text{marked } m$ 
      hence ?case
      using  $\langle k \geq i \rangle$ 
      by simp
    }
    moreover
    {
      assume  $i < l \ \text{marked } m$ 
      hence ?case
      using Cons(1)[of i+1 k+1] Cons(2)
      by simp
    }
    ultimately
    show ?case
    by (auto split: if-split-asm)
  qed simp

```

```

lemma isPrefixPrefixToLevel-auxLowerLevel:
  assumes  $i \leq j$ 
  shows  $\text{isPrefix } (\text{prefixToLevel-aux } M \ i \ k) \ (\text{prefixToLevel-aux } M \ j \ k)$ 
  using assms
  by (induct M arbitrary: k) (auto simp add:isPrefix-def)

```

```

lemma isPrefixPrefixToLevelLowerLevel:
  assumes  $\text{level} < \text{level}'$ 

```

shows $isPrefix$ ($prefixToLevel$ level M) ($prefixToLevel$ level' M)
using $assms$
unfolding $prefixToLevel-def$
using $isPrefixPrefixToLevel-auxLowerLevel$ [of level level' M 0]
by $simp$

lemma $prefixToLevel-auxPrefixToLevel-auxHigherLevel$:
assumes $i \leq j$
shows $prefixToLevel-aux$ a i k = $prefixToLevel-aux$ ($prefixToLevel-aux$ a j k) i k
using $assms$
by ($induct$ a $arbitrary$: k) $auto$

lemma $prefixToLevelPrefixToLevelHigherLevel$:
assumes $level < level'$
shows $prefixToLevel$ level M = $prefixToLevel$ level ($prefixToLevel$ level' M)
using $assms$
unfolding $prefixToLevel-def$
using $prefixToLevel-auxPrefixToLevel-auxHigherLevel$ [of level level' M 0]
by $simp$

lemma $prefixToLevelAppend-aux1$:
assumes
 $l \geq i$ and $l - i < currentLevel$ a
shows
 $prefixToLevel-aux$ (a @ b) l i = $prefixToLevel-aux$ a l i
using $assms$
proof ($induct$ a $arbitrary$: i)
case ($Cons$ a a')
{
assume $\neg marked$ a
hence ? $case$
using $Cons(1)$ [of i] $\langle i \leq l \rangle \langle l - i < currentLevel$ (a # a')
unfolding $currentLevel-def$
by $simp$
}
moreover
{
assume $marked$ a $l = i$
hence ? $case$
by $simp$
}
moreover
{
assume $marked$ a $l > i$
hence ? $case$
using $Cons(1)$ [of $i + 1$] $\langle i \leq l \rangle \langle l - i < currentLevel$ (a # a')
}

```

      unfolding currentLevel-def
      by simp
    }
  ultimately
  show ?case
    using ⟨i ≤ l⟩
    by auto
next
case Nil
thus ?case
  unfolding currentLevel-def
  by simp
qed

```

```

lemma prefixToLevelAppend-aux2:
  assumes
    i ≤ l and currentLevel a + i ≤ l
  shows prefixToLevel-aux (a @ b) l i = a @ prefixToLevel-aux b l (i
+ (currentLevel a))
using assms
proof (induct a arbitrary: i)
  case (Cons a a')
  {
    assume ¬ marked a
    hence ?case
      using Cons
      unfolding currentLevel-def
      by simp
  }
  moreover
  {
    assume marked a l = i
    hence ?case
      using ⟨(currentLevel (a # a')) + i ≤ l⟩
      unfolding currentLevel-def
      by simp
  }
  moreover
  {
    assume marked a l > i
    hence prefixToLevel-aux (a' @ b) l (i + 1) = a' @ prefixToLevel-aux
b l (i + 1 + currentLevel a')
      using Cons(1) [of i + 1] ⟨(currentLevel (a # a')) + i ≤ l⟩
      unfolding currentLevel-def
      by simp
  }
  moreover
  have i + 1 + length (markedElements a') = i + (1 + length
(markedElements a'))

```

```

    by simp
  ultimately
  have ?case
    using ⟨marked a⟩ ⟨l > i⟩
    unfolding currentLevel-def
    by simp
}
ultimately
show ?case
  using ⟨l ≥ i⟩
  by auto
next
case Nil
thus ?case
  unfolding currentLevel-def
  by simp
qed

```

```

lemma prefixToLevelAppend:
  shows prefixToLevel level (a @ b) =
    (if level < currentLevel a then
      prefixToLevel level a
    else
      a @ prefixToLevel-aux b level (currentLevel a)
    )
proof (cases level < currentLevel a)
case True
  thus ?thesis
    unfolding prefixToLevel-def
    using prefixToLevelAppend-aux1 [of 0 level a]
    by simp
next
case False
  thus ?thesis
    unfolding prefixToLevel-def
    using prefixToLevelAppend-aux2 [of 0 level a]
    by simp
qed

```

```

lemma isProperPrefixPrefixToLevel:
  assumes level < currentLevel t
  shows ∃ s. (prefixToLevel level t) @ s = t ∧ s ≠ [] ∧ (marked (hd
s))
proof-
  have isPrefix (prefixToLevel level t) t
    by (simp add: isPrefixPrefixToLevel)
  then obtain s::'a Trail
    where (prefixToLevel level t) @ s = t
    unfolding isPrefix-def

```

```

    by auto
  moreover
  have  $s \neq []$ 
  proof-
  {
    assume  $s = []$ 
    with  $\langle \text{prefixToLevel level } t \rangle @ s = t \rangle$ 
    have  $\text{prefixToLevel level } t = t$ 
      by simp
    hence  $\text{currentLevel } (\text{prefixToLevel level } t) \leq \text{level}$ 
      using  $\text{currentLevelPrefixToLevel}[of level t]$ 
      by simp
    with  $\langle \text{prefixToLevel level } t = t \rangle$  have  $\text{currentLevel } t \leq \text{level}$ 
      by simp
    with  $\langle \text{level} < \text{currentLevel } t \rangle$  have False
      by simp
  }
  thus ?thesis
    by auto
  qed
  moreover
  have marked (hd s)
  proof-
  {
    assume  $\neg \text{marked } (\text{hd } s)$ 
    have  $\text{currentLevel } (\text{prefixToLevel level } t) \leq \text{level}$ 
      by (simp add:  $\text{currentLevelPrefixToLevel}$ )
    from  $\langle s \neq [] \rangle$  have  $s = [\text{hd } s] @ (\text{tl } s)$ 
      by simp
    with  $\langle \text{prefixToLevel level } t \rangle @ s = t \rangle$  have
       $t = (\text{prefixToLevel level } t) @ [\text{hd } s] @ (\text{tl } s)$ 
      by simp
    hence  $(\text{prefixToLevel level } t) = (\text{prefixToLevel level } ((\text{prefixToLevel level } t) @ [\text{hd } s] @ (\text{tl } s)))$ 
      by simp
    also
    with  $\langle \text{currentLevel } (\text{prefixToLevel level } t) \leq \text{level} \rangle$ 
    have  $\dots = ((\text{prefixToLevel level } t) @ (\text{prefixToLevel-aux } ([\text{hd } s] @ (\text{tl } s)) \text{ level } (\text{currentLevel } (\text{prefixToLevel level } t))))$ 
      by (auto simp add:  $\text{prefixToLevelAppend}$ )
    also
    have  $\dots =$ 
       $((\text{prefixToLevel level } t) @ (\text{hd } s) \# \text{prefixToLevel-aux } (\text{tl } s) \text{ level } (\text{currentLevel } (\text{prefixToLevel level } t)))$ 
    proof-
    from  $\langle \text{currentLevel } (\text{prefixToLevel level } t) \leq \text{level} \rangle \langle \neg \text{marked } (\text{hd } s) \rangle$ 
    have  $\text{prefixToLevel-aux } ([\text{hd } s] @ (\text{tl } s)) \text{ level } (\text{currentLevel } (\text{prefixToLevel level } t)) =$ 

```

```

      (hd s) # prefixToLevel-aux (tl s) level (currentLevel (prefixToLevel
level t))
    by simp
    thus ?thesis
    by simp
  qed
  ultimately
  have (prefixToLevel level t) = (prefixToLevel level t) @ (hd s) #
prefixToLevel-aux (tl s) level (currentLevel (prefixToLevel level t))
    by simp
  hence False
  by auto
}
thus ?thesis
by auto
qed
ultimately
show ?thesis
by auto
qed

```

lemma *prefixToLevelElementsElementLevel:*

assumes

$e \in \text{set } (\text{elements } (\text{prefixToLevel level } M))$

shows

$\text{elementLevel } e \ M \leq \text{level}$

proof –

have $\text{elementLevel } e \ (\text{prefixToLevel level } M) \leq \text{currentLevel } (\text{prefixToLevel level } M)$

by (simp add: elementLevelLeqCurrentLevel)

moreover

hence $\text{currentLevel } (\text{prefixToLevel level } M) \leq \text{level}$

using currentLevelPrefixToLevel[of level M]

by simp

ultimately have $\text{elementLevel } e \ (\text{prefixToLevel level } M) \leq \text{level}$

by simp

moreover

have $\text{isPrefix } (\text{prefixToLevel level } M) \ M$

by (simp add: isPrefixPrefixToLevel)

then obtain s

where $(\text{prefixToLevel level } M) \ @ \ s = M$

unfolding isPrefix-def

by auto

with $\langle e \in \text{set } (\text{elements } (\text{prefixToLevel level } M)) \rangle$

have $\text{elementLevel } e \ (\text{prefixToLevel level } M) = \text{elementLevel } e \ M$

using elementLevelAppend [of e prefixToLevel level M s]

by simp

ultimately

show ?thesis

by *simp*
qed

lemma *elementLevelLtLevelImpliesMemberPrefixToLevel-aux:*
assumes
 $e \in \text{set}(\text{elements } M)$ **and**
 $\text{elementLevel } e \ M + i \leq \text{level}$ **and**
 $i \leq \text{level}$
shows
 $e \in \text{set}(\text{elements } (\text{prefixToLevel-aux } M \ \text{level } i))$
using *assms*
proof (*induct M arbitrary: i*)
case (*Cons m M'*)
thus *?case*
proof (*cases e = element m*)
case *True*
thus *?thesis*
using $\langle \text{elementLevel } e \ (m \# M') + i \leq \text{level} \rangle$
unfolding *prefixToLevel-def*
unfolding *elementLevel-def*
unfolding *markedElementsTo-def*
by (*simp split: if-split-asm*)
next
case *False*
with $\langle e \in \text{set}(\text{elements } (m \# M')) \rangle$
have $e \in \text{set}(\text{elements } M')$
by *simp*

show *?thesis*
proof (*cases marked m*)
case *True*
with *Cons* $\langle e \neq \text{element } m \rangle$
have $(\text{elementLevel } e \ M') + i + 1 \leq \text{level}$
unfolding *elementLevel-def*
unfolding *markedElementsTo-def*
by (*simp split: if-split-asm*)
moreover
have $\text{elementLevel } e \ M' \geq 0$
by *auto*
ultimately
have $i + 1 \leq \text{level}$
by *simp*
with $\langle e \in \text{set}(\text{elements } M') \rangle \langle (\text{elementLevel } e \ M') + i + 1 \leq$
 $\text{level} \rangle \text{Cons}(1)[\text{of } i+1]$
have $e \in \text{set}(\text{elements } (\text{prefixToLevel-aux } M' \ \text{level } (i + 1)))$
by *simp*
with $\langle e \neq \text{element } m \rangle \langle i + 1 \leq \text{level} \rangle \text{True}$
show *?thesis*
by *simp*

```

next
  case False
  with ⟨e ≠ element m⟩ ⟨elementLevel e (m # M') + i ≤ level⟩
have elementLevel e M' + i ≤ level
  unfolding elementLevel-def
  unfolding markedElementsTo-def
  by (simp split: if-split-asm)
  with ⟨e ∈ set (elements M')⟩ have e ∈ set (elements (prefixToLevel-aux
M' level i))
    using Cons
    by (auto split: if-split-asm)
  with ⟨e ≠ element m⟩ False show ?thesis
    by simp
qed
qed
qed simp

```

```

lemma elementLevelLtLevelImpliesMemberPrefixToLevel:
  assumes
    e ∈ set (elements M) and
    elementLevel e M ≤ level
  shows
    e ∈ set (elements (prefixToLevel level M))
using assms
using elementLevelLtLevelImpliesMemberPrefixToLevel-aux[of e M 0
level]
unfolding prefixToLevel-def
by simp

```

```

lemma literalNotInEarlierLevelsThanItsLevel:
  assumes
    level < elementLevel e M
  shows
    e ∉ set (elements (prefixToLevel level M))
proof-
{
  assume ¬ ?thesis
  hence level ≥ elementLevel e M
    by (simp add: prefixToLevelElementsElementLevel)
  with ⟨level < elementLevel e M⟩
  have False
    by simp
}
thus ?thesis
  by auto
qed

```

```

lemma elementLevelPrefixElement:
  assumes e ∈ set (elements (prefixToLevel level M))

```



```

  shows elementLevel e (prefixToLevel level M) = elementLevel e M
using assms
proof-
  have isPrefix (prefixToLevel level M) M
    by (simp add: isPrefixPrefixToLevel)
  then obtain s where (prefixToLevel level M) @ s = M
    unfolding isPrefix-def
    by auto
  with assms show ?thesis
    using elementLevelAppend[of e prefixToLevel level M s]
    by auto
qed

```

```

lemma currentLevelZeroTrailEqualsItsPrefixToLevelZero:
  assumes currentLevel M = 0
  shows M = prefixToLevel 0 M
using assms
proof (induct M)
  case (Cons a M')
  show ?case
  proof-
    from Cons
    have currentLevel M' = 0 and markedElements M' = [] and ¬
marked a
      unfolding currentLevel-def
      by (auto split: if-split-asm)
    thus ?thesis
      using Cons
      unfolding prefixToLevel-def
      by auto
  qed
next
  case Nil
  thus ?case
    unfolding currentLevel-def
    unfolding prefixToLevel-def
    by simp
qed

```

3.9 Number of literals of every trail level

```

primrec
levelsCounter-aux :: 'a Trail ⇒ nat list ⇒ nat list
where
  levelsCounter-aux [] l = l
| levelsCounter-aux (h # t) l =
  (if (marked h) then
    levelsCounter-aux t (l @ [1])
  else

```

$levelsCounter\text{-}aux\ t\ (butlast\ l\ @\ [Suc\ (last\ l)])$
 $)$

definition

$levelsCounter :: 'a\ Trail \Rightarrow\ nat\ list$

where

$levelsCounter\ t = levelsCounter\text{-}aux\ t\ [0]$

lemma $levelsCounter\text{-}aux\ startIrrelevant:$

$\forall\ y.\ y \neq [] \longrightarrow levelsCounter\text{-}aux\ a\ (x\ @\ y) = (x\ @\ levelsCounter\text{-}aux\ a\ y)$

by $(induct\ a)\ (auto\ simp\ add:\ butlastAppend)$

lemma $levelsCounter\text{-}aux\ SuffixContinues:$ $\forall\ l.\ levelsCounter\text{-}aux\ (a\ @\ b)\ l = levelsCounter\text{-}aux\ b\ (levelsCounter\text{-}aux\ a\ l)$

by $(induct\ a)\ auto$

lemma $levelsCounter\text{-}aux\ NotEmpty:$ $\forall\ l.\ l \neq [] \longrightarrow levelsCounter\text{-}aux\ a\ l \neq []$

by $(induct\ a)\ auto$

lemma $levelsCounter\text{-}aux\ IncreasesFirst:$

$\forall\ m\ n\ l1\ l2.\ levelsCounter\text{-}aux\ a\ (m\ \# \ l1) = n\ \# \ l2 \longrightarrow m \leq n$

proof $(induct\ a)$

case Nil

{

fix $m::nat\ and\ n::nat\ and\ l1::nat\ list\ and\ l2::nat\ list$

assume $levelsCounter\text{-}aux\ []\ (m\ \# \ l1) = n\ \# \ l2$

hence $m = n$

by $simp$

}

thus $?case$

by $simp$

next

case $(Cons\ a\ list)$

{

fix $m::nat\ and\ n::nat\ and\ l1::nat\ list\ and\ l2::nat\ list$

assume $levelsCounter\text{-}aux\ (a\ \# \ list)\ (m\ \# \ l1) = n\ \# \ l2$

have $m \leq n$

proof $(cases\ marked\ a)$

case $True$

with $\langle levelsCounter\text{-}aux\ (a\ \# \ list)\ (m\ \# \ l1) = n\ \# \ l2 \rangle$

have $levelsCounter\text{-}aux\ list\ (m\ \# \ l1\ @\ [Suc\ 0]) = n\ \# \ l2$

by $simp$

with $Cons$

show $?thesis$

by $auto$

next

```

    case False
  show ?thesis
  proof (cases l1 = [])
    case True
      with ⟨¬ marked a⟩ ⟨levelsCounter-aux (a # list) (m # l1) =
n # l2⟩
      have levelsCounter-aux list [Suc m] = n # l2
        by simp
      with Cons
      have Suc m ≤ n
        by auto
      thus ?thesis
        by simp
    next
    case False
      with ⟨¬ marked a⟩ ⟨levelsCounter-aux (a # list) (m # l1) =
n # l2⟩
      have levelsCounter-aux list (m # butlast l1 @ [Suc (last l1)])
= n # l2
        by simp
      with Cons
      show ?thesis
        by auto
      qed
    qed
  }
  thus ?case
    by simp
  qed

```

lemma *levelsCounterPrefix*:

```

  assumes (isPrefix p a)
  shows ? rest. rest ≠ [] ∧ levelsCounter a = butlast (levelsCounter
p) @ rest ∧ last (levelsCounter p) ≤ hd rest
  proof-
    from assms
    obtain s :: 'a Trail where p @ s = a
      unfolding isPrefix-def
      by auto
    from ⟨p @ s = a⟩ have levelsCounter a = levelsCounter (p @ s)
      by simp
    show ?thesis
    proof (cases s = [])
      case True
      have (levelsCounter a) = (butlast (levelsCounter p)) @ [last (levelsCounter
p)] ∧
      (last (levelsCounter p)) ≤ hd [last (levelsCounter p)]
        using ⟨p @ s = a⟩ ⟨s = []⟩
        unfolding levelsCounter-def

```

```

    using levelsCounter-auxNotEmpty[of p]
    by auto
  thus ?thesis
    by auto
next
case False
show ?thesis
proof (cases marked (hd s))
  case True
  from ⟨p @ s = a⟩ have levelsCounter a = levelsCounter (p @ s)
    by simp
  also
  have ... = levelsCounter-aux s (levelsCounter-aux p [0])
    unfolding levelsCounter-def
    by (simp add: levelsCounter-auxSuffixContinues)
  also
  have ... = levelsCounter-aux (tl s) ((levelsCounter-aux p [0]) @
[1])
  proof-
    from ⟨s ≠ []⟩ have s = hd s # tl s
      by simp
    then have levelsCounter-aux s (levelsCounter-aux p [0]) =
levelsCounter-aux (hd s # tl s) (levelsCounter-aux p [0])
      by simp
    with ⟨marked (hd s)⟩ show ?thesis
      by simp
  qed
  also
  have ... = levelsCounter-aux p [0] @ (levelsCounter-aux (tl s)
[1])
    by (simp add: levelsCounter-aux-startIrrelevant)
  finally
  have levelsCounter a = levelsCounter p @ (levelsCounter-aux (tl
s) [1])
    unfolding levelsCounter-def
    by simp
    hence (levelsCounter a) = (butlast (levelsCounter p)) @ ([last
(levelsCounter p)] @ (levelsCounter-aux (tl s) [1])) ∧
      (last (levelsCounter p)) <= hd ([last (levelsCounter p)] @
(levelsCounter-aux (tl s) [1]))
    unfolding levelsCounter-def
    using levelsCounter-auxNotEmpty[of p]
    by auto
  thus ?thesis
    by auto
next
case False
from ⟨p @ s = a⟩ have levelsCounter a = levelsCounter (p @ s)
  by simp

```

```

also
have ... = levelsCounter-aux s (levelsCounter-aux p [0])
  unfolding levelsCounter-def
  by (simp add: levelsCounter-auxSuffixContinues)
also
have ... = levelsCounter-aux (tl s) ((butlast (levelsCounter-aux
p [0])) @ [Suc (last (levelsCounter-aux p [0]))])
proof-
  from ⟨s ≠ []⟩ have s = hd s # tl s
  by simp
  then have levelsCounter-aux s (levelsCounter-aux p [0]) =
levelsCounter-aux (hd s # tl s) (levelsCounter-aux p [0])
  by simp
  with ⟨marked (hd s)⟩ show ?thesis
  by simp
qed
also
have ... = butlast (levelsCounter-aux p [0]) @ (levelsCounter-aux
(tl s) [Suc (last (levelsCounter-aux p [0]))])
  by (simp add: levelsCounter-aux-startIrrelevant)
finally
  have levelsCounter a = butlast (levelsCounter-aux p [0]) @
(levelsCounter-aux (tl s) [Suc (last (levelsCounter-aux p [0]))])
  unfolding levelsCounter-def
  by simp
moreover
have hd (levelsCounter-aux (tl s) [Suc (last (levelsCounter-aux p
[0]))]) >= Suc (last (levelsCounter-aux p [0]))
proof-
  have (levelsCounter-aux (tl s) [Suc (last (levelsCounter-aux p
[0]))]) ≠ []
  using levelsCounter-auxNotEmpty[of tl s]
  by simp
  then obtain h t where (levelsCounter-aux (tl s) [Suc (last
(levelsCounter-aux p [0]))]) = h # t
  using neq-Nil-conv[of (levelsCounter-aux (tl s) [Suc (last
(levelsCounter-aux p [0]))])]
  by auto
  hence h ≥ Suc (last (levelsCounter-aux p [0]))
  using levelsCounter-auxIncreasesFirst[of tl s]
  by auto
  with ⟨(levelsCounter-aux (tl s) [Suc (last (levelsCounter-aux p
[0]))]) = h # t⟩
  show ?thesis
  by simp
qed
ultimately
have levelsCounter a = butlast (levelsCounter p) @ (levelsCounter-aux
(tl s) [Suc (last (levelsCounter-aux p [0]))]) ∧

```

```

      last (levelsCounter p) ≤ hd (levelsCounter-aux (tl s) [Suc (last
(levelsCounter-aux p [0]))])
    unfolding levelsCounter-def
    by simp
    thus ?thesis
    using levelsCounter-auxNotEmpty[of tl s]
    by auto
  qed
  qed
  qed

```

lemma levelsCounterPrefixToLevel:

```

  assumes p = prefixToLevel level a level ≥ 0 level < currentLevel a
  shows ? rest . rest ≠ [] ∧ (levelsCounter a) = (levelsCounter p) @
rest
proof-
  from assms
  obtain s :: 'a Trail where p @ s = a s ≠ [] marked (hd s)
    using isProperPrefixPrefixToLevel[of level a]
    by auto
  from ⟨p @ s = a⟩ have levelsCounter a = levelsCounter (p @ s)
    by simp
  also
  have ... = levelsCounter-aux s (levelsCounter-aux p [0])
    unfolding levelsCounter-def
    by (simp add: levelsCounter-auxSuffixContinues)
  also
  have ... = levelsCounter-aux (tl s) ((levelsCounter-aux p [0]) @ [1])
proof-
  from ⟨s ≠ []⟩ have s = hd s # tl s
    by simp
  then have levelsCounter-aux s (levelsCounter-aux p [0]) = lev-
elsCounter-aux (hd s # tl s) (levelsCounter-aux p [0])
    by simp
  with ⟨marked (hd s)⟩ show ?thesis
    by simp
  qed
  also
  have ... = levelsCounter-aux p [0] @ (levelsCounter-aux (tl s) [1])
    by (simp add: levelsCounter-aux-startIrrelevant)
  finally
  have levelsCounter a = levelsCounter p @ (levelsCounter-aux (tl s)
[1])
    unfolding levelsCounter-def
    by simp
  moreover
  have levelsCounter-aux (tl s) [1] ≠ []
    by (simp add: levelsCounter-auxNotEmpty)
  ultimately

```

```

  show ?thesis
    by simp
qed

```

3.10 Prefix before last marked element

primrec

```

prefixBeforeLastMarked :: 'a Trail  $\Rightarrow$  'a Trail

```

where

```

  prefixBeforeLastMarked [] = []
| prefixBeforeLastMarked (h#t) = (if (marked h)  $\wedge$  (markedElements
t) = [] then [] else (h#(prefixBeforeLastMarked t)))

```

lemma *prefixBeforeLastMarkedIsPrefixBeforeLastLevel*:

```

  assumes markedElements M  $\neq$  []
  shows prefixBeforeLastMarked M = prefixToLevel ((currentLevel M)
- 1) M
using assms
proof (induct M)
  case Nil
  thus ?case
    by simp
next
  case (Cons a M')
  thus ?case
proof (cases marked a)
  case True
  hence currentLevel (a # M')  $\geq$  1
  unfolding currentLevel-def
  by simp
  with True Cons show ?thesis
    using prefixToLevel-auxIncreaseAuxiliaryCounter[of 0 1 M' cur-
rentLevel M' - 1]
    unfolding prefixToLevel-def
    unfolding currentLevel-def
    by auto
  case False
  with Cons show ?thesis
    unfolding prefixToLevel-def
    unfolding currentLevel-def
    by auto
qed
qed

```

lemma *isPrefixPrefixBeforeLastMarked*:

```

  shows isPrefix (prefixBeforeLastMarked M) M
unfolding isPrefix-def
by (induct M) auto

```

lemma *lastMarkedNotInPrefixBeforeLastMarked:*
assumes *uniq (elements M) and markedElements M ≠ []*
shows $\neg (lastMarked\ M) \in set\ (elements\ (prefixBeforeLastMarked\ M))$
using *assms*
unfolding *lastMarked-def*
by (*induct M*) (*auto split: if-split-asm simp add: markedElementsAreElements*)

lemma *uniqImpliesPrefixBeforeLastMarkedIsPrefixBeforeLastMarked:*
assumes *markedElements M ≠ [] and (lastMarked M) ∉ set (elements M)*
shows $prefixBeforeLastMarked\ M = prefixBeforeElement\ (lastMarked\ M)\ M$
using *assms*
unfolding *lastMarked-def*
proof (*induct M*)
case *Nil*
thus *?case*
by *auto*
next
case (*Cons a M'*)
show *?case*
proof (*cases marked a ∧ (markedElements M') = []*)
case *True*
thus *?thesis*
unfolding *lastMarked-def*
by *auto*
next
case *False*
hence $last\ (markedElements\ (a\ \# \ M')) = last\ (markedElements\ M')$
by *auto*
thus *?thesis*
using *Cons*
by (*auto split: if-split-asm simp add: markedElementsAreElements*)
qed
qed

lemma *markedElementsAreElementsBeforeLastDecisionAndLastDecision:*
assumes *markedElements M ≠ []*
shows $(markedElements\ M) = (markedElements\ (prefixBeforeLastMarked\ M))\ @\ [lastMarked\ M]$
using *assms*
unfolding *lastMarked-def*
by (*induct M*) (*auto split: if-split-asm*)

end

4 Verification of DPLL based SAT solvers.

```
theory SatSolverVerification
imports CNF Trail
begin
```

This theory contains a number of lemmas used in verification of different SAT solvers. Although this file does not contain any theorems significant on their own, it is an essential part of the SAT solver correctness proof because it contains most of the technical details used in the proofs that follow. These lemmas serve as a basis for partial correctness proof for pseudo-code implementation of modern SAT solvers described in [2], in terms of Hoare logic.

4.1 Literal Trail

LiteralTrail is a Trail consisting of literals, where decision literals are marked.

```
type-synonym LiteralTrail = Literal Trail
```

```
abbreviation isDecision :: ('a × bool) ⇒ bool
  where isDecision l == marked l
```

```
abbreviation lastDecision :: LiteralTrail ⇒ Literal
  where lastDecision M == Trail.lastMarked M
```

```
abbreviation decisions :: LiteralTrail ⇒ Literal list
  where decisions M == Trail.markedElements M
```

```
abbreviation decisionsTo :: Literal ⇒ LiteralTrail ⇒ Literal list
  where decisionsTo M l == Trail.markedElementsTo M l
```

```
abbreviation prefixBeforeLastDecision :: LiteralTrail ⇒ LiteralTrail
  where prefixBeforeLastDecision M == Trail.prefixBeforeLastMarked M
```

4.2 Invariants

In this section a number of conditions will be formulated and it will be shown that these conditions are invariant after applying different DPLL-based transition rules.

definition

$InvariantConsistent (M::LiteralTrail) == consistent (elements M)$

definition

$InvariantUniq (M::LiteralTrail) == uniq (elements M)$

definition

$InvariantImpliedLiterals (F::Formula) (M::LiteralTrail) == \forall l. l \text{ el } elements M \longrightarrow formulaEntailsLiteral (F @ val2form (decisionsTo l M)) l$

definition

$InvariantEquivalent (F0::Formula) (F::Formula) == equivalentFormulae F0 F$

definition

$InvariantVarsM (M::LiteralTrail) (F0::Formula) (Vbl::Variable set) == vars (elements M) \subseteq vars F0 \cup Vbl$

definition

$InvariantVarsF (F::Formula) (F0::Formula) (Vbl::Variable set) == vars F \subseteq vars F0 \cup Vbl$

The following invariants are used in conflict analysis.

definition

$InvariantCFalse (conflictFlag::bool) (M::LiteralTrail) (C::Clause) == conflictFlag \longrightarrow clauseFalse C (elements M)$

definition

$InvariantCEntailed (conflictFlag::bool) (F::Formula) (C::Clause) == conflictFlag \longrightarrow formulaEntailsClause F C$

definition

$InvariantReasonClauses (F::Formula) (M::LiteralTrail) == \forall literal. literal \text{ el } (elements M) \wedge \neg literal \text{ el } decisions M \longrightarrow (\exists clause. formulaEntailsClause F clause \wedge isReason clause literal (elements M))$

4.2.1 Auxiliary lemmas

This section contains some auxiliary lemmas that additionally characterize some of invariants that have been defined.

Lemmas about *InvariantImpliedLiterals*.

lemma *InvariantImpliedLiteralsWeakerVariant*:

fixes $M :: LiteralTrail$ **and** $F :: Formula$
assumes $\forall l. l \text{ el } elements M \longrightarrow formulaEntailsLiteral (F @ val2form (decisionsTo l M)) l$
shows $\forall l. l \text{ el } elements M \longrightarrow formulaEntailsLiteral (F @ val2form (decisions M)) l$

```

proof –
{
  fix  $l :: \text{Literal}$ 
  assume  $l \text{ el elements } M$ 
  with  $\text{assms}$ 
  have  $\text{formulaEntailsLiteral } (F @ \text{val2form } (\text{decisionsTo } l M)) l$ 
    by  $\text{simp}$ 
  have  $\text{isPrefix } (\text{decisionsTo } l M) (\text{decisions } M)$ 
    by  $(\text{simp add: markedElementsToArePrefixOfMarkedElements})$ 
  then obtain  $s :: \text{Valuation}$ 
    where  $(\text{decisionsTo } l M) @ s = (\text{decisions } M)$ 
    using  $\text{isPrefix-def [of decisionsTo } l M \text{ decisions } M]$ 
    by  $\text{auto}$ 
  hence  $(\text{decisions } M) = (\text{decisionsTo } l M) @ s$ 
    by  $(\text{rule sym})$ 
  with  $\langle \text{formulaEntailsLiteral } (F @ \text{val2form } (\text{decisionsTo } l M)) l \rangle$ 
  have  $\text{formulaEntailsLiteral } (F @ \text{val2form } (\text{decisions } M)) l$ 
    using  $\text{formulaEntailsLiteralAppend [of } F @ \text{val2form } (\text{decisionsTo } l M) l \text{ val2form } s]$ 
    by  $(\text{auto simp add: formulaEntailsLiteralAppend val2formAppend})$ 
}
thus  $?thesis$ 
  by  $\text{simp}$ 
qed

```

lemma *InvariantImpliedLiteralsAndElementsEntailLiteralThenDecisionsEntailLiteral:*

```

fixes  $M :: \text{LiteralTrail}$  and  $F :: \text{Formula}$  and  $\text{literal} :: \text{Literal}$ 
assumes  $\text{InvariantImpliedLiterals } F M$  and  $\text{formulaEntailsLiteral } (F @ (\text{val2form } (\text{elements } M))) \text{literal}$ 
shows  $\text{formulaEntailsLiteral } (F @ \text{val2form } (\text{decisions } M)) \text{literal}$ 
proof –
{
  fix  $\text{valuation} :: \text{Valuation}$ 
  assume  $\text{model valuation } (F @ \text{val2form } (\text{decisions } M))$ 
  hence  $\text{formulaTrue } F \text{ valuation}$  and  $\text{formulaTrue } (\text{val2form } (\text{decisions } M)) \text{ valuation}$  and  $\text{consistent valuation}$ 
    by  $(\text{auto simp add: formulaTrueAppend})$ 
  {
    fix  $l :: \text{Literal}$ 
    assume  $l \text{ el } (\text{elements } M)$ 
    from  $\langle \text{InvariantImpliedLiterals } F M \rangle$ 
    have  $\forall l. l \text{ el } (\text{elements } M) \longrightarrow \text{formulaEntailsLiteral } (F @ \text{val2form } (\text{decisions } M)) l$ 
      by  $(\text{simp add: InvariantImpliedLiteralsWeakerVariant InvariantImpliedLiterals-def})$ 
    with  $\langle l \text{ el } (\text{elements } M) \rangle$ 
    have  $\text{formulaEntailsLiteral } (F @ \text{val2form } (\text{decisions } M)) l$ 
      by  $\text{simp}$ 
  }
}

```

```

    with ⟨model valuation (F @ val2form (decisions M))⟩
    have literalTrue l valuation
      by (simp add: formulaEntailsLiteral-def)
  }
  hence formulaTrue (val2form (elements M)) valuation
    by (simp add: val2formFormulaTrue)
  with ⟨formulaTrue F valuation⟩ ⟨consistent valuation⟩
  have model valuation (F @ (val2form (elements M)))
    by (auto simp add: formulaTrueAppend)
  with ⟨formulaEntailsLiteral (F @ (val2form (elements M))) literal⟩
  have literalTrue literal valuation
    by (simp add: formulaEntailsLiteral-def)
  }
  thus ?thesis
    by (simp add: formulaEntailsLiteral-def)
qed

```

lemma *InvariantImpliedLiteralsAndFormulaFalseThenFormulaAndDecisionsAreNotSatisfiable:*

```

  fixes M :: LiteralTrail and F :: Formula
  assumes InvariantImpliedLiterals F M and formulaFalse F (elements
M)
  shows ¬ satisfiable (F @ val2form (decisions M))
proof -
  from ⟨formulaFalse F (elements M)⟩
  have formulaFalse (F @ val2form (decisions M)) (elements M)
    by (simp add: formulaFalseAppend)
  moreover
  from ⟨InvariantImpliedLiterals F M⟩
  have formulaEntailsValuation (F @ val2form (decisions M)) (elements
M)
    unfolding formulaEntailsValuation-def
    unfolding InvariantImpliedLiterals-def
    using InvariantImpliedLiteralsWeakerVariant[of M F]
    by simp
  ultimately
  show ?thesis
    using formulaFalseInEntailedValuationIsUnsatisfiable [of F @ val2form
(decisions M) elements M]
    by simp
qed

```

lemma *InvariantImpliedLiteralsHoldsForPrefix:*

```

  fixes M :: LiteralTrail and prefix :: LiteralTrail and F :: Formula
  assumes InvariantImpliedLiterals F M and isPrefix prefix M
  shows InvariantImpliedLiterals F prefix
proof -
  {
    fix l :: Literal

```

```

assume *: l el elements prefix

from * ⟨isPrefix prefix M⟩
have l el elements M
  unfolding isPrefix-def
  by auto

from * and ⟨isPrefix prefix M⟩
have decisionsTo l prefix = decisionsTo l M
  using markedElementsToPrefixElement [of prefix M l]
  by simp

from ⟨InvariantImpliedLiterals F M⟩ and ⟨l el elements M⟩
have formulaEntailsLiteral (F @ val2form (decisionsTo l M)) l
  by (simp add: InvariantImpliedLiterals-def)
with ⟨decisionsTo l prefix = decisionsTo l M⟩
have formulaEntailsLiteral (F @ val2form (decisionsTo l prefix)) l
  by simp
} thus ?thesis
by (auto simp add: InvariantImpliedLiterals-def)
qed

```

Lemmas about *InvariantReasonClauses*.

```

lemma InvariantReasonClausesHoldsForPrefix:
  fixes F::Formula and M::LiteralTrail and p::LiteralTrail
  assumes InvariantReasonClauses F M and InvariantUniq M and
  isPrefix p M
  shows InvariantReasonClauses F p
proof–
  from ⟨InvariantReasonClauses F M⟩
  have *:  $\forall$  literal. literal el elements M  $\wedge$   $\neg$  literal el decisions M  $\longrightarrow$ 
    ( $\exists$  clause. formulaEntailsClause F clause  $\wedge$  isReason
clause literal (elements M))
  unfolding InvariantReasonClauses-def
  by simp
from ⟨InvariantUniq M⟩
have uniq (elements M)
  unfolding InvariantUniq-def
  by simp
{
  fix literal::Literal
  assume literal el elements p and  $\neg$  literal el decisions p
  from ⟨isPrefix p M⟩ ⟨literal el (elements p)⟩
  have literal el (elements M)
  by (auto simp add: isPrefix-def)
  moreover
  from ⟨isPrefix p M⟩ ⟨literal el (elements p)⟩  $\langle \neg$  literal el (decisions
p)⟩ ⟨uniq (elements M)⟩

```

```

    have  $\neg$  literal el decisions M
    using markedElementsTrailMemPrefixAreMarkedElementsPrefix
[of M p literal]
    by auto
    ultimately
    obtain clause::Clause where
    formulaEntailsClause F clause isReason clause literal (elements
M)
    using *
    by auto
    with  $\langle$ literal el elements p $\rangle$   $\langle$  $\neg$  literal el decisions p $\rangle$   $\langle$ isPrefix p
M $\rangle$ 
    have isReason clause literal (elements p)
    using isReasonHoldsInPrefix[of literal elements p elements M
clause]
    by (simp add:isPrefixElements)
    with  $\langle$ formulaEntailsClause F clause $\rangle$ 
    have  $\exists$  clause. formulaEntailsClause F clause  $\wedge$  isReason clause
literal (elements p)
    by auto
  }
  thus ?thesis
    unfolding InvariantReasonClauses-def
    by auto
qed

```

```

lemma InvariantReasonClausesHoldsForPrefixElements:
  fixes F::Formula and M::LiteralTrail and p::LiteralTrail
  assumes InvariantReasonClauses F p and
  isPrefix p M and
  literal el (elements p) and  $\neg$  literal el decisions M
  shows  $\exists$  clause. formulaEntailsClause F clause  $\wedge$  isReason clause
literal (elements M)
proof -
  from  $\langle$ isPrefix p M $\rangle$   $\langle$  $\neg$  literal el (decisions M) $\rangle$ 
  have  $\neg$  literal el (decisions p)
    using markedElementsPrefixAreMarkedElementsTrail[of p M lit-
eral]
    by auto

  from  $\langle$ InvariantReasonClauses F p $\rangle$   $\langle$ literal el (elements p) $\rangle$   $\langle$  $\neg$  literal
el (decisions p) $\rangle$  obtain clause :: Clause
  where formulaEntailsClause F clause isReason clause literal (elements
p)
  unfolding InvariantReasonClauses-def
  by auto
  with  $\langle$ isPrefix p M $\rangle$ 
  have isReason clause literal (elements M)
    using isReasonAppend [of clause literal elements p]

```

```

    by (auto simp add: isPrefix-def)
  with ⟨formulaEntailsClause F clause⟩
  show ?thesis
    by auto
qed

```

4.2.2 Transition rules preserve invariants

In this section it will be proved that the different DPLL-based transition rules preserves given invariants. Rules are implicitly given in their most general form. Explicit definition of transition rules will be done in theories that describe specific solvers.

Decide transition rule.

```

lemma InvariantUniqAfterDecide:
  fixes  $M :: \text{LiteralTrail}$  and  $\text{literal} :: \text{Literal}$  and  $M' :: \text{LiteralTrail}$ 
  assumes InvariantUniq M and
  var  $\text{literal} \notin \text{vars}(\text{elements } M)$  and
   $M' = M @ [(\text{literal}, \text{True})]$ 
  shows InvariantUniq M'
proof –
  from ⟨InvariantUniq M⟩
  have uniq (elements M)
    unfolding InvariantUniq-def
  .
  {
  assume  $\neg \text{uniq}(\text{elements } M')$ 
  with ⟨uniq (elements M)⟩ ⟨ $M' = M @ [(\text{literal}, \text{True})]$ ⟩
  have literal el (elements M)
    using uniqButlastNotUniqListImpliesLastMemButlast [of elements M]
    by auto
  hence var  $\text{literal} \in \text{vars}(\text{elements } M)$ 
    using valuationContainsItsLiteralsVariable [of literal elements M]
    by simp
  with ⟨var  $\text{literal} \notin \text{vars}(\text{elements } M)$ ⟩
  have False
    by simp
  }
  thus ?thesis
    unfolding InvariantUniq-def
    by auto
qed

```

```

lemma InvariantImpliedLiteralsAfterDecide:
  fixes  $F :: \text{Formula}$  and  $M :: \text{LiteralTrail}$  and  $\text{literal} :: \text{Literal}$  and
   $M' :: \text{LiteralTrail}$ 
  assumes InvariantImpliedLiterals F M and
  var  $\text{literal} \notin \text{vars}(\text{elements } M)$  and

```

```

M' = M @ [(literal, True)]
shows InvariantImpliedLiterals F M'
proof -
{
  fix l :: Literal
  assume l el elements M'
  have formulaEntailsLiteral (F @ val2form (decisionsTo l M')) l
  proof (cases l el elements M)
    case True
    with ⟨M' = M @ [(literal, True)]⟩
    have decisionsTo l M' = decisionsTo l M
      by (simp add: markedElementsToAppend)
    with ⟨InvariantImpliedLiterals F M⟩ ⟨l el elements M⟩
    show ?thesis
      by (simp add: InvariantImpliedLiterals-def)
  next
  case False
  with ⟨l el elements M'⟩ and ⟨M' = M @ [(literal, True)]⟩
  have l = literal
    by (auto split: if-split-asm)
  have clauseEntailsLiteral [literal] literal
    by (simp add: clauseEntailsLiteral-def)
  moreover
  have [literal] el (F @ val2form (decisions M) @ [[literal]])
    by simp
  moreover
  {
    have isDecision (last (M @ [(literal, True)]))
      by simp
    moreover
    from ⟨var literal ∉ vars (elements M)⟩
    have ¬ literal el (elements M)
      using valuationContainsItsLiteralsVariable[of literal elements
M]
      by auto
    ultimately
    have decisionsTo literal (M @ [(literal, True)]) = ((decisions
M) @ [literal])
      using lastTrailElementMarkedImpliesMarkedElementsTo-
LastElementAreAllMarkedElements [of M @ [(literal, True)]]
      by (simp add: markedElementsAppend)
  }
  ultimately
  show ?thesis
    using ⟨M' = M @ [(literal, True)]⟩ ⟨l = literal⟩
    clauseEntailsLiteralThenFormulaEntailsLiteral [of [literal] F
@ val2form (decisions M) @ [[literal]] literal]
    by (simp add: val2formAppend)
qed

```



```

}
thus ?thesis
  by (simp add:InvariantImpliedLiterals-def)
qed

```

```

lemma InvariantVarsMAfterDecide:
  fixes  $F :: \text{Formula}$  and  $F0 :: \text{Formula}$  and  $M :: \text{LiteralTrail}$  and
   $\text{literal} :: \text{Literal}$  and  $M' :: \text{LiteralTrail}$ 
  assumes InvariantVarsM  $M F0 Vbl$  and
   $\text{var literal} \in Vbl$  and
   $M' = M @ [(literal, True)]$ 
  shows InvariantVarsM  $M' F0 Vbl$ 
proof -
  from  $\langle \text{InvariantVarsM } M F0 Vbl \rangle$ 
  have  $\text{vars } (\text{elements } M) \subseteq \text{vars } F0 \cup Vbl$ 
    by (simp only:InvariantVarsM-def)
  from  $\langle M' = M @ [(literal, True)] \rangle$ 
  have  $\text{vars } (\text{elements } M') = \text{vars } (\text{elements } (M @ [(literal, True)]))$ 
    by simp
  also have  $\dots = \text{vars } (\text{elements } M @ [literal])$ 
    by simp
  also have  $\dots = \text{vars } (\text{elements } M) \cup \text{vars } [literal]$ 
    using varsAppendClauses [of elements  $M [literal]$ ]
    by simp
  finally
  show ?thesis
    using  $\langle \text{vars } (\text{elements } M) \subseteq (\text{vars } F0) \cup Vbl \rangle$   $\langle \text{var literal} \in Vbl \rangle$ 
    unfolding InvariantVarsM-def
    by auto
qed

```

```

lemma InvariantConsistentAfterDecide:
  fixes  $M :: \text{LiteralTrail}$  and  $\text{literal} :: \text{Literal}$  and  $M' :: \text{LiteralTrail}$ 
  assumes InvariantConsistent  $M$  and
   $\text{var literal} \notin \text{vars } (\text{elements } M)$  and
   $M' = M @ [(literal, True)]$ 
  shows InvariantConsistent  $M'$ 
proof -
  from  $\langle \text{InvariantConsistent } M \rangle$ 
  have consistent (elements  $M$ )
    unfolding InvariantConsistent-def
  .
  {
  assume inconsistent (elements  $M'$ )
  with  $\langle M' = M @ [(literal, True)] \rangle$ 
  have  $\text{inconsistent } (\text{elements } M) \vee \text{inconsistent } [literal] \vee (\exists l. \text{literalTrue } l (\text{elements } M) \wedge \text{literalFalse } l [literal])$ 
    using inconsistentAppend [of elements  $M [literal]$ ]
    by simp
  }

```

```

with  $\langle \text{consistent } (\text{elements } M) \rangle$  obtain  $l :: \text{Literal}$ 
  where  $\text{literalTrue } l (\text{elements } M)$  and  $\text{literalFalse } l [\text{literal}]$ 
  by auto
hence  $(\text{opposite } l) = \text{literal}$ 
  by auto
hence  $\text{var literal} = \text{var } l$ 
  by auto
with  $\langle \text{literalTrue } l (\text{elements } M) \rangle$ 
have  $\text{var } l \in \text{vars } (\text{elements } M)$ 
  using  $\text{valuationContainsItsLiteralsVariable } [\text{of } l \text{ elements } M]$ 
  by simp
with  $\langle \text{var literal} = \text{var } l \rangle$   $\langle \text{var literal} \notin \text{vars } (\text{elements } M) \rangle$ 
have False
  by simp
}
thus ?thesis
  unfolding InvariantConsistent-def
  by auto
qed

```

lemma *InvariantReasonClausesAfterDecide:*

```

fixes  $F :: \text{Formula}$  and  $M :: \text{LiteralTrail}$  and  $M' :: \text{LiteralTrail}$ 
assumes InvariantReasonClauses F M and InvariantUniq M and
 $M' = M @ [(\text{literal}, \text{True})]$ 
shows InvariantReasonClauses F M'
proof –
{
  fix  $\text{literal}' :: \text{Literal}$ 
  assume  $\text{literal}' \text{ el elements } M'$  and  $\neg \text{literal}' \text{ el decisions } M'$ 

  have  $\exists \text{ clause. formulaEntailsClause } F \text{ clause} \wedge \text{isReason clause}$ 
 $\text{literal}' (\text{elements } M')$ 
  proof  $(\text{cases } \text{literal}' \text{ el elements } M)$ 
  case True
    with  $\text{assms } \langle \neg \text{literal}' \text{ el decisions } M' \rangle$  obtain  $\text{clause} :: \text{Clause}$ 
    where  $\text{formulaEntailsClause } F \text{ clause} \wedge \text{isReason clause literal}'$ 
 $(\text{elements } M')$ 
    using InvariantReasonClausesHoldsForPrefixElements [of  $F M$ 
 $M' \text{ literal}'$ ]
    by  $(\text{auto simp add:isPrefix-def})$ 
    thus ?thesis
    by auto
  next
  case False
    with  $\langle M' = M @ [(\text{literal}, \text{True})] \rangle$   $\langle \text{literal}' \text{ el elements } M' \rangle$ 
    have  $\text{literal} = \text{literal}'$ 
    by  $(\text{simp split: if-split-asm})$ 
    with  $\langle M' = M @ [(\text{literal}, \text{True})] \rangle$ 
    have  $\text{literal}' \text{ el decisions } M'$ 

```

```

    using markedElementIsMarkedTrue[of literal M']
    by simp
  with ⟨¬ literal' el decisions M'⟩
  have False
    by simp
  thus ?thesis
    by simp
qed
}
thus ?thesis
  unfolding InvariantReasonClauses-def
  by auto
qed

```

lemma *InvariantCFalseAfterDecide:*
fixes *conflictFlag::bool and M::LiteralTrail and C::Clause*
assumes *InvariantCFalse conflictFlag M C and M' = M @ [(literal, True)]*
shows *InvariantCFalse conflictFlag M' C*
unfolding *InvariantCFalse-def*
proof
assume *conflictFlag*
show *clauseFalse C (elements M')*
proof –
from ⟨*InvariantCFalse conflictFlag M C*⟩
have *conflictFlag* \longrightarrow *clauseFalse C (elements M)*
unfolding *InvariantCFalse-def*
 .
with ⟨*conflictFlag*⟩
have *clauseFalse C (elements M)*
by *simp*
with ⟨*M' = M @ [(literal, True)]*⟩
show ?thesis
by (*simp add:clauseFalseAppendValuation*)
qed
qed

UnitPropagate transition rule.

lemma *InvariantImpliedLiteralsHoldsForUnitLiteral:*
fixes *M :: LiteralTrail and F :: Formula and uClause :: Clause and uLiteral :: Literal*
assumes *InvariantImpliedLiterals F M and formulaEntailsClause F uClause and isUnitClause uClause uLiteral (elements M) and M' = M @ [(uLiteral, False)]*
shows *formulaEntailsLiteral (F @ val2form (decisionsTo uLiteral M')) uLiteral*
proof–
have *decisionsTo uLiteral M' = decisions M*

```

proof –
  from ⟨isUnitClause uClause uLiteral (elements M)⟩
  have ¬ uLiteral el (elements M)
    by (simp add: isUnitClause-def)
  with ⟨M' = M @ [(uLiteral, False)]⟩
  show ?thesis
    using markedElementsToAppend[of uLiteral M [(uLiteral, False)]]
    unfolding markedElementsTo-def
    by simp
qed
moreover
from ⟨formulaEntailsClause F uClause⟩ ⟨isUnitClause uClause uLiteral
(elements M)⟩
have formulaEntailsLiteral (F @ val2form (elements M)) uLiteral
  using unitLiteralIsEntailed [of uClause uLiteral elements M F]
  by simp
with ⟨InvariantImpliedLiterals F M⟩
have formulaEntailsLiteral (F @ val2form (decisions M)) uLiteral
  by (simp add: InvariantImpliedLiteralsAndElementsEntailLiteralThenDecisionsEntailLiteral)
ultimately
show ?thesis
  by simp
qed

```

lemma *InvariantImpliedLiteralsAfterUnitPropagate*:

fixes *M* :: *LiteralTrail* **and** *F* :: *Formula* **and** *uClause* :: *Clause* **and** *uLiteral* :: *Literal*

assumes *InvariantImpliedLiterals* *F* *M* **and** *formulaEntailsClause* *F* *uClause* **and** *isUnitClause* *uClause* *uLiteral* (elements *M*) **and**

M' = *M* @ [(*uLiteral*, *False*)]

shows *InvariantImpliedLiterals* *F* *M'*

proof –

```

{
  fix l :: Literal
  assume l el (elements M')
  have formulaEntailsLiteral (F @ val2form (decisionsTo l M')) l
  proof (cases l el elements M)
    case True
      with ⟨InvariantImpliedLiterals F M⟩
      have formulaEntailsLiteral (F @ val2form (decisionsTo l M)) l
        by (simp add: InvariantImpliedLiterals-def)
      moreover
      from ⟨M' = M @ [(uLiteral, False)]⟩
      have (isPrefix M M')
        by (simp add: isPrefix-def)
      with True
      have decisionsTo l M' = decisionsTo l M

```

```

      by (simp add: markedElementsToPrefixElement)
    ultimately
    show ?thesis
      by simp
  next
  case False
  with ⟨l el (elements M')⟩ ⟨M' = M @ [(uLiteral, False)]⟩
  have l = uLiteral
    by (auto split: if-split-asm)
  moreover
  from assms
  have formulaEntailsLiteral (F @ val2form (decisionsTo uLiteral
M')) uLiteral
    using InvariantImpliedLiteralsHoldsForUnitLiteral [of F M
uClause uLiteral M']
    by simp
  ultimately
  show ?thesis
    by simp
  qed
}
thus ?thesis
  by (simp add: InvariantImpliedLiterals-def)
qed

```

lemma *InvariantVarsMAfterUnitPropagate:*

```

  fixes F :: Formula and F0 :: Formula and M :: LiteralTrail and
uClause :: Clause and uLiteral :: Literal and M' :: LiteralTrail
  assumes InvariantVarsM M F0 Vbl and
  var uLiteral ∈ vars F0 ∪ Vbl and
  M' = M @ [(uLiteral, False)]
  shows InvariantVarsM M' F0 Vbl
proof –
  from ⟨InvariantVarsM M F0 Vbl⟩
  have vars (elements M) ⊆ vars F0 ∪ Vbl
    unfolding InvariantVarsM-def
  .
  thus ?thesis
    unfolding InvariantVarsM-def
    using ⟨var uLiteral ∈ vars F0 ∪ Vbl⟩
    using ⟨M' = M @ [(uLiteral, False)]⟩
    varsAppendClauses [of elements M [uLiteral]]
    by auto
qed

```

lemma *InvariantConsistentAfterUnitPropagate:*

```

  fixes M :: LiteralTrail and F :: Formula and M' :: LiteralTrail and
uClause :: Clause and uLiteral :: Literal
  assumes InvariantConsistent M and

```

isUnitClause uClause uLiteral (elements M) and
M' = M @ [(uLiteral, False)]
shows *InvariantConsistent M'*
proof –
from $\langle \text{InvariantConsistent } M \rangle$
have *consistent (elements M)*
unfolding *InvariantConsistent-def*
.

from $\langle \text{isUnitClause } u\text{Clause } u\text{Literal (elements } M) \rangle$
have $\neg \text{literalFalse } u\text{Literal (elements } M)$
unfolding *isUnitClause-def*
by *simp*
{

assume *inconsistent (elements M')*
with $\langle M' = M @ [(u\text{Literal}, \text{False})] \rangle$
have $\text{inconsistent (elements } M) \vee \text{inconsistent [unitLiteral]} \vee (\exists$
l. literalTrue l (elements M) \wedge literalFalse l [uLiteral])
using *inconsistentAppend [of elements M [uLiteral]]*
by *simp*
with $\langle \text{consistent (elements } M) \rangle$ **obtain** *literal::Literal*
where *literalTrue literal (elements M) and literalFalse literal*
[uLiteral]
by *auto*
hence *literal = opposite uLiteral*
by *auto*
with $\langle \text{literalTrue literal (elements } M) \rangle \langle \neg \text{literalFalse } u\text{Literal}$
(elements M) \rangle
have *False*
by *simp*
} **thus** *?thesis*
unfolding *InvariantConsistent-def*
by *auto*
qed

lemma *InvariantUniqAfterUnitPropagate:*
fixes *M :: LiteralTrail and F :: Formula and M' :: LiteralTrail and*
uClause :: Clause and uLiteral :: Literal
assumes *InvariantUniq M and*
isUnitClause uClause uLiteral (elements M) and
M' = M @ [(uLiteral, False)]
shows *InvariantUniq M'*
proof –
from $\langle \text{InvariantUniq } M \rangle$
have *uniq (elements M)*
unfolding *InvariantUniq-def*
.

moreover
from $\langle \text{isUnitClause } u\text{Clause } u\text{Literal (elements } M) \rangle$
have $\neg \text{literalTrue } u\text{Literal (elements } M)$

```

    unfolding isUnitClause-def
    by simp
  ultimately
  show ?thesis
    using ⟨M' = M @ [(uLiteral, False)]⟩ uniqAppendElement[of elements M uLiteral]
    unfolding InvariantUniq-def
    by simp
qed

```

```

lemma InvariantReasonClausesAfterUnitPropagate:
  fixes M :: LiteralTrail and F :: Formula and M' :: LiteralTrail and
  uClause :: Clause and uLiteral :: Literal
  assumes InvariantReasonClauses F M and
  formulaEntailsClause F uClause and isUnitClause uClause uLiteral
  (elements M) and
  M' = M @ [(uLiteral, False)]
  shows InvariantReasonClauses F M'
proof -
  from ⟨InvariantReasonClauses F M⟩
  have *: (∀ literal. (literal el (elements M)) ∧ ¬ (literal el (decisions
  M))) →
  (∃ clause. formulaEntailsClause F clause ∧ (isReason clause literal
  (elements M))))
  unfolding InvariantReasonClauses-def
  by simp
  {
    fix literal::Literal
    assume literal el elements M' ¬ literal el decisions M'
    have ∃ clause. formulaEntailsClause F clause ∧ isReason clause
    literal (elements M')
    proof (cases literal el elements M)
    case True
    with assms ⟨¬ literal el decisions M'⟩ obtain clause::Clause
    where formulaEntailsClause F clause ∧ isReason clause literal
    (elements M')
    using InvariantReasonClausesHoldsForPrefixElements [of F M
    M' literal]
    by (auto simp add:isPrefix-def)
    thus ?thesis
    by auto
  }
  next
  case False
  with ⟨literal el (elements M')⟩ ⟨M' = M @ [(uLiteral, False)]⟩
  have literal = uLiteral
  by simp
  with ⟨M' = M @ [(uLiteral, False)]⟩ ⟨isUnitClause uClause
  uLiteral (elements M)⟩ ⟨formulaEntailsClause F uClause⟩
  show ?thesis

```

```

    using isUnitClauseIsReason [of uClause uLiteral elements M]
    by auto
  qed
} thus ?thesis
  unfolding InvariantReasonClauses-def
  by simp
qed

```

```

lemma InvariantCFalseAfterUnitPropagate:
  fixes M :: LiteralTrail and F :: Formula and M' :: LiteralTrail and
  uClause :: Clause and uLiteral :: Literal
  assumes InvariantCFalse conflictFlag M C and
  M' = M @ [(uLiteral, False)]
  shows InvariantCFalse conflictFlag M' C
proof –
  from ⟨InvariantCFalse conflictFlag M C⟩
  have *: conflictFlag → clauseFalse C (elements M)
    unfolding InvariantCFalse-def
  {
    assume conflictFlag
    with ⟨M' = M @ [(uLiteral, False)]⟩ *
    have clauseFalse C (elements M')
      by (simp add: clauseFalseAppendValuation)
  }
  thus ?thesis
    unfolding InvariantCFalse-def
    by simp
qed

```

Backtrack transition rule.

```

lemma InvariantImpliedLiteralsAfterBacktrack:
  fixes F::Formula and M::LiteralTrail
  assumes InvariantImpliedLiterals F M and InvariantUniq M and
  InvariantConsistent M and
  decisions M ≠ [] and formulaFalse F (elements M)
  M' = (prefixBeforeLastDecision M) @ [(opposite (lastDecision M),
  False)]
  shows InvariantImpliedLiterals F M'
proof –
  have isPrefix (prefixBeforeLastDecision M) M
    by (simp add: isPrefixPrefixBeforeLastMarked)
  {
    fix l'::Literal
    assume l' el (elements M')
    let ?p = (prefixBeforeLastDecision M)
    let ?l = lastDecision M
    have formulaEntailsLiteral (F @ val2form (decisionsTo l' M')) l'
    proof (cases l' el (elements ?p))

```



```

case True
with  $\langle isPrefix\ ?p\ M \rangle$ 
have  $l'\ el\ (elements\ M)$ 
  using prefixElementsAreTrailElements[of  $?p\ M$ ]
  by auto

with  $\langle InvariantImpliedLiterals\ F\ M \rangle$ 
have formulaEntailsLiteral ( $F\ @\ val2form\ (decisionsTo\ l'\ M)$ )  $l'$ 
  unfolding InvariantImpliedLiterals-def
  by simp
moreover
from  $\langle M' = ?p\ @\ [(opposite\ ?l,\ False)] \rangle$  True  $\langle isPrefix\ ?p\ M \rangle$ 
have  $(decisionsTo\ l'\ M') = (decisionsTo\ l'\ M)$ 
  using prefixToElementToPrefixElement[of  $?p\ M\ l'$ ]
  unfolding markedElementsTo-def
  by (auto simp add: prefixToElementAppend)
ultimately
show  $?thesis$ 
  by auto
next
case False
with  $\langle l'\ el\ (elements\ M') \rangle$  and  $\langle M' = ?p\ @\ [(opposite\ ?l,\ False)] \rangle$ 
have  $?l = (opposite\ l')$ 
  by (auto split: if-split-asm)
hence  $l' = (opposite\ ?l)$ 
  by simp

from  $\langle InvariantUniq\ M \rangle$  and  $\langle markedElements\ M \neq [] \rangle$ 
have  $(decisionsTo\ ?l\ M) = (decisions\ M)$ 
  unfolding InvariantUniq-def
  using markedElementsToLastMarkedAreAllMarkedElements
  by auto
moreover
from  $\langle decisions\ M \neq [] \rangle$ 
have  $?l\ el\ (elements\ M)$ 
  by (simp add: lastMarkedIsMarkedElement markedElementsAreElements)
with  $\langle InvariantConsistent\ M \rangle$ 
have  $\neg (opposite\ ?l)\ el\ (elements\ M)$ 
  unfolding InvariantConsistent-def
  by (simp add: inconsistentCharacterization)
with  $\langle isPrefix\ ?p\ M \rangle$ 
have  $\neg (opposite\ ?l)\ el\ (elements\ ?p)$ 
  using prefixElementsAreTrailElements[of  $?p\ M$ ]
  by auto
with  $\langle M' = ?p\ @\ [(opposite\ ?l,\ False)] \rangle$ 
have  $decisionsTo\ (opposite\ ?l)\ M' = decisions\ ?p$ 
  using markedElementsToAppend [of  $opposite\ ?l\ ?p\ [(opposite\ ?l,\ False)]$ ]

```

```

    unfolding markedElementsTo-def
    by simp
  moreover
  from ⟨InvariantUniq M⟩ ⟨decisions M ≠ []⟩
  have ¬ ?l el (elements ?p)
    unfolding InvariantUniq-def
    using lastMarkedNotInPrefixBeforeLastMarked[of M]
    by simp
  hence ¬ ?l el (decisions ?p)
    by (auto simp add: markedElementsAreElements)
  hence (removeAll ?l (decisions ?p)) = (decisions ?p)
    by (simp add: removeAll-id)
  hence (removeAll ?l ((decisions ?p) @ [?l])) = (decisions ?p)
    by simp
  from ⟨decisions M ≠ []⟩ False ⟨l' = (opposite ?l)⟩
  have (decisions ?p) @ [?l] = (decisions M)
    using markedElementsAreElementsBeforeLastDecisionAndLast-
Decision[of M]
    by simp
  with ⟨(removeAll ?l ((decisions ?p) @ [?l])) = (decisions ?p)⟩
  have (decisions ?p) = (removeAll ?l (decisions M))
    by simp
  moreover
  from ⟨formulaFalse F (elements M)⟩ ⟨InvariantImpliedLiterals F
M⟩
  have ¬ satisfiable (F @ (val2form (decisions M)))
    using InvariantImpliedLiteralsAndFormulaFalseThenFormu-
laAndDecisionsAreNotSatisfiable[of F M]
    by simp

  from ⟨decisions M ≠ []⟩
  have ?l el (decisions M)
    unfolding lastMarked-def
    by simp
  hence [?l] el val2form (decisions M)
    using val2FormEl[of ?l (decisions M)]
    by simp
  with ⟨¬ satisfiable (F @ (val2form (decisions M)))⟩
  have formulaEntailsLiteral (removeAll [?l] (F @ val2form (decisions
M))) (opposite ?l)
    using unsatisfiableFormulaWithSingleLiteralClause[of F @
val2form (decisions M) lastDecision M]
    by auto
  ultimately
  show ?thesis
    using ⟨l' = (opposite ?l)⟩
    using formulaEntailsLiteralRemoveAllAppend[of [?l] F val2form
(removeAll ?l (decisions M)) opposite ?l]
    by (auto simp add: val2FormRemoveAll)

```

```

    qed
  }
  thus ?thesis
    unfolding InvariantImpliedLiterals-def
    by auto
qed

```

```

lemma InvariantConsistentAfterBacktrack:
  fixes F::Formula and M::LiteralTrail
  assumes InvariantUniq M and InvariantConsistent M and
  decisions M ≠ [] and
  M' = (prefixBeforeLastDecision M) @ [(opposite (lastDecision M),
False)]
  shows InvariantConsistent M'
proof-
  from ⟨decisions M ≠ []⟩ ⟨InvariantUniq M⟩
  have ¬ lastDecision M el elements (prefixBeforeLastDecision M)
    unfolding InvariantUniq-def
    using lastMarkedNotInPrefixBeforeLastMarked
    by simp
  moreover
  from ⟨InvariantConsistent M⟩
  have consistent (elements (prefixBeforeLastDecision M))
    unfolding InvariantConsistent-def
    using isPrefixPrefixBeforeLastMarked[of M]
    using isPrefixElements[of prefixBeforeLastDecision M M]
    using consistentPrefix[of elements (prefixBeforeLastDecision M)
elements M]
    by simp
  ultimately
  show ?thesis
    unfolding InvariantConsistent-def
    using ⟨M' = (prefixBeforeLastDecision M) @ [(opposite (lastDecision
M), False)]⟩
    using inconsistentAppend[of elements (prefixBeforeLastDecision
M) [opposite (lastDecision M)]]
    by (auto split: if-split-asm)
qed

```

```

lemma InvariantUniqAfterBacktrack:
  fixes F::Formula and M::LiteralTrail
  assumes InvariantUniq M and InvariantConsistent M and
  decisions M ≠ [] and
  M' = (prefixBeforeLastDecision M) @ [(opposite (lastDecision M),
False)]
  shows InvariantUniq M'
proof-
  from ⟨InvariantUniq M⟩
  have uniq (elements (prefixBeforeLastDecision M))

```

```

unfolding InvariantUniq-def
using isPrefixPrefixBeforeLastMarked[of  $M$ ]
using isPrefixElements[of prefixBeforeLastDecision  $M$   $M$ ]
using uniqListImpliesUniqPrefix
by simp
moreover
from  $\langle \text{decisions } M \neq [] \rangle$ 
have lastDecision  $M$  el (elements  $M$ )
  using lastMarkedIsMarkedElement[of  $M$ ]
  using markedElementsAreElements[of lastDecision  $M$   $M$ ]
  by simp
with  $\langle \text{InvariantConsistent } M \rangle$ 
have  $\neg$  opposite (lastDecision  $M$ ) el (elements  $M$ )
  unfolding InvariantConsistent-def
  using inconsistentCharacterization
  by simp
hence  $\neg$  opposite (lastDecision  $M$ ) el (elements (prefixBeforeLastDecision
 $M$ ))
  using isPrefixPrefixBeforeLastMarked[of  $M$ ]
  using isPrefixElements[of prefixBeforeLastDecision  $M$   $M$ ]
  using prefixIsSubset[of elements (prefixBeforeLastDecision  $M$ ) el-
ements  $M$ ]
  by auto
ultimately
show ?thesis
  using
     $\langle M' = (\text{prefixBeforeLastDecision } M) @ [(\text{opposite } (\text{lastDecision }
M), \text{False})] \rangle$ 
    uniqAppendElement[of elements (prefixBeforeLastDecision  $M$ )
opposite (lastDecision  $M$ )]
    unfolding InvariantUniq-def
    by simp
qed

```

```

lemma InvariantVarsMAfterBacktrack:
fixes  $F::\text{Formula}$  and  $M::\text{LiteralTrail}$ 
assumes InvariantVarsM  $M$   $F$   $Vbl$ 
  decisions  $M \neq []$  and
   $M' = (\text{prefixBeforeLastDecision } M) @ [(\text{opposite } (\text{lastDecision } M),
\text{False})]$ 
shows InvariantVarsM  $M'$   $F$   $Vbl$ 
proof –
from  $\langle \text{decisions } M \neq [] \rangle$ 
have lastDecision  $M$  el (elements  $M$ )
  using lastMarkedIsMarkedElement[of  $M$ ]
  using markedElementsAreElements[of lastDecision  $M$   $M$ ]
  by simp
hence var (lastDecision  $M$ )  $\in$  vars (elements  $M$ )
  using valuationContainsItsLiteralsVariable[of lastDecision  $M$  ele-

```

```

ments M]
  by simp
  moreover
  have vars (elements (prefixBeforeLastDecision M))  $\subseteq$  vars (elements
M)
  using isPrefixPrefixBeforeLastMarked[of M]
  using isPrefixElements[of prefixBeforeLastDecision M M]
  using varsPrefixValuation[of elements (prefixBeforeLastDecision
M) elements M]
  by auto
  ultimately
  show ?thesis
  using assms
  using varsAppendValuation[of elements (prefixBeforeLastDecision
M) [opposite (lastDecision M)]]
  unfolding InvariantVarsM-def
  by auto
qed

```

Backjump transition rule.

```

lemma InvariantImpliedLiteralsAfterBackjump:
  fixes F::Formula and M::LiteralTrail and p::LiteralTrail and bClause::Clause
  and bLiteral::Literal
  assumes InvariantImpliedLiterals F M and
  isPrefix p M and formulaEntailsClause F bClause and isUnitClause
  bClause bLiteral (elements p) and
  M' = p @ [(bLiteral, False)]
  shows InvariantImpliedLiterals F M'
proof -
  from  $\langle$ InvariantImpliedLiterals F M $\rangle$   $\langle$ isPrefix p M $\rangle$ 
  have InvariantImpliedLiterals F p
  using InvariantImpliedLiteralsHoldsForPrefix [of F M p]
  by simp

  with assms
  show ?thesis
  using InvariantImpliedLiteralsAfterUnitPropagate [of F p bClause
bLiteral M']
  by simp
qed

```

```

lemma InvariantVarsMAfterBackjump:
  fixes F::Formula and M::LiteralTrail and p::LiteralTrail and bClause::Clause
  and bLiteral::Literal
  assumes InvariantVarsM M F0 Vbl and
  isPrefix p M and var bLiteral  $\in$  vars F0  $\cup$  Vbl and
  M' = p @ [(bLiteral, False)]
  shows InvariantVarsM M' F0 Vbl
proof -

```

```

from ⟨InvariantVarsM M F0 Vbl⟩
have vars (elements M) ⊆ vars F0 ∪ Vbl
  unfolding InvariantVarsM-def
  .
moreover
from ⟨isPrefix p M⟩
have vars (elements p) ⊆ vars (elements M)
  using varsPrefixValuation [of elements p elements M]
  by (simp add: isPrefixElements)
ultimately
have vars (elements p) ⊆ vars F0 ∪ Vbl
  by simp

with ⟨vars (elements p) ⊆ vars F0 ∪ Vbl⟩ assms
show ?thesis
  using InvariantVarsMAfterUnitPropagate [of p F0 Vbl bLiteral M]
  unfolding InvariantVarsM-def
  by simp
qed

```

```

lemma InvariantConsistentAfterBackjump:
  fixes F::Formula and M::LiteralTrail and p::LiteralTrail and bClause::Clause
and bLiteral::Literal
  assumes InvariantConsistent M and
  isPrefix p M and isUnitClause bClause bLiteral (elements p) and
  M' = p @ [(bLiteral, False)]
  shows InvariantConsistent M'
proof–
  from ⟨InvariantConsistent M⟩
  have consistent (elements M)
  unfolding InvariantConsistent-def
  .
  with ⟨isPrefix p M⟩
  have consistent (elements p)
  using consistentPrefix [of elements p elements M]
  by (simp add: isPrefixElements)

  with assms
  show ?thesis
  using InvariantConsistentAfterUnitPropagate [of p bClause bLiteral
M]
  unfolding InvariantConsistent-def
  by simp
qed

```

```

lemma InvariantUniqAfterBackjump:
  fixes F::Formula and M::LiteralTrail and p::LiteralTrail and bClause::Clause
and bLiteral::Literal
  assumes InvariantUniq M and

```

```

isPrefix p M and isUnitClause bClause bLiteral (elements p) and
M' = p @ [(bLiteral, False)]
shows InvariantUniq M'
proof -
  from ⟨InvariantUniq M⟩
  have uniq (elements M)
    unfolding InvariantUniq-def
  .
  with ⟨isPrefix p M⟩
  have uniq (elements p)
    using uniqElementsTrailImpliesUniqElementsPrefix [of p M]
    by simp
  with assms
  show ?thesis
    using InvariantUniqAfterUnitPropagate[of p bClause bLiteral M']
    unfolding InvariantUniq-def
    by simp
qed

```

```

lemma InvariantReasonClausesAfterBackjump:
  fixes F::Formula and M::LiteralTrail and p::LiteralTrail and bClause::Clause
  and bLiteral::Literal
  assumes InvariantReasonClauses F M and InvariantUniq M and
  isPrefix p M and isUnitClause bClause bLiteral (elements p) and
  formulaEntailsClause F bClause and
  M' = p @ [(bLiteral, False)]
  shows InvariantReasonClauses F M'
proof -
  from ⟨InvariantReasonClauses F M⟩ ⟨InvariantUniq M⟩ ⟨isPrefix p
M⟩
  have InvariantReasonClauses F p
    by (rule InvariantReasonClausesHoldsForPrefix)
  with assms
  show ?thesis
    using InvariantReasonClausesAfterUnitPropagate [of F p bClause
bLiteral M']
    by simp
qed

```

Learn transition rule.

```

lemma InvariantImpliedLiteralsAfterLearn:
  fixes F :: Formula and F' :: Formula and M :: LiteralTrail and C
  :: Clause
  assumes InvariantImpliedLiterals F M and
  F' = F @ [C]
  shows InvariantImpliedLiterals F' M
proof -
  from ⟨InvariantImpliedLiterals F M⟩

```

```

have *:  $\forall l. l \text{ el } (\text{elements } M) \longrightarrow \text{formulaEntailsLiteral } (F @ \text{val2form } (\text{decisionsTo } l \ M)) \ l$ 
unfolding InvariantImpliedLiterals-def
.
{
fix literal :: Literal
assume literal el (elements M)
with *
have formulaEntailsLiteral (F @ val2form (decisionsTo literal M)) literal
by simp
hence formulaEntailsLiteral (F @ [C] @ val2form (decisionsTo literal M)) literal
proof -
have  $\forall \text{ clause} :: \text{Clause}. \text{ clause el } (F @ \text{val2form } (\text{decisionsTo } \text{literal } M)) \longrightarrow \text{ clause el } (F @ [C] @ \text{val2form } (\text{decisionsTo } \text{literal } M))$ 
proof -
{
fix clause :: Clause
have clause el (F @ val2form (decisionsTo literal M))  $\longrightarrow$  clause el (F @ [C] @ val2form (decisionsTo literal M))
proof
assume clause el (F @ val2form (decisionsTo literal M))
thus clause el (F @ [C] @ val2form (decisionsTo literal M))
by auto
qed
} thus ?thesis
by auto
qed
with  $\langle \text{formulaEntailsLiteral } (F @ \text{val2form } (\text{decisionsTo } \text{literal } M)) \ \text{literal} \rangle$ 
show ?thesis
by (rule formulaEntailsLiteralSubset)
qed
}
thus ?thesis
unfolding InvariantImpliedLiterals-def
using  $\langle F' = F @ [C] \rangle$ 
by auto
qed

```

```

lemma InvariantReasonClausesAfterLearn:
fixes F :: Formula and F' :: Formula and M :: LiteralTrail and C
:: Clause
assumes InvariantReasonClauses F M and
formulaEntailsClause F C and
F' = F @ [C]
shows InvariantReasonClauses F' M

```



```

proof –
{
  fix literal :: Literal
  assume literal el elements M  $\wedge$   $\neg$  literal el decisions M
  with  $\langle$ InvariantReasonClauses F M $\rangle$  obtain clause::Clause
    where formulaEntailsClause F clause isReason clause literal
    (elements M)
    unfolding InvariantReasonClauses-def
    by auto
  from  $\langle$ formulaEntailsClause F clause $\rangle$   $\langle$ F' = F @ [C] $\rangle$ 
  have formulaEntailsClause F' clause
    by (simp add:formulaEntailsClauseAppend)
  with  $\langle$ isReason clause literal (elements M) $\rangle$ 
  have  $\exists$  clause. formulaEntailsClause F' clause  $\wedge$  isReason clause
literal (elements M)
    by auto
} thus ?thesis
  unfolding InvariantReasonClauses-def
  by simp
qed

```

```

lemma InvariantVarsFAfterLearn:
fixes F0 :: Formula and F :: Formula and F' :: Formula and C ::
Clause
assumes InvariantVarsF F F0 Vbl and
vars C  $\subseteq$  (vars F0)  $\cup$  Vbl and
F' = F @ [C]
shows InvariantVarsF F' F0 Vbl
using assms
using varsAppendFormulae[of F [C]]
unfolding InvariantVarsF-def
by auto

```

```

lemma InvariantEquivalentAfterLearn:
fixes F0 :: Formula and F :: Formula and F' :: Formula and C ::
Clause
assumes InvariantEquivalent F0 F and
formulaEntailsClause F C and
F' = F @ [C]
shows InvariantEquivalent F0 F'
proof –
from  $\langle$ InvariantEquivalent F0 F $\rangle$ 
have equivalentFormulae F0 F
  unfolding InvariantEquivalent-def
  .
with  $\langle$ formulaEntailsClause F C $\rangle$   $\langle$ F' = F @ [C] $\rangle$ 
have equivalentFormulae F0 (F @ [C])
  using extendEquivalentFormulaWithEntailedClause [of F0 F C]

```

```

    by simp
  thus ?thesis
    unfolding InvariantEquivalent-def
    using ⟨F' = F @ [C]⟩
    by simp
qed

```

```

lemma InvariantCEntailedAfterLearn:
  fixes F0 :: Formula and F :: Formula and F' :: Formula and C ::
  Clause
  assumes InvariantCEntailed conflictFlag F C and
  F' = F @ [C]
  shows InvariantCEntailed conflictFlag F' C
using assms
unfolding InvariantCEntailed-def
by (auto simp add:formulaEntailsClauseAppend)

```

Explain transition rule.

```

lemma InvariantCFalseAfterExplain:
  fixes conflictFlag::bool and M::LiteralTrail and C::Clause and lit-
  eral :: Literal
  assumes InvariantCFalse conflictFlag M C and
  opposite literal el C and isReason reason literal (elements M) and
  C' = resolve C reason (opposite literal)
  shows InvariantCFalse conflictFlag M C'
unfolding InvariantCFalse-def
proof
  assume conflictFlag
  with ⟨InvariantCFalse conflictFlag M C⟩
  have clauseFalse C (elements M)
    unfolding InvariantCFalse-def
    by simp
  hence clauseFalse (removeAll (opposite literal) C) (elements M)
    by (simp add: clauseFalseIffAllLiteralsAreFalse)
  moreover
  from ⟨isReason reason literal (elements M)⟩
  have clauseFalse (removeAll literal reason) (elements M)
    unfolding isReason-def
    by simp
  ultimately
  show clauseFalse C' (elements M)
    using ⟨C' = resolve C reason (opposite literal)⟩
    resolveFalseClauses [of opposite literal C elements M reason]
    by simp
qed

```

```

lemma InvariantCEntailedAfterExplain:
  fixes conflictFlag::bool and M::LiteralTrail and C::Clause and lit-
  eral :: Literal and reason :: Clause

```

```

assumes InvariantCEntailed conflictFlag F C and
formulaEntailsClause F reason and  $C' = (\text{resolve } C \text{ reason } (\text{opposite } l))$ 
shows InvariantCEntailed conflictFlag F C'
unfolding InvariantCEntailed-def
proof
  assume conflictFlag
  with  $\langle \text{InvariantCEntailed conflictFlag } F \ C \rangle$ 
  have formulaEntailsClause F C
    unfolding InvariantCEntailed-def
    by simp
  with  $\langle \text{formulaEntailsClause } F \ \text{reason} \rangle$ 
  show formulaEntailsClause F C'
    using  $\langle C' = (\text{resolve } C \text{ reason } (\text{opposite } l)) \rangle$ 
    by (simp add:formulaEntailsResolvent)
qed

```

Conflict transition rule.

```

lemma invariantCFalseAfterConflict:
  fixes conflictFlag::bool and conflictFlag'::bool and  $M::\text{LiteralTrail}$ 
and  $F::\text{Formula}$  and  $\text{clause}::\text{Clause}$  and  $C'::\text{Clause}$ 
  assumes conflictFlag = False and
formulaFalse F (elements M) and  $\text{clause } \text{el } F \ \text{clauseFalse } \text{clause}$ 
(elements M) and
 $C' = \text{clause}$  and  $\text{conflictFlag}' = \text{True}$ 
shows InvariantCFalse conflictFlag' M C'
unfolding InvariantCFalse-def
proof
  from  $\langle \text{conflictFlag}' = \text{True} \rangle$ 
  show  $\text{clauseFalse } C' \ (\text{elements } M)$ 
    using  $\langle \text{clauseFalse } \text{clause} \ (\text{elements } M) \rangle \langle C' = \text{clause} \rangle$ 
    by simp
qed

```

```

lemma invariantCEntailedAfterConflict:
  fixes conflictFlag::bool and conflictFlag'::bool and  $M::\text{LiteralTrail}$ 
and  $F::\text{Formula}$  and  $\text{clause}::\text{Clause}$  and  $C'::\text{Clause}$ 
  assumes conflictFlag = False and
formulaFalse F (elements M) and  $\text{clause } \text{el } F \ \text{and } \text{clauseFalse } \text{clause}$ 
(elements M) and
 $C' = \text{clause}$  and  $\text{conflictFlag}' = \text{True}$ 
shows InvariantCEntailed conflictFlag' F C'
unfolding InvariantCEntailed-def
proof
  from  $\langle \text{conflictFlag}' = \text{True} \rangle$ 
  show formulaEntailsClause F C'
    using  $\langle \text{clause } \text{el } F \rangle \langle C' = \text{clause} \rangle$ 
    by (simp add:formulaEntailsItsClauses)
qed

```

UNSAT report

```
lemma unsatReport:
  fixes F :: Formula and M :: LiteralTrail and F0 :: Formula
  assumes InvariantImpliedLiterals F M and InvariantEquivalent F0
  F and
  decisions M = [] and formulaFalse F (elements M)
  shows  $\neg$  satisfiable F0
proof-
  have formulaEntailsValuation F (elements M)
  proof-
    {
      fix literal::Literal
      assume literal el (elements M)
      from <decisions M = []>
      have decisionsTo literal M = []
      by (simp add:markedElementsEmptyImpliesMarkedElementsToEmpty)
      with <literal el (elements M)> <InvariantImpliedLiterals F M>
      have formulaEntailsLiteral F literal
        unfolding InvariantImpliedLiterals-def
        by auto
    }
  thus ?thesis
    unfolding formulaEntailsValuation-def
    by simp
qed
with <formulaFalse F (elements M)>
have  $\neg$  satisfiable F
  by (simp add:formulaFalseInEntailedValuationIsUnsatisfiable)
with <InvariantEquivalent F0 F>
show ?thesis
  unfolding InvariantEquivalent-def
  by (simp add:satisfiableEquivalent)
qed
```

```
lemma unsatReportExtensiveExplain:
  fixes F :: Formula and M :: LiteralTrail and F0 :: Formula and C
  :: Clause and conflictFlag :: bool
  assumes InvariantEquivalent F0 F and InvariantCEntailed conflict-
  Flag F C and
  conflictFlag and C = []
  shows  $\neg$  satisfiable F0
proof-
  from <conflictFlag> <InvariantCEntailed conflictFlag F C>
  have formulaEntailsClause F C
    unfolding InvariantCEntailed-def
    by simp
  with <C=[]>
  have  $\neg$  satisfiable F
    by (simp add:formulaUnsatIffImpliesEmptyClause)
```

```

with  $\langle \text{InvariantEquivalent } F0\ F \rangle$ 
show ?thesis
  unfolding InvariantEquivalent-def
  by (simp add:satisfiableEquivalent)
qed

```

SAT Report

```

lemma satReport:
  fixes  $F0 :: \text{Formula}$  and  $F :: \text{Formula}$  and  $M :: \text{LiteralTrail}$ 
  assumes  $\text{vars } F0 \subseteq \text{Vbl}$  and InvariantVarsF  $F\ F0\ \text{Vbl}$  and InvariantConsistent  $M$  and InvariantEquivalent  $F0\ F$  and
   $\neg \text{formulaFalse } F\ (\text{elements } M)$  and  $\text{vars } (\text{elements } M) \supseteq \text{Vbl}$ 
  shows model  $(\text{elements } M)\ F0$ 
proof–
  from  $\langle \text{InvariantConsistent } M \rangle$ 
  have consistent  $(\text{elements } M)$ 
  unfolding InvariantConsistent-def
  .
  moreover
  from  $\langle \text{InvariantVarsF } F\ F0\ \text{Vbl} \rangle$ 
  have  $\text{vars } F \subseteq \text{vars } F0 \cup \text{Vbl}$ 
  unfolding InvariantVarsF-def
  .
  with  $\langle \text{vars } F0 \subseteq \text{Vbl} \rangle$ 
  have  $\text{vars } F \subseteq \text{Vbl}$ 
  by auto
  with  $\langle \text{vars } (\text{elements } M) \supseteq \text{Vbl} \rangle$ 
  have  $\text{vars } F \subseteq \text{vars } (\text{elements } M)$ 
  by simp
  hence  $\text{formulaTrue } F\ (\text{elements } M) \vee \text{formulaFalse } F\ (\text{elements } M)$ 
  by (simp add:totalValuationForFormulaDefinesItsValue)
  with  $\langle \neg \text{formulaFalse } F\ (\text{elements } M) \rangle$ 
  have  $\text{formulaTrue } F\ (\text{elements } M)$ 
  by simp
  ultimately
  have model  $(\text{elements } M)\ F$ 
  by simp
  with  $\langle \text{InvariantEquivalent } F0\ F \rangle$ 
  show ?thesis
  unfolding InvariantEquivalent-def
  unfolding equivalentFormulae-def
  by auto
qed

```

4.3 Different characterizations of backjumping

In this section, different characterization of applicability of backjumping will be given.

The clause satisfies the *Unique Implication Point UIP* condition if the level of all its literals is strictly lower than the level of its last asserted literal

definition

$isUIP\ l\ c\ M ==$
 $isLastAssertedLiteral\ (opposite\ l)\ (oppositeLiteralList\ c)(elements\ M)$
 \wedge
 $(\forall\ l'.\ l'\ el\ c\ \wedge\ l' \neq l \longrightarrow elementLevel\ (opposite\ l')\ M < elementLevel\ (opposite\ l)\ M)$

Backjump level is a nonnegative integer such that it is strictly lower than the level of the last asserted literal of a clause, and greater or equal than levels of all its other literals.

definition

$isBackjumpLevel\ level\ l\ c\ M ==$
 $isLastAssertedLiteral\ (opposite\ l)\ (oppositeLiteralList\ c)(elements\ M)$
 \wedge
 $0 \leq level \wedge level < elementLevel\ (opposite\ l)\ M \wedge$
 $(\forall\ l'.\ l'\ el\ c\ \wedge\ l' \neq l \longrightarrow elementLevel\ (opposite\ l')\ M \leq level)$

lemma *lastAssertedLiteralHasHighestElementLevel:*

fixes *literal* :: *Literal* **and** *clause* :: *Clause* **and** *M* :: *LiteralTrail*
assumes $isLastAssertedLiteral\ literal\ clause\ (elements\ M)$ **and** *uniq*
 $(elements\ M)$
shows $\forall\ l'.\ l'\ el\ clause \wedge l' \ el\ elements\ M \longrightarrow elementLevel\ l'\ M$
 $<= elementLevel\ literal\ M$

proof –

```

{
  fix l' :: Literal
  assume l' el clause l' el elements M
  hence elementLevel l' M <= elementLevel literal M
  proof (cases l' = literal)
    case True
      thus ?thesis
        by simp
    next
      case False
        from <isLastAssertedLiteral literal clause (elements M)>
        have literalTrue literal (elements M)
          <\ l. l el clause \ l \neq literal \longrightarrow \neg precedes literal l (elements
M)>
          by (auto simp add:isLastAssertedLiteral-def)
        with <l' el clause> False
        have \neg precedes literal l' (elements M)
          by simp
        with False <l' el (elements M)> <literalTrue literal (elements M)>
        have precedes l' literal (elements M)
          using precedesTotalOrder [of l' elements M literal]

```

```

    by simp
  with ⟨uniq (elements M)⟩
  show ?thesis
    using elementLevelPrecedesLeq [of l' literal M]
    by auto
  qed
}
thus ?thesis
  by simp
qed

```

When backjump clause contains only a single literal, then the backjump level is 0.

```

lemma backjumpLevelZero:
  fixes M :: LiteralTrail and C :: Clause and l :: Literal
  assumes
    isLastAssertedLiteral (opposite l) (oppositeLiteralList C) (elements
M) and
    elementLevel (opposite l) M > 0 and
    set C = {l}
  shows
    isBackjumpLevel 0 l C M
proof–
  have ∀ l'. l' el C ∧ l' ≠ l ⟶ elementLevel (opposite l') M ≤ 0
  proof–
    {
      fix l'::Literal
      assume l' el C ∧ l' ≠ l
      hence False
        using ⟨set C = {l}⟩
        by auto
    } thus ?thesis
    by auto
  qed
  with ⟨elementLevel (opposite l) M > 0⟩
  ⟨isLastAssertedLiteral (opposite l) (oppositeLiteralList C) (elements
M)⟩
  show ?thesis
    unfolding isBackjumpLevel-def
    by auto
qed

```

When backjump clause contains more than one literal, then the level of the second last asserted literal can be taken as a backjump level.

```

lemma backjumpLevelLastLast:
  fixes M :: LiteralTrail and C :: Clause and l :: Literal
  assumes
    isUIP l C M and

```

```

    uniq (elements M) and
    clauseFalse C (elements M) and
    isLastAssertedLiteral (opposite ll) (removeAll (opposite l) (oppositeLiteralList
C)) (elements M)
  shows
    isBackjumpLevel (elementLevel (opposite ll) M) l C M
proof-
  from ⟨isUIP l C M⟩
  have isLastAssertedLiteral (opposite l) (oppositeLiteralList C) (elements
M)
    unfolding isUIP-def
    by simp

  from ⟨isLastAssertedLiteral (opposite ll) (removeAll (opposite l)
(oppositeLiteralList C)) (elements M)⟩
  have literalTrue (opposite ll) (elements M) (opposite ll) el (removeAll
(opposite l) (oppositeLiteralList C))
    unfolding isLastAssertedLiteral-def
    by auto

  have ∀ l'. l' el (oppositeLiteralList C) → literalTrue l' (elements
M)
  proof-
    {
      fix l'::Literal
      assume l' el oppositeLiteralList C
      hence opposite l' el C
        using literalElListIffOppositeLiteralElOppositeLiteralList[of op-
posite l' C]
        by simp
      with ⟨clauseFalse C (elements M)⟩
      have literalTrue l' (elements M)
        by (auto simp add: clauseFalseIffAllLiteralsAreFalse)
    }
  thus ?thesis
    by simp
qed

  have ∀ l'. l' el C ∧ l' ≠ l →
    elementLevel (opposite l') M ≤ elementLevel (opposite ll) M
  proof-
    {
      fix l' :: Literal
      assume l' el C ∧ l' ≠ l
      hence (opposite l') el (oppositeLiteralList C) opposite l' ≠ opposite
l
        using literalElListIffOppositeLiteralElOppositeLiteralList
        by auto
      hence opposite l' el (removeAll (opposite l) (oppositeLiteralList

```



```

C))
  by simp

  from ⟨opposite l' el (oppositeLiteralList C)⟩
    ⟨∀ l'. l' el (oppositeLiteralList C) → literalTrue l' (elements
M)⟩
  have literalTrue (opposite l') (elements M)
    by simp

  with ⟨opposite l' el (removeAll (opposite l) (oppositeLiteralList
C))⟩
    ⟨isLastAssertedLiteral (opposite ll) (removeAll (opposite l)
(oppositeLiteralList C)) (elements M)⟩
    ⟨uniq (elements M)⟩
  have elementLevel (opposite l') M ≤ elementLevel (opposite ll)
M
    using lastAssertedLiteralHasHighestElementLevel[of opposite ll
removeAll (opposite l) (oppositeLiteralList C) M]
    by auto
  }
  thus ?thesis
    by simp
qed
moreover
from ⟨literalTrue (opposite ll) (elements M)⟩
have elementLevel (opposite ll) M ≥ 0
  by simp
moreover
from ⟨(opposite ll) el (removeAll (opposite l) (oppositeLiteralList
C))⟩
have ll el C and ll ≠ l
  using literalElListIffOppositeLiteralElOppositeLiteralList[of ll C]
  by auto
from ⟨isUIP l C M⟩
have ∀ l'. l' el C ∧ l' ≠ l → elementLevel (opposite l') M <
elementLevel (opposite l) M
  unfolding isUIP-def
  by simp
with ⟨ll el C⟩ ⟨ll ≠ l⟩
have elementLevel (opposite ll) M < elementLevel (opposite l) M
  by simp
ultimately
show ?thesis
  using ⟨isLastAssertedLiteral (opposite l) (oppositeLiteralList C)
(elements M)⟩
  unfolding isBackjumpLevel-def
  by simp
qed

```

if UIP is reached then there exists correct backjump level.

```

lemma isUIPExistsBackjumpLevel:
  fixes M :: LiteralTrail and c :: Clause and l :: Literal
  assumes
    clauseFalse c (elements M) and
    isUIP l c M and
    uniq (elements M) and
    elementLevel (opposite l) M > 0
  shows
     $\exists$  level. (isBackjumpLevel level l c M)
proof–
  from  $\langle$ isUIP l c M $\rangle$ 
  have isLastAssertedLiteral (opposite l) (oppositeLiteralList c) (elements M)
  unfolding isUIP-def
  by simp
  show ?thesis
  proof (cases set c = {l})
    case True
      with  $\langle$ elementLevel (opposite l) M > 0 $\rangle$   $\langle$ isLastAssertedLiteral (opposite l) (oppositeLiteralList c) (elements M) $\rangle$ 
      have isBackjumpLevel 0 l c M
      using backjumpLevelZero[of l c M]
      by auto
      thus ?thesis
      by auto
    next
      case False
      have  $\exists$  literal. isLastAssertedLiteral literal (removeAll (opposite l) (oppositeLiteralList c) (elements M))
      proof–
        let ?ll = getLastAssertedLiteral (oppositeLiteralList (removeAll l c)) (elements M)
        from  $\langle$ clauseFalse c (elements M) $\rangle$ 
        have clauseFalse (removeAll l c) (elements M)
          by (simp add:clauseFalseRemove)
        moreover
        have removeAll l c  $\neq$  []
        proof–
          have (set c)  $\subseteq$   $\{l\} \cup$  set (removeAll l c)
          by auto
        from  $\langle$ isLastAssertedLiteral (opposite l) (oppositeLiteralList c) (elements M) $\rangle$ 
        have (opposite l) el oppositeLiteralList c
          unfolding isLastAssertedLiteral-def
          by simp
        hence l el c
          using literalElListIffOppositeLiteralElOppositeLiteralList[of l

```

```

c]
  by simp
  hence  $l \in \text{set } c$ 
  by simp
  {
    assume  $\neg ?thesis$ 
    hence  $\text{set } (\text{removeAll } l \ c) = \{\}$ 
    by simp
    with  $\langle \text{set } c \subseteq \{l\} \cup \text{set } (\text{removeAll } l \ c) \rangle$ 
    have  $\text{set } c \subseteq \{l\}$ 
    by simp
    with  $\langle l \in \text{set } c \rangle$ 
    have  $\text{set } c = \{l\}$ 
    by auto
    with False
    have False
    by simp
  }
  thus ?thesis
  by auto
qed
ultimately
  have isLastAssertedLiteral ?ll (oppositeLiteralList (removeAll l
c)) (elements M)
  using  $\langle \text{uniq } (\text{elements } M) \rangle$ 
  using getLastAssertedLiteralCharacterization [of removeAll l c
elements M]
  by simp
  hence isLastAssertedLiteral ?ll (removeAll (opposite l) (oppositeLiteralList
c)) (elements M)
  using oppositeLiteralListRemove [of l c]
  by simp
  thus ?thesis
  by auto
qed
then obtain ll::Literal where isLastAssertedLiteral ll (removeAll
(opposite l) (oppositeLiteralList c)) (elements M)
  by auto

  with  $\langle \text{uniq } (\text{elements } M) \rangle$   $\langle \text{clauseFalse } c \ (\text{elements } M) \rangle$   $\langle \text{isUIP } l \ c$ 
 $M \rangle$ 
  have isBackjumpLevel (elementLevel ll M) l c M
  using backjumpLevelLastLast [of l c M opposite ll]
  by auto
  thus ?thesis
  by auto
qed
qed

```

Backjump level condition ensures that the backjump clause is

unit in the prefix to backjump level.

lemma *isBackjumpLevelEnsuresIsUnitInPrefix*:

fixes $M :: \text{LiteralTrail}$ **and** $\text{conflictFlag} :: \text{bool}$ **and** $c :: \text{Clause}$ **and**
 $l :: \text{Literal}$

assumes $\text{consistent} (\text{elements } M)$ **and** $\text{uniq} (\text{elements } M)$ **and**
 $\text{clauseFalse } c (\text{elements } M)$ **and** $\text{isBackjumpLevel level } l \ c \ M$

shows $\text{isUnitClause } c \ l (\text{elements } (\text{prefixToLevel level } M))$

proof –

from $\langle \text{isBackjumpLevel level } l \ c \ M \rangle$

have $\text{isLastAssertedLiteral} (\text{opposite } l) (\text{oppositeLiteralList } c) (\text{elements } M)$

$0 \leq \text{level} \ \ \ \ \ \text{level} < \text{elementLevel} (\text{opposite } l) \ M$ **and**

$∗; \forall l'. l' \ \text{el } c \wedge l' \neq l \longrightarrow \text{elementLevel} (\text{opposite } l') \ M \leq \text{level}$

unfolding *isBackjumpLevel-def*

by *auto*

from $\langle \text{isLastAssertedLiteral} (\text{opposite } l) (\text{oppositeLiteralList } c) (\text{elements } M) \rangle$

have $l \ \text{el } c \ \text{literalTrue} (\text{opposite } l) (\text{elements } M)$

using *isLastAssertedCharacterization [of opposite l c elements M]*

by *auto*

have $\neg \text{literalFalse } l (\text{elements } (\text{prefixToLevel level } M))$

using $\langle \text{level} < \text{elementLevel} (\text{opposite } l) \ M \rangle \ \langle 0 \leq \text{level} \rangle \ \langle \text{uniq} (\text{elements } M) \rangle$

by (*simp add: literalNotInEarlierLevelsThanItsLevel*)

moreover

have $\neg \text{literalTrue } l (\text{elements } (\text{prefixToLevel level } M))$

proof –

from $\langle \text{consistent} (\text{elements } M) \rangle \ \langle \text{literalTrue} (\text{opposite } l) (\text{elements } M) \rangle$

have $\neg \text{literalFalse} (\text{opposite } l) (\text{elements } M)$

by (*auto simp add: inconsistentCharacterization*)

thus *?thesis*

using *isPrefixPrefixToLevel [of level M]*

prefixElementsAreTrailElements [of prefixToLevel level M M]

unfolding *prefixToLevel-def*

by *auto*

qed

moreover

have $\forall l'. l' \ \text{el } c \wedge l' \neq l \longrightarrow \text{literalFalse } l' (\text{elements } (\text{prefixToLevel level } M))$

proof –

{

fix $l' :: \text{Literal}$

assume $l' \ \text{el } c \ l' \neq l$

from $\langle l' \ \text{el } c \rangle \ \langle \text{clauseFalse } c (\text{elements } M) \rangle$

have $\text{literalFalse } l' (\text{elements } M)$

```

    by (simp add: clauseFalseIffAllLiteralsAreFalse)

  have literalFalse l' (elements (prefixToLevel level M))
  proof -
    from ⟨l' el c⟩ ⟨l' ≠ l⟩
    have elementLevel (opposite l') M ≤ level
      using *
      by auto

    thus ?thesis
      using ⟨literalFalse l' (elements M)⟩
        ⟨0 ≤ level⟩
        elementLevelLtLevelImpliesMemberPrefixToLevel[of opposite l'
M level]
      by simp
    qed
  } thus ?thesis
    by auto
  qed
  ultimately
  show ?thesis
    using ⟨l el c⟩
    unfolding isUnitClause-def
    by simp
qed

```

Backjump level is minimal if there is no smaller level which satisfies the backjump level condition. The following definition gives operative characterization of this notion.

definition

```

isMinimalBackjumpLevel level l c M ==
  isBackjumpLevel level l c M ∧
  (if set c ≠ {l} then
    (∃ ll. ll el c ∧ elementLevel (opposite ll) M = level)
  else
    level = 0
  )

```

lemma *isMinimalBackjumpLevelCharacterization:*

assumes

isUIP l c M

clauseFalse c (elements M)

uniq (elements M)

shows

isMinimalBackjumpLevel level l c M =

(isBackjumpLevel level l c M ∧

(∀ level'. level' < level → ¬ isBackjumpLevel level' l c M)) (is

?lhs = ?rhs)

proof

```

assume ?lhs
show ?rhs
proof (cases set c = {l})
  case True
  thus ?thesis
    using ⟨?lhs⟩
    unfolding isMinimalBackjumpLevel-def
    by auto
next
  case False
  with ⟨?lhs⟩
  obtain ll
    where ll el c elementLevel (opposite ll) M = level isBackjumpLevel
level l c M
    unfolding isMinimalBackjumpLevel-def
    by auto
  have l ≠ ll
    using ⟨isMinimalBackjumpLevel level l c M⟩
    using ⟨elementLevel (opposite ll) M = level⟩
    unfolding isMinimalBackjumpLevel-def
    unfolding isBackjumpLevel-def
    by auto

  show ?thesis
    using ⟨isBackjumpLevel level l c M⟩
    using ⟨elementLevel (opposite ll) M = level⟩
    using ⟨ll el c⟩ ⟨l ≠ ll⟩
    unfolding isBackjumpLevel-def
    by force
qed
next
assume ?rhs
show ?lhs
proof (cases set c = {l})
  case True
  thus ?thesis
    using ⟨?rhs⟩
    using backjumpLevelZero[of l c M]
    unfolding isMinimalBackjumpLevel-def
    unfolding isBackjumpLevel-def
    by auto
next
  case False
  from ⟨?rhs⟩
  have l el c
    unfolding isBackjumpLevel-def
    using literalElListIffOppositeLiteralElOppositeLiteralList[of l c]
    unfolding isLastAssertedLiteral-def
    by simp

```

```

let ?oll = getLastAssertedLiteral (removeAll (opposite l) (oppositeLiteralList
c)) (elements M)

have clauseFalse (removeAll l c) (elements M)
  using ⟨clauseFalse c (elements M)⟩
  by (simp add: clauseFalseIffAllLiteralsAreFalse)
moreover
have removeAll l c ≠ []
proof –
  {
    assume ¬ ?thesis
    hence set (removeAll l c) = {}
      by simp
    hence set c ⊆ {l}
      by simp
    hence False
      using ⟨set c ≠ {l}⟩
      using ⟨l el c⟩
      by auto
  } thus ?thesis
  by auto
qed
ultimately
have isLastAssertedLiteral ?oll (removeAll (opposite l) (oppositeLiteralList
c)) (elements M)
  using ⟨uniq (elements M)⟩
  using getLastAssertedLiteralCharacterization[of removeAll l c
elements M]
  using oppositeLiteralListRemove[of l c]
  by simp
hence isBackjumpLevel (elementLevel ?oll M) l c M
  using assms
  using backjumpLevelLastLast[of l c M opposite ?oll]
  by auto

have ?oll el (removeAll (opposite l) (oppositeLiteralList c))
using ⟨isLastAssertedLiteral ?oll (removeAll (opposite l) (oppositeLiteralList
c)) (elements M)⟩
unfolding isLastAssertedLiteral-def
by simp
hence ?oll el (oppositeLiteralList c) ?oll ≠ opposite l
  by auto
hence opposite ?oll el c
  using literalElListIffOppositeLiteralElOppositeLiteralList[of ?oll
oppositeLiteralList c]
  by simp
from ⟨?oll ≠ opposite l⟩
have opposite ?oll ≠ l

```

```

    using oppositeSymmetry[of ?oll l]
    by simp

have elementLevel ?oll M ≥ level
proof –
  {
    assume elementLevel ?oll M < level
    hence ¬ isBackjumpLevel (elementLevel ?oll M) l c M
      using ‹?rhs›
      by simp
    with ‹isBackjumpLevel (elementLevel ?oll M) l c M›
    have False
      by simp
  } thus ?thesis
    by force
qed
moreover
from ‹?rhs›
have elementLevel ?oll M ≤ level
  using ‹opposite ?oll el c›
  using ‹opposite ?oll ≠ l›
  unfolding isBackjumpLevel-def
  by auto
ultimately
have elementLevel ?oll M = level
  by simp
show ?thesis
  using ‹opposite ?oll el c›
  using ‹elementLevel ?oll M = level›
  using ‹?rhs›
  using ‹set c ≠ {l}›
  unfolding isMinimalBackjumpLevel-def
  by (auto simp del: set-removeAll)
qed
qed

lemma isMinimalBackjumpLevelEnsuresIsNotUnitBeforePrefix:
  fixes M :: LiteralTrail and conflictFlag :: bool and c :: Clause and
  l :: Literal
  assumes consistent (elements M) and uniq (elements M) and
  clauseFalse c (elements M) isMinimalBackjumpLevel level l c M and
  level' < level
  shows ¬ (∃ l'. isUnitClause c l' (elements (prefixToLevel level' M)))
proof –
  from ‹isMinimalBackjumpLevel level l c M›
  have isUnitClause c l (elements (prefixToLevel level M))
    using assms
    using isBackjumpLevelEnsuresIsUnitInPrefix[of M c level l]
    unfolding isMinimalBackjumpLevel-def

```



```

    by simp
  hence  $\neg$  literalFalse l (elements (prefixToLevel level M))
    unfolding isUnitClause-def
    by auto
  hence  $\neg$  literalFalse l (elements M)  $\vee$  elementLevel (opposite l) M
  > level
    using elementLevelLtLevelImpliesMemberPrefixToLevel[of l M level]
    using elementLevelLtLevelImpliesMemberPrefixToLevel[of opposite
l M level]
    by (force)+

  have  $\neg$  literalFalse l (elements (prefixToLevel level' M))
  proof (cases  $\neg$  literalFalse l (elements M))
    case True
    thus ?thesis
    using prefixIsSubset[of elements (prefixToLevel level' M) elements
M]
    using isPrefixPrefixToLevel[of level' M]
    using isPrefixElements[of prefixToLevel level' M M]
    by auto
  next
  case False
  with  $\langle \neg$  literalFalse l (elements M)  $\vee$  elementLevel (opposite l) M
  > level $\rangle$ 
  have level < elementLevel (opposite l) M
    by simp
  thus ?thesis
    using prefixToLevelElementsElementLevel[of opposite l level' M]
    using  $\langle$ level' < level $\rangle$ 
    by auto
  qed

  show ?thesis
  proof (cases set c  $\neq$  {l})
    case True
    from  $\langle$ isMinimalBackjumpLevel level l c M $\rangle$ 
    obtain ll
      where ll el c elementLevel (opposite ll) M = level
      using  $\langle$ set c  $\neq$  {l} $\rangle$ 
      unfolding isMinimalBackjumpLevel-def
      by auto
    hence  $\neg$  literalFalse ll (elements (prefixToLevel level' M))
      using literalNotInEarlierLevelsThanItsLevel[of level' opposite ll
M]
      using  $\langle$ level' < level $\rangle$ 
      by simp

  have l  $\neq$  ll
    using  $\langle$ isMinimalBackjumpLevel level l c M $\rangle$ 

```

```

using ⟨elementLevel (opposite ll) M = level⟩
unfolding isMinimalBackjumpLevel-def
unfolding isBackjumpLevel-def
by auto

{
  assume ¬ ?thesis
  then obtain l'
    where isUnitClause c l' (elements (prefixToLevel level' M))
    by auto
  have False
  proof (cases l = l')
    case True
    thus ?thesis
      using ⟨l ≠ ll⟩ ⟨ll el c⟩
      using ⟨¬ literalFalse ll (elements (prefixToLevel level' M))⟩
      using ⟨isUnitClause c l' (elements (prefixToLevel level' M))⟩
      unfolding isUnitClause-def
      by auto
    next
    case False
    have l el c
      using ⟨isMinimalBackjumpLevel level l c M⟩
      unfolding isMinimalBackjumpLevel-def
      unfolding isBackjumpLevel-def
      unfolding isLastAssertedLiteral-def
      using literalElListIffOppositeLiteralElOppositeLiteralList[of l
c]
    by simp
    thus ?thesis
      using False
      using ⟨¬ literalFalse l (elements (prefixToLevel level' M))⟩
      using ⟨isUnitClause c l' (elements (prefixToLevel level' M))⟩
      unfolding isUnitClause-def
      by auto
  qed
} thus ?thesis
  by auto
next
case False
with ⟨isMinimalBackjumpLevel level l c M⟩
have level = 0
  unfolding isMinimalBackjumpLevel-def
  by simp
with ⟨level' < level⟩
show ?thesis
  by simp
qed
qed

```

If all literals in a clause are decision literals, then UIP is reached.

lemma *allDecisionsThenUIP*:

```

fixes  $M :: \text{LiteralTrail}$  and  $c :: \text{Clause}$ 
assumes ( $\text{uniq} (\text{elements } M)$ ) and
 $\forall l'. l' \text{ el } c \longrightarrow (\text{opposite } l') \text{ el } (\text{decisions } M)$ 
 $\text{isLastAssertedLiteral } (\text{opposite } l) (\text{oppositeLiteralList } c) (\text{elements } M)$ 
shows  $\text{isUIP } l \ c \ M$ 
proof–
from  $\langle \text{isLastAssertedLiteral } (\text{opposite } l) (\text{oppositeLiteralList } c) (\text{elements } M) \rangle$ 
have  $l \text{ el } c (\text{opposite } l) \text{ el } (\text{elements } M)$ 
and  $*$ :  $\forall l'. l' \text{ el } (\text{oppositeLiteralList } c) \wedge l' \neq \text{opposite } l \longrightarrow \neg$ 
 $\text{precedes } (\text{opposite } l) \ l' (\text{elements } M)$ 
unfolding  $\text{isLastAssertedLiteral-def}$ 
using  $\text{literalElListIffOppositeLiteralElOppositeLiteralList}$ 
by auto
with  $\langle \forall l'. l' \text{ el } c \longrightarrow (\text{opposite } l') \text{ el } (\text{decisions } M) \rangle$ 
have  $(\text{opposite } l) \text{ el } (\text{decisions } M)$ 
by simp
{
fix  $l' :: \text{Literal}$ 
assume  $l' \text{ el } c \ l' \neq l$ 
hence  $\text{opposite } l' \text{ el } (\text{oppositeLiteralList } c)$  and  $\text{opposite } l' \neq \text{opposite } l$ 
using  $\text{literalElListIffOppositeLiteralElOppositeLiteralList[of } l' \ c]$ 
by auto
with  $*$ 
have  $\neg \text{precedes } (\text{opposite } l) (\text{opposite } l') (\text{elements } M)$ 
by simp

from  $\langle l' \text{ el } c \rangle \langle \forall l. l \text{ el } c \longrightarrow (\text{opposite } l) \text{ el } (\text{decisions } M) \rangle$ 
have  $(\text{opposite } l') \text{ el } (\text{decisions } M)$ 
by auto
hence  $(\text{opposite } l') \text{ el } (\text{elements } M)$ 
by (simp add:markedElementsAreElements)

from  $\langle (\text{opposite } l) \text{ el } (\text{elements } M) \rangle \langle (\text{opposite } l') \text{ el } (\text{elements } M) \rangle$ 
 $\langle l' \neq l \rangle$ 
 $\langle \neg \text{precedes } (\text{opposite } l) (\text{opposite } l') (\text{elements } M) \rangle$ 
have  $\text{precedes } (\text{opposite } l') (\text{opposite } l) (\text{elements } M)$ 
using  $\text{precedesTotalOrder [of opposite } l \ \text{elements } M \ \text{opposite } l']$ 
by simp
with  $\langle \text{uniq} (\text{elements } M) \rangle$ 
have  $\text{elementLevel } (\text{opposite } l') \ M \leq \text{elementLevel } (\text{opposite } l)$ 
 $M$ 
by (auto simp add:elementLevelPrecedesLeq)
moreover
from  $\langle \text{uniq} (\text{elements } M) \rangle \langle (\text{opposite } l) \text{ el } (\text{decisions } M) \rangle \langle (\text{opposite } l') \text{ el } (\text{decisions } M) \rangle$ 

```

```

l') el (decisions M) › ⟨l' ≠ l⟩
  have elementLevel (opposite l) M ≠ elementLevel (opposite l') M
  using differentMarkedElementsHaveDifferentLevels[of M opposite
l opposite l']
  by simp
  ultimately
  have elementLevel (opposite l') M < elementLevel (opposite l) M
  by simp
}
thus ?thesis
  using ⟨isLastAssertedLiteral (opposite l) (oppositeLiteralList c)
(elements M)⟩
  unfolding isUIP-def
  by simp
qed

```

If last asserted literal of a clause is a decision literal, then UIP is reached.

lemma *lastDecisionThenUIP*:

```

fixes M :: LiteralTrail and c :: Clause
assumes (uniq (elements M)) and
  (opposite l) el (decisions M)
  clauseFalse c (elements M)
  isLastAssertedLiteral (opposite l) (oppositeLiteralList c) (elements
M)
shows isUIP l c M

```

proof–

```

from ⟨isLastAssertedLiteral (opposite l) (oppositeLiteralList c) (elements
M)⟩
  have l el c (opposite l) el (elements M)
  and *: ∀ l'. l' el (oppositeLiteralList c) ∧ l' ≠ opposite l ⟶ ¬
precedes (opposite l) l' (elements M)
  unfolding isLastAssertedLiteral-def
  using literalElListIffOppositeLiteralElOppositeLiteralList
  by auto
{
  fix l' :: Literal
  assume l' el c l' ≠ l
  hence opposite l' el (oppositeLiteralList c) and opposite l' ≠ op-
posite l
  using literalElListIffOppositeLiteralElOppositeLiteralList[of l' c]
  by auto
  with *
  have ¬ precedes (opposite l) (opposite l') (elements M)
  by simp

  have (opposite l') el (elements M)
  using ⟨l' el c⟩ ⟨clauseFalse c (elements M)⟩
  by (simp add: clauseFalseIffAllLiteralsAreFalse)

```

```

from ⟨(opposite l) el (elements M)⟩ ⟨(opposite l') el (elements M)⟩
⟨l' ≠ l⟩
  ⟨¬ precedes (opposite l) (opposite l') (elements M)⟩
have precedes (opposite l') (opposite l) (elements M)
  using precedesTotalOrder [of opposite l elements M opposite l']
  by simp

hence elementLevel (opposite l') M < elementLevel (opposite l) M
  using elementLevelPrecedesMarkedElementLt[of M opposite l'
opposite l]
  using ⟨uniq (elements M)⟩
  using ⟨opposite l el (decisions M)⟩
  using ⟨l' ≠ l⟩
  by simp
}
thus ?thesis
  using ⟨isLastAssertedLiteral (opposite l) (oppositeLiteralList c)
(elements M)⟩
  unfolding SatSolverVerification.isUIP-def
  by simp
qed

```

If all literals in a clause are decision literals, then there exists a backjump level for that clause.

lemma *allDecisionsThenExistsBackjumpLevel*:

```

fixes M :: LiteralTrail and c :: Clause
assumes (uniq (elements M)) and
∀ l'. l' el c ⟶ (opposite l') el (decisions M)
  isLastAssertedLiteral (opposite l) (oppositeLiteralList c) (elements
M)
shows ∃ level. (isBackjumpLevel level l c M)

```

proof–

```

from assms
have isUIP l c M
  using allDecisionsThenUIP
  by simp
moreover
from ⟨isLastAssertedLiteral (opposite l) (oppositeLiteralList c) (elements
M)⟩
have l el c
  unfolding isLastAssertedLiteral-def
  using literalElListIffOppositeLiteralElOppositeLiteralList
  by simp
with ⟨∀ l'. l' el c ⟶ (opposite l') el (decisions M)⟩
have (opposite l) el (decisions M)
  by simp
hence elementLevel (opposite l) M > 0
  using ⟨uniq (elements M)⟩

```

```

    elementLevelMarkedGeq1 [of M opposite l]
  by auto
moreover
have clauseFalse c (elements M)
proof-
{
  fix l'::Literal
  assume l' el c
  with ⟨∀ l'. l' el c ⟶ (opposite l') el (decisions M)⟩
  have (opposite l') el (decisions M)
    by simp
  hence literalFalse l' (elements M)
    using markedElementsAreElements
    by simp
}
thus ?thesis
  using clauseFalseIffAllLiteralsAreFalse
  by simp
qed
ultimately
show ?thesis
  using ⟨uniq (elements M)⟩
  using isUIPExistsBackjumpLevel
  by simp
qed

```

Explain is applicable to each non-decision literal in a clause.

lemma *explainApplicableToEachNonDecision*:

```

  fixes F :: Formula and M :: LiteralTrail and conflictFlag :: bool
and C :: Clause and literal :: Literal
  assumes InvariantReasonClauses F M and InvariantCFalse con-
flictFlag M C and
  conflictFlag = True and opposite literal el C and ¬ literal el (decisions
M)
  shows ∃ clause. formulaEntailsClause F clause ∧ isReason clause
literal (elements M)
proof-
  from ⟨conflictFlag = True⟩ ⟨InvariantCFalse conflictFlag M C⟩
  have clauseFalse C (elements M)
    unfolding InvariantCFalse-def
    by simp
  with ⟨opposite literal el C⟩
  have literalTrue literal (elements M)
    by (auto simp add:clauseFalseIffAllLiteralsAreFalse)
  with ⟨¬ literal el (decisions M)⟩ ⟨InvariantReasonClauses F M⟩
  show ?thesis
    unfolding InvariantReasonClauses-def
    by auto
qed

```

4.4 Termination

In this section different ordering relations will be defined. These well-founded orderings will be the basic building blocks of termination orderings that will prove the termination of the SAT solving procedures

First we prove a simple lemma about acyclic orderings.

lemma *transIrreflexiveOrderingIsAcyclic*:

assumes *trans r* **and** $\forall x. (x, x) \notin r$

shows *acyclic r*

proof (*rule acyclicI*)

```
{
  assume  $\exists x. (x, x) \in r^{\wedge+}$ 
  then obtain x where  $(x, x) \in r^{\wedge+}$ 
    by auto
  moreover
  from  $\langle \text{trans } r \rangle$ 
  have  $r^{\wedge+} = r$ 
    by (rule trancl-id)
  ultimately
  have  $(x, x) \in r$ 
    by simp
  with  $\langle \forall x. (x, x) \notin r \rangle$ 
  have False
    by simp
}
thus  $\forall x. (x, x) \notin r^{\wedge+}$ 
  by auto
qed
```

4.4.1 Trail ordering

We define a lexicographic ordering of trails, based on the number of literals on the different decision levels. It will be used for transition rules that change the trail, i.e., for *Decide*, *UnitPropagate*, *Backjump* and *Backtrack* transition rules.

definition

decisionLess = $\{(l1::('a*bool), l2::('a*bool)). \text{isDecision } l1 \wedge \neg \text{isDecision } l2\}$

definition

lexLess = $\{(M1::'a \text{ Trail}, M2::'a \text{ Trail}). (M2, M1) \in \text{lexord } \text{decisionLess}\}$

Following several lemmas will help prove that application of some DPLL-based transition rules decreases the trail in the *lexLess* ordering.

lemma *lexLessAppend*:

```

assumes  $b \neq []$ 
shows  $(a @ b, a) \in \text{lexLess}$ 
proof–
  from  $\langle b \neq [] \rangle$ 
  have  $\exists aa \text{ list. } b = aa \# \text{list}$ 
    by (simp add: neq-Nil-conv)
  then obtain  $aa::'a \times \text{bool}$  and  $\text{list}::'a \text{ Trail}$ 
    where  $b = aa \# \text{list}$ 
    by auto
  thus ?thesis
    unfolding lexLess-def
    unfolding lexord-def
    by simp
qed

```

```

lemma lexLessBackjump:
  assumes  $p = \text{prefixToLevel level } a$  and  $\text{level} \geq 0$  and  $\text{level} <$ 
  currentLevel a
  shows  $(p @ [(x, \text{False})], a) \in \text{lexLess}$ 
proof–
  from assms
  have  $\exists \text{rest. } \text{prefixToLevel level } a @ \text{rest} = a \wedge \text{rest} \neq [] \wedge \text{isDecision}$ 
  (hd rest)
    using isProperPrefixPrefixToLevel
    by auto
  with  $\langle p = \text{prefixToLevel level } a \rangle$ 
  obtain rest
    where  $p @ \text{rest} = a \wedge \text{rest} \neq [] \wedge \text{isDecision}$  (hd rest)
    by auto
  thus ?thesis
    unfolding lexLess-def
    using lexord-append-left-rightI[of hd rest (x, False) decisionLess p
  tl rest []]
    unfolding decisionLess-def
    by simp
qed

```

```

lemma lexLessBacktrack:
  assumes  $p = \text{prefixBeforeLastDecision } a$  decisions a  $\neq []$ 
  shows  $(p @ [(x, \text{False})], a) \in \text{lexLess}$ 
using assms
using prefixBeforeLastMarkedIsPrefixBeforeLastLevel[of a]
using lexLessBackjump[of p currentLevel a - 1 a]
unfolding currentLevel-def
by auto

```

The following several lemmas prove that *lexLess* is acyclic. This property will play an important role in building a well-founded ordering based on *lexLess*.


```

lemma transDecisionLess:
  shows trans decisionLess
proof-
  {
    fix  $x::('a*bool)$  and  $y::('a*bool)$  and  $z::('a*bool)$ 
    assume  $(x, y) \in decisionLess$ 
    hence  $\neg isDecision\ y$ 
      unfolding decisionLess-def
      by simp
    moreover
    assume  $(y, z) \in decisionLess$ 
    hence  $isDecision\ y$ 
      unfolding decisionLess-def
      by simp
    ultimately
    have False
      by simp
    hence  $(x, z) \in decisionLess$ 
      by simp
  }
  thus ?thesis
    unfolding trans-def
    by blast
qed

```

```

lemma translexLess:
  shows trans lexLess
proof-
  {
    fix  $x :: 'a\ Trail$  and  $y :: 'a\ Trail$  and  $z :: 'a\ Trail$ 
    assume  $(x, y) \in lexLess$  and  $(y, z) \in lexLess$ 
    hence  $(x, z) \in lexLess$ 
      using lexord-trans transDecisionLess
      unfolding lexLess-def
      by simp
  }
  thus ?thesis
    unfolding trans-def
    by blast
qed

```

```

lemma irreflexiveDecisionLess:
  shows  $(x, x) \notin decisionLess$ 
  unfolding decisionLess-def
  by simp

```

```

lemma irreflexiveLexLess:
  shows  $(x, x) \notin lexLess$ 

```

```

using lexord-irreflexive[of decisionLess x] irreflexiveDecisionLess
unfolding lexLess-def
by auto

```

```

lemma acyclicLexLess:
  shows acyclic lexLess
proof (rule transIrreflexiveOrderingIsAcyclic)
  show trans lexLess
    using translexLess
  .
  show  $\forall x. (x, x) \notin \text{lexLess}$ 
    using irreflexiveLexLess
    by auto
qed

```

The *lexLess* ordering is not well-founded. In order to get a well-founded ordering, we restrict the *lexLess* ordering to consistent and uniq trails with fixed variable set.

```

definition lexLessRestricted (Vbl::Variable set) == {(M1, M2).
  vars (elements M1) ⊆ Vbl ∧ consistent (elements M1) ∧ uniq (elements
M1) ∧
  vars (elements M2) ⊆ Vbl ∧ consistent (elements M2) ∧ uniq (elements
M2) ∧
  (M1, M2) ∈ lexLess}

```

First we show that the set of those trails is finite.

```

lemma finiteVarsClause:
  fixes c :: Clause
  shows finite (vars c)
by (induct c) auto

```

```

lemma finiteVarsFormula:
  fixes F :: Formula
  shows finite (vars F)
proof (induct F)
  case (Cons c F)
  thus ?case
    using finiteVarsClause[of c]
    by simp
qed simp

```

```

lemma finiteListDecompose:
  shows finite {(a, b). l = a @ b}
proof (induct l)
  case Nil
  thus ?case
    by simp
next
  case (Cons x l')

```

thus $?case$
proof–
let $?S\ l = \{(a, b). l = a @ b\}$
let $?S'\ x\ l' = \{(a', b). a' = [] \wedge b = (x \# l') \vee$
 $(\exists a. a' = x \# a \wedge (a, b) \in (?S\ l'))\}$
have $?S\ (x \# l') = ?S'\ x\ l'$
proof
show $?S\ (x \# l') \subseteq ?S'\ x\ l'$
proof
fix k
assume $k \in ?S\ (x \# l')$
then obtain a **and** b
where $k = (a, b)\ x \# l' = a @ b$
by *auto*
then obtain a' **where** $a' = x \# a$
by *auto*
from $\langle k = (a, b) \rangle\ \langle x \# l' = a @ b \rangle$
show $k \in ?S'\ x\ l'$
using *SimpleLevi*[*of a b x l'*]
by *auto*
qed
next
show $?S'\ x\ l' \subseteq ?S\ (x \# l')$
proof
fix k
assume $k \in ?S'\ x\ l'$
then obtain a' **and** b **where**
 $k = (a', b)\ a' = [] \wedge b = x \# l' \vee (\exists a. a' = x \# a \wedge (a, b) \in ?S\ l')$
by *auto*
moreover
{
assume $a' = []\ b = x \# l'$
with $\langle k = (a', b) \rangle$
have $k \in ?S\ (x \# l')$
by *simp*
}
moreover
{
assume $\exists a. a' = x \# a \wedge (a, b) \in ?S\ l'$
then obtain a **where**
 $a' = x \# a \wedge (a, b) \in ?S\ l'$
by *auto*
with $\langle k = (a', b) \rangle$
have $k \in ?S\ (x \# l')$
by *auto*
}
ultimately
show $k \in ?S\ (x \# l')$

```

      by auto
    qed
  qed
  moreover
  have ?S' x l' =
    {(a', b). a' = [] ∧ b = x # l'} ∪ {(a', b). ∃ a. a' = x # a ∧ (a,
b) ∈ ?S l'}
    by auto
  moreover
  have finite {(a', b). ∃ a. a' = x # a ∧ (a, b) ∈ ?S l'}
  proof -
    let ?h = λ (a, b). (x # a, b)
    have {(a', b). ∃ a. a' = x # a ∧ (a, b) ∈ ?S l'} = ?h ` {(a, b).
l' = a @ b}
    by auto
    thus ?thesis
    using Cons(1)
    by auto
  qed
  moreover
  have finite {(a', b). a' = [] ∧ b = x # l'}
  by auto
  ultimately
  show ?thesis
  by auto
qed
qed

```

lemma finiteListDecomposeSet:

```

  fixes L :: 'a list set
  assumes finite L
  shows finite {(a, b). ∃ l. l ∈ L ∧ l = a @ b}
proof -
  have {(a, b). ∃ l. l ∈ L ∧ l = a @ b} = (∪ l ∈ L. {(a, b). l = a @
b})
  by auto
  moreover
  have finite (∪ l ∈ L. {(a, b). l = a @ b})
  proof (rule finite-UN-I)
    from ⟨finite L⟩
    show finite L
    .
  next
  fix l
  assume l ∈ L
  show finite {(a, b). l = a @ b}
  by (rule finiteListDecompose)
qed
ultimately

```

```

show ?thesis
  by simp
qed

lemma finiteUniqAndConsistentTrailsWithGivenVariableSet:
  fixes V :: Variable set
  assumes finite V
  shows finite {(M::LiteralTrail). vars (elements M) = V ∧ uniq
    (elements M) ∧ consistent (elements M)}
    (is finite (?trails V))
using assms
proof induct
  case empty
  thus ?case
proof-
  have ?trails {} = {M. M = []} (is ?lhs = ?rhs)
  proof
    show ?lhs ⊆ ?rhs
    proof
      fix M::LiteralTrail
      assume M ∈ ?lhs
      hence M = []
      by (induct M) auto
      thus M ∈ ?rhs
      by simp
    qed
  next
  show ?rhs ⊆ ?lhs
  proof
    fix M::LiteralTrail
    assume M ∈ ?rhs
    hence M = []
    by simp
    thus M ∈ ?lhs
    by (induct M) auto
  qed
  moreover
  have finite {M. M = []}
    by auto
  ultimately
  show ?thesis
    by auto
  qed
next
case (insert v V')
thus ?case
proof-
  let ?trails' V' = {(M::LiteralTrail). ∃ M' l d M''.
```

```

                                M = M' @ [(l, d)] @ M'' ∧
                                M' @ M'' ∈ (?trails V') ∧
                                l ∈ {Pos v, Neg v} ∧
                                d ∈ {True, False}
have ?trails (insert v V') = ?trails' V'
      (is ?lhs = ?rhs)
proof
  show ?lhs ⊆ ?rhs
  proof
    fix M::LiteralTrail
    assume M ∈ ?lhs
    hence vars (elements M) = insert v V' uniq (elements M)
consistent (elements M)
    by auto
    hence v ∈ vars (elements M)
    by simp
    hence ∃ l. l el elements M ∧ var l = v
    by (induct M) auto
    then obtain l where l el elements M var l = v
    by auto
    hence ∃ M' M'' d. M = M' @ [(l, d)] @ M''
  proof (induct M)
    case (Cons m M1)
    thus ?case
  proof (cases l = (element m))
    case True
    then obtain d where m = (l, d)
      using eitherMarkedOrNotMarkedElement[of m]
      by auto
    hence m # M1 = [] @ [(l, d)] @ M1
      by simp
    then obtain M' M'' d where m # M1 = M' @ [(l, d)] @
M''
    ..
    thus ?thesis
      by auto
  next
    case False
    with ⟨l el elements (m # M1)⟩
    have l el elements M1
      by simp
    with Cons(1) ⟨var l = v⟩
    obtain M1' M'' d where M1 = M1' @ [(l, d)] @ M''
      by auto
    hence m # M1 = (m # M1') @ [(l, d)] @ M''
      by simp
    then obtain M' M'' d where m # M1 = M' @ [(l, d)] @
M''
    ..

```

```

    thus ?thesis
      by auto
    qed
  qed simp
  then obtain  $M' M'' d$  where  $M = M' @ [(l, d)] @ M''$ 
    by auto
  moreover
  from  $\langle \text{var } l = v \rangle$ 
  have  $l : \{Pos\ v, Neg\ v\}$ 
    by (cases l) auto
  moreover
  have *:  $\text{vars } (\text{elements } (M' @ M'')) = \text{vars } (\text{elements } M') \cup$ 
 $\text{vars } (\text{elements } M'')$ 
    using varsAppendClauses[of elements M' elements M'']
    by simp
  from  $\langle M = M' @ [(l, d)] @ M'' \rangle \langle \text{var } l = v \rangle$ 
  have **:  $\text{vars } (\text{elements } M) = (\text{vars } (\text{elements } M')) \cup \{v\} \cup$ 
 $(\text{vars } (\text{elements } M''))$ 
    using varsAppendClauses[of elements M' elements [(l, d)] @
M'']
  using varsAppendClauses[of elements [(l, d)] elements M'']
  by simp
  have ***:  $\text{vars } (\text{elements } M) = \text{vars } (\text{elements } (M' @ M'')) \cup$ 
 $\{v\}$ 
    using * **
    by simp
  have  $M' @ M'' \in (?trails\ V')$ 
  proof-
  from  $\langle \text{uniq } (\text{elements } M) \rangle \langle M = M' @ [(l, d)] @ M'' \rangle$ 
  have  $\text{uniq } (\text{elements } (M' @ M''))$ 
    by (auto iff: uniqAppendIff)
  moreover
  have  $\text{consistent } (\text{elements } (M' @ M''))$ 
  proof-
  {
    assume  $\neg \text{consistent } (\text{elements } (M' @ M''))$ 
    then obtain  $l'$  where  $\text{literalTrue } l' (\text{elements } (M' @ M''))$ 
 $\text{literalFalse } l' (\text{elements } (M' @ M''))$ 
      by (auto simp add: inconsistentCharacterization)
    with  $\langle M = M' @ [(l, d)] @ M'' \rangle$ 
    have  $\text{literalTrue } l' (\text{elements } M) \text{ literalFalse } l' (\text{elements } M)$ 
      by auto
    hence  $\neg \text{consistent } (\text{elements } M)$ 
      by (auto simp add: inconsistentCharacterization)
    with  $\langle \text{consistent } (\text{elements } M) \rangle$ 
    have False
      by simp
  }
  }

```

```

    thus ?thesis
      by auto
  qed
  moreover
  have  $v \notin \text{vars} (\text{elements} (M' @ M''))$ 
  proof-
  {
    assume  $v \in \text{vars} (\text{elements} (M' @ M''))$ 
    with *
    have  $v \in \text{vars} (\text{elements} M') \vee v \in \text{vars} (\text{elements} M'')$ 
      by simp
    moreover
    {
      assume  $v \in (\text{vars} (\text{elements} M'))$ 
      hence  $\exists l. \text{var } l = v \wedge l \text{ el elements } M'$ 
        by (induct M') auto
      then obtain  $l'$  where  $\text{var } l' = v \wedge l' \text{ el elements } M'$ 
        by auto
      from  $\langle \text{var } l = v \rangle \langle \text{var } l' = v \rangle$ 
      have  $l = l' \vee \text{opposite } l = l'$ 
        using literalsWithSameVariableAreEqualOrOpposite[of
    l l']
      by simp
    moreover
    {
      assume  $l = l'$ 
      with  $\langle l' \text{ el elements } M' \rangle \langle M = M' @ [(l, d)] @ M'' \rangle$ 
      have  $\neg \text{uniq} (\text{elements } M)$ 
        by (auto iff: uniqAppendIff)
      with  $\langle \text{uniq} (\text{elements } M) \rangle$ 
      have False
        by simp
    }
    moreover
    {
      assume  $\text{opposite } l = l'$ 
      have  $\neg \text{consistent} (\text{elements } M)$ 
      proof-
      from  $\langle l' \text{ el elements } M' \rangle \langle M = M' @ [(l, d)] @ M'' \rangle$ 
      have literalTrue  $l'$  (elements M)
        by simp
      moreover
      from  $\langle l' \text{ el elements } M' \rangle \langle \text{opposite } l = l' \rangle \langle M = M' @ [(l, d)] @ M'' \rangle$ 
      have literalFalse  $l'$  (elements M)
        by simp
      ultimately
      show ?thesis
        by (auto simp add: inconsistentCharacterization)
    }
  }

```



```

    qed
    with ⟨consistent (elements M)⟩
    have False
      by simp
  }
  ultimately
  have False
    by auto
}
moreover
{
  assume  $v \in (\text{vars } (\text{elements } M''))$ 
  hence  $\exists l. \text{var } l = v \wedge l \text{ el elements } M''$ 
    by (induct M'') auto
  then obtain  $l'$  where  $\text{var } l' = v \text{ el } (\text{elements } M'')$ 
    by auto
  from ⟨var  $l = v$ ⟩ ⟨var  $l' = v$ ⟩
  have  $l = l' \vee \text{opposite } l = l'$ 
    using literalsWithSameVariableAreEqualOrOpposite[of
    l l']
    by simp
  moreover
  {
    assume  $l = l'$ 
    with ⟨ $l' \text{ el elements } M''$ ⟩ ⟨ $M = M' @ [(l, d)] @ M''$ ⟩
    have  $\neg \text{uniq } (\text{elements } M)$ 
      by (auto iff: uniqAppendIff)
    with ⟨uniq (elements M)⟩
    have False
      by simp
  }
  moreover
  {
    assume  $\text{opposite } l = l'$ 
    have  $\neg \text{consistent } (\text{elements } M)$ 
    proof-
      from ⟨ $l' \text{ el elements } M''$ ⟩ ⟨ $M = M' @ [(l, d)] @ M''$ ⟩
      have literalTrue  $l' \text{ (elements } M)$ 
        by simp
      moreover
      from ⟨ $l' \text{ el elements } M''$ ⟩ ⟨ $\text{opposite } l = l'$ ⟩ ⟨ $M = M' @ [(l, d)] @ M''$ ⟩
      have literalFalse  $l' \text{ (elements } M)$ 
        by simp
      ultimately
      show ?thesis
        by (auto simp add: inconsistentCharacterization)
    qed
  }
  with ⟨consistent (elements M)⟩

```

```

      have False
      by simp
    }
    ultimately
    have False
    by auto
  }
  ultimately
  have False
  by auto
}
thus ?thesis
by auto
qed
from
  * ** ***
  ⟨v ∉ vars (elements (M' @ M''))⟩
  ⟨vars (elements M) = insert v V'⟩
  ⟨¬ v ∈ V'⟩
  have vars (elements (M' @ M'')) = V'
  by (auto simp del: vars-clause-def)
  ultimately
  show ?thesis
  by simp
qed
ultimately
show M ∈ ?rhs
by auto
qed
next
show ?rhs ⊆ ?lhs
proof
  fix M :: LiteralTrail
  assume M ∈ ?rhs
  then obtain M' M'' l d where
    M = M' @ [(l, d)] @ M''
    vars (elements (M' @ M'')) = V'
    uniq (elements (M' @ M'')) consistent (elements (M' @ M''))
  l ∈ {Pos v, Neg v}
  by auto
  from ⟨l ∈ {Pos v, Neg v}⟩
  have var l = v
  by auto
  have *: vars (elements (M' @ M'')) = vars (elements M') ∪
vars (elements M'')
  using varsAppendClauses[of elements M' elements M'']
  by simp
  from ⟨var l = v⟩ ⟨M = M' @ [(l, d)] @ M''⟩
  have **: vars (elements M) = vars (elements M') ∪ {v} ∪ vars

```

```

(elements M'')
  using varsAppendClauses[of elements M' elements [(l, d)] @
M'']
  using varsAppendClauses[of elements [(l, d)] elements M'']
  by simp
  from * ** ⟨vars (elements (M' @ M'')) = V'⟩
  have vars (elements M) = insert v V'
    by (auto simp del: vars-clause-def)
  moreover
  from *
    ⟨var l = v⟩
    ⟨v ∉ V'⟩
    ⟨vars (elements (M' @ M'')) = V'⟩
  have var l ∉ vars (elements M') var l ∉ vars (elements M'')
    by auto
  from ⟨var l ∉ vars (elements M')⟩
  have ¬ literalTrue l (elements M') ¬ literalFalse l (elements
M')
    using valuationContainsItsLiteralVariable[of l elements M']
    using valuationContainsItsLiteralVariable[of opposite l ele-
ments M']
    by auto
  from ⟨var l ∉ vars (elements M'')⟩
  have ¬ literalTrue l (elements M'') ¬ literalFalse l (elements
M'')
    using valuationContainsItsLiteralVariable[of l elements M'']
    using valuationContainsItsLiteralVariable[of opposite l ele-
ments M'']
    by auto
  have uniq (elements M)
    using ⟨M = M' @ [(l, d)] @ M''⟩ ⟨uniq (elements (M' @
M''))⟩
    ⟨¬ literalTrue l (elements M'')⟩ ⟨¬ literalFalse l (elements
M'')⟩
    ⟨¬ literalTrue l (elements M')⟩ ⟨¬ literalFalse l (elements
M')⟩
    by (auto iff: uniqAppendIff)
  moreover
  have consistent (elements M)
  proof-
  {
    assume ¬ consistent (elements M)
    then obtain l' where literalTrue l' (elements M) literalFalse
l' (elements M)
      by (auto simp add: inconsistentCharacterization)
    have False
    proof (cases l' = l)
    case True
      with ⟨literalFalse l' (elements M)⟩ ⟨M = M' @ [(l, d)] @

```

```

M''>
  have literalFalse l' (elements (M' @ M''))
    using oppositeIsDifferentFromLiteral[of l]
    by (auto split: if-split-asm)
    with <¬ literalFalse l (elements M')> <¬ literalFalse l
(elements M'')> <l' = l>
  show ?thesis
  by auto
next
case False
with <literalTrue l' (elements M)> <M = M' @ [(l, d)] @
M''>
  have literalTrue l' (elements (M' @ M''))
    by (auto split: if-split-asm)
  with <consistent (elements (M' @ M''))>
  have ¬ literalFalse l' (elements (M' @ M''))
    by (auto simp add: inconsistentCharacterization)
  with <literalFalse l' (elements M)> <M = M' @ [(l, d)] @
M''>
  have opposite l' = l
    by (auto split: if-split-asm)
  with <var l = v>
  have var l' = v
    by auto
  with <literalTrue l' (elements (M' @ M''))> <vars (elements
(M' @ M'')) = V'>
  have v ∈ V'
    using valuationContainsItsLiteralsVariable[of l' elements
(M' @ M'')]
  by simp
  with <v ∉ V'>
  show ?thesis
  by simp
qed
}
thus ?thesis
  by auto
qed
ultimately
show M ∈ ?lhs
  by auto
qed
qed
moreover
let ?f = λ ((M', M''), l, d). M' @ [(l, d)] @ M''
let ?Mset = {(M', M''). M' @ M'' ∈ ?trails V'}
let ?lSet = {Pos v, Neg v}
let ?dSet = {True, False}
have ?trails' V' = ?f ' (?Mset × ?lSet × ?dSet) (is ?lhs = ?rhs)

```

```

proof
  show ?lhs  $\subseteq$  ?rhs
  proof
    fix  $M :: \text{LiteralTrail}$ 
    assume  $M \in ?lhs$ 
    then obtain  $M' M'' l d$ 
      where  $P: M = M' @ [(l, d)] @ M'' M' @ M'' \in (?trails V')$ 
       $l \in \{\text{Pos } v, \text{Neg } v\} d \in \{\text{True}, \text{False}\}$ 
      by auto
    show  $M \in ?rhs$ 
    proof
      from  $P$ 
      show  $M = ?f ((M', M''), l, d)$ 
      by simp
    next
      from  $P$ 
      show  $((M', M''), l, d) \in ?Mset \times ?lSet \times ?dSet$ 
      by auto
    qed
  qed
next
  show ?rhs  $\subseteq$  ?lhs
  proof
    fix  $M :: \text{LiteralTrail}$ 
    assume  $M \in ?rhs$ 
    then obtain  $p l d$  where  $P: M = ?f (p, l, d) p \in ?Mset l \in$ 
       $?lSet d \in ?dSet$ 
      by auto
    from  $\langle p \in ?Mset \rangle$ 
    obtain  $M' M''$  where  $M' @ M'' \in ?trails V'$ 
      by auto
    thus  $M \in ?lhs$ 
    using  $P$ 
    by auto
  qed
qed
moreover
  have  $?Mset = \{(M', M''). \exists l. l \in ?trails V' \wedge l = M' @ M''\}$ 
    by auto
  hence finite  $?Mset$ 
    using  $\text{insert}(3)$ 
    using  $\text{finiteListDecomposeSet}[of ?trails V']$ 
    by simp
  ultimately
  show ?thesis
    by auto
qed
qed

```

lemma *finiteUniqAndConsistentTrailsWithGivenVariableSuperset*:
fixes $V :: \text{Variable set}$
assumes *finite V*
shows *finite* $\{(M::\text{LiteralTrail}). \text{vars} (\text{elements } M) \subseteq V \wedge \text{uniq} (\text{elements } M) \wedge \text{consistent} (\text{elements } M)\}$ (**is finite** $(?trails V)$)
proof–
have $\{M. \text{vars} (\text{elements } M) \subseteq V \wedge \text{uniq} (\text{elements } M) \wedge \text{consistent} (\text{elements } M)\} =$
 $(\bigcup v \in \text{Pow } V. \{M. \text{vars} (\text{elements } M) = v \wedge \text{uniq} (\text{elements } M) \wedge \text{consistent} (\text{elements } M)\})$
by *auto*
moreover
have *finite* $(\bigcup v \in \text{Pow } V. \{M. \text{vars} (\text{elements } M) = v \wedge \text{uniq} (\text{elements } M) \wedge \text{consistent} (\text{elements } M)\})$
proof (*rule finite-UN-I*)
from $\langle \text{finite } V \rangle$
show *finite* $(\text{Pow } V)$
by *simp*
next
fix v
assume $v \in \text{Pow } V$
with $\langle \text{finite } V \rangle$
have *finite v*
by (*auto simp add: finite-subset*)
thus *finite* $\{M. \text{vars} (\text{elements } M) = v \wedge \text{uniq} (\text{elements } M) \wedge \text{consistent} (\text{elements } M)\}$
using *finiteUniqAndConsistentTrailsWithGivenVariableSet*[*of v*]
by *simp*
qed
ultimately
show *?thesis*
by *simp*
qed

Since the restricted ordering is acyclic and its domain is finite, it has to be well-founded.

lemma *wfLexLessRestricted*:
assumes *finite Vbl*
shows *wf* (*lexLessRestricted Vbl*)
proof (*rule finite-acyclic-wf*)
show *finite* (*lexLessRestricted Vbl*)
proof–
let $?X = \{(M1, M2). \text{consistent} (\text{elements } M1) \wedge \text{uniq} (\text{elements } M1) \wedge \text{vars} (\text{elements } M1) \subseteq Vbl \wedge \text{consistent} (\text{elements } M2) \wedge \text{uniq} (\text{elements } M2) \wedge \text{vars} (\text{elements } M2) \subseteq Vbl\}$
let $?Y = \{M. \text{vars} (\text{elements } M) \subseteq Vbl \wedge \text{uniq} (\text{elements } M) \wedge \text{consistent} (\text{elements } M)\}$

```

have ?X = ?Y × ?Y
  by auto
moreover
have finite ?Y
  using finiteUniqAndConsistentTrailsWithGivenVariableSuper-
set[of Vbl]
  ⟨finite Vbl⟩
  by auto
ultimately
have finite ?X
  by simp
moreover
have lexLessRestricted Vbl ⊆ ?X
  unfolding lexLessRestricted-def
  by auto
ultimately
show ?thesis
  by (simp add: finite-subset)
qed
next
show acyclic (lexLessRestricted Vbl)
proof–
  {
    assume ¬ ?thesis
    then obtain x where  $(x, x) \in (\text{lexLessRestricted } Vbl)^{\wedge+}$ 
    unfolding acyclic-def
    by auto
    have lexLessRestricted Vbl ⊆ lexLess
    unfolding lexLessRestricted-def
    by auto
    have  $(\text{lexLessRestricted } Vbl)^{\wedge+} \subseteq \text{lexLess}^{\wedge+}$ 
    proof
      fix a
      assume  $a \in (\text{lexLessRestricted } Vbl)^{\wedge+}$ 
      with ⟨lexLessRestricted Vbl ⊆ lexLess⟩
      show  $a \in \text{lexLess}^{\wedge+}$ 
      using trancl-mono[of a lexLessRestricted Vbl lexLess]
      by blast
    qed
    with ⟨ $(x, x) \in (\text{lexLessRestricted } Vbl)^{\wedge+}$ ⟩
    have  $(x, x) \in \text{lexLess}^{\wedge+}$ 
    by auto
    moreover
    have trans lexLess
    using translexLess
    .
    hence  $\text{lexLess}^{\wedge+} = \text{lexLess}$ 
    by (rule trancl-id)
    ultimately

```

```

    have (x, x) ∈ lexLess
      by auto
    with irreflexiveLexLess[of x]
    have False
      by simp
  }
  thus ?thesis
    by auto
qed
qed

```

lexLessRestricted is also transitive.

```

lemma transLexLessRestricted:
  shows trans (lexLessRestricted Vbl)
proof–
  {
    fix x::LiteralTrail and y::LiteralTrail and z::LiteralTrail
    assume (x, y) ∈ lexLessRestricted Vbl (y, z) ∈ lexLessRestricted
    Vbl
    hence (x, z) ∈ lexLessRestricted Vbl
      unfolding lexLessRestricted-def
      using translexLess
      unfolding trans-def
      by auto
  }
  thus ?thesis
    unfolding trans-def
    by blast
qed

```

4.4.2 Conflict clause ordering

The ordering of conflict clauses is the multiset ordering induced by the ordering of elements in the trail. Since, resolution operator is defined so that it removes all occurrences of clashing literal, it is also necessary to remove duplicate literals before comparison.

definition
 $multLess\ M = inv\text{-}image\ (mult\ (precedesOrder\ (elements\ M)))\ (\lambda\ x.\ mset\ (remdups\ (oppositeLiteralList\ x)))$

The following lemma will help prove that application of the *Explain* DPLL transition rule decreases the conflict clause in the *multLess* ordering.

```

lemma multLessResolve:
  assumes
    opposite l el C and
    isReason reason l (elements M)

```



```

shows
  (resolve C reason (opposite l), C) ∈ multLess M
proof-
  let ?X = mset (remdups (oppositeLiteralList C))
  let ?Y = mset (remdups (oppositeLiteralList (resolve C reason (opposite
l))))
  let ?ord = precedesOrder (elements M)
  have (?Y, ?X) ∈ (mult1 ?ord)
  proof-
  let ?Z = mset (remdups (oppositeLiteralList (removeAll (opposite
l) C)))
  let ?W = mset (remdups (oppositeLiteralList (removeAll l (list-diff
reason C))))
  let ?a = l
  from ⟨(opposite l) el C⟩
  have ?X = ?Z + {#?a#}
    using removeAll-multiset[of remdups (oppositeLiteralList C) l]
    using oppositeLiteralListRemove[of opposite l C]
    using literalElListIffOppositeLiteralElOppositeLiteralList[of l op-
positeLiteralList C]
  by auto
  moreover
  have ?Y = ?Z + ?W
  proof-
  have list-diff (oppositeLiteralList (removeAll l reason)) (oppositeLiteralList
(removeAll (opposite l) C)) =
    oppositeLiteralList (removeAll l (list-diff reason C))
  proof-
  from ⟨isReason reason l (elements M)⟩
  have opposite l ∉ set (removeAll l reason)
    unfolding isReason-def
  by auto

  hence list-diff (removeAll l reason) (removeAll (opposite l) C)
= list-diff (removeAll l reason) C
  using listDiffRemoveAllNonMember[of opposite l removeAll l
reason C]
  by simp
  thus ?thesis
    unfolding oppositeLiteralList-def
    using listDiffMap[of opposite removeAll l reason removeAll
(opposite l) C]
  by auto
qed
  thus ?thesis
    unfolding resolve-def
    using remdupsAppendMultiSet[of oppositeLiteralList (removeAll
(opposite l) C) oppositeLiteralList (removeAll l reason)]
    unfolding oppositeLiteralList-def

```

```

    by auto
  qed
  moreover
  have  $\forall b. b \in \# ?W \longrightarrow (b, ?a) \in ?ord$ 
  proof -
    {
      fix b
      assume  $b \in \# ?W$ 
      hence  $opposite\ b \in set\ (removeAll\ l\ reason)$ 
      proof -
        from  $\langle b \in \# ?W \rangle$ 
        have  $b\ el\ remdups\ (oppositeLiteralList\ (removeAll\ l\ (list-diff\ reason\ C)))$ 
        by simp
        hence  $opposite\ b\ el\ removeAll\ l\ (list-diff\ reason\ C)$ 
        using literalELListIffOppositeLiteralElOppositeLiteralList[of  $opposite\ b\ removeAll\ l\ (list-diff\ reason\ C)$ ]
        by auto
        hence  $opposite\ b\ el\ list-diff\ (removeAll\ l\ reason)\ C$ 
        by simp
        thus  $?thesis$ 
        using listDiffIff[of  $opposite\ b\ removeAll\ l\ reason\ C$ ]
        by simp
      qed
      with  $\langle isReason\ reason\ l\ (elements\ M) \rangle$ 
      have  $precedes\ b\ l\ (elements\ M)\ b \neq l$ 
      unfolding isReason-def
      unfolding precedes-def
      by auto
      hence  $(b, ?a) \in ?ord$ 
      unfolding precedesOrder-def
      by simp
    }
    thus  $?thesis$ 
    by auto
  qed
  ultimately
  have  $\exists a\ M\ O\ K. ?X = M\ O + \{\#a\# \} \wedge ?Y = M\ O + K \wedge (\forall b. b \in \# K \longrightarrow (b, a) \in ?ord)$ 
  by blast
  thus  $?thesis$ 
  unfolding mult1-def
  by auto
  qed
  hence  $(?Y, ?X) \in (mult1\ ?ord)^+$ 
  by simp
  thus  $?thesis$ 
  unfolding multLess-def
  unfolding mult-def

```

unfolding *inv-image-def*
by *auto*
qed

lemma *multLessListDiff*:

assumes

$(a, b) \in \text{multLess } M$

shows

$(\text{list-diff } a \ x, b) \in \text{multLess } M$

proof–

let $?pOrd = \text{precedesOrder } (\text{elements } M)$

let $?f = \lambda l. \text{remdups } (\text{map } \text{opposite } l)$

have *trans* $?pOrd$

using *transPrecedesOrder*[*of elements M*]

by *simp*

have $(\text{mset } (?f \ a), \text{mset } (?f \ b)) \in \text{mult } ?pOrd$

using *assms*

unfolding *multLess-def*

unfolding *oppositeLiteralList-def*

by *simp*

moreover

have *mset-le* $(\text{mset } (\text{list-diff } (?f \ a) \ (?f \ x)))$

$(\text{mset } (?f \ a))$

$?pOrd$

using $\langle \text{trans } ?pOrd \rangle$

using *msetLeListDiff*[*of ?pOrd ?f a ?f x*]

by *simp*

ultimately

have $(\text{mset } (\text{list-diff } (?f \ a) \ (?f \ x)), \text{mset } (?f \ b)) \in \text{mult } ?pOrd$

unfolding *mset-le-def*

unfolding *mult-def*

by *auto*

thus *?thesis*

unfolding *multLess-def*

unfolding *oppositeLiteralList-def*

by (*simp add: listDiffMap remdupsListDiff*)

qed

lemma *multLessRemdups*:

assumes

$(a, b) \in \text{multLess } M$

shows

$(\text{remdups } a, \text{remdups } b) \in \text{multLess } M \wedge$

$(\text{remdups } a, b) \in \text{multLess } M \wedge$

$(a, \text{remdups } b) \in \text{multLess } M$

proof–

{

```

    fix l
  have remdups (map opposite l) = remdups (map opposite (remdups
l))
    by (induct l) auto
  }
  thus ?thesis
    using assms
    unfolding multLess-def
    unfolding oppositeLiteralList-def
    by simp
qed

```

Now we show that *multLess* is well-founded.

```

lemma wfMultLess:
  shows wf (multLess M)
proof-
  have wf (precedesOrder (elements M))
    by (simp add: wellFoundedPrecedesOrder)
  hence wf (mult (precedesOrder (elements M)))
    by (simp add: wf-mult)
  thus ?thesis
    unfolding multLess-def
    using wf-inv-image[of (mult (precedesOrder (elements M)))]
    by auto
qed

```

4.4.3 ConflictFlag ordering

A trivial ordering on Booleans. It will be used for the *Conflict* transition rule.

```

definition
  boolLess = {(True, False)}

```

We show that it is well-founded

```

lemma transBoolLess:
  shows trans boolLess
proof-
  {
    fix x::bool and y::bool and z::bool
    assume (x, y) ∈ boolLess
    hence x = True y = False
      unfolding boolLess-def
      by auto
    assume (y, z) ∈ boolLess
    hence y = True z = False
      unfolding boolLess-def
      by auto
    from ⟨y = False⟩ ⟨y = True⟩

```

```

    have False
      by simp
    hence  $(x, z) \in \text{boolLess}$ 
      by simp
  }
  thus ?thesis
    unfolding trans-def
    by blast
qed

```

```

lemma wfBoolLess:
  shows wf boolLess
proof (rule finite-acyclic-wf)
  show finite boolLess
    unfolding boolLess-def
    by simp
next
  have  $\text{boolLess}^{\hat{+}} = \text{boolLess}$ 
    using transBoolLess
    by simp
  thus acyclic boolLess
    unfolding boolLess-def
    unfolding acyclic-def
    by auto
qed

```

4.4.4 Formulae ordering

A partial ordering of formulae, based on a membership of a single fixed clause. This ordering will be used for the *Learn* transtion rule.

definition *learnLess* ($C::\text{Clause}$) == $\{((F1::\text{Formula}), (F2::\text{Formula})). C \text{ el } F1 \wedge \neg C \text{ el } F2\}$

We show that it is well founded

```

lemma wfLearnLess:
  fixes  $C::\text{Clause}$ 
  shows wf (learnLess C)
unfolding wf-eq-minimal
proof –
  show  $\forall Q F. F \in Q \longrightarrow (\exists Fmin \in Q. \forall F'. (F', Fmin) \in \text{learnLess } C \longrightarrow F' \notin Q)$ 
  proof –
    {
      fix  $F::\text{Formula}$  and  $Q::\text{Formula set}$ 
      assume  $F \in Q$ 
      have  $\exists Fmin \in Q. \forall F'. (F', Fmin) \in \text{learnLess } C \longrightarrow F' \notin Q$ 
      proof (cases  $\exists Fc \in Q. C \text{ el } Fc$ )

```

```

case True
then obtain Fc where Fc ∈ Q C el Fc
  by auto
have ∀ F'. (F', Fc) ∈ learnLess C → F' ∉ Q
proof
  fix F'
  show (F', Fc) ∈ learnLess C → F' ∉ Q
  proof
    assume (F', Fc) ∈ learnLess C
    hence ¬ C el Fc
      unfolding learnLess-def
      by auto
    with ⟨C el Fc⟩ have False
      by simp
    thus F' ∉ Q
      by simp
  qed
qed
with ⟨Fc ∈ Q⟩
show ?thesis
  by auto
next
case False
have ∀ F'. (F', F) ∈ learnLess C → F' ∉ Q
proof
  fix F'
  show (F', F) ∈ learnLess C → F' ∉ Q
  proof
    assume (F', F) ∈ learnLess C
    hence C el F'
      unfolding learnLess-def
      by simp
    with False
    show F' ∉ Q
      by auto
  qed
qed
with ⟨F ∈ Q⟩
show ?thesis
  by auto
qed
}
thus ?thesis
  by auto
qed
qed

```

4.4.5 Properties of well-founded relations.

lemma *wellFoundedEmbed*:

fixes $rel :: ('a \times 'a) \text{ set}$ and $rel' :: ('a \times 'a) \text{ set}$

assumes $\forall x y. (x, y) \in rel \longrightarrow (x, y) \in rel'$ and *wf rel'*

shows *wf rel*

unfolding *wf-eq-minimal*

proof–

show $\forall Q x. x \in Q \longrightarrow (\exists zmin \in Q. \forall z. (z, zmin) \in rel \longrightarrow z \notin Q)$

proof–

{

fix $x :: 'a$ and $Q :: 'a \text{ set}$

assume $x \in Q$

have $\exists zmin \in Q. \forall z. (z, zmin) \in rel \longrightarrow z \notin Q$

proof–

from $\langle wf\ rel' \rangle \langle x \in Q \rangle$

obtain $zmin :: 'a$

where $zmin \in Q$ and $\forall z. (z, zmin) \in rel' \longrightarrow z \notin Q$

unfolding *wf-eq-minimal*

by *auto*

{

fix $z :: 'a$

assume $(z, zmin) \in rel$

have $z \notin Q$

proof–

from $\langle \forall x y. (x, y) \in rel \longrightarrow (x, y) \in rel' \rangle \langle (z, zmin) \in rel \rangle$

have $(z, zmin) \in rel'$

by *simp*

with $\langle \forall z. (z, zmin) \in rel' \longrightarrow z \notin Q \rangle$

show *?thesis*

by *simp*

qed

}

with $\langle zmin \in Q \rangle$

show *?thesis*

by *auto*

qed

}

thus *?thesis*

by *auto*

qed

qed

end

5 BasicDPLL

theory *BasicDPLL*

imports *SatSolverVerification*

begin

This theory formalizes the transition rule system BasicDPLL which is based on the classical DPLL procedure, but does not use the PureLiteral rule.

5.1 Specification

The state of the procedure is uniquely determined by its trail.

record *State* =
getM :: *LiteralTrail*

Procedure checks the satisfiability of the formula *F0* which does not change during the solving process. An external parameter is the set *decisionVars* which are the variables that branching is performed on. Usually this set contains all variables of the formula *F0*, but that does not always have to be the case.

Now we define the transition rules of the system

definition

appliedDecide :: *State* ⇒ *State* ⇒ *Variable set* ⇒ *bool*

where

appliedDecide stateA stateB decisionVars ==

∃ *l*.

(*var l*) ∈ *decisionVars* ∧

¬ *l* el (*elements (getM stateA)*) ∧

¬ *opposite l* el (*elements (getM stateA)*) ∧

getM stateB = *getM stateA* @ [(*l*, *True*)]

definition

applicableDecide :: *State* ⇒ *Variable set* ⇒ *bool*

where

applicableDecide state decisionVars == ∃ *state'*. *appliedDecide state state' decisionVars*

definition

appliedUnitPropagate :: *State* ⇒ *State* ⇒ *Formula* ⇒ *bool*

where

appliedUnitPropagate stateA stateB F0 ==

∃ (*uc*::*Clause*) (*ul*::*Literal*).

uc el *F0* ∧

isUnitClause uc ul (elements (getM stateA)) ∧

getM stateB = *getM stateA* @ [(*ul*, *False*)]

definition

applicableUnitPropagate :: *State* ⇒ *Formula* ⇒ *bool*

where

applicableUnitPropagate state F0 == \exists *state'*. *appliedUnitPropagate state state' F0*

definition

appliedBacktrack :: State \Rightarrow State \Rightarrow Formula \Rightarrow bool

where

appliedBacktrack stateA stateB F0 ==
 formulaFalse F0 (elements (getM stateA)) \wedge
 decisions (getM stateA) \neq [] \wedge

getM stateB = prefixBeforeLastDecision (getM stateA) @ [(opposite (lastDecision (getM stateA)), False)]

definition

applicableBacktrack :: State \Rightarrow Formula \Rightarrow bool

where

applicableBacktrack state F0 == \exists *state'*. *appliedBacktrack state state' F0*

Solving starts with the empty trail.

definition

isInitialState :: State \Rightarrow Formula \Rightarrow bool

where

isInitialState state F0 ==
 getM state = []

Transitions are performed only by using one of the three given rules.

definition

transition stateA stateB F0 decisionVars ==
 appliedDecide stateA stateB decisionVars \vee
 appliedUnitPropagate stateA stateB F0 \vee
 appliedBacktrack stateA stateB F0

Transition relation is obtained by applying transition rules iteratively. It is defined using a reflexive-transitive closure.

definition

transitionRelation F0 decisionVars == $\{(stateA, stateB). transition stateA stateB F0 decisionVars\}^*$

Final state is one in which no rules apply

definition

isFinalState :: State \Rightarrow Formula \Rightarrow Variable set \Rightarrow bool

where

isFinalState state F0 decisionVars == $\neg (\exists state'. transition state state' F0 decisionVars)$

The following several lemmas give conditions for applicability of different rules.

lemma *applicableDecideCharacterization*:

```

fixes stateA::State
shows applicableDecide stateA decisionVars =
  (∃ l.
    (var l) ∈ decisionVars ∧
    ¬ l el (elements (getM stateA)) ∧
    ¬ opposite l el (elements (getM stateA)))
  (is ?lhs = ?rhs)
proof
assume ?rhs
then obtain l where
  *: (var l) ∈ decisionVars ¬ l el (elements (getM stateA)) ¬ opposite
  l el (elements (getM stateA))
  unfolding applicableDecide-def
  by auto
let ?stateB = stateA(| getM := (getM stateA) @ [(l, True)] |)
from * have appliedDecide stateA ?stateB decisionVars
  unfolding appliedDecide-def
  by auto
thus ?lhs
  unfolding applicableDecide-def
  by auto
next
assume ?lhs
then obtain stateB l
  where (var l) ∈ decisionVars ¬ l el (elements (getM stateA))
  ¬ opposite l el (elements (getM stateA))
  unfolding applicableDecide-def
  unfolding appliedDecide-def
  by auto
thus ?rhs
  by auto
qed

```

lemma *applicableUnitPropagateCharacterization*:

```

fixes stateA::State and F0::Formula
shows applicableUnitPropagate stateA F0 =
  (∃ (uc::Clause) (ul::Literal).
    uc el F0 ∧
    isUnitClause uc ul (elements (getM stateA)))
  (is ?lhs = ?rhs)
proof
assume ?rhs
then obtain ul uc
  where *: uc el F0 isUnitClause uc ul (elements (getM stateA))
  unfolding applicableUnitPropagate-def
  by auto

```

```

let ?stateB = stateA(| getM := getM stateA @ [(ul, False)] |)
from * have appliedUnitPropagate stateA ?stateB F0
  unfolding appliedUnitPropagate-def
  by auto
thus ?lhs
  unfolding applicableUnitPropagate-def
  by auto
next
assume ?lhs
then obtain stateB uc ul
  where uc el F0 isUnitClause uc ul (elements (getM stateA))
  unfolding applicableUnitPropagate-def
  unfolding appliedUnitPropagate-def
  by auto
thus ?rhs
  by auto
qed

lemma applicableBacktrackCharacterization:
fixes stateA::State
shows applicableBacktrack stateA F0 =
  (formulaFalse F0 (elements (getM stateA)) ^
   decisions (getM stateA) ≠ []) (is ?lhs = ?rhs)
proof
  assume ?rhs
  hence *: formulaFalse F0 (elements (getM stateA)) decisions (getM
stateA) ≠ []
  by auto
  let ?stateB = stateA(| getM := prefixBeforeLastDecision (getM stateA)
@ [(opposite (lastDecision (getM stateA)), False)]|)
  from * have appliedBacktrack stateA ?stateB F0
    unfolding appliedBacktrack-def
    by auto
  thus ?lhs
    unfolding applicableBacktrack-def
    by auto
next
assume ?lhs
then obtain stateB
  where appliedBacktrack stateA stateB F0
  unfolding applicableBacktrack-def
  by auto
hence
  formulaFalse F0 (elements (getM stateA))
  decisions (getM stateA) ≠ []
  getM stateB = prefixBeforeLastDecision (getM stateA) @ [(opposite
(lastDecision (getM stateA)), False)]
  unfolding appliedBacktrack-def
  by auto

```

```

thus ?rhs
  by auto
qed

```

Final states are the ones where no rule is applicable.

```

lemma finalStateNonApplicable:
  fixes state::State
  shows isFinalState state F0 decisionVars =
    ( $\neg$  applicableDecide state decisionVars  $\wedge$ 
      $\neg$  applicableUnitPropagate state F0  $\wedge$ 
      $\neg$  applicableBacktrack state F0)
unfolding isFinalState-def
unfolding transition-def
unfolding applicableDecide-def
unfolding applicableUnitPropagate-def
unfolding applicableBacktrack-def
by auto

```

5.2 Invariants

Invariants that are relevant for the rest of correctness proof.

definition

```

invariantsHoldInState :: State  $\Rightarrow$  Formula  $\Rightarrow$  Variable set  $\Rightarrow$  bool
where

```

```

invariantsHoldInState state F0 decisionVars ==
  InvariantImpliedLiterals F0 (getM state)  $\wedge$ 
  InvariantVarsM (getM state) F0 decisionVars  $\wedge$ 
  InvariantConsistent (getM state)  $\wedge$ 
  InvariantUniq (getM state)

```

Invariants hold in initial states.

```

lemma invariantsHoldInInitialState:
  fixes state :: State and F0 :: Formula
  assumes isInitialState state F0
  shows invariantsHoldInState state F0 decisionVars
using assms
by (auto simp add:
  isInitialState-def
  invariantsHoldInState-def
  InvariantImpliedLiterals-def
  InvariantVarsM-def
  InvariantConsistent-def
  InvariantUniq-def
)

```

Valid transitions preserve invariants.

lemma transitionsPreserveInvariants:

```

fixes stateA::State and stateB::State
assumes transition stateA stateB F0 decisionVars and
invariantsHoldInState stateA F0 decisionVars
shows invariantsHoldInState stateB F0 decisionVars
proof–
  from  $\langle \text{invariantsHoldInState stateA F0 decisionVars} \rangle$ 
  have
    InvariantImpliedLiterals F0 (getM stateA) and
    InvariantVarsM (getM stateA) F0 decisionVars and
    InvariantConsistent (getM stateA) and
    InvariantUniq (getM stateA)
    unfolding invariantsHoldInState-def
    by auto
  {
    assume appliedDecide stateA stateB decisionVars
    then obtain l::Literal where
       $(\text{var } l) \in \text{decisionVars}$ 
       $\neg \text{literalTrue } l (\text{elements } (\text{getM } \text{stateA}))$ 
       $\neg \text{literalFalse } l (\text{elements } (\text{getM } \text{stateA}))$ 
       $\text{getM } \text{stateB} = \text{getM } \text{stateA} @ [(l, \text{True})]$ 
      unfolding appliedDecide-def
      by auto

    from  $\langle \neg \text{literalTrue } l (\text{elements } (\text{getM } \text{stateA})) \rangle \langle \neg \text{literalFalse } l$ 
     $(\text{elements } (\text{getM } \text{stateA})) \rangle$ 
    have  $*$ :  $\text{var } l \notin \text{vars } (\text{elements } (\text{getM } \text{stateA}))$ 
      using variableDefinedImpliesLiteralDefined[of l elements (getM
stateA)]
      by simp

    have InvariantImpliedLiterals F0 (getM stateB)
      using
         $\langle \text{getM } \text{stateB} = \text{getM } \text{stateA} @ [(l, \text{True})] \rangle$ 
         $\langle \text{InvariantImpliedLiterals F0 (getM } \text{stateA}) \rangle$ 
         $\langle \text{InvariantUniq (getM } \text{stateA}) \rangle$ 
         $\langle \text{var } l \notin \text{vars } (\text{elements } (\text{getM } \text{stateA})) \rangle$ 
        InvariantImpliedLiteralsAfterDecide[of F0 getM stateA l getM
stateB]
      by simp
    moreover
    have InvariantVarsM (getM stateB) F0 decisionVars
      using  $\langle \text{getM } \text{stateB} = \text{getM } \text{stateA} @ [(l, \text{True})] \rangle$ 
       $\langle \text{InvariantVarsM (getM } \text{stateA}) F0 \text{ decisionVars} \rangle$ 
       $\langle \text{var } l \in \text{decisionVars} \rangle$ 
      InvariantVarsMAfterDecide[of getM stateA F0 decisionVars l
getM stateB]
      by simp
    moreover
    have InvariantConsistent (getM stateB)

```

```

using ⟨getM stateB = getM stateA @ [(l, True)]⟩
  ⟨InvariantConsistent (getM stateA)⟩
  ⟨var l ∉ vars (elements (getM stateA))⟩
  InvariantConsistentAfterDecide[of getM stateA l getM stateB]
by simp
moreover
have InvariantUniq (getM stateB)
  using ⟨getM stateB = getM stateA @ [(l, True)]⟩
    ⟨InvariantUniq (getM stateA)⟩
    ⟨var l ∉ vars (elements (getM stateA))⟩
    InvariantUniqAfterDecide[of getM stateA l getM stateB]
  by simp
ultimately
have ?thesis
  unfolding invariantsHoldInState-def
  by auto
}
moreover
{
  assume appliedUnitPropagate stateA stateB F0
  then obtain uc::Clause and ul::Literal where
    uc el F0
    isUnitClause uc ul (elements (getM stateA))
    getM stateB = getM stateA @ [(ul, False)]
  unfolding appliedUnitPropagate-def
  by auto

  from ⟨isUnitClause uc ul (elements (getM stateA))⟩
  have ul el uc
    unfolding isUnitClause-def
    by simp

  from ⟨uc el F0⟩
  have formulaEntailsClause F0 uc
    by (simp add: formulaEntailsItsClauses)

  have InvariantImpliedLiterals F0 (getM stateB)
  using
    ⟨InvariantImpliedLiterals F0 (getM stateA)⟩
    ⟨formulaEntailsClause F0 uc⟩
    ⟨isUnitClause uc ul (elements (getM stateA))⟩
    ⟨getM stateB = getM stateA @ [(ul, False)]⟩
    InvariantImpliedLiteralsAfterUnitPropagate[of F0 getM stateA
uc ul getM stateB]
  by simp
moreover
from ⟨ul el uc⟩ ⟨uc el F0⟩
have ul el F0
  by (auto simp add: literalElFormulaCharacterization)
}

```

```

hence var ul  $\in$  vars F0  $\cup$  decisionVars
  using formulaContainsItsLiteralsVariable [of ul F0]
  by auto

have InvariantVarsM (getM stateB) F0 decisionVars
  using  $\langle$ InvariantVarsM (getM stateA) F0 decisionVars $\rangle$ 
   $\langle$ var ul  $\in$  vars F0  $\cup$  decisionVars $\rangle$ 
   $\langle$ getM stateB = getM stateA @ [(ul, False)] $\rangle$ 
  InvariantVarsMAfterUnitPropagate[of getM stateA F0 decision-
Vars ul getM stateB]
  by simp
moreover
have InvariantConsistent (getM stateB)
  using  $\langle$ InvariantConsistent (getM stateA) $\rangle$ 
   $\langle$ isUnitClause uc ul (elements (getM stateA)) $\rangle$ 
   $\langle$ getM stateB = getM stateA @ [(ul, False)] $\rangle$ 
  InvariantConsistentAfterUnitPropagate [of getM stateA uc ul
getM stateB]
  by simp
moreover
have InvariantUniq (getM stateB)
  using  $\langle$ InvariantUniq (getM stateA) $\rangle$ 
   $\langle$ isUnitClause uc ul (elements (getM stateA)) $\rangle$ 
   $\langle$ getM stateB = getM stateA @ [(ul, False)] $\rangle$ 
  InvariantUniqAfterUnitPropagate [of getM stateA uc ul getM
stateB]
  by simp
ultimately
have ?thesis
  unfolding invariantsHoldInState-def
  by auto
}
moreover
{
  assume appliedBacktrack stateA stateB F0
  hence formulaFalse F0 (elements (getM stateA))
  formulaFalse F0 (elements (getM stateA))
  decisions (getM stateA)  $\neq$  []
  getM stateB = prefixBeforeLastDecision (getM stateA) @ [(opposite
(lastDecision (getM stateA)), False)]
  unfolding appliedBacktrack-def
  by auto

have InvariantImpliedLiterals F0 (getM stateB)
  using  $\langle$ InvariantImpliedLiterals F0 (getM stateA) $\rangle$ 
   $\langle$ formulaFalse F0 (elements (getM stateA)) $\rangle$ 
   $\langle$ decisions (getM stateA)  $\neq$  [] $\rangle$ 
   $\langle$ getM stateB = prefixBeforeLastDecision (getM stateA) @
[(opposite (lastDecision (getM stateA)), False)] $\rangle$ 

```

```

    ‹InvariantUniq (getM stateA)›
    ‹InvariantConsistent (getM stateA)›
    InvariantImpliedLiteralsAfterBacktrack[of F0 getM stateA getM
stateB]
  by simp
  moreover
  have InvariantVarsM (getM stateB) F0 decisionVars
    using ‹InvariantVarsM (getM stateA) F0 decisionVars›
    ‹decisions (getM stateA) ≠ []›
    ‹getM stateB = prefixBeforeLastDecision (getM stateA) @
[(opposite (lastDecision (getM stateA)), False)]›
    InvariantVarsMAfterBacktrack[of getM stateA F0 decisionVars
getM stateB]
  by simp
  moreover
  have InvariantConsistent (getM stateB)
    using ‹InvariantConsistent (getM stateA)›
    ‹InvariantUniq (getM stateA)›
    ‹decisions (getM stateA) ≠ []›
    ‹getM stateB = prefixBeforeLastDecision (getM stateA) @
[(opposite (lastDecision (getM stateA)), False)]›
    InvariantConsistentAfterBacktrack[of getM stateA getM stateB]
  by simp
  moreover
  have InvariantUniq (getM stateB)
    using ‹InvariantConsistent (getM stateA)›
    ‹InvariantUniq (getM stateA)›
    ‹decisions (getM stateA) ≠ []›
    ‹getM stateB = prefixBeforeLastDecision (getM stateA) @
[(opposite (lastDecision (getM stateA)), False)]›
    InvariantUniqAfterBacktrack[of getM stateA getM stateB]
  by simp
  ultimately
  have ?thesis
    unfolding invariantsHoldInState-def
  by auto
}
ultimately
show ?thesis
  using ‹transition stateA stateB F0 decisionVars›
  unfolding transition-def
  by auto
qed

```

The consequence is that invariants hold in all valid runs.

lemma *invariantsHoldInValidRuns*:

fixes $F0 :: \text{Formula}$ **and** $\text{decisionVars} :: \text{Variable set}$
assumes *invariantsHoldInState stateA F0 decisionVars* **and**
 $(\text{stateA}, \text{stateB}) \in \text{transitionRelation } F0 \text{ decisionVars}$


```

shows invariantsHoldInState stateB F0 decisionVars
using assms
using transitionsPreserveInvariants
using rtrancl-induct[of stateA stateB
  {(stateA, stateB). transition stateA stateB F0 decisionVars}  $\lambda$  x.
invariantsHoldInState x F0 decisionVars]
unfolding transitionRelation-def
by auto

```

```

lemma invariantsHoldInValidRunsFromInitialState:
fixes F0 :: Formula and decisionVars :: Variable set
assumes isInitialState state0 F0
and (state0, state)  $\in$  transitionRelation F0 decisionVars
shows invariantsHoldInState state F0 decisionVars
proof-
from  $\langle$ isInitialState state0 F0 $\rangle$ 
have invariantsHoldInState state0 F0 decisionVars
by (simp add:invariantsHoldInInitialState)
with assms
show ?thesis
using invariantsHoldInValidRuns [of state0 F0 decisionVars state]
by simp
qed

```

In the following text we will show that there are two kinds of states:

1. *UNSAT* states where *formulaFalse F0* (*elements (getM state)*)
and *decisions (getM state) = []*.
2. *SAT* states where \neg *formulaFalse F0* (*elements (getM state)*)
and *decisionVars* \subseteq *vars (elements (getM state))*.

The soundness theorems claim that if *UNSAT* state is reached the formula is unsatisfiable and if *SAT* state is reached, the formula is satisfiable.

Completeness theorems claim that every final state is either *UNSAT* or *SAT*. A consequence of this and soundness theorems, is that if formula is unsatisfiable the solver will finish in an *UNSAT* state, and if the formula is satisfiable the solver will finish in a *SAT* state.

5.3 Soundness

```

theorem soundnessForUNSAT:
fixes F0 :: Formula and decisionVars :: Variable set and state0 ::
State and state :: State
assumes
isInitialState state0 F0 and

```

$(state0, state) \in transitionRelation\ F0\ decisionVars$

$formulaFalse\ F0\ (elements\ (getM\ state))$

$decisions\ (getM\ state) = []$

shows $\neg\ satisfiable\ F0$

proof–

from $\langle isInitialState\ state0\ F0 \rangle \langle (state0, state) \in transitionRelation\ F0\ decisionVars \rangle$

have $invariantsHoldInState\ state\ F0\ decisionVars$

using $invariantsHoldInValidRunsFromInitialState$

by $simp$

hence $InvariantImpliedLiterals\ F0\ (getM\ state)$

unfolding $invariantsHoldInState-def$

by $auto$

with $\langle formulaFalse\ F0\ (elements\ (getM\ state)) \rangle$

$\langle decisions\ (getM\ state) = [] \rangle$

show $?thesis$

using $unsatReport[of\ F0\ getM\ state\ F0]$

unfolding $InvariantEquivalent-def\ equivalentFormulae-def$

by $simp$

qed

theorem $soundnessForSAT$:

fixes $F0 :: Formula$ **and** $decisionVars :: Variable\ set$ **and** $state0 :: State$ **and** $state :: State$

assumes

$vars\ F0 \subseteq decisionVars$ **and**

$isInitialState\ state0\ F0$ **and**

$(state0, state) \in transitionRelation\ F0\ decisionVars$

$\neg\ formulaFalse\ F0\ (elements\ (getM\ state))$

$vars\ (elements\ (getM\ state)) \supseteq decisionVars$

shows

$model\ (elements\ (getM\ state))\ F0$

proof–

from $\langle isInitialState\ state0\ F0 \rangle \langle (state0, state) \in transitionRelation\ F0\ decisionVars \rangle$

have $invariantsHoldInState\ state\ F0\ decisionVars$

using $invariantsHoldInValidRunsFromInitialState$

by $simp$

hence

$InvariantConsistent\ (getM\ state)$

unfolding $invariantsHoldInState-def$

by $auto$

```

with assms
show ?thesis
using satReport[of F0 decision Vars F0 getM state]
unfolding InvariantEquivalent-def equivalentFormulae-def
InvariantVarsF-def
by auto
qed

```

5.4 Termination

We now define a termination ordering on the set of states based on the *lexLessRestricted* trail ordering. This ordering will be central in termination proof.

definition *terminationLess* ($F0::Formula$) *decision Vars* == $\{((stateA::State), (stateB::State)). (getM stateA, getM stateB) \in lexLessRestricted (vars F0 \cup decisionVars)\}$

We want to show that every valid transition decreases a state with respect to the constructed termination ordering. Therefore, we show that *Decide*, *UnitPropagate* and *Backtrack* rule decrease the trail with respect to the restricted trail ordering. Invariants ensure that trails are indeed *uniq*, *consistent* and with finite variable sets.

lemma *trailIsDecreasedByDecidedUnitPropagateAndBacktrack*:
fixes *stateA::State and stateB::State*
assumes *invariantsHoldInState stateA F0 decision Vars and appliedDecide stateA stateB decision Vars \vee appliedUnitPropagate stateA stateB F0 \vee appliedBacktrack stateA stateB F0*
shows $(getM stateB, getM stateA) \in lexLessRestricted (vars F0 \cup decisionVars)$
proof–
from $\langle appliedDecide stateA stateB decision Vars \vee appliedUnitPropagate stateA stateB F0 \vee appliedBacktrack stateA stateB F0 \rangle$
 $\langle invariantsHoldInState stateA F0 decision Vars \rangle$
have *invariantsHoldInState stateB F0 decision Vars*
using *transitionsPreserveInvariants*
unfolding *transition-def*
by *auto*
from $\langle invariantsHoldInState stateA F0 decision Vars \rangle$
have $*$: *uniq (elements (getM stateA)) consistent (elements (getM stateA)) vars (elements (getM stateA)) \subseteq vars F0 \cup decision Vars*
unfolding *invariantsHoldInState-def*
unfolding *InvariantVarsM-def*
unfolding *InvariantConsistent-def*
unfolding *InvariantUniq-def*
by *auto*
from $\langle invariantsHoldInState stateB F0 decision Vars \rangle$

```

have **: uniq (elements (getM stateB)) consistent (elements (getM
stateB)) vars (elements (getM stateB)) ⊆ vars F0 ∪ decisionVars
  unfolding invariantsHoldInState-def
  unfolding InvariantVarsM-def
  unfolding InvariantConsistent-def
  unfolding InvariantUniq-def
  by auto
{
  assume appliedDecide stateA stateB decisionVars
  hence (getM stateB, getM stateA) ∈ lexLess
    unfolding appliedDecide-def
    by (auto simp add:lexLessAppend)
  with * **
  have ((getM stateB), (getM stateA)) ∈ lexLessRestricted (vars F0
∪ decisionVars)
    unfolding lexLessRestricted-def
    by auto
}
moreover
{
  assume appliedUnitPropagate stateA stateB F0
  hence (getM stateB, getM stateA) ∈ lexLess
    unfolding appliedUnitPropagate-def
    by (auto simp add:lexLessAppend)
  with * **
  have (getM stateB, getM stateA) ∈ lexLessRestricted (vars F0 ∪
decisionVars)
    unfolding lexLessRestricted-def
    by auto
}
moreover
{
  assume appliedBacktrack stateA stateB F0
  hence
    formulaFalse F0 (elements (getM stateA))
    decisions (getM stateA) ≠ []
    getM stateB = prefixBeforeLastDecision (getM stateA) @ [(opposite
(lastDecision (getM stateA)), False)]
    unfolding appliedBacktrack-def
    by auto
  hence (getM stateB, getM stateA) ∈ lexLess
    using ⟨decisions (getM stateA) ≠ []⟩
    ⟨getM stateB = prefixBeforeLastDecision (getM stateA) @
[(opposite (lastDecision (getM stateA)), False)]⟩
    by (simp add:lexLessBacktrack)
  with * **
  have (getM stateB, getM stateA) ∈ lexLessRestricted (vars F0 ∪
decisionVars)
    unfolding lexLessRestricted-def

```

```

    by auto
  }
  ultimately
  show ?thesis
    using assms
    by auto
qed

```

Now we can show that every rule application decreases a state with respect to the constructed termination ordering.

```

lemma stateIsDecreasedByValidTransitions:
  fixes stateA::State and stateB::State
  assumes invariantsHoldInState stateA F0 decisionVars and transition stateA stateB F0 decisionVars
  shows  $(stateB, stateA) \in terminationLess\ F0\ decisionVars$ 
proof–
  from  $\langle transition\ stateA\ stateB\ F0\ decisionVars \rangle$ 
  have appliedDecide stateA stateB decisionVars  $\vee$  appliedUnitPropagate stateA stateB F0  $\vee$  appliedBacktrack stateA stateB F0
    unfolding transition-def
    by simp
  with  $\langle invariantsHoldInState\ stateA\ F0\ decisionVars \rangle$ 
  have  $(getM\ stateB, getM\ stateA) \in lexLessRestricted\ (vars\ F0 \cup decisionVars)$ 
    using trailIsDecreasedByDecidedUnitPropagateAndBacktrack
    by simp
  thus ?thesis
    unfolding terminationLess-def
    by simp
qed

```

The minimal states with respect to the termination ordering are final i.e., no further transition rules are applicable.

```

definition
isMinimalState stateMin F0 decisionVars ==  $(\forall\ state::State. (state, stateMin) \notin terminationLess\ F0\ decisionVars)$ 

```

```

lemma minimalStatesAreFinal:
  fixes stateA::State
  assumes invariantsHoldInState state F0 decisionVars and isMinimalState state F0 decisionVars
  shows isFinalState state F0 decisionVars
proof–
  {
    assume  $\neg ?thesis$ 
    then obtain state'::State
      where transition state state' F0 decisionVars
      unfolding isFinalState-def
      by auto
  }

```

```

with ⟨invariantsHoldInState state F0 decisionVars⟩
have (state', state) ∈ terminationLess F0 decisionVars
using stateIsDecreasedByValidTransitions[of state F0 decisionVars
state']
  unfolding transition-def
  by auto
with ⟨isMinimalState state F0 decisionVars⟩
have False
  unfolding isMinimalState-def
  by auto
}
thus ?thesis
by auto
qed

```

The following key lemma shows that the termination ordering is well founded.

```

lemma wfTerminationLess:
  fixes decisionVars :: Variable set and F0 :: Formula
  assumes finite decisionVars
  shows wf (terminationLess F0 decisionVars)
unfolding wf-eq-minimal
proof–
  show  $\forall Q$  state. state ∈ Q  $\longrightarrow$  ( $\exists$  stateMin ∈ Q.  $\forall$  state'. (state',
stateMin) ∈ terminationLess F0 decisionVars  $\longrightarrow$  state'  $\notin$  Q)
  proof–
  {
    fix Q :: State set and state :: State
    assume state ∈ Q
    let ?Q1 = {M :: LiteralTrail.  $\exists$  state. state ∈ Q  $\wedge$  (getM state) =
M}
    from ⟨state ∈ Q⟩
    have getM state ∈ ?Q1
      by auto
    from ⟨finite decisionVars⟩
    have finite (vars F0  $\cup$  decisionVars)
      using finiteVarsFormula[of F0]
      by simp
    hence wf (lexLessRestricted (vars F0  $\cup$  decisionVars))
    using wfLexLessRestricted[of vars F0  $\cup$  decisionVars]
    by simp
    with ⟨getM state ∈ ?Q1⟩
    obtain Mmin where Mmin ∈ ?Q1  $\forall$  M'. (M', Mmin) ∈ lexLess-
Restricted (vars F0  $\cup$  decisionVars)  $\longrightarrow$  M'  $\notin$  ?Q1
      unfolding wf-eq-minimal
      apply (erule-tac x=?Q1 in allE)
      apply (erule-tac x=getM state in allE)
      by auto
    from ⟨Mmin ∈ ?Q1⟩ obtain stateMin

```

```

      where stateMin ∈ Q (getM stateMin) = Mmin
      by auto
      have ∀ state'. (state', stateMin) ∈ terminationLess F0 decisionVars
      → state' ∉ Q
      proof
        fix state'
        show (state', stateMin) ∈ terminationLess F0 decisionVars →
state' ∉ Q
      proof
        assume (state', stateMin) ∈ terminationLess F0 decisionVars
        hence (getM state', getM stateMin) ∈ lexLessRestricted (vars
F0 ∪ decisionVars)
        unfolding terminationLess-def
        by auto
        from ⟨∀ M'. (M', Mmin) ∈ lexLessRestricted (vars F0 ∪
decisionVars) → M' ∉ ?Q1⟩
        ⟨(getM state', getM stateMin) ∈ lexLessRestricted (vars F0
∪ decisionVars)⟩ ⟨getM stateMin = Mmin⟩
        have getM state' ∉ ?Q1
        by simp
        with ⟨getM stateMin = Mmin⟩
        show state' ∉ Q
        by auto
      qed
    qed
  with ⟨stateMin ∈ Q⟩
  have ∃ stateMin ∈ Q. (∀ state'. (state', stateMin) ∈ termination-
Less F0 decisionVars → state' ∉ Q)
  by auto
}
thus ?thesis
by auto
qed
qed

```

Using the termination ordering we show that the transition relation is well founded on states reachable from initial state.

theorem *wfTransitionRelation:*

```

  fixes decisionVars :: Variable set and F0 :: Formula and state0 ::
State
  assumes finite decisionVars and isInitialState state0 F0
  shows wf {(stateB, stateA).
    (state0, stateA) ∈ transitionRelation F0 decisionVars ∧
(transition stateA stateB F0 decisionVars)}

```

proof–

```

  let ?rel = {(stateB, stateA).
    (state0, stateA) ∈ transitionRelation F0 decisionVars ∧
(transition stateA stateB F0 decisionVars)}

```

```

let ?rel' = terminationLess F0 decisionVars

have  $\forall x y. (x, y) \in ?rel \longrightarrow (x, y) \in ?rel'$ 
proof–
  {
    fix stateA::State and stateB::State
    assume  $(stateB, stateA) \in ?rel$ 
    hence  $(stateB, stateA) \in ?rel'$ 
    using  $\langle isInitialState state0 F0 \rangle$ 
    using invariantsHoldInValidRunsFromInitialState[of state0 F0
stateA decisionVars]
    using stateIsDecreasedByValidTransitions[of stateA F0 deci-
sionVars stateB]
    by simp
  }
  thus ?thesis
  by simp
qed
moreover
have wf ?rel'
  using  $\langle finite decisionVars \rangle$ 
  by  $(rule wfTerminationLess)$ 
ultimately
show ?thesis
  using wellFoundedEmbed[of ?rel ?rel']
  by simp
qed

```

We will now give two corollaries of the previous theorem. First is a weak termination result that shows that there is a terminating run from every initial state to the final one.

corollary

```

fixes decisionVars :: Variable set and F0 :: Formula and state0 ::
State
assumes finite decisionVars and isInitialState state0 F0
shows  $\exists state. (state0, state) \in transitionRelation F0 decisionVars$ 
 $\wedge isFinalState state F0 decisionVars$ 
proof–
  {
    assume  $\neg ?thesis$ 
    let ?Q =  $\{state. (state0, state) \in transitionRelation F0 decision-$ 
Vars}
    let ?rel =  $\{(stateB, stateA). (state0, stateA) \in transitionRelation$ 
F0 decisionVars \wedge
 $transition stateA stateB F0 decisionVars\}$ 
    have  $state0 \in ?Q$ 
    unfolding transitionRelation-def
    by simp
    hence  $\exists state. state \in ?Q$ 
  }

```



```

    by auto

    from assms
    have wf ?rel
      using wfTransitionRelation[of decisionVars state0 F0]
      by auto
    hence  $\forall Q. (\exists x. x \in Q) \longrightarrow (\exists stateMin \in Q. \forall state. (state, stateMin) \in ?rel \longrightarrow state \notin Q)$ 
      unfolding wf-eq-minimal
      by simp
    hence  $(\exists x. x \in ?Q) \longrightarrow (\exists stateMin \in ?Q. \forall state. (state, stateMin) \in ?rel \longrightarrow state \notin ?Q)$ 
      by rule
    with  $\langle \exists state. state \in ?Q \rangle$ 
    have  $\exists stateMin \in ?Q. \forall state. (state, stateMin) \in ?rel \longrightarrow state \notin ?Q$ 
      by simp
    then obtain stateMin
      where stateMin  $\in ?Q$  and  $\forall state. (state, stateMin) \in ?rel \longrightarrow state \notin ?Q$ 
      by auto

    from  $\langle stateMin \in ?Q \rangle$ 
    have  $(state0, stateMin) \in transitionRelation\ F0\ decisionVars$ 
      by simp
    with  $\langle \neg ?thesis \rangle$ 
    have  $\neg isFinalState\ stateMin\ F0\ decisionVars$ 
      by simp
    then obtain state'::State
      where transition stateMin state' F0 decisionVars
      unfolding isFinalState-def
      by auto
    have  $(state', stateMin) \in ?rel$ 
      using  $\langle (state0, stateMin) \in transitionRelation\ F0\ decisionVars \rangle$ 
       $\langle transition\ stateMin\ state'\ F0\ decisionVars \rangle$ 
      by simp
    with  $\langle \forall state. (state, stateMin) \in ?rel \longrightarrow state \notin ?Q \rangle$ 
    have  $state' \notin ?Q$ 
      by force
    moreover
    from  $\langle (state0, stateMin) \in transitionRelation\ F0\ decisionVars \rangle$ 
     $\langle transition\ stateMin\ state'\ F0\ decisionVars \rangle$ 
    have  $state' \in ?Q$ 
      unfolding transitionRelation-def
      using rtrancl-into-rtrancl[of state0 stateMin  $\{(stateA, stateB). transition\ stateA\ stateB\ F0\ decisionVars\}$  state']
      by simp
    ultimately
    have False

```

```

    by simp
  }
  thus ?thesis
    by auto
qed

```

Now we prove the final strong termination result which states that there cannot be infinite chains of transitions. If there is an infinite transition chain that starts from an initial state, its elements would form a set that would contain initial state and for every element of that set there would be another element of that set that is directly reachable from it. We show that no such set exists.

corollary *noInfiniteTransitionChains:*

```

fixes F0::Formula and decisionVars::Variable set
assumes finite decisionVars
shows  $\neg (\exists Q::(\text{State set}). \exists \text{state0} \in Q. \text{isInitialState state0 } F0 \wedge$ 

$$(\forall \text{state} \in Q. (\exists \text{state}' \in Q. \text{transition state}$$


$$\text{state}' F0 \text{ decisionVars})))$$


```

proof–

```

  {
    assume  $\neg ?thesis$ 
    then obtain Q::State set and state0::State
      where isInitialState state0 F0 state0 ∈ Q
         $\forall \text{state} \in Q. (\exists \text{state}' \in Q. \text{transition state state}' F0 \text{ deci-}$ 

$$\text{isionVars})$$

      by auto
    let ?rel = {(stateB, stateA). (state0, stateA) ∈ transitionRelation

$$F0 \text{ decisionVars} \wedge$$


$$\text{transition stateA stateB } F0 \text{ decisionVars}}$$

    from  $\langle \text{finite decisionVars} \rangle \langle \text{isInitialState state0 } F0 \rangle$ 
    have wf ?rel
      using wfTransitionRelation
      by simp
    hence wfmin:  $\forall Q x. x \in Q \longrightarrow$ 

$$(\exists z \in Q. \forall y. (y, z) \in ?rel \longrightarrow y \notin Q)$$

      unfolding wf-eq-minimal
      by simp
    let ?Q = {state ∈ Q. (state0, state) ∈ transitionRelation F0 deci-}

$$\text{isionVars}$$

    from  $\langle \text{state0} \in Q \rangle$ 
    have state0 ∈ ?Q
      unfolding transitionRelation-def
      by simp
    with wfmin
    obtain stateMin::State

```

```

where  $stateMin \in ?Q$  and  $\forall y. (y, stateMin) \in ?rel \longrightarrow y \notin ?Q$ 
apply (erule-tac  $x=?Q$  in allE)
by auto

from  $\langle stateMin \in ?Q \rangle$ 
have  $stateMin \in Q$   $(state0, stateMin) \in transitionRelation$  F0 decisionVars
by auto
with  $\langle \forall state \in Q. (\exists state' \in Q. transition\ state\ state'\ F0\ decisionVars) \rangle$ 
obtain  $state'::State$ 
where  $state' \in Q$   $transition\ stateMin\ state'\ F0\ decisionVars$ 
by auto

with  $\langle (state0, stateMin) \in transitionRelation\ F0\ decisionVars \rangle$ 
have  $(state', stateMin) \in ?rel$ 
by simp
with  $\langle \forall y. (y, stateMin) \in ?rel \longrightarrow y \notin ?Q \rangle$ 
have  $state' \notin ?Q$ 
by force

from  $\langle state' \in Q \rangle$   $\langle (state0, stateMin) \in transitionRelation\ F0\ decisionVars \rangle$ 
 $\langle transition\ stateMin\ state'\ F0\ decisionVars \rangle$ 
have  $state' \in ?Q$ 
unfolding transitionRelation-def
using rtrancl-into-rtrancl[of  $state0\ stateMin\ \{(stateA, stateB). transition\ stateA\ stateB\ F0\ decisionVars\}\ state'$ ]
by simp
with  $\langle state' \notin ?Q \rangle$ 
have False
by simp
}
thus ?thesis
by force
qed

```

5.5 Completeness

In this section we will first show that each final state is either *SAT* or *UNSAT* state.

lemma *finalNonConflictState*:

fixes $state::State$ **and** $FO :: Formula$

assumes

$\neg applicableDecide\ state\ decisionVars$

shows $vars\ (elements\ (getM\ state)) \supseteq decisionVars$

proof

fix $x :: Variable$

let $?l = Pos\ x$

```

assume  $x \in \text{decisionVars}$ 
hence  $\text{var } ?l = x$  and  $\text{var } ?l \in \text{decisionVars}$  and  $\text{var } (\text{opposite } ?l) \in \text{decisionVars}$ 
by auto
with  $\langle \neg \text{applicableDecide state decisionVars} \rangle$ 
have  $\text{literalTrue } ?l (\text{elements } (\text{getM state})) \vee \text{literalFalse } ?l (\text{elements } (\text{getM state}))$ 
unfolding applicableDecideCharacterization
by force
with  $\langle \text{var } ?l = x \rangle$ 
show  $x \in \text{vars } (\text{elements } (\text{getM state}))$ 
using valuationContainsItsLiteralsVariable[of  $?l$  elements (getM state)]
using valuationContainsItsLiteralsVariable[of opposite  $?l$  elements (getM state)]
by auto
qed

```

```

lemma finalConflictingState:
fixes  $\text{state} :: \text{State}$ 
assumes
 $\neg \text{applicableBacktrack state } F0$  and
 $\text{formulaFalse } F0 (\text{elements } (\text{getM state}))$ 
shows
 $\text{decisions } (\text{getM state}) = []$ 
using assms
using applicableBacktrackCharacterization
by auto

```

```

lemma finalStateCharacterizationLemma:
fixes  $\text{state} :: \text{State}$ 
assumes
 $\neg \text{applicableDecide state decisionVars}$  and
 $\neg \text{applicableBacktrack state } F0$ 
shows
 $(\neg \text{formulaFalse } F0 (\text{elements } (\text{getM state})) \wedge \text{vars } (\text{elements } (\text{getM state}))) \supseteq \text{decisionVars} \vee$ 
 $(\text{formulaFalse } F0 (\text{elements } (\text{getM state})) \wedge \text{decisions } (\text{getM state}) = [])$ 
proof (cases formulaFalse F0 (elements (getM state)))
case True
hence  $\text{decisions } (\text{getM state}) = []$ 
using assms
using finalConflictingState
by auto
with True
show ?thesis
by simp

```

```

next
  case False
  hence  $\text{vars } (\text{elements } (\text{getM } \text{state})) \supseteq \text{decisionVars}$ 
    using assms
    using finalNonConflictState
    by auto
  with False
  show ?thesis
    by simp
qed

```

```

theorem finalStateCharacterization:
  fixes  $F0 :: \text{Formula}$  and  $\text{decisionVars} :: \text{Variable set}$  and  $\text{state0} :: \text{State}$ 
  and  $\text{state} :: \text{State}$ 
  assumes
     $\text{isInitialState } \text{state0 } F0$  and
     $(\text{state0}, \text{state}) \in \text{transitionRelation } F0 \text{ decisionVars}$  and
     $\text{isFinalState } \text{state } F0 \text{ decisionVars}$ 
  shows
     $(\neg \text{formulaFalse } F0 (\text{elements } (\text{getM } \text{state})) \wedge \text{vars } (\text{elements } (\text{getM } \text{state})) \supseteq \text{decisionVars}) \vee$ 
     $(\text{formulaFalse } F0 (\text{elements } (\text{getM } \text{state})) \wedge \text{decisions } (\text{getM } \text{state}))$ 
     $= \square$ 

```

```

proof–
  from  $\langle \text{isFinalState } \text{state } F0 \text{ decisionVars} \rangle$ 
  have **:
     $\neg \text{applicableBacktrack } \text{state } F0$ 
     $\neg \text{applicableDecide } \text{state } \text{decisionVars}$ 
    unfolding finalStateNonApplicable
    by auto

  thus ?thesis
    using finalStateCharacterizationLemma[of state decisionVars]
    by simp
qed

```

Completeness theorems are easy consequences of this characterization and soundness.

```

theorem completenessForSAT:
  fixes  $F0 :: \text{Formula}$  and  $\text{decisionVars} :: \text{Variable set}$  and  $\text{state0} :: \text{State}$ 
  and  $\text{state} :: \text{State}$ 
  assumes
     $\text{satisfiable } F0$  and
     $\text{isInitialState } \text{state0 } F0$  and
     $(\text{state0}, \text{state}) \in \text{transitionRelation } F0 \text{ decisionVars}$  and

```

isFinalState state F0 decisionVars

shows $\neg \text{formulaFalse } F0 \text{ (elements (getM state))} \wedge \text{vars (elements (getM state))} \supseteq \text{decisionVars}$

proof–

from *assms*

have *: $(\neg \text{formulaFalse } F0 \text{ (elements (getM state))} \wedge \text{vars (elements (getM state))} \supseteq \text{decisionVars}) \vee$

$(\text{formulaFalse } F0 \text{ (elements (getM state))} \wedge \text{decisions (getM state)}) = []$

using *finalStateCharacterization[of state0 F0 state decisionVars]*

by *auto*

{

assume *formulaFalse F0 (elements (getM state))*

with *

have *formulaFalse F0 (elements (getM state)) decisions (getM state) = []*

by *auto*

with *assms*

have $\neg \text{satisfiable } F0$

using *soundnessForUNSAT*

by *simp*

with $\langle \text{satisfiable } F0 \rangle$

have *False*

by *simp*

}

with * **show** *?thesis*

by *auto*

qed

theorem *completenessForUNSAT*:

fixes *F0 :: Formula and decisionVars :: Variable set and state0 :: State and state :: State*

assumes

vars F0 \subseteq *decisionVars* **and**

$\neg \text{satisfiable } F0$ **and**

isInitialState state0 F0 **and**

$(\text{state0}, \text{state}) \in \text{transitionRelation } F0 \text{ decisionVars}$ **and**

isFinalState state F0 decisionVars

shows

$\text{formulaFalse } F0 \text{ (elements (getM state))} \wedge \text{decisions (getM state)} = []$

proof–

from *assms*

```

have *:
  ( $\neg$  formulaFalse  $F0$  (elements (getM state))  $\wedge$  vars (elements (getM
state))  $\supseteq$  decisionVars)  $\vee$ 
  (formulaFalse  $F0$  (elements (getM state))  $\wedge$  decisions (getM state)
= [])
  using finalStateCharacterization[of state0  $F0$  state decisionVars]
  by auto
  {
    assume  $\neg$  formulaFalse  $F0$  (elements (getM state))
    with *
      have  $\neg$  formulaFalse  $F0$  (elements (getM state)) vars (elements
(getM state))  $\supseteq$  decisionVars
      by auto
      with assms
      have satisfiable  $F0$ 
      using soundnessForSAT[of  $F0$  decisionVars state0 state]
      unfolding satisfiable-def
      by auto
      with  $\langle \neg$  satisfiable  $F0 \rangle$ 
      have False
      by simp
    }
  with * show ?thesis
  by auto
qed

```

theorem partialCorrectness:

fixes $F0$:: Formula **and** decisionVars :: Variable set **and** state0 :: State **and** state :: State

assumes

vars $F0 \subseteq$ decisionVars **and**

isInitialState state0 $F0$ **and**

(state0, state) \in transitionRelation $F0$ decisionVars **and**

isFinalState state $F0$ decisionVars

shows

satisfiable $F0 = (\neg$ formulaFalse $F0$ (elements (getM state)))

using assms

using completenessForUNSAT[of $F0$ decisionVars state0 state]

using completenessForSAT[of $F0$ state0 state decisionVars]

by auto

end

6 Transition system of Nieuwenhuis, Oliveras and Tinelli.

```

theory NieuwenhuisOliverasTinelli
imports SatSolverVerification
begin

```

This theory formalizes the transition rule system given by Nieuwenhuis et al. in [3]

6.1 Specification

```

record State =
  getF :: Formula
  getM :: LiteralTrail

```

definition

```

appliedDecide:: State ⇒ State ⇒ Variable set ⇒ bool

```

where

```

appliedDecide stateA stateB decisionVars ==
  ∃ l.
    (var l) ∈ decisionVars ∧
    ¬ l el (elements (getM stateA)) ∧
    ¬ opposite l el (elements (getM stateA)) ∧

    getF stateB = getF stateA ∧
    getM stateB = getM stateA @ [(l, True)]

```

definition

```

applicableDecide :: State ⇒ Variable set ⇒ bool

```

where

```

applicableDecide state decisionVars == ∃ state'. appliedDecide state
state' decisionVars

```

definition

```

appliedUnitPropagate :: State ⇒ State ⇒ bool

```

where

```

appliedUnitPropagate stateA stateB ==
  ∃ (uc::Clause) (ul::Literal).
    uc el (getF stateA) ∧
    isUnitClause uc ul (elements (getM stateA)) ∧

    getF stateB = getF stateA ∧
    getM stateB = getM stateA @ [(ul, False)]

```

definition

```

applicableUnitPropagate :: State ⇒ bool

```

where

$applicableUnitPropagate\ state == \exists\ state'.\ appliedUnitPropagate\ state\ state'$

definition

$appliedBackjump :: State \Rightarrow State \Rightarrow bool$

where

$appliedBackjump\ stateA\ stateB ==$

$\exists\ bc\ bl\ level.$

$isUnitClause\ bc\ bl\ (elements\ (prefixToLevel\ level\ (getM\ stateA)))$

\wedge

$formulaEntailsClause\ (getF\ stateA)\ bc \wedge$

$var\ bl \in vars\ (getF\ stateA) \cup vars\ (elements\ (getM\ stateA)) \wedge$

$0 \leq level \wedge level < (currentLevel\ (getM\ stateA)) \wedge$

$getF\ stateB = getF\ stateA \wedge$

$getM\ stateB = prefixToLevel\ level\ (getM\ stateA) @ [(bl, False)]$

definition

$applicableBackjump :: State \Rightarrow bool$

where

$applicableBackjump\ state == \exists\ state'.\ appliedBackjump\ state\ state'$

definition

$appliedLearn :: State \Rightarrow State \Rightarrow bool$

where

$appliedLearn\ stateA\ stateB ==$

$\exists\ c.$

$(formulaEntailsClause\ (getF\ stateA)\ c) \wedge$

$(vars\ c) \subseteq vars\ (getF\ stateA) \cup vars\ (elements\ (getM\ stateA))$

\wedge

$getF\ stateB = getF\ stateA @ [c] \wedge$

$getM\ stateB = getM\ stateA$

definition

$applicableLearn :: State \Rightarrow bool$

where

$applicableLearn\ state == (\exists\ state'.\ appliedLearn\ state\ state')$

Solving starts with the initial formula and the empty trail.

definition

$isInitialState :: State \Rightarrow Formula \Rightarrow bool$

where

$isInitialState\ state\ F0 ==$

$getF\ state = F0 \wedge$

$getM\ state = []$

Transitions are preformed only by using given rules.

definition

```

transition stateA stateB decisionVars ==
  appliedDecide      stateA stateB decisionVars ∨
  appliedUnitPropagate stateA stateB ∨
  appliedLearn       stateA stateB ∨
  appliedBackjump    stateA stateB

```

Transition relation is obtained by applying transition rules iteratively. It is defined using a reflexive-transitive closure.

definition

```

transitionRelation decisionVars == ({(stateA, stateB). transition stateA
stateB decisionVars})∧*

```

Final state is one in which no rules apply

definition

```

isFinalState :: State ⇒ Variable set ⇒ bool

```

where

```

isFinalState state decisionVars == ¬ (∃ state'. transition state state'
decisionVars)

```

The following several lemmas establish conditions for applicability of different rules.

lemma *applicableDecideCharacterization:*

fixes *stateA::State*

shows *applicableDecide stateA decisionVars =*

```

(∃ l.
  (var l) ∈ decisionVars ∧
  ¬ l el (elements (getM stateA)) ∧
  ¬ opposite l el (elements (getM stateA)))
(is ?lhs = ?rhs)

```

proof

assume *?rhs*

then obtain *l* **where**

```

*: (var l) ∈ decisionVars ¬ l el (elements (getM stateA)) ¬ opposite
l el (elements (getM stateA))

```

unfolding *applicableDecide-def*

by *auto*

```

let ?stateB = stateA | getM := (getM stateA) @ [(l, True)] |

```

from * **have** *appliedDecide stateA ?stateB decisionVars*

unfolding *appliedDecide-def*

by *auto*

thus *?lhs*

unfolding *applicableDecide-def*

by *auto*

next

assume *?lhs*

then obtain *stateB l*

where (var l) ∈ decisionVars ¬ l el (elements (getM stateA))

```

    ¬ opposite l el (elements (getM stateA))
  unfolding applicableDecide-def
  unfolding appliedDecide-def
  by auto
  thus ?rhs
  by auto
qed

```

lemma *applicableUnitPropagateCharacterization:*

```

fixes stateA::State and F0::Formula
shows applicableUnitPropagate stateA =
  (∃ (uc::Clause) (ul::Literal).
    uc el (getF stateA) ∧
    isUnitClause uc ul (elements (getM stateA)))
(is ?lhs = ?rhs)

```

proof

```

assume ?rhs
then obtain ul uc
  where *: uc el (getF stateA) isUnitClause uc ul (elements (getM
stateA))
  unfolding applicableUnitPropagate-def
  by auto
let ?stateB = stateA(| getM := getM stateA @ [(ul, False)] |)
from * have appliedUnitPropagate stateA ?stateB
  unfolding appliedUnitPropagate-def
  by auto
thus ?lhs
  unfolding applicableUnitPropagate-def
  by auto
next
assume ?lhs
then obtain stateB uc ul
  where uc el (getF stateA) isUnitClause uc ul (elements (getM
stateA))
  unfolding applicableUnitPropagate-def
  unfolding appliedUnitPropagate-def
  by auto
thus ?rhs
  by auto
qed

```

lemma *applicableBackjumpCharacterization:*

```

fixes stateA::State
shows applicableBackjump stateA =
  (∃ bc bl level.
    isUnitClause bc bl (elements (prefixToLevel level (getM stateA)))
  ∧
    formulaEntailsClause (getF stateA) bc ∧
    var bl ∈ vars (getF stateA) ∪ vars (elements (getM stateA)) ∧

```

```

     $0 \leq \text{level} \wedge \text{level} < (\text{currentLevel } (\text{getM } \text{stateA}))$  (is ?lhs = ?rhs)
proof
  assume ?rhs
  then obtain bc bl level
    where *: isUnitClause bc bl (elements (prefixToLevel level (getM
stateA)))
    formulaEntailsClause (getF stateA) bc
    var bl  $\in$  vars (getF stateA)  $\cup$  vars (elements (getM stateA))
     $0 \leq \text{level} \wedge \text{level} < (\text{currentLevel } (\text{getM } \text{stateA}))$ 
    unfolding applicableBackjump-def
    by auto
  let ?stateB = stateA(| getM := prefixToLevel level (getM stateA) @
[(bl, False)])
  from * have appliedBackjump stateA ?stateB
    unfolding appliedBackjump-def
    by auto
  thus ?lhs
    unfolding applicableBackjump-def
    by auto
next
  assume ?lhs
  then obtain stateB
    where appliedBackjump stateA stateB
    unfolding applicableBackjump-def
    by auto
  then obtain bc bl level
    where isUnitClause bc bl (elements (prefixToLevel level (getM
stateA)))
    formulaEntailsClause (getF stateA) bc
    var bl  $\in$  vars (getF stateA)  $\cup$  vars (elements (getM stateA))
    getF stateB = getF stateA
    getM stateB = prefixToLevel level (getM stateA) @ [(bl, False)]
     $0 \leq \text{level} \wedge \text{level} < (\text{currentLevel } (\text{getM } \text{stateA}))$ 
    unfolding appliedBackjump-def
    by auto
  thus ?rhs
    by auto
qed

```

lemma applicableLearnCharacterization:

```

fixes stateA::State
shows applicableLearn stateA =
  ( $\exists$  c. formulaEntailsClause (getF stateA) c  $\wedge$ 
    vars c  $\subseteq$  vars (getF stateA)  $\cup$  vars (elements (getM stateA)))
(is ?lhs = ?rhs)
proof
  assume ?rhs
  then obtain c where
    *: formulaEntailsClause (getF stateA) c

```

```

      vars c ⊆ vars (getF stateA) ∪ vars (elements (getM stateA))
    unfolding applicableLearn-def
  by auto
let ?stateB = stateA(| getF := getF stateA @ [c])
from * have appliedLearn stateA ?stateB
  unfolding appliedLearn-def
  by auto
thus ?lhs
  unfolding applicableLearn-def
  by auto
next
assume ?lhs
then obtain c stateB
  where
    formulaEntailsClause (getF stateA) c
    vars c ⊆ vars (getF stateA) ∪ vars (elements (getM stateA))
  unfolding applicableLearn-def
  unfolding appliedLearn-def
  by auto
thus ?rhs
  by auto
qed

```

Final states are the ones where no rule is applicable.

```

lemma finalStateNonApplicable:
  fixes state::State
  shows isFinalState state decisionVars =
    (¬ applicableDecide state decisionVars ∧
     ¬ applicableUnitPropagate state ∧
     ¬ applicableBackjump state ∧
     ¬ applicableLearn state)
  unfolding isFinalState-def
  unfolding transition-def
  unfolding applicableDecide-def
  unfolding applicableUnitPropagate-def
  unfolding applicableBackjump-def
  unfolding applicableLearn-def
  by auto

```

6.2 Invariants

Invariants that are relevant for the rest of correctness proof.

```

definition
invariantsHoldInState :: State ⇒ Formula ⇒ Variable set ⇒ bool
where
invariantsHoldInState state F0 decisionVars ==
  InvariantImpliedLiterals (getF state) (getM state) ∧
  InvariantVarsM (getM state) F0 decisionVars ∧
  InvariantVarsF (getF state) F0 decisionVars ∧

```

InvariantConsistent (getM state) \wedge
InvariantUniq (getM state) \wedge
InvariantEquivalent F0 (getF state)

Invariants hold in initial states.

lemma *invariantsHoldInInitialState*:
fixes state :: State **and** F0 :: Formula
assumes *isInitialState* state F0
shows *invariantsHoldInState* state F0 *decisionVars*
using *assms*
by (*auto simp add*:
isInitialState-def
invariantsHoldInState-def
InvariantImpliedLiterals-def
InvariantVarsM-def
InvariantVarsF-def
InvariantConsistent-def
InvariantUniq-def
InvariantEquivalent-def *equivalentFormulae-def*
)

Valid transitions preserve invariants.

lemma *transitionsPreserveInvariants*:
fixes stateA::State **and** stateB::State
assumes *transition* stateA stateB *decisionVars* **and**
invariantsHoldInState stateA F0 *decisionVars*
shows *invariantsHoldInState* stateB F0 *decisionVars*
proof–
from \langle *invariantsHoldInState* stateA F0 *decisionVars \rangle
have
InvariantImpliedLiterals (getF stateA) (getM stateA) **and**
InvariantVarsM (getM stateA) F0 *decisionVars* **and**
InvariantVarsF (getF stateA) F0 *decisionVars* **and**
InvariantConsistent (getM stateA) **and**
InvariantUniq (getM stateA) **and**
InvariantEquivalent F0 (getF stateA)
unfolding *invariantsHoldInState-def*
by *auto*
 {
assume *appliedDecide* stateA stateB *decisionVars*
then obtain l::Literal **where**
 (var l) \in *decisionVars*
 \neg *literalTrue* l (elements (getM stateA))
 \neg *literalFalse* l (elements (getM stateA))
 getM stateB = getM stateA @ [(l, True)]
 getF stateB = getF stateA
unfolding *appliedDecide-def*
by *auto*
 }*

```

from  $\langle \neg \text{literalTrue } l \text{ (elements (getM stateA))} \rangle \langle \neg \text{literalFalse } l$ 
 $\text{(elements (getM stateA))} \rangle$ 
have *:  $\text{var } l \notin \text{vars (elements (getM stateA))}$ 
using  $\text{variableDefinedImpliesLiteralDefined[of } l \text{ elements (getM}$ 
 $\text{stateA)]}$ 
by simp

have  $\text{InvariantImpliedLiterals (getF stateB) (getM stateB)}$ 
using  $\langle \text{getF stateB} = \text{getF stateA} \rangle$ 
 $\langle \text{getM stateB} = \text{getM stateA} @ [(l, \text{True})] \rangle$ 
 $\langle \text{InvariantImpliedLiterals (getF stateA) (getM stateA)} \rangle$ 
 $\langle \text{InvariantUniq (getM stateA)} \rangle$ 
 $\langle \text{var } l \notin \text{vars (elements (getM stateA))} \rangle$ 
 $\text{InvariantImpliedLiteralsAfterDecide[of getF stateA getM stateA}$ 
 $l \text{ getM stateB}]$ 
by simp
moreover
have  $\text{InvariantVarsM (getM stateB) F0 decisionVars}$ 
using  $\langle \text{getM stateB} = \text{getM stateA} @ [(l, \text{True})] \rangle$ 
 $\langle \text{InvariantVarsM (getM stateA) F0 decisionVars} \rangle$ 
 $\langle \text{var } l \in \text{decisionVars} \rangle$ 
 $\text{InvariantVarsMAfterDecide[of getM stateA F0 decisionVars } l$ 
 $\text{getM stateB}]$ 
by simp
moreover
have  $\text{InvariantVarsF (getF stateB) F0 decisionVars}$ 
using  $\langle \text{getF stateB} = \text{getF stateA} \rangle$ 
 $\langle \text{InvariantVarsF (getF stateA) F0 decisionVars} \rangle$ 
by simp
moreover
have  $\text{InvariantConsistent (getM stateB)}$ 
using  $\langle \text{getM stateB} = \text{getM stateA} @ [(l, \text{True})] \rangle$ 
 $\langle \text{InvariantConsistent (getM stateA)} \rangle$ 
 $\langle \text{var } l \notin \text{vars (elements (getM stateA))} \rangle$ 
 $\text{InvariantConsistentAfterDecide[of getM stateA } l \text{ getM stateB}]$ 
by simp
moreover
have  $\text{InvariantUniq (getM stateB)}$ 
using  $\langle \text{getM stateB} = \text{getM stateA} @ [(l, \text{True})] \rangle$ 
 $\langle \text{InvariantUniq (getM stateA)} \rangle$ 
 $\langle \text{var } l \notin \text{vars (elements (getM stateA))} \rangle$ 
 $\text{InvariantUniqAfterDecide[of getM stateA } l \text{ getM stateB}]$ 
by simp
moreover
have  $\text{InvariantEquivalent F0 (getF stateB)}$ 
using  $\langle \text{getF stateB} = \text{getF stateA} \rangle$ 
 $\langle \text{InvariantEquivalent F0 (getF stateA)} \rangle$ 
by simp

```

```

ultimately
have ?thesis
  unfolding invariantsHoldInState-def
  by auto
}
moreover
{
  assume appliedUnitPropagate stateA stateB
  then obtain uc::Clause and ul::Literal where
    uc el (getF stateA)
    isUnitClause uc ul (elements (getM stateA))
    getF stateB = getF stateA
    getM stateB = getM stateA @ [(ul, False)]
    unfolding appliedUnitPropagate-def
    by auto

  from ⟨isUnitClause uc ul (elements (getM stateA))⟩
  have ul el uc
    unfolding isUnitClause-def
    by simp

  from ⟨uc el (getF stateA)⟩
  have formulaEntailsClause (getF stateA) uc
    by (simp add: formulaEntailsItsClauses)

  have InvariantImpliedLiterals (getF stateB) (getM stateB)
    using ⟨getF stateB = getF stateA⟩
    ⟨InvariantImpliedLiterals (getF stateA) (getM stateA)⟩
    ⟨formulaEntailsClause (getF stateA) uc⟩
    ⟨isUnitClause uc ul (elements (getM stateA))⟩
    ⟨getM stateB = getM stateA @ [(ul, False)]⟩
    InvariantImpliedLiteralsAfterUnitPropagate[of getF stateA getM
stateA uc ul getM stateB]
    by simp
  moreover
  from ⟨ul el uc⟩ ⟨uc el (getF stateA)⟩
  have ul el (getF stateA)
    by (auto simp add: literalElFormulaCharacterization)
  with ⟨InvariantVarsF (getF stateA) F0 decisionVars⟩
  have var ul ∈ vars F0 ∪ decisionVars
    using formulaContainsItsLiteralsVariable [of ul getF stateA]
    unfolding InvariantVarsF-def
    by auto

  have InvariantVarsM (getM stateB) F0 decisionVars
    using ⟨InvariantVarsM (getM stateA) F0 decisionVars⟩
    ⟨var ul ∈ vars F0 ∪ decisionVars⟩
    ⟨getM stateB = getM stateA @ [(ul, False)]⟩

```



```

      InvariantVarsMAfterUnitPropagate [of getM stateA F0 decision-
Vars ul getM stateB]
    by simp
  moreover
  have InvariantVarsF (getF stateB) F0 decisionVars
    using ⟨getF stateB = getF stateA⟩
    ⟨InvariantVarsF (getF stateA) F0 decisionVars⟩
    by simp
  moreover
  have InvariantConsistent (getM stateB)
    using ⟨InvariantConsistent (getM stateA)⟩
    ⟨isUnitClause uc ul (elements (getM stateA))⟩
    ⟨getM stateB = getM stateA @ [(ul, False)]⟩
    InvariantConsistentAfterUnitPropagate [of getM stateA uc ul
getM stateB]
    by simp
  moreover
  have InvariantUniq (getM stateB)
    using ⟨InvariantUniq (getM stateA)⟩
    ⟨isUnitClause uc ul (elements (getM stateA))⟩
    ⟨getM stateB = getM stateA @ [(ul, False)]⟩
    InvariantUniqAfterUnitPropagate [of getM stateA uc ul getM
stateB]
    by simp
  moreover
  have InvariantEquivalent F0 (getF stateB)
    using ⟨getF stateB = getF stateA⟩
    ⟨InvariantEquivalent F0 (getF stateA)⟩
    by simp
  ultimately
  have ?thesis
    unfolding invariantsHoldInState-def
    by auto
}
moreover
{
  assume appliedLearn stateA stateB
  then obtain c::Clause where
    formulaEntailsClause (getF stateA) c
    vars c ⊆ vars (getF stateA) ∪ vars (elements (getM stateA))
    getF stateB = getF stateA @ [c]
    getM stateB = getM stateA
    unfolding appliedLearn-def
    by auto

  have InvariantImpliedLiterals (getF stateB) (getM stateB)
    using
    ⟨InvariantImpliedLiterals (getF stateA) (getM stateA)⟩
    ⟨getF stateB = getF stateA @ [c]⟩

```

```

    ⟨getM stateB = getM stateA⟩
    InvariantImpliedLiteralsAfterLearn[of getF stateA getM stateA
getF stateB]
  by simp
  moreover
  have InvariantVarsM (getM stateB) F0 decisionVars
    using
    ⟨InvariantVarsM (getM stateA) F0 decisionVars⟩
    ⟨getM stateB = getM stateA⟩
  by simp
  moreover
  from ⟨vars c ⊆ vars (getF stateA) ∪ vars (elements (getM stateA))⟩
    ⟨InvariantVarsM (getM stateA) F0 decisionVars⟩
    ⟨InvariantVarsF (getF stateA) F0 decisionVars⟩
  have vars c ⊆ vars F0 ∪ decisionVars
    unfolding InvariantVarsM-def
    unfolding InvariantVarsF-def
  by auto
  hence InvariantVarsF (getF stateB) F0 decisionVars
    using ⟨InvariantVarsF (getF stateA) F0 decisionVars⟩
    ⟨getF stateB = getF stateA @ [c]⟩
  using varsAppendFormulae [of getF stateA [c]]
  unfolding InvariantVarsF-def
  by simp
  moreover
  have InvariantConsistent (getM stateB)
    using ⟨InvariantConsistent (getM stateA)⟩
    ⟨getM stateB = getM stateA⟩
  by simp
  moreover
  have InvariantUniq (getM stateB)
    using ⟨InvariantUniq (getM stateA)⟩
    ⟨getM stateB = getM stateA⟩
  by simp
  moreover
  have InvariantEquivalent F0 (getF stateB)
    using
    ⟨InvariantEquivalent F0 (getF stateA)⟩
    ⟨formulaEntailsClause (getF stateA) c⟩
    ⟨getF stateB = getF stateA @ [c]⟩
    InvariantEquivalentAfterLearn[of F0 getF stateA c getF stateB]
  by simp
  ultimately
  have ?thesis
    unfolding invariantsHoldInState-def
  by simp
}
moreover
{

```

```

assume appliedBackjump stateA stateB
then obtain bc::Clause and bl::Literal and level::nat
  where
    isUnitClause bc bl (elements (prefixToLevel level (getM stateA)))
    formulaEntailsClause (getF stateA) bc
    var bl ∈ vars (getF stateA) ∪ vars (elements (getM stateA))
    getF stateB = getF stateA
    getM stateB = prefixToLevel level (getM stateA) @ [(bl, False)]
  unfolding appliedBackjump-def
  by auto

have isPrefix (prefixToLevel level (getM stateA)) (getM stateA)
  by (simp add:isPrefixPrefixToLevel)

have InvariantImpliedLiterals (getF stateB) (getM stateB)
  using ⟨InvariantImpliedLiterals (getF stateA) (getM stateA)⟩
  ⟨isPrefix (prefixToLevel level (getM stateA)) (getM stateA)⟩
  ⟨isUnitClause bc bl (elements (prefixToLevel level (getM stateA)))⟩
  ⟨formulaEntailsClause (getF stateA) bc⟩
  ⟨getF stateB = getF stateA⟩
  ⟨getM stateB = prefixToLevel level (getM stateA) @ [(bl, False)]⟩
  InvariantImpliedLiteralsAfterBackjump[of getF stateA getM
stateA prefixToLevel level (getM stateA) bc bl getM stateB]
  by simp
moreover

from ⟨InvariantVarsF (getF stateA) F0 decisionVars⟩
  ⟨InvariantVarsM (getM stateA) F0 decisionVars⟩
  ⟨var bl ∈ vars (getF stateA) ∪ vars (elements (getM stateA))⟩
have var bl ∈ vars F0 ∪ decisionVars
  unfolding InvariantVarsM-def
  unfolding InvariantVarsF-def
  by auto

have InvariantVarsM (getM stateB) F0 decisionVars
  using ⟨InvariantVarsM (getM stateA) F0 decisionVars⟩
  ⟨isPrefix (prefixToLevel level (getM stateA)) (getM stateA)⟩
  ⟨getM stateB = prefixToLevel level (getM stateA) @ [(bl, False)]⟩
  ⟨var bl ∈ vars F0 ∪ decisionVars⟩
  InvariantVarsMAfterBackjump[of getM stateA F0 decisionVars
prefixToLevel level (getM stateA) bl getM stateB]
  by simp
moreover
have InvariantVarsF (getF stateB) F0 decisionVars
  using ⟨getF stateB = getF stateA⟩
  ⟨InvariantVarsF (getF stateA) F0 decisionVars⟩
  by simp
moreover
have InvariantConsistent (getM stateB)

```

```

using ⟨InvariantConsistent (getM stateA)⟩
  ⟨isPrefix (prefixToLevel level (getM stateA)) (getM stateA)⟩
  ⟨isUnitClause bc bl (elements (prefixToLevel level (getM stateA)))⟩
  ⟨getM stateB = prefixToLevel level (getM stateA) @ [(bl, False)]⟩
  InvariantConsistentAfterBackjump[of getM stateA prefixToLevel
level (getM stateA) bc bl getM stateB]
by simp
moreover
have InvariantUniq (getM stateB)
using ⟨InvariantUniq (getM stateA)⟩
  ⟨isPrefix (prefixToLevel level (getM stateA)) (getM stateA)⟩
  ⟨isUnitClause bc bl (elements (prefixToLevel level (getM stateA)))⟩
  ⟨getM stateB = prefixToLevel level (getM stateA) @ [(bl, False)]⟩
  InvariantUniqAfterBackjump[of getM stateA prefixToLevel level
(getM stateA) bc bl getM stateB]
by simp
moreover
have InvariantEquivalent F0 (getF stateB)
using
  ⟨InvariantEquivalent F0 (getF stateA)⟩
  ⟨getF stateB = getF stateA⟩
by simp
ultimately
have ?thesis
  unfolding invariantsHoldInState-def
  by auto
}
ultimately
show ?thesis
  using ⟨transition stateA stateB decisionVars⟩
  unfolding transition-def
  by auto
qed

```

The consequence is that invariants hold in all valid runs.

lemma *invariantsHoldInValidRuns*:

```

fixes F0 :: Formula and decisionVars :: Variable set
assumes invariantsHoldInState stateA F0 decisionVars and
  (stateA, stateB) ∈ transitionRelation decisionVars
shows invariantsHoldInState stateB F0 decisionVars
using assms
using transitionsPreserveInvariants
using rtrancl-induct[of stateA stateB
  {(stateA, stateB). transition stateA stateB decisionVars} λ x. invari-
antsHoldInState x F0 decisionVars]
unfolding transitionRelation-def
by auto

```

lemma *invariantsHoldInValidRunsFromInitialState*:

```

fixes  $F0$  :: Formula and  $decisionVars$  :: Variable set
assumes  $isInitialState\ state0\ F0$ 
and  $(state0, state) \in transitionRelation\ decisionVars$ 
shows  $invariantsHoldInState\ state\ F0\ decisionVars$ 
proof–
  from  $\langle isInitialState\ state0\ F0 \rangle$ 
  have  $invariantsHoldInState\ state0\ F0\ decisionVars$ 
    by  $(simp\ add:invariantsHoldInInitialState)$ 
  with  $assms$ 
  show  $?thesis$ 
    using  $invariantsHoldInValidRuns\ [of\ state0\ F0\ decisionVars\ state]$ 
    by  $simp$ 
qed

```

In the following text we will show that there are two kinds of states:

1. *UNSAT* states where $formulaFalse\ F0\ (elements\ (getM\ state))$
and $decisions\ (getM\ state) = []$.
2. *SAT* states where $\neg\ formulaFalse\ F0\ (elements\ (getM\ state))$
and $decisionVars \subseteq vars\ (elements\ (getM\ state))$

The soundness theorems claim that if *UNSAT* state is reached the formula is unsatisfiable and if *SAT* state is reached, the formula is satisfiable.

Completeness theorems claim that every final state is either *UNSAT* or *SAT*. A consequence of this and soundness theorems, is that if formula is unsatisfiable the solver will finish in an *UNSAT* state, and if the formula is satisfiable the solver will finish in a *SAT* state.

6.3 Soundness

theorem $soundnessForUNSAT$:

```

fixes  $F0$  :: Formula and  $decisionVars$  :: Variable set and  $state0$  :: State
and  $state$  :: State
assumes
   $isInitialState\ state0\ F0$  and
   $(state0, state) \in transitionRelation\ decisionVars$ 

   $formulaFalse\ (getF\ state)\ (elements\ (getM\ state))$ 
   $decisions\ (getM\ state) = []$ 

shows  $\neg\ satisfiable\ F0$ 

```

```

proof–
  from  $\langle isInitialState\ state0\ F0 \rangle\ \langle (state0, state) \in transitionRelation\ decisionVars \rangle$ 

```

```

have invariantsHoldInState state F0 decisionVars
  using invariantsHoldInValidRunsFromInitialState
  by simp
hence InvariantImpliedLiterals (getF state) (getM state) InvariantE-
quivalent F0 (getF state)
  unfolding invariantsHoldInState-def
  by auto
with  $\langle \text{formulaFalse (getF state) (elements (getM state))} \rangle$ 
 $\langle \text{decisions (getM state) = []} \rangle$ 
show ?thesis
  using unsatReport[of getF state getM state F0]
  by simp
qed

```

```

theorem soundnessForSAT:
  fixes F0 :: Formula and decisionVars :: Variable set and state0 ::
State and state :: State
  assumes
    vars F0  $\subseteq$  decisionVars and
  

isInitialState state0 F0 and
(state0, state)  $\in$  transitionRelation decisionVars
  

 $\neg \text{formulaFalse (getF state) (elements (getM state))}$ 
vars (elements (getM state))  $\supseteq$  decisionVars
shows
model (elements (getM state)) F0

```

```

proof–
  from  $\langle \text{isInitialState state0 F0} \rangle \langle \text{(state0, state)  $\in$  transitionRelation}$ 
decisionVars} \rangle
  have invariantsHoldInState state F0 decisionVars
  using invariantsHoldInValidRunsFromInitialState
  by simp
hence
  InvariantConsistent (getM state)
  InvariantEquivalent F0 (getF state)
  InvariantVarsF (getF state) F0 decisionVars
  unfolding invariantsHoldInState-def
  by auto
with assms
show ?thesis
  using satReport[of F0 decisionVars getF state getM state]
  by simp
qed

```

6.4 Termination

This system is terminating, but only under assumption that there is no infinite derivation consisting only of applications of rule *Learn*. We will formalize this condition by requiring that there exists an ordering *learnL* on the formulae that is well-founded such that the state is decreased with each application of the *Learn* rule. If such ordering exists, the termination ordering is built as a lexicographic combination of *lexLessRestricted* trail ordering and the *learnL* ordering.

definition *lexLessState F0 decisionVars* == $\{((stateA::State), (stateB::State))\}$.

$(getM\ stateA, getM\ stateB) \in lexLessRestricted\ (vars\ F0 \cup\ decisionVars)\}$

definition *learnLessState learnL* == $\{((stateA::State), (stateB::State))\}$.

$getM\ stateA = getM\ stateB \wedge (getF\ stateA, getF\ stateB) \in learnL\}$

definition *terminationLess F0 decisionVars learnL* == $\{((stateA::State), (stateB::State))\}$.

$(stateA, stateB) \in lexLessState\ F0\ decisionVars \vee (stateA, stateB) \in learnLessState\ learnL\}$

We want to show that every valid transition decreases a state with respect to the constructed termination ordering. Therefore, we show that *Decide*, *UnitPropagate* and *Backjump* rule decrease the trail with respect to the restricted trail ordering *lexLessRestricted*. Invariants ensure that trails are indeed uniq, consistent and with finite variable sets. By assumption, *Learn* rule will decrease the formula component of the state with respect to the *learnL* ordering.

lemma *trailIsDecreasedByDeciedUnitPropagateAndBackjump:*

fixes *stateA::State and stateB::State*

assumes *invariantsHoldInState stateA F0 decisionVars and*

appliedDecide stateA stateB decisionVars \vee appliedUnitPropagate stateA stateB \vee appliedBackjump stateA stateB

shows $(getM\ stateB, getM\ stateA) \in lexLessRestricted\ (vars\ F0 \cup\ decisionVars)$

proof–

from $\langle appliedDecide\ stateA\ stateB\ decisionVars \vee appliedUnitPropagate\ stateA\ stateB \vee appliedBackjump\ stateA\ stateB \rangle$

$\langle invariantsHoldInState\ stateA\ F0\ decisionVars \rangle$

have *invariantsHoldInState stateB F0 decisionVars*

using *transitionsPreserveInvariants*

unfolding *transition-def*

by *auto*

from $\langle invariantsHoldInState\ stateA\ F0\ decisionVars \rangle$

```

have *: uniq (elements (getM stateA)) consistent (elements (getM
stateA)) vars (elements (getM stateA))  $\subseteq$  vars F0  $\cup$  decisionVars
  unfolding invariantsHoldInState-def
  unfolding InvariantVarsM-def
  unfolding InvariantConsistent-def
  unfolding InvariantUniq-def
  by auto
  from  $\langle$ invariantsHoldInState stateB F0 decisionVars $\rangle$ 
  have **: uniq (elements (getM stateB)) consistent (elements (getM
stateB)) vars (elements (getM stateB))  $\subseteq$  vars F0  $\cup$  decisionVars
    unfolding invariantsHoldInState-def
    unfolding InvariantVarsM-def
    unfolding InvariantConsistent-def
    unfolding InvariantUniq-def
    by auto
  {
    assume appliedDecide stateA stateB decisionVars
    hence (getM stateB, getM stateA)  $\in$  lexLess
      unfolding appliedDecide-def
      by (auto simp add:lexLessAppend)
    with * **
    have ((getM stateB), (getM stateA))  $\in$  lexLessRestricted (vars F0
 $\cup$  decisionVars)
      unfolding lexLessRestricted-def
      by auto
  }
}
moreover
{
  assume appliedUnitPropagate stateA stateB
  hence (getM stateB, getM stateA)  $\in$  lexLess
    unfolding appliedUnitPropagate-def
    by (auto simp add:lexLessAppend)
  with * **
  have (getM stateB, getM stateA)  $\in$  lexLessRestricted (vars F0  $\cup$ 
decisionVars)
    unfolding lexLessRestricted-def
    by auto
}
}
moreover
{
  assume appliedBackjump stateA stateB
  then obtain bc::Clause and bl::Literal and level::nat
  where
    isUnitClause bc bl (elements (prefixToLevel level (getM stateA)))
    formulaEntailsClause (getF stateA) bc
    var bl  $\in$  vars (getF stateA)  $\cup$  vars (elements (getM stateA))
     $0 \leq$  level level  $<$  currentLevel (getM stateA)
    getF stateB = getF stateA
    getM stateB = prefixToLevel level (getM stateA) @ [(bl, False)]
}
}

```



```

unfolding appliedBackjump-def
by auto

with  $\langle \text{getM } \text{stateB} = \text{prefixToLevel } \text{level } (\text{getM } \text{stateA}) \text{ @ } [(bl, \text{False})] \rangle$ 
have  $(\text{getM } \text{stateB}, \text{getM } \text{stateA}) \in \text{lexLess}$ 
by  $(\text{simp add:lexLessBackjump})$ 
with * **
have  $(\text{getM } \text{stateB}, \text{getM } \text{stateA}) \in \text{lexLessRestricted } (\text{vars } F0 \cup \text{decisionVars})$ 
unfolding lexLessRestricted-def
by auto
}
ultimately
show ?thesis
using assms
by auto
qed

```

Now we can show that, under the assumption for *Learn* rule, every rule application decreases a state with respect to the constructed termination ordering.

theorem *stateIsDecreasedByValidTransitions:*

```

fixes stateA::State and stateB::State
assumes invariantsHoldInState stateA F0 decisionVars and transition stateA stateB decisionVars
appliedLearn stateA stateB  $\longrightarrow$  (getF stateB, getF stateA)  $\in$  learnL
shows  $(\text{stateB}, \text{stateA}) \in \text{terminationLess } F0 \text{ decisionVars } \text{learnL}$ 
proof–
{
assume appliedDecide stateA stateB decisionVars  $\vee$  appliedUnitPropagate stateA stateB  $\vee$  appliedBackjump stateA stateB
with  $\langle \text{invariantsHoldInState } \text{stateA } F0 \text{ decisionVars} \rangle$ 
have  $(\text{getM } \text{stateB}, \text{getM } \text{stateA}) \in \text{lexLessRestricted } (\text{vars } F0 \cup \text{decisionVars})$ 
using trailIsDecreasedByDecidedUnitPropagateAndBackjump
by simp
hence  $(\text{stateB}, \text{stateA}) \in \text{lexLessState } F0 \text{ decisionVars}$ 
unfolding lexLessState-def
by simp
hence  $(\text{stateB}, \text{stateA}) \in \text{terminationLess } F0 \text{ decisionVars } \text{learnL}$ 
unfolding terminationLess-def
by simp
}
moreover
{
assume appliedLearn stateA stateB
with  $\langle \text{appliedLearn } \text{stateA } \text{stateB} \longrightarrow (\text{getF } \text{stateB}, \text{getF } \text{stateA}) \in \text{learnL} \rangle$ 

```

```

have (getF stateB, getF stateA) ∈ learnL
  by simp
moreover
from ⟨appliedLearn stateA stateB⟩
have (getM stateB) = (getM stateA)
  unfolding appliedLearn-def
  by auto
ultimately
have (stateB, stateA) ∈ learnLessState learnL
  unfolding learnLessState-def
  by simp
hence (stateB, stateA) ∈ terminationLess F0 decisionVars learnL
  unfolding terminationLess-def
  by simp
}
ultimately
show ?thesis
  using ⟨transition stateA stateB decisionVars⟩
  unfolding transition-def
  by auto
qed

```

The minimal states with respect to the termination ordering are final i.e., no further transition rules are applicable.

definition

*isMinimalState stateMin F0 decisionVars learnL == (∀ state::State.
(state, stateMin) ∉ terminationLess F0 decisionVars learnL)*

lemma *minimalStatesAreFinal:*

```

fixes stateA::State
assumes *: ∀ (stateA::State) (stateB::State). appliedLearn stateA
stateB → (getF stateB, getF stateA) ∈ learnL and
invariantsHoldInState state F0 decisionVars and isMinimalState
state F0 decisionVars learnL
shows isFinalState state decisionVars

```

proof–

```

{
assume ¬ ?thesis
then obtain state'::State
  where transition state state' decisionVars
  unfolding isFinalState-def
  by auto
with ⟨invariantsHoldInState state F0 decisionVars⟩ *
have (state', state) ∈ terminationLess F0 decisionVars learnL
using stateIsDecreasedByValidTransitions[of state F0 decisionVars
state' learnL]
  unfolding transition-def
  by auto
with ⟨isMinimalState state F0 decisionVars learnL⟩

```

```

    have False
      unfolding isMinimalState-def
      by auto
  }
  thus ?thesis
    by auto
qed

```

We now prove that termination ordering is well founded. We start with two auxiliary lemmas.

```

lemma wfLexLessState:
  fixes decisionVars :: Variable set and F0 :: Formula
  assumes finite decisionVars
  shows wf (lexLessState F0 decisionVars)
unfolding wf-eq-minimal
proof-
  show  $\forall Q \text{ state. state} \in Q \longrightarrow (\exists \text{ stateMin} \in Q. \forall \text{ state}'. (\text{state}', \text{stateMin}) \in \text{lexLessState } F0 \text{ decisionVars} \longrightarrow \text{state}' \notin Q)$ 
  proof-
    {
      fix Q :: State set and state :: State
      assume state  $\in Q$ 
      let ?Q1 = {M :: LiteralTrail.  $\exists \text{ state. state} \in Q \wedge (\text{getM } \text{state}) = M$ }
      from  $\langle \text{state} \in Q \rangle$ 
      have getM state  $\in ?Q1$ 
        by auto
      from  $\langle \text{finite } \text{decisionVars} \rangle$ 
      have finite (vars F0  $\cup$  decisionVars)
        using finiteVarsFormula[of F0]
        by simp
      hence wf (lexLessRestricted (vars F0  $\cup$  decisionVars))
        using wfLexLessRestricted[of vars F0  $\cup$  decisionVars]
        by simp
      with  $\langle \text{getM } \text{state} \in ?Q1 \rangle$ 
      obtain Mmin where Mmin  $\in ?Q1 \forall M'. (M', Mmin) \in \text{lexLess-}$ 
        Restricted (vars F0  $\cup$  decisionVars)  $\longrightarrow M' \notin ?Q1$ 
        unfolding wf-eq-minimal
        apply (erule-tac x=?Q1 in allE)
        apply (erule-tac x=getM state in allE)
        by auto
      from  $\langle Mmin \in ?Q1 \rangle$  obtain stateMin
        where stateMin  $\in Q$  (getM stateMin) = Mmin
        by auto
      have  $\forall \text{ state}'. (\text{state}', \text{stateMin}) \in \text{lexLessState } F0 \text{ decisionVars}$ 
         $\longrightarrow \text{state}' \notin Q$ 
      proof
        fix state'
        show (state', stateMin)  $\in \text{lexLessState } F0 \text{ decisionVars} \longrightarrow$ 

```

```

state'  $\notin$  Q
  proof
    assume (state', stateMin)  $\in$  lexLessState F0 decisionVars
    hence (getM state', getM stateMin)  $\in$  lexLessRestricted (vars
F0  $\cup$  decisionVars)
      unfolding lexLessState-def
      by auto
      from  $\langle \forall M'. (M', Mmin) \in \text{lexLessRestricted} (\text{vars } F0 \cup
\text{decisionVars}) \longrightarrow M' \notin ?Q1 \rangle$ 
         $\langle (\text{getM } \text{state}', \text{getM } \text{stateMin}) \in \text{lexLessRestricted} (\text{vars } F0
\cup \text{decisionVars}) \rangle$   $\langle \text{getM } \text{stateMin} = Mmin \rangle$ 
      have getM state'  $\notin$  ?Q1
      by simp
      with  $\langle \text{getM } \text{stateMin} = Mmin \rangle$ 
      show state'  $\notin$  Q
      by auto
    qed
  qed
  with  $\langle \text{stateMin} \in Q \rangle$ 
  have  $\exists \text{stateMin} \in Q. (\forall \text{state}'. (\text{state}', \text{stateMin}) \in \text{lexLessState}
F0 \text{ decisionVars} \longrightarrow \text{state}' \notin Q)$ 
    by auto
  }
  thus ?thesis
  by auto
qed
qed

```

```

lemma wfLearnLessState:
  assumes wf learnL
  shows wf (learnLessState learnL)
unfolding wf-eq-minimal
proof-
  show  $\forall Q \text{ state}. \text{state} \in Q \longrightarrow (\exists \text{stateMin} \in Q. \forall \text{state}'. (\text{state}',
\text{stateMin}) \in \text{learnLessState } \text{learnL} \longrightarrow \text{state}' \notin Q)$ 
  proof-
    {
      fix Q :: State set and state :: State
      assume state  $\in$  Q
      let ?M = (getM state)
      let ?Q1 = {f::Formula.  $\exists \text{state}. \text{state} \in Q \wedge (\text{getM } \text{state}) = ?M
\wedge (\text{getF } \text{state}) = f}$ 
      from  $\langle \text{state} \in Q \rangle$ 
      have getF state  $\in$  ?Q1
      by auto
      with  $\langle \text{wf } \text{learnL} \rangle$ 
      obtain FMin where FMin  $\in$  ?Q1  $\forall F'. (F', FMin) \in \text{learnL}$ 
       $\longrightarrow F' \notin ?Q1$ 
      unfolding wf-eq-minimal
    }
  qed

```

```

    apply (erule-tac x=?Q1 in allE)
    apply (erule-tac x=getF state in allE)
    by auto
  from ⟨FMin ∈ ?Q1⟩ obtain stateMin
    where stateMin ∈ Q (getM stateMin) = ?M getF stateMin =
FMin
    by auto
  have ∀ state'. (state', stateMin) ∈ learnLessState learnL → state'
  ∉ Q
  proof
    fix state'
    show (state', stateMin) ∈ learnLessState learnL → state' ∉ Q
    proof
      assume (state', stateMin) ∈ learnLessState learnL
      with ⟨getM stateMin = ?M⟩
      have getM state' = getM stateMin (getF state', getF stateMin)
  ∈ learnL
      unfolding learnLessState-def
      by auto
    from ⟨∀ F'. (F', FMin) ∈ learnL → F' ∉ ?Q1⟩
      ⟨(getF state', getF stateMin) ∈ learnL⟩ ⟨getF stateMin =
FMin⟩
      have getF state' ∉ ?Q1
      by simp
      with ⟨getM state' = getM stateMin⟩ ⟨getM stateMin = ?M⟩
      show state' ∉ Q
      by auto
    qed
  qed
  with ⟨stateMin ∈ Q⟩
  have ∃ stateMin ∈ Q. (∀ state'. (state', stateMin) ∈ learnLessState
learnL → state' ∉ Q)
    by auto
  }
  thus ?thesis
    by auto
  qed
qed

```

Now we can prove the following key lemma which shows that the termination ordering is well founded.

lemma *wfTerminationLess*:

```

  fixes F0 :: Formula and decisionVars :: Variable set
  assumes finite decisionVars wf learnL
  shows wf (terminationLess F0 decisionVars learnL)
  unfolding wf-eq-minimal

```

proof –

```

  show ∀ Q state. state ∈ Q → (∃ stateMin ∈ Q. ∀ state'. (state',
stateMin) ∈ terminationLess F0 decisionVars learnL → state' ∉ Q)

```

```

proof–
{
  fix  $Q::\text{State set}$ 
  fix  $\text{state}::\text{State}$ 
  assume  $\text{state} \in Q$ 
  have  $\text{wf} (\text{lexLessState } F0 \text{ decisionVars})$ 
    using  $\text{wfLexLessState}[\text{of decisionVars } F0]$ 
    using  $\langle \text{finite decisionVars} \rangle$ 
    by simp
  with  $\langle \text{state} \in Q \rangle$  obtain  $\text{state0}$ 
    where  $\text{state0} \in Q \ \forall \text{state}'. (\text{state}', \text{state0}) \in \text{lexLessState } F0$ 
     $\text{decisionVars} \longrightarrow \text{state}' \notin Q$ 
    unfolding wf-eq-minimal
    by auto
  let  $?Q0 = \{\text{state}. \text{state} \in Q \wedge (\text{getM } \text{state}) = (\text{getM } \text{state0})\}$ 
  from  $\langle \text{state0} \in Q \rangle$ 
  have  $\text{state0} \in ?Q0$ 
    by simp
  from  $\langle \text{wf learnL} \rangle$ 
  have  $\text{wf} (\text{learnLessState learnL})$ 
    using wfLearnLessState
    by simp
  with  $\langle \text{state0} \in ?Q0 \rangle$  obtain  $\text{state1}$ 
    where  $\text{state1} \in ?Q0 \ \forall \text{state}'. (\text{state}', \text{state1}) \in \text{learnLessState}$ 
     $\text{learnL} \longrightarrow \text{state}' \notin ?Q0$ 
    unfolding wf-eq-minimal
    apply (erule-tac  $x=?Q0$  in allE)
    apply (erule-tac  $x=\text{state0}$  in allE)
    by auto
  from  $\langle \text{state1} \in ?Q0 \rangle$ 
  have  $\text{state1} \in Q \ \text{getM } \text{state1} = \text{getM } \text{state0}$ 
    by auto
  let  $?stateMin = \text{state1}$ 
  have  $\forall \text{state}'. (\text{state}', ?stateMin) \in \text{terminationLess } F0 \text{ decision-}$ 
   $\text{Vars learnL} \longrightarrow \text{state}' \notin Q$ 
  proof
    fix  $\text{state}'$ 
    show  $(\text{state}', ?stateMin) \in \text{terminationLess } F0 \text{ decisionVars}$ 
     $\text{learnL} \longrightarrow \text{state}' \notin Q$ 
  proof
    assume  $(\text{state}', ?stateMin) \in \text{terminationLess } F0 \text{ decisionVars}$ 
     $\text{learnL}$ 
    hence
     $(\text{state}', ?stateMin) \in \text{lexLessState } F0 \text{ decisionVars} \vee$ 
     $(\text{state}', ?stateMin) \in \text{learnLessState learnL}$ 
    unfolding terminationLess-def
    by auto
  moreover
  {

```

```

      assume (state', ?stateMin) ∈ lexLessState F0 decisionVars
      with ⟨getM state1 = getM state0⟩
      have (state', state0) ∈ lexLessState F0 decisionVars
        unfolding lexLessState-def
        by simp
      with ⟨∀ state'. (state', state0) ∈ lexLessState F0 decisionVars
→ state' ∉ Q⟩
      have state' ∉ Q
        by simp
    }
  moreover
  {
    assume (state', ?stateMin) ∈ learnLessState learnL
    with ⟨∀ state'. (state', state1) ∈ learnLessState learnL →
state' ∉ ?Q0⟩
    have state' ∉ ?Q0
      by simp
    from ⟨(state', state1) ∈ learnLessState learnL⟩ ⟨getM state1
= getM state0⟩
    have getM state' = getM state0
      unfolding learnLessState-def
      by auto
    with ⟨state' ∉ ?Q0⟩
    have state' ∉ Q
      by simp
  }
  ultimately
  show state' ∉ Q
    by auto
qed
qed
  with ⟨?stateMin ∈ Q⟩ have (∃ stateMin ∈ Q. ∀ state'. (state',
stateMin) ∈ terminationLess F0 decisionVars learnL → state' ∉ Q)
    by auto
}
  thus ?thesis
    by simp
qed
qed

```

Using the termination ordering we show that the transition relation is well founded on states reachable from initial state. The assumption for the *Learn* rule is necessary.

theorem *wfTransitionRelation*:

fixes *decisionVars* :: Variable set **and** *F0* :: Formula

assumes *finite decisionVars* **and** *isInitialState state0 F0* **and**

*****: ∃ *learnL*::(Formula × Formula) set.

wf learnL ∧

(∀ *stateA stateB*. *appliedLearn stateA stateB* → (getF *stateB*,

```

getF stateA) ∈ learnL)
  shows wf {(stateB, stateA).
            (state0, stateA) ∈ transitionRelation decisionVars ∧
            (transition stateA stateB decisionVars)}

```

```

proof–
  from * obtain learnL::(Formula × Formula) set
    where
      wf learnL and
      **: ∀ stateA stateB. appliedLearn stateA stateB → (getF stateB,
getF stateA) ∈ learnL
    by auto
  let ?rel = {(stateB, stateA).
              (state0, stateA) ∈ transitionRelation decisionVars ∧
              (transition stateA stateB decisionVars)}
  let ?rel' = terminationLess F0 decisionVars learnL

  have ∀ x y. (x, y) ∈ ?rel → (x, y) ∈ ?rel'
  proof–
    {
      fix stateA::State and stateB::State
      assume (stateB, stateA) ∈ ?rel
      hence (stateB, stateA) ∈ ?rel'
      using ⟨isInitialState state0 F0⟩
      using invariantsHoldInValidRunsFromInitialState[of state0 F0
stateA decisionVars]
      using stateIsDecreasedByValidTransitions[of stateA F0 deci-
sionVars stateB] **
      by simp
    }
  thus ?thesis
  by simp
qed
moreover
have wf ?rel'
  using ⟨finite decisionVars⟩ ⟨wf learnL⟩
  by (rule wfTerminationLess)
ultimately
show ?thesis
  using wellFoundedEmbed[of ?rel ?rel']
  by simp
qed

```

We will now give two corollaries of the previous theorem. First is a weak termination result that shows that there is a terminating run from every initial state to the final one.

corollary

fixes decisionVars :: Variable set **and** F0 :: Formula **and** state0 :: State

assumes *finite decisionVars* **and** *isInitialState state0 F0* **and**
 $*$: $\exists \text{ learnL}::(\text{Formula} \times \text{Formula}) \text{ set.}$
 $\text{wf learnL} \wedge$
 $(\forall \text{ stateA stateB. appliedLearn stateA stateB} \longrightarrow (\text{getF stateB,}$
 $\text{getF stateA}) \in \text{learnL})$
shows $\exists \text{ state. (state0, state)} \in \text{transitionRelation decisionVars} \wedge$
 $\text{isFinalState state decisionVars}$
proof–
{
assume $\neg ?thesis$
let $?Q = \{\text{state. (state0, state)} \in \text{transitionRelation decisionVars}\}$
let $?rel = \{(\text{stateB, stateA}). (\text{state0, stateA}) \in \text{transitionRelation}$
 $\text{decisionVars} \wedge$
 $\text{transition stateA stateB decisionVars}\}$
have $\text{state0} \in ?Q$
unfolding *transitionRelation-def*
by *simp*
hence $\exists \text{ state. state} \in ?Q$
by *auto*

from *assms*
have $\text{wf } ?rel$
using *wfTransitionRelation[of decisionVars state0 F0]*
by *auto*
hence $\forall Q. (\exists x. x \in Q) \longrightarrow (\exists \text{ stateMin} \in Q. \forall \text{ state. (state,}$
 $\text{stateMin}) \in ?rel \longrightarrow \text{state} \notin Q)$
unfolding *wf-eq-minimal*
by *simp*
hence $(\exists x. x \in ?Q) \longrightarrow (\exists \text{ stateMin} \in ?Q. \forall \text{ state. (state,}$
 $\text{stateMin}) \in ?rel \longrightarrow \text{state} \notin ?Q)$
by *rule*
with $\langle \exists \text{ state. state} \in ?Q \rangle$
have $\exists \text{ stateMin} \in ?Q. \forall \text{ state. (state, stateMin)} \in ?rel \longrightarrow \text{state}$
 $\notin ?Q$
by *simp*
then obtain *stateMin*
where $\text{stateMin} \in ?Q$ **and** $\forall \text{ state. (state, stateMin)} \in ?rel \longrightarrow$
 $\text{state} \notin ?Q$
by *auto*

from $\langle \text{stateMin} \in ?Q \rangle$
have $(\text{state0, stateMin}) \in \text{transitionRelation decisionVars}$
by *simp*
with $\langle \neg ?thesis \rangle$
have $\neg \text{isFinalState stateMin decisionVars}$
by *simp*
then obtain $\text{state}'::\text{State}$
where $\text{transition stateMin state}' \text{ decisionVars}$
unfolding *isFinalState-def*

```

    by auto
  have (state', stateMin) ∈ ?rel
    using ⟨(state0, stateMin) ∈ transitionRelation decisionVars⟩
      ⟨transition stateMin state' decisionVars⟩
    by simp
  with ⟨∀ state. (state, stateMin) ∈ ?rel ⟶ state ∉ ?Q⟩
  have state' ∉ ?Q
    by force
  moreover
  from ⟨(state0, stateMin) ∈ transitionRelation decisionVars⟩ ⟨tran-
    sition stateMin state' decisionVars⟩
  have state' ∈ ?Q
    unfolding transitionRelation-def
    using rtrancl-into-rtrancl[of state0 stateMin {(stateA, stateB).
    transition stateA stateB decisionVars} state']
    by simp
  ultimately
  have False
    by simp
}
thus ?thesis
  by auto
qed

```

Now we prove the final strong termination result which states that there cannot be infinite chains of transitions. If there is an infinite transition chain that starts from an initial state, its elements would form a set that would contain initial state and for every element of that set there would be another element of that set that is directly reachable from it. We show that no such set exists.

corollary *noInfiniteTransitionChains:*

```

fixes F0::Formula and decisionVars::Variable set
assumes finite decisionVars and
  *: ∃ learnL::(Formula × Formula) set.
    wf learnL ∧
    (∀ stateA stateB. appliedLearn stateA stateB ⟶ (getF stateB,
    getF stateA) ∈ learnL)
shows ¬ (∃ Q::(State set). ∃ state0 ∈ Q. isInitialState state0 F0 ∧
    (∀ state ∈ Q. (∃ state' ∈ Q. transition state
    state' decisionVars))
    )

```

proof–

```

{
assume ¬ ?thesis
then obtain Q::State set and state0::State
  where isInitialState state0 F0 state0 ∈ Q

```

```

     $\forall state \in Q. (\exists state' \in Q. transition\ state\ state'\ decisionVars)$ 
  by auto
  let ?rel = {(stateB, stateA). (state0, stateA)  $\in$  transitionRelation
decisionVars  $\wedge$ 
    transition stateA stateB decisionVars}
  from <finite decisionVars> <isInitialState state0 F0> *
  have wf ?rel
    using wfTransitionRelation
    by simp
  hence wfmin:  $\forall Q\ x. x \in Q \longrightarrow$ 
    ( $\exists z \in Q. \forall y. (y, z) \in ?rel \longrightarrow y \notin Q$ )
    unfolding wf-eq-minimal
    by simp
  let ?Q = {state  $\in$  Q. (state0, state)  $\in$  transitionRelation decision-
Vars}
  from <state0  $\in$  Q>
  have state0  $\in$  ?Q
    unfolding transitionRelation-def
    by simp
  with wfmin
  obtain stateMin::State
    where stateMin  $\in$  ?Q and  $\forall y. (y, stateMin) \in ?rel \longrightarrow y \notin ?Q$ 
    apply (erule-tac x=?Q in allE)
    by auto

  from <stateMin  $\in$  ?Q>
  have stateMin  $\in$  Q (state0, stateMin)  $\in$  transitionRelation decision-
Vars
    by auto
  with < $\forall state \in Q. (\exists state' \in Q. transition\ state\ state'\ decision-
Vars)$ >
  obtain state'::State
    where state'  $\in$  Q transition stateMin state' decisionVars
    by auto

  with <(state0, stateMin)  $\in$  transitionRelation decisionVars>
  have (state', stateMin)  $\in$  ?rel
    by simp
  with < $\forall y. (y, stateMin) \in ?rel \longrightarrow y \notin ?Q$ >
  have state'  $\notin$  ?Q
    by force

  from <state'  $\in$  Q> <(state0, stateMin)  $\in$  transitionRelation decision-
Vars>
    <transition stateMin state' decisionVars>
  have state'  $\in$  ?Q
    unfolding transitionRelation-def
    using rtrancl-into-rtrancl[of state0 stateMin {(stateA, stateB).
transition stateA stateB decisionVars} state]

```

```

    by simp
  with ⟨state' ∉ ?Q⟩
  have False
    by simp
}
thus ?thesis
  by force
qed

```

6.5 Completeness

In this section we will first show that each final state is either *SAT* or *UNSAT* state.

lemma *finalNonConflictState*:

```

  fixes state::State and FO :: Formula
  assumes
    ¬ applicableDecide state decisionVars
  shows vars (elements (getM state)) ⊇ decisionVars
proof
  fix x :: Variable
  let ?l = Pos x
  assume x ∈ decisionVars
  hence var ?l = x and var ?l ∈ decisionVars and var (opposite ?l)
    ∈ decisionVars
    by auto
  with ⟨¬ applicableDecide state decisionVars⟩
  have literalTrue ?l (elements (getM state)) ∨ literalFalse ?l (elements
    (getM state))
    unfolding applicableDecideCharacterization
    by force
  with ⟨var ?l = x⟩
  show x ∈ vars (elements (getM state))
    using valuationContainsItsLiteralsVariable[of ?l elements (getM
      state)]
    using valuationContainsItsLiteralsVariable[of opposite ?l elements
      (getM state)]
    by auto
qed

```

lemma *finalConflictingState*:

```

  fixes state :: State
  assumes
  InvariantUniq (getM state) and
  InvariantConsistent (getM state) and
  InvariantImpliedLiterals (getF state) (getM state)
  ¬ applicableBackjump state and
  formulaFalse (getF state) (elements (getM state))
  shows

```

```

    decisions (getM state) = []
proof–
  from ⟨InvariantUniq (getM state)⟩
  have uniq (elements (getM state))
    unfolding InvariantUniq-def
  .
  from ⟨InvariantConsistent (getM state)⟩
  have consistent (elements (getM state))
    unfolding InvariantConsistent-def
  .

let ?c = oppositeLiteralList (decisions (getM state))
{
  assume ¬ ?thesis
  hence ?c ≠ []
    using oppositeLiteralListNonempty[of decisions (getM state)]
    by simp
  moreover
  have clauseFalse ?c (elements (getM state))
  proof–
    {
      fix l::Literal
      assume l el ?c
      hence opposite l el decisions (getM state)
      using literalElListIffOppositeLiteralElOppositeLiteralList [of l
?c]
      by simp
      hence literalFalse l (elements (getM state))
      using markedElementsAreElements[of opposite l getM state]
      by simp
    }
    thus ?thesis
    using clauseFalseIffAllLiteralsAreFalse[of ?c elements (getM
state)]
    by simp
  qed
  moreover
  let ?l = getLastAssertedLiteral (oppositeLiteralList ?c) (elements
(getM state))
  have isLastAssertedLiteral ?l (oppositeLiteralList ?c) (elements
(getM state))
    using ⟨InvariantUniq (getM state)⟩
  using getLastAssertedLiteralCharacterization[of ?c elements (getM
state)]
  ⟨?c ≠ []⟩ ⟨clauseFalse ?c (elements (getM state))⟩
  unfolding InvariantUniq-def
  by simp
  moreover
  have ∀ l. l el ?c → (opposite l) el (decisions (getM state))

```

```

proof –
  {
    fix l::Literal
    assume l el ?c
    hence (opposite l) el (oppositeLiteralList ?c)
      using literalELListIffOppositeLiteralElOppositeLiteralList[of l
?c]
    by simp
  }
  thus ?thesis
    by simp
qed
ultimately
have  $\exists$  level. (isBackjumpLevel level (opposite ?l) ?c (getM state))
  using  $\langle$ uniq (elements (getM state)) $\rangle$ 
    using allDecisionsThenExistsBackjumpLevel[of getM state ?c
opposite ?l]
    by simp
  then obtain level::nat
    where isBackjumpLevel level (opposite ?l) ?c (getM state)
    by auto
    with  $\langle$ consistent (elements (getM state)) $\rangle$   $\langle$ uniq (elements (getM
state)) $\rangle$   $\langle$ clauseFalse ?c (elements (getM state)) $\rangle$ 
    have isUnitClause ?c (opposite ?l) (elements (prefixToLevel level
(getM state)))
    using isBackjumpLevelEnsuresIsUnitInPrefix[of getM state ?c
level opposite ?l]
    by simp
  moreover
have formulaEntailsClause (getF state) ?c
proof –
  from  $\langle$ clauseFalse ?c (elements (getM state)) $\rangle$   $\langle$ consistent (elements
(getM state)) $\rangle$ 
    have  $\neg$  clauseTautology ?c
    using tautologyNotFalse[of ?c elements (getM state)]
    by auto

  from  $\langle$ formulaFalse (getF state) (elements (getM state)) $\rangle$   $\langle$ Invari-
antImpliedLiterals (getF state) (getM state) $\rangle$ 
    have  $\neg$  satisfiable ((getF state) @ val2form (decisions (getM
state)))
    using InvariantImpliedLiteralsAndFormulaFalseThenFormu-
laAndDecisionsAreNotSatisfiable
    by simp
  hence  $\neg$  satisfiable ((getF state) @ val2form (oppositeLiteralList
?c))
    by simp
  with  $\langle$  $\neg$  clauseTautology ?c $\rangle$ 
show ?thesis

```

```

    using unsatisfiableFormulaWithSingleLiteralClauses
    by simp
  qed
  moreover
  have var ?l ∈ vars (getF state) ∪ vars (elements (getM state))
  proof –
    from ⟨isLastAssertedLiteral ?l (oppositeLiteralList ?c) (elements
(getM state))⟩
    have ?l el (oppositeLiteralList ?c)
      unfolding isLastAssertedLiteral-def
      by simp
    hence literalTrue ?l (elements (getM state))
      by (simp add: markedElementsAreElements)
    hence var ?l ∈ vars (elements (getM state))
      using valuationContainsItsLiteralsVariable[of ?l elements (getM
state)]
      by simp
    thus ?thesis
      by simp
  qed
  moreover
  have 0 ≤ level level < (currentLevel (getM state))
  proof –
    from ⟨isBackjumpLevel level (opposite ?l) ?c (getM state)⟩
    have 0 ≤ level level < (elementLevel ?l (getM state))
      unfolding isBackjumpLevel-def
      by auto
    thus 0 ≤ level level < (currentLevel (getM state))
      using elementLevelLeqCurrentLevel[of ?l getM state]
      by auto
  qed
  ultimately
  have applicableBackjump state
    unfolding applicableBackjumpCharacterization
    by force
  with ⟨¬ applicableBackjump state⟩
  have False
    by simp
}
thus ?thesis
  by auto
qed

```

lemma *finalStateCharacterizationLemma*:

```

fixes state :: State
assumes
  InvariantUniq (getM state) and
  InvariantConsistent (getM state) and
  InvariantImpliedLiterals (getF state) (getM state)

```

```

     $\neg$  applicableDecide state decisionVars and
     $\neg$  applicableBackjump state
  shows
    ( $\neg$  formulaFalse (getF state) (elements (getM state))  $\wedge$  vars (elements
    (getM state))  $\supseteq$  decisionVars)  $\vee$ 
    (formulaFalse (getF state) (elements (getM state))  $\wedge$  decisions (getM
    state) = [])
  proof (cases formulaFalse (getF state) (elements (getM state)))
    case True
      hence decisions (getM state) = []
        using assms
        using finalConflictingState
        by auto
      with True
      show ?thesis
        by simp
    next
      case False
      hence vars (elements (getM state))  $\supseteq$  decisionVars
        using assms
        using finalNonConflictState
        by auto
      with False
      show ?thesis
        by simp
  qed

```

theorem finalStateCharacterization:

fixes $F0$:: Formula **and** decisionVars :: Variable set **and** state0 :: State **and** state :: State

assumes

isInitialState state0 $F0$ **and**

(state0, state) \in transitionRelation decisionVars **and**

isFinalState state decisionVars

shows

(\neg formulaFalse (getF state) (elements (getM state)) \wedge vars (elements
 (getM state)) \supseteq decisionVars) \vee
 (formulaFalse (getF state) (elements (getM state)) \wedge decisions (getM
 state) = [])

proof–

from \langle isInitialState state0 $F0$ \rangle \langle (state0, state) \in transitionRelation
 decisionVars \rangle

have invariantsHoldInState state $F0$ decisionVars

using invariantsHoldInValidRunsFromInitialState

by simp

hence

*: InvariantUniq (getM state)


```

InvariantConsistent (getM state)
InvariantImpliedLiterals (getF state) (getM state)
unfolding invariantsHoldInState-def
by auto

```

```

from ⟨isFinalState state decisionVars⟩
have **:
  ¬ applicableBackjump state
  ¬ applicableDecide state decisionVars
unfolding finalStateNonApplicable
by auto

```

```

from * **
show ?thesis
  using finalStateCharacterizationLemma[of state decisionVars]
  by simp
qed

```

Completeness theorems are easy consequences of this characterization and soundness.

theorem *completenessForSAT*:

```

fixes F0 :: Formula and decisionVars :: Variable set and state0 ::
State and state :: State
assumes
  satisfiable F0 and

```

```

  isInitialState state0 F0 and
  (state0, state) ∈ transitionRelation decisionVars and
  isFinalState state decisionVars
shows ¬ formulaFalse (getF state) (elements (getM state)) ∧ vars
(elements (getM state)) ⊇ decisionVars

```

proof–

```

from assms
have *: (¬ formulaFalse (getF state) (elements (getM state)) ∧ vars
(elements (getM state)) ⊇ decisionVars) ∨
  (formulaFalse (getF state) (elements (getM state)) ∧ decisions
(getM state) = [])
  using finalStateCharacterization[of state0 F0 state decisionVars]
  by auto
{
  assume formulaFalse (getF state) (elements (getM state))
  with *
  have formulaFalse (getF state) (elements (getM state)) decisions
(getM state) = []
  by auto
  with assms
  have ¬ satisfiable F0
  using soundnessForUNSAT

```

```

    by simp
  with ⟨satisfiable F0⟩
  have False
    by simp
}
with * show ?thesis
  by auto
qed

```

theorem *completenessForUNSAT*:

fixes $F0 :: \text{Formula}$ **and** $\text{decisionVars} :: \text{Variable set}$ **and** $\text{state0} :: \text{State}$
 State **and** $\text{state} :: \text{State}$

assumes
 $\text{vars } F0 \subseteq \text{decisionVars}$ **and**

$\neg \text{satisfiable } F0$ **and**

$\text{isInitialState } \text{state0 } F0$ **and**
 $(\text{state0}, \text{state}) \in \text{transitionRelation } \text{decisionVars}$ **and**
 $\text{isFinalState } \text{state } \text{decisionVars}$

shows
 $\text{formulaFalse } (\text{getF } \text{state}) (\text{elements } (\text{getM } \text{state})) \wedge \text{decisions } (\text{getM } \text{state}) = []$

proof–

```

from assms
have *:
  ( $\neg \text{formulaFalse } (\text{getF } \text{state}) (\text{elements } (\text{getM } \text{state})) \wedge \text{vars } (\text{elements } (\text{getM } \text{state})) \supseteq \text{decisionVars}$ )  $\vee$ 
  ( $\text{formulaFalse } (\text{getF } \text{state}) (\text{elements } (\text{getM } \text{state})) \wedge \text{decisions } (\text{getM } \text{state}) = []$ )
  using finalStateCharacterization[of  $\text{state0 } F0 \text{ state } \text{decisionVars}$ ]
  by auto
{
  assume  $\neg \text{formulaFalse } (\text{getF } \text{state}) (\text{elements } (\text{getM } \text{state}))$ 
  with *
  have  $\neg \text{formulaFalse } (\text{getF } \text{state}) (\text{elements } (\text{getM } \text{state})) \text{ vars } (\text{elements } (\text{getM } \text{state})) \supseteq \text{decisionVars}$ 
    by auto
  with assms
  have satisfiable F0
    using soundnessForSAT[of  $F0 \text{ decisionVars } \text{state0 } \text{state}$ ]
    unfolding satisfiable-def
    by auto
  with ⟨ $\neg \text{satisfiable } F0$ ⟩
  have False
    by simp
}

```

```

with * show ?thesis
  by auto
qed

```

```

theorem partialCorrectness:

```

```

  fixes F0 :: Formula and decisionVars :: Variable set and state0 ::
  State and state :: State

```

```

  assumes

```

```

    vars F0  $\subseteq$  decisionVars and

```

```

    isInitialState state0 F0 and

```

```

    (state0, state)  $\in$  transitionRelation decisionVars and

```

```

    isFinalState state decisionVars

```

```

  shows

```

```

    satisfiable F0 = ( $\neg$  formulaFalse (getF state) (elements (getM state)))

```

```

using assms

```

```

using completenessForUNSAT[of F0 decisionVars state0 state]

```

```

using completenessForSAT[of F0 state0 state decisionVars]

```

```

by auto

```

```

end

```

7 Transition system of Krstić and Goel.

```

theory KrsticGoel

```

```

imports SatSolverVerification

```

```

begin

```

This theory formalizes the transition rule system given by Krstić and Goel in [1]. Some rules of the system are generalized a bit, so that the system can model some more general solvers (e.g., SMT solvers).

7.1 Specification

```

record State =

```

```

  getF :: Formula

```

```

  getM :: LiteralTrail

```

```

  getConflictFlag :: bool

```

```

  getC :: Clause

```

```

definition

```

```

  appliedDecide:: State  $\Rightarrow$  State  $\Rightarrow$  Variable set  $\Rightarrow$  bool

```

```

where

```

```

  appliedDecide stateA stateB decisionVars ==

```

```

     $\exists$  l.

```

$$\begin{aligned}
& (\text{var } l) \in \text{decisionVars} \wedge \\
& \neg l \text{ el } (\text{elements } (\text{getM } \text{stateA})) \wedge \\
& \neg \text{opposite } l \text{ el } (\text{elements } (\text{getM } \text{stateA})) \wedge \\
& \text{getF } \text{stateB} = \text{getF } \text{stateA} \wedge \\
& \text{getM } \text{stateB} = \text{getM } \text{stateA} @ [(l, \text{True})] \wedge \\
& \text{getConflictFlag } \text{stateB} = \text{getConflictFlag } \text{stateA} \wedge \\
& \text{getC } \text{stateB} = \text{getC } \text{stateA}
\end{aligned}$$

definition

applicableDecide :: *State* \Rightarrow *Variable set* \Rightarrow *bool*

where

applicableDecide *state* *decisionVars* == \exists *state'*. *appliedDecide* *state* *state'* *decisionVars*

Notice that the given UnitPropagate description is weaker than in original [1] paper. Namely, propagation can be done over a clause that is not a member of the formula, but is entailed by it. The condition imposed on the variable of the unit literal is necessary to ensure the termination.

definition

appliedUnitPropagate :: *State* \Rightarrow *State* \Rightarrow *Formula* \Rightarrow *Variable set* \Rightarrow *bool*

where

appliedUnitPropagate *stateA* *stateB* *F0* *decisionVars* ==

$$\begin{aligned}
& \exists (\text{uc}::\text{Clause}) (\text{ul}::\text{Literal}). \\
& \quad \text{formulaEntailsClause } (\text{getF } \text{stateA}) \text{ uc} \wedge \\
& \quad (\text{var } \text{ul}) \in \text{decisionVars} \cup \text{vars } F0 \wedge \\
& \quad \text{isUnitClause } \text{uc } \text{ul } (\text{elements } (\text{getM } \text{stateA})) \wedge
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \text{getF } \text{stateB} = \text{getF } \text{stateA} \wedge \\
& \text{getM } \text{stateB} = \text{getM } \text{stateA} @ [(\text{ul}, \text{False})] \wedge \\
& \text{getConflictFlag } \text{stateB} = \text{getConflictFlag } \text{stateA} \wedge \\
& \text{getC } \text{stateB} = \text{getC } \text{stateA}
\end{aligned}$$

definition

applicableUnitPropagate :: *State* \Rightarrow *Formula* \Rightarrow *Variable set* \Rightarrow *bool*

where

applicableUnitPropagate *state* *F0* *decisionVars* == \exists *state'*. *appliedUnitPropagate* *state* *state'* *F0* *decisionVars*

Notice, also, that *Conflict* can be performed for a clause that is not a member of the formula.

definition

appliedConflict :: *State* \Rightarrow *State* \Rightarrow *bool*

where

appliedConflict *stateA* *stateB* == \exists *clause*.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{getConflictFlag stateA} &= \text{False} \wedge \\ \text{formulaEntailsClause (getF stateA) clause} &\wedge \\ \text{clauseFalse clause (elements (getM stateA))} &\wedge \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{getF stateB} &= \text{getF stateA} \wedge \\ \text{getM stateB} &= \text{getM stateA} \wedge \\ \text{getConflictFlag stateB} &= \text{True} \wedge \\ \text{getC stateB} &= \text{clause} \end{aligned}$$

definition

applicableConflict :: State ⇒ bool

where

applicableConflict state == ∃ state'. *appliedConflict state state'*

Notice, also, that the explanation can be done over a reason clause that is not a member of the formula, but is only entailed by it.

definition

appliedExplain :: State ⇒ State ⇒ bool

where

appliedExplain stateA stateB ==

∃ l reason.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{getConflictFlag stateA} &= \text{True} \wedge \\ l \text{ el } \text{getC stateA} &\wedge \\ \text{formulaEntailsClause (getF stateA) reason} &\wedge \\ \text{isReason reason (opposite l) (elements (getM stateA))} &\wedge \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{getF stateB} &= \text{getF stateA} \wedge \\ \text{getM stateB} &= \text{getM stateA} \wedge \\ \text{getConflictFlag stateB} &= \text{True} \wedge \\ \text{getC stateB} &= \text{resolve (getC stateA) reason l} \end{aligned}$$

definition

applicableExplain :: State ⇒ bool

where

applicableExplain state == ∃ state'. *appliedExplain state state'*

definition

appliedLearn :: State ⇒ State ⇒ bool

where

appliedLearn stateA stateB ==

$$\begin{aligned} \text{getConflictFlag stateA} &= \text{True} \wedge \\ \neg \text{getC stateA} \text{ el } \text{getF stateA} &\wedge \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{getF stateB} &= \text{getF stateA} @ [\text{getC stateA}] \wedge \\ \text{getM stateB} &= \text{getM stateA} \wedge \\ \text{getConflictFlag stateB} &= \text{True} \wedge \\ \text{getC stateB} &= \text{getC stateA} \end{aligned}$$

definition

applicableLearn :: *State* ⇒ *bool*

where

applicableLearn *state* == ∃ *state'*. *appliedLearn* *state* *state'*

Since unit propagation can be done over non-member clauses, it is not required that the conflict clause is learned before the *Backjump* is applied.

definition

appliedBackjump :: *State* ⇒ *State* ⇒ *bool*

where

appliedBackjump *stateA* *stateB* ==

∃ *l* level.

getConflictFlag *stateA* = *True* ∧

isBackjumpLevel level *l* (*getC* *stateA*) (*getM* *stateA*) ∧

getF *stateB* = *getF* *stateA* ∧

getM *stateB* = *prefixToLevel* level (*getM* *stateA*) @ [(*l*, *False*)] ∧

getConflictFlag *stateB* = *False* ∧

getC *stateB* = []

definition

applicableBackjump :: *State* ⇒ *bool*

where

applicableBackjump *state* == ∃ *state'*. *appliedBackjump* *state* *state'*

Solving starts with the initial formula, the empty trail and in non conflicting state.

definition

isInitialState :: *State* ⇒ *Formula* ⇒ *bool*

where

isInitialState *state* *F0* ==

getF *state* = *F0* ∧

getM *state* = [] ∧

getConflictFlag *state* = *False* ∧

getC *state* = []

Transitions are preformed only by using given rules.

definition

transition :: *State* ⇒ *State* ⇒ *Formula* ⇒ *Variable set* ⇒ *bool*

where

transition *stateA* *stateB* *F0* *decisionVars* ==

appliedDecide *stateA* *stateB* *decisionVars* ∨

appliedUnitPropagate *stateA* *stateB* *F0* *decisionVars* ∨

appliedConflict *stateA* *stateB* ∨

appliedExplain *stateA* *stateB* ∨

appliedLearn *stateA* *stateB* ∨

appliedBackjump stateA stateB

Transition relation is obtained by applying transition rules iteratively. It is defined using a reflexive-transitive closure.

definition

transitionRelation F0 decisionVars == ({(stateA, stateB). transition stateA stateB F0 decisionVars})^{}*

Final state is one in which no rules apply

definition

isFinalState :: State ⇒ Formula ⇒ Variable set ⇒ bool

where

isFinalState state F0 decisionVars == ¬ (∃ state'. transition state state' F0 decisionVars)

The following several lemmas establish conditions for applicability of different rules.

lemma *applicableDecideCharacterization:*

fixes *stateA::State*

shows *applicableDecide stateA decisionVars =*

(∃ l. (var l) ∈ decisionVars ∧ ¬ l el (elements (getM stateA)) ∧ ¬ opposite l el (elements (getM stateA))) (is ?lhs = ?rhs)

proof

assume *?rhs*

then obtain *l* **where**

**: (var l) ∈ decisionVars ∧ ¬ l el (elements (getM stateA)) ∧ ¬ opposite l el (elements (getM stateA))*

unfolding *applicableDecide-def*

by *auto*

let *?stateB = stateA* **|** *getM := (getM stateA) @ [(l, True)]* **|**

from *** **have** *appliedDecide stateA ?stateB decisionVars*

unfolding *appliedDecide-def*

by *auto*

thus *?lhs*

unfolding *applicableDecide-def*

by *auto*

next

assume *?lhs*

then obtain *stateB l*

where *(var l) ∈ decisionVars ∧ ¬ l el (elements (getM stateA))*

∧ ¬ opposite l el (elements (getM stateA))

unfolding *applicableDecide-def*

unfolding *appliedDecide-def*

by *auto*

thus *?rhs*

by *auto*

qed

lemma *applicableUnitPropagateCharacterization:*

fixes *stateA::State and F0::Formula*

shows *applicableUnitPropagate stateA F0 decisionVars =*

*(\exists (*uc::Clause*) (*ul::Literal*).*

formulaEntailsClause (getF stateA) uc \wedge

(var ul) \in decisionVars \cup vars F0 \wedge

isUnitClause uc ul (elements (getM stateA)))

(is ?lhs = ?rhs)

proof

assume *?rhs*

then obtain *ul uc*

where ***:

formulaEntailsClause (getF stateA) uc

(var ul) \in decisionVars \cup vars F0

isUnitClause uc ul (elements (getM stateA))

unfolding *applicableUnitPropagate-def*

by *auto*

let *?stateB = stateA(| getM := getM stateA @ [(ul, False)] |)*

from ** have appliedUnitPropagate stateA ?stateB F0 decisionVars*

unfolding *appliedUnitPropagate-def*

by *auto*

thus *?lhs*

unfolding *applicableUnitPropagate-def*

by *auto*

next

assume *?lhs*

then obtain *stateB uc ul*

where

formulaEntailsClause (getF stateA) uc

(var ul) \in decisionVars \cup vars F0

isUnitClause uc ul (elements (getM stateA))

unfolding *applicableUnitPropagate-def*

unfolding *appliedUnitPropagate-def*

by *auto*

thus *?rhs*

by *auto*

qed

lemma *applicableBackjumpCharacterization:*

fixes *stateA::State*

shows *applicableBackjump stateA =*

(\exists l level.

getConflictFlag stateA = True \wedge

isBackjumpLevel level l (getC stateA) (getM stateA)

) (is ?lhs = ?rhs)

proof


```

assume ?rhs
then obtain l level
  where *:
    getConflictFlag stateA = True
    isBackjumpLevel level l (getC stateA) (getM stateA)
    unfolding applicableBackjump-def
    by auto
let ?stateB = stateA(| getM := prefixToLevel level (getM stateA) @
[(l, False)],
      getConflictFlag := False,
      getC := [] |)
from * have appliedBackjump stateA ?stateB
  unfolding appliedBackjump-def
  by auto
thus ?lhs
  unfolding applicableBackjump-def
  by auto
next
assume ?lhs
then obtain stateB l level
  where getConflictFlag stateA = True
    isBackjumpLevel level l (getC stateA) (getM stateA)
    unfolding applicableBackjump-def
    unfolding appliedBackjump-def
    by auto
thus ?rhs
  by auto
qed

```

```

lemma applicableExplainCharacterization:
fixes stateA::State
shows applicableExplain stateA =
(∃ l reason.
  getConflictFlag stateA = True ∧
  l el getC stateA ∧
  formulaEntailsClause (getF stateA) reason ∧
  isReason reason (opposite l) (elements (getM stateA))
)
(is ?lhs = ?rhs)

```

```

proof
assume ?rhs
then obtain l reason
  where *:
    getConflictFlag stateA = True
    l el (getC stateA) formulaEntailsClause (getF stateA) reason
    isReason reason (opposite l) (elements (getM stateA))
    unfolding applicableExplain-def
    by auto
let ?stateB = stateA(| getC := resolve (getC stateA) reason l |)

```

```

from * have appliedExplain stateA ?stateB
  unfolding appliedExplain-def
  by auto
thus ?lhs
  unfolding applicableExplain-def
  by auto
next
assume ?lhs
then obtain stateB l reason
  where
    getConflictFlag stateA = True
    l el getC stateA formulaEntailsClause (getF stateA) reason
    isReason reason (opposite l) (elements (getM stateA))
  unfolding applicableExplain-def
  unfolding appliedExplain-def
  by auto
thus ?rhs
  by auto
qed

lemma applicableConflictCharacterization:
fixes stateA::State
shows applicableConflict stateA =
  ( $\exists$  clause.
    getConflictFlag stateA = False  $\wedge$ 
    formulaEntailsClause (getF stateA) clause  $\wedge$ 
    clauseFalse clause (elements (getM stateA))) (is ?lhs = ?rhs)
proof
assume ?rhs
then obtain clause
  where *:
    getConflictFlag stateA = False formulaEntailsClause (getF stateA)
clause clauseFalse clause (elements (getM stateA))
  unfolding applicableConflict-def
  by auto
let ?stateB = stateA (getC := clause,
  getConflictFlag := True )
from * have appliedConflict stateA ?stateB
  unfolding appliedConflict-def
  by auto
thus ?lhs
  unfolding applicableConflict-def
  by auto
next
assume ?lhs
then obtain stateB clause
  where
    getConflictFlag stateA = False
    formulaEntailsClause (getF stateA) clause

```

```

    clauseFalse clause (elements (getM stateA))
  unfolding applicableConflict-def
  unfolding appliedConflict-def
  by auto
  thus ?rhs
  by auto
qed

lemma applicableLearnCharacterization:
  fixes stateA::State
  shows applicableLearn stateA =
    (getConflictFlag stateA = True ∧
     ¬ getC stateA el getF stateA) (is ?lhs = ?rhs)
proof
  assume ?rhs
  hence *: getConflictFlag stateA = True ∧ ¬ getC stateA el getF stateA
    unfolding applicableLearn-def
    by auto
  let ?stateB = stateA(| getF := getF stateA @ [getC stateA])
  from * have appliedLearn stateA ?stateB
    unfolding appliedLearn-def
    by auto
  thus ?lhs
    unfolding applicableLearn-def
    by auto
next
  assume ?lhs
  then obtain stateB
    where
      getConflictFlag stateA = True ∧ (getC stateA) el (getF stateA)
    unfolding applicableLearn-def
    unfolding appliedLearn-def
    by auto
  thus ?rhs
    by auto
qed

```

Final states are the ones where no rule is applicable.

```

lemma finalStateNonApplicable:
  fixes state::State
  shows isFinalState state F0 decisionVars =
    (¬ applicableDecide state decisionVars ∧
     ¬ applicableUnitPropagate state F0 decisionVars ∧
     ¬ applicableBackjump state ∧
     ¬ applicableLearn state ∧
     ¬ applicableConflict state ∧
     ¬ applicableExplain state)
  unfolding isFinalState-def
  unfolding transition-def

```

unfolding *applicableDecide-def*
unfolding *applicableUnitPropagate-def*
unfolding *applicableBackjump-def*
unfolding *applicableLearn-def*
unfolding *applicableConflict-def*
unfolding *applicableExplain-def*
by *auto*

7.2 Invariants

Invariants that are relevant for the rest of correctness proof.

definition

invariantsHoldInState :: *State* \Rightarrow *Formula* \Rightarrow *Variable set* \Rightarrow *bool*

where

invariantsHoldInState *state F0 decisionVars* ==
InvariantVarsM (*getM state*) *F0 decisionVars* \wedge
InvariantVarsF (*getF state*) *F0 decisionVars* \wedge
InvariantConsistent (*getM state*) \wedge
InvariantUniq (*getM state*) \wedge
InvariantReasonClauses (*getF state*) (*getM state*) \wedge
InvariantEquivalent *F0* (*getF state*) \wedge
InvariantCFalse (*getConflictFlag state*) (*getM state*) (*getC state*) \wedge
InvariantCEntailed (*getConflictFlag state*) (*getF state*) (*getC state*)

Invariants hold in initial states

lemma *invariantsHoldInInitialState*:

fixes *state* :: *State* **and** *F0* :: *Formula*

assumes *isInitialState state F0*

shows *invariantsHoldInState state F0 decisionVars*

using *assms*

by (*auto simp add*:

isInitialState-def

invariantsHoldInState-def

InvariantVarsM-def

InvariantVarsF-def

InvariantConsistent-def

InvariantUniq-def

InvariantReasonClauses-def

InvariantEquivalent-def *equivalentFormulae-def*

InvariantCFalse-def

InvariantCEntailed-def

)

Valid transitions preserve invariants.

lemma *transitionsPreserveInvariants*:

fixes *stateA*::*State* **and** *stateB*::*State*

assumes *transition stateA stateB F0 decisionVars* **and**

```

invariantsHoldInState stateA F0 decisionVars
shows invariantsHoldInState stateB F0 decisionVars
proof–
  from ⟨invariantsHoldInState stateA F0 decisionVars⟩
  have
    InvariantVarsM (getM stateA) F0 decisionVars and
    InvariantVarsF (getF stateA) F0 decisionVars and
    InvariantConsistent (getM stateA) and
    InvariantUniq (getM stateA) and
    InvariantReasonClauses (getF stateA) (getM stateA) and
    InvariantEquivalent F0 (getF stateA) and
    InvariantCFalse (getConflictFlag stateA) (getM stateA) (getC
stateA) and
    InvariantCEntailed (getConflictFlag stateA) (getF stateA) (getC
stateA)
    unfolding invariantsHoldInState-def
    by auto
  {
    assume appliedDecide stateA stateB decisionVars
    then obtain l::Literal where
      (var l) ∈ decisionVars
       $\neg$  literalTrue l (elements (getM stateA))
       $\neg$  literalFalse l (elements (getM stateA))
      getM stateB = getM stateA @ [(l, True)]
      getF stateB = getF stateA
      getConflictFlag stateB = getConflictFlag stateA
      getC stateB = getC stateA
      unfolding appliedDecide-def
      by auto

    from ⟨¬ literalTrue l (elements (getM stateA))⟩ ⟨¬ literalFalse l
(elements (getM stateA))⟩
    have *: var l ∉ vars (elements (getM stateA))
      using variableDefinedImpliesLiteralDefined[of l elements (getM
stateA)]
      by simp

    have InvariantVarsM (getM stateB) F0 decisionVars
      using ⟨getF stateB = getF stateA⟩
      ⟨getM stateB = getM stateA @ [(l, True)]⟩
      ⟨InvariantVarsM (getM stateA) F0 decisionVars⟩
      ⟨var l ∈ decisionVars⟩
      InvariantVarsMAfterDecide [of getM stateA F0 decisionVars l
getM stateB]
      by simp
    moreover
    have InvariantVarsF (getF stateB) F0 decisionVars
      using ⟨getF stateB = getF stateA⟩
      ⟨InvariantVarsF (getF stateA) F0 decisionVars⟩

```

```

    by simp
  moreover
  have InvariantConsistent (getM stateB)
    using ⟨getM stateB = getM stateA @ [(l, True)]⟩
    ⟨InvariantConsistent (getM stateA)⟩
    ⟨var l ∉ vars (elements (getM stateA))⟩
    InvariantConsistentAfterDecide[of getM stateA l getM stateB]
  by simp
  moreover
  have InvariantUniq (getM stateB)
    using ⟨getM stateB = getM stateA @ [(l, True)]⟩
    ⟨InvariantUniq (getM stateA)⟩
    ⟨var l ∉ vars (elements (getM stateA))⟩
    InvariantUniqAfterDecide[of getM stateA l getM stateB]
  by simp
  moreover
  have InvariantReasonClauses (getF stateB) (getM stateB)
    using ⟨getF stateB = getF stateA⟩
    ⟨getM stateB = getM stateA @ [(l, True)]⟩
    ⟨InvariantUniq (getM stateA)⟩
    ⟨InvariantReasonClauses (getF stateA) (getM stateA)⟩
    using InvariantReasonClausesAfterDecide[of getF stateA getM
stateA getM stateB l]
  by simp
  moreover
  have InvariantEquivalent F0 (getF stateB)
    using ⟨getF stateB = getF stateA⟩
    ⟨InvariantEquivalent F0 (getF stateA)⟩
  by simp
  moreover
  have InvariantCFalse (getConflictFlag stateB) (getM stateB) (getC
stateB)
    using ⟨getM stateB = getM stateA @ [(l, True)]⟩
    ⟨getConflictFlag stateB = getConflictFlag stateA⟩
    ⟨getC stateB = getC stateA⟩
    ⟨InvariantCFalse (getConflictFlag stateA) (getM stateA) (getC
stateA)⟩
    InvariantCFalseAfterDecide[of getConflictFlag stateA getM
stateA getC stateA getM stateB l]
  by simp
  moreover
  have InvariantCEntailed (getConflictFlag stateB) (getF stateB)
(getC stateB)
    using ⟨getF stateB = getF stateA⟩
    ⟨getConflictFlag stateB = getConflictFlag stateA⟩
    ⟨getC stateB = getC stateA⟩
    ⟨InvariantCEntailed (getConflictFlag stateA) (getF stateA) (getC
stateA)⟩
  by simp

```

```

ultimately
have ?thesis
  unfolding invariantsHoldInState-def
  by auto
}
moreover
{
  assume appliedUnitPropagate stateA stateB F0 decisionVars
  then obtain uc::Clause and ul::Literal where
    formulaEntailsClause (getF stateA) uc
    (var ul) ∈ decisionVars ∪ vars F0
    isUnitClause uc ul (elements (getM stateA))
    getF stateB = getF stateA
    getM stateB = getM stateA @ [(ul, False)]
    getConflictFlag stateB = getConflictFlag stateA
    getC stateB = getC stateA
  unfolding appliedUnitPropagate-def
  by auto

  from ⟨isUnitClause uc ul (elements (getM stateA))⟩
  have ul el uc
    unfolding isUnitClause-def
    by simp

  from ⟨var ul ∈ decisionVars ∪ vars F0⟩
  have InvariantVarsM (getM stateB) F0 decisionVars
    using ⟨getF stateB = getF stateA⟩
    ⟨InvariantVarsM (getM stateA) F0 decisionVars⟩
    ⟨getM stateB = getM stateA @ [(ul, False)]⟩
    InvariantVarsMAfterUnitPropagate[of getM stateA F0 decision-
Vars ul getM stateB]
    by auto
  moreover
  have InvariantVarsF (getF stateB) F0 decisionVars
    using ⟨getF stateB = getF stateA⟩
    ⟨InvariantVarsF (getF stateA) F0 decisionVars⟩
    by simp
  moreover
  have InvariantConsistent (getM stateB)
    using ⟨InvariantConsistent (getM stateA)⟩
    ⟨isUnitClause uc ul (elements (getM stateA))⟩
    ⟨getM stateB = getM stateA @ [(ul, False)]⟩
    InvariantConsistentAfterUnitPropagate [of getM stateA uc ul
getM stateB]
    by simp
  moreover
  have InvariantUniq (getM stateB)
    using ⟨InvariantUniq (getM stateA)⟩
    ⟨isUnitClause uc ul (elements (getM stateA))⟩

```

```

    ⟨getM stateB = getM stateA @ [(ul, False)]⟩
    InvariantUniqAfterUnitPropagate [of getM stateA uc ul getM
stateB]
  by simp
  moreover
  have InvariantReasonClauses (getF stateB) (getM stateB)
  using ⟨getF stateB = getF stateA⟩
    ⟨InvariantReasonClauses (getF stateA) (getM stateA)⟩
    ⟨isUnitClause uc ul (elements (getM stateA))⟩
    ⟨getM stateB = getM stateA @ [(ul, False)]⟩
    ⟨formulaEntailsClause (getF stateA) uc⟩
    InvariantReasonClausesAfterUnitPropagate[of getF stateA getM
stateA uc ul getM stateB]
  by simp
  moreover
  have InvariantEquivalent F0 (getF stateB)
  using ⟨getF stateB = getF stateA⟩
    ⟨InvariantEquivalent F0 (getF stateA)⟩
  by simp
  moreover
  have InvariantCFalse (getConflictFlag stateB) (getM stateB) (getC
stateB)
  using ⟨getM stateB = getM stateA @ [(ul, False)]⟩
    ⟨getConflictFlag stateB = getConflictFlag stateA⟩
    ⟨getC stateB = getC stateA⟩
    ⟨InvariantCFalse (getConflictFlag stateA) (getM stateA) (getC
stateA)⟩
    InvariantCFalseAfterUnitPropagate[of getConflictFlag stateA
getM stateA getC stateA getM stateB ul]
  by simp
  moreover
  have InvariantCEntailed (getConflictFlag stateB) (getF stateB)
(getC stateB)
  using ⟨getF stateB = getF stateA⟩
    ⟨getConflictFlag stateB = getConflictFlag stateA⟩
    ⟨getC stateB = getC stateA⟩
    ⟨InvariantCEntailed (getConflictFlag stateA) (getF stateA) (getC
stateA)⟩
  by simp
  ultimately
  have ?thesis
  unfolding invariantsHoldInState-def
  by auto
}
moreover
{
  assume appliedConflict stateA stateB
  then obtain clause::Clause where
    getConflictFlag stateA = False

```



```

formulaEntailsClause (getF stateA) clause
clauseFalse clause (elements (getM stateA))
getF stateB = getF stateA
getM stateB = getM stateA
getConflictFlag stateB = True
getC stateB = clause
unfolding appliedConflict-def
by auto

have InvariantVarsM (getM stateB) F0 decisionVars
  using ⟨InvariantVarsM (getM stateA) F0 decisionVars⟩
  ⟨getM stateB = getM stateA⟩
  by simp
moreover
have InvariantVarsF (getF stateB) F0 decisionVars
  using ⟨InvariantVarsF (getF stateA) F0 decisionVars⟩
  ⟨getF stateB = getF stateA⟩
  by simp
moreover
have InvariantConsistent (getM stateB)
  using ⟨InvariantConsistent (getM stateA)⟩
  ⟨getM stateB = getM stateA⟩
  by simp
moreover
have InvariantUniq (getM stateB)
  using ⟨InvariantUniq (getM stateA)⟩
  ⟨getM stateB = getM stateA⟩
  by simp
moreover
have InvariantReasonClauses (getF stateB) (getM stateB)
  using ⟨InvariantReasonClauses (getF stateA) (getM stateA)⟩
  ⟨getF stateB = getF stateA⟩
  ⟨getM stateB = getM stateA⟩
  by simp
moreover
have InvariantEquivalent F0 (getF stateB)
  using ⟨InvariantEquivalent F0 (getF stateA)⟩
  ⟨getF stateB = getF stateA⟩
  by simp
moreover
have InvariantCFalse (getConflictFlag stateB) (getM stateB) (getC
stateB)
  using
  ⟨clauseFalse clause (elements (getM stateA))⟩
  ⟨getM stateB = getM stateA⟩
  ⟨getConflictFlag stateB = True⟩
  ⟨getC stateB = clause⟩
  unfolding InvariantCFalse-def
  by simp

```

```

moreover
  have InvariantCEntailed (getConflictFlag stateB) (getF stateB)
(getC stateB)
  unfolding InvariantCEntailed-def
  using
    ⟨getConflictFlag stateB = True⟩
    ⟨formulaEntailsClause (getF stateA) clause⟩
    ⟨getF stateB = getF stateA⟩
    ⟨getC stateB = clause⟩
  by simp
  ultimately
  have ?thesis
    unfolding invariantsHoldInState-def
    by auto
}
moreover
{
  assume appliedExplain stateA stateB
  then obtain l::Literal and reason::Clause where
    getConflictFlag stateA = True
    l el getC stateA
    formulaEntailsClause (getF stateA) reason
    isReason reason (opposite l) (elements (getM stateA))
    getF stateB = getF stateA
    getM stateB = getM stateA
    getConflictFlag stateB = True
    getC stateB = resolve (getC stateA) reason l
  unfolding appliedExplain-def
  by auto

  have InvariantVarsM (getM stateB) F0 decisionVars
    using ⟨InvariantVarsM (getM stateA) F0 decisionVars⟩
    ⟨getM stateB = getM stateA⟩
    by simp
  moreover
  have InvariantVarsF (getF stateB) F0 decisionVars
    using ⟨InvariantVarsF (getF stateA) F0 decisionVars⟩
    ⟨getF stateB = getF stateA⟩
    by simp
  moreover
  have InvariantConsistent (getM stateB)
    using
      ⟨getM stateB = getM stateA⟩
      ⟨InvariantConsistent (getM stateA)⟩
    by simp
  moreover
  have InvariantUniq (getM stateB)
    using
      ⟨getM stateB = getM stateA⟩

```

```

    ⟨InvariantUniq (getM stateA)⟩
  by simp
  moreover
  have InvariantReasonClauses (getF stateB) (getM stateB)
  using
    ⟨getF stateB = getF stateA⟩
    ⟨getM stateB = getM stateA⟩
    ⟨InvariantReasonClauses (getF stateA) (getM stateA)⟩
  by simp
  moreover
  have InvariantEquivalent F0 (getF stateB)
  using
    ⟨getF stateB = getF stateA⟩
    ⟨InvariantEquivalent F0 (getF stateA)⟩
  by simp
  moreover
  have InvariantCFalse (getConflictFlag stateB) (getM stateB) (getC
stateB)
  using
    ⟨InvariantCFalse (getConflictFlag stateA) (getM stateA) (getC
stateA)⟩
    ⟨l el getC stateA⟩
    ⟨isReason reason (opposite l) (elements (getM stateA))⟩
    ⟨getM stateB = getM stateA⟩
    ⟨getC stateB = resolve (getC stateA) reason l⟩
    ⟨getConflictFlag stateA = True⟩
    ⟨getConflictFlag stateB = True⟩
    InvariantCFalseAfterExplain[of getConflictFlag stateA getM
stateA getC stateA opposite l reason getC stateB]
  by simp
  moreover
  have InvariantCEntailed (getConflictFlag stateB) (getF stateB)
(getC stateB)
  using
    ⟨InvariantCEntailed (getConflictFlag stateA) (getF stateA) (getC
stateA)⟩
    ⟨l el getC stateA⟩
    ⟨isReason reason (opposite l) (elements (getM stateA))⟩
    ⟨getF stateB = getF stateA⟩
    ⟨getC stateB = resolve (getC stateA) reason l⟩
    ⟨getConflictFlag stateA = True⟩
    ⟨getConflictFlag stateB = True⟩
    ⟨formulaEntailsClause (getF stateA) reason⟩
    InvariantCEntailedAfterExplain[of getConflictFlag stateA getF
stateA getC stateA reason getC stateB opposite l]
  by simp
  moreover
  ultimately
  have ?thesis

```

```

    unfolding invariantsHoldInState-def
    by auto
  }
  moreover
  {
    assume appliedLearn stateA stateB
    hence
      getConflictFlag stateA = True
      ¬ getC stateA el getF stateA
      getF stateB = getF stateA @ [getC stateA]
      getM stateB = getM stateA
      getConflictFlag stateB = True
      getC stateB = getC stateA
    unfolding appliedLearn-def
    by auto

    from ⟨getConflictFlag stateA = True⟩ ⟨InvariantCEntailed (getConflictFlag
stateA) (getF stateA) (getC stateA)⟩
    have formulaEntailsClause (getF stateA) (getC stateA)
      unfolding InvariantCEntailed-def
      by simp

    have InvariantVarsM (getM stateB) F0 decisionVars
      using ⟨InvariantVarsM (getM stateA) F0 decisionVars⟩
      ⟨getM stateB = getM stateA⟩
      by simp
    moreover
    from ⟨InvariantCFalse (getConflictFlag stateA) (getM stateA)
(getC stateA)⟩ ⟨getConflictFlag stateA = True⟩
    have clauseFalse (getC stateA) (elements (getM stateA))
      unfolding InvariantCFalse-def
      by simp
    with ⟨InvariantVarsM (getM stateA) F0 decisionVars⟩
    have (vars (getC stateA)) ⊆ vars F0 ∪ decisionVars
      unfolding InvariantVarsM-def
      using valuationContainsItsFalseClausesVariables[of getC stateA
elements (getM stateA)]
      by simp
    hence InvariantVarsF (getF stateB) F0 decisionVars
      using ⟨getF stateB = getF stateA @ [getC stateA]⟩
      ⟨InvariantVarsF (getF stateA) F0 decisionVars⟩
      InvariantVarsFAfterLearn [of getF stateA F0 decisionVars getC
stateA getF stateB]
      by simp
    moreover
    have InvariantConsistent (getM stateB)
      using ⟨InvariantConsistent (getM stateA)⟩
      ⟨getM stateB = getM stateA⟩
      by simp
  }

```

```

moreover
have InvariantUniq (getM stateB)
  using ⟨InvariantUniq (getM stateA)⟩
    ⟨getM stateB = getM stateA⟩
  by simp
moreover
have InvariantReasonClauses (getF stateB) (getM stateB)
  using
    ⟨InvariantReasonClauses (getF stateA) (getM stateA)⟩
    ⟨formulaEntailsClause (getF stateA) (getC stateA)⟩
    ⟨getF stateB = getF stateA @ [getC stateA]⟩
    ⟨getM stateB = getM stateA⟩
    InvariantReasonClausesAfterLearn[of getF stateA getM stateA
getC stateA getF stateB]
  by simp
moreover
have InvariantEquivalent F0 (getF stateB)
  using
    ⟨InvariantEquivalent F0 (getF stateA)⟩
    ⟨formulaEntailsClause (getF stateA) (getC stateA)⟩
    ⟨getF stateB = getF stateA @ [getC stateA]⟩
    InvariantEquivalentAfterLearn[of F0 getF stateA getC stateA
getF stateB]
  by simp
moreover
have InvariantCFalse (getConflictFlag stateB) (getM stateB) (getC
stateB)
  using ⟨InvariantCFalse (getConflictFlag stateA) (getM stateA)
(getC stateA)⟩
    ⟨getM stateB = getM stateA⟩
    ⟨getConflictFlag stateA = True⟩
    ⟨getConflictFlag stateB = True⟩
    ⟨getM stateB = getM stateA⟩
    ⟨getC stateB = getC stateA⟩
  by simp
moreover
have InvariantCEntailed (getConflictFlag stateB) (getF stateB)
(getC stateB)
  using
    ⟨InvariantCEntailed (getConflictFlag stateA) (getF stateA) (getC
stateA)⟩
    ⟨formulaEntailsClause (getF stateA) (getC stateA)⟩
    ⟨getF stateB = getF stateA @ [getC stateA]⟩
    ⟨getConflictFlag stateA = True⟩
    ⟨getConflictFlag stateB = True⟩
    ⟨getC stateB = getC stateA⟩
    InvariantCEntailedAfterLearn[of getConflictFlag stateA getF
stateA getC stateA getF stateB]
  by simp

```

```

ultimately
have ?thesis
  unfolding invariantsHoldInState-def
  by auto
}
moreover
{
  assume appliedBackjump stateA stateB
  then obtain l::Literal and level::nat
  where
    getConflictFlag stateA = True
    isBackjumpLevel level l (getC stateA) (getM stateA)
    getF stateB = getF stateA
    getM stateB = prefixToLevel level (getM stateA) @ [(l, False)]
    getConflictFlag stateB = False
    getC stateB = []
  unfolding appliedBackjump-def
  by auto
  with ⟨InvariantConsistent (getM stateA)⟩ ⟨InvariantUniq (getM
stateA)⟩
    ⟨InvariantCFalse (getConflictFlag stateA) (getM stateA) (getC
stateA)⟩
  have isUnitClause (getC stateA) l (elements (prefixToLevel level
(getM stateA)))
    unfolding InvariantUniq-def
    unfolding InvariantConsistent-def
    unfolding InvariantCFalse-def
  using isBackjumpLevelEnsuresIsUnitInPrefix[of getM stateA getC
stateA level l]
  by simp

  from ⟨getConflictFlag stateA = True⟩ ⟨InvariantCEntailed (getConflictFlag
stateA) (getF stateA) (getC stateA)⟩
  have formulaEntailsClause (getF stateA) (getC stateA)
    unfolding InvariantCEntailed-def
  by simp

  from ⟨isBackjumpLevel level l (getC stateA) (getM stateA)⟩
  have isLastAssertedLiteral (opposite l) (oppositeLiteralList (getC
stateA)) (elements (getM stateA))
    unfolding isBackjumpLevel-def
  by simp
  hence l el getC stateA
    unfolding isLastAssertedLiteral-def
  using literalElListIffOppositeLiteralElOppositeLiteralList[of l getC
stateA]
  by simp

  have isPrefix (prefixToLevel level (getM stateA)) (getM stateA)

```

```

    by (simp add: isPrefixPrefixToLevel)

    from ⟨getConflictFlag stateA = True⟩ ⟨InvariantCEntailed (getConflictFlag
stateA) (getF stateA) (getC stateA)⟩
    have formulaEntailsClause (getF stateA) (getC stateA)
      unfolding InvariantCEntailed-def
      by simp

    from ⟨getConflictFlag stateA = True⟩ ⟨InvariantCFalse (getConflictFlag
stateA) (getM stateA) (getC stateA)⟩
    have clauseFalse (getC stateA) (elements (getM stateA))
      unfolding InvariantCFalse-def
      by simp
    hence vars (getC stateA) ⊆ vars (elements (getM stateA))
      using valuationContainsItsFalseClausesVariables[of getC stateA
elements (getM stateA)]
      by simp
    moreover
    from ⟨l el getC stateA⟩
    have var l ∈ vars (getC stateA)
      using clauseContainsItsLiteralsVariable[of l getC stateA]
      by simp
    ultimately
    have var l ∈ vars F0 ∪ decisionVars
      using ⟨InvariantVarsM (getM stateA) F0 decisionVars⟩
      unfolding InvariantVarsM-def
      by auto

    have InvariantVarsM (getM stateB) F0 decisionVars
      using ⟨InvariantVarsM (getM stateA) F0 decisionVars⟩
      ⟨isUnitClause (getC stateA) l (elements (prefixToLevel level
(getM stateA)))⟩
      ⟨isPrefix (prefixToLevel level (getM stateA)) (getM stateA)⟩
      ⟨var l ∈ vars F0 ∪ decisionVars⟩
      ⟨formulaEntailsClause (getF stateA) (getC stateA)⟩
      ⟨getF stateB = getF stateA⟩
      ⟨getM stateB = prefixToLevel level (getM stateA) @ [(l, False)]⟩
      InvariantVarsMAfterBackjump[of getM stateA F0 decisionVars
prefixToLevel level (getM stateA) l getM stateB]
      by simp
    moreover
    have InvariantVarsF (getF stateB) F0 decisionVars
      using ⟨InvariantVarsF (getF stateA) F0 decisionVars⟩
      ⟨getF stateB = getF stateA⟩
      by simp
    moreover
    have InvariantConsistent (getM stateB)
      using ⟨InvariantConsistent (getM stateA)⟩
      ⟨isUnitClause (getC stateA) l (elements (prefixToLevel level

```

```

(getM stateA)))
  ⟨isPrefix (prefixToLevel level (getM stateA)) (getM stateA)⟩
  ⟨getM stateB = prefixToLevel level (getM stateA) @ [(l, False)]⟩
  InvariantConsistentAfterBackjump[of getM stateA prefixToLevel
level (getM stateA) getC stateA l getM stateB]
  by simp
  moreover
  have InvariantUniq (getM stateB)
    using ⟨InvariantUniq (getM stateA)⟩
    ⟨isUnitClause (getC stateA) l (elements (prefixToLevel level
(getM stateA)))⟩
    ⟨isPrefix (prefixToLevel level (getM stateA)) (getM stateA)⟩
    ⟨getM stateB = prefixToLevel level (getM stateA) @ [(l, False)]⟩
    InvariantUniqAfterBackjump[of getM stateA prefixToLevel level
(getM stateA) getC stateA l getM stateB]
    by simp
  moreover
  have InvariantReasonClauses (getF stateB) (getM stateB)
    using ⟨InvariantUniq (getM stateA)⟩ ⟨InvariantReasonClauses
(getF stateA) (getM stateA)⟩
    ⟨isUnitClause (getC stateA) l (elements (prefixToLevel level
(getM stateA)))⟩
    ⟨isPrefix (prefixToLevel level (getM stateA)) (getM stateA)⟩
    ⟨formulaEntailsClause (getF stateA) (getC stateA)⟩
    ⟨getF stateB = getF stateA⟩
    ⟨getM stateB = prefixToLevel level (getM stateA) @ [(l, False)]⟩
    InvariantReasonClausesAfterBackjump[of getF stateA getM
stateA
prefixToLevel level (getM stateA) getC stateA l getM stateB]
    by simp
  moreover
  have InvariantEquivalent F0 (getF stateB)
    using
    ⟨InvariantEquivalent F0 (getF stateA)⟩
    ⟨getF stateB = getF stateA⟩
    by simp
  moreover
  have InvariantCFalse (getConflictFlag stateB) (getM stateB) (getC
stateB)
    using ⟨getConflictFlag stateB = False⟩
    unfolding InvariantCFalse-def
    by simp
  moreover
  have InvariantCEntailed (getConflictFlag stateB) (getF stateB)
(getC stateB)
    using ⟨getConflictFlag stateB = False⟩
    unfolding InvariantCEntailed-def
    by simp
  moreover

```



```

ultimately
have ?thesis
  unfolding invariantsHoldInState-def
  by auto
}
ultimately
show ?thesis
  using ⟨transition stateA stateB F0 decisionVars⟩
  unfolding transition-def
  by auto
qed

```

The consequence is that invariants hold in all valid runs.

```

lemma invariantsHoldInValidRuns:
  fixes F0 :: Formula and decisionVars :: Variable set
  assumes invariantsHoldInState stateA F0 decisionVars and
    (stateA, stateB) ∈ transitionRelation F0 decisionVars
  shows invariantsHoldInState stateB F0 decisionVars
using assms
using transitionsPreserveInvariants
using rtrancl-induct[of stateA stateB
  {(stateA, stateB). transition stateA stateB F0 decisionVars} λ x.
  invariantsHoldInState x F0 decisionVars]
unfolding transitionRelation-def
by auto

```

```

lemma invariantsHoldInValidRunsFromInitialState:
  fixes F0 :: Formula and decisionVars :: Variable set
  assumes isInitialState state0 F0
  and (state0, state) ∈ transitionRelation F0 decisionVars
  shows invariantsHoldInState state F0 decisionVars
proof-
  from ⟨isInitialState state0 F0⟩
  have invariantsHoldInState state0 F0 decisionVars
    by (simp add: invariantsHoldInInitialState)
  with assms
  show ?thesis
    using invariantsHoldInValidRuns [of state0 F0 decisionVars state]
    by simp
qed

```

In the following text we will show that there are two kinds of states:

1. UNSAT states where $\text{getConflictFlag state} = \text{True}$ and $\text{getC state} = []$.
2. SAT states where $\text{getConflictFlag state} = \text{False}$, $\neg \text{formulaFalse F0 (elements (getM state))}$ and $\text{decisionVars} \subseteq \text{vars (elements (getM state))}$.

The soundness theorems claim that if *UNSAT* state is reached the formula is unsatisfiable and if *SAT* state is reached, the formula is satisfiable.

Completeness theorems claim that every final state is either *UNSAT* or *SAT*. A consequence of this and soundness theorems, is that if formula is unsatisfiable the solver will finish in an *UNSAT* state, and if the formula is satisfiable the solver will finish in a *SAT* state.

7.3 Soundness

theorem *soundnessForUNSAT*:

fixes *F0* :: *Formula* **and** *decisionVars* :: *Variable set* **and** *state0* :: *State* **and** *state* :: *State*
assumes
isInitialState state0 F0 **and**
 $(state0, state) \in transitionRelation\ F0\ decisionVars$

getConflictFlag state = True **and**
getC state = []
shows $\neg\ satisfiable\ F0$

proof–

from $\langle isInitialState\ state0\ F0 \rangle\ \langle (state0, state) \in transitionRelation\ F0\ decisionVars \rangle$

have *invariantsHoldInState state F0 decisionVars*
using *invariantsHoldInValidRunsFromInitialState*
by *simp*

hence

InvariantEquivalent F0 (getF state)
InvariantCEntailed (getConflictFlag state) (getF state) (getC state)
unfolding *invariantsHoldInState-def*
by *auto*

with $\langle getConflictFlag\ state = True \rangle\ \langle getC\ state = [] \rangle$

show *?thesis*

by (*simp add:unsatReportExtensiveExplain*)

qed

theorem *soundnessForSAT*:

fixes *F0* :: *Formula* **and** *decisionVars* :: *Variable set* **and** *state0* :: *State* **and** *state* :: *State*

assumes
 $vars\ F0 \subseteq decisionVars$ **and**

isInitialState state0 F0 **and**
 $(state0, state) \in transitionRelation\ F0\ decisionVars$ **and**

getConflictFlag state = False
 $\neg\ formulaFalse\ (getF\ state)\ (elements\ (getM\ state))$

```

vars (elements (getM state))  $\supseteq$  decisionVars
shows
model (elements (getM state)) F0
proof–
from  $\langle isInitialState\ state0\ F0 \rangle \langle (state0, state) \in transitionRelation\ F0\ decisionVars \rangle$ 
have invariantsHoldInState state F0 decisionVars
using invariantsHoldInValidRunsFromInitialState
by simp
hence
InvariantConsistent (getM state)
InvariantEquivalent F0 (getF state)
InvariantVarsF (getF state) F0 decisionVars
unfolding invariantsHoldInState-def
by auto
with assms
show ?thesis
using satReport[of F0 decisionVars getF state getM state]
by simp
qed

```

7.4 Termination

We now define a termination ordering which is a lexicographic combination of *lexLessRestricted* trail ordering, *boolLess* conflict flag ordering, *multLess* conflict clause ordering and *learnLess* formula ordering. This ordering will be central in termination proof.

definition *lexLessState* ($F0::Formula$) *decisionVars* == $\{((stateA::State), (stateB::State)).$

$(getM\ stateA, getM\ stateB) \in lexLessRestricted\ (vars\ F0 \cup decisionVars)\}$

definition *boolLessState* == $\{((stateA::State), (stateB::State)).$

$getM\ stateA = getM\ stateB \wedge$

$(getConflictFlag\ stateA, getConflictFlag\ stateB) \in boolLess\}$

definition *multLessState* == $\{((stateA::State), (stateB::State)).$

$getM\ stateA = getM\ stateB \wedge$

$getConflictFlag\ stateA = getConflictFlag\ stateB \wedge$

$(getC\ stateA, getC\ stateB) \in multLess\ (getM\ stateA)\}$

definition *learnLessState* == $\{((stateA::State), (stateB::State)).$

$getM\ stateA = getM\ stateB \wedge$

$getConflictFlag\ stateA = getConflictFlag\ stateB \wedge$

$getC\ stateA = getC\ stateB \wedge$

$(getF\ stateA, getF\ stateB) \in learnLess\ (getC\ stateA)\}$

definition *terminationLess* $F0\ decisionVars$ == $\{((stateA::State), (stateB::State)).$

$(stateA, stateB) \in lexLessState\ F0\ decisionVars \vee$

$(stateA, stateB) \in boolLessState \vee$

$(stateA, stateB) \in multLessState \vee$

$(stateA, stateB) \in learnLessState\}$

We want to show that every valid transition decreases a state with respect to the constructed termination ordering.

First we show that *Decide*, *UnitPropagate* and *Backjump* rule decrease the trail with respect to the restricted trail ordering *lexLessRestricted*. Invariants ensure that trails are indeed uniq, consistent and with finite variable sets.

lemma *trailIsDecreasedByDeciedUnitPropagateAndBackjump*:
fixes *stateA::State and stateB::State*
assumes *invariantsHoldInState stateA F0 decisionVars and appliedDecide stateA stateB decisionVars \vee appliedUnitPropagate stateA stateB F0 decisionVars \vee appliedBackjump stateA stateB*
shows $(getM\ stateB, getM\ stateA) \in lexLessRestricted\ (vars\ F0 \cup decisionVars)$
proof–
from $\langle appliedDecide\ stateA\ stateB\ decisionVars \vee appliedUnitPropagate\ stateA\ stateB\ F0\ decisionVars \vee appliedBackjump\ stateA\ stateB \rangle$
 $\langle invariantsHoldInState\ stateA\ F0\ decisionVars \rangle$
have *invariantsHoldInState stateB F0 decisionVars*
using *transitionsPreserveInvariants*
unfolding *transition-def*
by *auto*
from $\langle invariantsHoldInState\ stateA\ F0\ decisionVars \rangle$
have **: uniq (elements (getM stateA)) consistent (elements (getM stateA)) vars (elements (getM stateA)) \subseteq vars F0 \cup decisionVars*
unfolding *invariantsHoldInState-def*
unfolding *InvariantVarsM-def*
unfolding *InvariantConsistent-def*
unfolding *InvariantUniq-def*
by *auto*
from $\langle invariantsHoldInState\ stateB\ F0\ decisionVars \rangle$
have *** : uniq (elements (getM stateB)) consistent (elements (getM stateB)) vars (elements (getM stateB)) \subseteq vars F0 \cup decisionVars*
unfolding *invariantsHoldInState-def*
unfolding *InvariantVarsM-def*
unfolding *InvariantConsistent-def*
unfolding *InvariantUniq-def*
by *auto*
{
assume *appliedDecide stateA stateB decisionVars*
hence $(getM\ stateB, getM\ stateA) \in lexLess$
unfolding *appliedDecide-def*
by $(auto\ simp\ add:lexLessAppend)$
with ** ***
have $((getM\ stateB), (getM\ stateA)) \in lexLessRestricted\ (vars\ F0 \cup decisionVars)$
unfolding *lexLessRestricted-def*

```

    by auto
  }
  moreover
  {
    assume appliedUnitPropagate stateA stateB F0 decisionVars
    hence (getM stateB, getM stateA) ∈ lexLess
      unfolding appliedUnitPropagate-def
      by (auto simp add:lexLessAppend)
    with * **
    have (getM stateB, getM stateA) ∈ lexLessRestricted (vars F0 ∪
decisionVars)
      unfolding lexLessRestricted-def
      by auto
  }
  moreover
  {
    assume appliedBackjump stateA stateB
    then obtain l::Literal and level::nat
      where
        getConflictFlag stateA = True
        isBackjumpLevel level l (getC stateA) (getM stateA)
        getF stateB = getF stateA
        getM stateB = prefixToLevel level (getM stateA) @ [(l, False)]
        getConflictFlag stateB = False
        getC stateB = []
      unfolding appliedBackjump-def
      by auto

    from ⟨isBackjumpLevel level l (getC stateA) (getM stateA)⟩
    have isLastAssertedLiteral (opposite l) (oppositeLiteralList (getC
stateA)) (elements (getM stateA))
      unfolding isBackjumpLevel-def
      by simp
    hence (opposite l) el elements (getM stateA)
      unfolding isLastAssertedLiteral-def
      by simp
    hence elementLevel (opposite l) (getM stateA) ≤<= currentLevel
(getM stateA)
      by (simp add: elementLevelLeqCurrentLevel)
    moreover
    from ⟨isBackjumpLevel level l (getC stateA) (getM stateA)⟩
    have 0 ≤ level and level < elementLevel (opposite l) (getM stateA)

      unfolding isBackjumpLevel-def
      using ⟨isLastAssertedLiteral (opposite l) (oppositeLiteralList (getC
stateA)) (elements (getM stateA))⟩
      by auto
    ultimately
    have level < currentLevel (getM stateA)

```

```

    by simp
  with ⟨0 ≤ level⟩ ⟨getM stateB = prefixToLevel level (getM stateA)
@ [(l, False)]⟩
  have (getM stateB, getM stateA) ∈ lexLess
    by (simp add:lexLessBackjump)
  with * **
  have (getM stateB, getM stateA) ∈ lexLessRestricted (vars F0 ∪
decision Vars)
    unfolding lexLessRestricted-def
    by auto
}
ultimately
show ?thesis
  using assms
  by auto
qed

```

Next we show that *Conflict* decreases the conflict flag in the *boolLess* ordering.

```

lemma conflictFlagIsDecreasedByConflict:
  fixes stateA::State and stateB::State
  assumes appliedConflict stateA stateB
  shows getM stateA = getM stateB and (getConflictFlag stateB,
getConflictFlag stateA) ∈ boolLess
using assms
unfolding appliedConflict-def
unfolding boolLess-def
by auto

```

Next we show that *Explain* decreases the conflict clause with respect to the *multLess* clause ordering.

```

lemma conflictClauseIsDecreasedByExplain:
  fixes stateA::State and stateB::State
  assumes appliedExplain stateA stateB
  shows
    getM stateA = getM stateB and
    getConflictFlag stateA = getConflictFlag stateB and
    (getC stateB, getC stateA) ∈ multLess (getM stateA)
proof–
from ⟨appliedExplain stateA stateB⟩
obtain l::Literal and reason::Clause where
  getConflictFlag stateA = True
  l el (getC stateA)
  isReason reason (opposite l) (elements (getM stateA))
  getF stateB = getF stateA
  getM stateB = getM stateA
  getConflictFlag stateB = True
  getC stateB = resolve (getC stateA) reason l
unfolding appliedExplain-def

```

```

    by auto
  thus getM stateA = getM stateB getConflictFlag stateA = getConflictFlag stateB (getC stateB, getC stateA) ∈ multLess (getM stateA)
    using multLessResolve[of opposite l getC stateA reason getM stateA]
    by auto
qed

```

Finally, we show that *Learn* decreases the formula in the *learnLess* formula ordering.

```

lemma formulaIsDecreasedByLearn:
  fixes stateA::State and stateB::State
  assumes appliedLearn stateA stateB
  shows
    getM stateA = getM stateB and
    getConflictFlag stateA = getConflictFlag stateB and
    getC stateA = getC stateB and
    (getF stateB, getF stateA) ∈ learnLess (getC stateA)
proof–
  from ⟨appliedLearn stateA stateB⟩
  have
    getConflictFlag stateA = True
    ¬ getC stateA el getF stateA
    getF stateB = getF stateA @ [getC stateA]
    getM stateB = getM stateA
    getConflictFlag stateB = True
    getC stateB = getC stateA
  unfolding appliedLearn-def
  by auto
  thus
    getM stateA = getM stateB
    getConflictFlag stateA = getConflictFlag stateB
    getC stateA = getC stateB
    (getF stateB, getF stateA) ∈ learnLess (getC stateA)
  unfolding learnLess-def
  by auto
qed

```

Now we can prove that every rule application decreases a state with respect to the constructed termination ordering.

```

lemma stateIsDecreasedByValidTransitions:
  fixes stateA::State and stateB::State
  assumes invariantsHoldInState stateA F0 decisionVars and transition stateA stateB F0 decisionVars
  shows (stateB, stateA) ∈ terminationLess F0 decisionVars
proof–
  {
    assume appliedDecide stateA stateB decisionVars ∨ appliedUnitPropagate stateA stateB F0 decisionVars ∨ appliedBackjump stateA stateB
  }

```

```

with  $\langle \text{invariantsHoldInState } \text{stateA } F0 \text{ decisionVars} \rangle$ 
have  $(\text{getM } \text{stateB}, \text{getM } \text{stateA}) \in \text{lexLessRestricted } (\text{vars } F0 \cup$ 
 $\text{decisionVars})$ 
  using  $\text{trailIsDecreasedByDeciedUnitPropagateAndBackjump}$ 
  by  $\text{simp}$ 
hence  $(\text{stateB}, \text{stateA}) \in \text{lexLessState } F0 \text{ decisionVars}$ 
  unfolding  $\text{lexLessState-def}$ 
  by  $\text{simp}$ 
hence  $(\text{stateB}, \text{stateA}) \in \text{terminationLess } F0 \text{ decisionVars}$ 
  unfolding  $\text{terminationLess-def}$ 
  by  $\text{simp}$ 
}
moreover
{
  assume  $\text{appliedConflict } \text{stateA } \text{stateB}$ 
  hence  $\text{getM } \text{stateA} = \text{getM } \text{stateB}$   $(\text{getConflictFlag } \text{stateB}, \text{get-}$ 
 $\text{ConflictFlag } \text{stateA}) \in \text{boolLess}$ 
  using  $\text{conflictFlagIsDecreasedByConflict}$ 
  by  $\text{auto}$ 
hence  $(\text{stateB}, \text{stateA}) \in \text{boolLessState}$ 
  unfolding  $\text{boolLessState-def}$ 
  by  $\text{simp}$ 
hence  $(\text{stateB}, \text{stateA}) \in \text{terminationLess } F0 \text{ decisionVars}$ 
  unfolding  $\text{terminationLess-def}$ 
  by  $\text{simp}$ 
}
moreover
{
  assume  $\text{appliedExplain } \text{stateA } \text{stateB}$ 
hence  $\text{getM } \text{stateA} = \text{getM } \text{stateB}$ 
   $\text{getConflictFlag } \text{stateA} = \text{getConflictFlag } \text{stateB}$ 
   $(\text{getC } \text{stateB}, \text{getC } \text{stateA}) \in \text{multLess } (\text{getM } \text{stateA})$ 
  using  $\text{conflictClauseIsDecreasedByExplain}$ 
  by  $\text{auto}$ 
hence  $(\text{stateB}, \text{stateA}) \in \text{multLessState}$ 
  unfolding  $\text{multLessState-def}$ 
  unfolding  $\text{multLess-def}$ 
  by  $\text{simp}$ 
hence  $(\text{stateB}, \text{stateA}) \in \text{terminationLess } F0 \text{ decisionVars}$ 
  unfolding  $\text{terminationLess-def}$ 
  by  $\text{simp}$ 
}
moreover
{
  assume  $\text{appliedLearn } \text{stateA } \text{stateB}$ 
hence
   $\text{getM } \text{stateA} = \text{getM } \text{stateB}$ 
   $\text{getConflictFlag } \text{stateA} = \text{getConflictFlag } \text{stateB}$ 
   $\text{getC } \text{stateA} = \text{getC } \text{stateB}$ 
}

```



```

      (getF stateB, getF stateA) ∈ learnLess (getC stateA)
      using formulaIsDecreasedByLearn
      by auto
    hence (stateB, stateA) ∈ learnLessState
      unfolding learnLessState-def
      by simp
    hence (stateB, stateA) ∈ terminationLess F0 decisionVars
      unfolding terminationLess-def
      by simp
  }
  ultimately
  show ?thesis
    using ⟨transition stateA stateB F0 decisionVars⟩
    unfolding transition-def
    by auto
qed

```

The minimal states with respect to the termination ordering are final i.e., no further transition rules are applicable.

definition

isMinimalState stateMin F0 decisionVars == (∀ state::State. (state, stateMin) ∉ terminationLess F0 decisionVars)

lemma *minimalStatesAreFinal:*

```

  fixes stateA::State
  assumes
    invariantsHoldInState state F0 decisionVars and isMinimalState
    state F0 decisionVars
  shows isFinalState state F0 decisionVars

```

proof–

```

{
  assume ¬ ?thesis
  then obtain state'::State
    where transition state state' F0 decisionVars
      unfolding isFinalState-def
      by auto
  with ⟨invariantsHoldInState state F0 decisionVars⟩
  have (state', state) ∈ terminationLess F0 decisionVars
    using stateIsDecreasedByValidTransitions[of state F0 decisionVars
state']
      unfolding transition-def
      by auto
  with ⟨isMinimalState state F0 decisionVars⟩
  have False
    unfolding isMinimalState-def
    by auto
}
thus ?thesis
  by auto

```

qed

We now prove that termination ordering is well founded. We start with several auxiliary lemmas, one for each component of the termination ordering.

lemma *wfLexLessState*:

fixes *decisionVars* :: Variable set **and** *F0* :: Formula

assumes *finite decisionVars*

shows *wf (lexLessState F0 decisionVars)*

unfolding *wf-eq-minimal*

proof–

show $\forall Q \text{ state. state} \in Q \longrightarrow (\exists \text{ stateMin} \in Q. \forall \text{ state}'. (\text{state}', \text{stateMin}) \in \text{lexLessState } F0 \text{ decisionVars} \longrightarrow \text{state}' \notin Q)$

proof–

{

fix *Q* :: State set **and** *state* :: State

assume *state* $\in Q$

let $?Q1 = \{M :: \text{LiteralTrail}. \exists \text{ state. state} \in Q \wedge (\text{getM } \text{state}) =$

M

from $\langle \text{state} \in Q \rangle$

have $\text{getM } \text{state} \in ?Q1$

by *auto*

from $\langle \text{finite } \text{decisionVars} \rangle$

have *finite (vars F0 \cup decisionVars)*

using *finiteVarsFormula[of F0]*

by *simp*

hence *wf (lexLessRestricted (vars F0 \cup decisionVars))*

using *wfLexLessRestricted[of vars F0 \cup decisionVars]*

by *simp*

with $\langle \text{getM } \text{state} \in ?Q1 \rangle$

obtain *Mmin* **where** $Mmin \in ?Q1 \forall M'. (M', Mmin) \in \text{lexLessRestricted (vars } F0 \cup \text{ decisionVars)} \longrightarrow M' \notin ?Q1$

unfolding *wf-eq-minimal*

apply (*erule-tac x=?Q1 in allE*)

apply (*erule-tac x=getM state in allE*)

by *auto*

from $\langle Mmin \in ?Q1 \rangle$ **obtain** *stateMin*

where $\text{stateMin} \in Q (\text{getM } \text{stateMin}) = Mmin$

by *auto*

have $\forall \text{ state}'. (\text{state}', \text{stateMin}) \in \text{lexLessState } F0 \text{ decisionVars} \longrightarrow \text{state}' \notin Q$

proof

fix *state'*

show $(\text{state}', \text{stateMin}) \in \text{lexLessState } F0 \text{ decisionVars} \longrightarrow \text{state}' \notin Q$

proof

assume $(\text{state}', \text{stateMin}) \in \text{lexLessState } F0 \text{ decisionVars}$

hence $(\text{getM } \text{state}', \text{getM } \text{stateMin}) \in \text{lexLessRestricted (vars } F0 \cup \text{ decisionVars)}$

```

      unfolding lexLessState-def
      by auto
      from  $\langle \forall M'. (M', Mmin) \in \text{lexLessRestricted} (\text{vars } F0 \cup$ 
decisionVars)  $\longrightarrow M' \notin ?Q1 \rangle$ 
       $\langle (\text{getM } \text{state}', \text{getM } \text{stateMin}) \in \text{lexLessRestricted} (\text{vars } F0$ 
 $\cup \text{decisionVars}) \rangle \langle \text{getM } \text{stateMin} = Mmin \rangle$ 
      have  $\text{getM } \text{state}' \notin ?Q1$ 
      by simp
      with  $\langle \text{getM } \text{stateMin} = Mmin \rangle$ 
      show  $\text{state}' \notin Q$ 
      by auto
      qed
      qed
      with  $\langle \text{stateMin} \in Q \rangle$ 
      have  $\exists \text{stateMin} \in Q. (\forall \text{state}'. (\text{state}', \text{stateMin}) \in \text{lexLessState}$ 
 $F0 \text{ decisionVars} \longrightarrow \text{state}' \notin Q)$ 
      by auto
    }
  }
  thus ?thesis
  by auto
qed
qed

```

lemma *wfBoolLessState*:

shows *wf boolLessState*

unfolding *wf-eq-minimal*

proof–

show $\forall Q \text{ state}. \text{state} \in Q \longrightarrow (\exists \text{stateMin} \in Q. \forall \text{state}'. (\text{state}',$
 $\text{stateMin}) \in \text{boolLessState} \longrightarrow \text{state}' \notin Q)$

proof–

```

  {
    fix  $Q :: \text{State set}$  and  $\text{state} :: \text{State}$ 
    assume  $\text{state} \in Q$ 
    let  $?M = (\text{getM } \text{state})$ 
    let  $?Q1 = \{b :: \text{bool}. \exists \text{state}. \text{state} \in Q \wedge (\text{getM } \text{state}) = ?M \wedge$ 
 $(\text{getConflictFlag } \text{state}) = b\}$ 
    from  $\langle \text{state} \in Q \rangle$ 
    have  $\text{getConflictFlag } \text{state} \in ?Q1$ 
    by auto
    with wfBoolLess
    obtain  $bMin$  where  $bMin \in ?Q1 \forall b'. (b', bMin) \in \text{boolLess} \longrightarrow$ 
 $b' \notin ?Q1$ 
    unfolding wf-eq-minimal
    apply (erule-tac x=?Q1 in allE)
    apply (erule-tac x=getConflictFlag state in allE)
    by auto
    from  $\langle bMin \in ?Q1 \rangle$  obtain  $\text{stateMin}$ 
    where  $\text{stateMin} \in Q (\text{getM } \text{stateMin}) = ?M \text{ getConflictFlag}$ 
 $\text{stateMin} = bMin$ 
  }

```

```

    by auto
  have  $\forall state'. (state', stateMin) \in boolLessState \longrightarrow state' \notin Q$ 
  proof
    fix state'
    show  $(state', stateMin) \in boolLessState \longrightarrow state' \notin Q$ 
    proof
      assume  $(state', stateMin) \in boolLessState$ 
      with  $\langle getM stateMin = ?M \rangle$ 
      have  $getM state' = getM stateMin$  ( $getConflictFlag state'$ ,
 $getConflictFlag stateMin) \in boolLess$ 
      unfolding boolLessState-def
      by auto
      from  $\langle \forall b'. (b', bMin) \in boolLess \longrightarrow b' \notin ?Q1 \rangle$ 
       $\langle (getConflictFlag state', getConflictFlag stateMin) \in boolLess \rangle$ 
       $\langle getConflictFlag stateMin = bMin \rangle$ 
      have  $getConflictFlag state' \notin ?Q1$ 
      by simp
      with  $\langle getM state' = getM stateMin \rangle$   $\langle getM stateMin = ?M \rangle$ 
      show  $state' \notin Q$ 
      by auto
    qed
  qed
  with  $\langle stateMin \in Q \rangle$ 
  have  $\exists stateMin \in Q. (\forall state'. (state', stateMin) \in boolLessState$ 
 $\longrightarrow state' \notin Q)$ 
  by auto
}
thus ?thesis
  by auto
qed
qed

```

lemma wfMultLessState:

shows wf multLessState

unfolding wf-eq-minimal

proof-

show $\forall Q state. state \in Q \longrightarrow (\exists stateMin \in Q. \forall state'. (state',$
 $stateMin) \in multLessState \longrightarrow state' \notin Q)$

proof-

```

{
  fix Q :: State set and state :: State
  assume state  $\in Q$ 
  let ?M = (getM state)
  let ?Q1 = {C::Clause.  $\exists state. state \in Q \wedge (getM state) = ?M$ 
 $\wedge (getC state) = C$ }
  from  $\langle state \in Q \rangle$ 
  have  $getC state \in ?Q1$ 
  by auto
  with wfMultLess[of ?M]

```

```

obtain  $Cmin$  where  $Cmin \in ?Q1 \ \forall C'. (C', Cmin) \in multLess$ 
 $?M \longrightarrow C' \notin ?Q1$ 
  unfolding wf-eq-minimal
  apply (erule-tac  $x=?Q1$  in allE)
  apply (erule-tac  $x=getC\ state$  in allE)
  by auto
from  $\langle Cmin \in ?Q1 \rangle$  obtain  $stateMin$ 
  where  $stateMin \in Q$  ( $getM\ stateMin$ ) =  $?M\ getC\ stateMin =$ 
 $Cmin$ 
  by auto
have  $\forall state'. (state', stateMin) \in multLessState \longrightarrow state' \notin Q$ 
proof
  fix  $state'$ 
  show  $(state', stateMin) \in multLessState \longrightarrow state' \notin Q$ 
proof
  assume  $(state', stateMin) \in multLessState$ 
  with  $\langle getM\ stateMin = ?M \rangle$ 
  have  $getM\ state' = getM\ stateMin$  ( $getC\ state', getC\ stateMin$ )
 $\in multLess\ ?M$ 
  unfolding multLessState-def
  by auto
from  $\langle \forall C'. (C', Cmin) \in multLess\ ?M \longrightarrow C' \notin ?Q1 \rangle$ 
 $\langle (getC\ state', getC\ stateMin) \in multLess\ ?M \rangle \langle getC\ stateMin$ 
 $= Cmin \rangle$ 
  have  $getC\ state' \notin ?Q1$ 
  by simp
  with  $\langle getM\ state' = getM\ stateMin \rangle \langle getM\ stateMin = ?M \rangle$ 
  show  $state' \notin Q$ 
  by auto
qed
qed
with  $\langle stateMin \in Q \rangle$ 
have  $\exists stateMin \in Q. (\forall state'. (state', stateMin) \in multLessState$ 
 $\longrightarrow state' \notin Q)$ 
  by auto
}
thus ?thesis
  by auto
qed
qed

```

```

lemma wfLearnLessState:
  shows wf learnLessState
  unfolding wf-eq-minimal
proof–
  show  $\forall Q\ state. state \in Q \longrightarrow (\exists stateMin \in Q. \forall state'. (state',$ 
 $stateMin) \in learnLessState \longrightarrow state' \notin Q)$ 
proof–
  {

```

```

fix  $Q :: \text{State set}$  and  $\text{state} :: \text{State}$ 
assume  $\text{state} \in Q$ 
let  $?M = (\text{getM state})$ 
let  $?C = (\text{getC state})$ 
let  $?conflictFlag = (\text{getConflictFlag state})$ 
let  $?Q1 = \{F :: \text{Formula}. \exists \text{state}. \text{state} \in Q \wedge$ 
   $(\text{getM state}) = ?M \wedge (\text{getConflictFlag state}) = ?conflictFlag \wedge$ 
   $(\text{getC state}) = ?C \wedge (\text{getF state}) = F\}$ 
from  $\langle \text{state} \in Q \rangle$ 
have  $\text{getF state} \in ?Q1$ 
by auto
with  $\text{wfLearnLess}[of ?C]$ 
obtain  $Fmin$  where  $Fmin \in ?Q1 \vee F'. (F', Fmin) \in \text{learnLess}$ 
 $?C \longrightarrow F' \notin ?Q1$ 
unfolding wf-eq-minimal
apply  $(\text{erule-tac } x=?Q1 \text{ in } \text{allE})$ 
apply  $(\text{erule-tac } x=\text{getF state} \text{ in } \text{allE})$ 
by auto
from  $\langle Fmin \in ?Q1 \rangle$  obtain  $\text{stateMin}$ 
where  $\text{stateMin} \in Q$   $(\text{getM stateMin}) = ?M$   $\text{getC stateMin} =$ 
 $?C$   $\text{getConflictFlag stateMin} = ?conflictFlag$   $\text{getF stateMin} = Fmin$ 
by auto
have  $\forall \text{state}'. (\text{state}', \text{stateMin}) \in \text{learnLessState} \longrightarrow \text{state}' \notin Q$ 
proof
fix  $\text{state}'$ 
show  $(\text{state}', \text{stateMin}) \in \text{learnLessState} \longrightarrow \text{state}' \notin Q$ 
proof
assume  $(\text{state}', \text{stateMin}) \in \text{learnLessState}$ 
with  $\langle \text{getM stateMin} = ?M \rangle \langle \text{getC stateMin} = ?C \rangle \langle \text{getCon}$ 
 $\text{flictFlag stateMin} = ?conflictFlag \rangle$ 
have  $\text{getM state}' = \text{getM stateMin}$   $\text{getC state}' = \text{getC stateMin}$ 

   $\text{getConflictFlag state}' = \text{getConflictFlag stateMin}$   $(\text{getF state}',$ 
 $\text{getF stateMin}) \in \text{learnLess } ?C$ 
unfolding learnLessState-def
by auto
from  $\langle \forall F'. (F', Fmin) \in \text{learnLess } ?C \longrightarrow F' \notin ?Q1 \rangle$ 
 $\langle (\text{getF state}', \text{getF stateMin}) \in \text{learnLess } ?C \rangle \langle \text{getF stateMin}$ 
 $= Fmin \rangle$ 
have  $\text{getF state}' \notin ?Q1$ 
by simp
with  $\langle \text{getM state}' = \text{getM stateMin} \rangle \langle \text{getC state}' = \text{getC}$ 
 $\text{stateMin} \rangle \langle \text{getConflictFlag state}' = \text{getConflictFlag stateMin} \rangle$ 
 $\langle \text{getM stateMin} = ?M \rangle \langle \text{getC stateMin} = ?C \rangle \langle \text{getConflictFlag}$ 
 $\text{stateMin} = ?conflictFlag \rangle \langle \text{getF stateMin} = Fmin \rangle$ 
show  $\text{state}' \notin Q$ 
by auto
qed
qed

```

```

    with ⟨stateMin ∈ Q⟩
    have ∃ stateMin ∈ Q. (∀ state'. (state', stateMin) ∈ learnLessState
→ state' ∉ Q)
    by auto
  }
  thus ?thesis
  by auto
qed
qed

```

Now we can prove the following key lemma which shows that the termination ordering is well founded.

```

lemma wfTerminationLess:
  fixes decisionVars::Variable set and F0::Formula
  assumes finite decisionVars
  shows wf (terminationLess F0 decisionVars)
  unfolding wf-eq-minimal
proof-
  show ∀ Q state. state ∈ Q → (∃ stateMin ∈ Q. ∀ state'. (state',
stateMin) ∈ terminationLess F0 decisionVars → state' ∉ Q)
  proof-
    {
      fix Q::State set
      fix state::State
      assume state ∈ Q

      from ⟨finite decisionVars⟩
      have wf (lexLessState F0 decisionVars)
        using wfLexLessState[of decisionVars F0]
        by simp

      with ⟨state ∈ Q⟩ obtain state0
        where state0 ∈ Q ∀ state'. (state', state0) ∈ lexLessState F0
decisionVars → state' ∉ Q
      unfolding wf-eq-minimal
      by auto
      let ?Q0 = {state. state ∈ Q ∧ (getM state) = (getM state0)}
      from ⟨state0 ∈ Q⟩
      have state0 ∈ ?Q0
        by simp
      have wf boolLessState
        using wfBoolLessState
        .
      with ⟨state0 ∈ Q⟩ obtain state1
        where state1 ∈ ?Q0 ∀ state'. (state', state1) ∈ boolLessState
→ state' ∉ ?Q0
      unfolding wf-eq-minimal
      apply (erule-tac x=?Q0 in allE)
      apply (erule-tac x=state0 in allE)
    }
  }

```

```

    by auto
    let ?Q1 = {state. state ∈ Q ∧ getM state = getM state0 ∧
getConflictFlag state = getConflictFlag state1}
    from ⟨state1 ∈ ?Q0⟩
    have state1 ∈ ?Q1
    by simp
    have wf multLessState
    using wfMultLessState
    .
    with ⟨state1 ∈ ?Q1⟩ obtain state2
    where state2 ∈ ?Q1 ∀ state'. (state', state2) ∈ multLessState
    → state' ∉ ?Q1
    unfolding wf-eq-minimal
    apply (erule-tac x=?Q1 in allE)
    apply (erule-tac x=state1 in allE)
    by auto
    let ?Q2 = {state. state ∈ Q ∧ getM state = getM state0 ∧
getConflictFlag state = getConflictFlag state1 ∧ getC state =
getC state2}
    from ⟨state2 ∈ ?Q1⟩
    have state2 ∈ ?Q2
    by simp
    have wf learnLessState
    using wfLearnLessState
    .
    with ⟨state2 ∈ ?Q2⟩ obtain state3
    where state3 ∈ ?Q2 ∀ state'. (state', state3) ∈ learnLessState
    → state' ∉ ?Q2
    unfolding wf-eq-minimal
    apply (erule-tac x=?Q2 in allE)
    apply (erule-tac x=state2 in allE)
    by auto
    from ⟨state3 ∈ ?Q2⟩
    have state3 ∈ Q
    by simp
    from ⟨state1 ∈ ?Q0⟩
    have getM state1 = getM state0
    by simp
    from ⟨state2 ∈ ?Q1⟩
    have getM state2 = getM state0 getConflictFlag state2 = get-
ConflictFlag state1
    by auto
    from ⟨state3 ∈ ?Q2⟩
    have getM state3 = getM state0 getConflictFlag state3 = get-
ConflictFlag state1 getC state3 = getC state2
    by auto
    let ?stateMin = state3
    have ∀ state'. (state', ?stateMin) ∈ terminationLess F0 decision-
Vars → state' ∉ Q

```



```

proof
  fix state'
    show (state', ?stateMin) ∈ terminationLess F0 decisionVars
→ state' ∉ Q
  proof
    assume (state', ?stateMin) ∈ terminationLess F0 decisionVars
    hence
      (state', ?stateMin) ∈ lexLessState F0 decisionVars ∨
      (state', ?stateMin) ∈ boolLessState ∨
      (state', ?stateMin) ∈ multLessState ∨
      (state', ?stateMin) ∈ learnLessState
    unfolding terminationLess-def
    by auto
    moreover
    {
      assume (state', ?stateMin) ∈ lexLessState F0 decisionVars
      with  $\langle \text{getM } state3 = \text{getM } state0 \rangle$ 
      have (state', state0) ∈ lexLessState F0 decisionVars
      unfolding lexLessState-def
      by simp
      with  $\langle \forall state'. (state', state0) \in lexLessState F0 decisionVars \rangle$ 
→ state' ∉ Q
      have state' ∉ Q
      by simp
    }
    moreover
    {
      assume (state', ?stateMin) ∈ boolLessState
      from  $\langle ?stateMin \in ?Q2 \rangle$ 
       $\langle \text{getM } state1 = \text{getM } state0 \rangle$ 
      have getConflictFlag state3 = getConflictFlag state1 getM
state3 = getM state1
      by auto
      with  $\langle (state', ?stateMin) \in boolLessState \rangle$ 
      have (state', state1) ∈ boolLessState
      unfolding boolLessState-def
      by simp
      with  $\langle \forall state'. (state', state1) \in boolLessState \longrightarrow state' \notin$ 
?Q0  $\rangle$ 
      have state' ∉ ?Q0
      by simp
      from  $\langle (state', state1) \in boolLessState \rangle \langle \text{getM } state1 = \text{getM}$ 
state0  $\rangle$ 
      have getM state' = getM state0
      unfolding boolLessState-def
      by auto
      with  $\langle state' \notin ?Q0 \rangle$ 
      have state' ∉ Q
      by simp
    }
  
```

```

}
moreover
{
  assume  $(state', ?stateMin) \in multLessState$ 
  from  $\langle ?stateMin \in ?Q2 \rangle$ 
   $\langle getM\ state1 = getM\ state0 \rangle \langle getM\ state2 = getM\ state0 \rangle$ 
   $\langle getConflictFlag\ state2 = getConflictFlag\ state1 \rangle$ 
  have  $getC\ state3 = getC\ state2$   $getConflictFlag\ state3 =$ 
 $getConflictFlag\ state2$   $getM\ state3 = getM\ state2$ 
  by auto
  with  $\langle (state', ?stateMin) \in multLessState \rangle$ 
  have  $(state', state2) \in multLessState$ 
  unfolding multLessState-def
  by auto
  with  $\langle \forall state'. (state', state2) \in multLessState \longrightarrow state' \notin$ 
 $?Q1 \rangle$ 
  have  $state' \notin ?Q1$ 
  by simp
  from  $\langle (state', state2) \in multLessState \rangle \langle getM\ state2 = getM$ 
 $state0 \rangle \langle getConflictFlag\ state2 = getConflictFlag\ state1 \rangle$ 
  have  $getM\ state' = getM\ state0$   $getConflictFlag\ state' =$ 
 $getConflictFlag\ state1$ 
  unfolding multLessState-def
  by auto
  with  $\langle state' \notin ?Q1 \rangle$ 
  have  $state' \notin Q$ 
  by simp
}
moreover
{
  assume  $(state', ?stateMin) \in learnLessState$ 
  with  $\langle \forall state'. (state', ?stateMin) \in learnLessState \longrightarrow state' \notin$ 
 $?Q2 \rangle$ 
  have  $state' \notin ?Q2$ 
  by simp
  from  $\langle (state', ?stateMin) \in learnLessState \rangle$ 
   $\langle getM\ state3 = getM\ state0 \rangle \langle getConflictFlag\ state3 =$ 
 $getConflictFlag\ state1 \rangle \langle getC\ state3 = getC\ state2 \rangle$ 
  have  $getM\ state' = getM\ state0$   $getConflictFlag\ state' =$ 
 $getConflictFlag\ state1$   $getC\ state' = getC\ state2$ 
  unfolding learnLessState-def
  by auto
  with  $\langle state' \notin ?Q2 \rangle$ 
  have  $state' \notin Q$ 
  by simp
}
ultimately
show  $state' \notin Q$ 
by auto

```

```

      qed
    qed
    with ⟨?stateMin ∈ Q⟩ have (∃ stateMin ∈ Q. ∀ state'. (state',
stateMin) ∈ terminationLess F0 decisionVars → state' ∉ Q)
      by auto
  }
  thus ?thesis
    by simp
  qed
qed

```

Using the termination ordering we show that the transition relation is well founded on states reachable from initial state.

theorem *wfTransitionRelation:*

```

  fixes decisionVars :: Variable set and F0 :: Formula
  assumes finite decisionVars and isInitialState state0 F0
  shows wf {(stateB, stateA).
            (state0, stateA) ∈ transitionRelation F0 decisionVars ∧
            (transition stateA stateB F0 decisionVars)}

```

proof–

```

  let ?rel = {(stateB, stateA).
              (state0, stateA) ∈ transitionRelation F0 decisionVars ∧
              (transition stateA stateB F0 decisionVars)}
  let ?rel' = terminationLess F0 decisionVars

```

```

  have ∀ x y. (x, y) ∈ ?rel → (x, y) ∈ ?rel'

```

proof–

```

  {
    fix stateA::State and stateB::State
    assume (stateB, stateA) ∈ ?rel
    hence (stateB, stateA) ∈ ?rel'
      using ⟨isInitialState state0 F0⟩
      using invariantsHoldInValidRunsFromInitialState[of state0 F0
stateA decisionVars]
      using stateIsDecreasedByValidTransitions[of stateA F0 deci-
sionVars stateB]
      by simp
  }
  thus ?thesis
    by simp
  qed
  moreover
  have wf ?rel'
    using ⟨finite decisionVars⟩
    by (rule wfTerminationLess)
  ultimately
  show ?thesis
    using wellFoundedEmbed[of ?rel ?rel']

```

by *simp*
qed

We will now give two corollaries of the previous theorem. First is a weak termination result that shows that there is a terminating run from every initial state to the final one.

corollary

fixes *decisionVars* :: Variable set **and** *F0* :: Formula **and** *state0* :: State

assumes *finite decisionVars* **and** *isInitialState state0 F0*

shows \exists *state*. $(state0, state) \in transitionRelation F0 decisionVars$
 $\wedge isFinalState state F0 decisionVars$

proof–

```

{
  assume  $\neg ?thesis$ 
  let  $?Q = \{state. (state0, state) \in transitionRelation F0 decisionVars\}$ 
  let  $?rel = \{(stateB, stateA). (state0, stateA) \in transitionRelation F0 decisionVars \wedge transition stateA stateB F0 decisionVars\}$ 
  have  $state0 \in ?Q$ 
    unfolding transitionRelation-def
    by simp
  hence  $\exists state. state \in ?Q$ 
    by auto

  from assms
  have wf ?rel
    using wfTransitionRelation[of decisionVars state0 F0]
    by auto
  hence  $\forall Q. (\exists x. x \in Q) \longrightarrow (\exists stateMin \in Q. \forall state. (state, stateMin) \in ?rel \longrightarrow state \notin Q)$ 
    unfolding wf-eq-minimal
    by simp
  hence  $(\exists x. x \in ?Q) \longrightarrow (\exists stateMin \in ?Q. \forall state. (state, stateMin) \in ?rel \longrightarrow state \notin ?Q)$ 
    by rule
  with  $\langle \exists state. state \in ?Q \rangle$ 
  have  $\exists stateMin \in ?Q. \forall state. (state, stateMin) \in ?rel \longrightarrow state \notin ?Q$ 
    by simp
  then obtain stateMin
    where  $stateMin \in ?Q$  and  $\forall state. (state, stateMin) \in ?rel \longrightarrow state \notin ?Q$ 
    by auto

  from  $\langle stateMin \in ?Q \rangle$ 
  have  $(state0, stateMin) \in transitionRelation F0 decisionVars$ 
    by simp

```

```

with  $\langle \neg ?thesis \rangle$ 
have  $\neg isFinalState\ stateMin\ F0\ decisionVars$ 
  by simp
then obtain  $state'::State$ 
  where  $transition\ stateMin\ state'\ F0\ decisionVars$ 
  unfolding isFinalState-def
  by auto
have  $(state',\ stateMin) \in ?rel$ 
  using  $\langle (state0,\ stateMin) \in transitionRelation\ F0\ decisionVars \rangle$ 
   $\langle transition\ stateMin\ state'\ F0\ decisionVars \rangle$ 
  by simp
with  $\langle \forall\ state.\ (state,\ stateMin) \in ?rel \longrightarrow state \notin ?Q \rangle$ 
have  $state' \notin ?Q$ 
  by force
moreover
  from  $\langle (state0,\ stateMin) \in transitionRelation\ F0\ decisionVars \rangle$ 
 $\langle transition\ stateMin\ state'\ F0\ decisionVars \rangle$ 
  have  $state' \in ?Q$ 
  unfolding transitionRelation-def
  using rtrancl-into-rtrancl[of  $state0\ stateMin\ \{(stateA,\ stateB).\$ 
 $transition\ stateA\ stateB\ F0\ decisionVars\}\ state'$ ]
  by simp
ultimately
have False
  by simp
}
thus  $?thesis$ 
  by auto
qed

```

Now we prove the final strong termination result which states that there cannot be infinite chains of transitions. If there is an infinite transition chain that starts from an initial state, its elements would form a set that would contain initial state and for every element of that set there would be another element of that set that is directly reachable from it. We show that no such set exists.

corollary *noInfiniteTransitionChains:*

fixes $F0::Formula$ **and** $decisionVars::Variable\ set$

assumes *finite\ decisionVars*

shows $\neg (\exists\ Q::(State\ set).\ \exists\ state0 \in Q.\ isInitialState\ state0\ F0 \wedge$

$(\forall\ state \in Q.\ (\exists\ state' \in Q.\ transition\ state\ state'\ F0\ decisionVars))$
 $)$

proof–

{
assume $\neg ?thesis$

```

then obtain  $Q::\text{State set}$  and  $state0::\text{State}$ 
  where  $isInitialState\ state0\ F0\ state0 \in Q$ 
     $\forall\ state \in Q. (\exists\ state' \in Q. transition\ state\ state'\ F0\ deci-$ 
     $sion\ Vars)$ 
  by auto
  let  $?rel = \{(stateB, stateA). (state0, stateA) \in transitionRelation$ 
   $F0\ decisionVars \wedge$ 
     $transition\ stateA\ stateB\ F0\ decisionVars\}$ 
from  $\langle finite\ decisionVars \rangle \langle isInitialState\ state0\ F0 \rangle$ 
have  $wf\ ?rel$ 
  using  $wfTransitionRelation$ 
by simp
hence  $wfmin: \forall\ Q\ x. x \in Q \longrightarrow$ 
   $(\exists\ z \in Q. \forall\ y. (y, z) \in ?rel \longrightarrow y \notin Q)$ 
  unfolding  $wf\text{-}eq\text{-}minimal$ 
by simp
let  $?Q = \{state \in Q. (state0, state) \in transitionRelation\ F0\ deci-$ 
   $sionVars\}$ 
from  $\langle state0 \in Q \rangle$ 
have  $state0 \in ?Q$ 
  unfolding  $transitionRelation\text{-}def$ 
by simp
with  $wfmin$ 
obtain  $stateMin::\text{State}$ 
  where  $stateMin \in ?Q$  and  $\forall\ y. (y, stateMin) \in ?rel \longrightarrow y \notin ?Q$ 
  apply (erule-tac  $x=?Q$  in alle)
  by auto

from  $\langle stateMin \in ?Q \rangle$ 
have  $stateMin \in Q\ (state0, stateMin) \in transitionRelation\ F0\ deci-$ 
   $sionVars$ 
  by auto
with  $\langle \forall\ state \in Q. (\exists\ state' \in Q. transition\ state\ state'\ F0\ deci-$ 
   $sionVars) \rangle$ 
obtain  $state'::\text{State}$ 
  where  $state' \in Q\ transition\ stateMin\ state'\ F0\ decisionVars$ 
  by auto

with  $\langle (state0, stateMin) \in transitionRelation\ F0\ decisionVars \rangle$ 
have  $(state', stateMin) \in ?rel$ 
  by simp
with  $\langle \forall\ y. (y, stateMin) \in ?rel \longrightarrow y \notin ?Q \rangle$ 
have  $state' \notin ?Q$ 
  by force

from  $\langle state' \in Q \rangle \langle (state0, stateMin) \in transitionRelation\ F0\ deci-$ 
   $sionVars \rangle$ 
   $\langle transition\ stateMin\ state'\ F0\ decisionVars \rangle$ 
have  $state' \in ?Q$ 

```

```

    unfolding transitionRelation-def
    using rtrancl-into-rtrancl[of state0 stateMin {(stateA, stateB)}.
transition stateA stateB FO decisionVars} state']
    by simp
    with ⟨state' ∉ ?Q⟩
    have False
    by simp
  }
  thus ?thesis
  by force
qed

```

7.5 Completeness

In this section we will first show that each final state is either *SAT* or *UNSAT* state.

lemma *finalNonConflictState*:

fixes *state::State* **and** *FO :: Formula*

assumes

getConflictFlag state = False **and**

\neg *applicableDecide state decisionVars* **and**

\neg *applicableConflict state*

shows \neg *formulaFalse (getF state) (elements (getM state))* **and**

vars (elements (getM state)) \supseteq decisionVars

proof–

from ⟨ \neg *applicableConflict state*⟩ ⟨*getConflictFlag state = False*⟩

show \neg *formulaFalse (getF state) (elements (getM state))*

unfolding *applicableConflictCharacterization*

by (*auto simp add:formulaFalseIffContainsFalseClause formulaEntailsItsClauses*)

show *vars (elements (getM state)) \supseteq decisionVars*

proof

fix *x :: Variable*

let *?l = Pos x*

assume *x \in decisionVars*

hence *var ?l = x* **and** *var ?l \in decisionVars* **and** *var (opposite ?l) \in decisionVars*

by *auto*

with ⟨ \neg *applicableDecide state decisionVars*⟩

have *literalTrue ?l (elements (getM state)) \vee literalFalse ?l (elements (getM state))*

unfolding *applicableDecideCharacterization*

by *force*

with ⟨*var ?l = x*⟩

show *x \in vars (elements (getM state))*

using *valuationContainsItsLiteralsVariable[of ?l elements (getM state)]*

using *valuationContainsItsLiteralsVariable[of opposite ?l elements (getM state)]*

```

    by auto
  qed
qed

lemma finalConflictingState:
  fixes state :: State
  assumes
    InvariantUniq (getM state) and
    InvariantReasonClauses (getF state) (getM state) and
    InvariantCFalse (getConflictFlag state) (getM state) (getC state) and
    ¬ applicableExplain state and
    ¬ applicableBackjump state and
    getConflictFlag state
  shows
    getC state = []
proof (cases ∑ l. l el getC state → opposite l el decisions (getM
state))
  case True
  {
    assume getC state ≠ []
    let ?l = getLastAssertedLiteral (oppositeLiteralList (getC state))
    (elements (getM state))

    from ⟨InvariantUniq (getM state)⟩
    have uniq (elements (getM state))
      unfolding InvariantUniq-def
      .

    from ⟨getConflictFlag state⟩ ⟨InvariantCFalse (getConflictFlag
state) (getM state) (getC state)⟩
    have clauseFalse (getC state) (elements (getM state))
      unfolding InvariantCFalse-def
      by simp

    with ⟨getC state ≠ []⟩
    ⟨InvariantUniq (getM state)⟩
    have isLastAssertedLiteral ?l (oppositeLiteralList (getC state))
    (elements (getM state))
      unfolding InvariantUniq-def
      using getLastAssertedLiteralCharacterization
      by simp

    with True ⟨uniq (elements (getM state))⟩
    have ∃ level. (isBackjumpLevel level (opposite ?l) (getC state)
(getM state))
      using allDecisionsThenExistsBackjumpLevel [of getM state getC
state opposite ?l]
      by simp
    then

```



```

obtain level::nat where
  isBackjumpLevel level (opposite ?l) (getC state) (getM state)
  by auto
with  $\langle \text{getConflictFlag state} \rangle$ 
have applicableBackjump state
  unfolding applicableBackjumpCharacterization
  by auto
with  $\langle \neg \text{applicableBackjump state} \rangle$ 
have False
  by simp
}
thus ?thesis
  by auto
next
case False
then obtain literal::Literal where literal el getC state  $\neg$  opposite
literal el decisions (getM state)
  by auto
  with  $\langle \text{InvariantReasonClauses (getF state) (getM state)} \rangle$   $\langle \text{InvariantCFalse (getConflictFlag state) (getM state) (getC state)} \rangle$   $\langle \text{getConflictFlag state} \rangle$ 
  have  $\exists c. \text{formulaEntailsClause (getF state) } c \wedge \text{isReason } c \text{ (opposite$ 
literal) (elements (getM state))
  using explainApplicableToEachNonDecision[of getF state getM state
getConflictFlag state getC state opposite literal]
  by auto
  then obtain c::Clause
  where formulaEntailsClause (getF state) c isReason c (opposite
literal) (elements (getM state))
  by auto
  with  $\langle \neg \text{applicableExplain state} \rangle$   $\langle \text{getConflictFlag state} \rangle$   $\langle \text{literal el$ 
(getC state)} \rangle
  have False
  unfolding applicableExplainCharacterization
  by auto
thus ?thesis
  by simp
qed

```

lemma *finalStateCharacterizationLemma:*

```

fixes state :: State
assumes
  InvariantUniq (getM state) and
  InvariantReasonClauses (getF state) (getM state) and
  InvariantCFalse (getConflictFlag state) (getM state) (getC state) and
   $\neg \text{applicableDecide state decisionVars}$  and
   $\neg \text{applicableConflict state}$ 
   $\neg \text{applicableExplain state}$  and
   $\neg \text{applicableBackjump state}$ 

```

```

shows
  (getConflictFlag state = False  $\wedge$ 
     $\neg$ formulaFalse (getF state) (elements (getM state))  $\wedge$ 
    vars (elements (getM state))  $\supseteq$  decisionVars)  $\vee$ 
  (getConflictFlag state = True  $\wedge$ 
    getC state = [])
proof (cases getConflictFlag state)
  case True
  hence getC state = []
  using assms
  using finalConflictingState
  by auto
  with True
  show ?thesis
  by simp
next
  case False
  hence  $\neg$ formulaFalse (getF state) (elements (getM state)) and vars
  (elements (getM state))  $\supseteq$  decisionVars
  using assms
  using finalNonConflictState
  by auto
  with False
  show ?thesis
  by simp
qed

```

theorem *finalStateCharacterization*:

fixes *F0* :: Formula **and** *decisionVars* :: Variable set **and** *state0* :: State **and** *state* :: State

assumes

isInitialState state0 F0 **and**

(*state0*, *state*) \in *transitionRelation F0 decisionVars* **and**

isFinalState state F0 decisionVars

shows

```

  (getConflictFlag state = False  $\wedge$ 
     $\neg$ formulaFalse (getF state) (elements (getM state))  $\wedge$ 
    vars (elements (getM state))  $\supseteq$  decisionVars)  $\vee$ 
  (getConflictFlag state = True  $\wedge$ 
    getC state = [])

```

proof–

from \langle *isInitialState state0 F0* \rangle \langle (*state0*, *state*) \in *transitionRelation F0 decisionVars* \rangle

have *invariantsHoldInState state F0 decisionVars*

using *invariantsHoldInValidRunsFromInitialState*

by *simp*

hence

```

*: InvariantUniq (getM state)
InvariantReasonClauses (getF state) (getM state)
InvariantCFalse (getConflictFlag state) (getM state) (getC state)
unfolding invariantsHoldInState-def
by auto

```

```

from ⟨isFinalState state F0 decision Vars⟩
have **:
  ¬ applicableDecide state decision Vars
  ¬ applicableConflict state
  ¬ applicableExplain state
  ¬ applicableLearn state
  ¬ applicableBackjump state
unfolding finalStateNonApplicable
by auto

```

```

from * **
show ?thesis
  using finalStateCharacterizationLemma[of state decision Vars]
  by simp
qed

```

Completeness theorems are easy consequences of this characterization and soundness.

```

theorem completenessForSAT:
  fixes F0 :: Formula and decision Vars :: Variable set and state0 ::
  State and state :: State
  assumes
    satisfiable F0 and
    isInitialState state0 F0 and
    (state0, state) ∈ transitionRelation F0 decision Vars and
    isFinalState state F0 decision Vars
  shows getConflictFlag state = False ∧ ¬formulaFalse (getF state)
    (elements (getM state)) ∧
    vars (elements (getM state)) ⊇ decision Vars

```

```

proof–
from assms
have *: (getConflictFlag state = False ∧
  ¬formulaFalse (getF state) (elements (getM state)) ∧
  vars (elements (getM state)) ⊇ decision Vars) ∨
  (getConflictFlag state = True ∧
  getC state = [])
  using finalStateCharacterization[of state0 F0 state decision Vars]
  by auto
{
  assume ¬ (getConflictFlag state = False)

```

```

with *
have getConflictFlag state = True getC state = []
  by auto
with assms
  have  $\neg$  satisfiable F0
  using soundnessForUNSAT
  by simp
with  $\langle$ satisfiable F0 $\rangle$ 
have False
  by simp
}
with * show ?thesis
  by auto
qed

```

theorem *completenessForUNSAT*:

```

fixes F0 :: Formula and decisionVars :: Variable set and state0 ::
State and state :: State
assumes
  vars F0  $\subseteq$  decisionVars and

```

```

 $\neg$  satisfiable F0 and

```

```

isInitialState state0 F0 and
(state0, state)  $\in$  transitionRelation F0 decisionVars and
isFinalState state F0 decisionVars

```

shows

```

getConflictFlag state = True  $\wedge$  getC state = []

```

proof–

```

from assms
have *: (getConflictFlag state = False  $\wedge$ 
   $\neg$ formulaFalse (getF state) (elements (getM state)))  $\wedge$ 
  vars (elements (getM state))  $\supseteq$  decisionVars)  $\vee$ 
  (getConflictFlag state = True  $\wedge$ 
  getC state = [])
using finalStateCharacterization[of state0 F0 state decisionVars]
by auto
{
assume  $\neg$  getConflictFlag state = True
with *
have getConflictFlag state = False  $\wedge$   $\neg$ formulaFalse (getF state)
(elements (getM state))  $\wedge$  vars (elements (getM state))  $\supseteq$  decisionVars
  by simp
with assms
have satisfiable F0
  using soundnessForSAT[of F0 decisionVars state0 state]

```

```

    unfolding satisfiable-def
    by auto
  with  $\langle \neg \text{satisfiable } F0 \rangle$ 
  have False
    by simp
}
with * show ?thesis
  by auto
qed

```

theorem *partialCorrectness*:

fixes $F0 :: \text{Formula}$ **and** $\text{decisionVars} :: \text{Variable set}$ **and** $\text{state0} :: \text{State}$ **and** $\text{state} :: \text{State}$

assumes

$\text{vars } F0 \subseteq \text{decisionVars}$ **and**

$\text{isInitialState state0 } F0$ **and**

$(\text{state0}, \text{state}) \in \text{transitionRelation } F0 \text{ decisionVars}$ **and**

$\text{isFinalState state } F0 \text{ decisionVars}$

shows

$\text{satisfiable } F0 = (\neg \text{getConflictFlag state})$

using *assms*

using *completenessForUNSAT*[of $F0 \text{ decisionVars state0 state}$]

using *completenessForSAT*[of $F0 \text{ state0 state decisionVars}$]

by *auto*

end

8 Functional implementation of a SAT solver with Two Watch literal propagation.

theory *SatSolverCode*

imports *SatSolverVerification HOL-Library.Code-Target-Numeral*

begin

8.1 Specification

lemma [*code-unfold*]:

fixes $\text{literal} :: \text{Literal}$ **and** $\text{clause} :: \text{Clause}$

shows $\text{literal } \text{el } \text{clause} = \text{List.member clause literal}$

by (*auto simp add: member-def*)

datatype *ExtendedBool* = *TRUE* | *FALSE* | *UNDEF*

record *State* =

— Satisfiability flag: UNDEF, TRUE or FALSE
getSATFlag :: *ExtendedBool*
 — Formula
getF :: *Formula*
 — Assertion Trail
getM :: *LiteralTrail*
 — Conflict flag
getConflictFlag :: *bool* — raised iff M falsifies F
 — Conflict clause index
getConflictClause :: *nat* — corresponding clause from F is false in M
 — Unit propagation queue
getQ :: *Literal list*
 — Unit propagation graph
getReason :: *Literal* ⇒ *nat option* — index of a clause that is a reason for propagation of a literal
 — Two-watch literal scheme
 — clause indices instead of clauses are used
getWatch1 :: *nat* ⇒ *Literal option* — First watch of a clause
getWatch2 :: *nat* ⇒ *Literal option* — Second watch of a clause
getWatchList :: *Literal* ⇒ *nat list* — Watch list of a given literal
 — Conflict analysis data structures
getC :: *Clause* — Conflict analysis clause - always false in M
getCl :: *Literal* — Last asserted literal in (opposite getC)
getCl1 :: *Literal* — Second last asserted literal in (opposite getC)
getCn :: *nat* — Number of literals of (opposite getC) on the (currentLevel M)

definition

setWatch1 :: *nat* ⇒ *Literal* ⇒ *State* ⇒ *State*

where

setWatch1 clause literal state =
 state(| *getWatch1* := (*getWatch1* state)(clause := *Some literal*),
 getWatchList := (*getWatchList* state)(literal := clause #
 (*getWatchList* state literal))
 |)

declare *setWatch1-def*[code-unfold]

definition

setWatch2 :: *nat* ⇒ *Literal* ⇒ *State* ⇒ *State*

where

setWatch2 clause literal state =
 state(| *getWatch2* := (*getWatch2* state)(clause := *Some literal*),
 getWatchList := (*getWatchList* state)(literal := clause #
 (*getWatchList* state literal))
 |)

declare *setWatch2-def*[code-unfold]

definition

swapWatches :: *nat* \Rightarrow *State* \Rightarrow *State*

where

swapWatches *clause* *state* ==

state(*getWatch1* := (*getWatch1* *state*)(*clause* := (*getWatch2* *state* *clause*)),

getWatch2 := (*getWatch2* *state*)(*clause* := (*getWatch1* *state* *clause*))

)

declare *swapWatches-def*[code-unfold]

primrec *getNonWatchedUnfalsifiedLiteral* :: *Clause* \Rightarrow *Literal* \Rightarrow *Literal* \Rightarrow *LiteralTrail* \Rightarrow *Literal option*

where

getNonWatchedUnfalsifiedLiteral [] *w1* *w2* *M* = *None* |

getNonWatchedUnfalsifiedLiteral (*literal* # *clause*) *w1* *w2* *M* =

(*if* *literal* \neq *w1* \wedge
literal \neq *w2* \wedge
 \neg (*literalFalse* *literal* (*elements* *M*)) *then*
Some literal

else

getNonWatchedUnfalsifiedLiteral *clause* *w1* *w2* *M*

)

definition

setReason :: *Literal* \Rightarrow *nat* \Rightarrow *State* \Rightarrow *State*

where

setReason *literal* *clause* *state* =

state(*getReason* := (*getReason* *state*)(*literal* := *Some clause*))

declare *setReason-def*[code-unfold]

primrec *notifyWatches-loop*::*Literal* \Rightarrow *nat list* \Rightarrow *nat list* \Rightarrow *State* \Rightarrow *State*

where

notifyWatches-loop *literal* [] *newWl* *state* = *state*(*getWatchList* := (*getWatchList* *state*)(*literal* := *newWl*)) |

notifyWatches-loop *literal* (*clause* # *list'*) *newWl* *state* =

(*let* *state'* = (*if* *Some literal* = (*getWatch1* *state* *clause*) *then*
(*swapWatches* *clause* *state*)

else

state) *in*

case (*getWatch1* *state'* *clause*) *of*

```

    None ⇒ state
  | Some w1 ⇒ (
case (getWatch2 state' clause) of
  None ⇒ state
  | Some w2 ⇒
(if (literalTrue w1 (elements (getM state'))) then
  notifyWatches-loop literal list' (clause # newWl) state'
else
  (case (getNonWatchedUnfalsifiedLiteral (nth (getF state') clause)
w1 w2 (getM state')) of
    Some l' ⇒
      notifyWatches-loop literal list' newWl (setWatch2 clause
l' state')
    | None ⇒
      (if (literalFalse w1 (elements (getM state'))) then
        let state'' = (state'() getConflictFlag := True,
getConflictClause := clause )) in
          notifyWatches-loop literal list' (clause # newWl) state''
        else
          let state'' = state'() getQ := (if w1 el (getQ state')
then
          (getQ state')
          else
          (getQ state') @ [w1]
          )
          ) in
        let state''' = (setReason w1 clause state'') in
          notifyWatches-loop literal list' (clause # newWl) state'''
        )
      )
    )
  )
)
)
)
)

```

definition

notifyWatches :: *Literal* ⇒ *State* ⇒ *State*

where

notifyWatches literal state ==

notifyWatches-loop literal (getWatchList state literal) [] state

declare *notifyWatches-def*[code-unfold]

definition

assertLiteral :: *Literal* ⇒ *bool* ⇒ *State* ⇒ *State*

where

assertLiteral literal decision state ==

let state' = (state() getM := (getM state) @ [(literal, decision)])

in
notifyWatches (opposite literal) state'

definition

applyUnitPropagate :: State ⇒ State

where

applyUnitPropagate state =
(let state' = (assertLiteral (hd (getQ state)) False state) in
state' | getQ := tl (getQ state'))

partial-function (*tailrec*)

exhaustiveUnitPropagate :: State ⇒ State

where

exhaustiveUnitPropagate-unfold[code]:
exhaustiveUnitPropagate state =
(if (getConflictFlag state) ∨ (getQ state) = [] then
state
else
exhaustiveUnitPropagate (applyUnitPropagate state)
)

inductive

exhaustiveUnitPropagate-dom :: State ⇒ bool

where

step: (¬ getConflictFlag state ⇒ getQ state ≠ []
⇒ exhaustiveUnitPropagate-dom (applyUnitPropagate state))
⇒ exhaustiveUnitPropagate-dom state

definition

addClause :: Clause ⇒ State ⇒ State

where

addClause clause state =
(let clause' = (remdups (removeFalseLiterals clause (elements (getM
state)))) in
(if (clauseTrue clause' (elements (getM state))) then
state
else (if clause' = [] then
state | getSATFlag := FALSE |)
else (if (length clause' = 1) then
let state' = (assertLiteral (hd clause') False state) in
exhaustiveUnitPropagate state'
else (if (clauseTautology clause') then
state
else

```

    let clauseIndex = length (getF state) in
    let state' = state (| getF := (getF state) @ [clause']) in
    let state'' = setWatch1 clauseIndex (nth clause' 0) state' in
    let state''' = setWatch2 clauseIndex (nth clause' 1) state'' in
    state'''
  )))
))

```

definition

initialState :: *State*

where

```

initialState =
  (| getSATFlag = UNDEF,
    getF = [],
    getM = [],
    getConflictFlag = False,
    getConflictClause = 0,
    getQ = [],
    getReason = λ l. None,
    getWatch1 = λ c. None,
    getWatch2 = λ c. None,
    getWatchList = λ l. [],
    getC = [],
    getCl = (Pos 0),
    getCll = (Pos 0),
    getCn = 0
  |)

```

primrec *initialize* :: *Formula* ⇒ *State* ⇒ *State*

where

```

initialize [] state = state |
initialize (clause # formula) state = initialize formula (addClause
clause state)

```

definition

findLastAssertedLiteral :: *State* ⇒ *State*

where

```

findLastAssertedLiteral state =
  state (| getCl := getLastAssertedLiteral (oppositeLiteralList (getC
state)) (elements (getM state)) |)

```

definition

countCurrentLevelLiterals :: *State* ⇒ *State*

where

```

countCurrentLevelLiterals state =
  (let cl = currentLevel (getM state) in
  state (| getCn := length (filter (λ l. elementLevel (opposite l)

```

$(getM\ state) = cl\ (getC\ state))\ \})$

definition $setConflictAnalysisClause :: Clause \Rightarrow State \Rightarrow State$

where

$setConflictAnalysisClause\ clause\ state =$
 $(let\ oppM0 = oppositeLiteralList\ (elements\ (prefixToLevel\ 0\ (getM\ state)))\ in$
 $let\ state' = state\ (\ | getC := remdups\ (list-diff\ clause\ oppM0)\ |)\ in$
 $countCurrentLevelLiterals\ (findLastAssertedLiteral\ state\ ^)$
 $)$

definition

$applyConflict :: State \Rightarrow State$

where

$applyConflict\ state =$
 $(let\ conflictClause = (nth\ (getF\ state)\ (getConflictClause\ state))\ in$
 $setConflictAnalysisClause\ conflictClause\ state)$

definition

$applyExplain :: Literal \Rightarrow State \Rightarrow State$

where

$applyExplain\ literal\ state =$
 $(case\ (getReason\ state\ literal)\ of$
 $None \Rightarrow$
 $state$
 $| Some\ reason \Rightarrow$
 $let\ res = resolve\ (getC\ state)\ (nth\ (getF\ state)\ reason)$
 $(opposite\ literal)\ in$
 $setConflictAnalysisClause\ res\ state$
 $)$

partial-function (*tailrec*)

$applyExplainUIP :: State \Rightarrow State$

where

$applyExplainUIP-unfold:$
 $applyExplainUIP\ state =$
 $(if\ (getCn\ state = 1)\ then$
 $state$
 $else$
 $applyExplainUIP\ (applyExplain\ (getCl\ state)\ state)$
 $)$

inductive

$applyExplainUIP-dom :: State \Rightarrow bool$

where

step:

```

(getCn state ≠ 1
 ⇒ applyExplainUIP-dom (applyExplain (getCl state) state))
 ⇒ applyExplainUIP-dom state

```

definition

applyLearn :: *State* ⇒ *State*

where

```

applyLearn state =
  (if getC state = [opposite (getCl state)] then
    state
  else
    let state' = state(getF := (getF state) @ [getC state] ) in
    let l = (getCl state) in
    let ll = (getLastAssertedLiteral (removeAll l (oppositeLiteralList
(getC state))) (elements (getM state))) in
    let clauseIndex = length (getF state) in
    let state'' = setWatch1 clauseIndex (opposite l) state' in
    let state''' = setWatch2 clauseIndex (opposite ll) state'' in
    state'''(getCll := ll )
  )

```

definition

getBackjumpLevel :: *State* ⇒ *nat*

where

```

getBackjumpLevel state ==
  (if getC state = [opposite (getCl state)] then
    0
  else
    elementLevel (getCll state) (getM state)
  )

```

definition

applyBackjump :: *State* ⇒ *State*

where

```

applyBackjump state =
  (let l = (getCl state) in
    let level = getBackjumpLevel state in
    let state' = state(getConflictFlag := False, getQ := [], getM :=
(prefixToLevel level (getM state))) in
    let state'' = (if level > 0 then setReason (opposite l) (length (getF
state) - 1) state' else state') in
    assertLiteral (opposite l) False state''
  )

```

axiomatization *selectLiteral* :: *State* ⇒ *Variable set* ⇒ *Literal*

where

selectLiteral-def:

$Vbl - vars (elements (getM state)) \neq \{\}$ \longrightarrow
 $var (selectLiteral state Vbl) \in (Vbl - vars (elements (getM state)))$

definition

applyDecide :: *State* \Rightarrow *Variable set* \Rightarrow *State*

where

applyDecide state Vbl =
assertLiteral (selectLiteral state Vbl) True state

definition

solve-loop-body :: *State* \Rightarrow *Variable set* \Rightarrow *State*

where

solve-loop-body state Vbl =
 (*let state' = exhaustiveUnitPropagate state in*
 (*if (getConflictFlag state')* *then*
 (*if (currentLevel (getM state')) = 0 then*
 state' | getSATFlag := FALSE |
 else
 (*applyBackjump*
 (*applyLearn*
 (*applyExplainUIP*
 (*applyConflict*
 state'
)
)
)
)
)
 else
 (*if (vars (elements (getM state'))) \supseteq Vbl then*
 state' | getSATFlag := TRUE |
 else
 applyDecide state' Vbl
)
)
)

partial-function (*tailrec*)

solve-loop :: *State* \Rightarrow *Variable set* \Rightarrow *State*

where

solve-loop-unfold:

solve-loop state Vbl =
 (*if (getSATFlag state) \neq UNDEF then*
 state

```

else
  let state' = solve-loop-body state Vbl in
  solve-loop state' Vbl
)

```

inductive

solve-loop-dom :: *State* \Rightarrow *Variable set* \Rightarrow *bool*

where

step:

```

(getSATFlag state = UNDEF
  $\implies$  solve-loop-dom (solve-loop-body state Vbl) Vbl)
 $\implies$  solve-loop-dom state Vbl

```

definition *solve*::*Formula* \Rightarrow *ExtendedBool*

where

```

solve F0 =
  (getSATFlag
   (solve-loop
    (initialize F0 initialState) (vars F0)
   )
  )
)

```

definition

InvariantWatchListsContainOnlyClausesFromF :: (*Literal* \Rightarrow *nat list*)
 \Rightarrow *Formula* \Rightarrow *bool*

where

InvariantWatchListsContainOnlyClausesFromF *Wl* *F* =
 $(\forall (l::\text{Literal}) (c::\text{nat}). c \in \text{set } (Wl\ l) \longrightarrow 0 \leq c \wedge c < \text{length } F)$

definition

InvariantWatchListsUniq :: (*Literal* \Rightarrow *nat list*) \Rightarrow *bool*

where

InvariantWatchListsUniq *Wl* =
 $(\forall l. \text{uniq } (Wl\ l))$

definition

InvariantWatchListsCharacterization :: (*Literal* \Rightarrow *nat list*) \Rightarrow (*nat* \Rightarrow
Literal option) \Rightarrow (*nat* \Rightarrow *Literal option*) \Rightarrow *bool*

where

InvariantWatchListsCharacterization $Wl\ w1\ w2 =$
 $(\forall (c::nat)\ (l::Literal).\ c \in \text{set } (Wl\ l) = (\text{Some } l = (w1\ c) \vee \text{Some } l = (w2\ c)))$

definition

InvariantWatchesEl $:: \text{Formula} \Rightarrow (\text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{Literal option}) \Rightarrow (\text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{Literal option}) \Rightarrow \text{bool}$

where

InvariantWatchesEl $\text{formula}\ \text{watch1}\ \text{watch2} ==$
 $\forall (clause::nat).\ 0 \leq clause \wedge clause < \text{length}\ \text{formula} \longrightarrow$
 $(\exists (w1::Literal)\ (w2::Literal).\ \text{watch1}\ \text{clause} = \text{Some } w1 \wedge$
 $\text{watch2}\ \text{clause} = \text{Some } w2 \wedge$
 $w1\ \text{el } (\text{nth}\ \text{formula}\ \text{clause}) \wedge w2\ \text{el } (\text{nth}\ \text{formula}\ \text{clause}))$

definition

InvariantWatchesDiffer $:: \text{Formula} \Rightarrow (\text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{Literal option}) \Rightarrow (\text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{Literal option}) \Rightarrow \text{bool}$

where

InvariantWatchesDiffer $\text{formula}\ \text{watch1}\ \text{watch2} ==$
 $\forall (clause::nat).\ 0 \leq clause \wedge clause < \text{length}\ \text{formula} \longrightarrow \text{watch1}\ \text{clause} \neq \text{watch2}\ \text{clause}$

definition

watchCharacterizationCondition $:: \text{Literal} \Rightarrow \text{Literal} \Rightarrow \text{LiteralTrail} \Rightarrow \text{Clause} \Rightarrow \text{bool}$

where

watchCharacterizationCondition $w1\ w2\ M\ \text{clause} =$
 $(\text{literalFalse } w1\ (\text{elements } M) \longrightarrow$
 $(\exists\ l.\ l\ \text{el } \text{clause} \wedge \text{literalTrue } l\ (\text{elements } M) \wedge \text{elementLevel } l$
 $M \leq \text{elementLevel } (\text{opposite } w1)\ M) \vee$
 $(\forall\ l.\ l\ \text{el } \text{clause} \wedge l \neq w1 \wedge l \neq w2 \longrightarrow$
 $\text{literalFalse } l\ (\text{elements } M) \wedge \text{elementLevel } (\text{opposite } l)\ M$
 $\leq \text{elementLevel } (\text{opposite } w1)\ M)$
 $)$

definition

InvariantWatchCharacterization $:: \text{Formula} \Rightarrow (\text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{Literal option}) \Rightarrow (\text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{Literal option}) \Rightarrow \text{LiteralTrail} \Rightarrow \text{bool}$

where

InvariantWatchCharacterization $F\ \text{watch1}\ \text{watch2}\ M =$
 $(\forall\ c\ w1\ w2.\ (0 \leq c \wedge c < \text{length } F \wedge \text{Some } w1 = \text{watch1 } c \wedge$
 $\text{Some } w2 = \text{watch2 } c) \longrightarrow$
 $\text{watchCharacterizationCondition } w1\ w2\ M\ (\text{nth } F\ c) \wedge$
 $\text{watchCharacterizationCondition } w2\ w1\ M\ (\text{nth } F\ c)$

)

definition

InvariantQCharacterization :: *bool* \Rightarrow *Literal list* \Rightarrow *Formula* \Rightarrow *LiteralTrail* \Rightarrow *bool*

where

InvariantQCharacterization conflictFlag Q F M ==
 \neg *conflictFlag* \longrightarrow (\forall (*l*::*Literal*). *l* *el* *Q* = (\exists (*c*::*Clause*). *c* *el* *F* \wedge *isUnitClause c l* (*elements M*)))

definition

InvariantUniqQ :: *Literal list* \Rightarrow *bool*

where

InvariantUniqQ Q =
uniq Q

definition

InvariantConflictFlagCharacterization :: *bool* \Rightarrow *Formula* \Rightarrow *LiteralTrail* \Rightarrow *bool*

where

InvariantConflictFlagCharacterization conflictFlag F M ==
conflictFlag = *formulaFalse F* (*elements M*)

definition

InvariantNoDecisionsWhenConflict :: *Formula* \Rightarrow *LiteralTrail* \Rightarrow *nat* \Rightarrow *bool*

where

InvariantNoDecisionsWhenConflict F M level =
(\forall *level'*. *level'* < *level* \longrightarrow
 \neg *formulaFalse F* (*elements* (*prefixToLevel level' M*)))
)

definition

InvariantNoDecisionsWhenUnit :: *Formula* \Rightarrow *LiteralTrail* \Rightarrow *nat* \Rightarrow *bool*

where

InvariantNoDecisionsWhenUnit F M level =
(\forall *level'*. *level'* < *level* \longrightarrow
 \neg (\exists *clause literal*. *clause* *el* *F* \wedge *isUnitClause clause literal* (*elements* (*prefixToLevel level' M*)))
)

definition *InvariantEquivalentZL* :: *Formula* \Rightarrow *LiteralTrail* \Rightarrow *Formula* \Rightarrow *bool*

where

InvariantEquivalentZL *F M F0* =
equivalentFormulae (*F* @ *val2form* (*elements* (*prefixToLevel* 0 *M*)))
F0

definition

InvariantGetReasonIsReason :: (*Literal* \Rightarrow *nat option*) \Rightarrow *Formula* \Rightarrow *LiteralTrail* \Rightarrow *Literal set* \Rightarrow *bool*

where

InvariantGetReasonIsReason *GetReason F M Q* ==
 \forall *literal*. (*literal el* (*elements M*) \wedge \neg *literal el* (*decisions M*) \wedge
elementLevel literal M > 0 \longrightarrow
 $(\exists$ (*reason::nat*). (*GetReason literal*) = *Some reason* \wedge
0 \leq *reason* \wedge *reason* < *length F* \wedge
isReason (*nth F reason*) *literal* (*elements M*)
)
)
) \wedge
(*currentLevel M* > 0 \wedge *literal* \in *Q* \longrightarrow
 $(\exists$ (*reason::nat*). (*GetReason literal*) = *Some reason* \wedge
0 \leq *reason* \wedge *reason* < *length F* \wedge
isUnitClause (*nth F reason*) *literal* (*elements M*)
 \vee *clauseFalse* (*nth F reason*) (*elements M*)
)
)
)

definition

InvariantConflictClauseCharacterization :: *bool* \Rightarrow *nat* \Rightarrow *Formula* \Rightarrow *LiteralTrail* \Rightarrow *bool*

where

InvariantConflictClauseCharacterization *conflictFlag conflictClause F M* ==
conflictFlag \longrightarrow (*conflictClause* < *length F* \wedge
clauseFalse (*nth F conflictClause*) (*elements M*))

definition

InvariantClCharacterization :: *Literal* \Rightarrow *Clause* \Rightarrow *LiteralTrail* \Rightarrow *bool*

where

InvariantClCharacterization *Cl C M* ==
isLastAssertedLiteral *Cl* (*oppositeLiteralList C*) (*elements M*)

definition

InvariantClCharacterization :: *Literal* \Rightarrow *Literal* \Rightarrow *Clause* \Rightarrow *LiteralTrail* \Rightarrow *bool*

where

InvariantClCharacterization $Cl\ Cll\ C\ M ==$
 $set\ C \neq \{opposite\ Cl\} \longrightarrow$
 $isLastAssertedLiteral\ Cll\ (removeAll\ Cl\ (oppositeLiteralList\ C))$
 $(elements\ M)$

definition

InvariantClCurrentLevel $::\ Literal \Rightarrow LiteralTrail \Rightarrow bool$

where

InvariantClCurrentLevel $Cl\ M ==$
 $elementLevel\ Cl\ M = currentLevel\ M$

definition

InvariantCnCharacterization $::\ nat \Rightarrow Clause \Rightarrow LiteralTrail \Rightarrow bool$

where

InvariantCnCharacterization $Cn\ C\ M ==$
 $Cn = length\ (filter\ (\lambda\ l.\ elementLevel\ (opposite\ l)\ M = currentLevel\ M)\ (remdups\ C))$

definition

InvariantUniqC $::\ Clause \Rightarrow bool$

where

InvariantUniqC $clause = uniq\ clause$

definition

InvariantVarsQ $::\ Literal\ list \Rightarrow Formula \Rightarrow Variable\ set \Rightarrow bool$

where

InvariantVarsQ $Q\ F0\ Vbl ==$
 $vars\ Q \subseteq vars\ F0 \cup Vbl$

end

theory *AssertLiteral*

imports *SatSolverCode*

begin

lemma *getNonWatchedUnfalsifiedLiteralSomeCharacterization:*

fixes $clause :: Clause$ **and** $w1 :: Literal$ **and** $w2 :: Literal$ **and** $M ::$
 $LiteralTrail$ **and** $l :: Literal$

assumes

$getNonWatchedUnfalsifiedLiteral\ clause\ w1\ w2\ M = Some\ l$

shows

$l \in \text{clause } l \neq w1 \wedge l \neq w2 \rightarrow \text{literalFalse } l \text{ (elements } M)$
using *assms*
by (*induct clause*) (*auto split: if-split-asm*)

lemma *getNonWatchedUnfalsifiedLiteralNoneCharacterization*:
fixes *clause* :: *Clause* **and** *w1* :: *Literal* **and** *w2* :: *Literal* **and** *M* ::
LiteralTrail
assumes
 $\text{getNonWatchedUnfalsifiedLiteral } \text{clause } w1 \ w2 \ M = \text{None}$
shows
 $\forall l. l \in \text{clause} \wedge l \neq w1 \wedge l \neq w2 \rightarrow \text{literalFalse } l \text{ (elements } M)$
using *assms*
by (*induct clause*) (*auto split: if-split-asm*)

lemma *swapWatchesEffect*:
fixes *clause*::*nat* **and** *state*::*State* **and** *clause'*::*nat*
shows
 $\text{getWatch1 } (\text{swapWatches } \text{clause } \text{state}) \ \text{clause}' = (\text{if } \text{clause} = \text{clause}'$
 $\text{then } \text{getWatch2 } \text{state } \text{clause}' \text{ else } \text{getWatch1 } \text{state } \text{clause}') \text{ and}$
 $\text{getWatch2 } (\text{swapWatches } \text{clause } \text{state}) \ \text{clause}' = (\text{if } \text{clause} = \text{clause}'$
 $\text{then } \text{getWatch1 } \text{state } \text{clause}' \text{ else } \text{getWatch2 } \text{state } \text{clause}')$
unfolding *swapWatches-def*
by *auto*

lemma *notifyWatchesLoopPreservedVariables*:
fixes *literal* :: *Literal* **and** *Wl* :: *nat list* **and** *newWl* :: *nat list* **and**
state :: *State*
assumes
 $\text{InvariantWatchesEl } (\text{getF } \text{state}) \ (\text{getWatch1 } \text{state}) \ (\text{getWatch2 } \text{state})$
and
 $\forall (c::\text{nat}). c \in \text{set } Wl \rightarrow 0 \leq c \wedge c < \text{length } (\text{getF } \text{state})$
shows
 $\text{let } \text{state}' = (\text{notifyWatches-loop } \text{literal } Wl \ \text{newWl } \text{state}) \text{ in}$
 $(\text{getM } \text{state}') = (\text{getM } \text{state}) \wedge$
 $(\text{getF } \text{state}') = (\text{getF } \text{state}) \wedge$
 $(\text{getSATFlag } \text{state}') = (\text{getSATFlag } \text{state}) \wedge$
 $\text{isPrefix } (\text{getQ } \text{state}) \ (\text{getQ } \text{state}')$
using *assms*
proof (*induct Wl arbitrary: newWl state*)
case *Nil*

```

thus ?case
  unfolding isPrefix-def
  by simp
next
  case (Cons clause Wl')
  from  $\langle \forall (c::nat). c \in \text{set} (\text{clause} \# Wl') \longrightarrow 0 \leq c \wedge c < \text{length} (\text{getF state}) \rangle$ 
  have  $0 \leq \text{clause} \wedge \text{clause} < \text{length} (\text{getF state})$ 
  by auto
  then obtain wa::Literal and wb::Literal
  where getWatch1 state clause = Some wa and getWatch2 state
clause = Some wb
  using Cons
  unfolding InvariantWatchesEl-def
  by auto
  show ?case
  proof (cases Some literal = getWatch1 state clause)
  case True
  let ?state' = swapWatches clause state
  let ?w1 = wb
  have getWatch1 ?state' clause = Some ?w1
  using  $\langle \text{getWatch2 state clause} = \text{Some wb} \rangle$ 
  unfolding swapWatches-def
  by auto
  let ?w2 = wa
  have getWatch2 ?state' clause = Some ?w2
  using  $\langle \text{getWatch1 state clause} = \text{Some wa} \rangle$ 
  unfolding swapWatches-def
  by auto
  show ?thesis
  proof (cases literal True ?w1 (elements (getM ?state')))
  case True

  from Cons(2)
  have InvariantWatchesEl (getF ?state') (getWatch1 ?state')
(getWatch2 ?state')
  unfolding InvariantWatchesEl-def
  unfolding swapWatches-def
  by auto
  moreover
  have getM ?state' = getM state  $\wedge$ 
getF ?state' = getF state  $\wedge$ 
getSATFlag ?state' = getSATFlag state  $\wedge$ 
getQ ?state' = getQ state

  unfolding swapWatches-def
  by simp
  ultimately
  show ?thesis

```

```

using Cons(1)[of ?state' clause # newWl]
using Cons(3)
using ⟨getWatch1 ?state' clause = Some ?w1⟩
using ⟨getWatch2 ?state' clause = Some ?w2⟩
using ⟨Some literal = getWatch1 state clause⟩
using ⟨literalTrue ?w1 (elements (getM ?state'))⟩
by (simp add:Let-def)
next
case False
show ?thesis
proof (cases getNonWatchedUnfalsifiedLiteral (nth (getF ?state')
clause) ?w1 ?w2 (getM ?state'))
case (Some l')
hence l' el (nth (getF ?state') clause)
using getNonWatchedUnfalsifiedLiteralSomeCharacterization
by simp

let ?state'' = setWatch2 clause l' ?state'

from Cons(2)
have InvariantWatchesEl (getF ?state'') (getWatch1 ?state'')
(getWatch2 ?state'')
using ⟨l' el (nth (getF ?state') clause)⟩
unfolding InvariantWatchesEl-def
unfolding swapWatches-def
unfolding setWatch2-def
by auto
moreover
have getM ?state'' = getM state ∧
getF ?state'' = getF state ∧
getSATFlag ?state'' = getSATFlag state ∧
getQ ?state'' = getQ state
unfolding swapWatches-def
unfolding setWatch2-def
by simp
ultimately
show ?thesis
using Cons(1)[of ?state'' newWl]
using Cons(3)
using ⟨getWatch1 ?state' clause = Some ?w1⟩
using ⟨getWatch2 ?state' clause = Some ?w2⟩
using ⟨Some literal = getWatch1 state clause⟩
using ⟨ $\neg$  literalTrue ?w1 (elements (getM ?state'))⟩
using Some
by (simp add: Let-def)
next
case None
show ?thesis
proof (cases literalFalse ?w1 (elements (getM ?state'))))

```

```

    case True
    let ?state'' = ?state'(\getConflictFlag := True, getConflictClause
:= clause)

    from Cons(2)
    have InvariantWatchesEl (getF ?state'') (getWatch1 ?state'')
(getWatch2 ?state'')
    unfolding InvariantWatchesEl-def
    unfolding swapWatches-def
    by auto
    moreover
    have getM ?state'' = getM state  $\wedge$ 
getF ?state'' = getF state  $\wedge$ 
getSATFlag ?state'' = getSATFlag state  $\wedge$ 
getQ ?state'' = getQ state
    unfolding swapWatches-def
    by simp
    ultimately
    show ?thesis
    using Cons(1)[of ?state'' clause # newWl]
    using Cons(3)
    using ⟨getWatch1 ?state' clause = Some ?w1⟩
    using ⟨getWatch2 ?state' clause = Some ?w2⟩
    using ⟨Some literal = getWatch1 state clause⟩
    using ⟨ $\neg$  literalTrue ?w1 (elements (getM ?state'))⟩
    using None
    using ⟨literalFalse ?w1 (elements (getM ?state'))⟩
    by (simp add: Let-def)
  next
  case False
  let ?state'' = setReason ?w1 clause (?state'(\getQ := (if ?w1
el (getQ ?state') then (getQ ?state') else (getQ ?state') @ [?w1])))
  from Cons(2)
  have InvariantWatchesEl (getF ?state'') (getWatch1 ?state'')
(getWatch2 ?state'')
  unfolding InvariantWatchesEl-def
  unfolding swapWatches-def
  unfolding setReason-def
  by auto
  moreover
  have getM ?state'' = getM state  $\wedge$ 
getF ?state'' = getF state  $\wedge$ 
getSATFlag ?state'' = getSATFlag state  $\wedge$ 
getQ ?state'' = (if ?w1 el (getQ state) then (getQ state) else
(getQ state) @ [?w1])
  unfolding swapWatches-def
  unfolding setReason-def
  by auto
  ultimately

```

```

show ?thesis
  using Cons(1)[of ?state'' clause # newWl]
  using Cons(3)
  using ⟨getWatch1 ?state' clause = Some ?w1⟩
  using ⟨getWatch2 ?state' clause = Some ?w2⟩
  using ⟨Some literal = getWatch1 state clause⟩
  using ⟨¬ literalTrue ?w1 (elements (getM ?state'))⟩
  using None
  using ⟨¬ literalFalse ?w1 (elements (getM ?state'))⟩
  unfolding isPrefix-def
  by (auto simp add: Let-def split: if-split-asm)
qed
qed
qed
next
  case False
  let ?state' = state
  let ?w1 = wa
  have getWatch1 ?state' clause = Some ?w1
    using ⟨getWatch1 state clause = Some wa⟩
    unfolding swapWatches-def
    by auto
  let ?w2 = wb
  have getWatch2 ?state' clause = Some ?w2
    using ⟨getWatch2 state clause = Some wb⟩
    unfolding swapWatches-def
    by auto
  show ?thesis
  proof (cases literalTrue ?w1 (elements (getM ?state')))
    case True
    thus ?thesis
      using Cons
      using ⟨¬ Some literal = getWatch1 state clause⟩
      using ⟨getWatch1 ?state' clause = Some ?w1⟩
      using ⟨getWatch2 ?state' clause = Some ?w2⟩
      using ⟨literalTrue ?w1 (elements (getM ?state'))⟩
      by (simp add: Let-def)
  next
  case False
  show ?thesis
  proof (cases getNonWatchedUnfalsifiedLiteral (nth (getF ?state')
clause) ?w1 ?w2 (getM ?state'))
    case (Some l')
    hence l' el (nth (getF ?state') clause)
      using getNonWatchedUnfalsifiedLiteralSomeCharacterization
      by simp

  let ?state'' = setWatch2 clause l' ?state'

```

```

from Cons(2)
  have InvariantWatchesEl (getF ?state'') (getWatch1 ?state'')
(getWatch2 ?state'')
  using ⟨l' el (nth (getF ?state'') clause)⟩
  unfolding InvariantWatchesEl-def
  unfolding setWatch2-def
  by auto
moreover
have getM ?state'' = getM state ∧
getF ?state'' = getF state ∧
getSATFlag ?state'' = getSATFlag state ∧
getQ ?state'' = getQ state
  unfolding setWatch2-def
  by simp
ultimately
show ?thesis
  using Cons(1)[of ?state'']
  using Cons(3)
  using ⟨getWatch1 ?state' clause = Some ?w1⟩
  using ⟨getWatch2 ?state' clause = Some ?w2⟩
  using ⟨¬ Some literal = getWatch1 state clause⟩
  using ⟨¬ literalTrue ?w1 (elements (getM ?state''))⟩
  using Some
  by (simp add: Let-def)
next
case None
show ?thesis
proof (cases literalFalse ?w1 (elements (getM ?state'')))
  case True
  let ?state'' = ?state'(\getConflictFlag := True, getConflictClause
:= clause)

```

```

from Cons(2)
  have InvariantWatchesEl (getF ?state'') (getWatch1 ?state'')
(getWatch2 ?state'')
  unfolding InvariantWatchesEl-def
  by auto
moreover
have getM ?state'' = getM state ∧
getF ?state'' = getF state ∧
getSATFlag ?state'' = getSATFlag state ∧
getQ ?state'' = getQ state
  by simp
ultimately
show ?thesis
  using Cons(1)[of ?state'']
  using Cons(3)
  using ⟨getWatch1 ?state' clause = Some ?w1⟩
  using ⟨getWatch2 ?state' clause = Some ?w2⟩

```



```

using ⟨ $\neg$  Some literal = getWatch1 state clause⟩
using ⟨ $\neg$  literalTrue ?w1 (elements (getM ?state'))⟩
using None
using ⟨literalFalse ?w1 (elements (getM ?state'))⟩
by (simp add: Let-def)
next
case False
let ?state'' = setReason ?w1 clause (?state'(|getQ := (if ?w1
el (getQ ?state') then (getQ ?state') else (getQ ?state') @ [?w1])))
from Cons(2)
have InvariantWatchesEl (getF ?state'') (getWatch1 ?state'')
(getWatch2 ?state'')
unfolding InvariantWatchesEl-def
unfolding setReason-def
by auto
moreover
have getM ?state'' = getM state ∧
getF ?state'' = getF state ∧
getSATFlag ?state'' = getSATFlag state ∧
getQ ?state'' = (if ?w1 el (getQ state) then (getQ state) else
(getQ state) @ [?w1])
unfolding setReason-def
by simp
ultimately
show ?thesis
using Cons(1)[of ?state'']
using Cons(3)
using ⟨getWatch1 ?state' clause = Some ?w1⟩
using ⟨getWatch2 ?state' clause = Some ?w2⟩
using ⟨ $\neg$  Some literal = getWatch1 state clause⟩
using ⟨ $\neg$  literalTrue ?w1 (elements (getM ?state'))⟩
using None
using ⟨ $\neg$  literalFalse ?w1 (elements (getM ?state'))⟩
unfolding isPrefix-def
by (auto simp add: Let-def split: if-split-asm)
qed
qed
qed
qed
qed

```

lemma notifyWatchesStartQIrelevent:

fixes literal :: Literal **and** Wl :: nat list **and** newWl :: nat list **and**
state :: State

assumes

InvariantWatchesEl (getF stateA) (getWatch1 stateA) (getWatch2
stateA) **and**

$\forall (c::nat). c \in \text{set } Wl \longrightarrow 0 \leq c \wedge c < \text{length } (\text{getF } \text{stateA})$ **and**

```

getM stateA = getM stateB and
getF stateA = getF stateB and
getWatch1 stateA = getWatch1 stateB and
getWatch2 stateA = getWatch2 stateB and
getConflictFlag stateA = getConflictFlag stateB and
getSATFlag stateA = getSATFlag stateB
shows
let state' = (notifyWatches-loop literal Wl newWl stateA) in
let state'' = (notifyWatches-loop literal Wl newWl stateB) in
  (getM state') = (getM state'') ∧
  (getF state') = (getF state'') ∧
  (getSATFlag state') = (getSATFlag state'') ∧
  (getConflictFlag state') = (getConflictFlag state'')

using assms
proof (induct Wl arbitrary: newWl stateA stateB)
  case Nil
  thus ?case
  by simp
next
  case (Cons clause Wl')
  from ⟨∀ (c::nat). c ∈ set (clause # Wl') ⟶ 0 ≤ c ∧ c < length
(getF stateA)⟩
  have 0 ≤ clause ∧ clause < length (getF stateA)
  by auto
  then obtain wa::Literal and wb::Literal
  where getWatch1 stateA clause = Some wa and getWatch2 stateA
clause = Some wb
  using Cons
  unfolding InvariantWatchesEl-def
  by auto
  show ?case
  proof (cases Some literal = getWatch1 stateA clause)
    case True
    hence Some literal = getWatch1 stateB clause
    using ⟨getWatch1 stateA = getWatch1 stateB⟩
    by simp
  let ?state'A = swapWatches clause stateA
  let ?state'B = swapWatches clause stateB

  have
    getM ?state'A = getM ?state'B
    getF ?state'A = getF ?state'B
    getWatch1 ?state'A = getWatch1 ?state'B
    getWatch2 ?state'A = getWatch2 ?state'B
    getConflictFlag ?state'A = getConflictFlag ?state'B
    getSATFlag ?state'A = getSATFlag ?state'B
    using Cons

```

```

unfolding swapWatches-def
by auto

let ?w1 = wb
have getWatch1 ?state'A clause = Some ?w1
  using ⟨getWatch2 stateA clause = Some wb⟩
  unfolding swapWatches-def
  by auto
hence getWatch1 ?state'B clause = Some ?w1
  using ⟨getWatch1 ?state'A = getWatch1 ?state'B⟩
  by simp
let ?w2 = wa
have getWatch2 ?state'A clause = Some ?w2
  using ⟨getWatch1 stateA clause = Some wa⟩
  unfolding swapWatches-def
  by auto
hence getWatch2 ?state'B clause = Some ?w2
  using ⟨getWatch2 ?state'A = getWatch2 ?state'B⟩
  by simp

show ?thesis
proof (cases literalTrue ?w1 (elements (getM ?state'A)))
  case True
  hence literalTrue ?w1 (elements (getM ?state'B))
    using ⟨getM ?state'A = getM ?state'B⟩
    by simp

  from Cons(2)
  have InvariantWatchesEl (getF ?state'A) (getWatch1 ?state'A)
    (getWatch2 ?state'A)
    unfolding InvariantWatchesEl-def
    unfolding swapWatches-def
    by auto
  moreover
  have getM ?state'A = getM stateA ∧
    getF ?state'A = getF stateA ∧
    getSATFlag ?state'A = getSATFlag stateA ∧
    getQ ?state'A = getQ stateA

    unfolding swapWatches-def
    by simp
  moreover
  have getM ?state'B = getM stateB ∧
    getF ?state'B = getF stateB ∧
    getSATFlag ?state'B = getSATFlag stateB ∧
    getQ ?state'B = getQ stateB

    unfolding swapWatches-def
    by simp

```

```

ultimately
show ?thesis
  using Cons(1)[of ?state'A ?state'B clause # newWl]
  using ⟨getM ?state'A = getM ?state'B⟩
  using ⟨getF ?state'A = getF ?state'B⟩
  using ⟨getWatch1 ?state'A = getWatch1 ?state'B⟩
  using ⟨getWatch2 ?state'A = getWatch2 ?state'B⟩
  using ⟨getConflictFlag ?state'A = getConflictFlag ?state'B⟩
  using ⟨getSATFlag ?state'A = getSATFlag ?state'B⟩
  using Cons(3)
  using ⟨getWatch1 ?state'A clause = Some ?w1⟩
  using ⟨getWatch2 ?state'A clause = Some ?w2⟩
  using ⟨getWatch1 ?state'B clause = Some ?w1⟩
  using ⟨getWatch2 ?state'B clause = Some ?w2⟩
  using ⟨Some literal = getWatch1 stateA clause⟩
  using ⟨Some literal = getWatch1 stateB clause⟩
  using ⟨literalTrue ?w1 (elements (getM ?state'A))⟩
  using ⟨literalTrue ?w1 (elements (getM ?state'B))⟩
  by (simp add:Let-def)
next
case False
hence ¬ literalTrue ?w1 (elements (getM ?state'B))
  using ⟨getM ?state'A = getM ?state'B⟩
  by simp
show ?thesis
proof (cases getNonWatchedUnfalsifiedLiteral (nth (getF ?state'A)
clause) ?w1 ?w2 (getM ?state'A))
  case (Some l')
  hence getNonWatchedUnfalsifiedLiteral (nth (getF ?state'B)
clause) ?w1 ?w2 (getM ?state'B) = Some l'
  using ⟨getF ?state'A = getF ?state'B⟩
  using ⟨getM ?state'A = getM ?state'B⟩
  by simp

  have l' el (nth (getF ?state'A) clause)
  using Some
  using getNonWatchedUnfalsifiedLiteralSomeCharacterization
  by simp
  hence l' el (nth (getF ?state'B) clause)
  using ⟨getF ?state'A = getF ?state'B⟩
  by simp

let ?state''A = setWatch2 clause l' ?state'A
let ?state''B = setWatch2 clause l' ?state'B

have
  getM ?state''A = getM ?state''B
  getF ?state''A = getF ?state''B

```

```

    getWatch1 ?state''A = getWatch1 ?state''B
    getWatch2 ?state''A = getWatch2 ?state''B
    getConflictFlag ?state''A = getConflictFlag ?state''B
    getSATFlag ?state''A = getSATFlag ?state''B
  using Cons
  unfolding setWatch2-def
  unfolding swapWatches-def
  by auto

  from Cons(2)
  have InvariantWatchesEl (getF ?state''A) (getWatch1 ?state''A)
    (getWatch2 ?state''A)
    using ⟨l' el (nth (getF ?state''A) clause)⟩
    unfolding InvariantWatchesEl-def
    unfolding swapWatches-def
    unfolding setWatch2-def
    by auto
  moreover
  have getM ?state''A = getM stateA ∧
    getF ?state''A = getF stateA ∧
    getSATFlag ?state''A = getSATFlag stateA ∧
    getQ ?state''A = getQ stateA
    unfolding swapWatches-def
    unfolding setWatch2-def
    by simp
  moreover
  have getM ?state''B = getM stateB ∧
    getF ?state''B = getF stateB ∧
    getSATFlag ?state''B = getSATFlag stateB ∧
    getQ ?state''B = getQ stateB

    unfolding swapWatches-def
    unfolding setWatch2-def
    by simp
  ultimately
  show ?thesis
    using Cons(1)[of ?state''A ?state''B newWl]
    using ⟨getM ?state''A = getM ?state''B⟩
    using ⟨getF ?state''A = getF ?state''B⟩
    using ⟨getWatch1 ?state''A = getWatch1 ?state''B⟩
    using ⟨getWatch2 ?state''A = getWatch2 ?state''B⟩
    using ⟨getConflictFlag ?state''A = getConflictFlag ?state''B⟩
    using ⟨getSATFlag ?state''A = getSATFlag ?state''B⟩
    using Cons(3)
    using ⟨getWatch1 ?state''A clause = Some ?w1⟩
    using ⟨getWatch2 ?state''A clause = Some ?w2⟩
    using ⟨getWatch1 ?state''B clause = Some ?w1⟩
    using ⟨getWatch2 ?state''B clause = Some ?w2⟩

```

```

using ⟨Some literal = getWatch1 stateA clause⟩
using ⟨Some literal = getWatch1 stateB clause⟩
using ⟨¬ literalTrue ?w1 (elements (getM ?state'A))⟩
using ⟨¬ literalTrue ?w1 (elements (getM ?state'B))⟩
using ⟨getNonWatchedUnfalsifiedLiteral (nth (getF ?state'A)
clause) ?w1 ?w2 (getM ?state'A) = Some l'⟩
using ⟨getNonWatchedUnfalsifiedLiteral (nth (getF ?state'B)
clause) ?w1 ?w2 (getM ?state'B) = Some l'⟩
by (simp add:Let-def)
next
case None
hence getNonWatchedUnfalsifiedLiteral (nth (getF ?state'B)
clause) ?w1 ?w2 (getM ?state'B) = None
using ⟨getF ?state'A = getF ?state'B⟩ ⟨getM ?state'A = getM
?state'B⟩
by simp
show ?thesis
proof (cases literalFalse ?w1 (elements (getM ?state'A)))
case True
hence literalFalse ?w1 (elements (getM ?state'B))
using ⟨getM ?state'A = getM ?state'B⟩
by simp

let ?state''A = ?state'A(\getConflictFlag := True, getConflict-
Clause := clause)
let ?state''B = ?state'B(\getConflictFlag := True, getConflict-
Clause := clause)
have
  getM ?state''A = getM ?state''B
  getF ?state''A = getF ?state''B
  getWatch1 ?state''A = getWatch1 ?state''B
  getWatch2 ?state''A = getWatch2 ?state''B
  getConflictFlag ?state''A = getConflictFlag ?state''B
  getSATFlag ?state''A = getSATFlag ?state''B
using Cons
unfolding swapWatches-def
by auto

from Cons(2)
have InvariantWatchesEl (getF ?state''A) (getWatch1 ?state''A)
(getWatch2 ?state''A)
unfolding InvariantWatchesEl-def
unfolding swapWatches-def
by auto
moreover
have getM ?state''A = getM stateA ∧
  getF ?state''A = getF stateA ∧
  getSATFlag ?state''A = getSATFlag stateA ∧
  getQ ?state''A = getQ stateA

```

```

    unfolding swapWatches-def
  by simp
moreover
have getM ?state''B = getM stateB ∧
getF ?state''B = getF stateB ∧
getSATFlag ?state''B = getSATFlag stateB ∧
  getQ ?state''B = getQ stateB
  unfolding swapWatches-def
  by simp
ultimately
show ?thesis
  using Cons(4) Cons(5)
  using Cons(1)[of ?state''A ?state''B clause # newWl]
  using ⟨getM ?state''A = getM ?state''B⟩
  using ⟨getF ?state''A = getF ?state''B⟩
  using ⟨getWatch1 ?state''A = getWatch1 ?state''B⟩
  using ⟨getWatch2 ?state''A = getWatch2 ?state''B⟩
  using ⟨getConflictFlag ?state''A = getConflictFlag ?state''B⟩
  using ⟨getSATFlag ?state''A = getSATFlag ?state''B⟩
  using Cons(3)
  using ⟨getWatch1 ?state'A clause = Some ?w1⟩
  using ⟨getWatch2 ?state'A clause = Some ?w2⟩
  using ⟨getWatch1 ?state'B clause = Some ?w1⟩
  using ⟨getWatch2 ?state'B clause = Some ?w2⟩
  using ⟨Some literal = getWatch1 stateA clause⟩
  using ⟨Some literal = getWatch1 stateB clause⟩
  using ⟨¬ literalTrue ?w1 (elements (getM ?state'A))⟩
  using ⟨¬ literalTrue ?w1 (elements (getM ?state'B))⟩
  using ⟨getNonWatchedUnfalsifiedLiteral (nth (getF ?state'A)
clause) ?w1 ?w2 (getM ?state'A) = None⟩
  using ⟨getNonWatchedUnfalsifiedLiteral (nth (getF ?state'B)
clause) ?w1 ?w2 (getM ?state'B) = None⟩
  using ⟨literalFalse ?w1 (elements (getM ?state'A))⟩
  using ⟨literalFalse ?w1 (elements (getM ?state'B))⟩
  by (simp add:Let-def)
next
case False
hence ¬ literalFalse ?w1 (elements (getM ?state'B))
  using ⟨getM ?state'A = getM ?state'B⟩
  by simp
  let ?state''A = setReason ?w1 clause (?state'A \ getQ := (if
?w1 el (getQ ?state'A) then (getQ ?state'A) else (getQ ?state'A) @
[?w1]))
  let ?state''B = setReason ?w1 clause (?state'B \ getQ := (if
?w1 el (getQ ?state'B) then (getQ ?state'B) else (getQ ?state'B) @
[?w1]))

have
  getM ?state''A = getM ?state''B

```

```

    getF ?state''A = getF ?state''B
    getWatch1 ?state''A = getWatch1 ?state''B
    getWatch2 ?state''A = getWatch2 ?state''B
    getConflictFlag ?state''A = getConflictFlag ?state''B
    getSATFlag ?state''A = getSATFlag ?state''B
    using Cons
    unfolding setReason-def
    unfolding swapWatches-def
    by auto

  from Cons(2)
  have InvariantWatchesEl (getF ?state''A) (getWatch1 ?state''A)
    (getWatch2 ?state''A)
    unfolding InvariantWatchesEl-def
    unfolding swapWatches-def
    unfolding setReason-def
    by auto
  moreover
  have getM ?state''A = getM stateA ∧
    getF ?state''A = getF stateA ∧
    getSATFlag ?state''A = getSATFlag stateA ∧
    getQ ?state''A = (if ?w1 el (getQ stateA) then (getQ stateA)
  else (getQ stateA) @ [?w1])
    unfolding swapWatches-def
    unfolding setReason-def
    by auto
  moreover
  have getM ?state''B = getM stateB ∧
    getF ?state''B = getF stateB ∧
    getSATFlag ?state''B = getSATFlag stateB ∧
    getQ ?state''B = (if ?w1 el (getQ stateB) then (getQ stateB)
  else (getQ stateB) @ [?w1])
    unfolding swapWatches-def
    unfolding setReason-def
    by auto
  ultimately
  show ?thesis
    using Cons(4) Cons(5)
    using Cons(1)[of ?state''A ?state''B clause # newWI]
    using ⟨getM ?state''A = getM ?state''B⟩
    using ⟨getF ?state''A = getF ?state''B⟩
    using ⟨getWatch1 ?state''A = getWatch1 ?state''B⟩
    using ⟨getWatch2 ?state''A = getWatch2 ?state''B⟩
    using ⟨getConflictFlag ?state''A = getConflictFlag ?state''B⟩
    using ⟨getSATFlag ?state''A = getSATFlag ?state''B⟩
    using Cons(3)
    using ⟨getWatch1 ?state'A clause = Some ?w1⟩
    using ⟨getWatch2 ?state'A clause = Some ?w2⟩
    using ⟨getWatch1 ?state'B clause = Some ?w1⟩

```



```

    using ⟨getWatch2 ?state'B clause = Some ?w2⟩
    using ⟨Some literal = getWatch1 stateA clause⟩
    using ⟨Some literal = getWatch1 stateB clause⟩
    using ⟨¬ literalTrue ?w1 (elements (getM ?state'A))⟩
    using ⟨¬ literalTrue ?w1 (elements (getM ?state'B))⟩
    using ⟨getNonWatchedUnfalsifiedLiteral (nth (getF ?state'A)
clause) ?w1 ?w2 (getM ?state'A) = None⟩
    using ⟨getNonWatchedUnfalsifiedLiteral (nth (getF ?state'B)
clause) ?w1 ?w2 (getM ?state'B) = None⟩
    using ⟨¬ literalFalse ?w1 (elements (getM ?state'A))⟩
    using ⟨¬ literalFalse ?w1 (elements (getM ?state'B))⟩
    by (simp add:Let-def)
  qed
  qed
  qed
next
case False
hence Some literal ≠ getWatch1 stateB clause
  using Cons
  by simp

let ?state'A = stateA
let ?state'B = stateB

have
  getM ?state'A = getM ?state'B
  getF ?state'A = getF ?state'B
  getWatch1 ?state'A = getWatch1 ?state'B
  getWatch2 ?state'A = getWatch2 ?state'B
  getConflictFlag ?state'A = getConflictFlag ?state'B
  getSATFlag ?state'A = getSATFlag ?state'B
  using Cons
  by auto

let ?w1 = wa
have getWatch1 ?state'A clause = Some ?w1
  using ⟨getWatch1 stateA clause = Some wa⟩
  by auto
hence getWatch1 ?state'B clause = Some ?w1
  using Cons
  by simp
let ?w2 = wb
have getWatch2 ?state'A clause = Some ?w2
  using ⟨getWatch2 stateA clause = Some wb⟩
  by auto
hence getWatch2 ?state'B clause = Some ?w2
  using Cons
  by simp

```

```

show ?thesis
proof (cases literalTrue ?w1 (elements (getM ?state'A)))
  case True
  hence literalTrue ?w1 (elements (getM ?state'B))
  using Cons
  by simp

  show ?thesis
  using Cons(1)[of ?state'A ?state'B clause # newWl]
  using Cons(2) Cons(3) Cons(4) Cons(5) Cons(6) Cons(7)
  Cons(8) Cons(9)
  using <¬ Some literal = getWatch1 stateA clause>
  using <¬ Some literal = getWatch1 stateB clause>
  using <getWatch1 ?state'A clause = Some ?w1>
  using <getWatch1 ?state'B clause = Some ?w1>
  using <getWatch2 ?state'A clause = Some ?w2>
  using <getWatch2 ?state'B clause = Some ?w2>
  using <literalTrue ?w1 (elements (getM ?state'A))>
  using <literalTrue ?w1 (elements (getM ?state'B))>
  by (simp add:Let-def)
next
  case False
  hence ¬ literalTrue ?w1 (elements (getM ?state'B))
  using <getM ?state'A = getM ?state'B>
  by simp
  show ?thesis
  proof (cases getNonWatchedUnfalsifiedLiteral (nth (getF ?state'A)
  clause) ?w1 ?w2 (getM ?state'A))
    case (Some l')
    hence getNonWatchedUnfalsifiedLiteral (nth (getF ?state'B)
  clause) ?w1 ?w2 (getM ?state'B) = Some l'
    using <getF ?state'A = getF ?state'B>
    using <getM ?state'A = getM ?state'B>
    by simp

    have l' el (nth (getF ?state'A) clause)
    using Some
    using getNonWatchedUnfalsifiedLiteralSomeCharacterization
    by simp
    hence l' el (nth (getF ?state'B) clause)
    using <getF ?state'A = getF ?state'B>
    by simp

  let ?state''A = setWatch2 clause l' ?state'A
  let ?state''B = setWatch2 clause l' ?state'B

  have
    getM ?state''A = getM ?state''B
    getF ?state''A = getF ?state''B

```

```

    getWatch1 ?state''A = getWatch1 ?state''B
    getWatch2 ?state''A = getWatch2 ?state''B
    getConflictFlag ?state''A = getConflictFlag ?state''B
    getSATFlag ?state''A = getSATFlag ?state''B
    using Cons
    unfolding setWatch2-def
    by auto

  from Cons(2)
  have InvariantWatchesEl (getF ?state''A) (getWatch1 ?state''A)
    (getWatch2 ?state''A)
    using ⟨l' el (nth (getF ?state'A) clause)⟩
    unfolding InvariantWatchesEl-def
    unfolding setWatch2-def
    by auto
  moreover
  have getM ?state''A = getM stateA ∧
    getF ?state''A = getF stateA ∧
    getSATFlag ?state''A = getSATFlag stateA ∧
    getQ ?state''A = getQ stateA
    unfolding setWatch2-def
    by simp
  ultimately
  show ?thesis
    using Cons(1)[of ?state''A ?state''B newWl]
    using ⟨getM ?state''A = getM ?state''B⟩
    using ⟨getF ?state''A = getF ?state''B⟩
    using ⟨getWatch1 ?state''A = getWatch1 ?state''B⟩
    using ⟨getWatch2 ?state''A = getWatch2 ?state''B⟩
    using ⟨getConflictFlag ?state''A = getConflictFlag ?state''B⟩
    using ⟨getSATFlag ?state''A = getSATFlag ?state''B⟩
    using Cons(3)
    using ⟨getWatch1 ?state'A clause = Some ?w1⟩
    using ⟨getWatch2 ?state'A clause = Some ?w2⟩
    using ⟨getWatch1 ?state'B clause = Some ?w1⟩
    using ⟨getWatch2 ?state'B clause = Some ?w2⟩
    using ⟨¬ Some literal = getWatch1 stateA clause⟩
    using ⟨¬ Some literal = getWatch1 stateB clause⟩
    using ⟨¬ literalTrue ?w1 (elements (getM ?state'A))⟩
    using ⟨¬ literalTrue ?w1 (elements (getM ?state'B))⟩
    using ⟨getNonWatchedUnfalsifiedLiteral (nth (getF ?state'A)
    clause) ?w1 ?w2 (getM ?state'A) = Some l'⟩
    using ⟨getNonWatchedUnfalsifiedLiteral (nth (getF ?state'B)
    clause) ?w1 ?w2 (getM ?state'B) = Some l'⟩
    by (simp add:Let-def)
  next
  case None
  hence getNonWatchedUnfalsifiedLiteral (nth (getF ?state'B)

```

```

clause) ?w1 ?w2 (getM ?state'B) = None
  using ⟨getF ?state'A = getF ?state'B⟩ ⟨getM ?state'A = getM
?state'B⟩
  by simp
  show ?thesis
  proof (cases literalFalse ?w1 (elements (getM ?state'A)))
    case True
      hence literalFalse ?w1 (elements (getM ?state'B))
        using ⟨getM ?state'A = getM ?state'B⟩
        by simp

    let ?state''A = ?state'A(\getConflictFlag := True, getConflict-
Clause := clause)
    let ?state''B = ?state'B(\getConflictFlag := True, getConflict-
Clause := clause)
    have
      getM ?state''A = getM ?state''B
      getF ?state''A = getF ?state''B
      getWatch1 ?state''A = getWatch1 ?state''B
      getWatch2 ?state''A = getWatch2 ?state''B
      getConflictFlag ?state''A = getConflictFlag ?state''B
      getSATFlag ?state''A = getSATFlag ?state''B
      using Cons
      by auto

    from Cons(2)
    have InvariantWatchesEl (getF ?state''A) (getWatch1 ?state''A)
(getWatch2 ?state''A)
      unfolding InvariantWatchesEl-def
      by auto
    moreover
    have getM ?state''A = getM stateA ∧
getF ?state''A = getF stateA ∧
getSATFlag ?state''A = getSATFlag stateA ∧
getQ ?state''A = getQ stateA
      by simp
    ultimately
    show ?thesis
      using Cons(4) Cons(5)
      using Cons(1)[of ?state''A ?state''B clause # newWI]
      using ⟨getM ?state''A = getM ?state''B⟩
      using ⟨getF ?state''A = getF ?state''B⟩
      using ⟨getWatch1 ?state''A = getWatch1 ?state''B⟩
      using ⟨getWatch2 ?state''A = getWatch2 ?state''B⟩
      using ⟨getConflictFlag ?state''A = getConflictFlag ?state''B⟩
      using ⟨getSATFlag ?state''A = getSATFlag ?state''B⟩
      using Cons(3)
      using ⟨getWatch1 ?state'A clause = Some ?w1⟩
      using ⟨getWatch2 ?state'A clause = Some ?w2⟩

```

```

using ⟨getWatch1 ?state'B clause = Some ?w1⟩
using ⟨getWatch2 ?state'B clause = Some ?w2⟩
using ⟨¬ Some literal = getWatch1 stateA clause⟩
using ⟨¬ Some literal = getWatch1 stateB clause⟩
using ⟨¬ literalTrue ?w1 (elements (getM ?state'A))⟩
using ⟨¬ literalTrue ?w1 (elements (getM ?state'B))⟩
using ⟨getNonWatchedUnfalsifiedLiteral (nth (getF ?state'A)
clause) ?w1 ?w2 (getM ?state'A) = None⟩
using ⟨getNonWatchedUnfalsifiedLiteral (nth (getF ?state'B)
clause) ?w1 ?w2 (getM ?state'B) = None⟩
using ⟨literalFalse ?w1 (elements (getM ?state'A))⟩
using ⟨literalFalse ?w1 (elements (getM ?state'B))⟩
by (simp add:Let-def)
next
case False
hence ¬ literalFalse ?w1 (elements (getM ?state'B))
using ⟨getM ?state'A = getM ?state'B⟩
by simp
let ?state''A = setReason ?w1 clause (?state'A \getQ := (if
?w1 el (getQ ?state'A) then (getQ ?state'A) else (getQ ?state'A) @
[?w1]))
let ?state''B = setReason ?w1 clause (?state'B \getQ := (if
?w1 el (getQ ?state'B) then (getQ ?state'B) else (getQ ?state'B) @
[?w1]))

have
  getM ?state''A = getM ?state''B
  getF ?state''A = getF ?state''B
  getWatch1 ?state''A = getWatch1 ?state''B
  getWatch2 ?state''A = getWatch2 ?state''B
  getConflictFlag ?state''A = getConflictFlag ?state''B
  getSATFlag ?state''A = getSATFlag ?state''B
using Cons
unfolding setReason-def
by auto

from Cons(2)
have InvariantWatchesEl (getF ?state''A) (getWatch1 ?state''A)
(getWatch2 ?state''A)
unfolding InvariantWatchesEl-def
unfolding setReason-def
by auto
moreover
have getM ?state''A = getM stateA ∧
  getF ?state''A = getF stateA ∧
  getSATFlag ?state''A = getSATFlag stateA ∧
  getQ ?state''A = (if ?w1 el (getQ stateA) then (getQ stateA)
else (getQ stateA) @ [?w1])
unfolding setReason-def

```

```

    by auto
  ultimately
  show ?thesis
    using Cons(4) Cons(5)
    using Cons(1)[of ?state''A ?state''B clause # newWl]
    using ⟨getM ?state''A = getM ?state''B⟩
    using ⟨getF ?state''A = getF ?state''B⟩
    using ⟨getWatch1 ?state''A = getWatch1 ?state''B⟩
    using ⟨getWatch2 ?state''A = getWatch2 ?state''B⟩
    using ⟨getConflictFlag ?state''A = getConflictFlag ?state''B⟩
    using ⟨getSATFlag ?state''A = getSATFlag ?state''B⟩
    using Cons(3)
    using ⟨getWatch1 ?state'A clause = Some ?w1⟩
    using ⟨getWatch2 ?state'A clause = Some ?w2⟩
    using ⟨getWatch1 ?state'B clause = Some ?w1⟩
    using ⟨getWatch2 ?state'B clause = Some ?w2⟩
    using ⟨¬ Some literal = getWatch1 stateA clause⟩
    using ⟨¬ Some literal = getWatch1 stateB clause⟩
    using ⟨¬ literalTrue ?w1 (elements (getM ?state'A))⟩
    using ⟨¬ literalTrue ?w1 (elements (getM ?state'B))⟩
    using ⟨getNonWatchedUnfalsifiedLiteral (nth (getF ?state'A)
clause) ?w1 ?w2 (getM ?state'A) = None⟩
    using ⟨getNonWatchedUnfalsifiedLiteral (nth (getF ?state'B)
clause) ?w1 ?w2 (getM ?state'B) = None⟩
    using ⟨¬ literalFalse ?w1 (elements (getM ?state'A))⟩
    using ⟨¬ literalFalse ?w1 (elements (getM ?state'B))⟩
    by (simp add:Let-def)
  qed
  qed
  qed
  qed
  qed

```

```

lemma notifyWatchesLoopPreservedWatches:
fixes literal :: Literal and Wl :: nat list and newWl :: nat list and
state :: State
assumes
  InvariantWatchesEl (getF state) (getWatch1 state) (getWatch2 state)
and
  ∀ (c::nat). c ∈ set Wl ⟶ 0 ≤ c ∧ c < length (getF state)
shows
  let state' = (notifyWatches-loop literal Wl newWl state) in
  ∀ c. c ∉ set Wl ⟶ (getWatch1 state' c) = (getWatch1 state c) ∧
(getWatch2 state' c) = (getWatch2 state c)

using assms
proof (induct Wl arbitrary: newWl state)
  case Nil
  thus ?case

```

```

    by simp
next
case (Cons clause Wl')
from ⟨∀ (c::nat). c ∈ set (clause # Wl') ⟶ 0 ≤ c ∧ c < length
(getF state)⟩
have 0 ≤ clause ∧ clause < length (getF state)
  by auto
then obtain wa::Literal and wb::Literal
  where getWatch1 state clause = Some wa and getWatch2 state
clause = Some wb
  using Cons
  unfolding InvariantWatchesEl-def
  by auto
show ?case
proof (cases Some literal = getWatch1 state clause)
case True
let ?state' = swapWatches clause state
let ?w1 = wb
have getWatch1 ?state' clause = Some ?w1
  using ⟨getWatch2 state clause = Some wb⟩
  unfolding swapWatches-def
  by auto
let ?w2 = wa
have getWatch2 ?state' clause = Some ?w2
  using ⟨getWatch1 state clause = Some wa⟩
  unfolding swapWatches-def
  by auto
show ?thesis
proof (cases literalTrue ?w1 (elements (getM ?state')))
case True

    from Cons(2)
    have InvariantWatchesEl (getF ?state') (getWatch1 ?state')
(getWatch2 ?state')
      unfolding InvariantWatchesEl-def
      unfolding swapWatches-def
      by auto
    moreover
    have getM ?state' = getM state ∧
      getF ?state' = getF state
      unfolding swapWatches-def
      by simp
    ultimately
    show ?thesis
      using Cons(1)[of ?state' clause # newWl]
      using Cons(3)
      using ⟨getWatch1 ?state' clause = Some ?w1⟩
      using ⟨getWatch2 ?state' clause = Some ?w2⟩
      using ⟨Some literal = getWatch1 state clause⟩

```

```

    using ⟨literalTrue ?w1 (elements (getM ?state'))⟩
    apply (simp add:Let-def)
    unfolding swapWatches-def
    by simp
next
case False
show ?thesis
proof (cases getNonWatchedUnfalsifiedLiteral (nth (getF ?state')
clause) ?w1 ?w2 (getM ?state'))
case (Some l')
hence l' el (nth (getF ?state') clause)
using getNonWatchedUnfalsifiedLiteralSomeCharacterization
by simp

let ?state'' = setWatch2 clause l' ?state'

from Cons(2)
have InvariantWatchesEl (getF ?state'') (getWatch1 ?state'')
(getWatch2 ?state'')
using ⟨l' el (nth (getF ?state') clause)⟩
unfolding InvariantWatchesEl-def
unfolding swapWatches-def
unfolding setWatch2-def
by auto
moreover
have getM ?state'' = getM state ∧
getF ?state'' = getF state
unfolding swapWatches-def
unfolding setWatch2-def
by simp
ultimately
show ?thesis
using Cons(1)[of ?state'' newWl]
using Cons(3)
using ⟨getWatch1 ?state' clause = Some ?w1⟩
using ⟨getWatch2 ?state' clause = Some ?w2⟩
using ⟨Some literal = getWatch1 state clause⟩
using ⟨¬ literalTrue ?w1 (elements (getM ?state'))⟩
using Some
apply (simp add: Let-def)
unfolding setWatch2-def
unfolding swapWatches-def
by simp
next
case None
show ?thesis
proof (cases literalFalse ?w1 (elements (getM ?state')))
case True
let ?state'' = ?state' \ getConflictFlag := True, getConflictClause

```



```

:= clause)

  from Cons(2)
  have InvariantWatchesEl (getF ?state'') (getWatch1 ?state'')
(getWatch2 ?state'')
  unfolding InvariantWatchesEl-def
  unfolding swapWatches-def
  by auto
  moreover
  have getM ?state'' = getM state ∧
getF ?state'' = getF state
  unfolding swapWatches-def
  by simp
  ultimately
  show ?thesis
  using Cons(1)[of ?state'' clause # newWl]
  using Cons(3)
  using ⟨getWatch1 ?state' clause = Some ?w1⟩
  using ⟨getWatch2 ?state' clause = Some ?w2⟩
  using ⟨Some literal = getWatch1 state clause⟩
  using ⟨¬ literalTrue ?w1 (elements (getM ?state'))⟩
  using None
  using ⟨literalFalse ?w1 (elements (getM ?state'))⟩
  apply (simp add: Let-def)
  unfolding swapWatches-def
  by simp
next
  case False
  let ?state'' = setReason ?w1 clause (?state'(getQ := (if ?w1
el (getQ ?state') then (getQ ?state') else (getQ ?state') @ [?w1])))

  from Cons(2)
  have InvariantWatchesEl (getF ?state'') (getWatch1 ?state'')
(getWatch2 ?state'')
  unfolding InvariantWatchesEl-def
  unfolding swapWatches-def
  unfolding setReason-def
  by auto
  moreover
  have getM ?state'' = getM state ∧
getF ?state'' = getF state
  unfolding swapWatches-def
  unfolding setReason-def
  by simp
  ultimately
  show ?thesis
  using Cons(1)[of ?state'' clause # newWl]
  using Cons(3)
  using ⟨getWatch1 ?state' clause = Some ?w1⟩

```

```

    using ⟨getWatch2 ?state' clause = Some ?w2⟩
    using ⟨Some literal = getWatch1 state clause⟩
    using ⟨¬ literalTrue ?w1 (elements (getM ?state'))⟩
    using None
    using ⟨¬ literalFalse ?w1 (elements (getM ?state'))⟩
    apply (simp add: Let-def)
    unfolding setReason-def
    unfolding swapWatches-def
    by simp
  qed
  qed
  qed
next
case False
let ?state' = state
let ?w1 = wa
have getWatch1 ?state' clause = Some ?w1
  using ⟨getWatch1 state clause = Some wa⟩
  unfolding swapWatches-def
  by auto
let ?w2 = wb
have getWatch2 ?state' clause = Some ?w2
  using ⟨getWatch2 state clause = Some wb⟩
  unfolding swapWatches-def
  by auto
show ?thesis
proof (cases literalTrue ?w1 (elements (getM ?state')))
  case True
  thus ?thesis
    using Cons
    using ⟨¬ Some literal = getWatch1 state clause⟩
    using ⟨getWatch1 ?state' clause = Some ?w1⟩
    using ⟨getWatch2 ?state' clause = Some ?w2⟩
    using ⟨literalTrue ?w1 (elements (getM ?state'))⟩
    by (simp add: Let-def)
next
case False
show ?thesis
proof (cases getNonWatchedUnfalsifiedLiteral (nth (getF ?state')
clause) ?w1 ?w2 (getM ?state'))
  case (Some l')
  hence l' el (nth (getF ?state') clause)
    using getNonWatchedUnfalsifiedLiteralSomeCharacterization
    by simp

  let ?state'' = setWatch2 clause l' ?state'

  from Cons(2)
  have InvariantWatchesEl (getF ?state'') (getWatch1 ?state'')

```

```

(getWatch2 ?state'')
  using <l' el (nth (getF ?state')) clause>
  unfolding InvariantWatchesEl-def
  unfolding setWatch2-def
  by auto
  moreover
  have getM ?state'' = getM state ∧
    getF ?state'' = getF state
  unfolding setWatch2-def
  by simp
  ultimately
  show ?thesis
    using Cons(1)[of ?state'']
    using Cons(3)
    using <getWatch1 ?state' clause = Some ?w1>
    using <getWatch2 ?state' clause = Some ?w2>
    using <¬ Some literal = getWatch1 state clause>
    using <¬ literalTrue ?w1 (elements (getM ?state'))>
    using Some
    apply (simp add: Let-def)
    unfolding setWatch2-def
    by simp
  next
  case None
  show ?thesis
  proof (cases literalFalse ?w1 (elements (getM ?state')))
    case True
    let ?state'' = ?state'(\getConflictFlag := True, getConflictClause
:= clause)

    from Cons(2)
    have InvariantWatchesEl (getF ?state'') (getWatch1 ?state'')
(getWatch2 ?state'')
      unfolding InvariantWatchesEl-def
      by auto
    moreover
    have getM ?state'' = getM state ∧
      getF ?state'' = getF state
    by simp
    ultimately
    show ?thesis
      using Cons(1)[of ?state'']
      using Cons(3)
      using <getWatch1 ?state' clause = Some ?w1>
      using <getWatch2 ?state' clause = Some ?w2>
      using <¬ Some literal = getWatch1 state clause>
      using <¬ literalTrue ?w1 (elements (getM ?state'))>
      using None
      using <literalFalse ?w1 (elements (getM ?state'))>

```

```

    by (simp add: Let-def)
  next
    case False
    let ?state'' = setReason ?w1 clause (?state'(|getQ := (if ?w1
el (getQ ?state') then (getQ ?state') else (getQ ?state') @ [?w1])))
    from Cons(2)
    have InvariantWatchesEl (getF ?state'') (getWatch1 ?state'')
(getWatch2 ?state'')
      unfolding InvariantWatchesEl-def
      unfolding setReason-def
      by auto
    moreover
    have getM ?state'' = getM state ∧
      getF ?state'' = getF state
      unfolding setReason-def
      by simp
    ultimately
    show ?thesis
      using Cons(1)[of ?state'']
      using Cons(3)
      using ⟨getWatch1 ?state' clause = Some ?w1⟩
      using ⟨getWatch2 ?state' clause = Some ?w2⟩
      using ⟨¬ Some literal = getWatch1 state clause⟩
      using ⟨¬ literalTrue ?w1 (elements (getM ?state'))⟩
      using None
      using ⟨¬ literalFalse ?w1 (elements (getM ?state'))⟩
      apply (simp add: Let-def)
      unfolding setReason-def
      by simp
  qed
qed
qed
qed
qed

```

lemma *InvariantWatchesElNotifyWatchesLoop*:

fixes *literal* :: *Literal* **and** *Wl* :: *nat list* **and** *newWl* :: *nat list* **and** *state* :: *State*

assumes

InvariantWatchesEl (getF state) (getWatch1 state) (getWatch2 state)

and

$\forall (c::nat). c \in \text{set } Wl \longrightarrow 0 \leq c \wedge c < \text{length } (\text{getF } \text{state})$

shows

let *state'* = (*notifyWatches-loop* *literal* *Wl* *newWl* *state*) *in*

InvariantWatchesEl (getF *state'*) (getWatch1 *state'*) (getWatch2 *state'*)

using *assms*

proof (*induct* *Wl* *arbitrary*: *newWl* *state*)

case *Nil*

```

thus ?case
  by simp
next
  case (Cons clause Wl')
  from  $\langle \forall (c::nat). c \in \text{set } (\text{clause} \# \text{Wl}') \longrightarrow 0 \leq c \wedge c < \text{length}$ 
  (getF state) $\rangle$ 
  have  $0 \leq \text{clause}$  and  $\text{clause} < \text{length } (\text{getF } \text{state})$ 
  by auto
  then obtain wa::Literal and wb::Literal
  where getWatch1 state clause = Some wa and getWatch2 state
  clause = Some wb
  using Cons
  unfolding InvariantWatchesEl-def
  by auto
  show ?case
  proof (cases Some literal = getWatch1 state clause)
  case True
  let ?state' = swapWatches clause state
  let ?w1 = wb
  have getWatch1 ?state' clause = Some ?w1
  using  $\langle \text{getWatch2 } \text{state } \text{clause} = \text{Some } \text{wb} \rangle$ 
  unfolding swapWatches-def
  by auto
  let ?w2 = wa
  have getWatch2 ?state' clause = Some ?w2
  using  $\langle \text{getWatch1 } \text{state } \text{clause} = \text{Some } \text{wa} \rangle$ 
  unfolding swapWatches-def
  by auto
  show ?thesis
  proof (cases literalTrue ?w1 (elements (getM ?state')))
  case True

  from Cons(2)
  have InvariantWatchesEl (getF ?state') (getWatch1 ?state')
  (getWatch2 ?state')
  unfolding InvariantWatchesEl-def
  unfolding swapWatches-def
  by auto
  moreover
  have getF ?state' = getF state
  unfolding swapWatches-def
  by simp
  ultimately
  show ?thesis
  using Cons
  using  $\langle \text{Some } \text{literal} = \text{getWatch1 } \text{state } \text{clause} \rangle$ 
  using  $\langle \text{getWatch1 } ?\text{state}' \text{ clause} = \text{Some } ?\text{w1} \rangle$ 
  using  $\langle \text{getWatch2 } ?\text{state}' \text{ clause} = \text{Some } ?\text{w2} \rangle$ 
  using  $\langle \text{literalTrue } ?\text{w1 } (\text{elements } (\text{getM } ?\text{state}')) \rangle$ 

```

```

    by (simp add: Let-def)
  next
    case False
    show ?thesis
    proof (cases getNonWatchedUnfalsifiedLiteral (nth (getF ?state')
clause) ?w1 ?w2 (getM ?state'))
      case (Some l')
      hence l' el (nth (getF ?state') clause)
        using getNonWatchedUnfalsifiedLiteralSomeCharacterization
        by simp

      let ?state'' = setWatch2 clause l' ?state'

      from Cons(2)
      have InvariantWatchesEl (getF ?state'') (getWatch1 ?state'')
(getWatch2 ?state'')
        using ⟨l' el (nth (getF ?state') clause)⟩
        unfolding InvariantWatchesEl-def
        unfolding swapWatches-def
        unfolding setWatch2-def
        by auto
      moreover
      have getF ?state'' = getF state
        unfolding swapWatches-def
        unfolding setWatch2-def
        by simp
      ultimately
      show ?thesis
        using Cons
        using ⟨getWatch1 ?state' clause = Some ?w1⟩
        using ⟨getWatch2 ?state' clause = Some ?w2⟩
        using ⟨Some literal = getWatch1 state clause⟩
        using ⟨¬ literalTrue ?w1 (elements (getM ?state'))⟩
        using Some
        by (simp add: Let-def)
    next
      case None
      show ?thesis
      proof (cases literalFalse ?w1 (elements (getM ?state')))
        case True
        let ?state'' = ?state'(\getConflictFlag := True, getConflictClause
:= clause)

        from Cons(2)
        have InvariantWatchesEl (getF ?state'') (getWatch1 ?state'')
(getWatch2 ?state'')
          unfolding InvariantWatchesEl-def
          unfolding swapWatches-def
          by auto

```

```

moreover
have  $getF\ ?state'' = getF\ state$ 
  unfolding swapWatches-def
  by simp
ultimately
show ?thesis
  using Cons
  using  $\langle getWatch1\ ?state'\ clause = Some\ ?w1 \rangle$ 
  using  $\langle getWatch2\ ?state'\ clause = Some\ ?w2 \rangle$ 
  using  $\langle Some\ literal = getWatch1\ state\ clause \rangle$ 
  using  $\langle \neg\ literalTrue\ ?w1\ (elements\ (getM\ ?state')) \rangle$ 
  using None
  using  $\langle literalFalse\ ?w1\ (elements\ (getM\ ?state')) \rangle$ 
  by (simp add: Let-def)
next
case False
  let  $?state'' = setReason\ ?w1\ clause\ (?state'\ (getQ\ :=\ (if\ ?w1$ 
   $el\ (getQ\ ?state')\ then\ (getQ\ ?state')\ else\ (getQ\ ?state')\ @\ [?w1])))$ 

  from Cons(2)
  have InvariantWatchesEl ( $getF\ ?state''$ ) ( $getWatch1\ ?state''$ )
  ( $getWatch2\ ?state''$ )
  unfolding InvariantWatchesEl-def
  unfolding swapWatches-def
  unfolding setReason-def
  by auto
moreover
have  $getF\ ?state'' = getF\ state$ 
  unfolding swapWatches-def
  unfolding setReason-def
  by simp
ultimately
show ?thesis
  using Cons
  using  $\langle getWatch1\ ?state'\ clause = Some\ ?w1 \rangle$ 
  using  $\langle getWatch2\ ?state'\ clause = Some\ ?w2 \rangle$ 
  using  $\langle Some\ literal = getWatch1\ state\ clause \rangle$ 
  using  $\langle \neg\ literalTrue\ ?w1\ (elements\ (getM\ ?state')) \rangle$ 
  using None
  using  $\langle \neg\ literalFalse\ ?w1\ (elements\ (getM\ ?state')) \rangle$ 
  by (simp add: Let-def)
qed
qed
qed
next
case False
  let  $?state' = state$ 
  let  $?w1 = wa$ 
  have  $getWatch1\ ?state'\ clause = Some\ ?w1$ 

```

```

    using ⟨getWatch1 state clause = Some wa⟩
    unfolding swapWatches-def
    by auto
  let ?w2 = wb
  have getWatch2 ?state' clause = Some ?w2
    using ⟨getWatch2 state clause = Some wb⟩
    unfolding swapWatches-def
    by auto
  show ?thesis
  proof (cases literalTrue ?w1 (elements (getM ?state')))
    case True
    thus ?thesis
      using Cons
      using ⟨¬ Some literal = getWatch1 state clause⟩
      using ⟨getWatch1 ?state' clause = Some ?w1⟩
      using ⟨getWatch2 ?state' clause = Some ?w2⟩
      using ⟨literalTrue ?w1 (elements (getM ?state'))⟩
      by (simp add:Let-def)
  next
    case False
    show ?thesis
    proof (cases getNonWatchedUnfalsifiedLiteral (nth (getF ?state')
clause) ?w1 ?w2 (getM ?state'))
      case (Some l')
      hence l' el (nth (getF ?state') clause)
        using getNonWatchedUnfalsifiedLiteralSomeCharacterization
        by simp

      let ?state'' = setWatch2 clause l' ?state'

      from Cons
      have InvariantWatchesEl (getF ?state'') (getWatch1 ?state'')
(getWatch2 ?state'')
        using ⟨l' el (nth (getF ?state') clause)⟩
        unfolding InvariantWatchesEl-def
        unfolding setWatch2-def
        by auto
      moreover
      have getF ?state'' = getF state
        unfolding setWatch2-def
        by simp
      ultimately
      show ?thesis
        using Cons
        using ⟨getWatch1 ?state' clause = Some ?w1⟩
        using ⟨getWatch2 ?state' clause = Some ?w2⟩
        using ⟨¬ Some literal = getWatch1 state clause⟩
        using ⟨¬ literalTrue ?w1 (elements (getM ?state'))⟩
        using Some

```



```

    by (simp add: Let-def)
  next
  case None
  show ?thesis
  proof (cases literalFalse ?w1 (elements (getM ?state')))
    case True
    let ?state'' = ?state'(\getConflictFlag := True, getConflictClause
:= clause)

    from Cons
    have InvariantWatchesEl (getF ?state'') (getWatch1 ?state'')
(getWatch2 ?state'')
      unfolding InvariantWatchesEl-def
      by auto
    moreover
    have getF ?state'' = getF state
      by simp
    ultimately
    show ?thesis
      using Cons
      using ⟨getWatch1 ?state' clause = Some ?w1⟩
      using ⟨getWatch2 ?state' clause = Some ?w2⟩
      using ⟨¬ Some literal = getWatch1 state clause⟩
      using ⟨¬ literalTrue ?w1 (elements (getM ?state'))⟩
      using None
      using ⟨literalFalse ?w1 (elements (getM ?state'))⟩
      by (simp add: Let-def)
  next
  case False
  let ?state'' = setReason ?w1 clause (?state'(\getQ := (if ?w1
el (getQ ?state') then (getQ ?state') else (getQ ?state') @ [?w1])))
  from Cons(2)
  have InvariantWatchesEl (getF ?state'') (getWatch1 ?state'')
(getWatch2 ?state'')
    unfolding InvariantWatchesEl-def
    unfolding setReason-def
    by auto
  moreover
  have getF ?state'' = getF state
    unfolding setReason-def
    by simp
  ultimately
  show ?thesis
    using Cons
    using ⟨getWatch1 ?state' clause = Some ?w1⟩
    using ⟨getWatch2 ?state' clause = Some ?w2⟩
    using ⟨¬ Some literal = getWatch1 state clause⟩
    using ⟨¬ literalTrue ?w1 (elements (getM ?state'))⟩
    using None

```

```

      using ⟨¬ literalFalse ?w1 (elements (getM ?state'))⟩
      by (simp add: Let-def)
    qed
  qed
  qed
  qed
  qed

```

```

lemma InvariantWatchesDifferNotifyWatchesLoop:
fixes literal :: Literal and Wl :: nat list and newWl :: nat list and
state :: State
assumes
  InvariantWatchesEl (getF state) (getWatch1 state) (getWatch2 state)
and
  InvariantWatchesDiffer (getF state) (getWatch1 state) (getWatch2
state) and
  ∀ (c::nat). c ∈ set Wl → 0 ≤ c ∧ c < length (getF state)
shows
  let state' = (notifyWatches-loop literal Wl newWl state) in
  InvariantWatchesDiffer (getF state') (getWatch1 state') (getWatch2
state')
using assms
proof (induct Wl arbitrary: newWl state)
  case Nil
  thus ?case
  by simp
next
  case (Cons clause Wl')
  from ⟨∀ (c::nat). c ∈ set (clause # Wl') → 0 ≤ c ∧ c < length
(getF state)⟩
  have 0 ≤ clause and clause < length (getF state)
  by auto
  then obtain wa::Literal and wb::Literal
  where getWatch1 state clause = Some wa and getWatch2 state
clause = Some wb
  using Cons
  unfolding InvariantWatchesEl-def
  by auto
show ?case
proof (cases Some literal = getWatch1 state clause)
  case True
  let ?state' = swapWatches clause state
  let ?w1 = wb
  have getWatch1 ?state' clause = Some ?w1
  using ⟨getWatch2 state clause = Some wb⟩
  unfolding swapWatches-def
  by auto
  let ?w2 = wa
  have getWatch2 ?state' clause = Some ?w2

```

```

    using ⟨getWatch1 state clause = Some wa⟩
    unfolding swapWatches-def
    by auto
  show ?thesis
  proof (cases literalTrue ?w1 (elements (getM ?state')))
    case True

      from Cons(2)
      have InvariantWatchesEl (getF ?state') (getWatch1 ?state')
        (getWatch2 ?state')
        unfolding InvariantWatchesEl-def
        unfolding swapWatches-def
        by auto
      moreover
      from Cons(3)
      have InvariantWatchesDiffer (getF ?state') (getWatch1 ?state')
        (getWatch2 ?state')
        unfolding InvariantWatchesDiffer-def
        unfolding swapWatches-def
        by auto
      moreover
      have getF ?state' = getF state
        unfolding swapWatches-def
        by simp
      ultimately
      show ?thesis
        using Cons(1)[of ?state' clause # newWl]
        using Cons(4)
        using ⟨Some literal = getWatch1 state clause⟩
        using ⟨getWatch1 ?state' clause = Some ?w1⟩
        using ⟨getWatch2 ?state' clause = Some ?w2⟩
        using ⟨literalTrue ?w1 (elements (getM ?state'))⟩
        by (simp add: Let-def)
    next
    case False
    show ?thesis
    proof (cases getNonWatchedUnfalsifiedLiteral (nth (getF ?state')
      clause) ?w1 ?w2 (getM ?state'))
      case (Some l')
      hence l' ∈ (nth (getF ?state') clause) l' ≠ literal l' ≠ ?w1 l' ≠
        ?w2
        using getNonWatchedUnfalsifiedLiteralSomeCharacterization
        using ⟨getWatch1 ?state' clause = Some ?w1⟩
        using ⟨getWatch2 ?state' clause = Some ?w2⟩
        using ⟨Some literal = getWatch1 state clause⟩
        unfolding swapWatches-def
        by auto
    let ?state'' = setWatch2 clause l' ?state'

```

```

from Cons(2)
  have InvariantWatchesEl (getF ?state'') (getWatch1 ?state'')
(getWatch2 ?state'')
  using ⟨l' el (nth (getF ?state') clause)⟩
  unfolding InvariantWatchesEl-def
  unfolding swapWatches-def
  unfolding setWatch2-def
  by auto
moreover
from Cons(3)
  have InvariantWatchesDiffer (getF ?state'') (getWatch1 ?state'')
(getWatch2 ?state'')
  using ⟨l' ≠ ?w1⟩
  using ⟨getWatch1 ?state' clause = Some ?w1⟩
  using ⟨getWatch2 ?state' clause = Some ?w2⟩
  unfolding InvariantWatchesDiffer-def
  unfolding swapWatches-def
  unfolding setWatch2-def
  by auto
moreover
have getF ?state'' = getF state
  unfolding swapWatches-def
  unfolding setWatch2-def
  by simp
ultimately
show ?thesis
  using Cons
  using ⟨getWatch1 ?state' clause = Some ?w1⟩
  using ⟨getWatch2 ?state' clause = Some ?w2⟩
  using ⟨Some literal = getWatch1 state clause⟩
  using ⟨¬ literalTrue ?w1 (elements (getM ?state'))⟩
  using Some
  by (simp add: Let-def)
next
case None
show ?thesis
proof (cases literalFalse ?w1 (elements (getM ?state')))
  case True
  let ?state'' = ?state'(\getConflictFlag := True, getConflictClause
:= clause)

from Cons(2)
  have InvariantWatchesEl (getF ?state'') (getWatch1 ?state'')
(getWatch2 ?state'')
  unfolding InvariantWatchesEl-def
  unfolding swapWatches-def
  by auto
moreover

```

```

from Cons(3)
  have InvariantWatchesDiffer (getF ?state'') (getWatch1
?state'') (getWatch2 ?state'')
  unfolding InvariantWatchesDiffer-def
  unfolding swapWatches-def
  by auto
moreover
have getF ?state'' = getF state
  unfolding swapWatches-def
  by simp
ultimately
show ?thesis
  using Cons
  using ⟨getWatch1 ?state' clause = Some ?w1⟩
  using ⟨getWatch2 ?state' clause = Some ?w2⟩
  using ⟨Some literal = getWatch1 state clause⟩
  using ⟨¬ literalTrue ?w1 (elements (getM ?state'))⟩
  using None
  using ⟨literalFalse ?w1 (elements (getM ?state'))⟩
  by (simp add: Let-def)
next
case False
  let ?state'' = setReason ?w1 clause (?state'(|getQ := (if ?w1
el (getQ ?state') then (getQ ?state') else (getQ ?state') @ [?w1])))

  from Cons(2)
  have InvariantWatchesEl (getF ?state'') (getWatch1 ?state'')
(getWatch2 ?state'')
  unfolding InvariantWatchesEl-def
  unfolding swapWatches-def
  unfolding setReason-def
  by auto
moreover
from Cons(3)
  have InvariantWatchesDiffer (getF ?state'') (getWatch1
?state'') (getWatch2 ?state'')
  unfolding InvariantWatchesDiffer-def
  unfolding swapWatches-def
  unfolding setReason-def
  by auto
moreover
have getF ?state'' = getF state
  unfolding swapWatches-def
  unfolding setReason-def
  by simp
ultimately
show ?thesis
  using Cons
  using ⟨getWatch1 ?state' clause = Some ?w1⟩

```

```

    using ⟨getWatch2 ?state' clause = Some ?w2⟩
    using ⟨Some literal = getWatch1 state clause⟩
    using ⟨¬ literalTrue ?w1 (elements (getM ?state'))⟩
    using None
    using ⟨¬ literalFalse ?w1 (elements (getM ?state'))⟩
  by (simp add: Let-def)
qed
qed
qed
next
case False
let ?state' = state
let ?w1 = wa
have getWatch1 ?state' clause = Some ?w1
  using ⟨getWatch1 state clause = Some wa⟩
  unfolding swapWatches-def
  by auto
let ?w2 = wb
have getWatch2 ?state' clause = Some ?w2
  using ⟨getWatch2 state clause = Some wb⟩
  unfolding swapWatches-def
  by auto
show ?thesis
proof (cases literalTrue ?w1 (elements (getM ?state')))
  case True
  thus ?thesis
    using Cons
    using ⟨¬ Some literal = getWatch1 state clause⟩
    using ⟨getWatch1 ?state' clause = Some ?w1⟩
    using ⟨getWatch2 ?state' clause = Some ?w2⟩
    using ⟨literalTrue ?w1 (elements (getM ?state'))⟩
    by (simp add: Let-def)
next
case False
show ?thesis
proof (cases getNonWatchedUnfalsifiedLiteral (nth (getF ?state')
clause) ?w1 ?w2 (getM ?state'))
  case (Some l')
  hence l' ∈ (nth (getF ?state') clause) l' ≠ ?w1 l' ≠ ?w2
    using getNonWatchedUnfalsifiedLiteralSomeCharacterization
    using ⟨getWatch1 ?state' clause = Some ?w1⟩
    using ⟨getWatch2 ?state' clause = Some ?w2⟩
    unfolding swapWatches-def
    by auto

let ?state'' = setWatch2 clause l' ?state'

from Cons(2)
  have InvariantWatchesEl (getF ?state'') (getWatch1 ?state'')

```

```

(getWatch2 ?state'')
  using ⟨l' el (nth (getF ?state') clause)⟩
  unfolding InvariantWatchesEl-def
  unfolding setWatch2-def
  by auto
  moreover
  from Cons(3)
  have InvariantWatchesDiffer (getF ?state'') (getWatch1 ?state'')
(getWatch2 ?state'')
  using ⟨l' ≠ ?w1⟩
  using ⟨getWatch1 ?state' clause = Some ?w1⟩
  using ⟨getWatch2 ?state' clause = Some ?w2⟩
  unfolding InvariantWatchesDiffer-def
  unfolding setWatch2-def
  by auto
  moreover
  have getF ?state'' = getF state
  unfolding setWatch2-def
  by simp
  ultimately
  show ?thesis
  using Cons
  using ⟨getWatch1 ?state' clause = Some ?w1⟩
  using ⟨getWatch2 ?state' clause = Some ?w2⟩
  using ⟨ $\neg$  Some literal = getWatch1 state clause⟩
  using ⟨ $\neg$  literalTrue ?w1 (elements (getM ?state'))⟩
  using Some
  by (simp add: Let-def)
next
case None
show ?thesis
proof (cases literalFalse ?w1 (elements (getM ?state')))
  case True
  let ?state'' = ?state'(\getConflictFlag := True, getConflictClause
:= clause)

  from Cons(2)
  have InvariantWatchesEl (getF ?state'') (getWatch1 ?state'')
(getWatch2 ?state'')
  unfolding InvariantWatchesEl-def
  by auto
  moreover
  from Cons(3)
  have InvariantWatchesDiffer (getF ?state'') (getWatch1
?state'') (getWatch2 ?state'')
  unfolding InvariantWatchesDiffer-def
  by auto
  moreover
  have getF ?state'' = getF state

```

```

    by simp
  ultimately
  show ?thesis
    using Cons
    using ⟨getWatch1 ?state' clause = Some ?w1⟩
    using ⟨getWatch2 ?state' clause = Some ?w2⟩
    using ⟨¬ Some literal = getWatch1 state clause⟩
    using ⟨¬ literalTrue ?w1 (elements (getM ?state'))⟩
    using None
    using ⟨literalFalse ?w1 (elements (getM ?state'))⟩
  by (simp add: Let-def)
next
  case False
  let ?state'' = setReason ?w1 clause (?state'(|getQ := (if ?w1
el (getQ ?state') then (getQ ?state') else (getQ ?state') @ [?w1])))

  from Cons(2)
  have InvariantWatchesEl (getF ?state'') (getWatch1 ?state'')
(getWatch2 ?state'')
    unfolding InvariantWatchesEl-def
    unfolding setReason-def
    by auto
  moreover
  from Cons(3)
  have InvariantWatchesDiffer (getF ?state'') (getWatch1
?state'') (getWatch2 ?state'')
    unfolding InvariantWatchesDiffer-def
    unfolding setReason-def
    by auto
  moreover
  have getF ?state'' = getF state
    unfolding setReason-def
    by simp
  ultimately
  show ?thesis
    using Cons
    using ⟨getWatch1 ?state' clause = Some ?w1⟩
    using ⟨getWatch2 ?state' clause = Some ?w2⟩
    using ⟨¬ Some literal = getWatch1 state clause⟩
    using ⟨¬ literalTrue ?w1 (elements (getM ?state'))⟩
    using None
    using ⟨¬ literalFalse ?w1 (elements (getM ?state'))⟩
  by (simp add: Let-def)
qed
qed
qed
qed
qed

```



```

lemma InvariantWatchListsContainOnlyClausesFromFNotifyWatches-Loop:
fixes literal :: Literal and Wl :: nat list and newWl :: nat list and
state :: State
assumes
  InvariantWatchListsContainOnlyClausesFromF (getWatchList state)
(getF state) and
  InvariantWatchesEl (getF state) (getWatch1 state) (getWatch2 state)
and
   $\forall (c::nat). c \in \text{set } Wl \vee c \in \text{set } newWl \longrightarrow 0 \leq c \wedge c < \text{length}$ 
(getF state)
shows
  let state' = (notifyWatches-loop literal Wl newWl state) in
InvariantWatchListsContainOnlyClausesFromF (getWatchList state')
(getF state')
using assms
proof (induct Wl arbitrary: newWl state)
  case Nil
  thus ?case
    unfolding InvariantWatchListsContainOnlyClausesFromF-def
    by simp
next
  case (Cons clause Wl')
  from  $\langle \forall c. c \in \text{set} (clause \# Wl') \vee c \in \text{set } newWl \longrightarrow 0 \leq c \wedge c < \text{length} (getF state) \rangle$ 
  have  $0 \leq clause$  and  $clause < \text{length} (getF state)$ 
    by auto
  then obtain wa::Literal and wb::Literal
    where getWatch1 state clause = Some wa and getWatch2 state clause = Some wb
    using Cons
    unfolding InvariantWatchesEl-def
    by auto
  show ?case
  proof (cases Some literal = getWatch1 state clause)
    case True
    let ?state' = swapWatches clause state
    let ?w1 = wb
    have getWatch1 ?state' clause = Some ?w1
      using  $\langle getWatch2 state clause = Some wb \rangle$ 
      unfolding swapWatches-def
      by auto
    let ?w2 = wa
    have getWatch2 ?state' clause = Some ?w2
      using  $\langle getWatch1 state clause = Some wa \rangle$ 
      unfolding swapWatches-def
      by auto
    show ?thesis

```

```

proof (cases literalTrue ?w1 (elements (getM ?state')))
  case True

  from Cons(2)
  have InvariantWatchListsContainOnlyClausesFromF (getWatchList
?state') (getF ?state')
    unfolding swapWatches-def
    by auto
  moreover
  from Cons(3)
  have InvariantWatchesEl (getF ?state') (getWatch1 ?state')
(getWatch2 ?state')
    unfolding InvariantWatchesEl-def
    unfolding swapWatches-def
    by auto
  moreover
  have (getF state) = (getF ?state')
    unfolding swapWatches-def
    by simp
  ultimately
  show ?thesis
    using Cons
    using ⟨Some literal = getWatch1 state clause⟩
    using ⟨getWatch1 ?state' clause = Some ?w1⟩
    using ⟨getWatch2 ?state' clause = Some ?w2⟩
    using ⟨literalTrue ?w1 (elements (getM ?state'))⟩
    by (simp add: Let-def)
  next
  case False
  show ?thesis
  proof (cases getNonWatchedUnfalsifiedLiteral (nth (getF ?state')
clause) ?w1 ?w2 (getM ?state'))
    case (Some l')
    hence l' el (nth (getF ?state') clause)
      using getNonWatchedUnfalsifiedLiteralSomeCharacterization
      by simp

    let ?state'' = setWatch2 clause l' ?state'

    from Cons(2)
    have InvariantWatchListsContainOnlyClausesFromF (getWatchList
?state'') (getF ?state'')
      using ⟨clause < length (getF state)⟩
      unfolding InvariantWatchListsContainOnlyClausesFromF-def
      unfolding swapWatches-def
      unfolding setWatch2-def
      by auto
    moreover
    from Cons(3)

```

```

have InvariantWatchesEl (getF ?state'') (getWatch1 ?state'')
(getWatch2 ?state'')
  using ⟨! el (nth (getF ?state'') clause)⟩
  unfolding InvariantWatchesEl-def
  unfolding swapWatches-def
  unfolding setWatch2-def
  by auto
moreover
have (getF state) = (getF ?state'')
  unfolding swapWatches-def
  unfolding setWatch2-def
  by simp
ultimately
show ?thesis
  using Cons
  using ⟨getWatch1 ?state' clause = Some ?w1⟩
  using ⟨getWatch2 ?state' clause = Some ?w2⟩
  using ⟨Some literal = getWatch1 state clause⟩
  using ⟨¬ literalTrue ?w1 (elements (getM ?state''))⟩
  using Some
  by (simp add: Let-def)
next
  case None
  show ?thesis
  proof (cases literalFalse ?w1 (elements (getM ?state'')))
    case True
    let ?state'' = ?state'(\getConflictFlag := True, getConflictClause
:= clause)

    from Cons(2)
    have InvariantWatchListsContainOnlyClausesFromF (getWatchList
?state'') (getF ?state'')
      unfolding swapWatches-def
      by auto
    moreover
    from Cons(3)
    have InvariantWatchesEl (getF ?state'') (getWatch1 ?state'')
(getWatch2 ?state'')
      unfolding InvariantWatchesEl-def
      unfolding swapWatches-def
      by auto
    moreover
    have (getF state) = (getF ?state'')
      unfolding swapWatches-def
      by simp
    ultimately
    show ?thesis
    using Cons
    using ⟨getWatch1 ?state' clause = Some ?w1⟩

```

```

    using ⟨getWatch2 ?state' clause = Some ?w2⟩
    using ⟨Some literal = getWatch1 state clause⟩
    using ⟨¬ literalTrue ?w1 (elements (getM ?state'))⟩
    using None
    using ⟨literalFalse ?w1 (elements (getM ?state'))⟩
    by (simp add: Let-def)
next
  case False
  let ?state'' = setReason ?w1 clause (?state'(|getQ := (if ?w1
el (getQ ?state') then (getQ ?state') else (getQ ?state') @ [?w1])))

    from Cons(2)
    have InvariantWatchListsContainOnlyClausesFromF (getWatchList
?state'') (getF ?state'')
      unfolding swapWatches-def
      unfolding setReason-def
      by auto
    moreover
    from Cons(3)
    have InvariantWatchesEl (getF ?state'') (getWatch1 ?state'')
(getWatch2 ?state'')
      unfolding InvariantWatchesEl-def
      unfolding swapWatches-def
      unfolding setReason-def
      by auto
    moreover
    have (getF state) = (getF ?state'')
      unfolding swapWatches-def
      unfolding setReason-def
      by simp
    ultimately
    show ?thesis
      using Cons
      using ⟨getWatch1 ?state' clause = Some ?w1⟩
      using ⟨getWatch2 ?state' clause = Some ?w2⟩
      using ⟨Some literal = getWatch1 state clause⟩
      using ⟨¬ literalTrue ?w1 (elements (getM ?state'))⟩
      using None
      using ⟨¬ literalFalse ?w1 (elements (getM ?state'))⟩
      by (simp add: Let-def)
  qed
qed
qed
next
  case False
  let ?state' = state
  let ?w1 = wa
  have getWatch1 ?state' clause = Some ?w1
  using ⟨getWatch1 state clause = Some wa⟩

```

```

    unfolding swapWatches-def
  by auto
let ?w2 = wb
have getWatch2 ?state' clause = Some ?w2
  using ⟨getWatch2 state clause = Some wb⟩
  unfolding swapWatches-def
  by auto
show ?thesis
proof (cases literalTrue ?w1 (elements (getM ?state')))
  case True
  thus ?thesis
    using Cons
    using ⟨¬ Some literal = getWatch1 state clause⟩
    using ⟨getWatch1 ?state' clause = Some ?w1⟩
    using ⟨getWatch2 ?state' clause = Some ?w2⟩
    using ⟨literalTrue ?w1 (elements (getM ?state'))⟩
    by (simp add:Let-def)
next
  case False
  show ?thesis
  proof (cases getNonWatchedUnfalsifiedLiteral (nth (getF ?state')
clause) ?w1 ?w2 (getM ?state'))
    case (Some l')
    hence l' el (nth (getF ?state') clause)
      using getNonWatchedUnfalsifiedLiteralSomeCharacterization
      by simp

    let ?state'' = setWatch2 clause l' ?state'

    from Cons(2)
  have InvariantWatchListsContainOnlyClausesFromF (getWatchList
?state'') (getF ?state'')
    using ⟨clause < length (getF state)⟩
    unfolding setWatch2-def
    unfolding InvariantWatchListsContainOnlyClausesFromF-def
    by auto
  moreover
  from Cons(3)
  have InvariantWatchesEl (getF ?state'') (getWatch1 ?state'')
(getWatch2 ?state'')
    using ⟨l' el (nth (getF ?state') clause)⟩
    unfolding InvariantWatchesEl-def
    unfolding setWatch2-def
    by auto
  moreover
  have (getF state) = (getF ?state'')
    unfolding setWatch2-def
    by simp
  ultimately

```

```

show ?thesis
  using Cons
  using ⟨getWatch1 ?state' clause = Some ?w1⟩
  using ⟨getWatch2 ?state' clause = Some ?w2⟩
  using ⟨¬ Some literal = getWatch1 state clause⟩
  using ⟨¬ literalTrue ?w1 (elements (getM ?state'))⟩
  using Some
  by (simp add: Let-def)
next
  case None
  show ?thesis
  proof (cases literalFalse ?w1 (elements (getM ?state')))
    case True
    let ?state'' = ?state'(\getConflictFlag := True, getConflictClause
:= clause)

    from Cons(3)
    have InvariantWatchesEl (getF ?state'') (getWatch1 ?state'')
(getWatch2 ?state'')
      unfolding InvariantWatchesEl-def
      by auto
    moreover
    have getF ?state'' = getF state
      by simp
    ultimately
    show ?thesis
      using Cons
      using ⟨getWatch1 ?state' clause = Some ?w1⟩
      using ⟨getWatch2 ?state' clause = Some ?w2⟩
      using ⟨¬ Some literal = getWatch1 state clause⟩
      using ⟨¬ literalTrue ?w1 (elements (getM ?state'))⟩
      using None
      using ⟨literalFalse ?w1 (elements (getM ?state'))⟩
      by (simp add: Let-def)
  next
  case False
  let ?state'' = setReason ?w1 clause (?state'(\getQ := (if ?w1
el (getQ ?state') then (getQ ?state') else (getQ ?state') @ [?w1])))

  from Cons(2)
  have InvariantWatchListsContainOnlyClausesFromF (getWatchList
?state'') (getF ?state'')
    unfolding setReason-def
    by auto
  moreover
  from Cons(3)
  have InvariantWatchesEl (getF ?state'') (getWatch1 ?state'')
(getWatch2 ?state'')
    unfolding InvariantWatchesEl-def

```

```

    unfolding setReason-def
    by auto
  moreover
  have getF ?state'' = getF state
    unfolding setReason-def
    by simp
  ultimately
  show ?thesis
    using Cons
    using ⟨getWatch1 ?state' clause = Some ?w1⟩
    using ⟨getWatch2 ?state' clause = Some ?w2⟩
    using ⟨¬ Some literal = getWatch1 state clause⟩
    using ⟨¬ literalTrue ?w1 (elements (getM ?state'))⟩
    using None
    using ⟨¬ literalFalse ?w1 (elements (getM ?state'))⟩
    by (simp add: Let-def)
  qed
  qed
  qed
  qed
  qed

```

lemma *InvariantWatchListsCharacterizationNotifyWatchesLoop:*

fixes *literal* :: *Literal* **and** *Wl* :: *nat list* **and** *newWl* :: *nat list* **and** *state* :: *State*

assumes

InvariantWatchesEl (getF state) (getWatch1 state) (getWatch2 state)

and

InvariantWatchesDiffer (getF state) (getWatch1 state) (getWatch2 state)

InvariantWatchListsUniq (getWatchList state)

$\forall (c::nat). c \in \text{set } Wl \longrightarrow 0 \leq c \wedge c < \text{length } (\text{getF } state)$

$\forall (c::nat) (l::Literal). l \neq \text{literal} \longrightarrow$

$(c \in \text{set } (\text{getWatchList } state \ l)) = (\text{Some } l = \text{getWatch1 } state \ c \vee \text{Some } l = \text{getWatch2 } state \ c)$

$\forall (c::nat). (c \in \text{set } newWl \vee c \in \text{set } Wl) = (\text{Some } literal = (\text{getWatch1 } state \ c) \vee \text{Some } literal = (\text{getWatch2 } state \ c))$

$\text{set } Wl \cap \text{set } newWl = \{\}$

uniq *Wl*

uniq *newWl*

shows

let *state'* = (*notifyWatches-loop* *literal* *Wl* *newWl* *state*) *in*

InvariantWatchListsCharacterization (getWatchList state') (getWatch1 state') (getWatch2 state') \wedge

InvariantWatchListsUniq (getWatchList state')

using *assms*

proof (*induct* *Wl* *arbitrary*: *newWl* *state*)

case *Nil*

thus ?*case*

```

    unfolding InvariantWatchListsCharacterization-def
    unfolding InvariantWatchListsUniq-def
    by simp
next
case (Cons clause Wl')
from ⟨uniq (clause # Wl')⟩
have clause ∉ set Wl'
  by (simp add:uniqAppendIff)

have set Wl' ∩ set (clause # newWl) = {}
  using Cons(8)
  using ⟨clause ∉ set Wl'⟩
  by simp

have uniq Wl'
  using Cons(9)
  using uniqAppendIff
  by simp

have uniq (clause # newWl)
  using Cons(10) Cons(8)
  using uniqAppendIff
  by force

from ⟨∀ c. c ∈ set (clause # Wl') ⟶ 0 ≤ c ∧ c < length (getF
state)⟩
have 0 ≤ clause and clause < length (getF state)
  by auto
then obtain wa::Literal and wb::Literal
  where getWatch1 state clause = Some wa and getWatch2 state
clause = Some wb
  using Cons
  unfolding InvariantWatchesEl-def
  by auto
show ?case
proof (cases Some literal = getWatch1 state clause)
case True
let ?state' = swapWatches clause state
let ?w1 = wb
have getWatch1 ?state' clause = Some ?w1
  using ⟨getWatch2 state clause = Some wb⟩
  unfolding swapWatches-def
  by auto
let ?w2 = wa
have getWatch2 ?state' clause = Some ?w2
  using ⟨getWatch1 state clause = Some wa⟩
  unfolding swapWatches-def
  by auto
show ?thesis

```



```

proof (cases literalTrue ?w1 (elements (getM ?state')))
  case True

    from Cons(2)
      have InvariantWatchesEl (getF ?state') (getWatch1 ?state')
        (getWatch2 ?state')
      unfolding InvariantWatchesEl-def
      unfolding swapWatches-def
      by auto
    moreover
    from Cons(3)
      have InvariantWatchesDiffer (getF ?state') (getWatch1 ?state')
        (getWatch2 ?state')
      unfolding InvariantWatchesDiffer-def
      unfolding swapWatches-def
      by auto
    moreover
    from Cons(4)
      have InvariantWatchListsUniq (getWatchList ?state')
      unfolding InvariantWatchListsUniq-def
      unfolding swapWatches-def
      by auto
    moreover
      have (getF ?state') = (getF state) and (getWatchList ?state') =
        (getWatchList state)
      unfolding swapWatches-def
      by auto
    moreover
      have  $\forall c l. l \neq \text{literal} \longrightarrow$ 
        (c  $\in$  set (getWatchList ?state' l)) =
        (Some l = getWatch1 ?state' c  $\vee$  Some l = getWatch2 ?state'
c)
      using Cons(6)
      using  $\langle$ getWatchList ?state' = (getWatchList state) $\rangle$ 
      using swapWatchesEffect
      by auto
    moreover
      have  $\forall c. (c \in \text{set} (\text{clause} \# \text{newWl}) \vee c \in \text{set} \text{Wl}') =$ 
        (Some literal = getWatch1 ?state' c  $\vee$  Some literal = getWatch2
?state' c)
      using Cons(7)
      using swapWatchesEffect
      by auto
    ultimately
      show ?thesis
      using Cons(1)[of ?state' clause # newWl]
      using Cons(5)
      using  $\langle$ Some literal = getWatch1 state clause $\rangle$ 
      using  $\langle$ getWatch1 ?state' clause = Some ?w1 $\rangle$ 

```

```

using ⟨getWatch2 ?state' clause = Some ?w2⟩
using ⟨literalTrue ?w1 (elements (getM ?state'))⟩
using ⟨uniq Wl'⟩
using ⟨uniq (clause # newWl)⟩
using ⟨set Wl' ∩ set (clause # newWl) = {}⟩
by (simp add: Let-def)
next
case False
show ?thesis
proof (cases getNonWatchedUnfalsifiedLiteral (nth (getF ?state')
clause) ?w1 ?w2 (getM ?state'))
case (Some l')
hence l' el (nth (getF ?state') clause) l' ≠ literal l' ≠ ?w1 l' ≠
?w2
using getNonWatchedUnfalsifiedLiteralSomeCharacterization
using ⟨getWatch1 ?state' clause = Some ?w1⟩
using ⟨getWatch2 ?state' clause = Some ?w2⟩
using ⟨Some literal = getWatch1 state clause⟩
unfolding swapWatches-def
by auto

let ?state'' = setWatch2 clause l' ?state'

from Cons(2)
have InvariantWatchesEl (getF ?state'') (getWatch1 ?state'')
(getWatch2 ?state'')
using ⟨l' el (nth (getF ?state') clause)⟩
unfolding InvariantWatchesEl-def
unfolding swapWatches-def
unfolding setWatch2-def
by auto
moreover
from Cons(3)
have InvariantWatchesDiffer (getF ?state'') (getWatch1 ?state'')
(getWatch2 ?state'')
using ⟨getWatch1 ?state' clause = Some ?w1⟩
using ⟨l' ≠ ?w1⟩
unfolding InvariantWatchesDiffer-def
unfolding swapWatches-def
unfolding setWatch2-def
by simp
moreover
have clause ∉ set (getWatchList state l')
using ⟨l' ≠ literal⟩
using ⟨l' ≠ ?w1⟩ ⟨l' ≠ ?w2⟩
using ⟨getWatch1 ?state' clause = Some ?w1⟩
using ⟨getWatch2 ?state' clause = Some ?w2⟩
using Cons(6)
unfolding swapWatches-def

```

```

    by simp
  with Cons(4)
  have InvariantWatchListsUniq (getWatchList ?state'')
    unfolding InvariantWatchListsUniq-def
    unfolding swapWatches-def
    unfolding setWatch2-def
    using uniqAppendIff
    by force
  moreover
  have (getF ?state'') = (getF state) and
    (getWatchList ?state'') = (getWatchList state)(l' := clause #
(getWatchList state l'))
    unfolding swapWatches-def
    unfolding setWatch2-def
    by auto
  moreover
  have  $\forall c l. l \neq \text{literal} \longrightarrow$ 
    (c  $\in$  set (getWatchList ?state'' l)) =
    (Some l = getWatch1 ?state'' c  $\vee$  Some l = getWatch2 ?state'')
c)
  proof-
  {
    fix c::nat and l::Literal
    assume l  $\neq$  literal
    have (c  $\in$  set (getWatchList ?state'' l)) = (Some l =
getWatch1 ?state'' c  $\vee$  Some l = getWatch2 ?state'' c)
    proof (cases c = clause)
    case True
    show ?thesis
    proof (cases l = l')
    case True
    thus ?thesis
      using <c = clause>
      unfolding setWatch2-def
      by simp
    next
    case False
    show ?thesis
      using Cons(6)
      using <(getWatchList ?state'') = (getWatchList state)(l'
:= clause # (getWatchList state l'))>
      using <l  $\neq$  l'>
      using <l  $\neq$  literal>
      using <getWatch1 ?state' clause = Some ?w1>
      using <getWatch2 ?state' clause = Some ?w2>
      using <Some literal = getWatch1 state clause>
      using <c = clause>
      using swapWatchesEffect
      unfolding swapWatches-def

```

```

      unfolding setWatch2-def
      by simp
    qed
  next
  case False
  thus ?thesis
    using Cons(6)
    using ⟨l ≠ literal⟩
    using ⟨(getWatchList ?state'') = (getWatchList state)(l'
:= clause # (getWatchList state l'))⟩
    using ⟨c ≠ clause⟩
    unfolding setWatch2-def
    using swapWatchesEffect[of clause state c]
    by auto
  qed
}
thus ?thesis
  by simp
qed
moreover
have ∀ c. (c ∈ set newWl ∨ c ∈ set Wl') =
  (Some literal = getWatch1 ?state'' c ∨ Some literal = getWatch2
?state'' c)
  proof-
  show ?thesis
  proof
    fix c :: nat
    show (c ∈ set newWl ∨ c ∈ set Wl') =
      (Some literal = getWatch1 ?state'' c ∨ Some literal =
getWatch2 ?state'' c)
    proof
      assume c ∈ set newWl ∨ c ∈ set Wl'
      show Some literal = getWatch1 ?state'' c ∨ Some literal
= getWatch2 ?state'' c
      proof-
        from ⟨c ∈ set newWl ∨ c ∈ set Wl'⟩
        have Some literal = getWatch1 state c ∨ Some literal =
getWatch2 state c
          using Cons(7)
          by auto
        from Cons(8) ⟨clause ∉ set Wl'⟩ ⟨c ∈ set newWl ∨ c ∈
set Wl'⟩
        have c ≠ clause
          by auto
        show ?thesis
          using ⟨Some literal = getWatch1 state c ∨ Some literal
= getWatch2 state c⟩

```

```

    using ⟨c ≠ clause⟩
    using swapWatchesEffect
    unfolding setWatch2-def
    by simp
  qed
next
  assume Some literal = getWatch1 ?state'' c ∨ Some literal
= getWatch2 ?state'' c
  show c ∈ set newWl ∨ c ∈ set Wl'
  proof -
    have Some literal ≠ getWatch1 ?state'' clause ∧ Some
literal ≠ getWatch2 ?state'' clause
      using ⟨l' ≠ literal⟩
      using ⟨clause < length (getF state)⟩
      using ⟨InvariantWatchesDiffer (getF state) (getWatch1
state) (getWatch2 state)⟩
      using ⟨getWatch1 ?state' clause = Some ?w1⟩
      using ⟨getWatch2 ?state' clause = Some ?w2⟩
      using ⟨Some literal = getWatch1 state clause⟩
      unfolding InvariantWatchesDiffer-def
      unfolding setWatch2-def
      unfolding swapWatches-def
      by auto
    thus ?thesis
      using ⟨Some literal = getWatch1 ?state'' c ∨ Some
literal = getWatch2 ?state'' c⟩
      using Cons(γ)
      using swapWatchesEffect
      unfolding setWatch2-def
      by (auto split: if-split-asm)
  qed
qed
qed
qed
moreover
  have ∀ c. (c ∈ set (clause # newWl) ∨ c ∈ set Wl') =
(Some literal = getWatch1 ?state' c ∨ Some literal = getWatch2
?state' c)
    using Cons(γ)
    using swapWatchesEffect
    by auto
ultimately
  show ?thesis
    using Cons(1)[of ?state'' newWl]
    using Cons(5)
    using ⟨uniq Wl'⟩
    using ⟨uniq newWl⟩
    using ⟨set Wl' ∩ set (clause # newWl) = {}⟩
    using ⟨getWatch1 ?state' clause = Some ?w1⟩

```

```

using ⟨getWatch2 ?state' clause = Some ?w2⟩
using ⟨Some literal = getWatch1 state clause⟩
using ⟨¬ literalTrue ?w1 (elements (getM ?state^))⟩
using Some
by (simp add: Let-def fun-upd-def)
next
case None
show ?thesis
proof (cases literalFalse ?w1 (elements (getM ?state^)))
  case True
  let ?state'' = ?state'(\getConflictFlag := True, getConflictClause
:= clause)

  from Cons(2)
  have InvariantWatchesEl (getF ?state'') (getWatch1 ?state'')
(getWatch2 ?state'')
  unfolding InvariantWatchesEl-def
  unfolding swapWatches-def
  by auto
moreover
from Cons(3)
  have InvariantWatchesDiffer (getF ?state'') (getWatch1
?state'') (getWatch2 ?state'')
  unfolding InvariantWatchesDiffer-def
  unfolding swapWatches-def
  by auto
moreover
from Cons(4)
have InvariantWatchListsUniq (getWatchList ?state'')
  unfolding InvariantWatchListsUniq-def
  unfolding swapWatches-def
  by auto
moreover
have (getF state) = (getF ?state'') and (getWatchList state)
= (getWatchList ?state'')
  unfolding swapWatches-def
  by auto
moreover
have  $\forall c l. l \neq \text{literal} \longrightarrow$ 
(c ∈ set (getWatchList ?state'' l)) =
(Some l = getWatch1 ?state'' c ∨ Some l = getWatch2
?state'' c)
  using Cons(6)
  using ⟨(getWatchList state) = (getWatchList ?state'')⟩
  using swapWatchesEffect
  by auto
moreover
have  $\forall c. (c \in \text{set } (\text{clause} \# \text{newWl}) \vee c \in \text{set } \text{Wl}') =$ 
(Some literal = getWatch1 ?state'' c ∨ Some literal =

```

```

getWatch2 ?state'' c)
  using Cons(7)
  using swapWatchesEffect
  by auto
ultimately
show ?thesis
  using Cons(1)[of ?state'' clause # newWl]
  using Cons(5)
  using ⟨getWatch1 ?state' clause = Some ?w1⟩
  using ⟨getWatch2 ?state' clause = Some ?w2⟩
  using ⟨Some literal = getWatch1 state clause⟩
  using ⟨¬ literalTrue ?w1 (elements (getM ?state'))⟩
  using None
  using ⟨literalFalse ?w1 (elements (getM ?state'))⟩
  using ⟨uniq Wl'⟩
  using ⟨uniq (clause # newWl)⟩
  using ⟨set Wl' ∩ set (clause # newWl) = {}⟩
  by (simp add: Let-def)
next
case False
let ?state'' = setReason ?w1 clause (?state'(getQ := (if ?w1
el (getQ ?state') then (getQ ?state') else (getQ ?state') @ [?w1])))

  from Cons(2)
  have InvariantWatchesEl (getF ?state'') (getWatch1 ?state'')
(getWatch2 ?state'')
  unfolding InvariantWatchesEl-def
  unfolding swapWatches-def
  unfolding setReason-def
  by auto
moreover
from Cons(3)
  have InvariantWatchesDiffer (getF ?state'') (getWatch1
?state'') (getWatch2 ?state'')
  unfolding InvariantWatchesDiffer-def
  unfolding swapWatches-def
  unfolding setReason-def
  by auto
moreover
from Cons(4)
  have InvariantWatchListsUniq (getWatchList ?state'')
  unfolding InvariantWatchListsUniq-def
  unfolding swapWatches-def
  unfolding setReason-def
  by auto
moreover
  have (getF state) = (getF ?state'') and (getWatchList state)
= (getWatchList ?state'')
  unfolding swapWatches-def

```

```

    unfolding setReason-def
    by auto
  moreover
  have  $\forall c l. l \neq \text{literal} \longrightarrow$ 
    ( $c \in \text{set } (\text{getWatchList } ?state'' l)$ ) =
    ( $\text{Some } l = \text{getWatch1 } ?state'' c \vee \text{Some } l = \text{getWatch2}$ 
 $?state'' c$ )
    using Cons(6)
    using  $\langle \text{getWatchList } state \rangle = \langle \text{getWatchList } ?state' \rangle$ 
    using swapWatchesEffect
    unfolding setReason-def
    by auto
  moreover
  have  $\forall c. (c \in \text{set } (\text{clause } \# \text{newWl}) \vee c \in \text{set } Wl') =$ 
    ( $\text{Some } \text{literal} = \text{getWatch1 } ?state'' c \vee \text{Some } \text{literal} =$ 
 $\text{getWatch2 } ?state'' c$ )
    using Cons(7)
    using swapWatchesEffect
    unfolding setReason-def
    by auto
  ultimately
  show ?thesis
    using Cons(1)[of ?state'' clause # newWl]
    using Cons(5)
    using  $\langle \text{getWatch1 } ?state' \text{ clause} = \text{Some } ?w1 \rangle$ 
    using  $\langle \text{getWatch2 } ?state' \text{ clause} = \text{Some } ?w2 \rangle$ 
    using  $\langle \text{Some } \text{literal} = \text{getWatch1 } state \text{ clause} \rangle$ 
    using  $\langle \neg \text{literalTrue } ?w1 \text{ (elements (getM } ?state')) \rangle$ 
    using None
    using  $\langle \neg \text{literalFalse } ?w1 \text{ (elements (getM } ?state')) \rangle$ 
    using  $\langle \text{uniq } Wl' \rangle$ 
    using  $\langle \text{uniq } (\text{clause } \# \text{newWl}) \rangle$ 
    using  $\langle \text{set } Wl' \cap \text{set } (\text{clause } \# \text{newWl}) = \{\} \rangle$ 
    by (simp add: Let-def)
  qed
  qed
  qed
next
case False
let ?state' = state
let ?w1 = wa
have  $\text{getWatch1 } ?state' \text{ clause} = \text{Some } ?w1$ 
  using  $\langle \text{getWatch1 } state \text{ clause} = \text{Some } wa \rangle$ 
  unfolding swapWatches-def
  by auto
let ?w2 = wb
have  $\text{getWatch2 } ?state' \text{ clause} = \text{Some } ?w2$ 
  using  $\langle \text{getWatch2 } state \text{ clause} = \text{Some } wb \rangle$ 
  unfolding swapWatches-def

```



```

by auto

have Some literal = getWatch2 state clause
  using ⟨getWatch1 ?state' clause = Some ?w1⟩
  using ⟨getWatch2 ?state' clause = Some ?w2⟩
  using ⟨Some literal ≠ getWatch1 state clause⟩
  using Cons(7)
  by force

show ?thesis
proof (cases literalTrue ?w1 (elements (getM ?state')))
  case True
  from Cons(7) have
    ∀ c. (c ∈ set (clause # newWl) ∨ c ∈ set Wl') =
      (Some literal = getWatch1 state c ∨ Some literal = getWatch2
state c)
  by auto
  thus ?thesis
  using Cons(1)[of ?state' clause # newWl]
  using Cons(2) Cons(3) Cons(4) Cons(5) Cons(6)
  using ⟨¬ Some literal = getWatch1 state clause⟩
  using ⟨getWatch1 ?state' clause = Some ?w1⟩
  using ⟨getWatch2 ?state' clause = Some ?w2⟩
  using ⟨literalTrue ?w1 (elements (getM ?state'))⟩
  using ⟨uniq (clause # newWl)⟩
  using ⟨uniq Wl'⟩
  using ⟨set Wl' ∩ set (clause # newWl) = {}⟩
  by simp
next
  case False
  show ?thesis
  proof (cases getNonWatchedUnfalsifiedLiteral (nth (getF ?state')
clause) ?w1 ?w2 (getM ?state'))
    case (Some l')
    hence l' ∈ (nth (getF ?state') clause) l' ≠ literal l' ≠ ?w1 l' ≠
?w2
      using getNonWatchedUnfalsifiedLiteralSomeCharacterization
      using ⟨Some literal = getWatch2 state clause⟩
      using ⟨getWatch1 ?state' clause = Some ?w1⟩
      using ⟨getWatch2 ?state' clause = Some ?w2⟩
      by auto

  let ?state'' = setWatch2 clause l' ?state'

  from Cons(2)
  have InvariantWatchesEl (getF ?state'') (getWatch1 ?state'')
(getWatch2 ?state'')
  using ⟨l' ∈ (nth (getF ?state') clause)⟩
  unfolding InvariantWatchesEl-def

```

```

    unfolding setWatch2-def
    by auto
  moreover
  from Cons(3)
  have InvariantWatchesDiffer (getF ?state'') (getWatch1 ?state'')
  (getWatch2 ?state'')
    using ⟨getWatch1 ?state' clause = Some ?w1⟩
    using ⟨l' ≠ ?w1⟩
    unfolding InvariantWatchesDiffer-def
    unfolding setWatch2-def
    by simp
  moreover
  have clause ∉ set (getWatchList state l')
    using ⟨l' ≠ literal⟩
    using ⟨l' ≠ ?w1⟩ ⟨l' ≠ ?w2⟩
    using ⟨getWatch1 ?state' clause = Some ?w1⟩
    using ⟨getWatch2 ?state' clause = Some ?w2⟩
    using Cons(6)
    by simp
  with Cons(4)
  have InvariantWatchListsUniq (getWatchList ?state'')
    unfolding InvariantWatchListsUniq-def
    unfolding setWatch2-def
    using uniqAppendIff
    by force
  moreover
  have (getF ?state'') = (getF state) and
    (getWatchList ?state'') = (getWatchList state)(l' := clause #
  (getWatchList state l'))
    unfolding setWatch2-def
    by auto
  moreover
  have ∀ c l. l ≠ literal →
    (c ∈ set (getWatchList ?state'' l)) =
    (Some l = getWatch1 ?state'' c ∨ Some l = getWatch2 ?state''
  c)
  c)
  proof-
  {
    fix c::nat and l::Literal
    assume l ≠ literal
    have (c ∈ set (getWatchList ?state'' l)) = (Some l =
  getWatch1 ?state'' c ∨ Some l = getWatch2 ?state'' c)
    proof (cases c = clause)
    case True
    show ?thesis
    proof (cases l = l')
    case True
    thus ?thesis
    using ⟨c = clause⟩
  }

```

```

      unfolding setWatch2-def
      by simp
    next
      case False
      show ?thesis
      using Cons(6)
      using ⟨(getWatchList ?state'') = (getWatchList state)(l'
:= clause # (getWatchList state l'))⟩
      using ⟨l ≠ l'⟩
      using ⟨l ≠ literal⟩
      using ⟨getWatch1 ?state' clause = Some ?w1⟩
      using ⟨getWatch2 ?state' clause = Some ?w2⟩
      using ⟨Some literal = getWatch2 state clause⟩
      using ⟨c = clause⟩
      unfolding setWatch2-def
      by simp
    qed
  next
    case False
    thus ?thesis
    using Cons(6)
    using ⟨l ≠ literal⟩
    using ⟨(getWatchList ?state'') = (getWatchList state)(l'
:= clause # (getWatchList state l'))⟩
    using ⟨c ≠ clause⟩
    unfolding setWatch2-def
    by auto
  qed
}
thus ?thesis
by simp
qed
moreover
have ∀ c. (c ∈ set newWl ∨ c ∈ set Wl') =
(Some literal = getWatch1 ?state'' c ∨ Some literal = getWatch2
?state'' c)
proof-
show ?thesis
proof
fix c :: nat
show (c ∈ set newWl ∨ c ∈ set Wl') =
(Some literal = getWatch1 ?state'' c ∨ Some literal =
getWatch2 ?state'' c)
proof
assume c ∈ set newWl ∨ c ∈ set Wl'
show Some literal = getWatch1 ?state'' c ∨ Some literal
= getWatch2 ?state'' c
proof-
from ⟨c ∈ set newWl ∨ c ∈ set Wl'⟩

```

```

      have Some literal = getWatch1 state c ∨ Some literal =
getWatch2 state c
      using Cons(7)
      by auto

      from Cons(8) ⟨clause ∉ set Wl'⟩ ⟨c ∈ set newWl ∨ c ∈
set Wl'⟩
      have c ≠ clause
      by auto

      show ?thesis
      using ⟨Some literal = getWatch1 state c ∨ Some literal
= getWatch2 state c⟩
      using ⟨c ≠ clause⟩
      unfolding setWatch2-def
      by simp
    qed
  next
    assume Some literal = getWatch1 ?state'' c ∨ Some literal
= getWatch2 ?state'' c
    show c ∈ set newWl ∨ c ∈ set Wl'
    proof-
      have Some literal ≠ getWatch1 ?state'' clause ∧ Some
literal ≠ getWatch2 ?state'' clause
      using ⟨l' ≠ literal⟩
      using ⟨clause < length (getF state)⟩
      using ⟨InvariantWatchesDiffer (getF state) (getWatch1
state) (getWatch2 state)⟩
      using ⟨getWatch1 ?state' clause = Some ?w1⟩
      using ⟨getWatch2 ?state' clause = Some ?w2⟩
      using ⟨Some literal = getWatch2 state clause⟩
      unfolding InvariantWatchesDiffer-def
      unfolding setWatch2-def
      by auto
    thus ?thesis
      using ⟨Some literal = getWatch1 ?state'' c ∨ Some
literal = getWatch2 ?state'' c⟩
      using Cons(7)
      unfolding setWatch2-def
      by (auto split: if-split-asm)
    qed
  qed
  qed
  moreover
  have ∀ c. (c ∈ set (clause # newWl) ∨ c ∈ set Wl') =
(Some literal = getWatch1 ?state' c ∨ Some literal = getWatch2
?state' c)
  using Cons(7)

```

```

    by auto
  ultimately
  show ?thesis
    using Cons(1)[of ?state'' newWl]
    using Cons(5)
    using ⟨uniq Wl'⟩
    using ⟨uniq newWl⟩
    using ⟨set Wl' ∩ set (clause # newWl) = {}⟩
    using ⟨getWatch1 ?state' clause = Some ?w1⟩
    using ⟨getWatch2 ?state' clause = Some ?w2⟩
    using ⟨¬ Some literal = getWatch1 state clause⟩
    using ⟨¬ literalTrue ?w1 (elements (getM ?state^))⟩
    using Some
    by (simp add: Let-def fun-upd-def)
  next
  case None
  show ?thesis
  proof (cases literalFalse ?w1 (elements (getM ?state^)))
    case True
    let ?state'' = ?state'(\getConflictFlag := True, getConflictClause
:= clause)

    from Cons(2)
    have InvariantWatchesEl (getF ?state'') (getWatch1 ?state'')
(getWatch2 ?state'')
      unfolding InvariantWatchesEl-def
      by auto
    moreover
    from Cons(3)
    have InvariantWatchesDiffer (getF ?state'') (getWatch1
?state'') (getWatch2 ?state'')
      unfolding InvariantWatchesDiffer-def
      by auto
    moreover
    from Cons(4)
    have InvariantWatchListsUniq (getWatchList ?state'')
      unfolding InvariantWatchListsUniq-def
      by auto
    moreover
    have (getF state) = (getF ?state'')
      by auto
    moreover
    have ∀ c l. l ≠ literal →
      (c ∈ set (getWatchList ?state'' l)) =
        (Some l = getWatch1 ?state'' c ∨ Some l = getWatch2
?state'' c)
      using Cons(6)
      by simp
    moreover

```

```

have  $\forall c. (c \in \text{set } (\text{clause} \# \text{newWl}) \vee c \in \text{set } \text{Wl}') =$ 
  (Some literal = getWatch1 ?state'' c  $\vee$  Some literal =
  getWatch2 ?state'' c)
  using Cons(7)
  by auto
  ultimately
    have let state' = notifyWatches-loop literal Wl' (clause #
newWl) ?state'' in
      InvariantWatchListsCharacterization (getWatchList
state') (getWatch1 state') (getWatch2 state')  $\wedge$ 
      InvariantWatchListsUniq (getWatchList state')
    using Cons(1)[of ?state'' clause # newWl]
    using Cons(5)
    using  $\langle \text{uniq } \text{Wl}' \rangle$ 
    using  $\langle \text{uniq } (\text{clause} \# \text{newWl}) \rangle$ 
    using  $\langle \text{set } \text{Wl}' \cap \text{set } (\text{clause} \# \text{newWl}) = \{\} \rangle$ 
    apply (simp only: Let-def)
    by (simp (no-asm-use)) (simp)
  thus ?thesis
    using  $\langle \text{getWatch1 } ?\text{state}' \text{ clause} = \text{Some } ?w1 \rangle$ 
    using  $\langle \text{getWatch2 } ?\text{state}' \text{ clause} = \text{Some } ?w2 \rangle$ 
    using  $\langle \text{Some literal} \neq \text{getWatch1 state clause} \rangle$ 
    using  $\langle \neg \text{literalTrue } ?w1 \text{ (elements (getM } ?\text{state}') )} \rangle$ 
    using None
    using  $\langle \text{literalFalse } ?w1 \text{ (elements (getM } ?\text{state}') )} \rangle$ 
    by (simp add: Let-def)
  next
    case False
    let ?state'' = setReason ?w1 clause (?state'(getQ := (if ?w1
el (getQ ?state') then (getQ ?state') else (getQ ?state') @ [?w1])))

from Cons(2)
have InvariantWatchesEl (getF ?state'') (getWatch1 ?state'')
(getWatch2 ?state'')
  unfolding InvariantWatchesEl-def
  unfolding setReason-def
  by auto
moreover
from Cons(3)
  have InvariantWatchesDiffer (getF ?state'') (getWatch1
?state'') (getWatch2 ?state'')
  unfolding InvariantWatchesDiffer-def
  unfolding setReason-def
  by auto
moreover
from Cons(4)
have InvariantWatchListsUniq (getWatchList ?state'')
  unfolding InvariantWatchListsUniq-def

```

```

    unfolding setReason-def
  by auto
  moreover
  have (getF state) = (getF ?state'')
    unfolding setReason-def
  by auto
  moreover
  have  $\forall c l. l \neq \text{literal} \longrightarrow$ 
    ( $c \in \text{set (getWatchList ?state'' l)}$ ) =
    ( $\text{Some } l = \text{getWatch1 ?state'' } c \vee \text{Some } l = \text{getWatch2}$ 
    ?state'' c)
    using Cons(6)
  unfolding setReason-def
  by auto
  moreover
  have  $\forall c. (c \in \text{set (clause \# newWl)} \vee c \in \text{set Wl'}) =$ 
    ( $\text{Some literal} = \text{getWatch1 ?state'' } c \vee \text{Some literal} =$ 
    getWatch2 ?state'' c)
    using Cons(7)
  unfolding setReason-def
  by auto
  ultimately
  show ?thesis
    using Cons(1)[of ?state'' clause \# newWl]
    using Cons(5)
    using  $\langle \text{getWatch1 ?state' clause} = \text{Some ?w1} \rangle$ 
    using  $\langle \text{getWatch2 ?state' clause} = \text{Some ?w2} \rangle$ 
    using  $\langle \neg \text{Some literal} = \text{getWatch1 state clause} \rangle$ 
    using  $\langle \neg \text{literalTrue ?w1 (elements (getM ?state'))} \rangle$ 
    using None
    using  $\langle \neg \text{literalFalse ?w1 (elements (getM ?state'))} \rangle$ 
    using  $\langle \text{uniq Wl'} \rangle$ 
    using  $\langle \text{uniq (clause \# newWl)} \rangle$ 
    using  $\langle \text{set Wl'} \cap \text{set (clause \# newWl)} = \{\} \rangle$ 
    by (simp add: Let-def)
  qed
  qed
  qed
  qed
  qed

```

lemma *NotifyWatchesLoopWatchCharacterizationEffect:*
fixes *literal :: Literal and Wl :: nat list and newWl :: nat list and*
state :: State
assumes
InvariantWatchesEl (getF state) (getWatch1 state) (getWatch2 state)
and
InvariantWatchesDiffer (getF state) (getWatch1 state) (getWatch2
state) and

InvariantConsistent (*getM state*) **and**
InvariantUniq (*getM state*) **and**
InvariantWatchCharacterization (*getF state*) (*getWatch1 state*) (*getWatch2 state*) *M*
 $\forall (c::nat). c \in \text{set } Wl \longrightarrow 0 \leq c \wedge c < \text{length } (\text{getF state})$ **and**
 $\text{getM state} = M @ [(\text{opposite literal}, \text{decision})]$
uniq *Wl*
 $\forall (c::nat). c \in \text{set } Wl \longrightarrow \text{Some literal} = (\text{getWatch1 state } c) \vee$
 $\text{Some literal} = (\text{getWatch2 state } c)$

shows

let *state'* = *notifyWatches-loop literal Wl newWl state in*
 $\forall (c::nat). c \in \text{set } Wl \longrightarrow (\forall w1 w2. (\text{Some } w1 = (\text{getWatch1 state}' c) \wedge \text{Some } w2 = (\text{getWatch2 state}' c)) \longrightarrow$
 $(\text{watchCharacterizationCondition } w1 w2 (\text{getM state}' (nth (\text{getF state}' c) c) \wedge$
 $\text{watchCharacterizationCondition } w2 w1 (\text{getM state}' (nth (\text{getF state}' c) c)))$
 $)$

using *assms*

proof (*induct Wl arbitrary: newWl state*)

case *Nil*

thus *?case*

by *simp*

next

case (*Cons clause Wl'*)

from $\langle \forall (c::nat). c \in \text{set } (\text{clause} \# Wl') \longrightarrow 0 \leq c \wedge c < \text{length } (\text{getF state}) \rangle$

have $0 \leq \text{clause} \wedge \text{clause} < \text{length } (\text{getF state})$

by *auto*

then obtain *wa::Literal and wb::Literal*

where *getWatch1 state clause = Some wa and getWatch2 state clause = Some wb*

using *Cons*

unfolding *InvariantWatchesEl-def*

by *auto*

have *uniq Wl' clause \notin set Wl'*

using *Cons(9)*

by (*auto simp add: uniqAppendIff*)

show *?case*

proof (*cases Some literal = getWatch1 state clause*)

case *True*

let *?state' = swapWatches clause state*

let *?w1 = wb*

have *getWatch1 ?state' clause = Some ?w1*

using *getWatch2 state clause = Some wb*

unfolding *swapWatches-def*

by *auto*

let *?w2 = wa*


```

have getWatch2 ?state' clause = Some ?w2
  using ⟨getWatch1 state clause = Some wa⟩
  unfolding swapWatches-def
  by auto
with True have
  ?w2 = literal
  unfolding swapWatches-def
  by simp

from ⟨InvariantWatchesEl (getF state) (getWatch1 state) (getWatch2
state)⟩
  have ?w1 el (nth (getF state) clause) ?w2 el (nth (getF state)
clause)
  using ⟨getWatch1 ?state' clause = Some ?w1⟩
  using ⟨getWatch2 ?state' clause = Some ?w2⟩
  using ⟨ $0 \leq \text{clause} \wedge \text{clause} < \text{length} (\text{getF } \text{state})$ ⟩
  unfolding InvariantWatchesEl-def
  unfolding swapWatches-def
  by auto

from ⟨InvariantWatchesDiffer (getF state) (getWatch1 state) (getWatch2
state)⟩
  have ?w1  $\neq$  ?w2
  using ⟨getWatch1 ?state' clause = Some ?w1⟩
  using ⟨getWatch2 ?state' clause = Some ?w2⟩
  using ⟨ $0 \leq \text{clause} \wedge \text{clause} < \text{length} (\text{getF } \text{state})$ ⟩
  unfolding InvariantWatchesDiffer-def
  unfolding swapWatches-def
  by auto

have  $\neg$  literalFalse ?w2 (elements M)
  using ⟨?w2 = literal⟩
  using Cons(5)
  using Cons(8)
  unfolding InvariantUniq-def
  by (simp add: uniqAppendIff)

show ?thesis
proof (cases literalTrue ?w1 (elements (getM ?state'))))
  case True

    let ?fState = notifyWatches-loop literal Wl' (clause # newWl)
    ?state'

    from Cons(2)
      have InvariantWatchesEl (getF ?state') (getWatch1 ?state')
(getWatch2 ?state')
      unfolding InvariantWatchesEl-def
      unfolding swapWatches-def

```

```

    by auto
  moreover
  from Cons(3)
  have InvariantWatchesDiffer (getF ?state') (getWatch1 ?state')
    (getWatch2 ?state')
    unfolding InvariantWatchesDiffer-def
    unfolding swapWatches-def
    by auto
  moreover
  from Cons(4)
  have InvariantConsistent (getM ?state')
    unfolding InvariantConsistent-def
    unfolding swapWatches-def
    by simp
  moreover
  from Cons(5)
  have InvariantUniq (getM ?state')
    unfolding InvariantUniq-def
    unfolding swapWatches-def
    by simp
  moreover
  from Cons(6)
  have InvariantWatchCharacterization (getF ?state') (getWatch1
    ?state') (getWatch2 ?state') M
    unfolding swapWatches-def
    unfolding InvariantWatchCharacterization-def
    unfolding watchCharacterizationCondition-def
    by simp
  moreover
  have getM ?state' = getM state
    getF ?state' = getF state
    unfolding swapWatches-def
    by auto
  moreover
  have  $\forall (c::nat). c \in \text{set } Wl' \longrightarrow \text{Some literal} = (\text{getWatch1 }
    ?state' c) \vee \text{Some literal} = (\text{getWatch2 } ?state' c)$ 
    using Cons(10)
    unfolding swapWatches-def
    by auto
  moreover
  have getWatch1 ?fState clause = getWatch1 ?state' clause  $\wedge$ 
    getWatch2 ?fState clause = getWatch2 ?state' clause
    using  $\langle \text{clause} \notin \text{set } Wl' \rangle$ 
    using  $\langle \text{InvariantWatchesEl } (\text{getF } ?state') (\text{getWatch1 } ?state')
    (\text{getWatch2 } ?state') \rangle$   $\langle \text{getF } ?state' = \text{getF state} \rangle$ 
    using Cons(7)
    using notifyWatchesLoopPreservedWatches[of ?state' Wl' literal
    clause # newWl ]
    by (simp add: Let-def)

```

```

moreover
  have watchCharacterizationCondition ?w1 ?w2 (getM ?fState)
    (getF ?fState ! clause) ∧
      watchCharacterizationCondition ?w2 ?w1 (getM ?fState)
    (getF ?fState ! clause)
  proof–
    have (getM ?fState) = (getM state) ∧ (getF ?fState = getF
state)
      using notifyWatchesLoopPreservedVariables[of ?state' Wl'
literal clause # newWl]
      using ⟨InvariantWatchesEl (getF ?state') (getWatch1 ?state')
(getWatch2 ?state')⟩ ⟨getF ?state' = getF state⟩
      using Cons(7)
      unfolding swapWatches-def
      by (simp add: Let-def)
    moreover
      have ¬ literalFalse ?w1 (elements M)
        using ⟨literalTrue ?w1 (elements (getM ?state'))⟩ ⟨?w1 ≠
?w2⟩ ⟨?w2 = literal⟩
        using Cons(4) Cons(8)
        unfolding InvariantConsistent-def
        unfolding swapWatches-def
        by (auto simp add: inconsistentCharacterization)
    moreover
      have elementLevel (opposite ?w2) (getM ?state') = currentLevel
(getM ?state')
        using ⟨?w2 = literal⟩
        using Cons(5) Cons(8)
        unfolding InvariantUniq-def
        unfolding swapWatches-def
        by (auto simp add: uniqAppendIff elementOnCurrentLevel)
    ultimately
      show ?thesis
        using ⟨getWatch1 ?fState clause = getWatch1 ?state' clause
∧ getWatch2 ?fState clause = getWatch2 ?state' clause⟩
        using ⟨?w2 = literal⟩ ⟨?w1 ≠ ?w2⟩
        using ⟨?w1 el (nth (getF state) clause)⟩
        using ⟨literalTrue ?w1 (elements (getM ?state'))⟩
        unfolding watchCharacterizationCondition-def
        using elementLevelLeqCurrentLevel[of ?w1 getM ?state']
        using notifyWatchesLoopPreservedVariables[of ?state' Wl'
literal clause # newWl]
        using ⟨InvariantWatchesEl (getF ?state') (getWatch1 ?state')
(getWatch2 ?state')⟩ ⟨getF ?state' = getF state⟩
        using Cons(7)
        using Cons(8)
        unfolding swapWatches-def
        by (auto simp add: Let-def)
    qed

```

```

ultimately
show ?thesis
  using Cons(1)[of ?state' clause # newWl]
  using Cons(7) Cons(8)
  using ‹uniq Wl'›
  using ‹getWatch1 ?state' clause = Some ?w1›
  using ‹getWatch2 ?state' clause = Some ?w2›
  using ‹Some literal = getWatch1 state clause›
  using ‹literalTrue ?w1 (elements (getM ?state'))›
  by (simp add: Let-def)
next
case False
show ?thesis
proof (cases getNonWatchedUnfalsifiedLiteral (nth (getF ?state')
clause) ?w1 ?w2 (getM ?state')))
  case (Some l')
  hence l' el (nth (getF ?state') clause) l' ≠ ?w1 l' ≠ ?w2 ¬
literalFalse l' (elements (getM ?state'))
  using ‹getWatch1 ?state' clause = Some ?w1›
  using ‹getWatch2 ?state' clause = Some ?w2›
  using getNonWatchedUnfalsifiedLiteralSomeCharacterization
  by auto

let ?state'' = setWatch2 clause l' ?state'
let ?fState = notifyWatches-loop literal Wl' newWl ?state''

from Cons(2)
  have InvariantWatchesEl (getF ?state'') (getWatch1 ?state'')
(getWatch2 ?state'')
  using ‹l' el (nth (getF ?state') clause)›
  unfolding InvariantWatchesEl-def
  unfolding swapWatches-def
  unfolding setWatch2-def
  by auto
moreover
from Cons(3)
  have InvariantWatchesDiffer (getF ?state'') (getWatch1 ?state'')
(getWatch2 ?state'')
  using ‹l' ≠ ?w1›
  using ‹getWatch1 ?state' clause = Some ?w1›
  using ‹getWatch2 ?state' clause = Some ?w2›
  unfolding InvariantWatchesDiffer-def
  unfolding swapWatches-def
  unfolding setWatch2-def
  by auto
moreover
from Cons(4)
  have InvariantConsistent (getM ?state'')
  unfolding InvariantConsistent-def

```

```

    unfolding setWatch2-def
    unfolding swap Watches-def
    by simp
  moreover
  from Cons(5)
  have InvariantUniq (getM ?state'')
    unfolding InvariantUniq-def
    unfolding setWatch2-def
    unfolding swap Watches-def
    by simp
  moreover
  have InvariantWatchCharacterization (getF ?state'') (getWatch1
?state'') (getWatch2 ?state'') M
  proof-
  {
    fix c::nat and ww1::Literal and ww2::Literal
    assume a: 0 ≤ c ∧ c < length (getF ?state'') ∧ Some ww1
= (getWatch1 ?state'' c) ∧ Some ww2 = (getWatch2 ?state'' c)
    assume b: literalFalse ww1 (elements M)

    have (∃ l. l el ((getF ?state'') ! c) ∧ literalTrue l (elements
M) ∧ elementLevel l M ≤ elementLevel (opposite ww1) M) ∨
(∀ l. l el ((getF ?state'') ! c) ∧ l ≠ ww1 ∧ l ≠ ww2 →
literalFalse l (elements M) ∧ elementLevel (opposite
l) M ≤ elementLevel (opposite ww1) M)
    proof (cases c = clause)
    case False
    thus ?thesis
    using a and b
    using Cons(6)
    unfolding InvariantWatchCharacterization-def
    unfolding watchCharacterizationCondition-def
    unfolding swap Watches-def
    unfolding setWatch2-def
    by simp
    next
    case True
    with a
    have ww1 = ?w1 and ww2 = l'
    using ⟨getWatch1 ?state' clause = Some ?w1⟩
    using ⟨getWatch2 ?state' clause = Some ?w2⟩[THEN
sym]
    unfolding setWatch2-def
    unfolding swap Watches-def
    by auto

    have ¬ (∀ l. l el (getF state ! clause) ∧ l ≠ ?w1 ∧ l ≠ ?w2
→ literalFalse l (elements M))
    using Cons(8)

```

```

using ⟨l' ≠ ?w1⟩ and ⟨l' ≠ ?w2⟩ ⟨l' el (nth (getF ?state'))
clause)⟩
  using ⟨¬ literalFalse l' (elements (getM ?state'))⟩
  using a and b
  using ⟨c = clause⟩
  unfolding swapWatches-def
  unfolding setWatch2-def
  by auto
  moreover
  have (∃ l. l el (getF state ! clause) ∧ literalTrue l (elements
M) ∧
    elementLevel l M ≤ elementLevel (opposite ?w1) M) ∨
    (∀ l. l el (getF state ! clause) ∧ l ≠ ?w1 ∧ l ≠ ?w2 →
literalFalse l (elements M))
  using Cons(6)
  unfolding InvariantWatchCharacterization-def
  unfolding watchCharacterizationCondition-def
  using ⟨0 ≤ clause ∧ clause < length (getF state)⟩
  using ⟨getWatch1 ?state' clause = Some ?w1⟩[THEN
sym]
    using ⟨getWatch2 ?state' clause = Some ?w2⟩[THEN
sym]
  using ⟨literalFalse ww1 (elements M)⟩
  using ⟨ww1 = ?w1⟩
  unfolding setWatch2-def
  unfolding swapWatches-def
  by auto
  ultimately
  show ?thesis
  using ⟨ww1 = ?w1⟩
  using ⟨c = clause⟩
  unfolding setWatch2-def
  unfolding swapWatches-def
  by auto
qed
}
moreover
{
  fix c::nat and ww1::Literal and ww2::Literal
  assume a: 0 ≤ c ∧ c < length (getF ?state'') ∧ Some ww1
= (getWatch1 ?state'' c) ∧ Some ww2 = (getWatch2 ?state'' c)
  assume b: literalFalse ww2 (elements M)

  have (∃ l. l el ((getF ?state'') ! c) ∧ literalTrue l (elements
M) ∧ elementLevel l M ≤ elementLevel (opposite ww2) M) ∨
    (∀ l. l el ((getF ?state'') ! c) ∧ l ≠ ww1 ∧ l ≠ ww2 →
literalFalse l (elements M) ∧ elementLevel (opposite
l) M ≤ elementLevel (opposite ww2) M)
  proof (cases c = clause)

```

```

case False
thus ?thesis
  using a and b
  using Cons(6)
  unfolding InvariantWatchCharacterization-def
  unfolding watchCharacterizationCondition-def
  unfolding swapWatches-def
  unfolding setWatch2-def
  by auto
next
case True
with a
have ww1 = ?w1 and ww2 = l'
  using  $\langle \text{getWatch1 } ?state' \text{ clause} = \text{Some } ?w1 \rangle$ 
  using  $\langle \text{getWatch2 } ?state' \text{ clause} = \text{Some } ?w2 \rangle$  [THEN
sym]
    unfolding setWatch2-def
    unfolding swapWatches-def
    by auto
with  $\langle \neg \text{literalFalse } l' \text{ (elements (getM } ?state')) \rangle$  b
    Cons(8)
have False
  unfolding swapWatches-def
  by simp
thus ?thesis
  by simp
qed
}
ultimately
show ?thesis
  unfolding InvariantWatchCharacterization-def
  unfolding watchCharacterizationCondition-def
  by blast
qed
moreover
have  $\forall (c::\text{nat}). c \in \text{set } Wl' \longrightarrow \text{Some literal} = (\text{getWatch1 } ?state'' c) \vee \text{Some literal} = (\text{getWatch2 } ?state'' c)$ 
  using Cons(10)
  using  $\langle \text{clause} \notin \text{set } Wl' \rangle$ 
  using swapWatchesEffect[of clause state]
  unfolding setWatch2-def
  by simp
moreover
have getM ?state'' = getM state
  getF ?state'' = getF state
  unfolding swapWatches-def
  unfolding setWatch2-def
  by auto
moreover

```

```

have getWatch1 ?state'' clause = Some ?w1 getWatch2 ?state''
clause = Some l'
  using ⟨getWatch1 ?state' clause = Some ?w1⟩
  unfolding swapWatches-def
  unfolding setWatch2-def
  by auto
hence getWatch1 ?fState clause = getWatch1 ?state'' clause ∧
getWatch2 ?fState clause = Some l'
  using ⟨clause ∉ set Wl'⟩
  using ⟨InvariantWatchesEl (getF ?state'') (getWatch1 ?state'')
(getWatch2 ?state'')⟩ ⟨getF ?state'' = getF state⟩
  using Cons(7)
  using notifyWatchesLoopPreservedWatches[of ?state'' Wl'
literal newWl]
  by (simp add: Let-def)
moreover
  have watchCharacterizationCondition ?w1 l' (getM ?fState)
(getF ?fState ! clause) ∧
  watchCharacterizationCondition l' ?w1 (getM ?fState) (getF
?fState ! clause)
  proof–
    have (getM ?fState) = (getM state) (getF ?fState) = (getF
state)
    using notifyWatchesLoopPreservedVariables[of ?state'' Wl'
literal newWl]
    using ⟨InvariantWatchesEl (getF ?state'') (getWatch1 ?state'')
(getWatch2 ?state'')⟩ ⟨getF ?state'' = getF state⟩
    using Cons(7)
    unfolding setWatch2-def
    unfolding swapWatches-def
    by (auto simp add: Let-def)

have literalFalse ?w1 (elements M) →
(∃ l. l el (nth (getF ?state'') clause) ∧ literalTrue l (elements
M) ∧ elementLevel l M ≤ elementLevel (opposite ?w1) M)
  proof
    assume literalFalse ?w1 (elements M)
    show ∃ l. l el (nth (getF ?state'') clause) ∧ literalTrue l
(elements M) ∧ elementLevel l M ≤ elementLevel (opposite ?w1) M
    proof–
      have ¬ (∀ l. l el (nth (getF state) clause) ∧ l ≠ ?w1 ∧ l
≠ ?w2 → literalFalse l (elements M))
      using ⟨l' el (nth (getF ?state') clause)⟩ ⟨l' ≠ ?w1⟩ ⟨l' ≠
?w2⟩ ⟨¬ literalFalse l' (elements (getM ?state'))⟩
      using Cons(8)
      unfolding swapWatches-def
      by auto

from ⟨literalFalse ?w1 (elements M)⟩ Cons(6)

```



```

have
  (∃ l. l el (getF state ! clause) ∧ literalTrue l (elements M)
  ∧ elementLevel l M ≤ elementLevel (opposite ?w1) M) ∨
  (∀ l. l el (getF state ! clause) ∧ l ≠ ?w1 ∧ l ≠ ?w2 →
  literalFalse l (elements M) ∧ elementLevel (opposite
l) M ≤ elementLevel (opposite ?w1) M)
  using ⟨0 ≤ clause ∧ clause < length (getF state)⟩
  using ⟨getWatch1 ?state' clause = Some ?w1⟩[THEN
sym]
  using ⟨getWatch2 ?state' clause = Some ?w2⟩[THEN
sym]
  unfolding InvariantWatchCharacterization-def
  unfolding watchCharacterizationCondition-def
  unfolding swapWatches-def
  by simp
  with ⟨¬ (∀ l. l el (nth (getF state) clause) ∧ l ≠ ?w1 ∧ l
≠ ?w2 → literalFalse l (elements M))⟩
  have ∃ l. l el (getF state ! clause) ∧ literalTrue l (elements
M) ∧ elementLevel l M ≤ elementLevel (opposite ?w1) M
  by auto
  thus ?thesis
  unfolding setWatch2-def
  unfolding swapWatches-def
  by simp
qed
qed

  have watchCharacterizationCondition l' ?w1 (getM ?fState)
(getF ?fState ! clause)
  using ⟨¬ literalFalse l' (elements (getM ?state'))⟩
  using ⟨getM ?fState = getM state⟩
  unfolding swapWatches-def
  unfolding watchCharacterizationCondition-def
  by simp
moreover
  have watchCharacterizationCondition ?w1 l' (getM ?fState)
(getF ?fState ! clause)
  proof (cases literalFalse ?w1 (elements (getM ?fState)))
  case True
  hence literalFalse ?w1 (elements M)
  using notifyWatchesLoopPreservedVariables[of ?state'' Wl'
literal newWl]
  using ⟨InvariantWatchesEl (getF ?state'') (getWatch1
?state'') (getWatch2 ?state'')⟩ ⟨getF ?state'' = getF state⟩
  using Cons(7) Cons(8)
  using ⟨?w1 ≠ ?w2⟩ ⟨?w2 = literal⟩
  unfolding setWatch2-def
  unfolding swapWatches-def
  by (simp add: Let-def)

```

```

      with ⟨literalFalse ?w1 (elements M) ⟶
        (∃ l. l el (nth (getF ?state'') clause) ∧ literalTrue l (elements
M) ∧ elementLevel l M ≤ elementLevel (opposite ?w1) M)⟩
      obtain l::Literal
      where l el (nth (getF ?state'') clause) and
        literalTrue l (elements M) and
        elementLevel l M ≤ elementLevel (opposite ?w1) M
      by auto
      hence elementLevel l (getM state) ≤ elementLevel (opposite
?w1) (getM state)
      using Cons(8)
      using ⟨literalTrue l (elements M)⟩ ⟨literalFalse ?w1 (elements
M)⟩
      using elementLevelAppend[of l M [(opposite literal, decision)]]
      using elementLevelAppend[of opposite ?w1 M [(opposite
literal, decision)]]
      by auto
      thus ?thesis
      using ⟨l el (nth (getF ?state'') clause)⟩ ⟨literalTrue l
(elements M)⟩
      using ⟨getM ?fState = getM state⟩ ⟨getF ?fState = getF
state⟩ ⟨getM ?state'' = getM state⟩ ⟨getF ?state'' = getF state⟩
      using Cons(8)
      unfolding watchCharacterizationCondition-def
      by auto
    next
    case False
    thus ?thesis
      unfolding watchCharacterizationCondition-def
      by simp
  qed
  ultimately
  show ?thesis
    by simp
qed
ultimately
show ?thesis
  using Cons(1)[of ?state'' newWl]
  using Cons(7) Cons(8)
  using ⟨getWatch1 ?state' clause = Some ?w1⟩
  using ⟨getWatch2 ?state' clause = Some ?w2⟩
  using ⟨Some literal = getWatch1 state clause⟩
  using ⟨¬ literalTrue ?w1 (elements (getM ?state'))⟩
  using ⟨getWatch1 ?state'' clause = Some ?w1⟩
  using ⟨getWatch2 ?state'' clause = Some l'⟩
  using Some
  using ⟨uniq Wl'⟩
  by (simp add: Let-def)
next

```

```

case None
show ?thesis
proof (cases literalFalse ?w1 (elements (getM ?state')))
  case True
  let ?state'' = ?state'(\getConflictFlag := True, getConflictClause
:= clause)
```

let *?fState = notifyWatches-loop literal Wl' (clause # newWl)*
?state''

```

  from Cons(2)
  have InvariantWatchesEl (getF ?state') (getWatch1 ?state')
(getWatch2 ?state'')
    unfolding InvariantWatchesEl-def
    unfolding swapWatches-def
    by auto
  moreover
  from Cons(3)
  have InvariantWatchesDiffer (getF ?state') (getWatch1 ?state')
(getWatch2 ?state')
    unfolding InvariantWatchesDiffer-def
    unfolding swapWatches-def
    by auto
  moreover
  from Cons(4)
  have InvariantConsistent (getM ?state')
    unfolding InvariantConsistent-def
    unfolding swapWatches-def
    by simp
  moreover
  from Cons(5)
  have InvariantUniq (getM ?state')
    unfolding InvariantUniq-def
    unfolding swapWatches-def
    by simp
  moreover
  from Cons(6)
  have InvariantWatchCharacterization (getF ?state') (getWatch1
?state') (getWatch2 ?state') M
    unfolding swapWatches-def
    unfolding InvariantWatchCharacterization-def
    unfolding watchCharacterizationCondition-def
    by simp
  moreover
  have  $\forall (c::nat). c \in \text{set } Wl' \longrightarrow \text{Some literal} = (\text{getWatch1}$ 
?state'' c) \vee \text{Some literal} = (\text{getWatch2 ?state'' c})
    using Cons(10)
    using  $\langle \text{clause} \notin \text{set } Wl' \rangle$ 
    using swapWatchesEffect[of clause state]
    by simp

```

```

moreover
have  $getM \ ?state'' = getM \ state$ 
       $getF \ ?state'' = getF \ state$ 
      unfolding  $swapWatches-def$ 
      by auto
moreover
have  $getWatch1 \ ?fState \ clause = getWatch1 \ ?state'' \ clause \wedge$ 
 $getWatch2 \ ?fState \ clause = getWatch2 \ ?state'' \ clause$ 
      using  $\langle clause \notin set \ Wl' \rangle$ 
      using  $\langle InvariantWatchesEl \ (getF \ ?state'') \ (getWatch1 \ ?state'')$ 
 $(getWatch2 \ ?state'') \rangle \langle getF \ ?state'' = getF \ state \rangle$ 
      using  $Cons(7)$ 
      using  $notifyWatchesLoopPreservedWatches[of \ ?state'' \ Wl'$ 
 $literal \ clause \# \ newWl \ ]$ 
      by  $(simp \ add: \ Let-def)$ 
moreover
have  $literalFalse \ ?w1 \ (elements \ M)$ 
      using  $\langle literalFalse \ ?w1 \ (elements \ (getM \ ?state')) \rangle$ 
       $\langle ?w1 \neq ?w2 \rangle \langle ?w2 = literal \rangle \ Cons(8)$ 
      unfolding  $swapWatches-def$ 
      by auto

have  $\neg \ literalTrue \ ?w2 \ (elements \ M)$ 
      using  $Cons(4)$ 
      using  $Cons(8)$ 
      using  $\langle ?w2 = literal \rangle$ 
using  $inconsistentCharacterization[of \ elements \ M \ @ \ [opposite$ 
 $literal]]$ 
      unfolding  $InvariantConsistent-def$ 
      by force

have  $*$ :  $\forall \ l. \ l \ el \ (nth \ (getF \ state) \ clause) \wedge \ l \neq ?w1 \wedge \ l \neq$ 
 $?w2 \longrightarrow$ 
       $literalFalse \ l \ (elements \ M) \wedge \ elementLevel \ (opposite \ l) \ M \leq$ 
 $elementLevel \ (opposite \ ?w1) \ M$ 
      proof–
      have  $\neg \ (\exists \ l. \ l \ el \ (nth \ (getF \ state) \ clause) \wedge \ literalTrue \ l$ 
 $(elements \ M))$ 
      proof
      assume  $\exists \ l. \ l \ el \ (nth \ (getF \ state) \ clause) \wedge \ literalTrue \ l$ 
 $(elements \ M)$ 
      show False
      proof–
      from  $\langle \exists \ l. \ l \ el \ (nth \ (getF \ state) \ clause) \wedge \ literalTrue \ l$ 
 $(elements \ M) \rangle$ 
      obtain  $l$ 
      where  $l \ el \ (nth \ (getF \ state) \ clause) \ literalTrue \ l \ (elements$ 
 $M)$ 
      by auto

```

```

hence  $l \neq ?w1 \wedge l \neq ?w2$ 
  using  $\langle \neg \text{literalTrue } ?w1 \text{ (elements (getM ?state'))} \rangle$ 
  using  $\langle \neg \text{literalTrue } ?w2 \text{ (elements M)} \rangle$ 
  unfolding swapWatches-def
  using Cons(8)
  by auto
with  $\langle l \text{ el (nth (getF state) clause)} \rangle$ 
have literalFalse l (elements (getM ?state'))
  using  $\langle \text{getWatch1 } ?state' \text{ clause} = \text{Some } ?w1 \rangle$ 
  using  $\langle \text{getWatch2 } ?state' \text{ clause} = \text{Some } ?w2 \rangle$ 
  using None
  using getNonWatchedUnfalsifiedLiteralNoneCharacterization[of nth (getF ?state') clause ?w1 ?w2 getM ?state']
  unfolding swapWatches-def
  by simp
with  $\langle l \neq ?w2 \rangle \langle ?w2 = \text{literal} \rangle$  Cons(8)
have literalFalse l (elements M)
  unfolding swapWatches-def
  by simp
with Cons(4)  $\langle \text{literalTrue } l \text{ (elements M)} \rangle$ 
show ?thesis
  unfolding InvariantConsistent-def
  using Cons(8)
  by (auto simp add: inconsistentCharacterization)
qed
qed
with  $\langle \text{InvariantWatchCharacterization (getF state) (getWatch1 state) (getWatch2 state) M} \rangle$ 
show ?thesis
  unfolding InvariantWatchCharacterization-def
  using  $\langle \text{literalFalse } ?w1 \text{ (elements M)} \rangle$ 
  using  $\langle \text{getWatch1 } ?state' \text{ clause} = \text{Some } ?w1 \rangle$  [THEN sym]
  using  $\langle \text{getWatch2 } ?state' \text{ clause} = \text{Some } ?w2 \rangle$  [THEN sym]
  using  $\langle 0 \leq \text{clause} \wedge \text{clause} < \text{length (getF state)} \rangle$ 
  unfolding watchCharacterizationCondition-def
  unfolding swapWatches-def
  by (simp) (blast)
qed

have **:  $\forall l. l \text{ el (nth (getF ?state'') clause)} \wedge l \neq ?w1 \wedge l \neq ?w2 \longrightarrow$ 
   $\text{literalFalse } l \text{ (elements (getM ?state''))} \wedge$ 
   $\text{elementLevel (opposite } l) \text{ (getM ?state'')} \leq \text{elementLevel (opposite } ?w1) \text{ (getM ?state'')}$ 
proof–
  {
    fix l::Literal
    assume  $l \text{ el (nth (getF ?state'') clause)} \wedge l \neq ?w1 \wedge l \neq$ 

```

?w2

```

      have literalFalse l (elements (getM ?state'')) ∧
        elementLevel (opposite l) (getM ?state'') ≤ elementLevel
(opposite ?w1) (getM ?state'')
    proof -
      from * ⟨l el (nth (getF ?state'') clause) ∧ l ≠ ?w1 ∧ l
≠ ?w2⟩
      have literalFalse l (elements M) elementLevel (opposite
l) M ≤ elementLevel (opposite ?w1) M
        unfolding swapWatches-def
        by auto
      thus ?thesis
        using elementLevelAppend[of opposite l M [(opposite
literal, decision)]]
        using ⟨literalFalse ?w1 (elements M)⟩
        using elementLevelAppend[of opposite ?w1 M [(opposite
literal, decision)]]
        using Cons(8)
        unfolding swapWatches-def
        by simp
      qed
    }
  thus ?thesis
    by simp
qed

  have (getM ?fState) = (getM state) (getF ?fState) = (getF
state)
    using notifyWatchesLoopPreservedVariables[of ?state'' Wl'
literal clause # newWl]
    using ⟨InvariantWatchesEl (getF ?state'') (getWatch1 ?state'')
(getWatch2 ?state'')⟩ ⟨getF ?state'' = getF state⟩
    using Cons(7)
    unfolding swapWatches-def
    by (auto simp add: Let-def)
  hence ∀ l. l el (nth (getF ?fState) clause) ∧ l ≠ ?w1 ∧ l ≠
?w2 →
    literalFalse l (elements (getM ?fState)) ∧
    elementLevel (opposite l) (getM ?fState) ≤ elementLevel
(opposite ?w1) (getM ?fState)
    using **
    using ⟨getM ?state'' = getM state⟩
    using ⟨getF ?state'' = getF state⟩
    by simp
  moreover
  have ∀ l. literalFalse l (elements (getM ?fState)) →
    elementLevel (opposite l) (getM ?fState) ≤ elementLevel
```

```

(opposite ?w2) (getM ?fState)
  proof-
    have elementLevel (opposite ?w2) (getM ?fState) = cur-
      rentLevel (getM ?fState)
      using Cons(8)
      using ⟨(getM ?fState) = (getM state)⟩
      using ⟨¬ literalFalse ?w2 (elements M)⟩
      using ⟨?w2 = literal⟩
      using elementOnCurrentLevel[of opposite ?w2 M decision]
      by simp
    thus ?thesis
      by (simp add: elementLevelLeqCurrentLevel)
  qed
ultimately
show ?thesis
  using Cons(1)[of ?state'' clause # newWl]
  using Cons(7) Cons(8)
  using ⟨getWatch1 ?state' clause = Some ?w1⟩
  using ⟨getWatch2 ?state' clause = Some ?w2⟩
  using ⟨Some literal = getWatch1 state clause⟩
  using ⟨¬ literalTrue ?w1 (elements (getM ?state'))⟩
  using None
  using ⟨literalFalse ?w1 (elements (getM ?state'))⟩
  using ⟨uniq Wl'⟩
  unfolding watchCharacterizationCondition-def
  by (simp add: Let-def)
next
case False

  let ?state'' = setReason ?w1 clause (?state'(|getQ := (if ?w1
el (getQ ?state') then (getQ ?state') else (getQ ?state') @ [?w1])))
  let ?fState = notifyWatches-loop literal Wl' (clause # newWl)
  ?state''

  from Cons(2)
  have InvariantWatchesEl (getF ?state'') (getWatch1 ?state'')
    (getWatch2 ?state'')
    unfolding InvariantWatchesEl-def
    unfolding setReason-def
    unfolding swapWatches-def
    by auto
  moreover
  from Cons(3)
  have InvariantWatchesDiffer (getF ?state'') (getWatch1
?state'') (getWatch2 ?state'')
    unfolding InvariantWatchesDiffer-def
    unfolding setReason-def
    unfolding swapWatches-def
    by auto

```

```

moreover
from Cons(4)
have InvariantConsistent (getM ?state')
  unfolding InvariantConsistent-def
  unfolding setReason-def
  unfolding swapWatches-def
  by simp
moreover
from Cons(5)
have InvariantUniq (getM ?state')
  unfolding InvariantUniq-def
  unfolding setReason-def
  unfolding swapWatches-def
  by simp
moreover
from Cons(6)
have InvariantWatchCharacterization (getF ?state') (getWatch1
?state') (getWatch2 ?state') M
  unfolding swapWatches-def
  unfolding setReason-def
  unfolding InvariantWatchCharacterization-def
  unfolding watchCharacterizationCondition-def
  by simp
moreover
have  $\forall (c::nat). c \in \text{set } Wl' \longrightarrow \text{Some literal} = (\text{getWatch1}$ 
?state'' c)  $\vee$  Some literal = (getWatch2 ?state'' c)
  using Cons(10)
  using  $\langle \text{clause} \notin \text{set } Wl' \rangle$ 
  using swapWatchesEffect[of clause state]
  unfolding setReason-def
  by simp
moreover
have getM ?state'' = getM state
  getF ?state'' = getF state
  unfolding setReason-def
  unfolding swapWatches-def
  by auto
moreover
have getWatch1 ?state'' clause = Some ?w1 getWatch2 ?state''
clause = Some ?w2
  using  $\langle \text{getWatch1 ?state' clause} = \text{Some ?w1} \rangle$ 
  using  $\langle \text{getWatch2 ?state' clause} = \text{Some ?w2} \rangle$ 
  unfolding setReason-def
  unfolding swapWatches-def
  by auto
moreover
have getWatch1 ?fState clause = Some ?w1 getWatch2 ?fState
clause = Some ?w2
  using  $\langle \text{getWatch1 ?state'' clause} = \text{Some ?w1} \rangle$   $\langle \text{getWatch2}$ 

```



```

?state'' clause = Some ?w2⟩
  using ⟨clause ∉ set Wl'⟩
  using ⟨InvariantWatchesEl (getF ?state'') (getWatch1 ?state'')
(getWatch2 ?state'')⟩ ⟨getF ?state'' = getF state⟩
  using Cons(7)
  using notifyWatchesLoopPreservedWatches[of ?state'' Wl'
literal clause # newWl ]
  by (auto simp add: Let-def)
  moreover
  have (getM ?fState) = (getM state) (getF ?fState) = (getF
state)
  using notifyWatchesLoopPreservedVariables[of ?state'' Wl'
literal clause # newWl]
  using ⟨InvariantWatchesEl (getF ?state'') (getWatch1 ?state'')
(getWatch2 ?state'')⟩ ⟨getF ?state'' = getF state⟩
  using Cons(7)
  unfolding setReason-def
  unfolding swapWatches-def
  by (auto simp add: Let-def)
  ultimately
  have ∀ c. c ∈ set Wl' ⟶ (∀ w1 w2. Some w1 = getWatch1
?fState c ∧ Some w2 = getWatch2 ?fState c ⟶
watchCharacterizationCondition w1 w2 (getM ?fState)
(getF ?fState ! c) ∧
watchCharacterizationCondition w2 w1 (getM ?fState)
(getF ?fState ! c)) and
?fState = notifyWatches-loop literal (clause # Wl') newWl
state
  using Cons(1)[of ?state'' clause # newWl]
  using Cons(7) Cons(8)
  using ⟨getWatch1 ?state' clause = Some ?w1⟩
  using ⟨getWatch2 ?state' clause = Some ?w2⟩
  using ⟨Some literal = getWatch1 state clause⟩
  using ⟨¬ literalTrue ?w1 (elements (getM ?state'))⟩
  using None
  using ⟨¬ literalFalse ?w1 (elements (getM ?state'))⟩
  using ⟨uniq Wl'⟩
  by (auto simp add: Let-def)
  moreover
  have *: ∀ l. l ∈ (nth (getF ?state'') clause) ∧ l ≠ ?w1 ∧ l ≠
?w2 ⟶ literalFalse l (elements (getM ?state''))
  using None
  using ⟨getWatch1 ?state' clause = Some ?w1⟩
  using ⟨getWatch2 ?state' clause = Some ?w2⟩
  using getNonWatchedUnfalsifiedLiteralNoneCharacteriza-
tion[of nth (getF ?state') clause ?w1 ?w2 getM ?state']
  using Cons(8)
  unfolding setReason-def
  unfolding swapWatches-def

```

```

by auto

have**:  $\forall l. l \in l \text{ (nth (getF ?fState) clause) } \wedge l \neq ?w1 \wedge l \neq$ 
 $?w2 \longrightarrow \text{literalFalse } l \text{ (elements (getM ?fState))}$ 
  using  $\langle \text{getM ?fState} = \text{(getM state)} \rangle \langle \text{(getF ?fState)} =$ 
 $\text{(getF state)} \rangle$ 
  using *
  using  $\langle \text{getM ?state''} = \text{getM state} \rangle$ 
  using  $\langle \text{getF ?state''} = \text{getF state} \rangle$ 
  unfolding swapWatches-def
  by auto

have ***:  $\forall l. \text{literalFalse } l \text{ (elements (getM ?fState))} \longrightarrow$ 
 $\text{elementLevel (opposite } l) \text{ (getM ?fState)} \leq \text{elementLevel}$ 
 $\text{(opposite ?w2) (getM ?fState)}$ 
  proof-
  have  $\text{elementLevel (opposite ?w2) (getM ?fState)} = \text{cur-$ 
 $\text{rentLevel (getM ?fState)}$ 
  using Cons(8)
  using  $\langle \text{(getM ?fState)} = \text{(getM state)} \rangle$ 
  using  $\langle \neg \text{literalFalse ?w2 (elements M)} \rangle$ 
  using  $\langle ?w2 = \text{literal} \rangle$ 
  using elementOnCurrentLevel[of opposite ?w2 M decision]
  by simp
  thus ?thesis
  by (simp add: elementLevelLeqCurrentLevel)
qed

have ( $\forall w1 w2. \text{Some } w1 = \text{getWatch1 ?fState clause} \wedge \text{Some}$ 
 $w2 = \text{getWatch2 ?fState clause} \longrightarrow$ 
 $\text{watchCharacterizationCondition } w1 w2 \text{ (getM ?fState) (getF}$ 
 $?fState ! \text{clause})} \wedge$ 
 $\text{watchCharacterizationCondition } w2 w1 \text{ (getM ?fState) (getF}$ 
 $?fState ! \text{clause})$ )
  proof-
  {
  fix  $w1 w2$ 
  assume  $\text{Some } w1 = \text{getWatch1 ?fState clause} \wedge \text{Some } w2$ 
 $= \text{getWatch2 ?fState clause}$ 
  hence  $w1 = ?w1 w2 = ?w2$ 
  using  $\langle \text{getWatch1 ?fState clause} = \text{Some ?w1} \rangle$ 
  using  $\langle \text{getWatch2 ?fState clause} = \text{Some ?w2} \rangle$ 
  by auto
  hence  $\text{watchCharacterizationCondition } w1 w2 \text{ (getM}$ 
 $?fState) \text{ (getF ?fState ! clause)} \wedge$ 
 $\text{watchCharacterizationCondition } w2 w1 \text{ (getM ?fState)}$ 
 $\text{(getF ?fState ! clause)}$ 
  unfolding watchCharacterizationCondition-def
  using ** ***

```

```

      unfolding watchCharacterizationCondition-def
      using ⟨(getM ?fState) = (getM state)⟩ ⟨(getF ?fState) =
(getF state)⟩
      using ⟨¬ literalFalse ?w1 (elements (getM ?state'))⟩
      unfolding swapWatches-def
      by simp
    }
    thus ?thesis
      by auto
  qed
  ultimately
  show ?thesis
    by simp
  qed
  qed
  next
  case False
  let ?state' = state
  let ?w1 = wa
  have getWatch1 ?state' clause = Some ?w1
    using ⟨getWatch1 state clause = Some wa⟩
    by auto
  let ?w2 = wb
  have getWatch2 ?state' clause = Some ?w2
    using ⟨getWatch2 state clause = Some wb⟩
    by auto

  from ⟨¬ Some literal = getWatch1 state clause⟩
  ⟨∀ (c::nat). c ∈ set (clause # Wl') ⟶ Some literal = (getWatch1
state c) ∨ Some literal = (getWatch2 state c)⟩
  have Some literal = getWatch2 state clause
    by auto
  hence ?w2 = literal
    using ⟨getWatch2 ?state' clause = Some ?w2⟩
    by simp
  hence literalFalse ?w2 (elements (getM state))
    using Cons(8)
    by simp

  from ⟨InvariantWatchesEl (getF state) (getWatch1 state) (getWatch2
state)⟩
  have ?w1 el (nth (getF state) clause) ?w2 el (nth (getF state)
clause)
    using ⟨getWatch1 ?state' clause = Some ?w1⟩
    using ⟨getWatch2 ?state' clause = Some ?w2⟩
    using ⟨0 ≤ clause ∧ clause < length (getF state)⟩
    unfolding InvariantWatchesEl-def
    by auto

```

```

from ⟨InvariantWatchesDiffer (getF state) (getWatch1 state) (getWatch2
state)⟩
  have ?w1 ≠ ?w2
    using ⟨getWatch1 ?state' clause = Some ?w1⟩
    using ⟨getWatch2 ?state' clause = Some ?w2⟩
    using ⟨0 ≤ clause ∧ clause < length (getF state)⟩
    unfolding InvariantWatchesDiffer-def
    by auto

have ¬ literalFalse ?w2 (elements M)
  using ⟨?w2 = literal⟩
  using Cons(5)
  using Cons(8)
  unfolding InvariantUniq-def
  by (simp add: uniqAppendIff)

show ?thesis
proof (cases literalTrue ?w1 (elements (getM ?state')))
  case True

    let ?fState = notifyWatches-loop literal Wl' (clause # newWl)
    ?state'

      have getWatch1 ?fState clause = getWatch1 ?state' clause ∧
getWatch2 ?fState clause = getWatch2 ?state' clause
        using ⟨clause ∉ set Wl'⟩
        using Cons(2)
        using Cons(7)
        using notifyWatchesLoopPreservedWatches[of ?state' Wl' literal
clause # newWl ]
        by (simp add: Let-def)
      moreover
        have watchCharacterizationCondition ?w1 ?w2 (getM ?fState)
(getF ?fState ! clause) ∧
          watchCharacterizationCondition ?w2 ?w1 (getM ?fState)
(getF ?fState ! clause)
        proof –
          have (getM ?fState) = (getM state) ∧ (getF ?fState = getF
state)
          using notifyWatchesLoopPreservedVariables[of ?state' Wl'
literal clause # newWl]
          using Cons(2)
          using Cons(7)
          by (simp add: Let-def)
        moreover
          have ¬ literalFalse ?w1 (elements M)
          using ⟨literalTrue ?w1 (elements (getM ?state'))⟩ ⟨?w1 ≠
?w2⟩ ⟨?w2 = literal⟩

```

```

    using Cons(4) Cons(8)
    unfolding InvariantConsistent-def
    by (auto simp add: inconsistentCharacterization)
  moreover
    have elementLevel (opposite ?w2) (getM ?state') = currentLevel
      (getM ?state')
      using ⟨?w2 = literal⟩
      using Cons(5) Cons(8)
      unfolding InvariantUniq-def
      by (auto simp add: uniqAppendIff elementOnCurrentLevel)
  ultimately
    show ?thesis
      using ⟨getWatch1 ?fState clause = getWatch1 ?state' clause
    ∧ getWatch2 ?fState clause = getWatch2 ?state' clause⟩
      using ⟨?w2 = literal⟩ ⟨?w1 ≠ ?w2⟩
      using ⟨?w1 el (nth (getF state) clause)⟩
      using ⟨literalTrue ?w1 (elements (getM ?state'))⟩
      unfolding watchCharacterizationCondition-def
      using elementLevelLeqCurrentLevel[of ?w1 getM ?state']
      using notifyWatchesLoopPreservedVariables[of ?state' Wl'
    literal clause # newWl]
      using ⟨InvariantWatchesEl (getF state) (getWatch1 state)
    (getWatch2 state)⟩
      using Cons(7)
      using Cons(8)
      by (auto simp add: Let-def)
  qed
  ultimately
    show ?thesis
      using assms
      using Cons(1)[of ?state' clause # newWl]
      using Cons(2) Cons(3) Cons(4) Cons(5) Cons(6) Cons(7)
    Cons(8) Cons(9) Cons(10)
      using ⟨uniq Wl'⟩
      using ⟨getWatch1 ?state' clause = Some ?w1⟩
      using ⟨getWatch2 ?state' clause = Some ?w2⟩
      using ⟨Some literal = getWatch2 state clause⟩
      using ⟨literalTrue ?w1 (elements (getM ?state'))⟩
      using ⟨?w1 ≠ ?w2⟩
      by (simp add: Let-def)
  next
    case False
    show ?thesis
      proof (cases getNonWatchedUnfalsifiedLiteral (nth (getF ?state')
    clause) ?w1 ?w2 (getM ?state'))
        case (Some l')
          hence l' el (nth (getF ?state') clause) l' ≠ ?w1 l' ≠ ?w2 ¬
    literalFalse l' (elements (getM ?state'))
            using ⟨getWatch1 ?state' clause = Some ?w1⟩

```

```

using ⟨getWatch2 ?state' clause = Some ?w2⟩
using getNonWatchedUnfalsifiedLiteralSomeCharacterization
by auto

let ?state'' = setWatch2 clause l' ?state'
let ?fState = notifyWatches-loop literal Wl' newWl ?state''

from Cons(2)
have InvariantWatchesEl (getF ?state'') (getWatch1 ?state'')
(getWatch2 ?state'')
using ⟨l' el (nth (getF ?state') clause)⟩
unfolding InvariantWatchesEl-def
unfolding setWatch2-def
by auto
moreover
from Cons(3)
have InvariantWatchesDiffer (getF ?state'') (getWatch1 ?state'')
(getWatch2 ?state'')
using ⟨l' ≠ ?w1⟩
using ⟨getWatch1 ?state' clause = Some ?w1⟩
using ⟨getWatch2 ?state' clause = Some ?w2⟩
unfolding InvariantWatchesDiffer-def
unfolding setWatch2-def
by auto
moreover
from Cons(4)
have InvariantConsistent (getM ?state'')
unfolding InvariantConsistent-def
unfolding setWatch2-def
by simp
moreover
from Cons(5)
have InvariantUniq (getM ?state'')
unfolding InvariantUniq-def
unfolding setWatch2-def
by simp
moreover
have InvariantWatchCharacterization (getF ?state'') (getWatch1
?state'') (getWatch2 ?state'') M
proof–
{
fix c::nat and ww1::Literal and ww2::Literal
assume a: 0 ≤ c ∧ c < length (getF ?state'') ∧ Some ww1
= (getWatch1 ?state'' c) ∧ Some ww2 = (getWatch2 ?state'' c)
assume b: literalFalse ww1 (elements M)

have (∃ l. l el ((getF ?state'') ! c) ∧ literalTrue l (elements
M) ∧ elementLevel l M ≤ elementLevel (opposite ww1) M) ∨
(∀ l. l el ((getF ?state'') ! c) ∧ l ≠ ww1 ∧ l ≠ ww2 →

```

```

      literalFalse l (elements M) ∧ elementLevel (opposite
l) M ≤ elementLevel (opposite ww1) M)
proof (cases c = clause)
  case False
  thus ?thesis
    using a and b
    using Cons(6)
    unfolding InvariantWatchCharacterization-def
    unfolding watchCharacterizationCondition-def
    unfolding setWatch2-def
    by simp
next
  case True
  with a
  have ww1 = ?w1 and ww2 = l'
    using ⟨getWatch1 ?state' clause = Some ?w1⟩
    using ⟨getWatch2 ?state' clause = Some ?w2⟩[THEN
sym]
    unfolding setWatch2-def
    by auto

  have ¬ (∀ l. l el (getF state ! clause) ∧ l ≠ ?w1 ∧ l ≠ ?w2
→ literalFalse l (elements M))
    using Cons(8)
    using ⟨l' ≠ ?w1⟩ and ⟨l' ≠ ?w2⟩ ⟨l' el (nth (getF ?state')
clause)⟩
    using ⟨¬ literalFalse l' (elements (getM ?state'))⟩
    using a and b
    using ⟨c = clause⟩
    unfolding setWatch2-def
    by auto
  moreover
  have (∃ l. l el (getF state ! clause) ∧ literalTrue l (elements
M) ∧
    elementLevel l M ≤ elementLevel (opposite ?w1) M) ∨
    (∀ l. l el (getF state ! clause) ∧ l ≠ ?w1 ∧ l ≠ ?w2 →
literalFalse l (elements M))
    using Cons(6)
    unfolding InvariantWatchCharacterization-def
    unfolding watchCharacterizationCondition-def
    using ⟨0 ≤ clause ∧ clause < length (getF state)⟩
    using ⟨getWatch1 ?state' clause = Some ?w1⟩[THEN
sym]
    using ⟨getWatch2 ?state' clause = Some ?w2⟩[THEN
sym]
    using ⟨literalFalse ww1 (elements M)⟩
    using ⟨ww1 = ?w1⟩
    unfolding setWatch2-def
    by auto

```

```

ultimately
show ?thesis
  using ⟨ww1 = ?w1⟩
  using ⟨c = clause⟩
  unfolding setWatch2-def
  by auto
qed
}
moreover
{
  fix c::nat and ww1::Literal and ww2::Literal
  assume a: 0 ≤ c ∧ c < length (getF ?state'') ∧ Some ww1
= (getWatch1 ?state'' c) ∧ Some ww2 = (getWatch2 ?state'' c)
  assume b: literalFalse ww2 (elements M)

  have (∃ l. l ∈ ((getF ?state'') ! c) ∧ literalTrue l (elements
M) ∧ elementLevel l M ≤ elementLevel (opposite ww2) M) ∨
(∀ l. l ∈ ((getF ?state'') ! c) ∧ l ≠ ww1 ∧ l ≠ ww2 →
literalFalse l (elements M) ∧ elementLevel (opposite
l) M ≤ elementLevel (opposite ww2) M)
  proof (cases c = clause)
  case False
  thus ?thesis
  using a and b
  using Cons(6)
  unfolding InvariantWatchCharacterization-def
  unfolding watchCharacterizationCondition-def
  unfolding setWatch2-def
  by auto
  next
  case True
  with a
  have ww1 = ?w1 and ww2 = l'
  using ⟨getWatch1 ?state' clause = Some ?w1⟩
  using ⟨getWatch2 ?state' clause = Some ?w2⟩[THEN
sym]
  unfolding setWatch2-def
  by auto
  with ⟨¬ literalFalse l' (elements (getM ?state'))⟩ b
  Cons(8)
  have False
  by simp
  thus ?thesis
  by simp
  qed
}
ultimately
show ?thesis
  unfolding InvariantWatchCharacterization-def

```



```

      unfolding watchCharacterizationCondition-def
      by blast
    qed
  moreover
  have  $\forall (c::nat). c \in \text{set } Wl' \longrightarrow \text{Some literal} = (\text{getWatch1 } ?state'' c) \vee \text{Some literal} = (\text{getWatch2 } ?state'' c)$ 
    using Cons(10)
    using  $\langle \text{clause} \notin \text{set } Wl' \rangle$ 
    unfolding setWatch2-def
    by simp
  moreover
  have  $\text{getM } ?state'' = \text{getM } state$ 
     $\text{getF } ?state'' = \text{getF } state$ 
    unfolding setWatch2-def
    by auto
  moreover
  have  $\text{getWatch1 } ?state'' \text{ clause} = \text{Some } ?w1 \text{ getWatch2 } ?state'' \text{ clause} = \text{Some } l'$ 
    using  $\langle \text{getWatch1 } ?state'' \text{ clause} = \text{Some } ?w1 \rangle$ 
    unfolding setWatch2-def
    by auto
  hence  $\text{getWatch1 } ?fState \text{ clause} = \text{getWatch1 } ?state'' \text{ clause} \wedge \text{getWatch2 } ?fState \text{ clause} = \text{Some } l'$ 
    using  $\langle \text{clause} \notin \text{set } Wl' \rangle$ 
    using  $\langle \text{InvariantWatchesEl } (\text{getF } ?state'') (\text{getWatch1 } ?state'') (\text{getWatch2 } ?state'') \rangle \langle \text{getF } ?state'' = \text{getF } state \rangle$ 
    using Cons(7)
    using notifyWatchesLoopPreservedWatches[of ?state'' Wl' literal newWl]
    by (simp add: Let-def)
  moreover
  have watchCharacterizationCondition ?w1 l' (getM ?fState) (getF ?fState ! clause)  $\wedge$ 
    watchCharacterizationCondition l' ?w1 (getM ?fState) (getF ?fState ! clause)
    proof-
      have  $(\text{getM } ?fState) = (\text{getM } state) (\text{getF } ?fState) = (\text{getF } state)$ 
        using notifyWatchesLoopPreservedVariables[of ?state'' Wl' literal newWl]
        using  $\langle \text{InvariantWatchesEl } (\text{getF } ?state'') (\text{getWatch1 } ?state'') (\text{getWatch2 } ?state'') \rangle \langle \text{getF } ?state'' = \text{getF } state \rangle$ 
        using Cons(7)
        unfolding setWatch2-def
        by (auto simp add: Let-def)

      have literalFalse ?w1 (elements M)  $\longrightarrow$ 
         $(\exists l. l \in l (\text{nth } (\text{getF } ?state'') \text{ clause}) \wedge \text{literalTrue } l (\text{elements } M) \wedge \text{elementLevel } l M \leq \text{elementLevel } (\text{opposite } ?w1) M)$ 

```

```

proof
  assume literalFalse ?w1 (elements M)
  show  $\exists l. l \in \text{nth } (\text{getF } ?\text{state}') \text{ clause} \wedge \text{literalTrue } l$ 
    (elements M)  $\wedge$  elementLevel l M  $\leq$  elementLevel (opposite ?w1) M
  proof-
    have  $\neg (\forall l. l \in \text{nth } (\text{getF } \text{state}) \text{ clause} \wedge l \neq ?w1 \wedge l$ 
       $\neq ?w2 \longrightarrow \text{literalFalse } l \text{ (elements M)})$ 
    using  $\langle l' \in \text{nth } (\text{getF } ?\text{state}') \text{ clause} \rangle \langle l' \neq ?w1 \rangle \langle l' \neq$ 
       $?w2 \rangle \langle \neg \text{literalFalse } l' \text{ (elements (getM } ?\text{state}')) \rangle$ 
    using Cons(8)
    unfolding swapWatches-def
    by auto

    from  $\langle \text{literalFalse } ?w1 \text{ (elements M)} \rangle$  Cons(6)
    have
       $(\exists l. l \in (\text{getF } \text{state} ! \text{ clause}) \wedge \text{literalTrue } l \text{ (elements M)}$ 
       $\wedge \text{elementLevel } l \text{ M} \leq \text{elementLevel } (\text{opposite } ?w1) \text{ M}) \vee$ 
       $(\forall l. l \in (\text{getF } \text{state} ! \text{ clause}) \wedge l \neq ?w1 \wedge l \neq ?w2 \longrightarrow$ 
       $\text{literalFalse } l \text{ (elements M)} \wedge \text{elementLevel } (\text{opposite}$ 
       $l) \text{ M} \leq \text{elementLevel } (\text{opposite } ?w1) \text{ M})$ 
    using  $\langle 0 \leq \text{clause} \wedge \text{clause} < \text{length } (\text{getF } \text{state}) \rangle$ 
    using  $\langle \text{getWatch1 } ?\text{state}' \text{ clause} = \text{Some } ?w1 \rangle$  [THEN
    sym]
    using  $\langle \text{getWatch2 } ?\text{state}' \text{ clause} = \text{Some } ?w2 \rangle$  [THEN
    sym]

    unfolding InvariantWatchCharacterization-def
    unfolding watchCharacterizationCondition-def
    by simp
    with  $\langle \neg (\forall l. l \in \text{nth } (\text{getF } \text{state}) \text{ clause} \wedge l \neq ?w1 \wedge l$ 
       $\neq ?w2 \longrightarrow \text{literalFalse } l \text{ (elements M)}) \rangle$ 
    have  $\exists l. l \in (\text{getF } \text{state} ! \text{ clause}) \wedge \text{literalTrue } l \text{ (elements}$ 
       $M) \wedge \text{elementLevel } l \text{ M} \leq \text{elementLevel } (\text{opposite } ?w1) \text{ M}$ 
    by auto
    thus ?thesis
    unfolding setWatch2-def
    by simp
  qed
qed
moreover
  have watchCharacterizationCondition l' ?w1 (getM ?fState)
    (getF ?fState ! clause)
  using  $\langle \neg \text{literalFalse } l' \text{ (elements (getM } ?\text{state}')) \rangle$ 
  using  $\langle \text{getM } ?\text{fState} = \text{getM } \text{state} \rangle$ 
  unfolding watchCharacterizationCondition-def
  by simp
moreover
  have watchCharacterizationCondition ?w1 l' (getM ?fState)
    (getF ?fState ! clause)
  proof (cases literalFalse ?w1 (elements (getM ?fState)))

```

```

case True
hence literalFalse ?w1 (elements M)
using notifyWatchesLoopPreservedVariables[of ?state'' Wl'
literal newWl]
using  $\langle \text{InvariantWatchesEl } (\text{getF } ?\text{state}'') (\text{getWatch1}$ 
 $?\text{state}'') (\text{getWatch2 } ?\text{state}'') \rangle \langle \text{getF } ?\text{state}'' = \text{getF } \text{state} \rangle$ 
using Cons(7) Cons(8)
using  $\langle ?w1 \neq ?w2 \rangle \langle ?w2 = \text{literal} \rangle$ 
unfolding setWatch2-def
by (simp add: Let-def)
with  $\langle \text{literalFalse } ?w1 (\text{elements } M) \longrightarrow$ 
 $(\exists l. l \text{ el } (\text{nth } (\text{getF } ?\text{state}'') \text{ clause}) \wedge \text{literalTrue } l (\text{elements}$ 
 $M) \wedge \text{elementLevel } l M \leq \text{elementLevel } (\text{opposite } ?w1) M) \rangle$ 
obtain l::Literal
where  $l \text{ el } (\text{nth } (\text{getF } ?\text{state}'') \text{ clause})$  and
literalTrue l (elements M) and
elementLevel l M ≤ elementLevel (opposite ?w1) M
by auto
hence elementLevel l (getM state) ≤ elementLevel (opposite
 $?\text{w1}) (\text{getM } \text{state})$ 
using Cons(8)
using  $\langle \text{literalTrue } l (\text{elements } M) \rangle \langle \text{literalFalse } ?w1 (\text{elements}$ 
 $M) \rangle$ 
using elementLevelAppend[of l M [(opposite literal, decision)]]
using elementLevelAppend[of opposite ?w1 M [(opposite
 $\text{literal}, \text{decision}]]]$ 
by auto
thus ?thesis
using  $\langle l \text{ el } (\text{nth } (\text{getF } ?\text{state}'') \text{ clause}) \rangle \langle \text{literalTrue } l$ 
 $(\text{elements } M) \rangle$ 
using  $\langle \text{getM } ?\text{fState} = \text{getM } \text{state} \rangle \langle \text{getF } ?\text{fState} = \text{getF}$ 
 $\text{state} \rangle \langle \text{getM } ?\text{state}'' = \text{getM } \text{state} \rangle \langle \text{getF } ?\text{state}'' = \text{getF } \text{state} \rangle$ 
using Cons(8)
unfolding watchCharacterizationCondition-def
by auto
next
case False
thus ?thesis
unfolding watchCharacterizationCondition-def
by simp
qed
ultimately
show ?thesis
by simp
qed
ultimately
show ?thesis
using Cons(1)[of ?state'' newWl]
using Cons(7) Cons(8)

```

```

using ⟨getWatch1 ?state' clause = Some ?w1⟩
using ⟨getWatch2 ?state' clause = Some ?w2⟩
using ⟨Some literal = getWatch2 state clause⟩
using ⟨¬ literalTrue ?w1 (elements (getM ?state^))⟩
using ⟨getWatch1 ?state'' clause = Some ?w1⟩
using ⟨getWatch2 ?state'' clause = Some l'⟩
using Some
using ⟨uniq Wl'⟩
using ⟨?w1 ≠ ?w2⟩
by (simp add: Let-def)
next
case None
show ?thesis
proof (cases literalFalse ?w1 (elements (getM ?state^)))
  case True
  let ?state'' = ?state' (getConflictFlag := True, getConflictClause
:= clause)
  let ?fState = notifyWatches-loop literal Wl' (clause # newWl)
  ?state''

  from Cons(2)
  have InvariantWatchesEl (getF ?state'') (getWatch1 ?state'')
(getWatch2 ?state'')
  unfolding InvariantWatchesEl-def
  by auto
  moreover
  from Cons(3)
  have InvariantWatchesDiffer (getF ?state') (getWatch1 ?state')
(getWatch2 ?state')
  unfolding InvariantWatchesDiffer-def
  by auto
  moreover
  from Cons(4)
  have InvariantConsistent (getM ?state')
  unfolding InvariantConsistent-def
  by simp
  moreover
  from Cons(5)
  have InvariantUniq (getM ?state')
  unfolding InvariantUniq-def
  by simp
  moreover
  from Cons(6)
  have InvariantWatchCharacterization (getF ?state') (getWatch1
?state') (getWatch2 ?state') M
  unfolding InvariantWatchCharacterization-def
  unfolding watchCharacterizationCondition-def
  by simp
  moreover

```

```

have  $\forall (c::nat). c \in \text{set } Wl' \longrightarrow \text{Some literal} = (\text{getWatch1 } ?state'' c) \vee \text{Some literal} = (\text{getWatch2 } ?state'' c)$ 
  using Cons(10)
  using  $\langle \text{clause} \notin \text{set } Wl' \rangle$ 
  by simp
moreover
have  $\text{getM } ?state'' = \text{getM } \text{state}$ 
   $\text{getF } ?state'' = \text{getF } \text{state}$ 
  by auto
moreover
have  $\text{getWatch1 } ?fState \text{ clause} = \text{getWatch1 } ?state'' \text{ clause} \wedge$ 
 $\text{getWatch2 } ?fState \text{ clause} = \text{getWatch2 } ?state'' \text{ clause}$ 
  using  $\langle \text{clause} \notin \text{set } Wl' \rangle$ 
  using  $\langle \text{InvariantWatchesEl } (\text{getF } ?state'') (\text{getWatch1 } ?state'')$ 
 $(\text{getWatch2 } ?state'') \rangle \langle \text{getF } ?state'' = \text{getF } \text{state} \rangle$ 
  using Cons(7)
  using notifyWatchesLoopPreservedWatches[of ?state'' Wl'
literal clause # newWl ]
  by (simp add: Let-def)
moreover
have  $\text{literalFalse } ?w1 \text{ (elements } M)$ 
  using  $\langle \text{literalFalse } ?w1 \text{ (elements } (\text{getM } ?state')) \rangle$ 
   $\langle ?w1 \neq ?w2 \rangle \langle ?w2 = \text{literal} \rangle \text{Cons(8)}$ 
  by auto

have  $\neg \text{literalTrue } ?w2 \text{ (elements } M)$ 
  using Cons(4)
  using Cons(8)
  using  $\langle ?w2 = \text{literal} \rangle$ 
using inconsistentCharacterization[of elements M @ [opposite
literal]]
  unfolding InvariantConsistent-def
  by force

have  $*$ :  $\forall l. l \in l \text{ (nth } (\text{getF } \text{state}) \text{ clause}) \wedge l \neq ?w1 \wedge l \neq$ 
 $?w2 \longrightarrow$ 
   $\text{literalFalse } l \text{ (elements } M) \wedge \text{elementLevel } (\text{opposite } l) M \leq$ 
 $\text{elementLevel } (\text{opposite } ?w1) M$ 
  proof–
  have  $\neg (\exists l. l \in l \text{ (nth } (\text{getF } \text{state}) \text{ clause}) \wedge \text{literalTrue } l$ 
 $(\text{elements } M))$ 
  proof
  assume  $\exists l. l \in l \text{ (nth } (\text{getF } \text{state}) \text{ clause}) \wedge \text{literalTrue } l$ 
 $(\text{elements } M)$ 
  show False
  proof–
  from  $\langle \exists l. l \in l \text{ (nth } (\text{getF } \text{state}) \text{ clause}) \wedge \text{literalTrue } l$ 
 $(\text{elements } M) \rangle$ 
  obtain l

```

```

M)   where l el (nth (getF state) clause) literalTrue l (elements
      by auto
      hence l ≠ ?w1 l ≠ ?w2
      using ⟨¬ literalTrue ?w1 (elements (getM ?state'))⟩
      using ⟨¬ literalTrue ?w2 (elements M)⟩
      using Cons(8)
      by auto
      with ⟨l el (nth (getF state) clause)⟩
      have literalFalse l (elements (getM ?state'))
      using ⟨getWatch1 ?state' clause = Some ?w1⟩
      using ⟨getWatch2 ?state' clause = Some ?w2⟩
      using None
      using getNonWatchedUnfalsifiedLiteralNoneCharacteri-
zation[of nth (getF ?state') clause ?w1 ?w2 getM ?state']
      by simp
      with ⟨l ≠ ?w2⟩ ⟨?w2 = literal⟩ Cons(8)
      have literalFalse l (elements M)
      by simp
      with Cons(4) ⟨literalTrue l (elements M)⟩
      show ?thesis
      unfolding InvariantConsistent-def
      using Cons(8)
      by (auto simp add: inconsistentCharacterization)
    qed
  qed
  with ⟨InvariantWatchCharacterization (getF state) (getWatch1
state) (getWatch2 state) M⟩
  show ?thesis
  unfolding InvariantWatchCharacterization-def
  using ⟨literalFalse ?w1 (elements M)⟩
  using ⟨getWatch1 ?state' clause = Some ?w1⟩ [THEN sym]
  using ⟨getWatch2 ?state' clause = Some ?w2⟩ [THEN sym]
  using ⟨0 ≤ clause ∧ clause < length (getF state)⟩
  unfolding watchCharacterizationCondition-def
  by (simp) (blast)
  qed

  have **: ∀ l. l el (nth (getF ?state'') clause) ∧ l ≠ ?w1 ∧ l
≠ ?w2 →
    literalFalse l (elements (getM ?state'')) ∧
    elementLevel (opposite l) (getM ?state'') ≤ elementLevel
(opposite ?w1) (getM ?state'')
  proof-
  {
    fix l::Literal
    assume l el (nth (getF ?state'') clause) ∧ l ≠ ?w1 ∧ l ≠
?w2

```

```

      have literalFalse l (elements (getM ?state'')) ∧
        elementLevel (opposite l) (getM ?state'') ≤ elementLevel
(opposite ?w1) (getM ?state'')
    proof -
      from * ⟨l el (nth (getF ?state'') clause) ∧ l ≠ ?w1 ∧ l
≠ ?w2⟩
      have literalFalse l (elements M) elementLevel (opposite
l) M ≤ elementLevel (opposite ?w1) M
      by auto
      thus ?thesis
      using elementLevelAppend[of opposite l M [(opposite
literal, decision)]]
      using ⟨literalFalse ?w1 (elements M)⟩
      using elementLevelAppend[of opposite ?w1 M [(opposite
literal, decision)]]
      using Cons(8)
      by simp
    qed
  }
  thus ?thesis
  by simp
qed

  have (getM ?fState) = (getM state) (getF ?fState) = (getF
state)
  using notifyWatchesLoopPreservedVariables[of ?state'' Wl'
literal clause # newWl]
  using ⟨InvariantWatchesEl (getF ?state'') (getWatch1 ?state'')
(getWatch2 ?state'')⟩ ⟨getF ?state'' = getF state⟩
  using Cons(7)
  by (auto simp add: Let-def)
  hence ∀ l. l el (nth (getF ?fState) clause) ∧ l ≠ ?w1 ∧ l ≠
?w2 →
    literalFalse l (elements (getM ?fState)) ∧
    elementLevel (opposite l) (getM ?fState) ≤ elementLevel
(opposite ?w1) (getM ?fState)
  using **
  using ⟨getM ?state'' = getM state⟩
  using ⟨getF ?state'' = getF state⟩
  by simp
  moreover
  have ∀ l. literalFalse l (elements (getM ?fState)) →
    elementLevel (opposite l) (getM ?fState) ≤ elementLevel
(opposite ?w2) (getM ?fState)
  proof -
    have elementLevel (opposite ?w2) (getM ?fState) = cur-
rentLevel (getM ?fState)

```

```

    using Cons(8)
    using ⟨(getM ?fState) = (getM state)⟩
    using ⟨¬ literalFalse ?w2 (elements M)⟩
    using ⟨?w2 = literal⟩
    using elementOnCurrentLevel[of opposite ?w2 M decision]
    by simp
  thus ?thesis
    by (simp add: elementLevelLeqCurrentLevel)
qed
ultimately
show ?thesis
  using Cons(1)[of ?state'' clause # newWl]
  using Cons(7) Cons(8)
  using ⟨getWatch1 ?state' clause = Some ?w1⟩
  using ⟨getWatch2 ?state' clause = Some ?w2⟩
  using ⟨Some literal = getWatch2 state clause⟩
  using ⟨¬ literalTrue ?w1 (elements (getM ?state'))⟩
  using None
  using ⟨literalFalse ?w1 (elements (getM ?state'))⟩
  using ⟨uniq Wl'⟩
  using ⟨?w1 ≠ ?w2⟩
  unfolding watchCharacterizationCondition-def
  by (simp add: Let-def)
next
case False

  let ?state'' = setReason ?w1 clause (?state'(|getQ := (if ?w1
el (getQ ?state') then (getQ ?state') else (getQ ?state') @ [?w1])))
  let ?fState = notifyWatches-loop literal Wl' (clause # newWl)
  ?state''

  from Cons(2)
  have InvariantWatchesEl (getF ?state'') (getWatch1 ?state'')
(getWatch2 ?state'')
    unfolding InvariantWatchesEl-def
    unfolding setReason-def
    by auto
  moreover
  from Cons(3)
  have InvariantWatchesDiffer (getF ?state'') (getWatch1
?state'') (getWatch2 ?state'')
    unfolding InvariantWatchesDiffer-def
    unfolding setReason-def
    by auto
  moreover
  from Cons(4)
  have InvariantConsistent (getM ?state'')
    unfolding InvariantConsistent-def
    unfolding setReason-def

```



```

    by simp
  moreover
  from Cons(5)
  have InvariantUniq (getM ?state'')
    unfolding InvariantUniq-def
    unfolding setReason-def
    by simp
  moreover
  from Cons(6)
  have InvariantWatchCharacterization (getF ?state'') (getWatch1
?state'') (getWatch2 ?state'') M
    unfolding setReason-def
    unfolding InvariantWatchCharacterization-def
    unfolding watchCharacterizationCondition-def
    by simp
  moreover
  have  $\forall (c::nat). c \in \text{set } Wl' \longrightarrow \text{Some literal} = (\text{getWatch1}$ 
?state'' c)  $\vee \text{Some literal} = (\text{getWatch2 } ?state'' c)$ 
    using Cons(10)
    using  $\langle \text{clause} \notin \text{set } Wl' \rangle$ 
    unfolding setReason-def
    by simp
  moreover
  have getM ?state'' = getM state
    getF ?state'' = getF state
    unfolding setReason-def
    by auto
  moreover
  have getWatch1 ?state'' clause = Some ?w1 getWatch2 ?state''
clause = Some ?w2
    using  $\langle \text{getWatch1 } ?state' \text{ clause} = \text{Some } ?w1 \rangle$ 
    using  $\langle \text{getWatch2 } ?state' \text{ clause} = \text{Some } ?w2 \rangle$ 
    unfolding setReason-def
    by auto
  moreover
  have getWatch1 ?fState clause = Some ?w1 getWatch2 ?fState
clause = Some ?w2
    using  $\langle \text{getWatch1 } ?state'' \text{ clause} = \text{Some } ?w1 \rangle$   $\langle \text{getWatch2}$ 
?state'' clause = Some ?w2  $\rangle$ 
    using  $\langle \text{clause} \notin \text{set } Wl' \rangle$ 
    using  $\langle \text{InvariantWatchesEl } (\text{getF } ?state'') (\text{getWatch1 } ?state'')$ 
(getWatch2 ?state'')  $\rangle$   $\langle \text{getF } ?state'' = \text{getF } \text{state} \rangle$ 
    using Cons(7)
    using notifyWatchesLoopPreservedWatches[of ?state'' Wl'
literal clause # newWl ]
    by (auto simp add: Let-def)
  moreover
  have (getM ?fState) = (getM state) (getF ?fState) = (getF
state)

```

```

    using notifyWatchesLoopPreservedVariables[of ?state'' Wl'
literal clause # newWl]
    using ⟨InvariantWatchesEl (getF ?state'') (getWatch1 ?state'')
(getWatch2 ?state'')⟩ ⟨getF ?state'' = getF state⟩
    using Cons(7)
    unfolding setReason-def
    by (auto simp add: Let-def)
ultimately
    have ∀ c. c ∈ set Wl' → (∀ w1 w2. Some w1 = getWatch1
?fState c ∧ Some w2 = getWatch2 ?fState c →
    watchCharacterizationCondition w1 w2 (getM ?fState)
(getF ?fState ! c) ∧
    watchCharacterizationCondition w2 w1 (getM ?fState)
(getF ?fState ! c)) and
    ?fState = notifyWatches-loop literal (clause # Wl') newWl
state
    using Cons(1)[of ?state'' clause # newWl]
    using Cons(7) Cons(8)
    using ⟨getWatch1 ?state' clause = Some ?w1⟩
    using ⟨getWatch2 ?state' clause = Some ?w2⟩
    using ⟨Some literal = getWatch2 state clause⟩
    using ⟨¬ literalTrue ?w1 (elements (getM ?state'))⟩
    using None
    using ⟨¬ literalFalse ?w1 (elements (getM ?state'))⟩
    using ⟨uniq Wl'⟩
    by (auto simp add: Let-def)
moreover
    have *: ∀ l. l ∈ (nth (getF ?state'') clause) ∧ l ≠ ?w1 ∧ l ≠
?w2 → literalFalse l (elements (getM ?state''))
    using None
    using ⟨getWatch1 ?state' clause = Some ?w1⟩
    using ⟨getWatch2 ?state' clause = Some ?w2⟩
    using getNonWatchedUnfalsifiedLiteralNoneCharacteriza-
tion[of nth (getF ?state') clause ?w1 ?w2 getM ?state']
    using Cons(8)
    unfolding setReason-def
    by auto

    have **: ∀ l. l ∈ (nth (getF ?fState) clause) ∧ l ≠ ?w1 ∧ l ≠
?w2 → literalFalse l (elements (getM ?fState))
    using ⟨(getM ?fState) = (getM state)⟩ ⟨(getF ?fState) =
(getF state)⟩
    using *
    using ⟨getM ?state'' = getM state⟩
    using ⟨getF ?state'' = getF state⟩
    by auto

    have ***: ∀ l. literalFalse l (elements (getM ?fState)) →
    elementLevel (opposite l) (getM ?fState) ≤ elementLevel

```

```

(opposite ?w2) (getM ?fState)
  proof-
    have elementLevel (opposite ?w2) (getM ?fState) = cur-
      rentLevel (getM ?fState)
      using Cons(8)
      using ⟨(getM ?fState) = (getM state)⟩
      using ⟨¬ literalFalse ?w2 (elements M)⟩
      using ⟨?w2 = literal⟩
      using elementOnCurrentLevel[of opposite ?w2 M decision]
      by simp
    thus ?thesis
      by (simp add: elementLevelLeqCurrentLevel)
  qed

  have (∀ w1 w2. Some w1 = getWatch1 ?fState clause ∧ Some
w2 = getWatch2 ?fState clause ⟶
    watchCharacterizationCondition w1 w2 (getM ?fState) (getF
?fState ! clause) ∧
    watchCharacterizationCondition w2 w1 (getM ?fState) (getF
?fState ! clause))
  proof-
    {
      fix w1 w2
      assume Some w1 = getWatch1 ?fState clause ∧ Some w2
= getWatch2 ?fState clause
      hence w1 = ?w1 w2 = ?w2
        using ⟨getWatch1 ?fState clause = Some ?w1⟩
        using ⟨getWatch2 ?fState clause = Some ?w2⟩
        by auto
      hence watchCharacterizationCondition w1 w2 (getM
?fState) (getF ?fState ! clause) ∧
        watchCharacterizationCondition w2 w1 (getM ?fState)
(getF ?fState ! clause)
        unfolding watchCharacterizationCondition-def
        using ** ***
        unfolding watchCharacterizationCondition-def
        using ⟨(getM ?fState) = (getM state)⟩ ⟨(getF ?fState) =
(getF state)⟩
        using ⟨¬ literalFalse ?w1 (elements (getM ?state'))⟩
        by simp
    }
  thus ?thesis
    by auto
  qed
ultimately
show ?thesis
  by simp
qed
qed

```

qed
 qed
 qed

lemma *NotifyWatchesLoopConflictFlagEffect*:
fixes *literal* :: *Literal* **and** *Wl* :: *nat list* **and** *newWl* :: *nat list* **and**
state :: *State*
assumes
InvariantWatchesEl (*getF* *state*) (*getWatch1* *state*) (*getWatch2* *state*)
and
 $\forall (c::nat). c \in \text{set } Wl \longrightarrow 0 \leq c \wedge c < \text{length } (\text{getF } \text{state})$ **and**
InvariantConsistent (*getM* *state*)
 $\forall (c::nat). c \in \text{set } Wl \longrightarrow \text{Some } \text{literal} = (\text{getWatch1 } \text{state } c) \vee$
 $\text{Some } \text{literal} = (\text{getWatch2 } \text{state } c)$
literalFalse *literal* (*elements* (*getM* *state*))
uniq *Wl*
shows
let *state'* = *notifyWatches-loop* *literal* *Wl* *newWl* *state* *in*
getConflictFlag *state'* =
(*getConflictFlag* *state* \vee
 $(\exists \text{ clause. clause} \in \text{set } Wl \wedge \text{clauseFalse } (\text{nth } (\text{getF } \text{state})$
 $\text{clause}) (\text{elements } (\text{getM } \text{state}))))$)
using *assms*
proof (*induct* *Wl* *arbitrary: newWl* *state*)
case *Nil*
thus ?*case*
by *simp*
next
case (*Cons* *clause* *Wl'*)

from $\langle \text{uniq } (\text{clause} \# \text{Wl}') \rangle$
have *uniq* *Wl'* **and** *clause* $\notin \text{set } Wl'$
by (*auto simp add: uniqAppendIff*)

from $\langle \forall (c::nat). c \in \text{set } (\text{clause} \# \text{Wl}') \longrightarrow 0 \leq c \wedge c < \text{length}$
 $(\text{getF } \text{state}) \rangle$
have $0 \leq \text{clause} \text{ clause} < \text{length } (\text{getF } \text{state})$
by *auto*
then obtain *wa*::*Literal* **and** *wb*::*Literal*
where *getWatch1* *state* *clause* = *Some* *wa* **and** *getWatch2* *state*
clause = *Some* *wb*
using *Cons*
unfolding *InvariantWatchesEl-def*
by *auto*
show ?*case*
proof (*cases* *Some literal = getWatch1* *state* *clause*)
case *True*
let ?*state'* = *swapWatches* *clause* *state*

```

let ?w1 = wb
have getWatch1 ?state' clause = Some ?w1
  using ⟨getWatch2 state clause = Some wb⟩
  unfolding swapWatches-def
  by auto
let ?w2 = wa
have getWatch2 ?state' clause = Some ?w2
  using ⟨getWatch1 state clause = Some wa⟩
  unfolding swapWatches-def
  by auto

from ⟨Some literal = getWatch1 state clause⟩
  ⟨getWatch2 ?state' clause = Some ?w2⟩
  ⟨literalFalse literal (elements (getM state))⟩
have literalFalse ?w2 (elements (getM state))
  unfolding swapWatches-def
  by simp

from ⟨InvariantWatchesEl (getF state) (getWatch1 state) (getWatch2
state)⟩
have ?w1 el (nth (getF state) clause)
  using ⟨getWatch1 ?state' clause = Some ?w1⟩
  using ⟨getWatch2 ?state' clause = Some ?w2⟩
  using ⟨clause < length (getF state)⟩
  unfolding InvariantWatchesEl-def
  unfolding swapWatches-def
  by auto

show ?thesis
proof (cases literalTrue ?w1 (elements (getM ?state')))
  case True

from Cons(2)
  have InvariantWatchesEl (getF ?state') (getWatch1 ?state')
(getWatch2 ?state')
  unfolding InvariantWatchesEl-def
  unfolding swapWatches-def
  by auto
moreover
have getF ?state' = getF state ∧
  getM ?state' = getM state ∧
  getConflictFlag ?state' = getConflictFlag state

  unfolding swapWatches-def
  by simp
moreover
have ∀ c. c ∈ set Wl' ⟶ Some literal = getWatch1 ?state' c ∨
Some literal = getWatch2 ?state' c
  using Cons(5)

```

```

    unfolding swapWatches-def
    by auto
  moreover
    have  $\neg$  clauseFalse (nth (getF state) clause) (elements (getM
state))
    using ⟨?w1 el (nth (getF state) clause)⟩
    using ⟨literalTrue ?w1 (elements (getM ?state'))⟩
    using ⟨InvariantConsistent (getM state)⟩
    unfolding InvariantConsistent-def
    unfolding swapWatches-def
    by (auto simp add: clauseFalseIffAllLiteralsAreFalse inconsis-
tentCharacterization)
  ultimately
  show ?thesis
    using Cons(1)[of ?state' clause # newWL]
    using Cons(3) Cons(4) Cons(6)
    using ⟨getWatch1 ?state' clause = Some ?w1⟩
    using ⟨getWatch2 ?state' clause = Some ?w2⟩
    using ⟨Some literal = getWatch1 state clause⟩
    using ⟨literalTrue ?w1 (elements (getM ?state'))⟩
    using ⟨uniq WL'⟩
    by (auto simp add: Let-def)
  next
  case False
  show ?thesis
  proof (cases getNonWatchedUnfalsifiedLiteral (nth (getF ?state')
clause) ?w1 ?w2 (getM ?state'))
    case (Some l')
    hence l' el (nth (getF ?state') clause)  $\neg$  literalFalse l' (elements
(getM ?state'))
    using getNonWatchedUnfalsifiedLiteralSomeCharacterization
    by auto

    let ?state'' = setWatch2 clause l' ?state'

    from Cons(2)
    have InvariantWatchesEl (getF ?state'') (getWatch1 ?state'')
(getWatch2 ?state'')
    using ⟨l' el (nth (getF ?state') clause)⟩
    unfolding InvariantWatchesEl-def
    unfolding swapWatches-def
    unfolding setWatch2-def
    by auto
  moreover
  from Cons(4)
  have InvariantConsistent (getM ?state'')
    unfolding setWatch2-def
    unfolding swapWatches-def
    by simp

```

```

moreover
have  $getM\ ?state'' = getM\ state \wedge$ 
       $getF\ ?state'' = getF\ state \wedge$ 
       $getConflictFlag\ ?state'' = getConflictFlag\ state$ 
unfolding  $swap\ Watches-def$ 
unfolding  $set\ Watch2-def$ 
by  $simp$ 
moreover
have  $\forall c. c \in set\ Wl' \longrightarrow Some\ literal = getWatch1\ ?state''\ c$ 
 $\vee Some\ literal = getWatch2\ ?state''\ c$ 
using  $Cons(5)$ 
using  $\langle clause \notin set\ Wl' \rangle$ 
unfolding  $swap\ Watches-def$ 
unfolding  $set\ Watch2-def$ 
by  $auto$ 
moreover
have  $\neg clauseFalse\ (nth\ (getF\ state)\ clause)\ (elements\ (getM$ 
 $state))$ 
using  $\langle l'\ el\ (nth\ (getF\ ?state')\ clause) \rangle$ 
using  $\langle \neg literalFalse\ l'\ (elements\ (getM\ ?state')) \rangle$ 
using  $\langle InvariantConsistent\ (getM\ state) \rangle$ 
unfolding  $InvariantConsistent-def$ 
unfolding  $swap\ Watches-def$ 
by  $(auto\ simp\ add: clauseFalseIffAllLiteralsAreFalse\ inconsis-$ 
 $tentCharacterization)$ 
ultimately
show  $?thesis$ 
using  $Cons(1)[of\ ?state''\ newWl]$ 
using  $Cons(3)\ Cons(4)\ Cons(6)$ 
using  $\langle getWatch1\ ?state'\ clause = Some\ ?w1 \rangle$ 
using  $\langle getWatch2\ ?state'\ clause = Some\ ?w2 \rangle$ 
using  $\langle Some\ literal = getWatch1\ state\ clause \rangle$ 
using  $\langle \neg literalTrue\ ?w1\ (elements\ (getM\ ?state')) \rangle$ 
using  $\langle uniq\ Wl' \rangle$ 
using  $Some$ 
by  $(auto\ simp\ add: Let-def)$ 
next
case  $None$ 
hence  $\forall l. l\ el\ (nth\ (getF\ ?state')\ clause) \wedge l \neq ?w1 \wedge l \neq ?w2$ 
 $\longrightarrow literalFalse\ l\ (elements\ (getM\ ?state'))$ 
using  $getNon\ Watched\ Unfalsified\ Literal\ None\ Characterization$ 
by  $simp$ 
show  $?thesis$ 
proof  $(cases\ literalFalse\ ?w1\ (elements\ (getM\ ?state')))$ 
case  $True$ 
let  $?state'' = ?state' \setminus (getConflictFlag := True, getConflictClause$ 
 $:= clause)$ 
from  $Cons(2)$ 

```

```

      have InvariantWatchesEl (getF ?state'') (getWatch1 ?state'')
    (getWatch2 ?state'')
      unfolding InvariantWatchesEl-def
      unfolding swapWatches-def
      by auto
    moreover
    from Cons(4)
    have InvariantConsistent (getM ?state'')
      unfolding setWatch2-def
      unfolding swapWatches-def
      by simp
    moreover
    have getM ?state'' = getM state ∧
      getF ?state'' = getF state ∧
      getSATFlag ?state'' = getSATFlag state
      unfolding swapWatches-def
      by simp
    moreover
    have ∀ c. c ∈ set Wl' → Some literal = getWatch1 ?state''
  c ∨ Some literal = getWatch2 ?state'' c
      using Cons(5)
      using ⟨clause ∉ set Wl'⟩
      unfolding swapWatches-def
      unfolding setWatch2-def
      by auto
    moreover
    have clauseFalse (nth (getF state) clause) (elements (getM
state))
      using ⟨∀ l. l ∈ (nth (getF ?state') clause) ∧ l ≠ ?w1 ∧ l ≠
?w2 → literalFalse l (elements (getM ?state'))⟩
      using ⟨literalFalse ?w1 (elements (getM ?state'))⟩
      using ⟨literalFalse ?w2 (elements (getM state))⟩
      unfolding swapWatches-def
      by (auto simp add: clauseFalseIffAllLiteralsAreFalse)
    ultimately
    show ?thesis
      using Cons(1)[of ?state'' clause # newWl]
      using Cons(3) Cons(4) Cons(6)
      using ⟨getWatch1 ?state' clause = Some ?w1⟩
      using ⟨getWatch2 ?state' clause = Some ?w2⟩
      using ⟨Some literal = getWatch1 state clause⟩
      using ⟨¬ literalTrue ?w1 (elements (getM ?state'))⟩
      using None
      using ⟨literalFalse ?w1 (elements (getM ?state'))⟩
      using ⟨uniq Wl'⟩
      by (auto simp add: Let-def)
  next
  case False
  let ?state'' = setReason ?w1 clause (?state' \ getQ := (if ?w1

```



```

el (getQ ?state') then (getQ ?state') else (getQ ?state') @ [?w1]))

  from Cons(2)
  have InvariantWatchesEl (getF ?state'') (getWatch1 ?state'')
(getWatch2 ?state'')
  unfolding InvariantWatchesEl-def
  unfolding swapWatches-def
  unfolding setReason-def
  by auto
  moreover
  from Cons(4)
  have InvariantConsistent (getM ?state'')
  unfolding swapWatches-def
  unfolding setReason-def
  by simp
  moreover
  have getM ?state'' = getM state ∧
  getF ?state'' = getF state ∧
  getSATFlag ?state'' = getSATFlag state
  unfolding swapWatches-def
  unfolding setReason-def
  by simp
  moreover
  have ∀ c. c ∈ set Wl' → Some literal = getWatch1 ?state''
c ∨ Some literal = getWatch2 ?state'' c
  using Cons(5)
  using ⟨clause ∉ set Wl'⟩
  unfolding swapWatches-def
  unfolding setReason-def
  by auto
  moreover
  have ¬ clauseFalse (nth (getF state) clause) (elements (getM
state))
  using ⟨?w1 el (nth (getF state) clause)⟩
  using ⟨¬ literalFalse ?w1 (elements (getM ?state'))⟩
  using ⟨InvariantConsistent (getM state)⟩
  unfolding InvariantConsistent-def
  unfolding swapWatches-def
  by (auto simp add: clauseFalseIffAllLiteralsAreFalse inconsis-
tentCharacterization)
  ultimately
  show ?thesis
  using Cons(1)[of ?state'' clause # newWl]
  using Cons(3) Cons(4) Cons(6)
  using ⟨getWatch1 ?state' clause = Some ?w1⟩
  using ⟨getWatch2 ?state' clause = Some ?w2⟩
  using ⟨Some literal = getWatch1 state clause⟩
  using ⟨¬ literalTrue ?w1 (elements (getM ?state'))⟩
  using None

```

```

    using ⟨¬ literalFalse ?w1 (elements (getM ?state'))⟩
    using ⟨uniq Wl'⟩
    apply (simp add: Let-def)
    unfolding setReason-def
    unfolding swapWatches-def
    by auto
  qed
  qed
  qed
next
case False
let ?state' = state
let ?w1 = wa
have getWatch1 ?state' clause = Some ?w1
  using ⟨getWatch1 state clause = Some wa⟩
  unfolding swapWatches-def
  by auto
let ?w2 = wb
have getWatch2 ?state' clause = Some ?w2
  using ⟨getWatch2 state clause = Some wb⟩
  unfolding swapWatches-def
  by auto

from ⟨¬ Some literal = getWatch1 state clause⟩
  ⟨∀ (c::nat). c ∈ set (clause # Wl') ⟶ Some literal = (getWatch1
state c) ∨ Some literal = (getWatch2 state c)⟩
  have Some literal = getWatch2 state clause
    by auto
  hence literalFalse ?w2 (elements (getM state))
    using
      ⟨getWatch2 ?state' clause = Some ?w2⟩
      ⟨literalFalse literal (elements (getM state))⟩
    by simp

from ⟨InvariantWatchesEl (getF state) (getWatch1 state) (getWatch2
state)⟩
  have ?w1 el (nth (getF state) clause)
    using ⟨getWatch1 ?state' clause = Some ?w1⟩
    using ⟨getWatch2 ?state' clause = Some ?w2⟩
    using ⟨clause < length (getF state)⟩
    unfolding InvariantWatchesEl-def
    unfolding swapWatches-def
    by auto

show ?thesis
proof (cases literalTrue ?w1 (elements (getM ?state')))
  case True

    have ¬ clauseFalse (nth (getF state) clause) (elements (getM

```

```

state))
  using ⟨?w1 el (nth (getF state) clause)⟩
  using ⟨literalTrue ?w1 (elements (getM ?state'))⟩
  using ⟨InvariantConsistent (getM state)⟩
  unfolding InvariantConsistent-def
  unfolding swapWatches-def
  by (auto simp add: clauseFalseIffAllLiteralsAreFalse inconsis-
tentCharacterization)

thus ?thesis
  using True
  using Cons(1)[of ?state' clause # newWL]
  using Cons(2) Cons(3) Cons(4) Cons(5) Cons(6)
  using ⟨¬ Some literal = getWatch1 state clause⟩
  using ⟨getWatch1 ?state' clause = Some ?w1⟩
  using ⟨getWatch2 ?state' clause = Some ?w2⟩
  using ⟨literalTrue ?w1 (elements (getM ?state'))⟩
  using ⟨uniq WL'⟩
  by (auto simp add:Let-def)
next
case False
show ?thesis
proof (cases getNonWatchedUnfalsifiedLiteral (nth (getF ?state')
clause) ?w1 ?w2 (getM ?state'))
  case (Some l')
  hence l' el (nth (getF ?state') clause) ¬ literalFalse l' (elements
(getM ?state'))
  using getNonWatchedUnfalsifiedLiteralSomeCharacterization
  by auto

  let ?state'' = setWatch2 clause l' ?state'

  from Cons(2)
  have InvariantWatchesEl (getF ?state'') (getWatch1 ?state'')
(getWatch2 ?state'')
  using ⟨l' el (nth (getF ?state') clause)⟩
  unfolding InvariantWatchesEl-def
  unfolding setWatch2-def
  by auto
  moreover
  from Cons(4)
  have InvariantConsistent (getM ?state'')
  unfolding setWatch2-def
  by simp
  moreover
  have getM ?state'' = getM state ∧
  getF ?state'' = getF state ∧
  getConflictFlag ?state'' = getConflictFlag state
  unfolding setWatch2-def

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    by simp
  moreover
  have  $\forall c. c \in \text{set } Wl' \longrightarrow \text{Some literal} = \text{getWatch1 } ?state'' c$ 
 $\vee \text{Some literal} = \text{getWatch2 } ?state'' c$ 
    using Cons(5)
    using  $\langle \text{clause} \notin \text{set } Wl' \rangle$ 
    unfolding setWatch2-def
    by auto
  moreover
  have  $\neg \text{clauseFalse } (\text{nth } (\text{getF } \text{state}) \text{ clause}) (\text{elements } (\text{getM } \text{state}))$ 
    using  $\langle l' \text{ el } (\text{nth } (\text{getF } ?state') \text{ clause}) \rangle$ 
    using  $\langle \neg \text{literalFalse } l' (\text{elements } (\text{getM } ?state')) \rangle$ 
    using  $\langle \text{InvariantConsistent } (\text{getM } \text{state}) \rangle$ 
    unfolding InvariantConsistent-def
    by (auto simp add: clauseFalseIffAllLiteralsAreFalse inconsistentCharacterization)
  ultimately
  show ?thesis
    using Cons(1)[of ?state'' newWl]
    using Cons(3) Cons(4) Cons(6)
    using  $\langle \text{getWatch1 } ?state' \text{ clause} = \text{Some } ?w1 \rangle$ 
    using  $\langle \text{getWatch2 } ?state' \text{ clause} = \text{Some } ?w2 \rangle$ 
    using  $\langle \neg \text{Some literal} = \text{getWatch1 } \text{state} \text{ clause} \rangle$ 
    using  $\langle \neg \text{literalTrue } ?w1 (\text{elements } (\text{getM } ?state')) \rangle$ 
    using  $\langle \text{uniq } Wl' \rangle$ 
    using Some
    by (auto simp add: Let-def)
  next
  case None
  hence  $\forall l. l \text{ el } (\text{nth } (\text{getF } ?state') \text{ clause}) \wedge l \neq ?w1 \wedge l \neq ?w2$ 
 $\longrightarrow \text{literalFalse } l (\text{elements } (\text{getM } ?state'))$ 
    using getNonWatchedUnfalsifiedLiteralNoneCharacterization
    by simp
  show ?thesis
  proof (cases literalFalse ?w1 (elements (getM ?state')))
  case True
  let ?state'' = ?state'(\getConflictFlag := True, getConflictClause := clause)

  from Cons(2)
  have InvariantWatchesEl (getF ?state'') (getWatch1 ?state'')
  (getWatch2 ?state'')
    unfolding InvariantWatchesEl-def
    by auto
  moreover
  from Cons(4)
  have InvariantConsistent (getM ?state'')
    unfolding setWatch2-def

```

```

    by simp
  moreover
  have getM ?state'' = getM state ∧
    getF ?state'' = getF state ∧
    getSATFlag ?state'' = getSATFlag state
    by simp
  moreover
  have ∀ c. c ∈ set Wl' → Some literal = getWatch1 ?state''
c ∨ Some literal = getWatch2 ?state'' c
    using Cons(5)
    using ⟨clause ∉ set Wl'⟩
    unfolding setWatch2-def
    by auto
  moreover
  have clauseFalse (nth (getF state) clause) (elements (getM
state))
    using ⟨∀ l. l ∈ (nth (getF ?state') clause) ∧ l ≠ ?w1 ∧ l ≠
?w2 → literalFalse l (elements (getM ?state'))⟩
    using ⟨literalFalse ?w1 (elements (getM ?state'))⟩
    using ⟨literalFalse ?w2 (elements (getM state))⟩
    by (auto simp add: clauseFalseIffAllLiteralsAreFalse)
  ultimately
  show ?thesis
    using Cons(1)[of ?state'' clause # newWl]
    using Cons(3) Cons(4) Cons(6)
    using ⟨getWatch1 ?state' clause = Some ?w1⟩
    using ⟨getWatch2 ?state' clause = Some ?w2⟩
    using ⟨¬ Some literal = getWatch1 state clause⟩
    using ⟨¬ literalTrue ?w1 (elements (getM ?state'))⟩
    using None
    using ⟨literalFalse ?w1 (elements (getM ?state'))⟩
    using ⟨uniq Wl'⟩
    by (auto simp add: Let-def)
  next
  case False
  let ?state'' = setReason ?w1 clause (?state'(|getQ := (if ?w1
el (getQ ?state') then (getQ ?state') else (getQ ?state') @ [?w1])))

    from Cons(2)
  have InvariantWatchesEl (getF ?state'') (getWatch1 ?state'')
(getWatch2 ?state'')
    unfolding InvariantWatchesEl-def
    unfolding setReason-def
    by auto
  moreover
  from Cons(4)
  have InvariantConsistent (getM ?state'')
    unfolding setReason-def
    by simp

```

```

moreover
have  $getM\ ?state'' = getM\ state \wedge$ 
       $getF\ ?state'' = getF\ state \wedge$ 
       $getSATFlag\ ?state'' = getSATFlag\ state$ 
unfolding setReason-def
by simp
moreover
have  $\forall c. c \in set\ Wl' \longrightarrow Some\ literal = getWatch1\ ?state''$ 
 $c \vee Some\ literal = getWatch2\ ?state''\ c$ 
using Cons(5)
using  $\langle clause \notin set\ Wl' \rangle$ 
unfolding setReason-def
by auto
moreover
have  $\neg clauseFalse\ (nth\ (getF\ state)\ clause)\ (elements\ (getM$ 
 $state))$ 
using  $\langle ?w1\ el\ (nth\ (getF\ state)\ clause) \rangle$ 
using  $\langle \neg\ literalFalse\ ?w1\ (elements\ (getM\ ?state')) \rangle$ 
using  $\langle InvariantConsistent\ (getM\ state) \rangle$ 
unfolding InvariantConsistent-def
by (auto simp add: clauseFalseIffAllLiteralsAreFalse inconsistentCharacterization)
ultimately
show ?thesis
using Cons(1)[of ?state'' clause # newWl]
using Cons(3) Cons(4) Cons(6)
using  $\langle getWatch1\ ?state'\ clause = Some\ ?w1 \rangle$ 
using  $\langle getWatch2\ ?state'\ clause = Some\ ?w2 \rangle$ 
using  $\langle \neg\ Some\ literal = getWatch1\ state\ clause \rangle$ 
using  $\langle \neg\ literalTrue\ ?w1\ (elements\ (getM\ ?state')) \rangle$ 
using None
using  $\langle \neg\ literalFalse\ ?w1\ (elements\ (getM\ ?state')) \rangle$ 
using  $\langle uniq\ Wl' \rangle$ 
apply (simp add: Let-def)
unfolding setReason-def
by auto
qed
qed
qed
qed
qed

```

```

lemma NotifyWatchesLoopQEffect:
fixes literal :: Literal and Wl :: nat list and newWl :: nat list and
state :: State
assumes
   $(getM\ state) = M\ @\ [(opposite\ literal,\ decision)]$  and
  InvariantWatchesEl (getF state) (getWatch1 state) (getWatch2 state)

```

and
InvariantWatchesDiffer (*getF state*) (*getWatch1 state*) (*getWatch2 state*) **and**
 $\forall (c::nat). c \in \text{set } Wl \longrightarrow 0 \leq c \wedge c < \text{length } (\text{getF state})$ **and**
InvariantConsistent (*getM state*) **and**
 $\forall (c::nat). c \in \text{set } Wl \longrightarrow \text{Some literal} = (\text{getWatch1 state } c) \vee$
 $\text{Some literal} = (\text{getWatch2 state } c)$ **and**
uniq Wl **and**
InvariantWatchCharacterization (*getF state*) (*getWatch1 state*) (*getWatch2 state*) *M*
shows
let state' = notifyWatches-loop literal Wl newWl state in
 $((\forall l. l \in (\text{set } (\text{getQ state}') - \text{set } (\text{getQ state}))) \longrightarrow$
 $(\exists \text{ clause. } (\text{clause el } (\text{getF state}) \wedge$
 $\text{literal el clause} \wedge$
 $(\text{isUnitClause clause } l (\text{elements } (\text{getM state})))))) \wedge$
 $(\forall \text{ clause. clause} \in \text{set } Wl \longrightarrow$
 $(\forall l. (\text{isUnitClause } (\text{nth } (\text{getF state}) \text{ clause}) l (\text{elements } (\text{getM state})))) \longrightarrow$
 $l \in (\text{set } (\text{getQ state}^{\wedge}))))$
(is let state' = notifyWatches-loop literal Wl newWl state in (?Cond1 state' state \wedge ?Cond2 Wl state' state))
using *assms*
proof (*induct Wl arbitrary: newWl state*)
case *Nil*
thus *?case*
by *simp*
next
case (*Cons clause Wl'*)

from $\langle \text{uniq } (\text{clause} \# Wl') \rangle$
have *uniq Wl' and clause \notin set Wl'*
by (*auto simp add: uniqAppendIff*)

from $\langle \forall (c::nat). c \in \text{set } (\text{clause} \# Wl') \longrightarrow 0 \leq c \wedge c < \text{length } (\text{getF state}) \rangle$
have $0 \leq \text{clause clause} < \text{length } (\text{getF state})$
by *auto*
then obtain *wa::Literal and wb::Literal*
where *getWatch1 state clause = Some wa and getWatch2 state clause = Some wb*
using *Cons*
unfolding *InvariantWatchesEl-def*
by *auto*

from $\langle 0 \leq \text{clause} \rangle \langle \text{clause} < \text{length } (\text{getF state}) \rangle$
have $(\text{nth } (\text{getF state}) \text{ clause}) \text{ el } (\text{getF state})$
by *simp*

```

show ?case
proof (cases Some literal = getWatch1 state clause)
  case True
  let ?state' = swapWatches clause state
  let ?w1 = wb
  have getWatch1 ?state' clause = Some ?w1
    using ⟨getWatch2 state clause = Some wb⟩
    unfolding swapWatches-def
    by auto
  let ?w2 = wa
  have getWatch2 ?state' clause = Some ?w2
    using ⟨getWatch1 state clause = Some wa⟩
    unfolding swapWatches-def
    by auto

  have ?w2 = literal
    using ⟨Some literal = getWatch1 state clause⟩
    using ⟨getWatch2 ?state' clause = Some ?w2⟩
    unfolding swapWatches-def
    by simp

  hence literalFalse ?w2 (elements (getM state))
    using ⟨(getM state) = M @ [(opposite literal, decision)]⟩
    by simp

  from ⟨InvariantWatchesEl (getF state) (getWatch1 state) (getWatch2
state)⟩
    have ?w1 el (nth (getF state) clause) ?w2 el (nth (getF state)
clause)
      using ⟨getWatch1 ?state' clause = Some ?w1⟩
      using ⟨getWatch2 ?state' clause = Some ?w2⟩
      using ⟨clause < length (getF state)⟩
      unfolding InvariantWatchesEl-def
      unfolding swapWatches-def
      by auto

  from ⟨InvariantWatchesDiffer (getF state) (getWatch1 state) (getWatch2
state)⟩
    have ?w1 ≠ ?w2
      using ⟨getWatch1 ?state' clause = Some ?w1⟩
      using ⟨getWatch2 ?state' clause = Some ?w2⟩
      using ⟨clause < length (getF state)⟩
      unfolding InvariantWatchesDiffer-def
      unfolding swapWatches-def
      by auto

  show ?thesis
  proof (cases literalTrue ?w1 (elements (getM ?state')))
    case True

```



```

from Cons(3)
  have InvariantWatchesEl (getF ?state') (getWatch1 ?state')
(getWatch2 ?state')
  unfolding InvariantWatchesEl-def
  unfolding swapWatches-def
  by auto
moreover
from Cons(4)
  have InvariantWatchesDiffer (getF ?state') (getWatch1 ?state')
(getWatch2 ?state')
  unfolding InvariantWatchesDiffer-def
  unfolding swapWatches-def
  by auto
moreover
have getF ?state' = getF state ∧
getM ?state' = getM state ∧
getQ ?state' = getQ state ∧
getConflictFlag ?state' = getConflictFlag state

  unfolding swapWatches-def
  by simp
moreover
have ∀ c. c ∈ set Wl' → Some literal = getWatch1 ?state' c ∨
Some literal = getWatch2 ?state' c
  using Cons(7)
  unfolding swapWatches-def
  by auto
moreover
have InvariantWatchCharacterization (getF ?state') (getWatch1
?state') (getWatch2 ?state') M
  using Cons(9)
  unfolding swapWatches-def
  unfolding InvariantWatchCharacterization-def
  by auto
moreover
have ¬ (∃ l. isUnitClause (nth (getF state) clause) l (elements
(getM state)))
  using ‹?w1 el (nth (getF state) clause)›
  using ‹literalTrue ?w1 (elements (getM ?state'))›
  using ‹InvariantConsistent (getM state)›
  unfolding InvariantConsistent-def
  unfolding swapWatches-def
  by (auto simp add: isUnitClause-def inconsistentCharacteri-
zation)
ultimately
show ?thesis
  using Cons(1)[of ?state' clause # newWl]
  using Cons(2) Cons(5) Cons(6)

```

```

using ⟨getWatch1 ?state' clause = Some ?w1⟩
using ⟨getWatch2 ?state' clause = Some ?w2⟩
using ⟨Some literal = getWatch1 state clause⟩
using ⟨literalTrue ?w1 (elements (getM ?state'))⟩
using ⟨uniq Wl'⟩
by ( simp add:Let-def)
next
case False
show ?thesis
proof (cases getNonWatchedUnfalsifiedLiteral (nth (getF ?state')
clause) ?w1 ?w2 (getM ?state'))
case (Some l')
hence l' el (nth (getF ?state') clause) ¬ literalFalse l' (elements
(getM ?state')) l' ≠ ?w1 l' ≠ ?w2
using getNonWatchedUnfalsifiedLiteralSomeCharacterization
by auto

let ?state'' = setWatch2 clause l' ?state'

from Cons(3)
have InvariantWatchesEl (getF ?state'') (getWatch1 ?state'')
(getWatch2 ?state'')
using ⟨l' el (nth (getF ?state') clause)⟩
unfolding InvariantWatchesEl-def
unfolding swapWatches-def
unfolding setWatch2-def
by auto
moreover
from Cons(4)
have InvariantWatchesDiffer (getF ?state'') (getWatch1 ?state'')
(getWatch2 ?state'')
using ⟨l' ≠ ?w1⟩
using ⟨getWatch1 ?state' clause = Some ?w1⟩
using ⟨getWatch2 ?state' clause = Some ?w2⟩
unfolding InvariantWatchesDiffer-def
unfolding swapWatches-def
unfolding setWatch2-def
by auto
moreover
from Cons(6)
have InvariantConsistent (getM ?state'')
unfolding setWatch2-def
unfolding swapWatches-def
by simp
moreover
have getM ?state'' = getM state ∧
getF ?state'' = getF state ∧
getQ ?state'' = getQ state ∧
getConflictFlag ?state'' = getConflictFlag state

```

```

    unfolding swapWatches-def
    unfolding setWatch2-def
    by simp
  moreover
  have  $\forall c. c \in \text{set } Wl' \longrightarrow \text{Some literal} = \text{getWatch1 } ?\text{state}'' c$ 
 $\vee \text{Some literal} = \text{getWatch2 } ?\text{state}'' c$ 
    using Cons(7)
    using  $\langle \text{clause} \notin \text{set } Wl' \rangle$ 
    unfolding swapWatches-def
    unfolding setWatch2-def
    by auto
  moreover
  have InvariantWatchCharacterization (getF ?state'') (getWatch1
    ?state'') (getWatch2 ?state'') M
    proof-
    {
      fix  $c::\text{nat}$  and  $ww1::\text{Literal}$  and  $ww2::\text{Literal}$ 
      assume  $a: 0 \leq c \wedge c < \text{length } (\text{getF } ?\text{state}'')$   $\wedge \text{Some } ww1$ 
 $= (\text{getWatch1 } ?\text{state}'' c) \wedge \text{Some } ww2 = (\text{getWatch2 } ?\text{state}'' c)$ 
      assume  $b: \text{literalFalse } ww1$  (elements M)

      have  $(\exists l. l \in l ((\text{getF } ?\text{state}'') ! c) \wedge \text{literalTrue } l$  (elements
        M)  $\wedge \text{elementLevel } l M \leq \text{elementLevel } (\text{opposite } ww1) M) \vee$ 
 $(\forall l. l \in l ((\text{getF } ?\text{state}'') ! c) \wedge l \neq ww1 \wedge l \neq ww2 \longrightarrow$ 
 $\text{literalFalse } l$  (elements M)  $\wedge \text{elementLevel } (\text{opposite}$ 
 $l) M \leq \text{elementLevel } (\text{opposite } ww1) M)$ 
      proof (cases  $c = \text{clause}$ )
      case False
      thus ?thesis
        using a and b
        using Cons(9)
        unfolding InvariantWatchCharacterization-def
        unfolding watchCharacterizationCondition-def
        unfolding swapWatches-def
        unfolding setWatch2-def
        by simp
      next
      case True
      with a
      have  $ww1 = ?w1$  and  $ww2 = l'$ 
        using  $\langle \text{getWatch1 } ?\text{state}' \text{ clause} = \text{Some } ?w1 \rangle$ 
        using  $\langle \text{getWatch2 } ?\text{state}' \text{ clause} = \text{Some } ?w2 \rangle$  [THEN
        sym]
        unfolding setWatch2-def
        unfolding swapWatches-def
        by auto

      have  $\neg (\forall l. l \in l (\text{getF } \text{state} ! \text{clause}) \wedge l \neq ?w1 \wedge l \neq ?w2$ 
 $\longrightarrow \text{literalFalse } l$  (elements M))

```

```

    using Cons(2)
    using ⟨l' ≠ ?w1⟩ and ⟨l' ≠ ?w2⟩ ⟨l' el (nth (getF ?state'))
clause)⟩
    using ⟨¬ literalFalse l' (elements (getM ?state'))⟩
    using a and b
    using ⟨c = clause⟩
    unfolding swapWatches-def
    unfolding setWatch2-def
    by auto
    moreover
    have (∃ l. l el (getF state ! clause) ∧ literalTrue l (elements
M) ∧
    elementLevel l M ≤ elementLevel (opposite ?w1) M) ∨
    (∀ l. l el (getF state ! clause) ∧ l ≠ ?w1 ∧ l ≠ ?w2 →
literalFalse l (elements M))
    using Cons(9)
    unfolding InvariantWatchCharacterization-def
    unfolding watchCharacterizationCondition-def
    using ⟨clause < length (getF state)⟩
    using ⟨getWatch1 ?state' clause = Some ?w1⟩[THEN
sym]
    using ⟨getWatch2 ?state' clause = Some ?w2⟩[THEN
sym]
    using ⟨literalFalse ww1 (elements M)⟩
    using ⟨ww1 = ?w1⟩
    unfolding setWatch2-def
    unfolding swapWatches-def
    by auto
    ultimately
    show ?thesis
    using ⟨ww1 = ?w1⟩
    using ⟨c = clause⟩
    unfolding setWatch2-def
    unfolding swapWatches-def
    by auto
    qed
}
moreover
{
  fix c::nat and ww1::Literal and ww2::Literal
  assume a: 0 ≤ c ∧ c < length (getF ?state'') ∧ Some ww1
= (getWatch1 ?state'' c) ∧ Some ww2 = (getWatch2 ?state'' c)
  assume b: literalFalse ww2 (elements M)

  have (∃ l. l el ((getF ?state'') ! c) ∧ literalTrue l (elements
M) ∧ elementLevel l M ≤ elementLevel (opposite ww2) M) ∨
    (∀ l. l el ((getF ?state'') ! c) ∧ l ≠ ww1 ∧ l ≠ ww2 →
    literalFalse l (elements M) ∧ elementLevel (opposite
l) M ≤ elementLevel (opposite ww2) M)

```

```

proof (cases c = clause)
  case False
  thus ?thesis
    using a and b
    using Cons(9)
    unfolding InvariantWatchCharacterization-def
    unfolding watchCharacterizationCondition-def
    unfolding swapWatches-def
    unfolding setWatch2-def
    by auto
next
  case True
  with a
  have ww1 = ?w1 and ww2 = l'
    using ⟨getWatch1 ?state' clause = Some ?w1⟩
    using ⟨getWatch2 ?state' clause = Some ?w2⟩[THEN
sym]
    unfolding setWatch2-def
    unfolding swapWatches-def
    by auto
  with ⟨¬ literalFalse l' (elements (getM ?state'))⟩ b
    Cons(2)
  have False
    unfolding swapWatches-def
    by simp
  thus ?thesis
    by simp
  qed
}
ultimately
show ?thesis
  unfolding InvariantWatchCharacterization-def
  unfolding watchCharacterizationCondition-def
  by blast
qed
moreover
have ¬ (∃ l. isUnitClause (nth (getF state) clause) l (elements
(getM state)))

proof–
{
  assume ¬ ?thesis
  then obtain l
    where isUnitClause (nth (getF state) clause) l (elements
(getM state))
    by auto
    with ⟨l' el (nth (getF ?state') clause)⟩ ⟨¬ literalFalse l'
(elements (getM ?state'))⟩
    have l = l'

```

```

unfolding isUnitClause-def
unfolding swapWatches-def
by auto
with  $\langle l' \neq ?w1 \rangle$  have
  literalFalse  $?w1$  (elements (getM  $?state'$ ))
  using  $\langle isUnitClause$  (nth (getF state) clause)  $l$  (elements
(getM state)) $\rangle$ 
  using  $\langle ?w1$  el (nth (getF state) clause) $\rangle$ 
  unfolding isUnitClause-def
  unfolding swapWatches-def
  by simp
with  $\langle ?w1 \neq ?w2 \rangle$   $\langle ?w2 = literal \rangle$ 
Cons(2)
have literalFalse  $?w1$  (elements M)
  unfolding swapWatches-def
  by simp

from  $\langle isUnitClause$  (nth (getF state) clause)  $l$  (elements
(getM state)) $\rangle$ 
  Cons(6)
have  $\neg (\exists l. (l \text{ el } (nth \text{ (getF state) clause}) \wedge literalTrue l$ 
(elements (getM state))))
  using containsTrueNotUnit[of - (nth (getF state) clause)
elements (getM state)]
  unfolding InvariantConsistent-def
  by auto

from  $\langle InvariantWatchCharacterization$  (getF state) (getWatch1
state) (getWatch2 state) M $\rangle$ 
   $\langle clause < length$  (getF state) $\rangle$ 
   $\langle literalFalse$   $?w1$  (elements M) $\rangle$ 
   $\langle getWatch1$   $?state'$  clause = Some  $?w1 \rangle$  [THEN sym]
   $\langle getWatch2$   $?state'$  clause = Some  $?w2 \rangle$  [THEN sym]
  have  $(\exists l. l \text{ el } (getF \text{ state } ! \text{ clause}) \wedge literalTrue l$  (elements
M)  $\wedge elementLevel$   $l$  M  $\leq elementLevel$  (opposite  $?w1$ ) M)  $\vee$ 
  ( $\forall l. l \text{ el } (getF \text{ state } ! \text{ clause}) \wedge l \neq ?w1 \wedge l \neq ?w2 \longrightarrow$ 
literalFalse  $l$  (elements M))
  unfolding InvariantWatchCharacterization-def
  unfolding watchCharacterizationCondition-def
  unfolding swapWatches-def
  by auto
with  $\langle \neg (\exists l. (l \text{ el } (nth \text{ (getF state) clause}) \wedge literalTrue l$ 
(elements (getM state)))) $\rangle$ 
  Cons(2)
have  $(\forall l. l \text{ el } (getF \text{ state } ! \text{ clause}) \wedge l \neq ?w1 \wedge l \neq ?w2$ 
 $\longrightarrow literalFalse$   $l$  (elements M))
  by auto
with  $\langle l' \text{ el } (getF \text{ ?state}' ! \text{ clause}) \rangle$   $\langle l' \neq ?w1 \rangle$   $\langle l' \neq ?w2 \rangle$   $\langle \neg$ 
literalFalse  $l'$  (elements (getM  $?state'$ )) $\rangle$ 

```

```

    Cons(2)
  have False
    unfolding swapWatches-def
    by simp
  }
  thus ?thesis
    by auto
qed
ultimately
show ?thesis
  using Cons(1)[of ?state'' newWl]
  using Cons(2) Cons(5) Cons(6)
  using ⟨getWatch1 ?state' clause = Some ?w1⟩
  using ⟨getWatch2 ?state' clause = Some ?w2⟩
  using ⟨Some literal = getWatch1 state clause⟩
  using ⟨¬ literalTrue ?w1 (elements (getM ?state'))⟩
  using ⟨uniq Wl'⟩
  using Some
  by (simp add: Let-def)
next
case None
  hence  $\forall l. l \in l \text{ (nth (getF ?state') clause) } \wedge l \neq ?w1 \wedge l \neq ?w2$ 
  → literalFalse l (elements (getM ?state'))
    using getNonWatchedUnfalsifiedLiteralNoneCharacterization
    by simp
  show ?thesis
  proof (cases literalFalse ?w1 (elements (getM ?state')))
    case True
    let ?state'' = ?state'(\getConflictFlag := True, getConflictClause
    := clause)

    from Cons(3)
    have InvariantWatchesEl (getF ?state'') (getWatch1 ?state'')
    (getWatch2 ?state'')
      unfolding InvariantWatchesEl-def
      unfolding swapWatches-def
      by auto
    moreover
    from Cons(4)
    have InvariantWatchesDiffer (getF ?state'') (getWatch1
    ?state'') (getWatch2 ?state'')
      unfolding InvariantWatchesDiffer-def
      unfolding swapWatches-def
      by auto
    moreover
    from Cons(6)
    have InvariantConsistent (getM ?state'')
      unfolding swapWatches-def
      by simp

```

```

moreover
  have  $getM \ ?state'' = getM \ state \wedge$ 
     $getF \ ?state'' = getF \ state \wedge$ 
     $getQ \ ?state'' = getQ \ state \wedge$ 
     $getSATFlag \ ?state'' = getSATFlag \ state$ 
    unfolding swapWatches-def
    by simp
moreover
  have  $\forall c. c \in set \ Wl' \longrightarrow Some \ literal = getWatch1 \ ?state''$ 
 $c \vee Some \ literal = getWatch2 \ ?state'' \ c$ 
    using Cons(7)
    using  $\langle clause \notin set \ Wl' \rangle$ 
    unfolding swapWatches-def
    by auto
moreover
  have InvariantWatchCharacterization ( $getF \ ?state''$ ) ( $getWatch1$ 
 $?state''$ ) ( $getWatch2 \ ?state''$ )  $M$ 
    using Cons(9)
    unfolding swapWatches-def
    unfolding InvariantWatchCharacterization-def
    by auto
moreover
  have  $clauseFalse \ (nth \ (getF \ state) \ clause) \ (elements \ (getM$ 
 $state))$ 
    using  $\langle \forall l. l \in l \ (nth \ (getF \ ?state') \ clause) \wedge l \neq ?w1 \wedge l \neq$ 
 $?w2 \longrightarrow literalFalse \ l \ (elements \ (getM \ ?state')) \rangle$ 
    using  $\langle literalFalse \ ?w1 \ (elements \ (getM \ ?state')) \rangle$ 
    using  $\langle literalFalse \ ?w2 \ (elements \ (getM \ state)) \rangle$ 
    unfolding swapWatches-def
    by (auto simp add: clauseFalseIffAllLiteralsAreFalse)
  hence  $\neg (\exists l. isUnitClause \ (nth \ (getF \ state) \ clause) \ l \ (elements$ 
 $(getM \ state)))$ 
    unfolding isUnitClause-def
    by (simp add: clauseFalseIffAllLiteralsAreFalse)
ultimately
show ?thesis
  using Cons(1) [of ?state'' clause # newWl]
  using Cons(2) Cons(5) Cons(6)
  using  $\langle getWatch1 \ ?state' \ clause = Some \ ?w1 \rangle$ 
  using  $\langle getWatch2 \ ?state' \ clause = Some \ ?w2 \rangle$ 
  using  $\langle Some \ literal = getWatch1 \ state \ clause \rangle$ 
  using  $\langle \neg \ literalTrue \ ?w1 \ (elements \ (getM \ ?state')) \rangle$ 
  using None
  using  $\langle literalFalse \ ?w1 \ (elements \ (getM \ ?state')) \rangle$ 
  using  $\langle uniq \ Wl' \rangle$ 
  by (simp add: Let-def)
next
case False
  let  $?state'' = setReason \ ?w1 \ clause \ (?state' \ | getQ := (if \ ?w1$ 

```



```

el (getQ ?state') then (getQ ?state') else (getQ ?state') @ [?w1]))

  from Cons(3)
  have InvariantWatchesEl (getF ?state'') (getWatch1 ?state'')
(getWatch2 ?state'')
  unfolding InvariantWatchesEl-def
  unfolding swapWatches-def
  unfolding setReason-def
  by auto
  moreover
  from Cons(4)
  have InvariantWatchesDiffer (getF ?state'') (getWatch1
?state'') (getWatch2 ?state'')
  unfolding InvariantWatchesDiffer-def
  unfolding swapWatches-def
  unfolding setReason-def
  by auto
  moreover
  from Cons(6)
  have InvariantConsistent (getM ?state'')
  unfolding swapWatches-def
  unfolding setReason-def
  by simp
  moreover
  have getM ?state'' = getM state ∧
  getF ?state'' = getF state ∧
  getSATFlag ?state'' = getSATFlag state ∧
  getQ ?state'' = (if ?w1 el (getQ state) then (getQ state) else
(getQ state @ [?w1]))
  unfolding swapWatches-def
  unfolding setReason-def
  by simp
  moreover
  have ∀ c. c ∈ set Wl' → Some literal = getWatch1 ?state''
c ∨ Some literal = getWatch2 ?state'' c
  using Cons(7)
  using ⟨clause ∉ set Wl'⟩
  unfolding swapWatches-def
  unfolding setReason-def
  by auto
  moreover
  have InvariantWatchCharacterization (getF ?state'') (getWatch1
?state'') (getWatch2 ?state'') M
  using Cons(9)
  unfolding swapWatches-def
  unfolding setReason-def
  unfolding InvariantWatchCharacterization-def
  by auto
  ultimately

```

```

      have let state' = notifyWatches-loop literal Wl' (clause #
newWl) ?state'' in
        ?Cond1 state' ?state'' ∧ ?Cond2 Wl' state' ?state''
      using Cons(1)[of ?state'' clause # newWl]
      using Cons(2) Cons(5)
      using ⟨uniq Wl'⟩
      by (simp add: Let-def)
    moreover
      have notifyWatches-loop literal Wl' (clause # newWl) ?state''
= notifyWatches-loop literal (clause # Wl') newWl state
      using ⟨getWatch1 ?state' clause = Some ?w1⟩
      using ⟨getWatch2 ?state' clause = Some ?w2⟩
      using ⟨Some literal = getWatch1 state clause⟩
      using ⟨¬ literalTrue ?w1 (elements (getM ?state'))⟩
      using None
      using ⟨¬ literalFalse ?w1 (elements (getM ?state'))⟩
      by (simp add: Let-def)
    ultimately
      have let state' = notifyWatches-loop literal (clause # Wl')
newWl state in
        ?Cond1 state' ?state'' ∧ ?Cond2 Wl' state' ?state''
      by simp

      have isUnitClause (nth (getF state) clause) ?w1 (elements
(getM state))
      using ⟨∀ l. l el (nth (getF ?state') clause) ∧ l ≠ ?w1 ∧ l ≠
?w2 → literalFalse l (elements (getM ?state'))⟩
      using ⟨?w1 el (nth (getF state) clause)⟩
      using ⟨?w2 el (nth (getF state) clause)⟩
      using ⟨literalFalse ?w2 (elements (getM state))⟩
      using ⟨¬ literalFalse ?w1 (elements (getM ?state'))⟩
      using ⟨¬ literalTrue ?w1 (elements (getM ?state'))⟩
      unfolding swapWatches-def
      unfolding isUnitClause-def
      by auto

    show ?thesis
    proof-
      {
        fix l::Literal
        assume let state' = notifyWatches-loop literal (clause #
Wl') newWl state in
          l ∈ set (getQ state') - set (getQ state)
        have ∃ clause. clause el (getF state) ∧ literal el clause ∧
isUnitClause clause l (elements (getM state))
        proof (cases l ≠ ?w1)
          case True
          hence let state' = notifyWatches-loop literal (clause #
Wl') newWl state in

```

```

      l ∈ set (getQ state') - set (getQ ?state'')
using ⟨let state' = notifyWatches-loop literal (clause #
Wl') newWl state in
      l ∈ set (getQ state') - set (getQ state)⟩
unfolding setReason-def
unfolding swapWatches-def
by (simp add:Let-def)
with ⟨let state' = notifyWatches-loop literal (clause #
Wl') newWl state in
      ?Cond1 state' ?state'' ∧ ?Cond2 Wl' state' ?state''⟩
show ?thesis
unfolding setReason-def
unfolding swapWatches-def
by (simp add:Let-def del: notifyWatches-loop.simps)
next
case False
thus ?thesis
using ⟨(nth (getF state) clause) el (getF state)⟩
      ⟨?w2 = literal⟩
      ⟨?w2 el (nth (getF state) clause)⟩
      ⟨isUnitClause (nth (getF state) clause) ?w1 (elements
(getM state))⟩
by (auto simp add:Let-def)
qed
}
hence let state' = notifyWatches-loop literal (clause # Wl')
newWl state in
      ?Cond1 state' state
by simp
moreover
{
fix c
assume c ∈ set (clause # Wl')
have let state' = notifyWatches-loop literal (clause # Wl')
newWl state in
      ∀ l. isUnitClause (nth (getF state) c) l (elements (getM
state)) → l ∈ set (getQ state')
proof (cases c = clause)
case True
{
fix l::Literal
assume isUnitClause (nth (getF state) c) l (elements
(getM state))
with ⟨isUnitClause (nth (getF state) clause) ?w1
(elements (getM state))⟩ ⟨c = clause⟩
have l = ?w1
unfolding isUnitClause-def
by auto
have isPrefix (getQ ?state'') (getQ (notifyWatches-loop

```

```

literal Wl' (clause # newWl) ?state'')
  using ⟨InvariantWatchesEl (getF ?state'') (getWatch1
?state'') (getWatch2 ?state'')⟩
  using notifyWatchesLoopPreservedVariables[of ?state'']
Wl' literal clause # newWl]
  using Cons(5)
  unfolding swapWatches-def
  unfolding setReason-def
  by (simp add: Let-def)
  hence set (getQ ?state'') ⊆ set (getQ (notifyWatches-loop
literal Wl' (clause # newWl) ?state''))
  using prefixIsSubset[of getQ ?state'' getQ (notifyWatches-loop
literal Wl' (clause # newWl) ?state'')]
  by auto
  hence l ∈ set (getQ (notifyWatches-loop literal Wl'
(clause # newWl) ?state''))
  using ⟨l = ?w1⟩
  unfolding swapWatches-def
  unfolding setReason-def
  by auto
}
thus ?thesis
  using ⟨notifyWatches-loop literal Wl' (clause # newWl)
?state'' = notifyWatches-loop literal (clause # Wl') newWl state⟩
  by (simp add: Let-def)
next
case False
  hence c ∈ set Wl'
  using ⟨c ∈ set (clause # Wl')⟩
  by simp
  {
  fix l::Literal
  assume isUnitClause (nth (getF state) c) l (elements
(getM state))
  hence isUnitClause (nth (getF ?state'') c) l (elements
(getM ?state''))
  unfolding setReason-def
  unfolding swapWatches-def
  by simp
  with ⟨let state' = notifyWatches-loop literal (clause #
Wl') newWl state in
?Cond1 state' ?state'' ∧ ?Cond2 Wl' state' ?state''⟩
  ⟨c ∈ set Wl'⟩
  have let state' = notifyWatches-loop literal (clause #
Wl') newWl state in l ∈ set (getQ state')
  by (simp add: Let-def)
  }
  thus ?thesis
  by (simp add: Let-def)

```

```

      qed
    }
    hence ?Cond2 (clause # Wl') (notifyWatches-loop literal
(clause # Wl') newWl state) state
      by (simp add: Let-def)
    ultimately
    show ?thesis
      by (simp add: Let-def)
  qed
qed
qed
qed
next
case False
let ?state' = state
let ?w1 = wa
have getWatch1 ?state' clause = Some ?w1
  using ⟨getWatch1 state clause = Some wa⟩
  unfolding swapWatches-def
  by auto
let ?w2 = wb
have getWatch2 ?state' clause = Some ?w2
  using ⟨getWatch2 state clause = Some wb⟩
  unfolding swapWatches-def
  by auto

from ⟨¬ Some literal = getWatch1 state clause⟩
  ⟨∀ (c::nat). c ∈ set (clause # Wl') ⟶ Some literal = (getWatch1
state c) ∨ Some literal = (getWatch2 state c)⟩
  have Some literal = getWatch2 state clause
    by auto
  hence ?w2 = literal
    using ⟨getWatch2 ?state' clause = Some ?w2⟩
    by simp
  hence literalFalse ?w2 (elements (getM state))
    using Cons(2)
    by simp

from ⟨InvariantWatchesEl (getF state) (getWatch1 state) (getWatch2
state)⟩
  have ?w1 el (nth (getF state) clause) ?w2 el (nth (getF state)
clause)
    using ⟨getWatch1 ?state' clause = Some ?w1⟩
    using ⟨getWatch2 ?state' clause = Some ?w2⟩
    using ⟨clause < length (getF state)⟩
    unfolding InvariantWatchesEl-def
    unfolding swapWatches-def
    by auto

```

```

from ⟨InvariantWatchesDiffer (getF state) (getWatch1 state) (getWatch2
state)⟩
  have ?w1 ≠ ?w2
    using ⟨getWatch1 ?state' clause = Some ?w1⟩
    using ⟨getWatch2 ?state' clause = Some ?w2⟩
    using ⟨clause < length (getF state)⟩
    unfolding InvariantWatchesDiffer-def
    unfolding swapWatches-def
    by auto

show ?thesis
proof (cases literalTrue ?w1 (elements (getM ?state')))
  case True
    have ¬ (∃ l. isUnitClause (nth (getF state) clause) l (elements
(getM state)))
      using ⟨?w1 el (nth (getF state) clause)⟩
      using ⟨literalTrue ?w1 (elements (getM ?state'))⟩
      using ⟨InvariantConsistent (getM state)⟩
      unfolding InvariantConsistent-def
      by (auto simp add: isUnitClause-def inconsistentCharacteriza-
tion)
    thus ?thesis
      using True
      using Cons(1)[of ?state' clause # newWl]
      using Cons(2) Cons(3) Cons(4) Cons(5) Cons(6) Cons(7)
Cons(8) Cons(9)
      using ⟨¬ Some literal = getWatch1 state clause⟩
      using ⟨getWatch1 ?state' clause = Some ?w1⟩
      using ⟨getWatch2 ?state' clause = Some ?w2⟩
      using ⟨literalTrue ?w1 (elements (getM ?state'))⟩
      using ⟨uniq Wl'⟩
      by (simp add: Let-def)
    next
      case False
      show ?thesis
      proof (cases getNonWatchedUnfalsifiedLiteral (nth (getF ?state')
clause) ?w1 ?w2 (getM ?state'))
        case (Some l')
          hence l' el (nth (getF ?state') clause) ¬ literalFalse l' (elements
(getM ?state')) l' ≠ ?w1 l' ≠ ?w2
            using getNonWatchedUnfalsifiedLiteralSomeCharacterization
            by auto

          let ?state'' = setWatch2 clause l' ?state'

          from Cons(3)
            have InvariantWatchesEl (getF ?state'') (getWatch1 ?state'')
(getWatch2 ?state'')

```

```

    using ⟨l' el (nth (getF ?state') clause)⟩
    unfolding InvariantWatchesEl-def
    unfolding setWatch2-def
    by auto
  moreover
  from Cons(4)
  have InvariantWatchesDiffer (getF ?state'') (getWatch1 ?state'')
    (getWatch2 ?state'')
    using ⟨l' ≠ ?w1⟩
    using ⟨getWatch1 ?state' clause = Some ?w1⟩
    using ⟨getWatch2 ?state' clause = Some ?w2⟩
    unfolding InvariantWatchesDiffer-def
    unfolding setWatch2-def
    by auto
  moreover
  from Cons(6)
  have InvariantConsistent (getM ?state'')
    unfolding setWatch2-def
    by simp
  moreover
  have getM ?state'' = getM state ∧
    getF ?state'' = getF state ∧
    getQ ?state'' = getQ state ∧
    getConflictFlag ?state'' = getConflictFlag state
    unfolding setWatch2-def
    by simp
  moreover
  have ∀ c. c ∈ set Wl' → Some literal = getWatch1 ?state'' c
    ∨ Some literal = getWatch2 ?state'' c
    using Cons(7)
    using ⟨clause ∉ set Wl'⟩
    unfolding setWatch2-def
    by auto
  moreover
  have InvariantWatchCharacterization (getF ?state'') (getWatch1
    ?state'') (getWatch2 ?state'') M
    proof-
      {
        fix c::nat and ww1::Literal and ww2::Literal
        assume a: 0 ≤ c ∧ c < length (getF ?state'') ∧ Some ww1
          = (getWatch1 ?state'' c) ∧ Some ww2 = (getWatch2 ?state'' c)
        assume b: literalFalse ww1 (elements M)

        have (∃ l. l el ((getF ?state'') ! c) ∧ literalTrue l (elements
          M) ∧ elementLevel l M ≤ elementLevel (opposite ww1) M) ∨
          (∀ l. l el (getF ?state'' ! c) ∧ l ≠ ww1 ∧ l ≠ ww2 →
            literalFalse l (elements M) ∧ elementLevel (opposite l)
            M ≤ elementLevel (opposite ww1) M)
          proof (cases c = clause)

```

```

case False
thus ?thesis
  using a and b
  using Cons(9)
  unfolding InvariantWatchCharacterization-def
  unfolding watchCharacterizationCondition-def
  unfolding setWatch2-def
  by auto
next
case True
with a
have ww1 = ?w1 and ww2 = l'
  using  $\langle \text{getWatch1 } ?\text{state}' \text{ clause} = \text{Some } ?w1 \rangle$ 
  using  $\langle \text{getWatch2 } ?\text{state}' \text{ clause} = \text{Some } ?w2 \rangle$  [THEN
sym]
    unfolding setWatch2-def
    by auto

have  $\neg (\forall l. l \in l (\text{getF } \text{state}' ! \text{ clause}) \wedge l \neq ?w1 \wedge l \neq ?w2$ 
 $\rightarrow \text{literalFalse } l (\text{elements } M))$ 
  using  $\langle l' \neq ?w1 \rangle$  and  $\langle l' \neq ?w2 \rangle$   $\langle l' \in l (\text{nth } (\text{getF } ?\text{state}'$ 
clause)
  using  $\langle \neg \text{literalFalse } l' (\text{elements } (\text{getM } ?\text{state}'^{\wedge})) \rangle$ 
  using Cons(2)
  using a and b
  using  $\langle c = \text{clause} \rangle$ 
  unfolding setWatch2-def
  by auto
moreover
have  $(\exists l. l \in l (\text{getF } \text{state}' ! \text{ clause}) \wedge \text{literalTrue } l (\text{elements}$ 
M)  $\wedge \text{elementLevel } l M \leq \text{elementLevel } (\text{opposite } ?w1) M) \vee$ 
 $(\forall l. l \in l (\text{getF } \text{state}' ! \text{ clause}) \wedge l \neq ?w1 \wedge l \neq ?w2$ 
 $\rightarrow \text{literalFalse } l (\text{elements } M))$ 
  using Cons(9)
  unfolding InvariantWatchCharacterization-def
  unfolding watchCharacterizationCondition-def
  using  $\langle \text{clause} < \text{length } (\text{getF } \text{state}') \rangle$ 
  using  $\langle \text{getWatch1 } ?\text{state}' \text{ clause} = \text{Some } ?w1 \rangle$  [THEN
sym]
    using  $\langle \text{getWatch2 } ?\text{state}' \text{ clause} = \text{Some } ?w2 \rangle$  [THEN
sym]
  using  $\langle \text{literalFalse } ww1 (\text{elements } M) \rangle$ 
  using  $\langle ww1 = ?w1 \rangle$ 
  unfolding setWatch2-def
  by auto
ultimately
show ?thesis
  using  $\langle ww1 = ?w1 \rangle$ 
  using  $\langle c = \text{clause} \rangle$ 

```



```

      unfolding setWatch2-def
      by auto
    qed
  }
  moreover
  {
    fix c::nat and ww1::Literal and ww2::Literal
    assume a: 0 ≤ c ∧ c < length (getF ?state'') ∧ Some ww1
= (getWatch1 ?state'' c) ∧ Some ww2 = (getWatch2 ?state'' c)
    assume b: literalFalse ww2 (elements M)

    have (∃ l. l ∈ ((getF ?state'') ! c) ∧ literalTrue l (elements
M) ∧ elementLevel l M ≤ elementLevel (opposite ww2) M) ∨
      (∀ l. l ∈ (getF ?state'' ! c) ∧ l ≠ ww1 ∧ l ≠ ww2 →
        literalFalse l (elements M) ∧ elementLevel (opposite l)
M ≤ elementLevel (opposite ww2) M)
    proof (cases c = clause)
    case False
    thus ?thesis
      using a and b
      using Cons(9)
      unfolding InvariantWatchCharacterization-def
      unfolding watchCharacterizationCondition-def
      unfolding setWatch2-def
      by auto
    next
    case True
    with a
    have ww1 = ?w1 and ww2 = l'
      using ⟨getWatch1 ?state' clause = Some ?w1⟩
      using ⟨getWatch2 ?state' clause = Some ?w2⟩[THEN
sym]
      unfolding setWatch2-def
      by auto
    with ⟨¬ literalFalse l' (elements (getM ?state'))⟩ b
    Cons(2)
    have False
      unfolding setWatch2-def
      by simp
    thus ?thesis
      by simp
    qed
  }
  ultimately
  show ?thesis
    unfolding InvariantWatchCharacterization-def
    unfolding watchCharacterizationCondition-def
    by blast
  qed

```

```

moreover
have  $\neg (\exists l. \text{isUnitClause } (\text{nth } (\text{getF } \text{state}) \text{ clause}) l (\text{elements } (\text{getM } \text{state})))$ 

proof–
{
  assume  $\neg ?thesis$ 
  then obtain  $l$ 
    where  $\text{isUnitClause } (\text{nth } (\text{getF } \text{state}) \text{ clause}) l (\text{elements } (\text{getM } \text{state}))$ 
    by auto
    with  $\langle l' \text{ el } (\text{nth } (\text{getF } ?\text{state}') \text{ clause}) \rangle \langle \neg \text{literalFalse } l' (\text{elements } (\text{getM } ?\text{state}')) \rangle$ 
    have  $l = l'$ 
    unfolding isUnitClause-def
    by auto
    with  $\langle l' \neq ?w1 \rangle$  have
       $\text{literalFalse } ?w1 (\text{elements } (\text{getM } ?\text{state}'))$ 
    using  $\langle \text{isUnitClause } (\text{nth } (\text{getF } \text{state}) \text{ clause}) l (\text{elements } (\text{getM } \text{state})) \rangle$ 
    using  $\langle ?w1 \text{ el } (\text{nth } (\text{getF } \text{state}) \text{ clause}) \rangle$ 
    unfolding isUnitClause-def
    by simp
    with  $\langle ?w1 \neq ?w2 \rangle \langle ?w2 = \text{literal} \rangle$ 
    Cons(2)
    have  $\text{literalFalse } ?w1 (\text{elements } M)$ 
    by simp

    from  $\langle \text{isUnitClause } (\text{nth } (\text{getF } \text{state}) \text{ clause}) l (\text{elements } (\text{getM } \text{state})) \rangle$ 
    Cons(6)
    have  $\neg (\exists l. (l \text{ el } (\text{nth } (\text{getF } \text{state}) \text{ clause}) \wedge \text{literalTrue } l (\text{elements } (\text{getM } \text{state}))))$ 
    using containsTrueNotUnit[of - (nth (getF state) clause) elements (getM state)]
    unfolding InvariantConsistent-def
    by auto

    from  $\langle \text{InvariantWatchCharacterization } (\text{getF } \text{state}) (\text{getWatch1 } \text{state}) (\text{getWatch2 } \text{state}) M \rangle$ 
     $\langle \text{clause} < \text{length } (\text{getF } \text{state}) \rangle$ 
     $\langle \text{literalFalse } ?w1 (\text{elements } M) \rangle$ 
     $\langle \text{getWatch1 } ?\text{state}' \text{ clause} = \text{Some } ?w1 \rangle$  [THEN sym]
     $\langle \text{getWatch2 } ?\text{state}' \text{ clause} = \text{Some } ?w2 \rangle$  [THEN sym]
    have  $(\exists l. l \text{ el } (\text{getF } \text{state} ! \text{ clause}) \wedge \text{literalTrue } l (\text{elements } M) \wedge \text{elementLevel } l M \leq \text{elementLevel } (\text{opposite } ?w1) M) \vee$ 
     $(\forall l. l \text{ el } (\text{getF } \text{state} ! \text{ clause}) \wedge l \neq ?w1 \wedge l \neq ?w2 \longrightarrow \text{literalFalse } l (\text{elements } M))$ 
    unfolding InvariantWatchCharacterization-def

```

```

      unfolding watchCharacterizationCondition-def
      unfolding swapWatches-def
      by auto
      with ⟨¬ (∃ l. (l el (nth (getF state) clause) ∧ literalTrue l
(elements (getM state))))⟩
      Cons(2)
      have (∀ l. l el (getF state ! clause) ∧ l ≠ ?w1 ∧ l ≠ ?w2
→ literalFalse l (elements M))
      by auto
      with ⟨l' el (getF ?state' ! clause)⟩ ⟨l' ≠ ?w1⟩ ⟨l' ≠ ?w2⟩ ⟨¬
literalFalse l' (elements (getM ?state'))⟩
      Cons(2)
      have False
      unfolding swapWatches-def
      by simp
    }
  thus ?thesis
  by auto
qed
ultimately
show ?thesis
  using Cons(1)[of ?state'' newWl]
  using Cons(2) Cons(5) Cons(7)
  using ⟨getWatch1 ?state' clause = Some ?w1⟩
  using ⟨getWatch2 ?state' clause = Some ?w2⟩
  using ⟨¬ Some literal = getWatch1 state clause⟩
  using ⟨¬ literalTrue ?w1 (elements (getM ?state'))⟩
  using ⟨uniq Wl'⟩
  using Some
  by (simp add: Let-def)
next
case None
hence ∀ l. l el (nth (getF ?state') clause) ∧ l ≠ ?w1 ∧ l ≠ ?w2
→ literalFalse l (elements (getM ?state'))
  using getNonWatchedUnfalsifiedLiteralNoneCharacterization
  by simp
show ?thesis
proof (cases literalFalse ?w1 (elements (getM ?state')))
case True
let ?state'' = ?state'(\getConflictFlag := True, getConflictClause
:= clause)

  from Cons(3)
  have InvariantWatchesEl (getF ?state'') (getWatch1 ?state'')
(getWatch2 ?state'')
  unfolding InvariantWatchesEl-def
  by auto
moreover
from Cons(4)

```

```

      have InvariantWatchesDiffer (getF ?state'') (getWatch1
?state'') (getWatch2 ?state'')
      unfolding InvariantWatchesDiffer-def
      by auto
    moreover
    from Cons(6)
    have InvariantConsistent (getM ?state'')
      unfolding setWatch2-def
      by simp
    moreover
    have getM ?state'' = getM state ∧
      getF ?state'' = getF state ∧
      getSATFlag ?state'' = getSATFlag state
      by simp
    moreover
    have ∀ c. c ∈ set Wl' → Some literal = getWatch1 ?state''
c ∨ Some literal = getWatch2 ?state'' c
      using Cons(7)
      using ⟨clause ∉ set Wl'⟩
      unfolding setWatch2-def
      by auto
    moreover
    have InvariantWatchCharacterization (getF ?state'') (getWatch1
?state'') (getWatch2 ?state'') M
      using Cons(9)
      unfolding InvariantWatchCharacterization-def
      by auto
    moreover
    have clauseFalse (nth (getF state) clause) (elements (getM
state))
      using ⟨∀ l. l ∈ (nth (getF ?state') clause) ∧ l ≠ ?w1 ∧ l ≠
?w2 → literalFalse l (elements (getM ?state'))⟩
      using ⟨literalFalse ?w1 (elements (getM ?state'))⟩
      using ⟨literalFalse ?w2 (elements (getM state))⟩
      unfolding swapWatches-def
      by (auto simp add: clauseFalseIffAllLiteralsAreFalse)
    hence ¬ (∃ l. isUnitClause (nth (getF state) clause) l (elements
(getM state)))
      unfolding isUnitClause-def
      by (simp add: clauseFalseIffAllLiteralsAreFalse)
    ultimately
    show ?thesis
      using Cons(1)[of ?state'' clause # newWl]
      using Cons(2) Cons(5) Cons(7)
      using ⟨getWatch1 ?state' clause = Some ?w1⟩
      using ⟨getWatch2 ?state' clause = Some ?w2⟩
      using ⟨¬ Some literal = getWatch1 state clause⟩
      using ⟨¬ literalTrue ?w1 (elements (getM ?state'))⟩
      using None

```

```

    using ‹literalFalse ?w1 (elements (getM ?state'))›
    using ‹uniq Wl'›
    by (simp add: Let-def)
next
  case False
  let ?state'' = setReason ?w1 clause (?state'(|getQ := (if ?w1
el (getQ ?state') then (getQ ?state') else (getQ ?state') @ [?w1])))

  from Cons(3)
  have InvariantWatchesEl (getF ?state'') (getWatch1 ?state'')
(getWatch2 ?state'')
    unfolding InvariantWatchesEl-def
    unfolding setReason-def
    by auto
  moreover
  from Cons(4)
  have InvariantWatchesDiffer (getF ?state'') (getWatch1
?state'') (getWatch2 ?state'')
    unfolding InvariantWatchesDiffer-def
    unfolding setReason-def
    by auto
  moreover
  from Cons(6)
  have InvariantConsistent (getM ?state'')
    unfolding setReason-def
    by simp
  moreover
  have getM ?state'' = getM state ∧
    getF ?state'' = getF state ∧
    getSATFlag ?state'' = getSATFlag state
    unfolding setReason-def
    by simp
  moreover
  have ∀ c. c ∈ set Wl' → Some literal = getWatch1 ?state''
c ∨ Some literal = getWatch2 ?state'' c
    using Cons(7)
    using ‹clause ∉ set Wl'›
    unfolding setReason-def
    by auto
  moreover
  have InvariantWatchCharacterization (getF ?state'') (getWatch1
?state'') (getWatch2 ?state'') M
    using Cons(9)
    unfolding InvariantWatchCharacterization-def
    unfolding setReason-def
    by auto
  ultimately
  have let state' = notifyWatches-loop literal Wl' (clause #
newWl) ?state'' in

```

```

      ?Cond1 state' ?state'' ∧ ?Cond2 Wl' state' ?state''
using Cons(1)[of ?state'' clause # newWl]
using Cons(2) Cons(5) Cons(6) Cons(7)
using ⟨uniq Wl'⟩
by (simp add: Let-def)
moreover
have notifyWatches-loop literal Wl' (clause # newWl) ?state''
= notifyWatches-loop literal (clause # Wl') newWl state
using ⟨getWatch1 ?state' clause = Some ?w1⟩
using ⟨getWatch2 ?state' clause = Some ?w2⟩
using ⟨¬ Some literal = getWatch1 state clause⟩
using ⟨¬ literalTrue ?w1 (elements (getM ?state'))⟩
using None
using ⟨¬ literalFalse ?w1 (elements (getM ?state'))⟩
by (simp add: Let-def)
ultimately
have let state' = notifyWatches-loop literal (clause # Wl')
newWl state in
      ?Cond1 state' ?state'' ∧ ?Cond2 Wl' state' ?state''
by simp

have isUnitClause (nth (getF state) clause) ?w1 (elements
(getM state))
using ⟨∀ l. l el (nth (getF ?state') clause) ∧ l ≠ ?w1 ∧ l ≠
?w2 → literalFalse l (elements (getM ?state'))⟩
using ⟨?w1 el (nth (getF state) clause)⟩
using ⟨?w2 el (nth (getF state) clause)⟩
using ⟨literalFalse ?w2 (elements (getM state))⟩
using ⟨¬ literalFalse ?w1 (elements (getM ?state'))⟩
using ⟨¬ literalTrue ?w1 (elements (getM ?state'))⟩
unfolding swapWatches-def
unfolding isUnitClause-def
by auto

show ?thesis
proof–
{
  fix l::Literal
  assume let state' = notifyWatches-loop literal (clause #
Wl') newWl state in
    l ∈ set (getQ state') – set (getQ state)
  have ∃ clause. clause el (getF state) ∧ literal el clause ∧
isUnitClause clause l (elements (getM state))
  proof (cases l ≠ ?w1)
  case True
  hence let state' = notifyWatches-loop literal (clause #
Wl') newWl state in
    l ∈ set (getQ state') – set (getQ ?state'')
  using ⟨let state' = notifyWatches-loop literal (clause #

```

```

Wl') newWl state in
  l ∈ set (getQ state') - set (getQ state)
  unfolding setReason-def
  unfolding swapWatches-def
  by (simp add:Let-def)
  with ⟨let state' = notifyWatches-loop literal (clause #
Wl') newWl state in
  ?Cond1 state' ?state'' ∧ ?Cond2 Wl' state' ?state''⟩
  show ?thesis
  unfolding setReason-def
  unfolding swapWatches-def
  by (simp add:Let-def del: notifyWatches-loop.simps)
next
  case False
  thus ?thesis
    using ⟨(nth (getF state) clause) el (getF state)⟩
  ⟨isUnitClause (nth (getF state) clause) ?w1 (elements (getM state))⟩
  ⟨?w2 = literal⟩
  ⟨?w2 el (nth (getF state) clause)⟩
  by (auto simp add:Let-def)
qed
}
hence let state' = notifyWatches-loop literal (clause # Wl')
newWl state in
  ?Cond1 state' state
  by simp
moreover
{
  fix c
  assume c ∈ set (clause # Wl')
  have let state' = notifyWatches-loop literal (clause # Wl')
newWl state in
  ∀ l. isUnitClause (nth (getF state) c) l (elements (getM
state)) → l ∈ set (getQ state')
  proof (cases c = clause)
  case True
  {
    fix l::Literal
    assume isUnitClause (nth (getF state) c) l (elements
(getM state))
    with ⟨isUnitClause (nth (getF state) clause) ?w1
(elements (getM state))⟩ ⟨c = clause⟩
    have l = ?w1
    unfolding isUnitClause-def
    by auto
    have isPrefix (getQ ?state'') (getQ (notifyWatches-loop
literal Wl' (clause # newWl) ?state''))
    using ⟨InvariantWatchesEl (getF ?state'') (getWatch1
?state'') (getWatch2 ?state'')⟩

```

```

    using notifyWatchesLoopPreservedVariables[of ?state''
Wl' literal clause # newWl]
    using Cons(5)
    unfolding swapWatches-def
    unfolding setReason-def
    by (simp add: Let-def)
    hence set (getQ ?state'')  $\subseteq$  set (getQ (notifyWatches-loop
literal Wl' (clause # newWl) ?state''))
    using prefixIsSubset[of getQ ?state'' getQ (notifyWatches-loop
literal Wl' (clause # newWl) ?state'')]
    by auto
    hence l  $\in$  set (getQ (notifyWatches-loop literal Wl'
(clause # newWl) ?state''))
    using <l = ?w1>
    unfolding swapWatches-def
    unfolding setReason-def
    by auto
  }
  thus ?thesis
    using <notifyWatches-loop literal Wl' (clause # newWl)
?state'' = notifyWatches-loop literal (clause # Wl') newWl state>
    by (simp add: Let-def)
  next
  case False
  hence c  $\in$  set Wl'
    using <c  $\in$  set (clause # Wl')>
    by simp
  {
    fix l::Literal
    assume isUnitClause (nth (getF state) c) l (elements
(getM state))
    hence isUnitClause (nth (getF ?state'') c) l (elements
(getM ?state''))
    unfolding setReason-def
    unfolding swapWatches-def
    by simp
    with <let state' = notifyWatches-loop literal (clause #
Wl') newWl state in
?Cond1 state' ?state''  $\wedge$  ?Cond2 Wl' state' ?state''>
    <c  $\in$  set Wl'>
    have let state' = notifyWatches-loop literal (clause #
Wl') newWl state in l  $\in$  set (getQ state')
    by (simp add: Let-def)
  }
  thus ?thesis
    by (simp add: Let-def)
qed
}
hence ?Cond2 (clause # Wl') (notifyWatches-loop literal

```



```

    (clause # Wl') newWl state) state
      by (simp add: Let-def)
    ultimately
    show ?thesis
      by (simp add: Let-def)
  qed
qed
qed
qed
qed
qed
qed

lemma InvariantUniqQAfterNotifyWatchesLoop:
fixes literal :: Literal and Wl :: nat list and newWl :: nat list and
state :: State
assumes
  InvariantWatchesEl (getF state) (getWatch1 state) (getWatch2 state)
and
   $\forall (c::nat). c \in \text{set } Wl \longrightarrow 0 \leq c \wedge c < \text{length } (\text{getF state})$  and
  InvariantUniqQ (getQ state)
shows
  let state' = notifyWatches-loop literal Wl newWl state in
  InvariantUniqQ (getQ state')

using assms
proof (induct Wl arbitrary: newWl state)
  case Nil
  thus ?case
    by simp
next
  case (Cons clause Wl')
  from  $\langle \forall (c::nat). c \in \text{set } (\text{clause} \# Wl') \longrightarrow 0 \leq c \wedge c < \text{length } (\text{getF state}) \rangle$ 
  have  $0 \leq \text{clause} \wedge \text{clause} < \text{length } (\text{getF state})$ 
    by auto
  then obtain wa::Literal and wb::Literal
    where getWatch1 state clause = Some wa and getWatch2 state
clause = Some wb
  using Cons
  unfolding InvariantWatchesEl-def
  by auto
  show ?case
  proof (cases Some literal = getWatch1 state clause)
    case True
    let ?state' = swapWatches clause state
    let ?w1 = wb
    have getWatch1 ?state' clause = Some ?w1
      using  $\langle \text{getWatch2 state clause} = \text{Some } wb \rangle$ 
      unfolding swapWatches-def

```

```

    by auto
  let ?w2 = wa
  have getWatch2 ?state' clause = Some ?w2
    using ⟨getWatch1 state clause = Some wa⟩
    unfolding swapWatches-def
    by auto
  show ?thesis
  proof (cases literalTrue ?w1 (elements (getM ?state')))
    case True

      from Cons(2)
      have InvariantWatchesEl (getF ?state') (getWatch1 ?state')
        (getWatch2 ?state')
        unfolding InvariantWatchesEl-def
        unfolding swapWatches-def
        by auto
      moreover
      have getM ?state' = getM state ∧
        getF ?state' = getF state ∧
        getQ ?state' = getQ state

        unfolding swapWatches-def
        by simp
      ultimately
      show ?thesis
        using Cons(1)[of ?state' clause # newWl]
        using Cons(3) Cons(4)
        using ⟨getWatch1 ?state' clause = Some ?w1⟩
        using ⟨getWatch2 ?state' clause = Some ?w2⟩
        using ⟨Some literal = getWatch1 state clause⟩
        using ⟨literalTrue ?w1 (elements (getM ?state'))⟩
        by (simp add:Let-def)
    next
    case False
    show ?thesis
    proof (cases getNonWatchedUnfalsifiedLiteral (nth (getF ?state')
      clause) ?w1 ?w2 (getM ?state'))
      case (Some l')
      hence l' el (nth (getF ?state') clause)
        using getNonWatchedUnfalsifiedLiteralSomeCharacterization
        by simp

      let ?state'' = setWatch2 clause l' ?state'

      from Cons(2)
      have InvariantWatchesEl (getF ?state'') (getWatch1 ?state'')
        (getWatch2 ?state'')
        using ⟨l' el (nth (getF ?state') clause)⟩
        unfolding InvariantWatchesEl-def

```

```

    unfolding swapWatches-def
    unfolding setWatch2-def
    by auto
  moreover
  have getM ?state'' = getM state ∧
    getF ?state'' = getF state ∧
    getQ ?state'' = getQ state
    unfolding swapWatches-def
    unfolding setWatch2-def
    by simp
  ultimately
  show ?thesis
    using Cons(1)[of ?state'' newWl]
    using Cons(3) Cons(4)
    using ⟨getWatch1 ?state' clause = Some ?w1⟩
    using ⟨getWatch2 ?state' clause = Some ?w2⟩
    using ⟨Some literal = getWatch1 state clause⟩
    using ⟨¬ literalTrue ?w1 (elements (getM ?state'))⟩
    using Some
    by (simp add: Let-def)
next
case None
show ?thesis
proof (cases literalFalse ?w1 (elements (getM ?state')))
case True
let ?state'' = ?state'(\getConflictFlag := True, getConflictClause
:= clause)

    from Cons(2)
    have InvariantWatchesEl (getF ?state'') (getWatch1 ?state'')
      (getWatch2 ?state'')
      unfolding InvariantWatchesEl-def
      unfolding swapWatches-def
      by auto
    moreover
    have getM ?state'' = getM state ∧
      getF ?state'' = getF state ∧
      getQ ?state'' = getQ state
      unfolding swapWatches-def
      by simp
    ultimately
    show ?thesis
      using Cons(1)[of ?state'' clause # newWl]
      using Cons(3) Cons(4)
      using ⟨getWatch1 ?state' clause = Some ?w1⟩
      using ⟨getWatch2 ?state' clause = Some ?w2⟩
      using ⟨Some literal = getWatch1 state clause⟩
      using ⟨¬ literalTrue ?w1 (elements (getM ?state'))⟩
      using None

```

```

    using ⟨literalFalse ?w1 (elements (getM ?state'))⟩
    by (simp add: Let-def)
  next
    case False
    let ?state'' = setReason ?w1 clause (?state'(|getQ := (if ?w1
el (getQ ?state') then (getQ ?state') else (getQ ?state') @ [?w1])))
    from Cons(2)
    have InvariantWatchesEl (getF ?state'') (getWatch1 ?state'')
(getWatch2 ?state'')
      unfolding InvariantWatchesEl-def
      unfolding swapWatches-def
      unfolding setReason-def
      by auto
    moreover
    have getM ?state'' = getM state
      getF ?state'' = getF state
      getQ ?state'' = (if ?w1 el (getQ state) then (getQ state) else
(getQ state) @ [?w1])
      unfolding swapWatches-def
      unfolding setReason-def
      by auto
    moreover
    have uniq (getQ ?state'')
      using Cons(4)
      using ⟨getQ ?state'' = (if ?w1 el (getQ state) then (getQ
state) else (getQ state) @ [?w1])⟩
      unfolding InvariantUniqQ-def
      by (simp add: uniqAppendIff)
    ultimately
    show ?thesis
      using Cons(1)[of ?state'' clause # newWl]
      using Cons(3)
      using ⟨getWatch1 ?state' clause = Some ?w1⟩
      using ⟨getWatch2 ?state' clause = Some ?w2⟩
      using ⟨Some literal = getWatch1 state clause⟩
      using ⟨¬ literalTrue ?w1 (elements (getM ?state'))⟩
      using None
      using ⟨¬ literalFalse ?w1 (elements (getM ?state'))⟩
      unfolding isPrefix-def
      unfolding InvariantUniqQ-def
      by (simp add: Let-def split: if-split-asm)
  qed
qed
qed
next
  case False
  let ?state' = state
  let ?w1 = wa
  have getWatch1 ?state' clause = Some ?w1

```

```

    using ⟨getWatch1 state clause = Some wa⟩
  by auto
let ?w2 = wb
have getWatch2 ?state' clause = Some ?w2
  using ⟨getWatch2 state clause = Some wb⟩
  by auto
show ?thesis
proof (cases literalTrue ?w1 (elements (getM ?state')))
  case True
  thus ?thesis
    using Cons
    using ⟨¬ Some literal = getWatch1 state clause⟩
    using ⟨getWatch1 ?state' clause = Some ?w1⟩
    using ⟨getWatch2 ?state' clause = Some ?w2⟩
    using ⟨literalTrue ?w1 (elements (getM ?state'))⟩
    by (simp add:Let-def)
next
  case False
  show ?thesis
  proof (cases getNonWatchedUnfalsifiedLiteral (nth (getF ?state')
clause) ?w1 ?w2 (getM ?state'))
    case (Some l')
    hence l' el (nth (getF ?state') clause)
      using getNonWatchedUnfalsifiedLiteralSomeCharacterization
      by simp

    let ?state'' = setWatch2 clause l' ?state'

    from Cons(2)
    have InvariantWatchesEl (getF ?state'') (getWatch1 ?state'')
(getWatch2 ?state'')
      using ⟨l' el (nth (getF ?state') clause)⟩
      unfolding InvariantWatchesEl-def
      unfolding setWatch2-def
      by auto
    moreover
    have getM ?state'' = getM state ∧
      getF ?state'' = getF state ∧
      getQ ?state'' = getQ state
      unfolding setWatch2-def
      by simp
    ultimately
    show ?thesis
      using Cons(1)[of ?state'']
      using Cons(3) Cons(4)
      using ⟨getWatch1 ?state' clause = Some ?w1⟩
      using ⟨getWatch2 ?state' clause = Some ?w2⟩
      using ⟨¬ Some literal = getWatch1 state clause⟩
      using ⟨¬ literalTrue ?w1 (elements (getM ?state'))⟩

```

```

    using Some
    by (simp add: Let-def)
next
case None
show ?thesis
proof (cases literalFalse ?w1 (elements (getM ?state')))
  case True
  let ?state'' = ?state'(\getConflictFlag := True, getConflictClause
:= clause)

    from Cons(2)
    have InvariantWatchesEl (getF ?state'') (getWatch1 ?state'')
(getWatch2 ?state'')
      unfolding InvariantWatchesEl-def
      by auto
    moreover
    have getM ?state'' = getM state ∧
      getF ?state'' = getF state ∧
      getQ ?state'' = getQ state
      by simp
    ultimately
    show ?thesis
      using Cons(1)[of ?state'']
      using Cons(3) Cons(4)
      using ⟨getWatch1 ?state' clause = Some ?w1⟩
      using ⟨getWatch2 ?state' clause = Some ?w2⟩
      using ⟨¬ Some literal = getWatch1 state clause⟩
      using ⟨¬ literalTrue ?w1 (elements (getM ?state'))⟩
      using None
      using ⟨literalFalse ?w1 (elements (getM ?state'))⟩
      by (simp add: Let-def)
next
case False
let ?state'' = setReason ?w1 clause (?state'(\getQ := (if ?w1
el (getQ ?state') then (getQ ?state') else (getQ ?state') @ [?w1])))
from Cons(2)
have InvariantWatchesEl (getF ?state'') (getWatch1 ?state'')
(getWatch2 ?state'')
  unfolding InvariantWatchesEl-def
  unfolding setReason-def
  by auto
moreover
have getM ?state'' = getM state
  getF ?state'' = getF state
  getQ ?state'' = (if ?w1 el (getQ state) then (getQ state) else
(getQ state) @ [?w1])
  unfolding setReason-def
  by auto
moreover

```

```

      have uniq (getQ ?state'')
      using Cons(4)
      using ⟨getQ ?state'' = (if ?w1 el (getQ state) then (getQ
state) else (getQ state) @ [?w1])⟩
      unfolding InvariantUniqQ-def
      by (simp add: uniqAppendIff)
    ultimately
    show ?thesis
    using Cons(1)[of ?state'']
    using Cons(3)
    using ⟨getWatch1 ?state' clause = Some ?w1⟩
    using ⟨getWatch2 ?state' clause = Some ?w2⟩
    using ⟨¬ Some literal = getWatch1 state clause⟩
    using ⟨¬ literalTrue ?w1 (elements (getM ?state'))⟩
    using None
    using ⟨¬ literalFalse ?w1 (elements (getM ?state'))⟩
    unfolding isPrefix-def
    unfolding InvariantUniqQ-def
    by (simp add: Let-def split: if-split-asm)
  qed
qed
qed
qed
qed

```

lemma *InvariantConflictClauseCharacterizationAfterNotifyWatches:*
assumes

```

  (getM state) = M @ [(opposite literal, decision)] and
  InvariantWatchesEl (getF state) (getWatch1 state) (getWatch2 state)
and
  ∀ (c::nat). c ∈ set Wl → 0 ≤ c ∧ c < length (getF state) and
  ∀ (c::nat). c ∈ set Wl → Some literal = (getWatch1 state c) ∨
Some literal = (getWatch2 state c) and
  InvariantConflictClauseCharacterization (getConflictFlag state) (getConflictClause
state) (getF state) (getM state)
  uniq Wl

```

shows

```

  let state' = (notifyWatches-loop literal Wl newWl state) in
  InvariantConflictClauseCharacterization (getConflictFlag state') (getConflictClause
state') (getF state') (getM state')

```

using *assms*

proof (*induct Wl arbitrary: newWl state*)

case *Nil*

thus *?case*

by *simp*

next

case (*Cons clause Wl'*)

from ⟨*uniq (clause # Wl')*⟩

```

have  $clause \notin set\ WL'$  uniq  $WL'$ 
  by (auto simp add:uniqAppendIff)

from  $\langle \forall (c::nat). c \in set\ (clause \# WL') \longrightarrow 0 \leq c \wedge c < length$ 
(getF state) $\rangle$ 
have  $0 \leq clause \wedge clause < length\ (getF\ state)$ 
  by auto
then obtain  $wa::Literal$  and  $wb::Literal$ 
  where  $getWatch1\ state\ clause = Some\ wa$  and  $getWatch2\ state$ 
 $clause = Some\ wb$ 
  using Cons
  unfolding InvariantWatchesEl-def
  by auto
show ?case
proof (cases Some literal = getWatch1 state clause)
  case True
  let  $?state' = swapWatches\ clause\ state$ 
  let  $?w1 = wb$ 
  have  $getWatch1\ ?state'\ clause = Some\ ?w1$ 
    using  $\langle getWatch2\ state\ clause = Some\ wb \rangle$ 
    unfolding swapWatches-def
    by auto
  let  $?w2 = wa$ 
  have  $getWatch2\ ?state'\ clause = Some\ ?w2$ 
    using  $\langle getWatch1\ state\ clause = Some\ wa \rangle$ 
    unfolding swapWatches-def
    by auto

with True have
   $?w2 = literal$ 
  unfolding swapWatches-def
  by simp
hence  $literalFalse\ ?w2\ (elements\ (getM\ state))$ 
  using Cons(2)
  by simp

show ?thesis
proof (cases literalTrue ?w1 (elements (getM ?state')))
  case True

  from Cons(3)
    have  $InvariantWatchesEl\ (getF\ ?state')\ (getWatch1\ ?state')$ 
( $getWatch2\ ?state'$ )
    unfolding InvariantWatchesEl-def
    unfolding swapWatches-def
    by auto
  moreover
    have  $\forall c. c \in set\ WL' \longrightarrow Some\ literal = getWatch1\ ?state'\ c \vee$ 
 $Some\ literal = getWatch2\ ?state'\ c$ 

```



```

using Cons(5)
unfolding swapWatches-def
by auto
moreover
have getM ?state' = getM state  $\wedge$ 
  getF ?state' = getF state  $\wedge$ 
  getConflictFlag ?state' = getConflictFlag state  $\wedge$ 
  getConflictClause ?state' = getConflictClause state

  unfolding swapWatches-def
  by simp
ultimately
show ?thesis
  using Cons(1)[of ?state' clause # newWl]
  using Cons(2) Cons(4) Cons(6) Cons(7)
  using <getWatch1 ?state' clause = Some ?w1>
  using <getWatch2 ?state' clause = Some ?w2>
  using <Some literal = getWatch1 state clause>
  using <literalTrue ?w1 (elements (getM ?state'))>
  using <uniq Wl'>
  by (simp add:Let-def)
next
case False
show ?thesis
proof (cases getNonWatchedUnfalsifiedLiteral (nth (getF ?state')
clause) ?w1 ?w2 (getM ?state'))
  case (Some l')
  hence l' el (nth (getF ?state') clause)
    using getNonWatchedUnfalsifiedLiteralSomeCharacterization
    by simp

  let ?state'' = setWatch2 clause l' ?state'

  from Cons(3)
  have InvariantWatchesEl (getF ?state'') (getWatch1 ?state'')
(getWatch2 ?state'')
  using <l' el (nth (getF ?state') clause)>
  unfolding InvariantWatchesEl-def
  unfolding swapWatches-def
  unfolding setWatch2-def
  by auto
moreover
have  $\forall$  (c::nat). c  $\in$  set Wl'  $\longrightarrow$  Some literal = (getWatch1
?state'' c)  $\vee$  Some literal = (getWatch2 ?state'' c)
  using Cons(5)
  using <clause  $\notin$  set Wl'>
  using swapWatchesEffect[of clause state]
  unfolding setWatch2-def
  by simp

```

```

moreover
have  $getM\ ?state'' = getM\ state \wedge$ 
       $getF\ ?state'' = getF\ state \wedge$ 
       $getConflictFlag\ ?state'' = getConflictFlag\ state \wedge$ 
       $getConflictClause\ ?state'' = getConflictClause\ state$ 
unfolding swapWatches-def
unfolding setWatch2-def
by simp
ultimately
show ?thesis
  using Cons(1)[of ?state'' newWl]
  using Cons(2) Cons(4) Cons(6) Cons(7)
  using  $\langle getWatch1\ ?state'\ clause = Some\ ?w1 \rangle$ 
  using  $\langle getWatch2\ ?state'\ clause = Some\ ?w2 \rangle$ 
  using  $\langle Some\ literal = getWatch1\ state\ clause \rangle$ 
  using  $\langle \neg\ literalTrue\ ?w1\ (elements\ (getM\ ?state'')) \rangle$ 
  using Some
  using  $\langle uniq\ Wl' \rangle$ 
by (simp add: Let-def)
next
case None
show ?thesis
proof (cases literalFalse ?w1 (elements (getM ?state')))
  case True
  let  $?state'' = ?state'\ (getConflictFlag := True, getConflictClause$ 
     $:= clause)$ 

  from Cons(3)
  have  $InvariantWatchesEl\ (getF\ ?state'')\ (getWatch1\ ?state'')$ 
     $(getWatch2\ ?state'')$ 
  unfolding InvariantWatchesEl-def
  unfolding swapWatches-def
  by auto
moreover
have  $getM\ ?state'' = getM\ state \wedge$ 
       $getF\ ?state'' = getF\ state \wedge$ 
       $getConflictFlag\ ?state'' \wedge$ 
       $getConflictClause\ ?state'' = clause$ 
unfolding swapWatches-def
by simp
moreover
have  $\forall\ (c::nat). c \in set\ Wl' \longrightarrow Some\ literal = (getWatch1$ 
     $?state''\ c) \vee Some\ literal = (getWatch2\ ?state''\ c)$ 
  using Cons(5)
  using  $\langle clause \notin set\ Wl' \rangle$ 
  using swapWatchesEffect[of clause state]
  by simp
moreover
have  $\forall\ l. l \in (nth\ (getF\ ?state'')\ clause) \wedge l \neq ?w1 \wedge l \neq$ 

```

```

?w2 → literalFalse l (elements (getM ?state''))
  using None
  using ⟨getWatch1 ?state' clause = Some ?w1⟩
  using ⟨getWatch2 ?state' clause = Some ?w2⟩
  using getNonWatchedUnfalsifiedLiteralNoneCharacterization[of nth (getF ?state') clause ?w1 ?w2 getM ?state']
  unfolding setReason-def
  unfolding swapWatches-def
  by auto

  hence clauseFalse (nth (getF state) clause) (elements (getM
state))
    using ⟨literalFalse ?w1 (elements (getM ?state'))⟩
    using ⟨literalFalse ?w2 (elements (getM state))⟩
    unfolding swapWatches-def
    by (auto simp add: clauseFalseIffAllLiteralsAreFalse)
  moreover
  have (nth (getF state) clause) el (getF state)
    using ⟨0 ≤ clause ∧ clause < length (getF state)⟩
    using nth-mem[of clause getF state]
    by simp
  ultimately
  show ?thesis
    using Cons(1)[of ?state'' clause # newWl]
    using Cons(2) Cons(4) Cons(6) Cons(7)
    using ⟨getWatch1 ?state' clause = Some ?w1⟩
    using ⟨getWatch2 ?state' clause = Some ?w2⟩
    using ⟨Some literal = getWatch1 state clause⟩
    using ⟨¬ literalTrue ?w1 (elements (getM ?state'))⟩
    using None
    using ⟨literalFalse ?w1 (elements (getM ?state'))⟩
    using ⟨uniq Wl'⟩
    using ⟨0 ≤ clause ∧ clause < length (getF state)⟩
    unfolding InvariantConflictClauseCharacterization-def
    by (simp add: Let-def)
  next
  case False
  let ?state'' = setReason ?w1 clause (?state'(|getQ := (if ?w1
el (getQ ?state') then (getQ ?state') else (getQ ?state') @ [?w1])))
  from Cons(3)
  have InvariantWatchesEl (getF ?state'') (getWatch1 ?state'')
(getWatch2 ?state'')
    unfolding InvariantWatchesEl-def
    unfolding swapWatches-def
    unfolding setReason-def
    by auto
  moreover
  have getM ?state'' = getM state
    getF ?state'' = getF state

```

```

    getConflictFlag ?state'' = getConflictFlag state
    getConflictClause ?state'' = getConflictClause state
    unfolding swapWatches-def
    unfolding setReason-def
    by auto
  moreover
  have  $\forall (c::nat). c \in \text{set } Wl' \longrightarrow \text{Some literal} = (\text{getWatch1 } ?state'' c) \vee \text{Some literal} = (\text{getWatch2 } ?state'' c)$ 
    using Cons(5)
    using  $\langle \text{clause} \notin \text{set } Wl' \rangle$ 
    using swapWatchesEffect[of clause state]
    unfolding setReason-def
    by simp
  ultimately
  show ?thesis
    using Cons(1)[of ?state'' clause # newWl]
    using Cons(2) Cons(4) Cons(6) Cons(7)
    using  $\langle \text{getWatch1 } ?state' \text{ clause} = \text{Some } ?w1 \rangle$ 
    using  $\langle \text{getWatch2 } ?state' \text{ clause} = \text{Some } ?w2 \rangle$ 
    using  $\langle \text{Some literal} = \text{getWatch1 state clause} \rangle$ 
    using  $\langle \neg \text{literalTrue } ?w1 (\text{elements } (\text{getM } ?state')) \rangle$ 
    using None
    using  $\langle \neg \text{literalFalse } ?w1 (\text{elements } (\text{getM } ?state')) \rangle$ 
    using  $\langle \text{uniq } Wl' \rangle$ 
    by (simp add: Let-def)
  qed
  qed
  qed
next
case False
let ?state' = state
let ?w1 = wa
have getWatch1 ?state' clause = Some ?w1
  using  $\langle \text{getWatch1 state clause} = \text{Some } wa \rangle$ 
  by auto
let ?w2 = wb
have getWatch2 ?state' clause = Some ?w2
  using  $\langle \text{getWatch2 state clause} = \text{Some } wb \rangle$ 
  by auto

from  $\langle \neg \text{Some literal} = \text{getWatch1 state clause} \rangle$ 
 $\langle \forall (c::nat). c \in \text{set } (\text{clause} \# Wl') \longrightarrow \text{Some literal} = (\text{getWatch1 } state c) \vee \text{Some literal} = (\text{getWatch2 } state c) \rangle$ 
have Some literal = getWatch2 state clause
  by auto
hence ?w2 = literal
  using  $\langle \text{getWatch2 } ?state' \text{ clause} = \text{Some } ?w2 \rangle$ 
  by simp
hence literalFalse ?w2 (elements (getM state))

```

```

using Cons(2)
by simp

show ?thesis
proof (cases literalTrue ?w1 (elements (getM ?state')))
  case True
  thus ?thesis
    using Cons(1)[of ?state' clause # newWl]
    using Cons(2) Cons(3) Cons(4) Cons(5) Cons(6) Cons(7)
    using <¬ Some literal = getWatch1 state clause>
    using <getWatch1 ?state' clause = Some ?w1>
    using <getWatch2 ?state' clause = Some ?w2>
    using <literalTrue ?w1 (elements (getM ?state'))>
    using <uniq Wl'>
    by (simp add:Let-def)
  next
  case False
  show ?thesis
  proof (cases getNonWatchedUnfalsifiedLiteral (nth (getF ?state')
clause) ?w1 ?w2 (getM ?state'))
    case (Some l')
    hence l' el (nth (getF ?state') clause)
      using getNonWatchedUnfalsifiedLiteralSomeCharacterization
      by simp

    let ?state'' = setWatch2 clause l' ?state'

    from Cons(3)
    have InvariantWatchesEl (getF ?state'') (getWatch1 ?state'')
(getWatch2 ?state'')
      using <l' el (nth (getF ?state') clause)>
      unfolding InvariantWatchesEl-def
      unfolding setWatch2-def
      by auto
    moreover
    have getM ?state'' = getM state ∧
getF ?state'' = getF state ∧
getQ ?state'' = getQ state ∧
getConflictFlag ?state'' = getConflictFlag state ∧
getConflictClause ?state'' = getConflictClause state
      unfolding setWatch2-def
      by simp
    moreover
    have ∀ (c::nat). c ∈ set Wl' → Some literal = (getWatch1
?state'' c) ∨ Some literal = (getWatch2 ?state'' c)
      using Cons(5)
      using <clause ∉ set Wl'>
      unfolding setWatch2-def
      by simp

```

```

ultimately
show ?thesis
  using Cons(1)[of ?state'' newWl]
  using Cons(2) Cons(4) Cons(6) Cons(7)
  using ⟨getWatch1 ?state' clause = Some ?w1⟩
  using ⟨getWatch2 ?state' clause = Some ?w2⟩
  using ⟨¬ Some literal = getWatch1 state clause⟩
  using ⟨¬ literalTrue ?w1 (elements (getM ?state^))⟩
  using Some
  using ⟨uniq Wl'⟩
  by (simp add: Let-def)
next
case None
show ?thesis
proof (cases literalFalse ?w1 (elements (getM ?state^)))
  case True
  let ?state'' = ?state'(\getConflictFlag := True, getConflictClause
:= clause)

  from Cons(3)
  have InvariantWatchesEl (getF ?state'') (getWatch1 ?state'')
(getWatch2 ?state'')
  unfolding InvariantWatchesEl-def
  by auto
  moreover
  have getM ?state'' = getM state ∧
  getF ?state'' = getF state ∧
  getQ ?state'' = getQ state ∧
  getConflictFlag ?state'' ∧
  getConflictClause ?state'' = clause
  by simp
  moreover
  have ∀ (c::nat). c ∈ set Wl' ⟶ Some literal = (getWatch1
?state'' c) ∨ Some literal = (getWatch2 ?state'' c)
  using Cons(5)
  using ⟨clause ∉ set Wl'⟩
  by simp
  moreover
  have ∀ l. l ∈ (nth (getF ?state'') clause) ∧ l ≠ ?w1 ∧ l ≠
?w2 ⟶ literalFalse l (elements (getM ?state''))
  using None
  using ⟨getWatch1 ?state' clause = Some ?w1⟩
  using ⟨getWatch2 ?state' clause = Some ?w2⟩
  using getNonWatchedUnfalsifiedLiteralNoneCharacteriza-
tion[of nth (getF ?state') clause ?w1 ?w2 getM ?state']
  unfolding setReason-def
  by auto
  hence clauseFalse (nth (getF state) clause) (elements (getM
state))

```

```

using ⟨literalFalse ?w1 (elements (getM ?state'))⟩
using ⟨literalFalse ?w2 (elements (getM state))⟩
by (auto simp add: clauseFalseIffAllLiteralsAreFalse)
moreover
have (nth (getF state) clause) el (getF state)
using ⟨0 ≤ clause ∧ clause < length (getF state)⟩
using nth-mem[of clause getF state]
by simp
ultimately
show ?thesis
using Cons(1)[of ?state'']
using Cons(2) Cons(4) Cons(6) Cons(7)
using ⟨getWatch1 ?state' clause = Some ?w1⟩
using ⟨getWatch2 ?state' clause = Some ?w2⟩
using ⟨¬ Some literal = getWatch1 state clause⟩
using ⟨¬ literalTrue ?w1 (elements (getM ?state'))⟩
using None
using ⟨literalFalse ?w1 (elements (getM ?state'))⟩
using ⟨uniq Wl'⟩
using ⟨0 ≤ clause ∧ clause < length (getF state)⟩
unfolding InvariantConflictClauseCharacterization-def
by (simp add: Let-def)
next
case False
let ?state'' = setReason ?w1 clause (?state'(getQ := (if ?w1
el (getQ ?state') then (getQ ?state') else (getQ ?state') @ [?w1])))
from Cons(3)
have InvariantWatchesEl (getF ?state'') (getWatch1 ?state'')
(getWatch2 ?state'')
unfolding InvariantWatchesEl-def
unfolding setReason-def
by auto
moreover
have getM ?state'' = getM state
getF ?state'' = getF state
getConflictFlag ?state'' = getConflictFlag state
getConflictClause ?state'' = getConflictClause state
unfolding setReason-def
by auto
moreover
have ∀ (c::nat). c ∈ set Wl' ⟶ Some literal = (getWatch1
?state'' c) ∨ Some literal = (getWatch2 ?state'' c)
using Cons(5)
using ⟨clause ∉ set Wl'⟩
unfolding setReason-def
by simp
ultimately
show ?thesis
using Cons(1)[of ?state'']

```

```

using Cons(2) Cons(4) Cons(6) Cons(7)
using  $\langle \text{getWatch1 } ?\text{state}' \text{ clause} = \text{Some } ?w1 \rangle$ 
using  $\langle \text{getWatch2 } ?\text{state}' \text{ clause} = \text{Some } ?w2 \rangle$ 
using  $\langle \neg \text{Some literal} = \text{getWatch1 state clause} \rangle$ 
using  $\langle \neg \text{literalTrue } ?w1 \text{ (elements (getM } ?\text{state}') )} \rangle$ 
using None
using  $\langle \neg \text{literalFalse } ?w1 \text{ (elements (getM } ?\text{state}') )} \rangle$ 
using  $\langle \text{uniq } Wl' \rangle$ 
by (simp add: Let-def)
qed
qed
qed
qed
qed

```

```

lemma InvariantGetReasonIsReasonQSubset:
assumes  $Q \subseteq Q'$  and
InvariantGetReasonIsReason GetReason F M Q'
shows
InvariantGetReasonIsReason GetReason F M Q
using assms
unfolding InvariantGetReasonIsReason-def
by auto

```

```

lemma InvariantGetReasonIsReasonAfterNotifyWatches:
assumes
InvariantWatchesEl (getF state) (getWatch1 state) (getWatch2 state)
and
 $\forall (c::\text{nat}). c \in \text{set } Wl \longrightarrow 0 \leq c \wedge c < \text{length (getF state)}$  and
 $\forall (c::\text{nat}). c \in \text{set } Wl \longrightarrow \text{Some literal} = (\text{getWatch1 state } c) \vee$ 
Some literal = (getWatch2 state c) and
uniq Wl
getM state = M @ [(opposite literal, decision)]
InvariantGetReasonIsReason (getReason state) (getF state) (getM
state) Q
shows
let state' = notifyWatches-loop literal Wl newWl state in
let Q' = Q  $\cup$  (set (getQ state') - set (getQ state)) in
InvariantGetReasonIsReason (getReason state') (getF state') (getM
state') Q'
using assms
proof (induct Wl arbitrary: newWl state Q)
case Nil
thus ?case
by simp
next
case (Cons clause Wl')

from  $\langle \text{uniq (clause \# } Wl') \rangle$ 

```



```

have  $clause \notin set\ WL'$  uniq  $WL'$ 
  by (auto simp add:uniqAppendIff)

from  $\langle \forall (c::nat). c \in set\ (clause \# WL') \longrightarrow 0 \leq c \wedge c < length$ 
(getF state) $\rangle$ 
have  $0 \leq clause \wedge clause < length\ (getF\ state)$ 
  by auto
then obtain  $wa::Literal$  and  $wb::Literal$ 
  where  $getWatch1\ state\ clause = Some\ wa$  and  $getWatch2\ state$ 
 $clause = Some\ wb$ 
  using Cons
  unfolding InvariantWatchesEl-def
  by auto
show  $?case$ 
proof (cases Some literal = getWatch1 state clause)
  case True
  let  $?state' = swapWatches\ clause\ state$ 
  let  $?w1 = wb$ 
  have  $getWatch1\ ?state'\ clause = Some\ ?w1$ 
    using  $\langle getWatch2\ state\ clause = Some\ wb \rangle$ 
    unfolding swapWatches-def
    by auto
  let  $?w2 = wa$ 
  have  $getWatch2\ ?state'\ clause = Some\ ?w2$ 
    using  $\langle getWatch1\ state\ clause = Some\ wa \rangle$ 
    unfolding swapWatches-def
    by auto
  with True have
     $?w2 = literal$ 
    unfolding swapWatches-def
    by simp
  hence  $literalFalse\ ?w2\ (elements\ (getM\ state))$ 
    using Cons(6)
    by simp

from  $\langle InvariantWatchesEl\ (getF\ state)\ (getWatch1\ state)\ (getWatch2$ 
 $state) \rangle$ 
have  $?w1\ el\ (nth\ (getF\ state)\ clause)\ ?w2\ el\ (nth\ (getF\ state)$ 
 $clause)$ 
  using  $\langle getWatch1\ ?state'\ clause = Some\ ?w1 \rangle$ 
  using  $\langle getWatch2\ ?state'\ clause = Some\ ?w2 \rangle$ 
  using  $\langle 0 \leq clause \wedge clause < length\ (getF\ state) \rangle$ 
  unfolding InvariantWatchesEl-def
  unfolding swapWatches-def
  by auto

show  $?thesis$ 
proof (cases literalTrue ?w1 (elements (getM ?state')))
  case True

```

```

from Cons(2)
  have InvariantWatchesEl (getF ?state') (getWatch1 ?state')
(getWatch2 ?state')
  unfolding InvariantWatchesEl-def
  unfolding swapWatches-def
  by auto
moreover
  have  $\forall c. c \in \text{set } Wl' \longrightarrow \text{Some literal} = \text{getWatch1 ?state'} c \vee$ 
Some literal = getWatch2 ?state' c
  using Cons(4)
  unfolding swapWatches-def
  by auto
moreover
  have getM ?state' = getM state  $\wedge$ 
getF ?state' = getF state  $\wedge$ 
getQ ?state' = getQ state  $\wedge$ 
getReason ?state' = getReason state

  unfolding swapWatches-def
  by simp
ultimately
show ?thesis
  using Cons(1)[of ?state' Q clause # newWl]
  using Cons(3) Cons(6) Cons(7)
  using  $\langle \text{getWatch1 ?state'} \text{ clause} = \text{Some } ?w1 \rangle$ 
  using  $\langle \text{getWatch2 ?state'} \text{ clause} = \text{Some } ?w2 \rangle$ 
  using  $\langle \text{Some literal} = \text{getWatch1 state clause} \rangle$ 
  using  $\langle \text{literalTrue } ?w1 \text{ (elements (getM ?state'))} \rangle$ 
  using  $\langle \text{uniq } Wl' \rangle$ 
  by (simp add:Let-def)
next
  case False
  show ?thesis
  proof (cases getNonWatchedUnfalsifiedLiteral (nth (getF ?state')
clause) ?w1 ?w2 (getM ?state'))
    case (Some l')
    hence l' el (nth (getF ?state') clause)
    using getNonWatchedUnfalsifiedLiteralSomeCharacterization
    by simp

  let ?state'' = setWatch2 clause l' ?state'

from Cons(2)
  have InvariantWatchesEl (getF ?state'') (getWatch1 ?state'')
(getWatch2 ?state'')
  using  $\langle l' \text{ el (nth (getF ?state') clause)} \rangle$ 
  unfolding InvariantWatchesEl-def
  unfolding swapWatches-def

```

```

    unfolding setWatch2-def
    by auto
  moreover
  have  $\forall (c::nat). c \in \text{set } Wl' \longrightarrow \text{Some literal} = (\text{getWatch1 } ?state'' c) \vee \text{Some literal} = (\text{getWatch2 } ?state'' c)$ 
    using Cons(4)
    using  $\langle \text{clause} \notin \text{set } Wl' \rangle$ 
    using swapWatchesEffect[of clause state]
    unfolding setWatch2-def
    by simp
  moreover
  have  $\text{getM } ?state'' = \text{getM } state \wedge$ 
     $\text{getF } ?state'' = \text{getF } state \wedge$ 
     $\text{getQ } ?state'' = \text{getQ } state \wedge$ 
     $\text{getReason } ?state'' = \text{getReason } state$ 
    unfolding swapWatches-def
    unfolding setWatch2-def
    by simp
  ultimately
  show ?thesis
    using Cons(1)[of ?state'' Q newWl]
    using Cons(3) Cons(6) Cons(7)
    using  $\langle \text{getWatch1 } ?state' \text{ clause} = \text{Some } ?w1 \rangle$ 
    using  $\langle \text{getWatch2 } ?state' \text{ clause} = \text{Some } ?w2 \rangle$ 
    using  $\langle \text{Some literal} = \text{getWatch1 } state \text{ clause} \rangle$ 
    using  $\langle \neg \text{literalTrue } ?w1 \text{ (elements (getM } ?state')) \rangle$ 
    using Some
    using  $\langle \text{uniq } Wl' \rangle$ 
    by (simp add: Let-def)
  next
  case None
  hence  $\forall l. l \in l \text{ (nth (getF } ?state') \text{ clause})} \wedge l \neq ?w1 \wedge l \neq ?w2$ 
 $\longrightarrow \text{literalFalse } l \text{ (elements (getM } ?state'))$ 
    using getNonWatchedUnfalsifiedLiteralNoneCharacterization
    by simp
  show ?thesis
  proof (cases literalFalse ?w1 (elements (getM ?state')))
  case True
  let ?state'' = ?state'(\getConflictFlag := True, getConflictClause := clause)

  from Cons(2)
  have InvariantWatchesEl (getF ?state'') (getWatch1 ?state'')
    (getWatch2 ?state'')
    unfolding InvariantWatchesEl-def
    unfolding swapWatches-def
    by auto
  moreover
  have  $\forall c. c \in \text{set } Wl' \longrightarrow \text{Some literal} = \text{getWatch1 } ?state''$ 

```

```

c ∨ Some literal = getWatch2 ?state'' c
  using Cons(4)
  unfolding swapWatches-def
  by auto
moreover
have getM ?state'' = getM state ∧
  getF ?state'' = getF state ∧
  getQ ?state'' = getQ state ∧
  getReason ?state'' = getReason state
  unfolding swapWatches-def
  by simp
ultimately
show ?thesis
  using Cons(1)[of ?state'' Qclause # newWl]
  using Cons(3) Cons(6) Cons(7)
  using ⟨getWatch1 ?state' clause = Some ?w1⟩
  using ⟨getWatch2 ?state' clause = Some ?w2⟩
  using ⟨Some literal = getWatch1 state clause⟩
  using ⟨¬ literalTrue ?w1 (elements (getM ?state'))⟩
  using None
  using ⟨literalFalse ?w1 (elements (getM ?state'))⟩
  using ⟨uniq Wl'⟩
  by (simp add: Let-def)
next
case False
  let ?state'' = setReason ?w1 clause (?state'(getQ := (if ?w1
el (getQ ?state') then (getQ ?state') else (getQ ?state') @ [?w1])))
  let ?state0 = notifyWatches-loop literal Wl' (clause # newWl)
  ?state''

  from Cons(2)
  have InvariantWatchesEl (getF ?state'') (getWatch1 ?state'')
(getWatch2 ?state'')
  unfolding InvariantWatchesEl-def
  unfolding swapWatches-def
  unfolding setReason-def
  by auto
moreover
have getM ?state'' = getM state
  getF ?state'' = getF state
  getQ ?state'' = (if ?w1 el (getQ state) then (getQ state) else
(getQ state) @ [?w1])
  getReason ?state'' = (getReason state)(?w1 := Some clause)
  unfolding swapWatches-def
  unfolding setReason-def
  by auto
moreover
hence ∀ (c::nat). c ∈ set Wl' → Some literal = (getWatch1

```

```

?state'' c) ∨ Some literal = (getWatch2 ?state'' c)
  using Cons(4)
  using ⟨clause ∉ set Wl'⟩
  using swapWatchesEffect[of clause state]
  unfolding setReason-def
  by simp
moreover
  have isUnitClause (nth (getF state) clause) ?w1 (elements
(getM state))
    using ⟨∀ l. l el (nth (getF ?state') clause) ∧ l ≠ ?w1 ∧ l ≠
?w2 → literalFalse l (elements (getM ?state'))⟩
    using ⟨?w1 el (nth (getF state) clause)⟩
    using ⟨?w2 el (nth (getF state) clause)⟩
    using ⟨¬ literalTrue ?w1 (elements (getM ?state'))⟩
    using ⟨¬ literalFalse ?w1 (elements (getM ?state'))⟩
    using ⟨literalFalse ?w2 (elements (getM state))⟩
    unfolding swapWatches-def
    unfolding isUnitClause-def
    by auto
  hence InvariantGetReasonIsReason (getReason ?state'') (getF
?state'') (getM ?state'') (Q ∪ {?w1})
    using Cons(7)
    using ⟨getM ?state'' = getM state⟩
    using ⟨getF ?state'' = getF state⟩
    using ⟨getQ ?state'' = (if ?w1 el (getQ state) then (getQ
state) else (getQ state) @ [?w1])⟩
    using ⟨getReason ?state'' = (getReason state)(?w1 := Some
clause)⟩
    using ⟨0 ≤ clause ∧ clause < length (getF state)⟩
    using ⟨¬ literalTrue ?w1 (elements (getM ?state'))⟩
    using ⟨isUnitClause (nth (getF state) clause) ?w1 (elements
(getM state))⟩
    unfolding swapWatches-def
    unfolding InvariantGetReasonIsReason-def
    by auto
moreover
  have (λa. if a = ?w1 then Some clause else getReason state
a) = getReason ?state''
    unfolding setReason-def
    unfolding swapWatches-def
    by (auto simp add: fun-upd-def)
ultimately
  have InvariantGetReasonIsReason (getReason ?state0) (getF
?state0) (getM ?state0)
    (Q ∪ (set (getQ ?state0) - set (getQ ?state'')) ∪ {?w1})
    using Cons(1)[of ?state'' Q ∪ {?w1} clause # newWl]
    using Cons(3) Cons(6) Cons(7)
    using ⟨uniq Wl'⟩
    by (simp add: Let-def split: if-split-asm)

```

```

moreover
  have  $(Q \cup (\text{set } (\text{getQ } ?state0) - \text{set } (\text{getQ } state))) \subseteq (Q \cup$ 
 $(\text{set } (\text{getQ } ?state0) - \text{set } (\text{getQ } ?state'')) \cup \{?w1\})$ 
    using  $\langle \text{getQ } ?state'' = (\text{if } ?w1 \text{ el } (\text{getQ } state) \text{ then } (\text{getQ}$ 
 $state) \text{ else } (\text{getQ } state) \text{ @ } [?w1]) \rangle$ 
    unfolding swapWatches-def
    by auto
  ultimately
    have InvariantGetReasonIsReason  $(\text{getReason } ?state0) (\text{getF}$ 
 $?state0) (\text{getM } ?state0)$ 
 $(Q \cup (\text{set } (\text{getQ } ?state0) - \text{set } (\text{getQ } state)))$ 
    using InvariantGetReasonIsReasonQSubset $[of Q \cup (\text{set } (\text{getQ}$ 
 $?state0) - \text{set } (\text{getQ } state))$ 
 $Q \cup (\text{set } (\text{getQ } ?state0) - \text{set } (\text{getQ } ?state'')) \cup \{?w1\}$ 
 $\text{getReason } ?state0 \text{ getF } ?state0 \text{ getM } ?state0]$ 
    by simp
  moreover
    have notifyWatches-loop literal  $(\text{clause } \# \text{ Wl}') \text{ newWl } state$ 
 $= ?state0$ 
    using  $\langle \text{getWatch1 } ?state' \text{ clause} = \text{Some } ?w1 \rangle$ 
    using  $\langle \text{getWatch2 } ?state' \text{ clause} = \text{Some } ?w2 \rangle$ 
    using  $\langle \text{Some } literal = \text{getWatch1 } state \text{ clause} \rangle$ 
    using  $\langle \neg \text{literalTrue } ?w1 (\text{elements } (\text{getM } ?state')) \rangle$ 
    using None
    using  $\langle \neg \text{literalFalse } ?w1 (\text{elements } (\text{getM } ?state')) \rangle$ 
    using  $\langle \text{uniq } \text{Wl}' \rangle$ 
    by  $(\text{simp add: Let-def})$ 
  ultimately
    show ?thesis
    by simp
  qed
qed
qed
next
case False
let  $?state' = state$ 
let  $?w1 = wa$ 
have  $\text{getWatch1 } ?state' \text{ clause} = \text{Some } ?w1$ 
  using  $\langle \text{getWatch1 } state \text{ clause} = \text{Some } wa \rangle$ 
  by auto
let  $?w2 = wb$ 
have  $\text{getWatch2 } ?state' \text{ clause} = \text{Some } ?w2$ 
  using  $\langle \text{getWatch2 } state \text{ clause} = \text{Some } wb \rangle$ 
  by auto

have  $?w2 = literal$ 
  using  $\langle 0 \leq \text{clause} \wedge \text{clause} < \text{length } (\text{getF } state) \rangle$ 
  using  $\langle \text{getWatch1 } ?state' \text{ clause} = \text{Some } ?w1 \rangle$ 
  using  $\langle \text{getWatch2 } ?state' \text{ clause} = \text{Some } ?w2 \rangle$ 

```

```

using Cons(4)
using False
by simp

hence literalFalse ?w2 (elements (getM state))
using Cons(6)
by simp

from ⟨InvariantWatchesEl (getF state) (getWatch1 state) (getWatch2
state)⟩
have ?w1 el (nth (getF state) clause) ?w2 el (nth (getF state)
clause)
using ⟨getWatch1 ?state' clause = Some ?w1⟩
using ⟨getWatch2 ?state' clause = Some ?w2⟩
using ⟨ $0 \leq \text{clause} \wedge \text{clause} < \text{length} (\text{getF } \text{state})$ ⟩
unfolding InvariantWatchesEl-def
unfolding swapWatches-def
by auto

show ?thesis
proof (cases literalTrue ?w1 (elements (getM ?state')))
case True
thus ?thesis
using Cons(1)[of state Q clause # newWl]
using Cons(2) Cons(3) Cons(4) Cons(5) Cons(6) Cons(7)
using ⟨ $\neg \text{Some literal} = \text{getWatch1 state clause}$ ⟩
using ⟨getWatch1 ?state' clause = Some ?w1⟩
using ⟨getWatch2 ?state' clause = Some ?w2⟩
using ⟨literalTrue ?w1 (elements (getM ?state'))⟩
using ⟨uniq Wl⟩
by (simp add:Let-def)
next
case False
show ?thesis
proof (cases getNonWatchedUnfalsifiedLiteral (nth (getF ?state')
clause) ?w1 ?w2 (getM ?state'))
case (Some l')
hence l' el (nth (getF ?state') clause)
using getNonWatchedUnfalsifiedLiteralSomeCharacterization
by simp

let ?state'' = setWatch2 clause l' ?state'

from Cons(2)
have InvariantWatchesEl (getF ?state'') (getWatch1 ?state'')
(getWatch2 ?state'')
using ⟨l' el (nth (getF ?state') clause)⟩
unfolding InvariantWatchesEl-def
unfolding setWatch2-def

```

```

    by auto
  moreover
  have  $\forall c. c \in \text{set } Wl' \longrightarrow \text{Some literal} = \text{getWatch1 } ?state'' c$ 
 $\vee \text{Some literal} = \text{getWatch2 } ?state'' c$ 
    using Cons(4)
    using  $\langle \text{clause} \notin \text{set } Wl' \rangle$ 
    unfolding setWatch2-def
    by simp
  moreover
  have  $\text{getM } ?state'' = \text{getM } \text{state} \wedge$ 
 $\text{getF } ?state'' = \text{getF } \text{state} \wedge$ 
 $\text{getQ } ?state'' = \text{getQ } \text{state} \wedge$ 
 $\text{getReason } ?state'' = \text{getReason } \text{state}$ 
    unfolding setWatch2-def
    by simp
  ultimately
  show ?thesis
    using Cons(1)[of ?state'']
    using Cons(3) Cons(6) Cons(7)
    using  $\langle \text{getWatch1 } ?state' \text{ clause} = \text{Some } ?w1 \rangle$ 
    using  $\langle \text{getWatch2 } ?state' \text{ clause} = \text{Some } ?w2 \rangle$ 
    using  $\langle \neg \text{Some literal} = \text{getWatch1 } \text{state} \text{ clause} \rangle$ 
    using  $\langle \neg \text{literalTrue } ?w1 \text{ (elements (getM } ?state')) \rangle$ 
    using  $\langle \text{uniq } Wl' \rangle$ 
    using Some
    by (simp add: Let-def)
  next
  case None
  hence  $\forall l. l \in l \text{ (nth (getF } ?state') \text{ clause})} \wedge l \neq ?w1 \wedge l \neq ?w2$ 
 $\longrightarrow \text{literalFalse } l \text{ (elements (getM } ?state'))$ 
    using getNonWatchedUnfalsifiedLiteralNoneCharacterization
    by simp

  show ?thesis
  proof (cases literalFalse ?w1 (elements (getM ?state')))
    case True
    let ?state'' = ?state'(\getConflictFlag := True, getConflictClause
:= clause)

    from Cons(2)
    have InvariantWatchesEl (getF ?state'') (getWatch1 ?state'')
(getWatch2 ?state'')
      unfolding InvariantWatchesEl-def
      by auto
    moreover
    have  $\forall c. c \in \text{set } Wl' \longrightarrow \text{Some literal} = \text{getWatch1 } ?state''$ 
 $c \vee \text{Some literal} = \text{getWatch2 } ?state'' c$ 
      using Cons(4)
      using  $\langle \text{clause} \notin \text{set } Wl' \rangle$ 

```



```

    unfolding setWatch2-def
    by simp
  moreover
  have getM ?state'' = getM state ∧
    getF ?state'' = getF state ∧
    getQ ?state'' = getQ state ∧
    getReason ?state'' = getReason state
    by simp
  ultimately
  show ?thesis
    using Cons(1)[of ?state'']
    using Cons(3) Cons(6) Cons(7)
    using ⟨getWatch1 ?state' clause = Some ?w1⟩
    using ⟨getWatch2 ?state' clause = Some ?w2⟩
    using ⟨¬ Some literal = getWatch1 state clause⟩
    using ⟨¬ literalTrue ?w1 (elements (getM ?state'))⟩
    using None
    using ⟨literalFalse ?w1 (elements (getM ?state'))⟩
    using ⟨uniq Wl'⟩
    by (simp add: Let-def)
  next
  case False
  let ?state'' = setReason ?w1 clause (?state'(\getQ := (if ?w1
el (getQ ?state') then (getQ ?state') else (getQ ?state') @ [?w1])))
  let ?state0 = notifyWatches-loop literal Wl' (clause # newWl)
  ?state''

  from Cons(2)
  have InvariantWatchesEl (getF ?state'') (getWatch1 ?state'')
(getWatch2 ?state'')
    unfolding InvariantWatchesEl-def
    unfolding setReason-def
    by auto
  moreover
  have getM ?state'' = getM state
    getF ?state'' = getF state
    getQ ?state'' = (if ?w1 el (getQ state) then (getQ state) else
(getQ state) @ [?w1])
    getReason ?state'' = (getReason state)(?w1 := Some clause)
    unfolding setReason-def
    by auto
  moreover
  hence ∀ (c::nat). c ∈ set Wl' ⟶ Some literal = (getWatch1
?state'' c) ∨ Some literal = (getWatch2 ?state'' c)
    using Cons(4)
    using ⟨clause ∉ set Wl'⟩
    unfolding setReason-def
    by simp

```

```

moreover
  have isUnitClause (nth (getF state) clause) ?w1 (elements
(getM state))
    using  $\langle \forall l. l \text{ el } (\text{nth } (\text{getF } ?\text{state}') \text{ clause}) \wedge l \neq ?w1 \wedge l \neq$ 
 $?w2 \longrightarrow \text{literalFalse } l \text{ (elements (getM } ?\text{state}') )} \rangle$ 
    using  $\langle ?w1 \text{ el } (\text{nth } (\text{getF } \text{state}) \text{ clause}) \rangle$ 
    using  $\langle ?w2 \text{ el } (\text{nth } (\text{getF } \text{state}) \text{ clause}) \rangle$ 
    using  $\langle \neg \text{literalTrue } ?w1 \text{ (elements (getM } ?\text{state}') )} \rangle$ 
    using  $\langle \neg \text{literalFalse } ?w1 \text{ (elements (getM } ?\text{state}') )} \rangle$ 
    using  $\langle \text{literalFalse } ?w2 \text{ (elements (getM } \text{state}) )} \rangle$ 
    unfolding isUnitClause-def
    by auto
  hence InvariantGetReasonIsReason (getReason ?state'') (getF
?state'') (getM ?state'') ( $Q \cup \{?w1\}$ )
    using Cons(7)
    using  $\langle \text{getM } ?\text{state}'' = \text{getM } \text{state} \rangle$ 
    using  $\langle \text{getF } ?\text{state}'' = \text{getF } \text{state} \rangle$ 
    using  $\langle \text{getQ } ?\text{state}'' = (\text{if } ?w1 \text{ el } (\text{getQ } \text{state}) \text{ then } (\text{getQ}$ 
 $\text{state}) \text{ else } (\text{getQ } \text{state}) \text{ @ } [?w1]) \rangle$ 
    using  $\langle \text{getReason } ?\text{state}'' = (\text{getReason } \text{state})(?w1 := \text{Some}$ 
 $\text{clause}) \rangle$ 
    using  $\langle 0 \leq \text{clause} \wedge \text{clause} < \text{length } (\text{getF } \text{state}) \rangle$ 
    using  $\langle \neg \text{literalTrue } ?w1 \text{ (elements (getM } ?\text{state}') )} \rangle$ 
    using  $\langle \text{isUnitClause } (\text{nth } (\text{getF } \text{state}) \text{ clause}) ?w1 \text{ (elements}$ 
 $(\text{getM } \text{state}) \rangle$ 
    unfolding InvariantGetReasonIsReason-def
    by auto
  moreover
    have  $(\lambda a. \text{if } a = ?w1 \text{ then } \text{Some } \text{clause} \text{ else } \text{getReason } \text{state}$ 
 $a) = \text{getReason } ?\text{state}''$ 
    unfolding setReason-def
    by (auto simp add: fun-upd-def)
  ultimately
    have InvariantGetReasonIsReason (getReason ?state0) (getF
?state0) (getM ?state0)
      ( $Q \cup (\text{set } (\text{getQ } ?\text{state0}) - \text{set } (\text{getQ } ?\text{state}'') \cup \{?w1\})$ )
      using Cons(1)[of ?state''  $Q \cup \{?w1\}$  clause # newWl]
      using Cons(3) Cons(6) Cons(7)
      using  $\langle \text{uniq } Wl' \rangle$ 
      by (simp add: Let-def split: if-split-asm)
    moreover
      have  $(Q \cup (\text{set } (\text{getQ } ?\text{state0}) - \text{set } (\text{getQ } \text{state}))) \subseteq (Q \cup$ 
 $(\text{set } (\text{getQ } ?\text{state0}) - \text{set } (\text{getQ } ?\text{state}'') \cup \{?w1\})$ 
      using  $\langle \text{getQ } ?\text{state}'' = (\text{if } ?w1 \text{ el } (\text{getQ } \text{state}) \text{ then } (\text{getQ}$ 
 $\text{state}) \text{ else } (\text{getQ } \text{state}) \text{ @ } [?w1]) \rangle$ 
      by auto
    ultimately
      have InvariantGetReasonIsReason (getReason ?state0) (getF
?state0) (getM ?state0)

```

```

      (Q ∪ (set (getQ ?state0) - set (getQ state)))
    using InvariantGetReasonIsReasonQSubset[of Q ∪ (set (getQ
?state0) - set (getQ state))
      Q ∪ (set (getQ ?state0) - set (getQ ?state')) ∪ {?w1}
getReason ?state0 getF ?state0 getM ?state0]
    by simp
  moreover
    have notifyWatches-loop literal (clause # Wl') newWl state
= ?state0
      using ⟨getWatch1 ?state' clause = Some ?w1⟩
      using ⟨getWatch2 ?state' clause = Some ?w2⟩
      using ⟨¬ Some literal = getWatch1 state clause⟩
      using ⟨¬ literalTrue ?w1 (elements (getM ?state'))⟩
      using None
      using ⟨¬ literalFalse ?w1 (elements (getM ?state'))⟩
      using ⟨uniq Wl'⟩
      by (simp add: Let-def)
    ultimately
    show ?thesis
      by simp
  qed
qed
qed
qed
qed
qed

```

```

lemma assertLiteralEffect:
fixes state::State and l::Literal and d::bool
assumes
InvariantWatchListsContainOnlyClausesFromF (getWatchList state) (getF
state)
InvariantWatchesEl (getF state) (getWatch1 state) (getWatch2 state)
shows
(getM (assertLiteral l d state)) = (getM state) @ [(l, d)] and
(getF (assertLiteral l d state)) = (getF state) and
(getSATFlag (assertLiteral l d state)) = (getSATFlag state) and
isPrefix (getQ state) (getQ (assertLiteral l d state))
using assms
unfolding assertLiteral-def
unfolding notifyWatches-def
unfolding InvariantWatchListsContainOnlyClausesFromF-def
using notifyWatchesLoopPreservedVariables[of (state\getM := getM
state @ [(l, d))] getWatchList (state\getM := getM state @ [(l, d))]
(opposite l)]

```

by (auto simp add: Let-def)

lemma *WatchInvariantsAfterAssertLiteral:*

assumes

InvariantWatchListsContainOnlyClausesFromF (getWatchList state)
(getF state) **and**

InvariantWatchListsUniq (getWatchList state) **and**
InvariantWatchListsCharacterization (getWatchList state) (getWatch1
state) (getWatch2 state) **and**

InvariantWatchesEl (getF state) (getWatch1 state) (getWatch2 state)
and

InvariantWatchesDiffer (getF state) (getWatch1 state) (getWatch2
state)

shows

let state' = (assertLiteral literal decision state) in

InvariantWatchListsContainOnlyClausesFromF (getWatchList state')
(getF state') \wedge

InvariantWatchListsUniq (getWatchList state') \wedge

InvariantWatchListsCharacterization (getWatchList state') (getWatch1
state') (getWatch2 state') \wedge

InvariantWatchesEl (getF state') (getWatch1 state') (getWatch2
state') \wedge

InvariantWatchesDiffer (getF state') (getWatch1 state') (getWatch2
state')

using *assms*

unfolding *assertLiteral-def*

unfolding *notifyWatches-def*

using *InvariantWatchesElNotifyWatchesLoop*[of state(\getM := getM
state @ [(literal, decision)])] getWatchList state (opposite literal) oppo-
site literal []]

using *InvariantWatchesDifferNotifyWatchesLoop*[of state(\getM := getM
state @ [(literal, decision)])] getWatchList state (opposite literal) oppo-
site literal []]

using *InvariantWatchListsContainOnlyClausesFromFNotifyWatchesLoop*[of
state(\getM := getM state @ [(literal, decision)])] getWatchList state
(opposite literal) [] opposite literal]

using *InvariantWatchListsCharacterizationNotifyWatchesLoop*[of state(\getM
:= getM state @ [(literal, decision)])] (getWatchList (state(\getM :=
getM state @ [(literal, decision)])) (opposite literal)) opposite literal []]

unfolding *InvariantWatchListsContainOnlyClausesFromF-def*

unfolding *InvariantWatchListsCharacterization-def*

unfolding *InvariantWatchListsUniq-def*

by (auto simp add: Let-def)

lemma *InvariantWatchCharacterizationAfterAssertLiteral:*

assumes

InvariantConsistent ((getM state) @ [(literal, decision)]) **and**

```

    InvariantUniq ((getM state) @ [(literal, decision)]) and
    InvariantWatchListsContainOnlyClausesFromF (getWatchList state)
(getF state) and
    InvariantWatchListsUniq (getWatchList state) and
    InvariantWatchListsCharacterization (getWatchList state) (getWatch1
state) (getWatch2 state)
    InvariantWatchesEl (getF state) (getWatch1 state) (getWatch2 state)
and
    InvariantWatchesDiffer (getF state) (getWatch1 state) (getWatch2
state) and
    InvariantWatchCharacterization (getF state) (getWatch1 state) (getWatch2
state) (getM state)
shows
    let state' = (assertLiteral literal decision state) in
    InvariantWatchCharacterization (getF state') (getWatch1 state')
(getWatch2 state') (getM state')
proof—
    let ?state = state(getM := getM state @ [(literal, decision)])
    let ?state' = assertLiteral literal decision state
    have *:  $\forall c. c \in \text{set } (\text{getWatchList } ?\text{state } (\text{opposite literal})) \longrightarrow$ 
    ( $\forall w1\ w2. \text{Some } w1 = \text{getWatch1 } ?\text{state}'\ c \wedge \text{Some } w2 =$ 
getWatch2 ?state' c  $\longrightarrow$ 
    watchCharacterizationCondition w1 w2 (getM ?state')
(getF ?state' ! c)  $\wedge$ 
    watchCharacterizationCondition w2 w1 (getM ?state')
(getF ?state' ! c))
    using assms
    using NotifyWatchesLoopWatchCharacterizationEffect[of ?state getM
state getWatchList ?state (opposite literal) opposite literal decision []]
    unfolding InvariantWatchListsContainOnlyClausesFromF-def
    unfolding InvariantWatchListsUniq-def
    unfolding InvariantWatchListsCharacterization-def
    unfolding assertLiteral-def
    unfolding notifyWatches-def
    by (simp add: Let-def)
    {
    fix c
    assume  $0 \leq c$  and  $c < \text{length } (\text{getF } ?\text{state}' )$ 
    fix w1::Literal and w2::Literal
    assume  $\text{Some } w1 = \text{getWatch1 } ?\text{state}'\ c$   $\text{Some } w2 = \text{getWatch2}$ 
?state' c
    have watchCharacterizationCondition w1 w2 (getM ?state') (getF
?state' ! c)  $\wedge$ 
    watchCharacterizationCondition w2 w1 (getM ?state') (getF
?state' ! c)
    proof (cases c  $\in$  set (getWatchList ?state (opposite literal)))
    case True
    thus ?thesis
    using *

```

```

    using ⟨Some w1 = getWatch1 ?state' c⟩ ⟨Some w2 = getWatch2
?state' c⟩
    by auto
  next
  case False
    hence Some (opposite literal) ≠ getWatch1 state c and Some
(opposite literal) ≠ getWatch2 state c
    using ⟨InvariantWatchListsCharacterization (getWatchList state)
(getWatch1 state) (getWatch2 state)⟩
    unfolding InvariantWatchListsCharacterization-def
    by auto
  moreover
  from assms False
  have getWatch1 ?state' c = getWatch1 state c and getWatch2
?state' c = getWatch2 state c
    using notifyWatchesLoopPreservedWatches[of ?state getWatch-
List ?state (opposite literal) opposite literal []]
    using False
    unfolding assertLiteral-def
    unfolding notifyWatches-def
    unfolding InvariantWatchListsContainOnlyClausesFromF-def
    by (auto simp add: Let-def)
  ultimately
  have w1 ≠ opposite literal w2 ≠ opposite literal
    using ⟨Some w1 = getWatch1 ?state' c⟩ and ⟨Some w2 =
getWatch2 ?state' c⟩
    by auto

  have watchCharacterizationCondition w1 w2 (getM state) (getF
state ! c) and
    watchCharacterizationCondition w2 w1 (getM state) (getF
state ! c)
    using ⟨InvariantWatchCharacterization (getF state) (getWatch1
state) (getWatch2 state) (getM state)⟩
    using ⟨Some w1 = getWatch1 ?state' c⟩ and ⟨Some w2 =
getWatch2 ?state' c⟩
    using ⟨getWatch1 ?state' c = getWatch1 state c⟩ and ⟨getWatch2
?state' c = getWatch2 state c⟩
    unfolding InvariantWatchCharacterization-def
    using ⟨c < length (getF ?state')⟩
    using assms
    using assertLiteralEffect[of state literal decision]
    by auto

  have watchCharacterizationCondition w1 w2 (getM ?state') ((getF
?state') ! c)
  proof –
    {
      assume literalFalse w1 (elements (getM ?state'))

```

```

with ⟨w1 ≠ opposite literal⟩
have literalFalse w1 (elements (getM state))
using assms
using assertLiteralEffect[of state literal decision]
by simp
with ⟨watchCharacterizationCondition w1 w2 (getM state)
(getF state ! c)⟩
have (∃ l. l el ((getF state) ! c) ∧ literalTrue l (elements
(getM state))
  ∧ elementLevel l (getM state) ≤ elementLevel (opposite w1)
(getM state)) ∨
  (∀ l. l el (getF state ! c) ∧ l ≠ w1 ∧ l ≠ w2 →
  literalFalse l (elements (getM state)) ∧
  elementLevel (opposite l) (getM state) ≤ elementLevel
(opposite w1) (getM state)) (is ?a state ∨ ?b state)
unfolding watchCharacterizationCondition-def
using assms
using assertLiteralEffect[of state literal decision]
using ⟨w1 ≠ opposite literal⟩
by simp
have ?a ?state' ∨ ?b ?state'
proof (cases ?b state)
case True
show ?thesis
proof–
  {
    fix l
    assume l el (nth (getF ?state') c) l ≠ w1 l ≠ w2
    have literalFalse l (elements (getM ?state')) ∧
      elementLevel (opposite l) (getM ?state') ≤ elementLevel
(opposite w1) (getM ?state')
    proof–
      from True ⟨l el (nth (getF ?state') c)⟩ ⟨l ≠ w1⟩ ⟨l ≠
w2⟩
    have literalFalse l (elements (getM state))
      elementLevel (opposite l) (getM state) ≤ elementLevel
(opposite w1) (getM state)
    using assms
    using assertLiteralEffect[of state literal decision]
    by auto
    thus ?thesis
    using ⟨literalFalse w1 (elements (getM state))⟩
    using elementLevelAppend[of opposite w1 getM state
[[literal, decision]]]
    using elementLevelAppend[of opposite l getM state
[[literal, decision]]]
    using assms
    using assertLiteralEffect[of state literal decision]
    by auto
  }

```

```

      qed
    }
    thus ?thesis
      by simp
  qed
next
case False
with ⟨?a state ∨ ?b state⟩
obtain l::Literal
  where l el (getF state ! c) literalTrue l (elements (getM
state))
  elementLevel l (getM state) ≤ elementLevel (opposite w1)
(getM state)
  by auto

  from ⟨w1 ≠ opposite literal⟩
  ⟨literalFalse w1 (elements (getM ?state'))⟩
  have elementLevel (opposite w1) ((getM state) @ [(literal,
decision)]) = elementLevel (opposite w1) (getM state)
  using assms
  using assertLiteralEffect[of state literal decision]
  unfolding elementLevel-def
  by (simp add: markedElementsToAppend)
  moreover
  from ⟨literalTrue l (elements (getM state))⟩
  have elementLevel l ((getM state) @ [(literal, decision)]) =
elementLevel l (getM state)
  unfolding elementLevel-def
  by (simp add: markedElementsToAppend)
  ultimately
  have elementLevel l ((getM state) @ [(literal, decision)]) ≤
elementLevel (opposite w1) ((getM state) @ [(literal, decision)])
  using ⟨elementLevel l (getM state) ≤ elementLevel (opposite
w1) (getM state)⟩
  by simp
  thus ?thesis
  using ⟨l el (getF state ! c)⟩ ⟨literalTrue l (elements (getM
state))⟩
  using assms
  using assertLiteralEffect[of state literal decision]
  by auto
  qed
}
thus ?thesis
  unfolding watchCharacterizationCondition-def
  by auto
qed
moreover
have watchCharacterizationCondition w2 w1 (getM ?state') ((getF

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```

?state') ! c)
  proof-
  {
    assume literalFalse w2 (elements (getM ?state'))
    with ⟨w2 ≠ opposite literal⟩
    have literalFalse w2 (elements (getM state))
    using assms
    using assertLiteralEffect[of state literal decision]
    by simp
    with ⟨watchCharacterizationCondition w2 w1 (getM state)
(getF state ! c)⟩
    have (∃ l. l el ((getF state) ! c) ∧ literalTrue l (elements
(getM state))
      ∧ elementLevel l (getM state) ≤ elementLevel (opposite w2)
(getM state)) ∨
      (∀ l. l el (getF state ! c) ∧ l ≠ w2 ∧ l ≠ w1 →
        literalFalse l (elements (getM state)) ∧
          elementLevel (opposite l) (getM state) ≤ elementLevel
(opposite w2) (getM state)) (is ?a state ∨ ?b state)
    unfolding watchCharacterizationCondition-def
    using assms
    using assertLiteralEffect[of state literal decision]
    using ⟨w2 ≠ opposite literal⟩
    by simp
    have ?a ?state' ∨ ?b ?state'
    proof (cases ?b state)
    case True
    show ?thesis
    proof-
    {
      fix l
      assume l el (nth (getF ?state') c) l ≠ w1 l ≠ w2
      have literalFalse l (elements (getM ?state')) ∧
        elementLevel (opposite l) (getM ?state') ≤ elementLevel
(opposite w2) (getM ?state')
      proof-
      from True ⟨l el (nth (getF ?state') c)⟩ ⟨l ≠ w1⟩ ⟨l ≠
w2⟩
      have literalFalse l (elements (getM state))
        elementLevel (opposite l) (getM state) ≤ elementLevel
(opposite w2) (getM state)
      using assms
      using assertLiteralEffect[of state literal decision]
      by auto
      thus ?thesis
      using ⟨literalFalse w2 (elements (getM state))⟩
      using elementLevelAppend[of opposite w2 getM state
[[literal, decision]]]
      using elementLevelAppend[of opposite l getM state

```

```

[[literal, decision]]
  using assms
  using assertLiteralEffect[of state literal decision]
  by auto
  qed
}
thus ?thesis
  by simp
qed
next
case False
with ⟨?a state ∨ ?b state⟩
obtain l::Literal
  where l el (getF state ! c) literalTrue l (elements (getM
state))
  elementLevel l (getM state) ≤ elementLevel (opposite w2)
(getM state)
  by auto

  from ⟨w2 ≠ opposite literal⟩
  ⟨literalFalse w2 (elements (getM ?state'))⟩
  have elementLevel (opposite w2) ((getM state) @ [(literal,
decision)]) = elementLevel (opposite w2) (getM state)
  using assms
  using assertLiteralEffect[of state literal decision]
  unfolding elementLevel-def
  by (simp add: markedElementsToAppend)
  moreover
  from ⟨literalTrue l (elements (getM state))⟩
  have elementLevel l ((getM state) @ [(literal, decision)]) =
elementLevel l (getM state)
  unfolding elementLevel-def
  by (simp add: markedElementsToAppend)
  ultimately
  have elementLevel l ((getM state) @ [(literal, decision)]) ≤
elementLevel (opposite w2) ((getM state) @ [(literal, decision)])
  using ⟨elementLevel l (getM state) ≤ elementLevel (opposite
w2) (getM state)⟩
  by simp
  thus ?thesis
  using ⟨l el (getF state ! c)⟩ ⟨literalTrue l (elements (getM
state))⟩
  using assms
  using assertLiteralEffect[of state literal decision]
  by auto
  qed
}
thus ?thesis
  unfolding watchCharacterizationCondition-def

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```

      by auto
    qed
  ultimately
  show ?thesis
    by simp
  qed
}
thus ?thesis
  unfolding InvariantWatchCharacterization-def
  by (simp add: Let-def)
qed

```

lemma *assertLiteralConflictFlagEffect*:

assumes

InvariantConsistent ((*getM state*) @ [(*literal*, *decision*)])

InvariantUniq ((*getM state*) @ [(*literal*, *decision*)])

InvariantWatchListsContainOnlyClausesFromF (*getWatchList state*)
(*getF state*)

InvariantWatchListsUniq (*getWatchList state*)

InvariantWatchListsCharacterization (*getWatchList state*) (*getWatch1 state*) (*getWatch2 state*)

InvariantWatchesEl (*getF state*) (*getWatch1 state*) (*getWatch2 state*)

InvariantWatchCharacterization (*getF state*) (*getWatch1 state*) (*getWatch2 state*) (*getM state*)

shows

let state' = assertLiteral literal decision state in

getConflictFlag state' = (getConflictFlag state \vee
 $(\exists$ *clause. clause el (getF state)* \wedge
opposite literal el clause \wedge
clauseFalse clause ((elements (getM

state)) @ [literal])))

proof–

let *?state = state*(*getM := getM state @ [(literal, decision)]*)

let *?state' = assertLiteral literal decision state*

have *getConflictFlag ?state' = (getConflictFlag state* \vee
 $(\exists$ *clause. clause* \in *set (getWatchList ?state (opposite literal))*)

\wedge

clauseFalse (nth (getF ?state) clause) (elements (getM ?state)))))

using *NotifyWatchesLoopConflictFlagEffect*[*of ?state*

getWatchList ?state (opposite literal)

opposite literal []]

using \langle *InvariantConsistent* ((*getM state*) @ [(*literal*, *decision*)]) \rangle

using \langle *InvariantWatchListsContainOnlyClausesFromF* (*getWatchList state*) (*getF state*) \rangle

using \langle *InvariantWatchListsUniq* (*getWatchList state*) \rangle

using \langle *InvariantWatchListsCharacterization* (*getWatchList state*) \rangle

```

(getWatch1 state) (getWatch2 state)›
  using ‹InvariantWatchesEl (getF state) (getWatch1 state) (getWatch2
state)›
  unfolding InvariantWatchListsUniq-def
  unfolding InvariantWatchListsCharacterization-def
  unfolding InvariantWatchListsContainOnlyClausesFromF-def
  unfolding assertLiteral-def
  unfolding notifyWatches-def
  by (simp add: Let-def)
moreover
have (∃ clause. clause ∈ set (getWatchList ?state (opposite literal))
^
  clauseFalse (nth (getF ?state) clause) (elements (getM
?state))) =
  (∃ clause. clause el (getF state) ∧
  opposite literal el clause ∧
  clauseFalse clause ((elements (getM state)) @ [literal]))
(is ?lhs = ?rhs)
proof
  assume ?lhs
  then obtain clause
    where clause ∈ set (getWatchList ?state (opposite literal))
  clauseFalse (nth (getF ?state) clause) (elements (getM ?state))
  by auto

  have getWatch1 ?state clause = Some (opposite literal) ∨ getWatch2
?state clause = Some (opposite literal)
  clause < length (getF ?state)
  ∃ w1 w2. getWatch1 ?state clause = Some w1 ∧ getWatch2 ?state
clause = Some w2 ∧
  w1 el (nth (getF ?state) clause) ∧ w2 el (nth (getF ?state) clause)
  using ‹clause ∈ set (getWatchList ?state (opposite literal))›
  using assms
  unfolding InvariantWatchListsContainOnlyClausesFromF-def
  unfolding InvariantWatchesEl-def
  unfolding InvariantWatchListsCharacterization-def
  by auto
  hence (nth (getF ?state) clause) el (getF ?state)
  opposite literal el (nth (getF ?state) clause)
  using nth-mem[of clause getF ?state]
  by auto
  thus ?rhs
    using ‹clauseFalse (nth (getF ?state) clause) (elements (getM
?state))›
    by auto
next
  assume ?rhs
  then obtain clause
    where clause el (getF ?state)

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```

    opposite literal el clause
    clauseFalse clause ((elements (getM state)) @ [literal])
  by auto
  then obtain ci
    where clause = (nth (getF ?state) ci) ci < length (getF ?state)
    by (auto simp add: in-set-conv-nth)
  moreover
  from ⟨ci < length (getF ?state)⟩
  obtain w1 w2
    where getWatch1 state ci = Some w1 getWatch2 state ci = Some
w2
    w1 el (nth (getF state) ci) w2 el (nth (getF state) ci)
  using assms
  unfolding InvariantWatchesEl-def
  by auto
  have getWatch1 state ci = Some (opposite literal) ∨ getWatch2
state ci = Some (opposite literal)
  proof -
    {
      assume ¬ ?thesis
      with ⟨clauseFalse clause ((elements (getM state)) @ [literal])⟩
        ⟨clause = (nth (getF ?state) ci)⟩
        ⟨getWatch1 state ci = Some w1⟩ ⟨getWatch2 state ci = Some
w2⟩
        ⟨w1 el (nth (getF state) ci)⟩ ⟨w2 el (nth (getF state) ci)⟩
      have literalFalse w1 (elements (getM state)) literalFalse w2
(elements (getM state))
      by (auto simp add: clauseFalseIffAllLiteralsAreFalse)

      from ⟨InvariantConsistent ((getM state) @ [(literal, decision)])⟩
        ⟨clauseFalse clause ((elements (getM state)) @ [literal])⟩
      have ¬ (∃ l. l el clause ∧ literalTrue l (elements (getM state)))
      unfolding InvariantConsistent-def
      by (auto simp add: inconsistentCharacterization clauseFalseIf-
fAllLiteralsAreFalse)

      from ⟨InvariantUniq ((getM state) @ [(literal, decision)])⟩
      have ¬ literalTrue literal (elements (getM state))
      unfolding InvariantUniq-def
      by (auto simp add: uniqAppendIff)

      from ⟨InvariantWatchCharacterization (getF state) (getWatch1
state) (getWatch2 state) (getM state)⟩
        ⟨literalFalse w1 (elements (getM state))⟩ ⟨literalFalse w2
(elements (getM state))⟩
      ⟨¬ (∃ l. l el clause ∧ literalTrue l (elements (getM state)))⟩

```

```

    <getWatch1 state ci = Some w1>[THEN sym]
    <getWatch2 state ci = Some w2>[THEN sym]
    <ci < length (getF ?state)>
    <clause = (nth (getF ?state) ci)>
    have  $\forall l. l \in \text{clause} \wedge l \neq w1 \wedge l \neq w2 \longrightarrow \text{literalFalse } l$ 
    (elements (getM state))
    unfolding InvariantWatchCharacterization-def
    unfolding watchCharacterizationCondition-def
    by auto
    hence literalTrue literal (elements (getM state))
    using < $\neg$  (getWatch1 state ci = Some (opposite literal))  $\vee$ 
    getWatch2 state ci = Some (opposite literal)>
    using <opposite literal el clause>
    using <getWatch1 state ci = Some w1>
    using <getWatch2 state ci = Some w2>
    by auto
    with < $\neg$  literalTrue literal (elements (getM state))>
    have False
    by simp
  }
  thus ?thesis
  by auto
qed
ultimately
show ?lhs
using assms
using <clauseFalse clause ((elements (getM state)) @ [literal])>
unfolding InvariantWatchListsCharacterization-def
by force
qed
ultimately
show ?thesis
by auto
qed

```

lemma *InvariantConflictFlagCharacterizationAfterAssertLiteral:*

assumes

InvariantConsistent ((getM state) @ [(literal, decision)])

InvariantWatchesEl (getF state) (getWatch1 state) (getWatch2 state)

and

InvariantWatchesDiffer (getF state) (getWatch1 state) (getWatch2 state) **and**

InvariantWatchListsContainOnlyClausesFromF (getWatchList state) (getF state) **and**

InvariantWatchListsUniq (getWatchList state) **and**

InvariantWatchListsCharacterization (getWatchList state) (getWatch1 state) (getWatch2 state)

InvariantWatchesEl (getF state) (getWatch1 state) (getWatch2 state)

and

```

    InvariantWatchCharacterization (getF state) (getWatch1 state) (getWatch2
state) (getM state)
    InvariantConflictFlagCharacterization (getConflictFlag state) (getF
state) (getM state)
shows
    let state' = (assertLiteral literal decision state) in
        InvariantConflictFlagCharacterization (getConflictFlag state')
(getF state') (getM state')
proof–
    let ?state = state\getM := getM state @ [(literal, decision)]
    let ?state' = assertLiteral literal decision state

    have *:getConflictFlag ?state' = (getConflictFlag state ∨
        (∃ clause. clause ∈ set (getWatchList ?state (opposite literal))
    ^
        clauseFalse (nth (getF ?state) clause) (elements (getM
?state))))
    using <NotifyWatchesLoopConflictFlagEffect[of ?state
getWatchList ?state (opposite literal)
opposite literal []]>
    using <InvariantWatchesEl (getF state) (getWatch1 state) (getWatch2
state)>
    using <InvariantConsistent ((getM state) @ [(literal, decision)]>
    using <InvariantWatchListsContainOnlyClausesFromF (getWatchList
state) (getF state)>
    using <InvariantWatchListsUniq (getWatchList state)>
    using <InvariantWatchListsCharacterization (getWatchList state)
(getWatch1 state) (getWatch2 state)>
    unfolding InvariantWatchListsUniq-def
    unfolding InvariantWatchListsCharacterization-def
    unfolding InvariantWatchListsContainOnlyClausesFromF-def
    unfolding assertLiteral-def
    unfolding notifyWatches-def
    by (simp add: Let-def)

    hence getConflictFlag state → getConflictFlag ?state'
    by simp

show ?thesis
proof (cases getConflictFlag state)
    case True
    thus ?thesis
        using <InvariantConflictFlagCharacterization (getConflictFlag
state) (getF state) (getM state)>
        using assertLiteralEffect[of state literal decision]
        using <getConflictFlag state → getConflictFlag ?state'>
        using assms
        unfolding InvariantConflictFlagCharacterization-def
        by (auto simp add: Let-def formulaFalseAppendValuation)

```

```

next
  case False

  hence  $\neg$  formulaFalse (getF state) (elements (getM state))
    using  $\langle$ InvariantConflictFlagCharacterization (getConflictFlag
state) (getF state) (getM state) $\rangle$ 
    unfolding InvariantConflictFlagCharacterization-def
    by simp

  have **:  $\forall$  clause. clause  $\notin$  set (getWatchList ?state (opposite
literal))  $\wedge$ 
     $0 \leq$  clause  $\wedge$  clause  $<$  length (getF ?state)  $\longrightarrow$ 
     $\neg$  clauseFalse (nth (getF ?state) clause) (elements
(getM ?state))
    proof -
      {
        fix clause
        assume clause  $\notin$  set (getWatchList ?state (opposite literal))
and
         $0 \leq$  clause  $\wedge$  clause  $<$  length (getF ?state)

        from  $\langle 0 \leq$  clause  $\wedge$  clause  $<$  length (getF ?state) $\rangle$ 
obtain w1::Literal and w2::Literal
          where getWatch1 ?state clause = Some w1 and
            getWatch2 ?state clause = Some w2 and
            w1 el (nth (getF ?state) clause) and
            w2 el (nth (getF ?state) clause)
          using  $\langle$ InvariantWatchesEl (getF state) (getWatch1 state)
(getWatch2 state) $\rangle$ 
          unfolding InvariantWatchesEl-def
          by auto

          have  $\neg$  clauseFalse (nth (getF ?state) clause) (elements (getM
?state))
          proof -
            from  $\langle$ clause  $\notin$  set (getWatchList ?state (opposite literal)) $\rangle$ 
            have w1  $\neq$  opposite literal and
              w2  $\neq$  opposite literal
            using  $\langle$ InvariantWatchListsCharacterization (getWatchList
state) (getWatch1 state) (getWatch2 state) $\rangle$ 
            using  $\langle$ getWatch1 ?state clause = Some w1 $\rangle$  and  $\langle$ getWatch2
?state clause = Some w2 $\rangle$ 
            unfolding InvariantWatchListsCharacterization-def
            by auto

            from  $\langle \neg$  formulaFalse (getF state) (elements (getM state)) $\rangle$ 
have  $\neg$  clauseFalse (nth (getF ?state) clause) (elements (getM
state))
            using  $\langle 0 \leq$  clause  $\wedge$  clause  $<$  length (getF ?state) $\rangle$ 

```



```

    by (simp add: formulaFalseIffContainsFalseClause)

  show ?thesis
  proof (cases literalFalse w1 (elements (getM state)) ∨ literalFalse w2 (elements (getM state)))
    case True

      with ⟨InvariantWatchCharacterization (getF state) (getWatch1 state) (getWatch2 state) (getM state)⟩
      have $: (∃ l. l el (nth (getF state) clause) ∧ literalTrue l (elements (getM state))) ∨
        (∀ l. l el (nth (getF state) clause) ∧
          l ≠ w1 ∧ l ≠ w2 → literalFalse l (elements (getM state)))

        using ⟨getWatch1 ?state clause = Some w1⟩[THEN sym]
        using ⟨getWatch2 ?state clause = Some w2⟩[THEN sym]
        using ⟨0 ≤ clause ∧ clause < length (getF ?state)⟩
        unfolding InvariantWatchCharacterization-def
        unfolding watchCharacterizationCondition-def
        by auto

      thus ?thesis
      proof (cases ∀ l. l el (nth (getF state) clause) ∧
        l ≠ w1 ∧ l ≠ w2 → literalFalse l (elements (getM state)))
        case True
          have ¬ literalFalse w1 (elements (getM state)) ∨ ¬ literalFalse w2 (elements (getM state))
          proof-
            from ⟨¬ clauseFalse (nth (getF ?state) clause) (elements (getM state))⟩
            obtain l::Literal
            where l el (nth (getF ?state) clause) and ¬ literalFalse l (elements (getM state))
            by (auto simp add: clauseFalseIffAllLiteralsAreFalse)
            with True
            show ?thesis
            by auto
          qed
          hence ¬ literalFalse w1 (elements (getM ?state)) ∨ ¬ literalFalse w2 (elements (getM ?state))
          using ⟨w1 ≠ opposite literal⟩ and ⟨w2 ≠ opposite literal⟩
          by auto
          thus ?thesis
          using ⟨w1 el (nth (getF ?state) clause)⟩ ⟨w2 el (nth (getF ?state) clause)⟩
          by (auto simp add: clauseFalseIffAllLiteralsAreFalse)
        case False
      end
    end
  end

```

```

    next
      case False
      then obtain l::Literal
        where l el (nth (getF state) clause) and literalTrue l
          (elements (getM state))
          using $
          by auto
          thus ?thesis
            using ⟨InvariantConsistent ((getM state) @ [(literal,
decision)]))⟩
            unfolding InvariantConsistent-def
            by (auto simp add: clauseFalseIffAllLiteralsAreFalse
inconsistentCharacterization)
            qed
          next
            case False
            thus ?thesis
              using ⟨w1 el (nth (getF ?state) clause)⟩ and
                ⟨w1 ≠ opposite literal⟩
              by (auto simp add: clauseFalseIffAllLiteralsAreFalse)
            qed
          qed
        } thus ?thesis
          by simp
      qed

  show ?thesis
  proof (cases getConflictFlag ?state')
    case True
    from ⟨¬ getConflictFlag state⟩ ⟨getConflictFlag ?state'⟩
    obtain clause::nat
      where
        clause ∈ set (getWatchList ?state (opposite literal)) and
        clauseFalse (nth (getF ?state) clause) (elements (getM ?state))
        using *
        by auto
    from ⟨InvariantWatchListsContainOnlyClausesFromF (getWatchList
state) (getF state)⟩
      ⟨clause ∈ set (getWatchList ?state (opposite literal))⟩
    have (nth (getF ?state) clause) el (getF ?state)
      unfolding InvariantWatchListsContainOnlyClausesFromF-def
      using nth-mem
      by simp
    with ⟨clauseFalse (nth (getF ?state) clause) (elements (getM
?state))⟩
    have formulaFalse (getF ?state) (elements (getM ?state))
      by (auto simp add: Let-def formulaFalseIffContainsFalseClause)

    thus ?thesis

```

```

    using <¬ getConflictFlag state> <getConflictFlag ?state'>
    unfolding InvariantConflictFlagCharacterization-def
    using assms
    using assertLiteralEffect[of state literal decision]
    by (simp add: Let-def)
  next
  case False
  hence  $\forall clause::nat. clause \in set (getWatchList ?state (opposite literal)) \longrightarrow$ 
     $\neg clauseFalse (nth (getF ?state) clause) (elements (getM ?state))$ 
    using *
    by auto
  with **
  have  $\forall clause. 0 \leq clause \wedge clause < length (getF ?state) \longrightarrow$ 
     $\neg clauseFalse (nth (getF ?state) clause) (elements (getM ?state))$ 
    by auto
  hence  $\neg formulaFalse (getF ?state) (elements (getM ?state))$ 
    by (auto simp add: set-conv-nth formulaFalseIffContainsFalseClause)
  thus ?thesis
    using <¬ getConflictFlag state> <¬ getConflictFlag ?state'>
    using assms
    unfolding InvariantConflictFlagCharacterization-def
    by (auto simp add: Let-def assertLiteralEffect)
  qed
qed
qed

```

lemma *InvariantConflictClauseCharacterizationAfterAssertLiteral:*
assumes

InvariantWatchesEl (getF state) (getWatch1 state) (getWatch2 state)
and
InvariantWatchListsContainOnlyClausesFromF (getWatchList state) (getF state)

InvariantWatchListsCharacterization (getWatchList state) (getWatch1 state) (getWatch2 state) **and**

InvariantWatchListsUniq (getWatchList state)
InvariantConflictClauseCharacterization (getConflictFlag state) (getConflictClause state) (getF state) (getM state)

shows

let state' = assertLiteral literal decision state in
InvariantConflictClauseCharacterization (getConflictFlag state') (getConflictClause state') (getF state') (getM state')

proof—

```

let ?state0 = state | getM := getM state @ [(literal, decision)]
show ?thesis
  using assms
  using InvariantConflictClauseCharacterizationAfterNotifyWatches[of

```

?state0 getM state opposite literal decision
getWatchList ?state0 (opposite literal) []
unfolding *assertLiteral-def*
unfolding *notifyWatches-def*
unfolding *InvariantWatchListsUniq-def*
unfolding *InvariantWatchListsContainOnlyClausesFromF-def*
unfolding *InvariantWatchListsCharacterization-def*
unfolding *InvariantConflictClauseCharacterization-def*
by (*simp add: Let-def clauseFalseAppendValuation*)

qed

lemma *assertLiteralQEffect:*

assumes

InvariantConsistent ((getM state) @ [(literal, decision)])

InvariantUniq ((getM state) @ [(literal, decision)])

InvariantWatchListsContainOnlyClausesFromF (getWatchList state)
(getF state)

InvariantWatchListsUniq (getWatchList state)

InvariantWatchListsCharacterization (getWatchList state) (getWatch1 state) (getWatch2 state)

InvariantWatchesEl (getF state) (getWatch1 state) (getWatch2 state)

InvariantWatchesDiffer (getF state) (getWatch1 state) (getWatch2 state)

InvariantWatchCharacterization (getF state) (getWatch1 state) (getWatch2 state) (getM state)

shows

let state' = assertLiteral literal decision state in

set (getQ state') = set (getQ state) \cup

*{ ul. (\exists uc. uc el (getF state) \wedge
opposite literal el uc \wedge*

isUnitClause uc ul ((elements (getM state)) @

[literal])) }

(is let state' = assertLiteral literal decision state in

set (getQ state') = set (getQ state) \cup ?ulSet)

proof–

let *?state' = state (getM := getM state @ [(literal, decision)])*

let *?state'' = assertLiteral literal decision state*

have *set (getQ ?state'') – set (getQ state) \subseteq ?ulSet*

unfolding *assertLiteral-def*

unfolding *notifyWatches-def*

using *assms*

using *NotifyWatchesLoopQEffect[of ?state' getM state opposite literal decision getWatchList ?state' (opposite literal) []]*

unfolding *InvariantWatchListsCharacterization-def*

unfolding *InvariantWatchListsUniq-def*

unfolding *InvariantWatchListsContainOnlyClausesFromF-def*

using *set-conv-nth[of getF state]*

by (*auto simp add: Let-def*)

```

moreover
have ?ulSet  $\subseteq$  set (getQ ?state'')
proof
  fix ul
  assume ul  $\in$  ?ulSet
  then obtain uc
    where uc el (getF state) opposite literal el uc isUnitClause uc
  ul ((elements (getM state)) @ [literal])
    by auto
  then obtain uci
    where uc = (nth (getF state) uci) uci < length (getF state)
    using set-conv-nth[of getF state]
    by auto
  let ?w1 = getWatch1 state uci
  let ?w2 = getWatch2 state uci

  have ?w1 = Some (opposite literal)  $\vee$  ?w2 = Some (opposite
literal)
  proof–
  {
    assume  $\neg$  ?thesis

    from  $\langle$ InvariantWatchesEl (getF state) (getWatch1 state)
(getWatch2 state) $\rangle$ 
    obtain w1 w2
    where ?w1 = Some w1 ?w2 = Some w2 w1 el (getF state
! uci) w2 el (getF state ! uci)
    unfolding InvariantWatchesEl-def
    using  $\langle$ uci < length (getF state) $\rangle$ 
    by force

    with  $\langle$ InvariantWatchCharacterization (getF state) (getWatch1
state) (getWatch2 state) (getM state) $\rangle$ 
    have watchCharacterizationCondition w1 w2 (getM state)
(getF state ! uci)
      watchCharacterizationCondition w2 w1 (getM state) (getF
state ! uci)
    using  $\langle$ uci < length (getF state) $\rangle$ 
    unfolding InvariantWatchCharacterization-def
    by auto

    from  $\langle$ isUnitClause uc ul ((elements (getM state)) @ [literal]) $\rangle$ 
    have  $\neg$  ( $\exists$  l. l el uc  $\wedge$  (literalTrue l ((elements (getM state))
@ [literal])))
    using containsTrueNotUnit
    using  $\langle$ InvariantConsistent ((getM state) @ [(literal, deci-
sion)]) $\rangle$ 
    unfolding InvariantConsistent-def
    by auto
  }

```

```

from ⟨InvariantUniq ((getM state) @ [(literal, decision)])⟩
have ¬ literal el (elements (getM state))
  unfolding InvariantUniq-def
  by (simp add: uniqAppendIff)

from ⟨¬ ?thesis⟩
  ⟨?w1 = Some w1⟩ ⟨?w2 = Some w2⟩
have w1 ≠ opposite literal w2 ≠ opposite literal
  by auto

from ⟨InvariantWatchesDiffer (getF state) (getWatch1 state)
(getWatch2 state)⟩
have w1 ≠ w2
  using ⟨?w1 = Some w1⟩ ⟨?w2 = Some w2⟩
  unfolding InvariantWatchesDiffer-def
  using ⟨uci < length (getF state)⟩
  by auto

have literalFalse w1 (elements (getM state)) ∨ literalFalse
w2 (elements (getM state))
proof (cases ul = w1)
  case True
    with ⟨w1 ≠ w2⟩
    have ul ≠ w2
    by simp
  with ⟨isUnitClause uc ul ((elements (getM state)) @ [literal])⟩
    ⟨w2 ≠ opposite literal⟩ ⟨w2 el (getF state ! uci)⟩
    ⟨uc = (getF state ! uci)⟩
    show ?thesis
    unfolding isUnitClause-def
    by auto
  next
  case False
  with ⟨isUnitClause uc ul ((elements (getM state)) @ [literal])⟩
    ⟨w1 ≠ opposite literal⟩ ⟨w1 el (getF state ! uci)⟩
    ⟨uc = (getF state ! uci)⟩
    show ?thesis
    unfolding isUnitClause-def
    by auto
qed

with ⟨watchCharacterizationCondition w1 w2 (getM state)
(getF state ! uci)⟩
  ⟨watchCharacterizationCondition w2 w1 (getM state) (getF
state ! uci)⟩
  ⟨¬ (∃ l. l el uc ∧ (literalTrue l ((elements (getM state)) @
[literal])))⟩
  ⟨uc = (getF state ! uci)⟩

```

```

      ⟨?w1 = Some wl1⟩ ⟨?w2 = Some wl2⟩
      have ∀ l. l el uc ∧ l ≠ wl1 ∧ l ≠ wl2 → literalFalse l
    (elements (getM state))
      unfolding watchCharacterizationCondition-def
      by auto
      with ⟨wl1 ≠ opposite literal⟩ ⟨wl2 ≠ opposite literal⟩ ⟨opposite
literal el uc⟩
      have literalTrue literal (elements (getM state))
      by auto
      with ⟨¬ literal el (elements (getM state))⟩
      have False
      by simp
    } thus ?thesis
      by auto
  qed
  with ⟨InvariantWatchListsCharacterization (getWatchList state)
(getWatch1 state) (getWatch2 state)⟩
  have uci ∈ set (getWatchList state (opposite literal))
  unfolding InvariantWatchListsCharacterization-def
  by auto

  thus ul ∈ set (getQ ?state'')
  using ⟨uc el (getF state)⟩
  using ⟨isUnitClause uc ul ((elements (getM state)) @ [literal])⟩
  using ⟨uc = (getF state ! uci)⟩
  unfolding assertLiteral-def
  unfolding notifyWatches-def
  using assms
  using NotifyWatchesLoopQEffect[of ?state' getM state opposite
literal decision getWatchList ?state' (opposite literal) []]
  unfolding InvariantWatchListsCharacterization-def
  unfolding InvariantWatchListsUniq-def
  unfolding InvariantWatchListsContainOnlyClausesFromF-def
  by (auto simp add: Let-def)
  qed
  moreover
  have set (getQ state) ⊆ set (getQ ?state'')
  using assms
  using assertLiteralEffect[of state literal decision]
  using prefixIsSubset[of getQ state getQ ?state'']
  by simp
  ultimately
  show ?thesis
  by (auto simp add: Let-def)
  qed

```

lemma *InvariantQCharacterizationAfterAssertLiteral:*
assumes

```

    InvariantConsistent ((getM state) @ [(literal, decision)])
    InvariantWatchListsContainOnlyClausesFromF (getWatchList state)
(getF state) and
    InvariantWatchListsUniq (getWatchList state) and
    InvariantWatchListsCharacterization (getWatchList state) (getWatch1
state) (getWatch2 state)
    InvariantWatchesEl (getF state) (getWatch1 state) (getWatch2 state)
and
    InvariantWatchesDiffer (getF state) (getWatch1 state) (getWatch2
state) and
    InvariantWatchCharacterization (getF state) (getWatch1 state) (getWatch2
state) (getM state)
    InvariantConflictFlagCharacterization (getConflictFlag state) (getF
state) (getM state)
    InvariantQCharacterization (getConflictFlag state) (getQ state) (getF
state) (getM state)
shows
    let state' = (assertLiteral literal decision state) in
        InvariantQCharacterization (getConflictFlag state') (removeAll
literal (getQ state')) (getF state') (getM state')
proof–
    let ?state = state\getM := getM state @ [(literal, decision)]
    let ?state' = assertLiteral literal decision state

    have *: ∀ l. l ∈ set (getQ ?state') – set (getQ ?state) →
        (∃ clause. clause el (getF ?state) ∧ isUnitClause clause l
(elements (getM ?state)))
        using NotifyWatchesLoopQEffect[of ?state getM state opposite lit-
eral decision getWatchList ?state (opposite literal) []]
        using assms
        unfolding InvariantWatchListsUniq-def
        unfolding InvariantWatchListsCharacterization-def
        unfolding InvariantWatchListsContainOnlyClausesFromF-def
        unfolding InvariantWatchCharacterization-def
        unfolding assertLiteral-def
        unfolding notifyWatches-def
        by (auto simp add: Let-def)

    have **: ∀ clause. clause ∈ set (getWatchList ?state (opposite lit-
eral)) →
        (∀ l. (isUnitClause (nth (getF ?state) clause) l (elements
(getM ?state))) →
            l ∈ (set (getQ ?state')))
        using NotifyWatchesLoopQEffect[of ?state getM state opposite lit-
eral decision getWatchList ?state (opposite literal) []]
        using assms
        unfolding InvariantWatchListsUniq-def
        unfolding InvariantWatchListsCharacterization-def
        unfolding InvariantWatchListsContainOnlyClausesFromF-def

```



```

unfolding InvariantWatchCharacterization-def
unfolding assertLiteral-def
unfolding notifyWatches-def
by (simp add: Let-def)

have getConflictFlag state  $\longrightarrow$  getConflictFlag ?state'
proof-
  have getConflictFlag ?state' = (getConflictFlag state  $\vee$ 
    ( $\exists$  clause. clause  $\in$  set (getWatchList ?state (opposite literal))
 $\wedge$ 
    clauseFalse (nth (getF ?state) clause) (elements
(getM ?state))))))
  using NotifyWatchesLoopConflictFlagEffect[of ?state
getWatchList ?state (opposite literal)
opposite literal []]
  using assms
  unfolding InvariantWatchListsUniq-def
  unfolding InvariantWatchListsCharacterization-def
  unfolding InvariantWatchListsContainOnlyClausesFromF-def
  unfolding assertLiteral-def
  unfolding notifyWatches-def
  by (simp add: Let-def)
  thus ?thesis
  by simp
qed

{
  assume  $\neg$  getConflictFlag ?state'
  with  $\langle$ getConflictFlag state  $\longrightarrow$  getConflictFlag ?state' $\rangle$ 
  have  $\neg$  getConflictFlag state
  by simp

  have  $\forall l$ . l  $\in$  (removeAll literal (getQ ?state')) =
    ( $\exists c$ . c  $\in$  (getF ?state')  $\wedge$  isUnitClause c l (elements (getM
?state'))))
  proof
    fix l::Literal
    show l  $\in$  (removeAll literal (getQ ?state')) =
      ( $\exists c$ . c  $\in$  (getF ?state')  $\wedge$  isUnitClause c l (elements (getM
?state'))))
    proof
      assume l  $\in$  (removeAll literal (getQ ?state'))
      hence l  $\in$  (getQ ?state')  $\wedge$  l  $\neq$  literal
      by auto
      show  $\exists c$ . c  $\in$  (getF ?state')  $\wedge$  isUnitClause c l (elements (getM
?state'))
      proof (cases l  $\in$  (getQ state))
        case True

```

```

from ⟨¬ getConflictFlag state⟩
  ⟨InvariantQCharacterization (getConflictFlag state) (getQ
state) (getF state) (getM state)⟩
  ⟨l el (getQ state)⟩
obtain c::Clause
  where c el (getF state) isUnitClause c l (elements (getM
state))
  unfolding InvariantQCharacterization-def
  by auto

show ?thesis
proof (cases l ≠ opposite literal)
  case True
  hence opposite l ≠ literal
  by auto

  from ⟨isUnitClause c l (elements (getM state))⟩
  ⟨opposite l ≠ literal⟩ ⟨l ≠ literal⟩
  have isUnitClause c l ((elements (getM state) @ [literal]))
  using isUnitClauseAppendValuation[of c l elements (getM
state) literal]
  by simp
  thus ?thesis
  using assms
  using ⟨c el (getF state)⟩
  using assertLiteralEffect[of state literal decision]
  by auto
next
  case False
  hence opposite l = literal
  by simp

  from ⟨isUnitClause c l (elements (getM state))⟩
  have clauseFalse c (elements (getM ?state'))
  using assms
  using assertLiteralEffect[of state literal decision]
  using unitBecomesFalse[of c l elements (getM state)]
  using ⟨opposite l = literal⟩
  by simp
  with ⟨c el (getF state)⟩
  have formulaFalse (getF state) (elements (getM ?state'))
  by (auto simp add: formulaFalseIffContainsFalseClause)

  from assms
  have InvariantConflictFlagCharacterization (getConflictFlag
?state') (getF ?state') (getM ?state')
  using InvariantConflictFlagCharacterizationAfterAssertLit-
eral
  by (simp add: Let-def)

```

```

with ⟨formulaFalse (getF state) (elements (getM ?state')⟩
have getConflictFlag ?state'
  using assms
  using assertLiteralEffect[of state literal decision]
  unfolding InvariantConflictFlagCharacterization-def
  by auto
with ⟨ $\neg$  getConflictFlag ?state'⟩
show ?thesis
  by simp
qed
next
case False
then obtain c::Clause
where c el (getF ?state')  $\wedge$  isUnitClause c l (elements (getM
?state'))
  using *
  using ⟨l el (getQ ?state')⟩
  using assms
  using assertLiteralEffect[of state literal decision]
  by auto
thus ?thesis
  using formulaEntailsItsClauses[of c getF ?state']
  by auto
qed
next
  assume  $\exists c. c$  el (getF ?state')  $\wedge$  isUnitClause c l (elements
(getM ?state'))
  then obtain c::Clause
  where c el (getF ?state') isUnitClause c l (elements (getM
?state'))
  by auto
  then obtain ci::nat
  where  $0 \leq ci$  ci < length (getF ?state') c = (nth (getF ?state')
ci)
  using set-conv-nth[of getF ?state']
  by auto
  then obtain w1::Literal and w2::Literal
  where getWatch1 state ci = Some w1 and getWatch2 state
ci = Some w2 and
  w1 el c and w2 el c
  using ⟨InvariantWatchesEl (getF state) (getWatch1 state)
(getWatch2 state)⟩
  using ⟨c = (nth (getF ?state') ci)⟩
  unfolding InvariantWatchesEl-def
  using assms
  using assertLiteralEffect[of state literal decision]
  by auto
hence w1  $\neq$  w2
  using ⟨ci < length (getF ?state')⟩

```

```

    using ⟨InvariantWatchesDiffer (getF state) (getWatch1 state)
(getWatch2 state)⟩
    unfolding InvariantWatchesDiffer-def
    using assms
    using assertLiteralEffect[of state literal decision]
    by auto

show l el (removeAll literal (getQ ?state^))
proof (cases isUnitClause c l (elements (getM state)))
  case True
  with ⟨InvariantQCharacterization (getConflictFlag state) (getQ
state) (getF state) (getM state)⟩
    ⟨¬ getConflictFlag state⟩
    ⟨c el (getF ?state^)⟩
  have l el (getQ state)
    using assms
    using assertLiteralEffect[of state literal decision]
    unfolding InvariantQCharacterization-def
    by auto
  have isPrefix (getQ state) (getQ ?state^)
    using assms
    using assertLiteralEffect[of state literal decision]
    by simp
  then obtain Q'
    where (getQ state) @ Q' = (getQ ?state^)
    unfolding isPrefix-def
    by auto
  have l el (getQ ?state^)
    using ⟨l el (getQ state)⟩
    ⟨(getQ state) @ Q' = (getQ ?state^)⟩[THEN sym]
    by simp
  moreover
  have l ≠ literal
    using ⟨isUnitClause c l (elements (getM ?state^))⟩
    using assms
    using assertLiteralEffect[of state literal decision]
    unfolding isUnitClause-def
    by simp
  ultimately
  show ?thesis
    by auto
next
case False

thus ?thesis
proof (cases ci ∈ set (getWatchList ?state (opposite literal)))
  case True
  with **
    ⟨isUnitClause c l (elements (getM ?state^))⟩

```

```

    ⟨c = (nth (getF ?state) ci)⟩
  have l ∈ set (getQ ?state')
    using assms
    using assertLiteralEffect[of state literal decision]
    by simp
  moreover
  have l ≠ literal
    using ⟨isUnitClause c l (elements (getM ?state'))⟩
    unfolding isUnitClause-def
    using assms
    using assertLiteralEffect[of state literal decision]
    by simp
  ultimately
  show ?thesis
    by simp
next
case False
  with ⟨InvariantWatchListsCharacterization (getWatchList
state) (getWatch1 state) (getWatch2 state)⟩
  have w1 ≠ opposite literal w2 ≠ opposite literal
    using ⟨getWatch1 state ci = Some w1⟩ and ⟨getWatch2
state ci = Some w2⟩
    unfolding InvariantWatchListsCharacterization-def
    by auto
  have literalFalse w1 (elements (getM state)) ∨ literalFalse
w2 (elements (getM state))
  proof-
  {
    assume ¬ ?thesis
    hence ¬ literalFalse w1 (elements (getM ?state')) ¬
literalFalse w2 (elements (getM ?state'))
      using ⟨w1 ≠ opposite literal⟩ and ⟨w2 ≠ opposite
literal⟩
    using assms
    using assertLiteralEffect[of state literal decision]
    by auto
  with ⟨w1 ≠ w2⟩ ⟨w1 el c⟩ ⟨w2 el c⟩
  have ¬ isUnitClause c l (elements (getM ?state'))
    unfolding isUnitClause-def
    by auto
  }
  with ⟨isUnitClause c l (elements (getM ?state'))⟩
  show ?thesis
    by auto
qed

with ⟨InvariantWatchCharacterization (getF state) (getWatch1
state) (getWatch2 state) (getM state)⟩
  have $: (∃ l. l el c ∧ literalTrue l (elements (getM state)))

```

```

∨
      (∑ l. l el c ∧
        l ≠ w1 ∧ l ≠ w2 → literalFalse l (elements
(getM state)))

      using ⟨ci < length (getF ?state)⟩
      using ⟨c = (nth (getF ?state) ci)⟩
      using ⟨getWatch1 state ci = Some w1⟩[THEN sym] and
⟨getWatch2 state ci = Some w2⟩[THEN sym]
      using assms
      using assertLiteralEffect[of state literal decision]
      unfolding InvariantWatchCharacterization-def
      unfolding watchCharacterizationCondition-def
      by auto
      thus ?thesis
      proof(cases ∑ l. l el c ∧ l ≠ w1 ∧ l ≠ w2 → literalFalse l
(elements (getM state)))
        case True
          with ⟨isUnitClause c l (elements (getM ?state))⟩
          have literalFalse w1 (elements (getM state)) →
            ¬ literalFalse w2 (elements (getM state)) ∧ ¬
literalTrue w2 (elements (getM state)) ∧ l = w2
            literalFalse w2 (elements (getM state)) →
            ¬ literalFalse w1 (elements (getM state)) ∧ ¬
literalTrue w1 (elements (getM state)) ∧ l = w1
          unfolding isUnitClause-def
          using assms
          using assertLiteralEffect[of state literal decision]
          by auto

          with ⟨literalFalse w1 (elements (getM state)) ∨ literalFalse
w2 (elements (getM state))⟩
          have (literalFalse w1 (elements (getM state)) ∧ ¬ literalFalse
w2 (elements (getM state)) ∧ ¬ literalTrue w2 (elements (getM state))
∧ l = w2) ∨
            (literalFalse w2 (elements (getM state)) ∧ ¬ literalFalse
w1 (elements (getM state)) ∧ ¬ literalTrue w1 (elements (getM state))
∧ l = w1)
          by blast
          hence isUnitClause c l (elements (getM state))
          using ⟨w1 el c⟩ ⟨w2 el c⟩ True
          unfolding isUnitClause-def
          by auto
          thus ?thesis
          using ⟨¬ isUnitClause c l (elements (getM state))⟩
          by simp
        next
          case False
          then obtain l'::Literal where

```

```

    l' el c literalTrue l' (elements (getM state))
  using $
  by auto
  hence literalTrue l' (elements (getM ?state'))
  using assms
  using assertLiteralEffect[of state literal decision]
  by auto

  from ⟨InvariantConsistent ((getM state) @ [(literal,
decision)])⟩
  ⟨l' el c⟩ ⟨literalTrue l' (elements (getM ?state'))⟩
  show ?thesis
  using containsTrueNotUnit[of l' c elements (getM ?state')]
  using ⟨isUnitClause c l (elements (getM ?state'))⟩
  using assms
  using assertLiteralEffect[of state literal decision]
  unfolding InvariantConsistent-def
  by auto
  qed
  qed
  qed
  qed
  qed
}
thus ?thesis
  unfolding InvariantQCharacterization-def
  by simp
qed

```

lemma *AssertLiteralStartQIrelevent:*

fixes *literal* :: *Literal* **and** *Wl* :: *nat list* **and** *newWl* :: *nat list* **and**
state :: *State*

assumes

InvariantWatchesEl (getF state) (getWatch1 state) (getWatch2 state)

and

InvariantWatchListsContainOnlyClausesFromF (getWatchList state)
(getF state)

shows

let *state'* = (assertLiteral literal decision (state(| getQ := Q' |))) *in*
let *state''* = (assertLiteral literal decision (state(| getQ := Q'' |))) *in*
(*getM* *state'*) = (*getM* *state''*) ∧
(*getF* *state'*) = (*getF* *state''*) ∧
(*getSATFlag* *state'*) = (*getSATFlag* *state''*) ∧
(*getConflictFlag* *state'*) = (*getConflictFlag* *state''*)

using *assms*

unfolding *assertLiteral-def*

unfolding *notifyWatches-def*

unfolding *InvariantWatchListsContainOnlyClausesFromF-def*

```

using notifyWatchesStartQIrelevant[of
state⟦ getQ := Q', getM := getM state @ [(literal, decision)] ⟧
getWatchList (state⟦getM := getM state @ [(literal, decision)]⟧) (opposite
literal)
state⟦ getQ := Q'', getM := getM state @ [(literal, decision)] ⟧
opposite literal ⟧]
by (simp add: Let-def)

```

lemma *assertedLiteralIsNotUnit*:

assumes

InvariantConsistent ((getM state) @ [(literal, decision)])

InvariantWatchListsContainOnlyClausesFromF (getWatchList state)
(getF state) **and**

InvariantWatchListsUniq (getWatchList state) **and**

InvariantWatchListsCharacterization (getWatchList state) (getWatch1
state) (getWatch2 state)

InvariantWatchesEl (getF state) (getWatch1 state) (getWatch2 state)

and

InvariantWatchesDiffer (getF state) (getWatch1 state) (getWatch2
state) **and**

InvariantWatchCharacterization (getF state) (getWatch1 state) (getWatch2
state) (getM state)

shows

let state' = assertLiteral literal decision state in

¬ literal ∈ (set (getQ state') − set (getQ state))

proof–

{

let ?state = state⟦getM := getM state @ [(literal, decision)]⟧

let ?state' = assertLiteral literal decision state

assume ¬ ?thesis

have *:∀ l. l ∈ set (getQ ?state') − set (getQ ?state) →

(∃ clause. clause el (getF ?state) ∧ isUnitClause clause l
(elements (getM ?state)))

using NotifyWatchesLoopQEffect[of ?state getM state opposite
literal decision getWatchList ?state (opposite literal) ⟧]

using *assms*

unfolding *InvariantWatchListsUniq-def*

unfolding *InvariantWatchListsCharacterization-def*

unfolding *InvariantWatchListsContainOnlyClausesFromF-def*

unfolding *InvariantWatchCharacterization-def*

unfolding *assertLiteral-def*

unfolding *notifyWatches-def*

by (auto simp add: Let-def)

with ⟨¬ ?thesis⟩

obtain clause

where isUnitClause clause literal (elements (getM ?state))

by (auto simp add: Let-def)


```

    hence False
      unfolding isUnitClause-def
      by simp
  }
  thus ?thesis
    by auto
qed

```

lemma *InvariantQCharacterizationAfterAssertLiteralNotInQ:*

assumes

InvariantConsistent ((*getM state*) @ [(*literal*, *decision*)])

InvariantWatchListsContainOnlyClausesFromF (*getWatchList state*)
(*getF state*) **and**

InvariantWatchListsUniq (*getWatchList state*) **and**

InvariantWatchListsCharacterization (*getWatchList state*) (*getWatch1*
state) (*getWatch2 state*)

InvariantWatchesEl (*getF state*) (*getWatch1 state*) (*getWatch2 state*)

and

InvariantWatchesDiffer (*getF state*) (*getWatch1 state*) (*getWatch2*
state) **and**

InvariantWatchCharacterization (*getF state*) (*getWatch1 state*) (*getWatch2*
state) (*getM state*)

InvariantConflictFlagCharacterization (*getConflictFlag state*) (*getF*
state) (*getM state*)

InvariantQCharacterization (*getConflictFlag state*) (*getQ state*) (*getF*
state) (*getM state*)

\neg *literal el* (*getQ state*)

shows

let state' = (assertLiteral literal decision state) in

InvariantQCharacterization (*getConflictFlag state'*) (*getQ state'*)
(*getF state'*) (*getM state'*)

proof–

let *?state' = assertLiteral literal decision state*

have *InvariantQCharacterization* (*getConflictFlag ?state'*) (*removeAll*
literal (*getQ ?state'*)) (*getF ?state'*) (*getM ?state'*)

using *assms*

using *InvariantQCharacterizationAfterAssertLiteral*

by (*simp add: Let-def*)

moreover

have \neg *literal el* (*getQ ?state'*)

using *assms*

using *assertedLiteralIsNotUnit*[*of state literal decision*]

by (*simp add: Let-def*)

hence *removeAll literal* (*getQ ?state'*) = *getQ ?state'*

using *removeAll-id*[*of literal getQ ?state'*]

by *simp*

ultimately

show *?thesis*

by (*simp add: Let-def*)

qed

lemma *InvariantUniqQAfterAssertLiteral:*

assumes

InvariantWatchListsContainOnlyClausesFromF (*getWatchList state*)
(*getF state*) **and**

InvariantWatchesEl (*getF state*) (*getWatch1 state*) (*getWatch2 state*)
and

InvariantUniqQ (*getQ state*)

shows

let state' = assertLiteral literal decision state in
InvariantUniqQ (getQ state')

using *assms*

using *InvariantUniqQAfterNotifyWatchesLoop*[*of state*(*getM := getM*
state @ [(literal, decision)])]

getWatchList (state(*getM := getM state @ [(literal, decision)]*)) (*opposite*
literal)

opposite literal []

unfolding *assertLiteral-def*

unfolding *notifyWatches-def*

unfolding *InvariantWatchListsContainOnlyClausesFromF-def*

by (*auto simp add: Let-def*)

lemma *InvariantsNoDecisionsWhenConflictNorUnitAfterAssertLiteral:*

assumes

InvariantWatchListsContainOnlyClausesFromF (*getWatchList state*)
(*getF state*) **and**

InvariantWatchesEl (*getF state*) (*getWatch1 state*) (*getWatch2 state*)
and

InvariantConflictFlagCharacterization (*getConflictFlag state*) (*getF*
state) (*getM state*)

InvariantQCharacterization (*getConflictFlag state*) (*getQ state*) (*getF*
state) (*getM state*)

InvariantNoDecisionsWhenConflict (*getF state*) (*getM state*) (*currentLevel*
(getM state))

InvariantNoDecisionsWhenUnit (*getF state*) (*getM state*) (*currentLevel*
(getM state))

decision $\longrightarrow \neg$ (*getConflictFlag state*) \wedge (*getQ state*) = []

shows

let state' = assertLiteral literal decision state in

InvariantNoDecisionsWhenConflict (getF state') (getM state')
(currentLevel (getM state')) \wedge

InvariantNoDecisionsWhenUnit (getF state') (getM state') (currentLevel
(getM state'))

proof–

{

let *?state' = assertLiteral literal decision state*

fix *level*

assume *level < currentLevel (getM ?state')*

```

have  $\neg$  formulaFalse (getF ?state') (elements (prefixToLevel level
(getM ?state')))  $\wedge$ 
   $\neg$  ( $\exists$  clause literal. clause el (getF ?state')  $\wedge$ 
    isUnitClause clause literal (elements (prefixToLevel level
(getM ?state'))))))
proof (cases level < currentLevel (getM state))
case True
  hence prefixToLevel level (getM ?state') = prefixToLevel level
(getM state)
  using assms
  using assertLiteralEffect[of state literal decision]
  by (auto simp add: prefixToLevelAppend)
moreover
  have  $\neg$  formulaFalse (getF state) (elements (prefixToLevel level
(getM state)))
  using  $\langle$ InvariantNoDecisionsWhenConflict (getF state) (getM
state) (currentLevel (getM state)) $\rangle$ 
  using  $\langle$ level < currentLevel (getM state) $\rangle$ 
  unfolding InvariantNoDecisionsWhenConflict-def
  by simp
moreover
  have  $\neg$  ( $\exists$  clause literal. clause el (getF state)  $\wedge$ 
    isUnitClause clause literal (elements (prefixToLevel level
(getM state))))))
  using  $\langle$ InvariantNoDecisionsWhenUnit (getF state) (getM state)
(currentLevel (getM state)) $\rangle$ 
  using  $\langle$ level < currentLevel (getM state) $\rangle$ 
  unfolding InvariantNoDecisionsWhenUnit-def
  by simp
ultimately
show ?thesis
  using assms
  using assertLiteralEffect[of state literal decision]
  by auto
next
case False
thus ?thesis
proof (cases decision)
case False
  hence currentLevel (getM ?state') = currentLevel (getM state)
  using assms
  using assertLiteralEffect[of state literal decision]
  unfolding currentLevel-def
  by (auto simp add: markedElementsAppend)
thus ?thesis
  using  $\langle$  $\neg$  (level < currentLevel (getM state)) $\rangle$ 
  using  $\langle$ level < currentLevel (getM ?state') $\rangle$ 
  by simp
next

```

```

case True
hence currentLevel (getM ?state') = currentLevel (getM state)
+ 1
  using assms
  using assertLiteralEffect[of state literal decision]
  unfolding currentLevel-def
  by (auto simp add: markedElementsAppend)
hence level = currentLevel (getM state)
  using  $\langle \neg (level < currentLevel (getM state)) \rangle$ 
  using  $\langle level < currentLevel (getM ?state') \rangle$ 
  by simp
hence prefixToLevel level (getM ?state') = (getM state)
  using  $\langle decision \rangle$ 
  using assms
  using assertLiteralEffect[of state literal decision]
  using prefixToLevelAppend[of currentLevel (getM state) getM
state [(literal, True)]]
  by auto
  thus ?thesis
  using  $\langle decision \rangle$ 
  using  $\langle decision \longrightarrow \neg (getConflictFlag state) \wedge (getQ state)$ 
=  $\square \rangle$ 
  using  $\langle InvariantConflictFlagCharacterization (getConflictFlag$ 
state) (getF state) (getM state) \rangle
  using  $\langle InvariantQCharacterization (getConflictFlag state)$ 
(getQ state) (getF state) (getM state) \rangle
  unfolding InvariantConflictFlagCharacterization-def
  unfolding InvariantQCharacterization-def
  using assms
  using assertLiteralEffect[of state literal decision]
  by simp
  qed
qed
} thus ?thesis
  unfolding InvariantNoDecisionsWhenConflict-def
  unfolding InvariantNoDecisionsWhenUnit-def
  by auto
qed

```

lemma *InvariantVarsQAfterAssertLiteral:*

assumes

InvariantConsistent ((getM state) @ [(literal, decision)])

InvariantUniq ((getM state) @ [(literal, decision)])

InvariantWatchListsContainOnlyClausesFromF (getWatchList state)
(getF state)

InvariantWatchListsUniq (getWatchList state)

InvariantWatchListsCharacterization (getWatchList state) (getWatch1

```

state) (getWatch2 state)
  InvariantWatchesEl (getF state) (getWatch1 state) (getWatch2 state)
  InvariantWatchesDiffer (getF state) (getWatch1 state) (getWatch2
state)
  InvariantWatchCharacterization (getF state) (getWatch1 state) (getWatch2
state) (getM state)
  InvariantVarsQ (getQ state) F0 Vbl
  InvariantVarsF (getF state) F0 Vbl
shows
  let state' = assertLiteral literal decision state in
    InvariantVarsQ (getQ state') F0 Vbl
proof–
  let ?Q' = {ul.  $\exists$  uc. uc el (getF state)  $\wedge$ 
    (opposite literal) el uc  $\wedge$  isUnitClause uc ul (elements
(getM state) @ [literal])}
  let ?state' = assertLiteral literal decision state
  have vars ?Q'  $\subseteq$  vars (getF state)
proof
  fix vbl::Variable
  assume vbl  $\in$  vars ?Q'
  then obtain ul::Literal
    where ul  $\in$  ?Q' var ul = vbl
    by auto
  then obtain uc::Clause
    where uc el (getF state) isUnitClause uc ul (elements (getM
state) @ [literal])
    by auto
  hence vars uc  $\subseteq$  vars (getF state) var ul  $\in$  vars uc
  using formulaContainsItsClausesVariables[of uc getF state]
  using clauseContainsItsLiteralsVariable[of ul uc]
  unfolding isUnitClause-def
  by auto
  thus vbl  $\in$  vars (getF state)
  using ⟨var ul = vbl⟩
  by auto
qed
thus ?thesis
  using assms
  using assertLiteralQEffect[of state literal decision]
  using varsClauseVarsSet[of getQ ?state']
  using varsClauseVarsSet[of getQ state]
  unfolding InvariantVarsQ-def
  unfolding InvariantVarsF-def
  by (auto simp add: Let-def)
qed

end
theory UnitPropagate
imports AssertLiteral

```

begin

lemma *applyUnitPropagateEffect*:

assumes

InvariantWatchesEl (*getF* *state*) (*getWatch1* *state*) (*getWatch2* *state*)

and

InvariantWatchListsContainOnlyClausesFromF (*getWatchList* *state*)
(*getF* *state*) **and**

InvariantQCharacterization (*getConflictFlag* *state*) (*getQ* *state*) (*getF*
state) (*getM* *state*)

\neg (*getConflictFlag* *state*)

getQ *state* \neq []

shows

let *uLiteral* = *hd* (*getQ* *state*) in

let *state'* = *applyUnitPropagate* *state* in

\exists *uClause*. *formulaEntailsClause* (*getF* *state*) *uClause* \wedge
isUnitClause *uClause* *uLiteral* (*elements* (*getM* *state*)) \wedge
(*getM* *state'*) = (*getM* *state*) @ [(*uLiteral*, *False*)]

proof–

let *?uLiteral* = *hd* (*getQ* *state*)

obtain *uClause*

where *uClause* *el* (*getF* *state*) *isUnitClause* *uClause* *?uLiteral*
(*elements* (*getM* *state*))

using *assms*

unfolding *InvariantQCharacterization-def*

by force

thus *?thesis*

using *assms*

using *assertLiteralEffect*[of *state* *?uLiteral* *False*]

unfolding *applyUnitPropagate-def*

using *formulaEntailsItsClauses*[of *uClause* *getF* *state*]

by (*auto simp add: Let-def*)

qed

lemma *InvariantConsistentAfterApplyUnitPropagate*:

assumes

InvariantConsistent (*getM* *state*)

InvariantWatchesEl (*getF* *state*) (*getWatch1* *state*) (*getWatch2* *state*)

and

InvariantWatchListsContainOnlyClausesFromF (*getWatchList* *state*)
(*getF* *state*) **and**

InvariantQCharacterization (*getConflictFlag* *state*) (*getQ* *state*) (*getF*
state) (*getM* *state*)

getQ *state* \neq []

\neg (*getConflictFlag* *state*)

shows

let state' = applyUnitPropagate state in
InvariantConsistent (getM state')

proof–

let *?uLiteral = hd (getQ state)*
let *?state' = applyUnitPropagate state*
obtain *uClause*
where *isUnitClause uClause ?uLiteral (elements (getM state)) and*
(getM ?state') = (getM state) @ [(?uLiteral, False)]
using *assms*
using *applyUnitPropagateEffect[of state]*
by *(auto simp add: Let-def)*
thus *?thesis*
using *assms*
using *InvariantConsistentAfterUnitPropagate[of getM state uClause*
?uLiteral getM ?state']
by *(auto simp add: Let-def)*
qed

lemma *InvariantUniqAfterApplyUnitPropagate:*

assumes

InvariantUniq (getM state)
InvariantWatchesEl (getF state) (getWatch1 state) (getWatch2 state)

and

InvariantWatchListsContainOnlyClausesFromF (getWatchList state)
(getF state) and

InvariantQCharacterization (getConflictFlag state) (getQ state) (getF
state) (getM state)

getQ state ≠ []

¬ (getConflictFlag state)

shows

let state' = applyUnitPropagate state in
InvariantUniq (getM state')

proof–

let *?uLiteral = hd (getQ state)*
let *?state' = applyUnitPropagate state*
obtain *uClause*
where *isUnitClause uClause ?uLiteral (elements (getM state)) and*
(getM ?state') = (getM state) @ [(?uLiteral, False)]
using *assms*
using *applyUnitPropagateEffect[of state]*
by *(auto simp add: Let-def)*
thus *?thesis*
using *assms*
using *InvariantUniqAfterUnitPropagate[of getM state uClause ?uLiteral*
getM ?state']
by *(auto simp add: Let-def)*

qed

lemma *InvariantWatchCharacterizationAfterApplyUnitPropagate:*

assumes

InvariantConsistent (getM state)

InvariantUniq (getM state)

InvariantWatchListsContainOnlyClausesFromF (getWatchList state)
(getF state) **and**

InvariantWatchListsUniq (getWatchList state) **and**

InvariantWatchListsCharacterization (getWatchList state) (getWatch1 state) (getWatch2 state)

InvariantWatchesEl (getF state) (getWatch1 state) (getWatch2 state)

and

InvariantWatchesDiffer (getF state) (getWatch1 state) (getWatch2 state)

InvariantWatchCharacterization (getF state) (getWatch1 state) (getWatch2 state) (getM state)

InvariantQCharacterization (getConflictFlag state) (getQ state) (getF state) (getM state)

(getQ state) ≠ []

\neg *(getConflictFlag state)*

shows

let state' = applyUnitPropagate state in

InvariantWatchCharacterization (getF state') (getWatch1 state') (getWatch2 state') (getM state')

proof–

let *?uLiteral = hd (getQ state)*

let *?state' = assertLiteral ?uLiteral False state*

let *?state'' = applyUnitPropagate state*

have *InvariantConsistent (getM ?state')*

using *assms*

using *InvariantConsistentAfterApplyUnitPropagate[of state]*

unfolding *applyUnitPropagate-def*

by *(auto simp add: Let-def)*

moreover

have *InvariantUniq (getM ?state')*

using *assms*

using *InvariantUniqAfterApplyUnitPropagate[of state]*

unfolding *applyUnitPropagate-def*

by *(auto simp add: Let-def)*

ultimately

show *?thesis*

using *assms*

using *InvariantWatchCharacterizationAfterAssertLiteral[of state ?uLiteral False]*

using *assertLiteralEffect*

unfolding *applyUnitPropagate-def*

by *(simp add: Let-def)*

qed

lemma *InvariantConflictFlagCharacterizationAfterApplyUnitPropagate:*

assumes

InvariantConsistent (getM state)

InvariantUniq (getM state)

InvariantWatchListsContainOnlyClausesFromF (getWatchList state)

(getF state) **and**

InvariantWatchListsUniq (getWatchList state) **and**

InvariantWatchListsCharacterization (getWatchList state) (getWatch1 state) (getWatch2 state)

InvariantWatchesEl (getF state) (getWatch1 state) (getWatch2 state)

and

InvariantWatchesDiffer (getF state) (getWatch1 state) (getWatch2 state) **and**

InvariantWatchCharacterization (getF state) (getWatch1 state) (getWatch2 state) (getM state)

InvariantQCharacterization (getConflictFlag state) (getQ state) (getF state) (getM state)

InvariantConflictFlagCharacterization (getConflictFlag state) (getF state) (getM state)

\neg *getConflictFlag state*

getQ state \neq []

shows

let state' = (applyUnitPropagate state) in

InvariantConflictFlagCharacterization (getConflictFlag state')

(getF state') (getM state')

proof–

let *?uLiteral = hd (getQ state)*

let *?state' = assertLiteral ?uLiteral False state*

let *?state'' = applyUnitPropagate state*

have *InvariantConsistent (getM ?state')*

using *assms*

using *InvariantConsistentAfterApplyUnitPropagate[of state]*

unfolding *applyUnitPropagate-def*

by (*auto simp add: Let-def*)

moreover

have *InvariantUniq (getM ?state')*

using *assms*

using *InvariantUniqAfterApplyUnitPropagate[of state]*

unfolding *applyUnitPropagate-def*

by (*auto simp add: Let-def*)

ultimately

show *?thesis*

using *assms*

using *InvariantConflictFlagCharacterizationAfterAssertLiteral[of state ?uLiteral False]*

using *assertLiteralEffect*

unfolding *applyUnitPropagate-def*

by (*simp add: Let-def*)

qed

lemma *InvariantConflictClauseCharacterizationAfterApplyUnitPropagate:*

assumes

InvariantWatchesEl (*getF state*) (*getWatch1 state*) (*getWatch2 state*)

and

InvariantWatchListsContainOnlyClausesFromF (*getWatchList state*)
(*getF state*)

InvariantWatchListsCharacterization (*getWatchList state*) (*getWatch1 state*) (*getWatch2 state*) **and**

InvariantWatchListsUniq (*getWatchList state*)

\neg *getConflictFlag state*

shows

let state' = applyUnitPropagate state in

InvariantConflictClauseCharacterization (*getConflictFlag state'*)
(*getConflictClause state'*) (*getF state'*) (*getM state'*)

using *assms*

using *InvariantConflictClauseCharacterizationAfterAssertLiteral*[*of state*
hd (*getQ state*) *False*]

unfolding *applyUnitPropagate-def*

unfolding *InvariantWatchesEl-def*

unfolding *InvariantWatchListsContainOnlyClausesFromF-def*

unfolding *InvariantWatchListsCharacterization-def*

unfolding *InvariantWatchListsUniq-def*

unfolding *InvariantConflictClauseCharacterization-def*

by (*simp add: Let-def*)

lemma *InvariantQCharacterizationAfterApplyUnitPropagate:*

assumes

InvariantConsistent (*getM state*)

InvariantWatchListsContainOnlyClausesFromF (*getWatchList state*)
(*getF state*) **and**

InvariantWatchListsUniq (*getWatchList state*) **and**

InvariantWatchListsCharacterization (*getWatchList state*) (*getWatch1 state*) (*getWatch2 state*)

InvariantWatchesEl (*getF state*) (*getWatch1 state*) (*getWatch2 state*)

and

InvariantWatchesDiffer (*getF state*) (*getWatch1 state*) (*getWatch2 state*) **and**

InvariantWatchCharacterization (*getF state*) (*getWatch1 state*) (*getWatch2 state*) (*getM state*)

InvariantConflictFlagCharacterization (*getConflictFlag state*) (*getF state*) (*getM state*)

InvariantQCharacterization (*getConflictFlag state*) (*getQ state*) (*getF state*) (*getM state*)

InvariantUniqQ (*getQ state*)

(*getQ state*) \neq []

```

  ¬ (getConflictFlag state)
shows
  let state'' = applyUnitPropagate state in
    InvariantQCharacterization (getConflictFlag state'') (getQ state'')
  (getF state'') (getM state'')
proof–
  let ?uLiteral = hd (getQ state)
  let ?state' = assertLiteral ?uLiteral False state
  let ?state'' = applyUnitPropagate state
  have InvariantConsistent (getM ?state')
    using assms
    using InvariantConsistentAfterApplyUnitPropagate[of state]
    unfolding applyUnitPropagate-def
    by (auto simp add: Let-def)
  hence InvariantQCharacterization (getConflictFlag ?state') (removeAll
    ?uLiteral (getQ ?state')) (getF ?state') (getM ?state')
    using assms
    using InvariantQCharacterizationAfterAssertLiteral[of state ?uLiteral
    False]
    using assertLiteralEffect[of state ?uLiteral False]
    by (simp add: Let-def)
  moreover
  have InvariantUniqQ (getQ ?state')
    using assms
    using InvariantUniqQAfterAssertLiteral[of state ?uLiteral False]
    by (simp add: Let-def)

  have ?uLiteral = (hd (getQ ?state'))
  proof–
  obtain s
    where (getQ state) @ s = getQ ?state'
    using assms
    using assertLiteralEffect[of state ?uLiteral False]
    unfolding isPrefix-def
    by auto
  hence getQ ?state' = (getQ state) @ s
    by (rule sym)
  thus ?thesis
    using ⟨getQ state ≠ []⟩
    using hd-append[of getQ state s]
    by auto
  qed

  hence set (getQ ?state'') = set (removeAll ?uLiteral (getQ ?state'))
    using assms
    using ⟨InvariantUniqQ (getQ ?state')⟩
    unfolding InvariantUniqQ-def
    using uniqHeadTailSet[of getQ ?state']
    unfolding applyUnitPropagate-def

```

```

    by (simp add: Let-def)
ultimately
show ?thesis
  unfolding InvariantQCharacterization-def
  unfolding applyUnitPropagate-def
  by (simp add: Let-def)
qed

```

lemma *InvariantUniqQAfterApplyUnitPropagate:*

assumes

```

  InvariantWatchesEl (getF state) (getWatch1 state) (getWatch2 state)
  InvariantWatchListsContainOnlyClausesFromF (getWatchList state)
  (getF state)
  InvariantUniqQ (getQ state)
  getQ state ≠ []

```

shows

```

  let state'' = applyUnitPropagate state in
  InvariantUniqQ (getQ state'')

```

proof–

```

let ?uLiteral = hd (getQ state)
let ?state' = assertLiteral ?uLiteral False state
let ?state'' = applyUnitPropagate state
have InvariantUniqQ (getQ ?state')
  using assms
  using InvariantUniqQAfterAssertLiteral[of state ?uLiteral False]
  by (simp add: Let-def)

```

moreover

```

obtain s
  where getQ state @ s = getQ ?state'
  using assms
  using assertLiteralEffect[of state ?uLiteral False]
  unfolding isPrefix-def
  by auto

```

```

hence getQ ?state' = getQ state @ s
  by (rule sym)

```

```

with ⟨getQ state ≠ []⟩
have getQ ?state' ≠ []
  by simp

```

ultimately

```

show ?thesis
  using ⟨getQ state ≠ []⟩
  unfolding InvariantUniqQ-def
  unfolding applyUnitPropagate-def
  using hd-Cons-tl[of getQ ?state']
  using uniqAppendIff[of [hd (getQ ?state')] tl (getQ ?state')]
  by (simp add: Let-def)

```

qed

lemma *InvariantNoDecisionsWhenConflictNorUnitAfterUnitPropagate:*
assumes
InvariantWatchesEl (*getF state*) (*getWatch1 state*) (*getWatch2 state*)
InvariantWatchListsContainOnlyClausesFromF (*getWatchList state*)
(*getF state*)
InvariantConflictFlagCharacterization (*getConflictFlag state*) (*getF*
state) (*getM state*)
InvariantQCharacterization (*getConflictFlag state*) (*getQ state*) (*getF*
state) (*getM state*)
InvariantNoDecisionsWhenConflict (*getF state*) (*getM state*) (*currentLevel*
(*getM state*))
InvariantNoDecisionsWhenUnit (*getF state*) (*getM state*) (*currentLevel*
(*getM state*))
shows
let state' = applyUnitPropagate state in
InvariantNoDecisionsWhenConflict (*getF state'*) (*getM state'*)
(*currentLevel* (*getM state'*)) \wedge
InvariantNoDecisionsWhenUnit (*getF state'*) (*getM state'*) (*currentLevel*
(*getM state'*))
using *assms*
unfolding *applyUnitPropagate-def*
using *InvariantsNoDecisionsWhenConflictNorUnitAfterAssertLiteral*[*of*
state False hd (*getQ state*)]
unfolding *InvariantNoDecisionsWhenConflict-def*
by (*simp add: Let-def*)

lemma *InvariantGetReasonIsReasonAfterApplyUnitPropagate:*
assumes
InvariantWatchListsContainOnlyClausesFromF (*getWatchList state*)
(*getF state*) **and**
InvariantWatchListsUniq (*getWatchList state*) **and**
InvariantWatchListsCharacterization (*getWatchList state*) (*getWatch1*
state) (*getWatch2 state*) **and**
InvariantWatchesEl (*getF state*) (*getWatch1 state*) (*getWatch2 state*)
and
InvariantConflictFlagCharacterization (*getConflictFlag state*) (*getF*
state) (*getM state*) **and**
InvariantUniqQ (*getQ state*) **and**
InvariantGetReasonIsReason (*getReason state*) (*getF state*) (*getM*
state) (*set* (*getQ state*)) **and**
getQ state $\neq []$ **and**
 \neg *getConflictFlag state*
shows
let state' = applyUnitPropagate state in
InvariantGetReasonIsReason (*getReason state'*) (*getF state'*) (*getM*
state') (*set* (*getQ state'*))
proof—
let *?state0 = state* (\lfloor *getM := getM state* \circledast [*hd* (*getQ state*), *False*])

```

let ?state' = assertLiteral (hd (getQ state)) False state
let ?state'' = applyUnitPropagate state

have InvariantGetReasonIsReason (getReason ?state0) (getF ?state0)
(getM ?state0) (set (removeAll (hd (getQ ?state0)) (getQ ?state0)))
proof–

  {
    fix l::Literal
    assume *: l el (elements (getM ?state0)) ∧ ¬ l el (decisions
(getM ?state0)) ∧ elementLevel l (getM ?state0) > 0
    hence ∃ reason. getReason ?state0 l = Some reason ∧ 0 ≤ reason
∧ reason < length (getF ?state0) ∧
      isReason (nth (getF ?state0) reason) l (elements (getM
?state0))
    proof (cases l el (elements (getM state)))
    case True
    from *
    have ¬ l el (decisions (getM state))
      by (auto simp add: markedElementsAppend)
    from *
    have elementLevel l (getM state) > 0
      using elementLevelAppend[of l getM state [(hd (getQ state),
False)]]
    using ⟨l el (elements (getM state))⟩
    by simp
    show ?thesis
      using ⟨InvariantGetReasonIsReason (getReason state) (getF
state) (getM state) (set (getQ state))⟩
      using ⟨l el (elements (getM state))⟩
      using ⟨¬ l el (decisions (getM state))⟩
      using ⟨elementLevel l (getM state) > 0⟩
      unfolding InvariantGetReasonIsReason-def
      by (auto simp add: isReasonAppend)
    next
    case False
    with *
    have l = hd (getQ state)
      by simp

    have currentLevel (getM ?state0) > 0
      using *
      using elementLevelLeqCurrentLevel[of l getM ?state0]
      by auto
    hence currentLevel (getM state) > 0
      unfolding currentLevel-def
      by (simp add: markedElementsAppend)
    moreover
    have hd (getQ ?state0) el (getQ state)

```

```

    using ⟨getQ state ≠ []⟩
    by simp
  ultimately
  obtain reason
    where getReason state (hd (getQ state)) = Some reason 0 ≤
reason ∧ reason < length (getF state)
      isUnitClause (nth (getF state) reason) (hd (getQ state))
(elements (getM state)) ∨
      clauseFalse (nth (getF state) reason) (elements (getM state))
    using ⟨InvariantGetReasonIsReason (getReason state) (getF
state) (getM state) (set (getQ state))⟩
    unfolding InvariantGetReasonIsReason-def
    by auto
    hence isUnitClause (nth (getF state) reason) (hd (getQ state))
(elements (getM state))
    using ⟨¬ getConflictFlag state⟩
    using ⟨InvariantConflictFlagCharacterization (getConflictFlag
state) (getF state) (getM state)⟩
    unfolding InvariantConflictFlagCharacterization-def
    using nth-mem[of reason getF state]
    using formulaFalseIffContainsFalseClause[of getF state ele-
ments (getM state)]
    by simp
  thus ?thesis
    using ⟨getReason state (hd (getQ state)) = Some reason⟩ ⟨0
≤ reason ∧ reason < length (getF state)⟩
    using isUnitClauseIsReason[of nth (getF state) reason hd
(getQ state) elements (getM state) [hd (getQ state)]]
    using ⟨l = hd (getQ state)⟩
    by simp
  qed
}
moreover
{
  fix literal::Literal
  assume currentLevel (getM ?state0) > 0
  hence currentLevel (getM state) > 0
    unfolding currentLevel-def
    by (simp add: markedElementsAppend)

  assume literal el removeAll (hd (getQ ?state0)) (getQ ?state0)
  hence literal ≠ hd (getQ state) literal el getQ state
    by auto

  then obtain reason
    where getReason state literal = Some reason 0 ≤ reason ∧
reason < length (getF state) and
    *: isUnitClause (nth (getF state) reason) literal (elements (getM
state)) ∨

```

```

      clauseFalse (nth (getF state) reason) (elements (getM state))
    using ⟨currentLevel (getM state) > 0⟩
    using ⟨InvariantGetReasonIsReason (getReason state) (getF
state) (getM state) (set (getQ state))⟩
    unfolding InvariantGetReasonIsReason-def
    by auto
    hence ∃ reason. getReason ?state0 literal = Some reason ∧ 0 ≤
reason ∧ reason < length (getF ?state0) ∧
      (isUnitClause (nth (getF ?state0) reason) literal (elements
(getM ?state0))) ∨
      clauseFalse (nth (getF ?state0) reason) (elements (getM
?state0)))
    proof (cases isUnitClause (nth (getF state) reason) literal (elements
(getM state)))
      case True
      show ?thesis
      proof (cases opposite literal = hd (getQ state))
        case True
        thus ?thesis
        using ⟨isUnitClause (nth (getF state) reason) literal (elements
(getM state))⟩
        using ⟨getReason state literal = Some reason⟩
        using ⟨literal ≠ hd (getQ state)⟩
        using ⟨0 ≤ reason ∧ reason < length (getF state)⟩
        unfolding isUnitClause-def
        by (auto simp add: clauseFalseIffAllLiteralsAreFalse)
      next
      case False
      thus ?thesis
      using ⟨isUnitClause (nth (getF state) reason) literal (elements
(getM state))⟩
      using ⟨getReason state literal = Some reason⟩
      using ⟨literal ≠ hd (getQ state)⟩
      using ⟨0 ≤ reason ∧ reason < length (getF state)⟩
      unfolding isUnitClause-def
      by auto
    qed
  next
  case False
  with *
  have clauseFalse (nth (getF state) reason) (elements (getM
state))
  by simp
  thus ?thesis
  using ⟨getReason state literal = Some reason⟩
  using ⟨0 ≤ reason ∧ reason < length (getF state)⟩
  using clauseFalseAppendValuation[of nth (getF state) reason
elements (getM state) [hd (getQ state)]]
  by auto

```



```

    qed
  }
  ultimately
  show ?thesis
    unfolding InvariantGetReasonIsReason-def
    by auto
  qed

  hence InvariantGetReasonIsReason (getReason ?state') (getF ?state')
  (getM ?state') (set (removeAll (hd (getQ state)) (getQ state))  $\cup$  (set
  (getQ ?state') - set (getQ state)))
    using assms
    unfolding assertLiteral-def
    unfolding notifyWatches-def
    using InvariantGetReasonIsReasonAfterNotifyWatches[of
    ?state0 getWatchList ?state0 (opposite (hd (getQ state))) opposite
  (hd (getQ state)) getM state False
    set (removeAll (hd (getQ ?state0)) (getQ ?state0)) []]
    unfolding InvariantWatchListsContainOnlyClausesFromF-def
    unfolding InvariantWatchListsCharacterization-def
    unfolding InvariantWatchListsUniq-def
    by (auto simp add: Let-def)

  obtain s
    where getQ state @ s = getQ ?state'
    using assms
    using assertLiteralEffect[of state hd (getQ state) False]
    unfolding isPrefix-def
    by auto
  hence getQ ?state' = getQ state @ s
    by simp
  hence hd (getQ ?state') = hd (getQ state)
    using hd-append2[of getQ state s]
    using ⟨getQ state  $\neq$  []⟩
    by simp

  have set (removeAll (hd (getQ state)) (getQ state))  $\cup$  (set (getQ
  ?state') - set (getQ state)) =
    set (removeAll (hd (getQ state)) (getQ ?state'))
    using ⟨getQ ?state' = getQ state @ s⟩
    using ⟨getQ state  $\neq$  []⟩
    by auto

  have uniq (getQ ?state')
    using assms
    using InvariantUniqQAfterAssertLiteral[of state hd (getQ state)
  False]
    unfolding InvariantUniqQ-def
    by (simp add: Let-def)

```

```

have set (getQ ?state') = set (removeAll (hd (getQ state)) (getQ
?state'))
  using ⟨uniq (getQ ?state')⟩
  using ⟨hd (getQ ?state') = hd (getQ state)⟩
  using uniqHeadTailSet[of getQ ?state']
  unfolding applyUnitPropagate-def
  by (simp add: Let-def)

thus ?thesis
  using ⟨InvariantGetReasonIsReason (getReason ?state') (getF ?state')
(getM ?state') (set (removeAll (hd (getQ state)) (getQ state)) ∪ (set
(getQ ?state') - set (getQ state)))⟩
  using ⟨set (getQ ?state') = set (removeAll (hd (getQ state)) (getQ
?state'))⟩
  using ⟨set (removeAll (hd (getQ state)) (getQ state)) ∪ (set (getQ
?state') - set (getQ state)) =
set (removeAll (hd (getQ state)) (getQ ?state'))⟩
  unfolding applyUnitPropagate-def
  by (simp add: Let-def)
qed

```

lemma *InvariantEquivalentZLAfterApplyUnitPropagate:*

assumes

InvariantEquivalentZL (getF state) (getM state) Phi

InvariantWatchesEl (getF state) (getWatch1 state) (getWatch2 state)

and

InvariantWatchListsContainOnlyClausesFromF (getWatchList state)

(getF state) **and**

*InvariantQCharacterization (getConflictFlag state) (getQ state) (getF
state) (getM state)*

\neg (*getConflictFlag state*)

getQ state \neq []

shows

let state' = applyUnitPropagate state in

InvariantEquivalentZL (getF state') (getM state') Phi

proof–

let ?uLiteral = hd (getQ state)

let ?state' = applyUnitPropagate state

let ?FM = getF state @ val2form (elements (prefixToLevel 0 (getM
state)))

let ?FM' = getF ?state' @ val2form (elements (prefixToLevel 0 (getM
?state')))

obtain uClause

where formulaEntailsClause (getF state) uClause **and**

```

isUnitClause uClause ?uLiteral (elements (getM state)) and
(getM ?state') = (getM state) @ [(?uLiteral, False)]
(getF ?state') = (getF state)
using assms
using applyUnitPropagateEffect[of state]
unfolding applyUnitPropagate-def
using assertLiteralEffect
by (auto simp add: Let-def)
note * = this

show ?thesis
proof (cases currentLevel (getM state) = 0)
case True
hence getM state = prefixToLevel 0 (getM state)
by (rule currentLevelZeroTrailEqualsItsPrefixToLevelZero)

have ?FM' = ?FM @ [(?uLiteral)]
using *
using ⟨(getM ?state') = (getM state) @ [(?uLiteral, False)]⟩
using prefixToLevelAppend[of 0 getM state [(?uLiteral, False)]]
using ⟨currentLevel (getM state) = 0⟩
using ⟨getM state = prefixToLevel 0 (getM state)⟩
by (auto simp add: val2formAppend)

have formulaEntailsLiteral ?FM ?uLiteral
using *
using unitLiteralIsEntailed [of uClause ?uLiteral elements (getM
state) (getF state)]
using ⟨InvariantEquivalentZL (getF state) (getM state) Phi⟩
using ⟨getM state = prefixToLevel 0 (getM state)⟩
unfolding InvariantEquivalentZL-def
by simp
hence formulaEntailsClause ?FM [(?uLiteral)]
unfolding formulaEntailsLiteral-def
unfolding formulaEntailsClause-def
by (auto simp add: clauseTrueIffContainsTrueLiteral)

show ?thesis
using ⟨InvariantEquivalentZL (getF state) (getM state) Phi⟩
using ⟨?FM' = ?FM @ [(?uLiteral)]⟩
using ⟨formulaEntailsClause ?FM [(?uLiteral)]⟩
unfolding InvariantEquivalentZL-def
using extendEquivalentFormulaWithEntailedClause[of Phi ?FM
[?uLiteral]]
by (simp add: equivalentFormulaeSymmetry)
next
case False
hence ?FM = ?FM'

```

```

using *
using prefixToLevelAppend[of 0 getM state [(?uLiteral, False)]]
by (simp add: Let-def)
thus ?thesis
using ⟨InvariantEquivalentZL (getF state) (getM state) Phi⟩
unfolding InvariantEquivalentZL-def
by (simp add: Let-def)
qed
qed

```

lemma *InvariantVarsQTL*:

assumes

InvariantVarsQ Q F0 Vbl

$Q \neq []$

shows

InvariantVarsQ (tl Q) F0 Vbl

proof–

have *InvariantVarsQ ((hd Q) # (tl Q)) F0 Vbl*

using *assms*

by *simp*

hence $\{var (hd Q)\} \cup vars (tl Q) \subseteq vars F0 \cup Vbl$

unfolding *InvariantVarsQ-def*

by *simp*

thus ?thesis

unfolding *InvariantVarsQ-def*

by *simp*

qed

lemma *InvariantsVarsAfterApplyUnitPropagate*:

assumes

InvariantConsistent (getM state)

InvariantUniq (getM state)

InvariantWatchesEl (getF state) (getWatch1 state) (getWatch2 state)

and

InvariantWatchListsContainOnlyClausesFromF (getWatchList state)
(getF state) and

InvariantWatchListsCharacterization (getWatchList state) (getWatch1 state) (getWatch2 state) and

InvariantWatchListsUniq (getWatchList state) and

InvariantWatchesDiffer (getF state) (getWatch1 state) (getWatch2 state) and

InvariantWatchCharacterization (getF state) (getWatch1 state) (getWatch2 state) (getM state) and

InvariantQCharacterization False (getQ state) (getF state) (getM state) and

$getQ state \neq []$

$\neg getConflictFlag state$

InvariantVarsM (getM state) F0 Vbl and

```

    InvariantVarsQ (getQ state) F0 Vbl and
    InvariantVarsF (getF state) F0 Vbl
shows
  let state' = applyUnitPropagate state in
    InvariantVarsM (getM state') F0 Vbl ∧
    InvariantVarsQ (getQ state') F0 Vbl
proof-
  let ?state' = assertLiteral (hd (getQ state)) False state
  let ?state'' = applyUnitPropagate state
  have InvariantVarsQ (getQ ?state') F0 Vbl
    using assms
    using InvariantConsistentAfterApplyUnitPropagate[of state]
    using InvariantUniqAfterApplyUnitPropagate[of state]
    using InvariantVarsQAfterAssertLiteral[of state hd (getQ state)
False F0 Vbl]
    using assertLiteralEffect[of state hd (getQ state) False]
    unfolding applyUnitPropagate-def
    by (simp add: Let-def)
  moreover
  have (getQ ?state') ≠ []
    using assms
    using assertLiteralEffect[of state hd (getQ state) False]
    using ⟨getQ state ≠ []⟩
    unfolding isPrefix-def
    by auto
  ultimately
  have InvariantVarsQ (getQ ?state'') F0 Vbl
    unfolding applyUnitPropagate-def
    using InvariantVarsQTl[of getQ ?state' F0 Vbl]
    by (simp add: Let-def)
  moreover
  have var (hd (getQ state)) ∈ vars F0 ∪ Vbl
    using ⟨getQ state ≠ []⟩
    using ⟨InvariantVarsQ (getQ state) F0 Vbl⟩
    using hd-in-set[of getQ state]
    using clauseContainsItsLiteralsVariable[of hd (getQ state) getQ
state]
    unfolding InvariantVarsQ-def
    by auto
  hence InvariantVarsM (getM ?state'') F0 Vbl
    using assms
    using assertLiteralEffect[of state hd (getQ state) False]
    using varsAppendValuation[of elements (getM state) [hd (getQ
state)]]
    unfolding applyUnitPropagate-def
    unfolding InvariantVarsM-def
    by (simp add: Let-def)
  ultimately
  show ?thesis

```

by (*simp add: Let-def*)
qed

definition *lexLessState* (*Vbl::Variable set*) == {(*state1*, *state2*).
(*getM state1*, *getM state2*) ∈ *lexLessRestricted Vbl*}

lemma *exhaustiveUnitPropagateTermination*:

fixes

state::State **and** *Vbl::Variable set*

assumes

InvariantUniq (*getM state*)

InvariantConsistent (*getM state*)

InvariantWatchListsContainOnlyClausesFromF (*getWatchList state*)
(*getF state*) **and**

InvariantWatchListsUniq (*getWatchList state*) **and**

InvariantWatchListsCharacterization (*getWatchList state*) (*getWatch1 state*) (*getWatch2 state*)

InvariantWatchesEl (*getF state*) (*getWatch1 state*) (*getWatch2 state*)

and

InvariantWatchesDiffer (*getF state*) (*getWatch1 state*) (*getWatch2 state*)

InvariantWatchCharacterization (*getF state*) (*getWatch1 state*) (*getWatch2 state*) (*getM state*)

InvariantConflictFlagCharacterization (*getConflictFlag state*) (*getF state*) (*getM state*)

InvariantQCharacterization (*getConflictFlag state*) (*getQ state*) (*getF state*) (*getM state*)

InvariantUniqQ (*getQ state*)

InvariantVarsM (*getM state*) *F0 Vbl*

InvariantVarsQ (*getQ state*) *F0 Vbl*

InvariantVarsF (*getF state*) *F0 Vbl*

finite Vbl

shows

exhaustiveUnitPropagate-dom state

using *assms*

proof (*induct rule: wf-induct[of lexLessState (vars F0 ∪ Vbl)]*)

case *1*

show *?case*

unfolding *wf-eq-minimal*

proof–

show $\forall Q$ (*state::State*). *state* ∈ *Q* \longrightarrow (\exists *stateMin* ∈ *Q*. \forall *state'*.
(*state'*, *stateMin*) ∈ *lexLessState (vars F0 ∪ Vbl)* \longrightarrow *state'* ∉ *Q*)

proof–

{

```

fix Q :: State set and state :: State
assume state ∈ Q
let ?Q1 = {M::LiteralTrail. ∃ state. state ∈ Q ∧ (getM state)
= M}
  from ⟨state ∈ Q⟩
  have getM state ∈ ?Q1
    by auto
  have wf (lexLessRestricted (vars F0 ∪ Vbl))
    using ⟨finite Vbl⟩
    using finiteVarsFormula[of F0]
    using wfLexLessRestricted[of vars F0 ∪ Vbl]
    by simp
  with ⟨getM state ∈ ?Q1⟩
    obtain Mmin where Mmin ∈ ?Q1 ∨ M'. (M', Mmin) ∈
lexLessRestricted (vars F0 ∪ Vbl) ⟶ M' ∉ ?Q1
    unfolding wf-eq-minimal
    apply (erule-tac x=?Q1 in allE)
    apply (erule-tac x=getM state in allE)
    by auto
  from ⟨Mmin ∈ ?Q1⟩ obtain stateMin
    where stateMin ∈ Q (getM stateMin) = Mmin
    by auto
  have ∀ state'. (state', stateMin) ∈ lexLessState (vars F0 ∪ Vbl)
⟶ state' ∉ Q
  proof
    fix state'
    show (state', stateMin) ∈ lexLessState (vars F0 ∪ Vbl) ⟶
state' ∉ Q
  proof
    assume (state', stateMin) ∈ lexLessState (vars F0 ∪ Vbl)
    hence (getM state', getM stateMin) ∈ lexLessRestricted (vars
F0 ∪ Vbl)
      unfolding lexLessState-def
      by auto
    from ⟨∀ M'. (M', Mmin) ∈ lexLessRestricted (vars F0 ∪
Vbl) ⟶ M' ∉ ?Q1⟩
      ⟨(getM state', getM stateMin) ∈ lexLessRestricted (vars F0
∪ Vbl)⟩ ⟨getM stateMin = Mmin⟩
      have getM state' ∉ ?Q1
        by simp
      with ⟨getM stateMin = Mmin⟩
      show state' ∉ Q
        by auto
    qed
  qed
  with ⟨stateMin ∈ Q⟩
  have ∃ stateMin ∈ Q. (∀ state'. (state', stateMin) ∈ lexLessState
(vars F0 ∪ Vbl) ⟶ state' ∉ Q)
    by auto

```

```

    }
    thus ?thesis
      by auto
  qed
next
case (2 state')
note ih = this
show ?case
proof (cases getQ state' = [] ∨ getConflictFlag state')
  case False
  let ?state'' = applyUnitPropagate state'

  have InvariantWatchListsContainOnlyClausesFromF (getWatchList
?state'') (getF ?state'') and
    InvariantWatchListsUniq (getWatchList ?state'') and
    InvariantWatchListsCharacterization (getWatchList ?state'') (getWatch1
?state'') (getWatch2 ?state'')
    InvariantWatchesEl (getF ?state'') (getWatch1 ?state'') (getWatch2
?state'') and
    InvariantWatchesDiffer (getF ?state'') (getWatch1 ?state'') (getWatch2
?state'')
  using ih
  using WatchInvariantsAfterAssertLiteral[of state' hd (getQ state')
False]
  unfolding applyUnitPropagate-def
  by (auto simp add: Let-def)
  moreover
  have InvariantWatchCharacterization (getF ?state'') (getWatch1
?state'') (getWatch2 ?state'') (getM ?state'')
  using ih
  using InvariantWatchCharacterizationAfterApplyUnitPropagate[of
state']
  unfolding InvariantQCharacterization-def
  using False
  by (simp add: Let-def)
  moreover
  have InvariantQCharacterization (getConflictFlag ?state'') (getQ
?state'') (getF ?state'') (getM ?state'')
  using ih
  using InvariantQCharacterizationAfterApplyUnitPropagate[of
state']
  using False
  by (simp add: Let-def)
  moreover
  have InvariantConflictFlagCharacterization (getConflictFlag ?state'')
(getF ?state'') (getM ?state'')
  using ih
  using InvariantConflictFlagCharacterizationAfterApplyUnitProp-

```



```

agate[of state']
  using False
  by (simp add: Let-def)
moreover
have InvariantUniqQ (getQ ?state'')
  using ih
  using InvariantUniqQAfterApplyUnitPropagate[of state']
  using False
  by (simp add: Let-def)
moreover
have InvariantConsistent (getM ?state'')
  using ih
  using InvariantConsistentAfterApplyUnitPropagate[of state']
  using False
  by (simp add: Let-def)
moreover
have InvariantUniq (getM ?state'')
  using ih
  using InvariantUniqAfterApplyUnitPropagate[of state']
  using False
  by (simp add: Let-def)
moreover
have InvariantVarsM (getM ?state'') F0 Vbl InvariantVarsQ (getQ
?state'') F0 Vbl
  using ih
  using  $\langle \neg (getQ\ state' = [] \vee getConflictFlag\ state') \rangle$ 
  using InvariantsVarsAfterApplyUnitPropagate[of state' F0 Vbl]
  by (auto simp add: Let-def)
moreover
have InvariantVarsF (getF ?state'') F0 Vbl
  unfolding applyUnitPropagate-def
  using assertLiteralEffect[of state' hd (getQ state') False]
  using ih
  by (simp add: Let-def)
moreover
have (?state'', state')  $\in$  lexLessState (vars F0  $\cup$  Vbl)
proof-
  have getM ?state'' = getM state' @ [(hd (getQ state'), False)]
  unfolding applyUnitPropagate-def
  using ih
  using assertLiteralEffect[of state' hd (getQ state') False]
  by (simp add: Let-def)
thus ?thesis
  unfolding lexLessState-def
  unfolding lexLessRestricted-def
  using lexLessAppend[of [(hd (getQ state'), False)] getM state']
  using  $\langle$ InvariantConsistent (getM ?state'') $\rangle$ 
  unfolding InvariantConsistent-def
  using  $\langle$ InvariantConsistent (getM state') $\rangle$ 

```

```

    unfolding InvariantConsistent-def
    using ‹InvariantUniq (getM ?state'')›
    unfolding InvariantUniq-def
    using ‹InvariantUniq (getM state')›
    unfolding InvariantUniq-def
    using ‹InvariantVarsM (getM ?state'') F0 Vbl›
    using ‹InvariantVarsM (getM state') F0 Vbl›
    unfolding InvariantVarsM-def
    by simp
qed
ultimately
have exhaustiveUnitPropagate-dom ?state''
  using ih
  by auto
thus ?thesis
  using exhaustiveUnitPropagate-dom.intros[of state']
  using False
  by simp
next
case True
show ?thesis
  apply (rule exhaustiveUnitPropagate-dom.intros)
  using True
  by simp
qed
qed

```

```

lemma exhaustiveUnitPropagatePreservedVariables:
assumes
  exhaustiveUnitPropagate-dom state
  InvariantWatchListsContainOnlyClausesFromF (getWatchList state)
  (getF state) and
  InvariantWatchListsUniq (getWatchList state) and
  InvariantWatchListsCharacterization (getWatchList state) (getWatch1
state) (getWatch2 state)
  InvariantWatchesEl (getF state) (getWatch1 state) (getWatch2 state)
and
  InvariantWatchesDiffer (getF state) (getWatch1 state) (getWatch2
state)
shows
  let state' = exhaustiveUnitPropagate state in
  (getSATFlag state') = (getSATFlag state)
using assms
proof (induct state rule: exhaustiveUnitPropagate-dom.induct)
case (step state')
note ih = this
show ?case
proof (cases (getConflictFlag state') ∨ (getQ state') = [])
case True

```

```

with exhaustiveUnitPropagate.simps[of state']
have exhaustiveUnitPropagate state' = state'
  by simp
thus ?thesis
  by (simp only: Let-def)
next
  case False
  let ?state'' = applyUnitPropagate state'

  have exhaustiveUnitPropagate state' = exhaustiveUnitPropagate
    ?state''
    using exhaustiveUnitPropagate.simps[of state']
    using False
    by simp
  moreover
  have InvariantWatchListsContainOnlyClausesFromF (getWatchList
    ?state'') (getF ?state'') and
    InvariantWatchListsUniq (getWatchList ?state'') and
    InvariantWatchListsCharacterization (getWatchList ?state'') (getWatch1
    ?state'') (getWatch2 ?state'')
    InvariantWatchesEl (getF ?state'') (getWatch1 ?state'') (getWatch2
    ?state'') and
    InvariantWatchesDiffer (getF ?state'') (getWatch1 ?state'') (getWatch2
    ?state'')
    using ih
    using WatchInvariantsAfterAssertLiteral[of state' hd (getQ state')
    False]
    unfolding applyUnitPropagate-def
    by (auto simp add: Let-def)
  moreover
  have getSATFlag ?state'' = getSATFlag state'
    unfolding applyUnitPropagate-def
    using assertLiteralEffect[of state' hd (getQ state') False]
    using ih
    by (simp add: Let-def)
  ultimately
  show ?thesis
    using ih
    using False
    by (simp add: Let-def)
qed
qed

```

```

lemma exhaustiveUnitPropagatePreservesCurrentLevel:
assumes
  exhaustiveUnitPropagate-dom state
  InvariantWatchListsContainOnlyClausesFromF (getWatchList state)
  (getF state) and
  InvariantWatchListsUniq (getWatchList state) and

```

```

    InvariantWatchListsCharacterization (getWatchList state) (getWatch1
state) (getWatch2 state)
    InvariantWatchesEl (getF state) (getWatch1 state) (getWatch2 state)
and
    InvariantWatchesDiffer (getF state) (getWatch1 state) (getWatch2
state)
shows
    let state' = exhaustiveUnitPropagate state in
        currentLevel (getM state') = currentLevel (getM state)
using assms
proof (induct state rule: exhaustiveUnitPropagate-dom.induct)
    case (step state')
    note ih = this
    show ?case
    proof (cases (getConflictFlag state') ∨ (getQ state') = [])
        case True
            with exhaustiveUnitPropagate.simps[of state']
            have exhaustiveUnitPropagate state' = state'
                by simp
            thus ?thesis
                by (simp only: Let-def)
        next
            case False
            let ?state'' = applyUnitPropagate state'

            have exhaustiveUnitPropagate state' = exhaustiveUnitPropagate
?state''
                using exhaustiveUnitPropagate.simps[of state']
                using False
                by simp
            moreover
            have InvariantWatchListsContainOnlyClausesFromF (getWatchList
?state'') (getF ?state'') and
                InvariantWatchListsUniq (getWatchList ?state'') and
                InvariantWatchListsCharacterization (getWatchList ?state'') (getWatch1
?state'') (getWatch2 ?state'')
                InvariantWatchesEl (getF ?state'') (getWatch1 ?state'') (getWatch2
?state'') and
                InvariantWatchesDiffer (getF ?state'') (getWatch1 ?state'') (getWatch2
?state'')
                using ih
            using WatchInvariantsAfterAssertLiteral[of state' hd (getQ state')
False]
            unfolding applyUnitPropagate-def
            by (auto simp add: Let-def)
            moreover
            have currentLevel (getM state') = currentLevel (getM ?state'')
                unfolding applyUnitPropagate-def
                using assertLiteralEffect[of state' hd (getQ state') False]

```

```

    using ih
    unfolding currentLevel-def
    by (simp add: Let-def markedElementsAppend)
  ultimately
  show ?thesis
    using ih
    using False
    by (simp add: Let-def)
qed
qed

```

lemma *InvariantsAfterExhaustiveUnitPropagate:*

assumes

exhaustiveUnitPropagate-dom state

InvariantConsistent (getM state)

InvariantUniq (getM state)

InvariantWatchListsContainOnlyClausesFromF (getWatchList state)
(getF state) and

InvariantWatchListsUniq (getWatchList state) and

InvariantWatchListsCharacterization (getWatchList state) (getWatch1 state) (getWatch2 state)

InvariantWatchesEl (getF state) (getWatch1 state) (getWatch2 state)

and

InvariantWatchesDiffer (getF state) (getWatch1 state) (getWatch2 state) and

InvariantWatchCharacterization (getF state) (getWatch1 state) (getWatch2 state) (getM state)

InvariantConflictFlagCharacterization (getConflictFlag state) (getF state) (getM state)

InvariantQCharacterization (getConflictFlag state) (getQ state) (getF state) (getM state)

InvariantUniqQ (getQ state)

InvariantVarsQ (getQ state) F0 Vbl

InvariantVarsM (getM state) F0 Vbl

InvariantVarsF (getF state) F0 Vbl

shows

let state' = exhaustiveUnitPropagate state in

InvariantConsistent (getM state') \wedge

InvariantUniq (getM state') \wedge

InvariantWatchListsContainOnlyClausesFromF (getWatchList state') (getF state') \wedge

InvariantWatchListsUniq (getWatchList state') \wedge

InvariantWatchListsCharacterization (getWatchList state') (getWatch1 state') (getWatch2 state') \wedge

InvariantWatchesEl (getF state') (getWatch1 state') (getWatch2 state') \wedge

InvariantWatchesDiffer (getF state') (getWatch1 state') (getWatch2 state') \wedge

```

    InvariantWatchCharacterization (getF state') (getWatch1 state')
  (getWatch2 state') (getM state') ∧
    InvariantConflictFlagCharacterization (getConflictFlag state')
  (getF state') (getM state') ∧
    InvariantQCharacterization (getConflictFlag state') (getQ state')
  (getF state') (getM state') ∧
    InvariantUniqQ (getQ state') ∧
    InvariantVarsQ (getQ state') F0 Vbl ∧
    InvariantVarsM (getM state') F0 Vbl ∧
    InvariantVarsF (getF state') F0 Vbl

```

using *assms*

proof (*induct state rule: exhaustiveUnitPropagate-dom.induct*)

case (*step state'*)

note *ih = this*

show *?case*

proof (*cases (getConflictFlag state') ∨ (getQ state') = []*)

case *True*

with *exhaustiveUnitPropagate.simps[of state']*

have *exhaustiveUnitPropagate state' = state'*

by *simp*

thus *?thesis*

using *ih*

by (*auto simp only: Let-def*)

next

case *False*

let *?state'' = applyUnitPropagate state'*

have *exhaustiveUnitPropagate state' = exhaustiveUnitPropagate ?state''*

using *exhaustiveUnitPropagate.simps[of state']*

using *False*

by *simp*

moreover

have *InvariantWatchListsContainOnlyClausesFromF (getWatchList ?state'') (getF ?state'') and*

InvariantWatchListsUniq (getWatchList ?state'') and

InvariantWatchListsCharacterization (getWatchList ?state'') (getWatch1 ?state'') (getWatch2 ?state'')

InvariantWatchesEl (getF ?state'') (getWatch1 ?state'') (getWatch2 ?state'') and

InvariantWatchesDiffer (getF ?state'') (getWatch1 ?state'') (getWatch2 ?state'')

using *ih*

using *WatchInvariantsAfterAssertLiteral[of state' hd (getQ state')*

False]

unfolding *applyUnitPropagate-def*

by (*auto simp add: Let-def*)

moreover

```

have InvariantWatchCharacterization (getF ?state'') (getWatch1
?state'') (getWatch2 ?state'') (getM ?state'')
  using ih
  using InvariantWatchCharacterizationAfterApplyUnitPropagate[of
state']
  unfolding InvariantQCharacterization-def
  using False
  by (simp add: Let-def)
moreover
  have InvariantQCharacterization (getConflictFlag ?state'') (getQ
?state'') (getF ?state'') (getM ?state'')
    using ih
    using InvariantQCharacterizationAfterApplyUnitPropagate[of
state']
    using False
    by (simp add: Let-def)
  moreover
  have InvariantConflictFlagCharacterization (getConflictFlag ?state'')
(getF ?state'') (getM ?state'')
    using ih
    using InvariantConflictFlagCharacterizationAfterApplyUnitProp-
agate[of state']
    using False
    by (simp add: Let-def)
  moreover
  have InvariantUniqQ (getQ ?state'')
    using ih
    using InvariantUniqQAfterApplyUnitPropagate[of state']
    using False
    by (simp add: Let-def)
  moreover
  have InvariantConsistent (getM ?state'')
    using ih
    using InvariantConsistentAfterApplyUnitPropagate[of state']
    using False
    by (simp add: Let-def)
  moreover
  have InvariantUniq (getM ?state'')
    using ih
    using InvariantUniqAfterApplyUnitPropagate[of state']
    using False
    by (simp add: Let-def)
  moreover
  have InvariantVarsM (getM ?state'') F0 Vbl InvariantVarsQ (getQ
?state'') F0 Vbl
    using ih
    using  $\langle \neg (getConflictFlag\ state' \vee getQ\ state' = []) \rangle$ 
    using InvariantsVarsAfterApplyUnitPropagate[of state' F0 Vbl]
    by (auto simp add: Let-def)

```

```

moreover
have InvariantVarsF (getF ?state'') F0 Vbl
  unfolding applyUnitPropagate-def
  using assertLiteralEffect[of state' hd (getQ state')] False]
  using ih
  by (simp add: Let-def)
ultimately
show ?thesis
  using ih
  using False
  by (simp add: Let-def)
qed
qed

```

lemma *InvariantConflictClauseCharacterizationAfterExhaustivePropagate*:

```

assumes
  exhaustiveUnitPropagate-dom state
  InvariantWatchListsContainOnlyClausesFromF (getWatchList state)
  (getF state) and
  InvariantWatchListsUniq (getWatchList state) and
  InvariantWatchListsCharacterization (getWatchList state) (getWatch1
state) (getWatch2 state)
  InvariantWatchesEl (getF state) (getWatch1 state) (getWatch2 state)
  InvariantWatchesDiffer (getF state) (getWatch1 state) (getWatch2
state)
  InvariantConflictClauseCharacterization (getConflictFlag state) (getConflictClause
state) (getF state) (getM state)
shows
  let state' = exhaustiveUnitPropagate state in
  InvariantConflictClauseCharacterization (getConflictFlag state') (getConflictClause
state') (getF state') (getM state')
using assms
proof (induct state rule: exhaustiveUnitPropagate-dom.induct)
  case (step state')
  note ih = this
  show ?case
  proof (cases (getConflictFlag state')  $\vee$  (getQ state') = [])
    case True
      with exhaustiveUnitPropagate.simps[of state']
      have exhaustiveUnitPropagate state' = state'
        by simp
      thus ?thesis
        using ih
        by (auto simp only: Let-def)
    next
      case False
      let ?state'' = applyUnitPropagate state'

```



```

have exhaustiveUnitPropagate state' = exhaustiveUnitPropagate
?state''
  using exhaustiveUnitPropagate.simps[of state']
  using False
  by simp
moreover
have InvariantWatchListsContainOnlyClausesFromF (getWatchList
?state'') (getF ?state'') and
  InvariantWatchListsUniq (getWatchList ?state'') and
  InvariantWatchListsCharacterization (getWatchList ?state'') (getWatch1
?state'') (getWatch2 ?state'')
  InvariantWatchesEl (getF ?state'') (getWatch1 ?state'') (getWatch2
?state'') and
  InvariantWatchesDiffer (getF ?state'') (getWatch1 ?state'') (getWatch2
?state'')
  using ih(2) ih(3) ih(4) ih(5) ih(6) ih(7)
  using WatchInvariantsAfterAssertLiteral[of state' hd (getQ state')
False]
  unfolding applyUnitPropagate-def
  by (auto simp add: Let-def)
moreover
have InvariantConflictClauseCharacterization (getConflictFlag ?state'')
(getConflictClause ?state'') (getF ?state'') (getM ?state'')
  using ih(2) ih(3) ih(4) ih(5) ih(6)
  using  $\langle \neg (getConflictFlag state' \vee getQ state' = []) \rangle$ 
  using InvariantConflictClauseCharacterizationAfterApplyUnit-
Propagate[of state']
  by (auto simp add: Let-def)
ultimately
show ?thesis
  using ih(1) ih(2)
  using False
  by (simp only: Let-def) (blast)
qed
qed

```

lemma *InvariantsNoDecisionsWhenConflictNorUnitAfterExhaustive-Propagate:*

```

assumes
  exhaustiveUnitPropagate-dom state
  InvariantConsistent (getM state)
  InvariantUniq (getM state)
  InvariantWatchListsContainOnlyClausesFromF (getWatchList state)
(getF state) and
  InvariantWatchListsUniq (getWatchList state) and
  InvariantWatchListsCharacterization (getWatchList state) (getWatch1
state) (getWatch2 state)
  InvariantWatchesEl (getF state) (getWatch1 state) (getWatch2 state)
and

```

```

    InvariantWatchesDiffer (getF state) (getWatch1 state) (getWatch2
state)
    InvariantWatchCharacterization (getF state) (getWatch1 state) (getWatch2
state) (getM state)
    InvariantConflictFlagCharacterization (getConflictFlag state) (getF
state) (getM state)
    InvariantQCharacterization (getConflictFlag state) (getQ state) (getF
state) (getM state)
    InvariantUniqQ (getQ state)
    InvariantNoDecisionsWhenConflict (getF state) (getM state) (currentLevel
(getM state))
    InvariantNoDecisionsWhenUnit (getF state) (getM state) (currentLevel
(getM state))
shows
    let state' = exhaustiveUnitPropagate state in
        InvariantNoDecisionsWhenConflict (getF state') (getM state')
(currentLevel (getM state')) ^
        InvariantNoDecisionsWhenUnit (getF state') (getM state') (currentLevel
(getM state'))
using assms
proof (induct state rule: exhaustiveUnitPropagate-dom.induct)
    case (step state')
    note ih = this
    show ?case
    proof (cases (getConflictFlag state') ∨ (getQ state') = [])
        case True
            with exhaustiveUnitPropagate.simps[of state']
            have exhaustiveUnitPropagate state' = state'
                by simp
            thus ?thesis
                using ih
                by (auto simp only: Let-def)
        next
            case False
            let ?state'' = applyUnitPropagate state'

            have exhaustiveUnitPropagate state' = exhaustiveUnitPropagate
?state''
                using exhaustiveUnitPropagate.simps[of state']
                using False
                by simp
            moreover
            have InvariantWatchListsContainOnlyClausesFromF (getWatchList
?state'') (getF ?state'') and
                InvariantWatchListsUniq (getWatchList ?state'') and
                InvariantWatchListsCharacterization (getWatchList ?state'') (getWatch1
?state'') (getWatch2 ?state'')
                InvariantWatchesEl (getF ?state'') (getWatch1 ?state'') (getWatch2
?state'') and

```

```

    InvariantWatchesDiffer (getF ?state'') (getWatch1 ?state'') (getWatch2
?state'')
    using ih(5) ih(6) ih(7) ih(8) ih(9)
    using WatchInvariantsAfterAssertLiteral[of state' hd (getQ state')
False]
    unfolding applyUnitPropagate-def
    by (auto simp add: Let-def)
    moreover
    have InvariantWatchCharacterization (getF ?state'') (getWatch1
?state'') (getWatch2 ?state'') (getM ?state'')
    using ih
    using InvariantWatchCharacterizationAfterApplyUnitPropagate[of
state']
    unfolding InvariantQCharacterization-def
    using False
    by (simp add: Let-def)
    moreover
    have InvariantQCharacterization (getConflictFlag ?state'') (getQ
?state'') (getF ?state'') (getM ?state'')
    using ih
    using InvariantQCharacterizationAfterApplyUnitPropagate[of
state']
    using False
    by (simp add: Let-def)
    moreover
    have InvariantConflictFlagCharacterization (getConflictFlag ?state'')
(getF ?state'') (getM ?state'')
    using ih
    using InvariantConflictFlagCharacterizationAfterApplyUnitProp-
agate[of state']
    using False
    by (simp add: Let-def)
    moreover
    have InvariantUniqQ (getQ ?state'')
    using ih
    using InvariantUniqQAfterApplyUnitPropagate[of state']
    using False
    by (simp add: Let-def)
    moreover
    have InvariantConsistent (getM ?state'')
    using ih
    using InvariantConsistentAfterApplyUnitPropagate[of state']
    using False
    by (simp add: Let-def)
    moreover
    have InvariantUniq (getM ?state'')
    using ih
    using InvariantUniqAfterApplyUnitPropagate[of state']
    using False

```

```

    by (simp add: Let-def)
  moreover
  have InvariantNoDecisionsWhenUnit (getF ?state') (getM ?state')
    (currentLevel (getM ?state'))
    InvariantNoDecisionsWhenConflict (getF ?state') (getM ?state')
    (currentLevel (getM ?state'))
    using ih(5) ih(8) ih(11) ih(12) ih(14) ih(15)
    using InvariantNoDecisionsWhenConflictNorUnitAfterUnitPropagate[of state]
    by (auto simp add: Let-def)
  ultimately
  show ?thesis
    using ih(1) ih(2)
    using False
    by (simp add: Let-def)
qed
qed

```

lemma *InvariantGetReasonIsReasonAfterExhaustiveUnitPropagate:*
assumes

```

  exhaustiveUnitPropagate-dom state
  InvariantConsistent (getM state)
  InvariantUniq (getM state)
  InvariantWatchListsContainOnlyClausesFromF (getWatchList state)
  (getF state) and
  InvariantWatchListsUniq (getWatchList state) and
  InvariantWatchListsCharacterization (getWatchList state) (getWatch1
state) (getWatch2 state) and
  InvariantWatchesEl (getF state) (getWatch1 state) (getWatch2 state)
and
  InvariantWatchesDiffer (getF state) (getWatch1 state) (getWatch2
state)
  InvariantWatchCharacterization (getF state) (getWatch1 state) (getWatch2
state) (getM state)
  InvariantConflictFlagCharacterization (getConflictFlag state) (getF
state) (getM state)
  InvariantQCharacterization (getConflictFlag state) (getQ state) (getF
state) (getM state)
  InvariantUniqQ (getQ state) and
  InvariantGetReasonIsReason (getReason state) (getF state) (getM
state) (set (getQ state))

```

shows

```

  let state' = exhaustiveUnitPropagate state in
    InvariantGetReasonIsReason (getReason state') (getF state')
  (getM state') (set (getQ state'))

```

using *assms*

proof (*induct state rule: exhaustiveUnitPropagate-dom.induct*)

case (*step state'*)

```

note ih = this
show ?case
proof (cases (getConflictFlag state')  $\vee$  (getQ state') = [])
  case True
  with exhaustiveUnitPropagate.simps[of state']
  have exhaustiveUnitPropagate state' = state'
    by simp
  thus ?thesis
    using ih
    by (auto simp only: Let-def)
next
  case False
  let ?state'' = applyUnitPropagate state'

  have exhaustiveUnitPropagate state' = exhaustiveUnitPropagate
    ?state''
    using exhaustiveUnitPropagate.simps[of state']
    using False
    by simp
  moreover
  have InvariantWatchListsContainOnlyClausesFromF (getWatchList
    ?state'') (getF ?state'') and
    InvariantWatchListsUniq (getWatchList ?state'') and
    InvariantWatchListsCharacterization (getWatchList ?state'') (getWatch1
    ?state'') (getWatch2 ?state'')
    InvariantWatchesEl (getF ?state'') (getWatch1 ?state'') (getWatch2
    ?state'') and
    InvariantWatchesDiffer (getF ?state'') (getWatch1 ?state'') (getWatch2
    ?state'')
    using ih
    using WatchInvariantsAfterAssertLiteral[of state' hd (getQ state')
    False]
    unfolding applyUnitPropagate-def
    by (auto simp add: Let-def)
  moreover
  have InvariantWatchCharacterization (getF ?state'') (getWatch1
    ?state'') (getWatch2 ?state'') (getM ?state'')
    using ih
    using InvariantWatchCharacterizationAfterApplyUnitPropagate[of
    state']
    unfolding InvariantQCharacterization-def
    using False
    by (simp add: Let-def)
  moreover
  have InvariantQCharacterization (getConflictFlag ?state'') (getQ
    ?state'') (getF ?state'') (getM ?state'')
    using ih
    using InvariantQCharacterizationAfterApplyUnitPropagate[of
    state']

```

```

    using False
    by (simp add: Let-def)
  moreover
  have InvariantConflictFlagCharacterization (getConflictFlag ?state'')
    (getF ?state'') (getM ?state'')
    using ih
    using InvariantConflictFlagCharacterizationAfterApplyUnitProp-
    agate[of state']
    using False
    by (simp add: Let-def)
  moreover
  have InvariantUniqQ (getQ ?state'')
    using ih
    using InvariantUniqQAfterApplyUnitPropagate[of state']
    using False
    by (simp add: Let-def)
  moreover
  have InvariantConsistent (getM ?state'')
    using ih
    using InvariantConsistentAfterApplyUnitPropagate[of state']
    using False
    by (simp add: Let-def)
  moreover
  have InvariantUniq (getM ?state'')
    using ih
    using InvariantUniqAfterApplyUnitPropagate[of state']
    using False
    by (simp add: Let-def)
  moreover
  have InvariantGetReasonIsReason (getReason ?state'') (getF ?state'')
    (getM ?state'') (set (getQ ?state''))
    using ih
    using InvariantGetReasonIsReasonAfterApplyUnitPropagate[of
    state']
    using False
    by (simp add: Let-def)
  ultimately
  show ?thesis
    using ih
    using False
    by (simp add: Let-def)
qed
qed

```

lemma *InvariantEquivalentZLAfterExhaustiveUnitPropagate:*
assumes
exhaustiveUnitPropagate-dom state
InvariantConsistent (getM state)

```

    InvariantUniq (getM state)
    InvariantEquivalentZL (getF state) (getM state) Phi
    InvariantWatchListsContainOnlyClausesFromF (getWatchList state)
(getF state) and
    InvariantWatchListsUniq (getWatchList state) and
    InvariantWatchListsCharacterization (getWatchList state) (getWatch1
state) (getWatch2 state)
    InvariantWatchesEl (getF state) (getWatch1 state) (getWatch2 state)
and
    InvariantWatchesDiffer (getF state) (getWatch1 state) (getWatch2
state)
    InvariantWatchCharacterization (getF state) (getWatch1 state) (getWatch2
state) (getM state)
    InvariantConflictFlagCharacterization (getConflictFlag state) (getF
state) (getM state)
    InvariantQCharacterization (getConflictFlag state) (getQ state) (getF
state) (getM state)
    InvariantUniqQ (getQ state)
shows
    let state' = exhaustiveUnitPropagate state in
        InvariantEquivalentZL (getF state') (getM state') Phi

using assms
proof (induct state rule: exhaustiveUnitPropagate-dom.induct)
    case (step state')
    note ih = this
    show ?case
    proof (cases (getConflictFlag state') ∨ (getQ state') = [])
        case True
        with exhaustiveUnitPropagate.simps[of state']
        have exhaustiveUnitPropagate state' = state'
            by simp
        thus ?thesis
        using ih
        by (simp only: Let-def)
    next
    case False
    let ?state'' = applyUnitPropagate state'

        have exhaustiveUnitPropagate state' = exhaustiveUnitPropagate
?state''
            using exhaustiveUnitPropagate.simps[of state']
            using False
            by simp
        moreover
        have InvariantWatchListsContainOnlyClausesFromF (getWatchList
?state'') (getF ?state'') and
            InvariantWatchListsUniq (getWatchList ?state'') and
            InvariantWatchListsCharacterization (getWatchList ?state'') (getWatch1

```

```

?state'') (getWatch2 ?state'')
  InvariantWatchesEl (getF ?state'') (getWatch1 ?state'') (getWatch2
?state'') and
  InvariantWatchesDiffer (getF ?state'') (getWatch1 ?state'') (getWatch2
?state'')
    using ih
    using WatchInvariantsAfterAssertLiteral[of state' hd (getQ state')
False]
    unfolding applyUnitPropagate-def
    by (auto simp add: Let-def)
    moreover
    have InvariantWatchCharacterization (getF ?state'') (getWatch1
?state'') (getWatch2 ?state'') (getM ?state'')
    using ih
    using InvariantWatchCharacterizationAfterApplyUnitPropagate[of
state']
    unfolding InvariantQCharacterization-def
    using False
    by (simp add: Let-def)
    moreover
    have InvariantQCharacterization (getConflictFlag ?state'') (getQ
?state'') (getF ?state'') (getM ?state'')
    using ih
    using InvariantQCharacterizationAfterApplyUnitPropagate[of
state']
    using False
    by (simp add: Let-def)
    moreover
    have InvariantConflictFlagCharacterization (getConflictFlag ?state'')
(getF ?state'') (getM ?state'')
    using ih
    using InvariantConflictFlagCharacterizationAfterApplyUnitProp-
agate[of state']
    using False
    by (simp add: Let-def)
    moreover
    have InvariantUniqQ (getQ ?state'')
    using ih
    using InvariantUniqQAfterApplyUnitPropagate[of state']
    using False
    by (simp add: Let-def)
    moreover
    have InvariantConsistent (getM ?state'')
    using ih
    using InvariantConsistentAfterApplyUnitPropagate[of state']
    using False
    by (simp add: Let-def)
    moreover
    have InvariantUniq (getM ?state'')

```



```

    using ih
    using InvariantUniqAfterApplyUnitPropagate[of state']
    using False
    by (simp add: Let-def)
  moreover
  have InvariantEquivalentZL (getF ?state'') (getM ?state'') Phi
    using ih
    using InvariantEquivalentZLAfterApplyUnitPropagate[of state'
Phi]
    using False
    by (simp add: Let-def)
  moreover
  have currentLevel (getM state') = currentLevel (getM ?state'')
    unfolding applyUnitPropagate-def
    using assertLiteralEffect[of state' hd (getQ state') False]
    using ih
    unfolding currentLevel-def
    by (simp add: Let-def markedElementsAppend)
  ultimately
  show ?thesis
    using ih
    using False
    by (auto simp only: Let-def)
qed
qed

```

```

lemma conflictFlagOrQEmptyAfterExhaustiveUnitPropagate:
  assumes
    exhaustiveUnitPropagate-dom state
  shows
    let state' = exhaustiveUnitPropagate state in
      (getConflictFlag state')  $\vee$  (getQ state' = [])
  using assms
  proof (induct state rule: exhaustiveUnitPropagate-dom.induct)
    case (step state')
    note ih = this
    show ?case
    proof (cases (getConflictFlag state')  $\vee$  (getQ state') = [])
      case True
      with exhaustiveUnitPropagate.simps[of state']
      have exhaustiveUnitPropagate state' = state'
        by simp
      thus ?thesis
        using True
        by (simp only: Let-def)
    next
    case False
    let ?state'' = applyUnitPropagate state'

```

```

    have exhaustiveUnitPropagate state' = exhaustiveUnitPropagate
    ?state''
      using exhaustiveUnitPropagate.simps[of state']
      using False
      by simp
    thus ?thesis
      using ih
      using False
      by (simp add: Let-def)
  qed
qed

end
theory Initialization
imports UnitPropagate
begin

```

```

lemma InvariantsAfterAddClause:
fixes state::State and clause :: Clause and Vbl :: Variable set
assumes
  InvariantConsistent (getM state)
  InvariantUniq (getM state)
  InvariantWatchListsContainOnlyClausesFromF (getWatchList state)
(getF state) and
  InvariantWatchListsUniq (getWatchList state) and
  InvariantWatchListsCharacterization (getWatchList state) (getWatch1
state) (getWatch2 state)
  InvariantWatchesEl (getF state) (getWatch1 state) (getWatch2 state)
and
  InvariantWatchesDiffer (getF state) (getWatch1 state) (getWatch2
state) and
  InvariantWatchCharacterization (getF state) (getWatch1 state) (getWatch2
state) (getM state)
  InvariantConflictFlagCharacterization (getConflictFlag state) (getF
state) (getM state)
  InvariantConflictClauseCharacterization (getConflictFlag state) (getConflictClause
state) (getF state) (getM state)
  InvariantQCharacterization (getConflictFlag state) (getQ state) (getF
state) (getM state)
  InvariantUniqQ (getQ state)
  InvariantGetReasonIsReason (getReason state) (getF state) (getM
state) (set (getQ state))
  currentLevel (getM state) = 0
  (getConflictFlag state)  $\vee$  (getQ state) = []

```

```

InvariantVarsM (getM state) F0 Vbl
InvariantVarsQ (getQ state) F0 Vbl
InvariantVarsF (getF state) F0 Vbl
finite Vbl
vars clause  $\subseteq$  vars F0
shows
  let state' = (addClause clause state) in
    InvariantConsistent (getM state')  $\wedge$ 
    InvariantUniq (getM state')  $\wedge$ 
    InvariantWatchListsContainOnlyClausesFromF (getWatchList
state') (getF state')  $\wedge$ 
    InvariantWatchListsUniq (getWatchList state')  $\wedge$ 
    InvariantWatchListsCharacterization (getWatchList state') (getWatch1
state') (getWatch2 state')  $\wedge$ 
    InvariantWatchesEl (getF state') (getWatch1 state') (getWatch2
state')  $\wedge$ 
    InvariantWatchesDiffer (getF state') (getWatch1 state') (getWatch2
state')  $\wedge$ 
    InvariantWatchCharacterization (getF state') (getWatch1 state')
(getWatch2 state') (getM state')  $\wedge$ 
    InvariantConflictFlagCharacterization (getConflictFlag state')
(getF state') (getM state')  $\wedge$ 
    InvariantConflictClauseCharacterization (getConflictFlag state')
(getConflictClause state') (getF state') (getM state')  $\wedge$ 
    InvariantQCharacterization (getConflictFlag state') (getQ state')
(getF state') (getM state')  $\wedge$ 
    InvariantGetReasonIsReason (getReason state') (getF state') (getM
state') (set (getQ state'))  $\wedge$ 
    InvariantUniqQ (getQ state')  $\wedge$ 
    InvariantVarsQ (getQ state') F0 Vbl  $\wedge$ 
    InvariantVarsM (getM state') F0 Vbl  $\wedge$ 
    InvariantVarsF (getF state') F0 Vbl  $\wedge$ 
    currentLevel (getM state') = 0  $\wedge$ 
    ((getConflictFlag state')  $\vee$  (getQ state') = [])

```

proof–

```

let ?clause' = remdups (removeFalseLiterals clause (elements (getM
state)))

```

```

have *:  $\forall l. l \in ?clause' \longrightarrow \neg \text{literalFalse } l \text{ (elements (getM state))}$ 
  unfolding removeFalseLiterals-def
  by auto

```

```

have vars ?clause'  $\subseteq$  vars clause
  using varsSubsetValuation[of ?clause' clause]
  unfolding removeFalseLiterals-def
  by auto

```

```

hence vars ?clause'  $\subseteq$  vars F0
  using  $\langle \text{vars clause} \subseteq \text{vars F0} \rangle$ 

```

```

    by simp

show ?thesis
proof (cases clauseTrue ?clause' (elements (getM state)))
  case True
  thus ?thesis
    using assms
    unfolding addClause-def
    by simp
next
  case False
  show ?thesis
  proof (cases ?clause' = [])
    case True
    thus ?thesis
      using assms
      using <¬ clauseTrue ?clause' (elements (getM state))>
      unfolding addClause-def
      by simp
  next
    case False
    thus ?thesis
      proof (cases length ?clause' = 1)
        case True
        let ?state' = assertLiteral (hd ?clause') False state
        have addClause clause state = exhaustiveUnitPropagate ?state'
          using <¬ clauseTrue ?clause' (elements (getM state))>
          using <¬ ?clause' = []>
          using <length ?clause' = 1>
          unfolding addClause-def
          by (simp add: Let-def)
        moreover
        from <?clause' ≠ []>
        have hd ?clause' ∈ set ?clause'
          using hd-in-set[of ?clause']
          by simp
        with *
        have ¬ literalFalse (hd ?clause') (elements (getM state))
          by simp
        hence consistent (elements ((getM state) @ [(hd ?clause',
False)]))
          using assms
          unfolding InvariantConsistent-def
          using consistentAppendElement[of elements (getM state) hd
?clause']
          by simp
        hence consistent (elements (getM ?state'))
          using assms
          using assertLiteralEffect[of state hd ?clause' False]

```

```

    by simp
  moreover
  from  $\langle \neg \text{clauseTrue } ?\text{clause}' \text{ (elements (getM state))} \rangle$ 
  have  $\text{uniq (elements (getM ?state'))}$ 
    using assms
    using assertLiteralEffect[of state hd  $?\text{clause}' \text{ False}$ ]
    using  $\langle \text{hd } ?\text{clause}' \in \text{set } ?\text{clause}' \rangle$ 
    unfolding InvariantUniq-def
  by (simp add: uniqAppendIff clauseTrueIffContainsTrueLiteral)
  moreover
  have InvariantWatchListsContainOnlyClausesFromF (getWatchList
    ?state') (getF ?state') and
    InvariantWatchListsUniq (getWatchList ?state') and
    InvariantWatchListsCharacterization (getWatchList ?state')
    (getWatch1 ?state') (getWatch2 ?state')
    InvariantWatchesEl (getF ?state') (getWatch1 ?state') (getWatch2
    ?state') and
    InvariantWatchesDiffer (getF ?state') (getWatch1 ?state')
    (getWatch2 ?state')
    using assms
    using WatchInvariantsAfterAssertLiteral[of state hd  $?\text{clause}'$ 
    False]
  by (auto simp add: Let-def)
  moreover
  have InvariantWatchCharacterization (getF ?state') (getWatch1
    ?state') (getWatch2 ?state') (getM ?state')
    using assms
    using InvariantWatchCharacterizationAfterAssertLiteral[of
    state hd  $?\text{clause}' \text{ False}$ ]
    using  $\langle \text{uniq (elements (getM ?state'))} \rangle$ 
    using  $\langle \text{consistent (elements (getM ?state'))} \rangle$ 
    unfolding InvariantConsistent-def
    unfolding InvariantUniq-def
    using assertLiteralEffect[of state hd  $?\text{clause}' \text{ False}$ ]
    by (simp add: Let-def)
  moreover
  have InvariantConflictFlagCharacterization (getConflictFlag
    ?state') (getF ?state') (getM ?state')
    using assms
    using InvariantConflictFlagCharacterizationAfterAssertLit-
    eral[of state hd  $?\text{clause}' \text{ False}$ ]
    using  $\langle \text{consistent (elements (getM ?state'))} \rangle$ 
    unfolding InvariantConsistent-def
    using assertLiteralEffect[of state hd  $?\text{clause}' \text{ False}$ ]
    by (simp add: Let-def)
  moreover
  have InvariantConflictClauseCharacterization (getConflictFlag
    ?state') (getConflictClause ?state') (getF ?state') (getM ?state')
    using assms

```

```

    using InvariantConflictClauseCharacterizationAfterAssertLiteral[of state hd ?clause' False]
    by (simp add: Let-def)
  moreover
    let ?state'' = ?state' \ getM := (getM ?state') @ [(hd ?clause',
False)] \
    have InvariantQCharacterization (getConflictFlag ?state') (getQ
?state') (getF ?state') (getM ?state')
    proof (cases getConflictFlag state)
      case True
      hence getConflictFlag ?state'
      using assms
      using assertLiteralConflictFlagEffect[of state hd ?clause'
False]
      using ⟨uniq (elements (getM ?state'))⟩
      using ⟨consistent (elements (getM ?state'))⟩
      unfolding InvariantConsistent-def
      unfolding InvariantUniq-def
      using assertLiteralEffect[of state hd ?clause' False]
      by (auto simp add: Let-def)
    thus ?thesis
    using assms
    unfolding InvariantQCharacterization-def
    by simp
  next
    case False
    with ⟨(getConflictFlag state) ∨ (getQ state) = []⟩
    have getQ state = []
    by simp
    thus ?thesis
    using InvariantQCharacterizationAfterAssertLiteralNotInQ[of
state hd ?clause' False]
    using assms
    using ⟨uniq (elements (getM ?state'))⟩
    using ⟨consistent (elements (getM ?state'))⟩
    unfolding InvariantConsistent-def
    unfolding InvariantUniq-def
    using assertLiteralEffect[of state hd ?clause' False]
    by (auto simp add: Let-def)
  qed
  moreover
    have InvariantUniqQ (getQ ?state')
    using assms
    using InvariantUniqQAfterAssertLiteral[of state hd ?clause'
False]
    by (simp add: Let-def)
  moreover
    have currentLevel (getM ?state') = 0
    using assms

```

```

using  $\langle \neg \text{ clauseTrue } ?\text{clause}' \text{ (elements (getM state))} \rangle$ 
using  $\langle \neg ?\text{clause}' = [] \rangle$ 
using assertLiteralEffect[of state hd  $?\text{clause}'$  False]
unfolding addClause-def
unfolding currentLevel-def
by (simp add:Let-def markedElementsAppend)
moreover
hence InvariantGetReasonIsReason (getReason  $?\text{state}'$ ) (getF
 $?\text{state}'$ ) (getM  $?\text{state}'$ ) (set (getQ  $?\text{state}'$ ))
unfolding InvariantGetReasonIsReason-def
using elementLevelLeqCurrentLevel[of - getM  $?\text{state}'$ ]
by auto
moreover
have var (hd  $?\text{clause}'$ )  $\in$  vars F0
using  $\langle ?\text{clause}' \neq [] \rangle$ 
using hd-in-set[of  $?\text{clause}'$ ]
using  $\langle \text{vars } ?\text{clause}' \subseteq \text{vars } F0 \rangle$ 
using clauseContainsItsLiteralsVariable[of hd  $?\text{clause}'$   $?\text{clause}'$ ]
by auto
hence InvariantVarsQ (getQ  $?\text{state}'$ ) F0 Vbl
InvariantVarsM (getM  $?\text{state}'$ ) F0 Vbl
InvariantVarsF (getF  $?\text{state}'$ ) F0 Vbl
using  $\langle$  InvariantWatchListsContainOnlyClausesFromF (getWatchList
state) (getF state)  $\rangle$ 
using  $\langle$  InvariantWatchesEl (getF state) (getWatch1 state)
(getWatch2 state)  $\rangle$ 
using  $\langle$  InvariantWatchListsUniq (getWatchList state)  $\rangle$ 
using  $\langle$  InvariantWatchListsCharacterization (getWatchList
state) (getWatch1 state) (getWatch2 state)  $\rangle$ 
using  $\langle$  InvariantWatchesDiffer (getF state) (getWatch1 state)
(getWatch2 state)  $\rangle$ 
using  $\langle$  InvariantWatchCharacterization (getF state) (getWatch1
state) (getWatch2 state) (getM state)  $\rangle$ 
using  $\langle$  InvariantVarsF (getF state) F0 Vbl  $\rangle$ 
using  $\langle$  InvariantVarsM (getM state) F0 Vbl  $\rangle$ 
using  $\langle$  InvariantVarsQ (getQ state) F0 Vbl  $\rangle$ 
using  $\langle$  consistent (elements (getM  $?\text{state}'$ ))  $\rangle$ 
using  $\langle$  uniq (elements (getM  $?\text{state}'$ ))  $\rangle$ 
using assertLiteralEffect[of state hd  $?\text{clause}'$  False]
using varsAppendValuation[of elements (getM state) [hd
 $?\text{clause}'$ ]]
using InvariantVarsQAfterAssertLiteral[of state hd  $?\text{clause}'$ 
False F0 Vbl]
unfolding InvariantVarsM-def
unfolding InvariantConsistent-def
unfolding InvariantUniq-def
by (auto simp add: Let-def)
moreover
have exhaustiveUnitPropagate-dom  $?\text{state}'$ 

```

```

using exhaustiveUnitPropagateTermination[of ?state' F0 Vbl]
using InvariantUniqQ (getQ ?state')
using InvariantWatchListsContainOnlyClausesFromF (getWatchList
?state') (getF ?state')
using InvariantWatchListsUniq (getWatchList ?state')
using InvariantWatchListsCharacterization (getWatchList
?state') (getWatch1 ?state') (getWatch2 ?state')
using InvariantWatchesEl (getF ?state') (getWatch1 ?state')
(getWatch2 ?state')
using InvariantWatchesDiffer (getF ?state') (getWatch1
?state') (getWatch2 ?state')
using InvariantQCharacterization (getConflictFlag ?state')
(getQ ?state') (getF ?state') (getM ?state')
using InvariantWatchCharacterization (getF ?state') (getWatch1
?state') (getWatch2 ?state') (getM ?state')
using InvariantConflictFlagCharacterization (getConflictFlag
?state') (getF ?state') (getM ?state')
using consistent (elements (getM ?state'))
using uniq (elements (getM ?state'))
using finite Vbl
using InvariantVarsQ (getQ ?state') F0 Vbl
using InvariantVarsM (getM ?state') F0 Vbl
using InvariantVarsF (getF ?state') F0 Vbl
unfolding InvariantConsistent-def
unfolding InvariantUniq-def
by simp
ultimately
show ?thesis
using exhaustiveUnitPropagate-dom ?state'
using InvariantsAfterExhaustiveUnitPropagate[of ?state']
using InvariantConflictClauseCharacterizationAfterExhaus-
tivePropagate[of ?state']
using conflictFlagOrQEmptyAfterExhaustiveUnitPropagate[of
?state']
using exhaustiveUnitPropagatePreservesCurrentLevel[of ?state']
using InvariantGetReasonIsReasonAfterExhaustiveUnitProp-
agate[of ?state']
using assms
using assertLiteralEffect[of state hd ?clause' False]
unfolding InvariantConsistent-def
unfolding InvariantUniq-def
by (auto simp only:Let-def)
next
case False
thus ?thesis
proof (cases clauseTautology ?clause')
case True
thus ?thesis
using assms

```



```

using ⟨¬ ?clause' = []⟩
using ⟨¬ clauseTrue ?clause' (elements (getM state))⟩
using ⟨length ?clause' ≠ 1⟩
unfolding addClause-def
by simp
next
case False
from ⟨¬ ?clause' = []⟩ ⟨length ?clause' ≠ 1⟩
have length ?clause' > 1
by (induct (?clause')) auto

hence nth ?clause' 0 ≠ nth ?clause' 1
using distinct-remdups[of ?clause']
using nth-eq-iff-index-eq[of ?clause' 0 1]
using ⟨¬ ?clause' = []⟩
by auto

let ?state' = let clauseIndex = length (getF state) in
                let state' = state[] getF := (getF state) @
[?clause'] in
                let state'' = setWatch1 clauseIndex (nth ?clause'
0) state' in
                let state''' = setWatch2 clauseIndex (nth ?clause'
1) state'' in
                state'''

have InvariantWatchesEl (getF ?state') (getWatch1 ?state')
(getWatch2 ?state')
using ⟨InvariantWatchesEl (getF state) (getWatch1 state)
(getWatch2 state)⟩
using ⟨length ?clause' > 1⟩
using ⟨?clause' ≠ []⟩
using nth-mem[of 0 ?clause']
using nth-mem[of 1 ?clause']
unfolding InvariantWatchesEl-def
unfolding setWatch1-def
unfolding setWatch2-def
by (auto simp add: Let-def nth-append)
moreover
have InvariantWatchesDiffer (getF ?state') (getWatch1 ?state')
(getWatch2 ?state')
using ⟨InvariantWatchesDiffer (getF state) (getWatch1 state)
(getWatch2 state)⟩
using ⟨nth ?clause' 0 ≠ nth ?clause' 1⟩
unfolding InvariantWatchesDiffer-def
unfolding setWatch1-def
unfolding setWatch2-def
by (auto simp add: Let-def)
moreover

```

```

have InvariantWatchListsContainOnlyClausesFromF (getWatchList
?state') (getF ?state')
  using ‹InvariantWatchListsContainOnlyClausesFromF
(getWatchList state) (getF state)›
  unfolding InvariantWatchListsContainOnlyClausesFromF-def
  unfolding setWatch1-def
  unfolding setWatch2-def
  by (auto simp add:Let-def) (force)+
moreover
  have InvariantWatchListsCharacterization (getWatchList
?state') (getWatch1 ?state') (getWatch2 ?state')
  using ‹InvariantWatchListsCharacterization (getWatchList
state) (getWatch1 state) (getWatch2 state)›
  using ‹InvariantWatchListsContainOnlyClausesFromF
(getWatchList state) (getF state)›
  using ‹nth ?clause' 0 ≠ nth ?clause' 1›
  unfolding InvariantWatchListsCharacterization-def
unfolding InvariantWatchListsContainOnlyClausesFromF-def
unfolding setWatch1-def
unfolding setWatch2-def
by (auto simp add:Let-def)
moreover
have InvariantWatchCharacterization (getF ?state') (getWatch1
?state') (getWatch2 ?state') (getM ?state')
proof–
  {
    fix c
    assume  $0 \leq c \wedge c < \text{length } (\text{getF } ?\text{state}')$ 
    fix www1 www2
    assume Some www1 = (getWatch1 ?state' c) Some www2
= (getWatch2 ?state' c)
    have watchCharacterizationCondition www1 www2 (getM
?state') (nth (getF ?state') c) ∧
      watchCharacterizationCondition www2 www1 (getM
?state') (nth (getF ?state') c)
    proof (cases c < length (getF state))
    case True
    hence (nth (getF ?state') c) = (nth (getF state) c)
    unfolding setWatch1-def
    unfolding setWatch2-def
    by (auto simp add: Let-def nth-append)
    have Some www1 = (getWatch1 state c) Some www2 =
(getWatch2 state c)
    using True
    using ‹Some www1 = (getWatch1 ?state' c)› ‹Some
www2 = (getWatch2 ?state' c)›
    unfolding setWatch1-def
    unfolding setWatch2-def
    by (auto simp add: Let-def)
  }

```

```

thus ?thesis
  using ⟨InvariantWatchCharacterization (getF state)
(getWatch1 state) (getWatch2 state) (getM state)⟩
  unfolding InvariantWatchCharacterization-def
  using ⟨(nth (getF ?state') c) = (nth (getF state) c)⟩
  using True
  unfolding setWatch1-def
  unfolding setWatch2-def
  by (auto simp add: Let-def)
next
case False
with ⟨0 ≤ c ∧ c < length (getF ?state')⟩
have c = length (getF state)
  unfolding setWatch1-def
  unfolding setWatch2-def
  by (auto simp add: Let-def)
  from ⟨InvariantWatchesEl (getF ?state') (getWatch1
?state') (getWatch2 ?state')⟩
  obtain w1 w2
  where
    w1 el ?clause' w2 el ?clause'
    getWatch1 ?state' (length (getF state)) = Some w1
    getWatch2 ?state' (length (getF state)) = Some w2
  unfolding InvariantWatchesEl-def
  unfolding setWatch2-def
  unfolding setWatch1-def
  by (auto simp add: Let-def)
  hence w1 = www1 and w2 = www2
    using ⟨Some www1 = (getWatch1 ?state' c)⟩ ⟨Some
www2 = (getWatch2 ?state' c)⟩
    using ⟨c = length (getF state)⟩
    by auto
  have ¬ literalFalse w1 (elements (getM ?state'))
  ¬ literalFalse w2 (elements (getM ?state'))
  using ⟨w1 el ?clause'⟩ ⟨w2 el ?clause'⟩
  using *
  unfolding setWatch2-def
  unfolding setWatch1-def
  by (auto simp add: Let-def)
thus ?thesis
  using ⟨w1 = www1⟩ ⟨w2 = www2⟩
  unfolding watchCharacterizationCondition-def
  unfolding setWatch2-def
  unfolding setWatch1-def
  by (auto simp add: Let-def)
qed
} thus ?thesis
unfolding InvariantWatchCharacterization-def
by auto

```

```

qed
moreover
have  $\forall l. \text{length } (\text{getF } \text{state}) \notin \text{set } (\text{getWatchList } \text{state } l)$ 
  using  $\langle \text{InvariantWatchListsContainOnlyClausesFromF}$ 
 $(\text{getWatchList } \text{state}) (\text{getF } \text{state}) \rangle$ 
  unfolding InvariantWatchListsContainOnlyClausesFromF-def
  by auto
  hence InvariantWatchListsUniq ( $\text{getWatchList } ?\text{state}'$ )
  using  $\langle \text{InvariantWatchListsUniq } (\text{getWatchList } \text{state}) \rangle$ 
  using  $\langle \text{nth } ?\text{clause}' 0 \neq \text{nth } ?\text{clause}' 1 \rangle$ 
  unfolding InvariantWatchListsUniq-def
  unfolding setWatch1-def
  unfolding setWatch2-def
  by (auto simp add: Let-def uniqAppendIff)
moreover
from *
have  $\neg \text{clauseFalse } ?\text{clause}' (\text{elements } (\text{getM } \text{state}))$ 
  using  $\langle ?\text{clause}' \neq [] \rangle$ 
  by (auto simp add: clauseFalseIffAllLiteralsAreFalse)
  hence InvariantConflictFlagCharacterization ( $\text{getConflictFlag}$ 
 $?\text{state}'$ ) ( $\text{getF } ?\text{state}'$ ) ( $\text{getM } ?\text{state}'$ )
  using  $\langle \text{InvariantConflictFlagCharacterization } (\text{getConflictFlag}$ 
 $\text{state}) (\text{getF } \text{state}) (\text{getM } \text{state}) \rangle$ 
  unfolding InvariantConflictFlagCharacterization-def
  unfolding setWatch1-def
  unfolding setWatch2-def
  by (auto simp add: Let-def formulaFalseIffContainsFalse-
Clause)
moreover
have  $\neg (\exists l. \text{isUnitClause } ?\text{clause}' l (\text{elements } (\text{getM } \text{state})))$ 
proof-
{
  assume  $\neg ?\text{thesis}$ 
  then obtain  $l$ 
    where  $\text{isUnitClause } ?\text{clause}' l (\text{elements } (\text{getM } \text{state}))$ 
    by auto
  hence  $l \text{ el } ?\text{clause}'$ 
    unfolding isUnitClause-def
    by simp
  have  $\exists l'. l' \text{ el } ?\text{clause}' \wedge l \neq l'$ 
  proof-
    from  $\langle \text{length } ?\text{clause}' > 1 \rangle$ 
    obtain  $a1::\text{Literal}$  and  $a2::\text{Literal}$ 
      where  $a1 \text{ el } ?\text{clause}'$   $a2 \text{ el } ?\text{clause}'$   $a1 \neq a2$ 
      using lengthGtOneTwoDistinctElements[of ?clause']
      by (auto simp add: uniqDistinct) (force)
    thus  $?\text{thesis}$ 
    proof (cases a1 = l)
      case True

```

```

      thus ?thesis
        using ⟨a1 ≠ a2⟩ ⟨a2 el ?clause'⟩
        by auto
    next
      case False
      thus ?thesis
        using ⟨a1 el ?clause'⟩
        by auto
    qed
  qed
  then obtain l'::Literal
    where l ≠ l' l' el ?clause'
    by auto
  with *
  have ¬ literalFalse l' (elements (getM state))
    by simp
  hence False
    using ⟨isUnitClause ?clause' l (elements (getM state))⟩
    using ⟨l ≠ l'⟩ ⟨l' el ?clause'⟩
    unfolding isUnitClause-def
    by auto
} thus ?thesis
  by auto
qed
  hence InvariantQCharacterization (getConflictFlag ?state')
(getQ ?state') (getF ?state') (getM ?state')
  using assms
  unfolding InvariantQCharacterization-def
  unfolding setWatch2-def
  unfolding setWatch1-def
  by (auto simp add: Let-def)
moreover
  have InvariantConflictClauseCharacterization (getConflictFlag
state) (getConflictClause state) (getF state @ [?clause']) (getM state)
  proof (cases getConflictFlag state)
    case False
    thus ?thesis
      unfolding InvariantConflictClauseCharacterization-def
      by simp
  next
    case True
    hence getConflictClause state < length (getF state)
    using ⟨InvariantConflictClauseCharacterization (getConflictFlag
state) (getConflictClause state) (getF state) (getM state)⟩
    unfolding InvariantConflictClauseCharacterization-def
    by (auto simp add: Let-def)
    hence nth ((getF state) @ [?clause']) (getConflictClause
state) =
      nth (getF state) (getConflictClause state)

```

```

      by (simp add: nth-append)
    thus ?thesis
      using ‹InvariantConflictClauseCharacterization (getConflictFlag
state) (getConflictClause state) (getF state) (getM state)›
      unfolding InvariantConflictClauseCharacterization-def
      by (auto simp add: Let-def clauseFalseAppendValuation)
  qed
  moreover
  have InvariantGetReasonIsReason (getReason ?state') (getF
?state') (getM ?state') (set (getQ ?state'))
    using ‹currentLevel (getM state) = 0›
    using elementLevelLeqCurrentLevel[of - getM state]
    unfolding setWatch1-def
    unfolding setWatch2-def
    unfolding InvariantGetReasonIsReason-def
    by (simp add: Let-def)
  moreover
  have InvariantVarsF (getF ?state') F0 Vbl
    using ‹InvariantVarsF (getF state) F0 Vbl›
    using ‹vars ?clause' ⊆ vars F0›
    using varsAppendFormulae[of getF state [?clause']]
    unfolding setWatch2-def
    unfolding setWatch1-def
    unfolding InvariantVarsF-def
    by (auto simp add: Let-def)
  ultimately
  show ?thesis
    using assms
    using ‹length ?clause' > 1›
    using ‹¬ ?clause' = []›
    using ‹¬ clauseTrue ?clause' (elements (getM state))›
    using ‹length ?clause' ≠ 1›
    using ‹¬ clauseTautology ?clause'›
    unfolding addClause-def
    unfolding setWatch1-def
    unfolding setWatch2-def
    by (auto simp add: Let-def)
  qed
  qed
  qed
  qed
  qed

```

lemma *InvariantEquivalentZLAfterAddClause:*
fixes $\Phi :: \text{Formula}$ **and** $\text{clause} :: \text{Clause}$ **and** $\text{state} :: \text{State}$ **and** Vbl
 $:: \text{Variable set}$
assumes
 $*(\text{getSATFlag state} = \text{UNDEF} \wedge \text{InvariantEquivalentZL (getF state)})$

```

(getM state) Phi)  $\vee$ 
  (getSATFlag state = FALSE  $\wedge$   $\neg$  satisfiable Phi)
  InvariantConsistent (getM state)
  InvariantUniq (getM state)
  InvariantWatchListsContainOnlyClausesFromF (getWatchList state)
(getF state) and
  InvariantWatchListsUniq (getWatchList state) and
  InvariantWatchListsCharacterization (getWatchList state) (getWatch1
state) (getWatch2 state)
  InvariantWatchesEl (getF state) (getWatch1 state) (getWatch2 state)
and
  InvariantWatchesDiffer (getF state) (getWatch1 state) (getWatch2
state) and
  InvariantWatchCharacterization (getF state) (getWatch1 state) (getWatch2
state) (getM state)
  InvariantConflictFlagCharacterization (getConflictFlag state) (getF
state) (getM state)
  InvariantQCharacterization (getConflictFlag state) (getQ state) (getF
state) (getM state)
  InvariantUniqQ (getQ state)
  (getConflictFlag state)  $\vee$  (getQ state) = []
  currentLevel (getM state) = 0
  InvariantVarsM (getM state) F0 Vbl
  InvariantVarsQ (getQ state) F0 Vbl
  InvariantVarsF (getF state) F0 Vbl
  finite Vbl
  vars clause  $\subseteq$  vars F0
shows
let state' = addClause clause state in
let Phi' = Phi @ [clause] in
let Phi'' = (if (clauseTautology clause) then Phi else Phi') in
(getSATFlag state' = UNDEF  $\wedge$  InvariantEquivalentZL (getF state')
(getM state') Phi'')  $\vee$ 
(getSATFlag state' = FALSE  $\wedge$   $\neg$ satisfiable Phi'')
proof–
  let ?clause' = remdups (removeFalseLiterals clause (elements (getM
state)))

  from  $\langle$ currentLevel (getM state) = 0 $\rangle$ 
  have getM state = prefixToLevel 0 (getM state)
    by (rule currentLevelZeroTrailEqualsItsPrefixToLevelZero)

  have **:  $\forall l. l \in ?clause' \longrightarrow \neg$  literalFalse l (elements (getM state))
    unfolding removeFalseLiterals-def
    by auto

  have vars ?clause'  $\subseteq$  vars clause
    using varsSubsetValuation[of ?clause' clause]
    unfolding removeFalseLiterals-def

```

```

    by auto
  hence vars ?clause'  $\subseteq$  vars F0
    using  $\langle$ vars clause  $\subseteq$  vars F0 $\rangle$ 
    by simp

  show ?thesis
  proof (cases clauseTrue ?clause' (elements (getM state)))
    case True
    show ?thesis
    proof -
      from True
      have clauseTrue clause (elements (getM state))
        using clauseTrueRemoveDuplicateLiterals
        [of removeFalseLiterals clause (elements (getM state)) elements
(getM state)]
        using clauseTrueRemoveFalseLiterals
        [of elements (getM state) clause]
        using  $\langle$ InvariantConsistent (getM state) $\rangle$ 
        unfolding InvariantConsistent-def
        by simp
      show ?thesis
      proof (cases getSATFlag state = UNDEF)
        case True
        thus ?thesis
          using *
          using  $\langle$ clauseTrue clause (elements (getM state)) $\rangle$ 
          using  $\langle$ getM state = prefixToLevel 0 (getM state) $\rangle$ 
          using satisfiedClauseCanBeRemoved
          [of getF state (elements (prefixToLevel 0 (getM state))) Phi
clause]
          using  $\langle$ clauseTrue ?clause' (elements (getM state)) $\rangle$ 
          unfolding addClause-def
          unfolding InvariantEquivalentZL-def
          by auto
        next
        case False
        thus ?thesis
          using *
          using  $\langle$ clauseTrue ?clause' (elements (getM state)) $\rangle$ 
          using satisfiableAppend[of Phi [clause]]
          unfolding addClause-def
          by force
      qed
    qed
  next
  case False
  show ?thesis
  proof (cases ?clause' = [])
    case True

```



```

show ?thesis
proof (cases getSATFlag state = UNDEF)
  case True
  thus ?thesis
    using *
    using falseAndDuplicateLiteralsCanBeRemoved
      [of getF state (elements (prefixToLevel 0 (getM state))) [] Phi
clause]
    using ⟨getM state = prefixToLevel 0 (getM state)⟩
    using formulaWithEmptyClauseIsUnsatisfiable[of (getF state
@ val2form (elements (getM state)) @ [[]])]
    using satisfiableEquivalent
    using ⟨?clause' = []⟩
    unfolding addClause-def
    unfolding InvariantEquivalentZL-def
    using satisfiableAppendTautology
    by auto
  next
  case False
  thus ?thesis
    using ⟨?clause' = []⟩
    using *
    using satisfiableAppend[of Phi [clause]]
    unfolding addClause-def
    by force
  qed
next
  case False
  thus ?thesis
  proof (cases length ?clause' = 1)
    case True
    from ⟨length ?clause' = 1⟩
    have [hd ?clause'] = ?clause'
      using lengthOneCharacterisation[of ?clause']
      by simp

    with ⟨length ?clause' = 1⟩
    have val2form (elements (getM state)) @ [?clause'] = val2form
      ((elements (getM state)) @ ?clause')
      using val2formAppend[of elements (getM state) ?clause']
      using val2formOfSingleLiteralValuation[of ?clause']
      by auto

    let ?state' = assertLiteral (hd ?clause') False state
    have addClause clause state = exhaustiveUnitPropagate ?state'
      using ⟨¬ clause True ?clause' (elements (getM state))⟩
      using ⟨¬ ?clause' = []⟩
      using ⟨length ?clause' = 1⟩
      unfolding addClause-def

```

```

    by (simp add: Let-def)
  moreover
  from ⟨?clause' ≠ []⟩
  have hd ?clause' ∈ set ?clause'
    using hd-in-set[of ?clause']
    by simp
  with **
  have ¬ literalFalse (hd ?clause') (elements (getM state))
    by simp
    hence consistent (elements ((getM state) @ [(hd ?clause',
False)]))
    using assms
    unfolding InvariantConsistent-def
    using consistentAppendElement[of elements (getM state) hd
?clause']
    by simp
  hence consistent (elements (getM ?state'))
    using assms
    using assertLiteralEffect[of state hd ?clause' False]
    by simp
  moreover
  from ⟨¬ clauseTrue ?clause' (elements (getM state))⟩
  have uniq (elements (getM ?state'))
    using assms
    using assertLiteralEffect[of state hd ?clause' False]
    using ⟨hd ?clause' ∈ set ?clause'⟩
    unfolding InvariantUniq-def
  by (simp add: uniqAppendIff clauseTrueIffContainsTrueLiteral)
  moreover
  have InvariantWatchListsContainOnlyClausesFromF (getWatchList
?state') (getF ?state') and
    InvariantWatchListsUniq (getWatchList ?state') and
    InvariantWatchListsCharacterization (getWatchList ?state')
(getWatch1 ?state') (getWatch2 ?state')
    InvariantWatchesEl (getF ?state') (getWatch1 ?state') (getWatch2
?state') and
    InvariantWatchesDiffer (getF ?state') (getWatch1 ?state')
(getWatch2 ?state')
    using assms
    using WatchInvariantsAfterAssertLiteral[of state hd ?clause'
False]
  by (auto simp add: Let-def)
  moreover
  have InvariantWatchCharacterization (getF ?state') (getWatch1
?state') (getWatch2 ?state') (getM ?state')
    using assms
    using InvariantWatchCharacterizationAfterAssertLiteral[of
state hd ?clause' False]
    using ⟨uniq (elements (getM ?state'))⟩

```

```

using ⟨consistent (elements (getM ?state'))⟩
unfolding InvariantConsistent-def
unfolding InvariantUniq-def
using assertLiteralEffect[of state hd ?clause' False]
by (simp add: Let-def)
moreover
  have InvariantConflictFlagCharacterization (getConflictFlag
?state') (getF ?state') (getM ?state')
  using assms
  using InvariantConflictFlagCharacterizationAfterAssertLit-
eral[of state hd ?clause' False]
  using ⟨consistent (elements (getM ?state'))⟩
  unfolding InvariantConsistent-def
  using assertLiteralEffect[of state hd ?clause' False]
  by (simp add: Let-def)
moreover
  have InvariantQCharacterization (getConflictFlag ?state') (getQ
?state') (getF ?state') (getM ?state')
  proof (cases getConflictFlag state)
  case True
  hence getConflictFlag ?state'
  using assms
  using assertLiteralConflictFlagEffect[of state hd ?clause'
False]
  using ⟨uniq (elements (getM ?state'))⟩
  using ⟨consistent (elements (getM ?state'))⟩
  unfolding InvariantConsistent-def
  unfolding InvariantUniq-def
  using assertLiteralEffect[of state hd ?clause' False]
  by (auto simp add: Let-def)
  thus ?thesis
  using assms
  unfolding InvariantQCharacterization-def
  by simp
next
case False
with ⟨(getConflictFlag state) ∨ (getQ state) = []⟩
have getQ state = []
  by simp
  thus ?thesis
  using InvariantQCharacterizationAfterAssertLiteralNotInQ[of
state hd ?clause' False]
  using assms
  using ⟨uniq (elements (getM ?state'))⟩
  using ⟨consistent (elements (getM ?state'))⟩
  unfolding InvariantConsistent-def
  unfolding InvariantUniq-def
  using assertLiteralEffect[of state hd ?clause' False]
  by (auto simp add: Let-def)

```

```

qed
moreover
have InvariantUniqQ (getQ ?state')
  using assms
  using InvariantUniqQAfterAssertLiteral[of state hd ?clause'
False]
  by (simp add: Let-def)
moreover
have currentLevel (getM ?state') = 0
  using assms
  using  $\langle \neg \text{clauseTrue } ?\text{clause}' \text{ (elements (getM state))} \rangle$ 
  using  $\langle \neg ?\text{clause}' = [] \rangle$ 
  using assertLiteralEffect[of state hd ?clause' False]
  unfolding addClause-def
  unfolding currentLevel-def
  by (simp add: Let-def markedElementsAppend)
moreover
have var (hd ?clause')  $\in$  vars F0
  using  $\langle ?\text{clause}' \neq [] \rangle$ 
  using hd-in-set[of ?clause']
  using  $\langle \text{vars } ?\text{clause}' \subseteq \text{vars } F0 \rangle$ 
using clauseContainsItsLiteralsVariable[of hd ?clause' ?clause']
  by auto
hence InvariantVarsM (getM ?state') F0 Vbl
  InvariantVarsQ (getQ ?state') F0 Vbl
  InvariantVarsF (getF ?state') F0 Vbl
using  $\langle \text{InvariantWatchListsContainOnlyClausesFromF (getWatchList}$ 
state) (getF state)  $\rangle$ 
  using  $\langle \text{InvariantWatchesEl (getF state) (getWatch1 state)}$ 
(getWatch2 state)  $\rangle$ 
  using  $\langle \text{InvariantWatchListsUniq (getWatchList state)} \rangle$ 
  using  $\langle \text{InvariantWatchListsCharacterization (getWatchList}$ 
state) (getWatch1 state) (getWatch2 state)  $\rangle$ 
  using  $\langle \text{InvariantWatchesDiffer (getF state) (getWatch1 state)}$ 
(getWatch2 state)  $\rangle$ 
  using  $\langle \text{InvariantWatchCharacterization (getF state) (getWatch1}$ 
state) (getWatch2 state) (getM state)  $\rangle$ 
  using  $\langle \text{InvariantVarsF (getF state) } F0 \text{ Vbl} \rangle$ 
  using  $\langle \text{InvariantVarsM (getM state) } F0 \text{ Vbl} \rangle$ 
  using  $\langle \text{InvariantVarsQ (getQ state) } F0 \text{ Vbl} \rangle$ 
  using  $\langle \text{consistent (elements (getM ?state'))} \rangle$ 
  using  $\langle \text{uniq (elements (getM ?state'))} \rangle$ 
  using assertLiteralEffect[of state hd ?clause' False]
  using varsAppendValuation[of elements (getM state) [hd
?clause']]
  using InvariantVarsQAfterAssertLiteral[of state hd ?clause'
False F0 Vbl]
  unfolding InvariantVarsM-def
  unfolding InvariantConsistent-def

```

```

    unfolding InvariantUniq-def
    by (auto simp add: Let-def)
  moreover
  have exhaustiveUnitPropagate-dom ?state'
    using exhaustiveUnitPropagateTermination[of ?state' F0 Vbl]
    using ‹InvariantUniqQ (getQ ?state')›
  using ‹InvariantWatchListsContainOnlyClausesFromF (getWatchList
?state') (getF ?state')›
    using ‹InvariantWatchListsUniq (getWatchList ?state')›
    using ‹InvariantWatchListsCharacterization (getWatchList
?state') (getWatch1 ?state') (getWatch2 ?state')›
    using ‹InvariantWatchesEl (getF ?state') (getWatch1 ?state')
(getWatch2 ?state')›
    using ‹InvariantWatchesDiffer (getF ?state') (getWatch1
?state') (getWatch2 ?state')›
    using ‹InvariantQCharacterization (getConflictFlag ?state')
(getQ ?state') (getF ?state') (getM ?state')›
    using ‹InvariantWatchCharacterization (getF ?state') (getWatch1
?state') (getWatch2 ?state') (getM ?state')›
    using ‹InvariantConflictFlagCharacterization (getConflictFlag
?state') (getF ?state') (getM ?state')›
    using ‹consistent (elements (getM ?state'))›
    using ‹uniq (elements (getM ?state'))›
    using ‹finite Vbl›
    using ‹InvariantVarsM (getM ?state') F0 Vbl›
    using ‹InvariantVarsQ (getQ ?state') F0 Vbl›
    using ‹InvariantVarsF (getF ?state') F0 Vbl›
  unfolding InvariantConsistent-def
  unfolding InvariantUniq-def
  by simp
  moreover
  have ¬ clauseTautology clause
  proof-
  {
    assume ¬ ?thesis
    then obtain l'
      where l' el clause opposite l' el clause
      by (auto simp add: clauseTautologyCharacterization)
    have False
    proof (cases l' el ?clause')
    case True
    have opposite l' el ?clause'
    proof-
    {
      assume ¬ ?thesis
      hence literalFalse l' (elements (getM state))
      using ‹l' el clause›
      using ‹opposite l' el clause›
      using ‹¬ clauseTrue ?clause' (elements (getM state))›
    }
  }
  }

```

```

      using clauseTrueIffContainsTrueLiteral[of ?clause'
elements (getM state)]
    unfolding removeFalseLiterals-def
    by auto
  hence False
  using ⟨l' el ?clause'⟩
  unfolding removeFalseLiterals-def
  by auto
} thus ?thesis
  by auto
qed
have ∀ x. x el ?clause' → x = l'
  using ⟨l' el ?clause'⟩
  using ⟨length ?clause' = 1⟩
  using lengthOneImpliesOnlyElement[of ?clause' l']
  by simp
thus ?thesis
  using ⟨opposite l' el ?clause'⟩
  by auto
next
case False
hence literalFalse l' (elements (getM state))
  using ⟨l' el clause⟩
  unfolding removeFalseLiterals-def
  by simp
hence ¬ literalFalse (opposite l') (elements (getM state))
  using ⟨InvariantConsistent (getM state)⟩
  unfolding InvariantConsistent-def
  by (auto simp add: inconsistentCharacterization)
hence opposite l' el ?clause'
  using ⟨opposite l' el clause⟩
  unfolding removeFalseLiterals-def
  by auto
thus ?thesis
  using ⟨literalFalse l' (elements (getM state))⟩
  using ⟨¬ clauseTrue ?clause' (elements (getM state))⟩
  by (simp add: clauseTrueIffContainsTrueLiteral)
qed
} thus ?thesis
  by auto
qed
moreover
note clc = calculation

show ?thesis
proof (cases getSATFlag state = UNDEF)
case True
hence InvariantEquivalentZL (getF state) (getM state) Phi
  using assms

```

```

    by simp
    hence InvariantEquivalentZL (getF ?state') (getM ?state')
  (Phi @ [clause])
    using *
    using falseAndDuplicateLiteralsCanBeRemoved
      [of getF state (elements (prefixToLevel 0 (getM state)))] []
  Phi clause]
    using <[hd ?clause'] = ?clause'>
    using <getM state = prefixToLevel 0 (getM state)>
    using <currentLevel (getM state) = 0>
    using prefixToLevelAppend[of 0 getM state [(hd ?clause',
False)]]
    using <InvariantWatchesEl (getF state) (getWatch1 state)
(getWatch2 state)>
    using <InvariantWatchListsContainOnlyClausesFromF
(getWatchList state) (getF state)>
    using assertLiteralEffect[of state hd ?clause' False]
    using <val2form (elements (getM state)) @ [?clause'] =
val2form ((elements (getM state)) @ ?clause')>
    using <¬ ?clause' = []>
    using <¬ clauseTrue ?clause' (elements (getM state))>
    using <length ?clause' = 1>
    using <getSATFlag state = UNDEF>
    unfolding addClause-def
    unfolding InvariantEquivalentZL-def
    by (simp add: Let-def)
  hence let state'' = addClause clause state in
    InvariantEquivalentZL (getF state'') (getM state'') (Phi @
[clause]) ∧
    getSATFlag state'' = getSATFlag state
    using clc
    using InvariantEquivalentZLAfterExhaustiveUnitPropagate[of
?state' Phi @ [clause]]
    using exhaustiveUnitPropagatePreservedVariables[of ?state']
    using assms
    unfolding InvariantConsistent-def
    unfolding InvariantUniq-def
    using assertLiteralEffect[of state hd ?clause' False]
    by (auto simp only: Let-def)
  thus ?thesis
    using True
    using <¬ clauseTautology clause>
    by (auto simp only: Let-def split: if-split)
next
case False
  hence getSATFlag state = FALSE ¬ satisfiable Phi
    using *
    by auto
  hence getSATFlag ?state' = FALSE

```

```

    using assertLiteralEffect[of state hd ?clause' False]
    using assms
    by simp
hence getSATFlag (exhaustiveUnitPropagate ?state') = FALSE

    using clc
    using exhaustiveUnitPropagatePreservedVariables[of ?state']
    by (auto simp only: Let-def)
moreover
have  $\neg$  satisfiable (Phi @ [clause])
    using satisfiableAppend[of Phi [clause]]
    using  $\langle \neg$  satisfiable Phi  $\rangle$ 
    by auto
ultimately
show ?thesis
    using clc
    using  $\langle \neg$  clauseTautology clause  $\rangle$ 
    by (simp only: Let-def) simp
qed
next
case False
thus ?thesis
proof (cases clauseTautology ?clause')
case True
moreover
hence clauseTautology clause
    unfolding removeFalseLiterals-def
    by (auto simp add: clauseTautologyCharacterization)
ultimately
show ?thesis
    using *
    using  $\langle \neg$  ?clause' = []  $\rangle$ 
    using  $\langle \neg$  clauseTrue ?clause' (elements (getM state))  $\rangle$ 
    using  $\langle$  length ?clause'  $\neq$  1  $\rangle$ 
    using satisfiableAppend[of Phi [clause]]
    unfolding addClause-def

    by (auto simp add: Let-def)
next
case False
have  $\neg$  clauseTautology clause
proof-
{
    assume  $\neg$  ?thesis
    then obtain l'
        where l' el clause opposite l' el clause
        by (auto simp add: clauseTautologyCharacterization)
    have False
    proof (cases l' el ?clause')

```



```

case True
hence  $\neg$  opposite l' el ?clause'
  using  $\langle \neg$  clauseTautology ?clause'  $\rangle$ 
  by (auto simp add: clauseTautologyCharacterization)
hence literalFalse (opposite l') (elements (getM state))
  using  $\langle$  opposite l' el clause  $\rangle$ 
  unfolding removeFalseLiterals-def
  by auto
thus ?thesis
  using  $\langle \neg$  clauseTrue ?clause' (elements (getM state))  $\rangle$ 
  using  $\langle$  l' el ?clause'  $\rangle$ 
  by (simp add: clauseTrueIffContainsTrueLiteral)
next
case False
hence literalFalse l' (elements (getM state))
  using  $\langle$  l' el clause  $\rangle$ 
  unfolding removeFalseLiterals-def
  by auto
hence  $\neg$  literalFalse (opposite l') (elements (getM state))
  using  $\langle$  InvariantConsistent (getM state)  $\rangle$ 
  unfolding InvariantConsistent-def
  by (auto simp add: inconsistentCharacterization)
hence opposite l' el ?clause'
  using  $\langle$  opposite l' el clause  $\rangle$ 
  unfolding removeFalseLiterals-def
  by auto
thus ?thesis
  using  $\langle \neg$  clauseTrue ?clause' (elements (getM state))  $\rangle$ 
  using  $\langle$  literalFalse l' (elements (getM state))  $\rangle$ 
  by (simp add: clauseTrueIffContainsTrueLiteral)
qed
} thus ?thesis
  by auto
qed
show ?thesis
proof (cases getSATFlag state = UNDEF)
case True
show ?thesis
  using *
  using falseAndDuplicateLiteralsCanBeRemoved
  [of getF state (elements (prefixToLevel 0 (getM state)))] []
Phi clause]
  using  $\langle$  getM state = prefixToLevel 0 (getM state)  $\rangle$ 
  using  $\langle \neg$  ?clause' = []  $\rangle$ 
  using  $\langle \neg$  clauseTrue ?clause' (elements (getM state))  $\rangle$ 
  using  $\langle$  length ?clause'  $\neq$  1  $\rangle$ 
  using  $\langle \neg$  clauseTautology ?clause'  $\rangle$ 
  using  $\langle \neg$  clauseTautology clause  $\rangle$ 
  using  $\langle$  getSATFlag state = UNDEF  $\rangle$ 

```

```

    unfolding addClause-def
    unfolding InvariantEquivalentZL-def
    unfolding setWatch1-def
    unfolding setWatch2-def
    using clauseOrderIrrelevant[of getF state [?clause] val2form
(elements (getM state)) []]
    using equivalentFormulaeTransitivity[of
getF state @ remdups (removeFalseLiterals clause (elements
(getM state))) # val2form (elements (getM state))
getF state @ val2form (elements (getM state)) @ [remdups
(removeFalseLiterals clause (elements (getM state)))]
Phi @ [clause]]
    by (auto simp add: Let-def)
next
case False
thus ?thesis
using *
using satisfiableAppend[of Phi [clause]]
using <¬ clauseTrue ?clause' (elements (getM state))>
using <length ?clause' ≠ 1>
using <¬ clauseTautology ?clause'>
using <¬ clauseTautology clause>
unfolding addClause-def
unfolding setWatch1-def
unfolding setWatch2-def
by (auto simp add: Let-def)
qed
qed
qed
qed
qed
qed

```

lemma *InvariantsAfterInitializationStep:*

fixes

state :: *State* **and** *Phi* :: *Formula* **and** *Vbl*::*Variable set*

assumes

InvariantConsistent (getM state)

InvariantUniq (getM state)

InvariantWatchListsContainOnlyClausesFromF (getWatchList state)
(getF state) **and**

InvariantWatchListsUniq (getWatchList state) **and**

InvariantWatchListsCharacterization (getWatchList state) (getWatch1
state) (getWatch2 state)

InvariantWatchesEl (getF state) (getWatch1 state) (getWatch2 state)

and

InvariantWatchesDiffer (*getF state*) (*getWatch1 state*) (*getWatch2 state*) **and**
InvariantWatchCharacterization (*getF state*) (*getWatch1 state*) (*getWatch2 state*) (*getM state*)
InvariantConflictFlagCharacterization (*getConflictFlag state*) (*getF state*) (*getM state*)
InvariantConflictClauseCharacterization (*getConflictFlag state*) (*getConflictClause state*) (*getF state*) (*getM state*)
InvariantQCharacterization (*getConflictFlag state*) (*getQ state*) (*getF state*) (*getM state*)
InvariantGetReasonIsReason (*getReason state*) (*getF state*) (*getM state*) (*set (getQ state)*)
InvariantUniqQ (*getQ state*)
(*getConflictFlag state*) \vee (*getQ state*) = []
currentLevel (*getM state*) = 0
finite Vbl
InvariantVarsM (*getM state*) *F0 Vbl*
InvariantVarsQ (*getQ state*) *F0 Vbl*
InvariantVarsF (*getF state*) *F0 Vbl*
state' = *initialize Phi state*
set Phi \subseteq *set F0*

shows

InvariantConsistent (*getM state'*) \wedge
InvariantUniq (*getM state'*) \wedge
InvariantWatchListsContainOnlyClausesFromF (*getWatchList state'*)
(*getF state'*) \wedge
InvariantWatchListsUniq (*getWatchList state'*) \wedge
InvariantWatchListsCharacterization (*getWatchList state'*) (*getWatch1 state'*) (*getWatch2 state'*) \wedge
InvariantWatchesEl (*getF state'*) (*getWatch1 state'*) (*getWatch2 state'*) \wedge
InvariantWatchesDiffer (*getF state'*) (*getWatch1 state'*) (*getWatch2 state'*) \wedge
InvariantWatchCharacterization (*getF state'*) (*getWatch1 state'*)
(*getWatch2 state'*) (*getM state'*) \wedge
InvariantConflictFlagCharacterization (*getConflictFlag state'*) (*getF state'*) (*getM state'*) \wedge
InvariantConflictClauseCharacterization (*getConflictFlag state'*) (*getConflictClause state'*) (*getF state'*) (*getM state'*) \wedge
InvariantQCharacterization (*getConflictFlag state'*) (*getQ state'*)
(*getF state'*) (*getM state'*) \wedge
InvariantUniqQ (*getQ state'*) \wedge
InvariantGetReasonIsReason (*getReason state'*) (*getF state'*) (*getM state'*) (*set (getQ state')*) \wedge
InvariantVarsM (*getM state'*) *F0 Vbl* \wedge
InvariantVarsQ (*getQ state'*) *F0 Vbl* \wedge
InvariantVarsF (*getF state'*) *F0 Vbl* \wedge
(*getConflictFlag state'*) \vee (*getQ state'*) = [] \wedge

```

    currentLevel (getM state') = 0 (is ?Inv state')
using assms
proof (induct Phi arbitrary: state)
  case Nil
  thus ?case
    by simp
next
  case (Cons clause Phi')
  let ?state' = addClause clause state
  have ?Inv ?state'
    using Cons
    using InvariantsAfterAddClause[of state F0 Vbl clause]
    using formulaContainsItsClausesVariables[of clause F0]
    by (simp add: Let-def)
  thus ?case
    using Cons(1)[of ?state'] ⟨finite Vbl⟩ Cons(18) Cons(19) Cons(20)
    Cons(21) Cons(22)
    by (simp add: Let-def)
qed

```

lemma *InvariantEquivalentZLAfterInitializationStep:*

fixes *Phi* :: *Formula*

assumes

(getSATFlag state = UNDEF \wedge *InvariantEquivalentZL* (getF state)

(getM state) (filter (λ c. \neg clauseTautology c) *Phi*)) \vee

(getSATFlag state = FALSE \wedge \neg satisfiable (filter (λ c. \neg clause-

Tautology c) *Phi*))

InvariantConsistent (getM state)

InvariantUniq (getM state)

InvariantWatchListsContainOnlyClausesFromF (getWatchList state)

(getF state) **and**

InvariantWatchListsUniq (getWatchList state) **and**

InvariantWatchListsCharacterization (getWatchList state) (getWatch1

state) (getWatch2 state)

InvariantWatchesEl (getF state) (getWatch1 state) (getWatch2 state)

and

InvariantWatchesDiffer (getF state) (getWatch1 state) (getWatch2

state) **and**

InvariantWatchCharacterization (getF state) (getWatch1 state) (getWatch2

state) (getM state)

InvariantConflictFlagCharacterization (getConflictFlag state) (getF

state) (getM state)

InvariantConflictClauseCharacterization (getConflictFlag state) (getConflictClause

state) (getF state) (getM state)

InvariantQCharacterization (getConflictFlag state) (getQ state) (getF

state) (getM state)

InvariantNoDecisionsWhenConflict (getF state) (getM state) (currentLevel

(getM state))

InvariantNoDecisionsWhenUnit (getF state) (getM state) (currentLevel

```

(getM state))
  InvariantGetReasonIsReason (getReason state) (getF state) (getM
state) (set (getQ state))
  InvariantUniqQ (getQ state)
  finite Vbl
  InvariantVarsM (getM state) F0 Vbl
  InvariantVarsQ (getQ state) F0 Vbl
  InvariantVarsF (getF state) F0 Vbl
  (getConflictFlag state)  $\vee$  (getQ state) = []
  currentLevel (getM state) = 0
  F0 = Phi @ Phi'
shows
  let state' = initialize Phi' state in
    (getSATFlag state' = UNDEF  $\wedge$  InvariantEquivalentZL (getF
state') (getM state') (filter ( $\lambda c. \neg$  clauseTautology c) F0))  $\vee$ 
    (getSATFlag state' = FALSE  $\wedge$   $\neg$ satisfiable (filter ( $\lambda c. \neg$  clause-
Tautology c) F0))
using assms
proof (induct Phi' arbitrary: state Phi)
  case Nil
  thus ?case
    unfolding prefixToLevel-def equivalentFormulae-def
    by simp
next
  case (Cons clause Phi'')
  let ?filt =  $\lambda F. (filter (\lambda c. \neg$  clauseTautology c) F)
  let ?state' = addClause clause state
  let ?Phi' = ?filt Phi @ [clause]
  let ?Phi'' = if clauseTautology clause then ?filt Phi else ?Phi'
  from Cons
  have getSATFlag ?state' = UNDEF  $\wedge$  InvariantEquivalentZL (getF
?state') (getM ?state') (?filt ?Phi'')  $\vee$ 
    getSATFlag ?state' = FALSE  $\wedge$   $\neg$  satisfiable (?filt ?Phi'')
    using formulaContainsItsClausesVariables[of clause F0]
    using InvariantEquivalentZLAfterAddClause[of state ?filt Phi F0
Vbl clause]
    by (simp add:Let-def)
  hence getSATFlag ?state' = UNDEF  $\wedge$  InvariantEquivalentZL (getF
?state') (getM ?state') (?filt (Phi @ [clause]))  $\vee$ 
    getSATFlag ?state' = FALSE  $\wedge$   $\neg$  satisfiable (?filt (Phi @
[clause]))
    by auto
  moreover
  from Cons
  have InvariantConsistent (getM ?state')  $\wedge$ 
    InvariantUniq (getM ?state')  $\wedge$ 
    InvariantWatchListsContainOnlyClausesFromF (getWatchList ?state')
(getF ?state')  $\wedge$ 
    InvariantWatchListsUniq (getWatchList ?state')  $\wedge$ 

```

InvariantWatchListsCharacterization (*getWatchList* ?state') (*getWatch1* ?state') (*getWatch2* ?state') \wedge
InvariantWatchesEl (*getF* ?state') (*getWatch1* ?state') (*getWatch2* ?state') \wedge
InvariantWatchesDiffer (*getF* ?state') (*getWatch1* ?state') (*getWatch2* ?state') \wedge
InvariantWatchCharacterization (*getF* ?state') (*getWatch1* ?state') (*getWatch2* ?state') (*getM* ?state') \wedge
InvariantConflictFlagCharacterization (*getConflictFlag* ?state') (*getF* ?state') (*getM* ?state') \wedge
InvariantConflictClauseCharacterization (*getConflictFlag* ?state') (*getConflictClause* ?state') (*getF* ?state') (*getM* ?state') \wedge
InvariantQCharacterization (*getConflictFlag* ?state') (*getQ* ?state') (*getF* ?state') (*getM* ?state') \wedge
InvariantGetReasonIsReason (*getReason* ?state') (*getF* ?state') (*getM* ?state') (*set* (*getQ* ?state')) \wedge
InvariantUniqQ (*getQ* ?state') \wedge
InvariantVarsM (*getM* ?state') *F0* *Vbl* \wedge
InvariantVarsQ (*getQ* ?state') *F0* *Vbl* \wedge
InvariantVarsF (*getF* ?state') *F0* *Vbl* \wedge
(*getConflictFlag* ?state') \vee (*getQ* ?state') = [] \wedge
currentLevel (*getM* ?state') = 0
using *formulaContainsItsClausesVariables*[of clause *F0*]
using *InvariantsAfterAddClause*
by (*simp add: Let-def*)
moreover
hence *InvariantNoDecisionsWhenConflict* (*getF* ?state') (*getM* ?state') (*currentLevel* (*getM* ?state'))
InvariantNoDecisionsWhenUnit (*getF* ?state') (*getM* ?state') (*currentLevel* (*getM* ?state'))
unfolding *InvariantNoDecisionsWhenConflict-def*
unfolding *InvariantNoDecisionsWhenUnit-def*
by *auto*
ultimately
show ?case
using *Cons(1)*[of ?state' *Phi* @ [clause]] \langle *finite* *Vbl* \rangle *Cons(23)* *Cons(24)*
by (*simp add: Let-def*)
qed

lemma *InvariantsAfterInitialization:*

shows

let *state'* = (*initialize* *F0* *initialState*) *in*
InvariantConsistent (*getM* *state'*) \wedge
InvariantUniq (*getM* *state'*) \wedge
InvariantWatchListsContainOnlyClausesFromF (*getWatchList* *state'*) (*getF* *state'*) \wedge
InvariantWatchListsUniq (*getWatchList* *state'*) \wedge
InvariantWatchListsCharacterization (*getWatchList* *state'*) (*getWatch1*

```

state') (getWatch2 state') ∧
  InvariantWatchesEl (getF state') (getWatch1 state') (getWatch2
state') ∧
  InvariantWatchesDiffer (getF state') (getWatch1 state') (getWatch2
state') ∧
  InvariantWatchCharacterization (getF state') (getWatch1 state')
(getWatch2 state') (getM state') ∧
  InvariantConflictFlagCharacterization (getConflictFlag state')
(getF state') (getM state') ∧
  InvariantConflictClauseCharacterization (getConflictFlag state')
(getConflictClause state') (getF state') (getM state') ∧
  InvariantQCharacterization (getConflictFlag state') (getQ state')
(getF state') (getM state') ∧
  InvariantNoDecisionsWhenConflict (getF state') (getM state')
(currentLevel (getM state')) ∧
  InvariantNoDecisionsWhenUnit (getF state') (getM state') (currentLevel
(getM state')) ∧
  InvariantGetReasonIsReason (getReason state') (getF state')
(getM state') (set (getQ state')) ∧
  InvariantUniqQ (getQ state') ∧
  InvariantVarsM (getM state') F0 {} ∧
  InvariantVarsQ (getQ state') F0 {} ∧
  InvariantVarsF (getF state') F0 {} ∧
  ((getConflictFlag state') ∨ (getQ state') = []) ∧
  currentLevel (getM state') = 0
using InvariantsAfterInitializationStep[of initialState {} F0 initialize
F0 initialState F0]
unfolding initialState-def
unfolding InvariantConsistent-def
unfolding InvariantUniq-def
unfolding InvariantWatchListsContainOnlyClausesFromF-def
unfolding InvariantWatchListsUniq-def
unfolding InvariantWatchListsCharacterization-def
unfolding InvariantWatchesEl-def
unfolding InvariantWatchesDiffer-def
unfolding InvariantWatchCharacterization-def
unfolding watchCharacterizationCondition-def
unfolding InvariantConflictFlagCharacterization-def
unfolding InvariantConflictClauseCharacterization-def
unfolding InvariantQCharacterization-def
unfolding InvariantUniqQ-def
unfolding InvariantNoDecisionsWhenConflict-def
unfolding InvariantNoDecisionsWhenUnit-def
unfolding InvariantGetReasonIsReason-def
unfolding InvariantVarsM-def
unfolding InvariantVarsQ-def
unfolding InvariantVarsF-def
unfolding currentLevel-def
by (simp) (force)

```

```

lemma InvariantEquivalentZLAfterInitialization:
fixes  $F0 :: \text{Formula}$ 
shows
   $\text{let } \text{state}' = (\text{initialize } F0 \text{ initialState}) \text{ in}$ 
   $\text{let } F0' = (\text{filter } (\lambda c. \neg \text{clauseTautology } c) F0) \text{ in}$ 
   $(\text{getSATFlag } \text{state}' = \text{UNDEF} \wedge \text{InvariantEquivalentZL } (\text{getF}$ 
 $\text{state}') (\text{getM } \text{state}') F0') \vee$ 
   $(\text{getSATFlag } \text{state}' = \text{FALSE} \wedge \neg \text{satisfiable } F0')$ 
using InvariantEquivalentZLAfterInitializationStep[of initialState [] {}
F0 F0]
unfolding initialState-def
unfolding InvariantEquivalentZL-def
unfolding InvariantConsistent-def
unfolding InvariantUniq-def
unfolding InvariantWatchesEl-def
unfolding InvariantWatchesDiffer-def
unfolding InvariantWatchListsContainOnlyClausesFromF-def
unfolding InvariantWatchListsUniq-def
unfolding InvariantWatchListsCharacterization-def
unfolding InvariantWatchCharacterization-def
unfolding InvariantConflictFlagCharacterization-def
unfolding InvariantConflictClauseCharacterization-def
unfolding InvariantQCharacterization-def
unfolding InvariantNoDecisionsWhenConflict-def
unfolding InvariantNoDecisionsWhenUnit-def
unfolding InvariantGetReasonIsReason-def
unfolding InvariantVarsM-def
unfolding InvariantVarsQ-def
unfolding InvariantVarsF-def
unfolding watchCharacterizationCondition-def
unfolding InvariantUniqQ-def
unfolding prefixToLevel-def
unfolding equivalentFormulae-def
unfolding currentLevel-def
by (auto simp add: Let-def)

end
theory ConflictAnalysis
imports AssertLiteral
begin

```

```

lemma clauseFalseInPrefixToLastAssertedLiteral:
assumes
  isLastAssertedLiteral l (oppositeLiteralList c) (elements M) and

```



```

clauseFalse c (elements M) and
uniq (elements M)
shows clauseFalse c (elements (prefixToLevel (elementLevel l M)
M))
proof–
{
  fix l'::Literal
  assume l' el c
  hence literalFalse l' (elements M)
    using ⟨clauseFalse c (elements M)⟩
    by (simp add: clauseFalseIffAllLiteralsAreFalse)
  hence literalTrue (opposite l') (elements M)
    by simp

  have opposite l' el oppositeLiteralList c
    using ⟨l' el c⟩
    using literalElListIffOppositeLiteralElOppositeLiteralList[of l' c]
    by simp

  have elementLevel (opposite l') M ≤ elementLevel l M
    using lastAssertedLiteralHasHighestElementLevel[of l oppositeLiteralList c M]
    using ⟨isLastAssertedLiteral l (oppositeLiteralList c) (elements
M)⟩
    using ⟨uniq (elements M)⟩
    using ⟨opposite l' el oppositeLiteralList c⟩
    using ⟨literalTrue (opposite l') (elements M)⟩
    by auto
  hence opposite l' el (elements (prefixToLevel (elementLevel l M)
M))
    using elementLevelLtLevelImpliesMemberPrefixToLevel[of opposite
l' M elementLevel l M]
    using ⟨literalTrue (opposite l') (elements M)⟩
    by simp
} thus ?thesis
by (simp add: clauseFalseIffAllLiteralsAreFalse)
qed

```

lemma *InvariantNoDecisionsWhenConflictEnsuresCurrentLevelCl*:

assumes

InvariantNoDecisionsWhenConflict *F* *M* (*currentLevel* *M*)

clause *el* *F*

clauseFalse *clause* (*elements* *M*)

uniq (*elements* *M*)

currentLevel *M* > 0

shows

clause ≠ [] ∧

(*let* *Cl* = *getLastAssertedLiteral* (*oppositeLiteralList* *clause*) (*elements*

```

M) in
  InvariantClCurrentLevel Cl M)
proof-
  have clause ≠ []
  proof-
    {
      assume ¬ ?thesis
      hence clauseFalse clause (elements (prefixToLevel ((currentLevel
M) - 1) M))
      by simp
      hence False
      using ⟨InvariantNoDecisionsWhenConflict F M (currentLevel
M)⟩
      using ⟨currentLevel M > 0⟩
      using ⟨clause el F⟩
      unfolding InvariantNoDecisionsWhenConflict-def
      by (simp add: formulaFalseIffContainsFalseClause)
    } thus ?thesis
      by auto
  qed
  moreover
  let ?Cl = getLastAssertedLiteral (oppositeLiteralList clause) (elements
M)
  have elementLevel ?Cl M = currentLevel M
  proof-
    have elementLevel ?Cl M ≤ currentLevel M
      using elementLevelLeqCurrentLevel[of ?Cl M]
      by simp
    moreover
    have elementLevel ?Cl M ≥ currentLevel M
    proof-
      {
        assume elementLevel ?Cl M < currentLevel M
        have isLastAssertedLiteral ?Cl (oppositeLiteralList clause)
(elements M)
        using getLastAssertedLiteralCharacterization[of clause elements
M]
        using ⟨uniq (elements M)⟩
        using ⟨clauseFalse clause (elements M)⟩
        using ⟨clause ≠ []⟩
        by simp
        hence clauseFalse clause (elements (prefixToLevel (elementLevel
?Cl M) M))
        using clauseFalseInPrefixToLastAssertedLiteral[of ?Cl clause
M]
        using ⟨clauseFalse clause (elements M)⟩
        using ⟨uniq (elements M)⟩
        by simp
        hence False

```

```

    using ⟨clause el F⟩
    using ⟨InvariantNoDecisionsWhenConflict F M (currentLevel
M)⟩
    using ⟨currentLevel M > 0⟩
    unfolding InvariantNoDecisionsWhenConflict-def
    using ⟨elementLevel ?Cl M < currentLevel M⟩
    by (simp add: formulaFalseIffContainsFalseClause)
  } thus ?thesis
    by force
qed
ultimately
show ?thesis
  by simp
qed
ultimately
show ?thesis
  unfolding InvariantClCurrentLevel-def
  by (simp add: Let-def)
qed

```

lemma *InvariantsClAfterApplyConflict:*

assumes

```

  getConflictFlag state
  InvariantUniq (getM state)
  InvariantNoDecisionsWhenConflict (getF state) (getM state) (currentLevel
(getM state))
  InvariantEquivalentZL (getF state) (getM state) F0
  InvariantConflictClauseCharacterization (getConflictFlag state) (getConflictClause
state) (getF state) (getM state)
  currentLevel (getM state) > 0

```

shows

```

  let state' = applyConflict state in
    InvariantCFalse (getConflictFlag state') (getM state') (getC
state') ∧
    InvariantCEntailed (getConflictFlag state') F0 (getC state') ∧

    InvariantClCharacterization (getCl state') (getC state') (getM
state') ∧
    InvariantClCurrentLevel (getCl state') (getM state') ∧
    InvariantCnCharacterization (getCn state') (getC state') (getM
state') ∧
    InvariantUniqC (getC state')

```

proof–

```

  let ?M0 = elements (prefixToLevel 0 (getM state))
  let ?oppM0 = oppositeLiteralList ?M0

```

```

  let ?clause' = nth (getF state) (getConflictClause state)
  let ?clause'' = list-diff ?clause' ?oppM0
  let ?clause = remdups ?clause''

```

```

let ?l = getLastAssertedLiteral (oppositeLiteralList ?clause') (elements
(getM state))

have clauseFalse ?clause' (elements (getM state)) ?clause' el (getF
state)
  using ⟨getConflictFlag state⟩
  using ⟨InvariantConflictClauseCharacterization (getConflictFlag
state) (getConflictClause state) (getF state) (getM state)⟩
  unfolding InvariantConflictClauseCharacterization-def
  by (auto simp add: Let-def)

have ?clause' ≠ [] elementLevel ?l (getM state) = currentLevel (getM
state)
  using InvariantNoDecisionsWhenConflictEnsuresCurrentLevelCl[of
getF state getM state ?clause']
  using ⟨?clause' el (getF state)⟩
  using ⟨clauseFalse ?clause' (elements (getM state))⟩
  using ⟨InvariantNoDecisionsWhenConflict (getF state) (getM state)
(currentLevel (getM state))⟩
  using ⟨currentLevel (getM state) > 0⟩
  using ⟨InvariantUniq (getM state)⟩
  unfolding InvariantUniq-def
  unfolding InvariantClCurrentLevel-def
  by (auto simp add: Let-def)

have isLastAssertedLiteral ?l (oppositeLiteralList ?clause') (elements
(getM state))
  using ⟨?clause' ≠ []⟩
  using ⟨clauseFalse ?clause' (elements (getM state))⟩
  using ⟨InvariantUniq (getM state)⟩
  unfolding InvariantUniq-def
  using getLastAssertedLiteralCharacterization[of ?clause' elements
(getM state)]
  by simp
hence ?l el (oppositeLiteralList ?clause')
  unfolding isLastAssertedLiteral-def
  by simp
hence opposite ?l el ?clause'
  using literalElListIffOppositeLiteralElOppositeLiteralList[of oppo-
site ?l ?clause']
  by auto

have ¬ ?l el ?M0
proof–
  {
    assume ¬ ?thesis
    hence elementLevel ?l (getM state) = 0
    using prefixToLevelElementsElementLevel[of ?l 0 getM state]
  }

```

```

    by simp
  hence False
  using ⟨elementLevel ?l (getM state) = currentLevel (getM state)⟩
    using ⟨currentLevel (getM state) > 0⟩
    by simp
}
thus ?thesis
  by auto
qed

hence ¬ opposite ?l el ?oppM0
  using literalElListIffOppositeLiteralElOppositeLiteralList[of ?l elements (prefixToLevel 0 (getM state))]
    by simp

have opposite ?l el ?clause''
  using ⟨opposite ?l el ?clause'⟩
  using ⟨¬ opposite ?l el ?oppM0⟩
  using listDiffIff[of opposite ?l ?clause' ?oppM0]
  by simp
hence ?l el (oppositeLiteralList ?clause'')
  using literalElListIffOppositeLiteralElOppositeLiteralList[of opposite ?l ?clause'']
    by simp

have set (oppositeLiteralList ?clause'') ⊆ set (oppositeLiteralList ?clause')
proof
  fix x
  assume x ∈ set (oppositeLiteralList ?clause'')
  thus x ∈ set (oppositeLiteralList ?clause')
    using literalElListIffOppositeLiteralElOppositeLiteralList[of opposite x ?clause'']
      using literalElListIffOppositeLiteralElOppositeLiteralList[of opposite x ?clause']
      using listDiffIff[of opposite x ?clause' oppositeLiteralList (elements (prefixToLevel 0 (getM state)))]
    by auto
qed

have isLastAssertedLiteral ?l (oppositeLiteralList ?clause'') (elements (getM state))
  using ⟨?l el (oppositeLiteralList ?clause'')⟩
  using ⟨set (oppositeLiteralList ?clause'') ⊆ set (oppositeLiteralList ?clause')⟩
  using ⟨isLastAssertedLiteral ?l (oppositeLiteralList ?clause') (elements (getM state))⟩
  using isLastAssertedLiteralSubset[of ?l oppositeLiteralList ?clause' elements (getM state) oppositeLiteralList ?clause'']

```

```

    by auto
  moreover
  have set (oppositeLiteralList ?clause) = set (oppositeLiteralList ?clause')
    unfolding oppositeLiteralList-def
    by simp
  ultimately
  have isLastAssertedLiteral ?l (oppositeLiteralList ?clause) (elements
(getM state))
    unfolding isLastAssertedLiteral-def
    by auto

  hence ?l el (oppositeLiteralList ?clause)
    unfolding isLastAssertedLiteral-def
    by simp
  hence opposite ?l el ?clause
    using literalElListIffOppositeLiteralElOppositeLiteralList[of oppo-
site ?l ?clause]
    by simp
  hence ?clause ≠ []
    by auto

  have clauseFalse ?clause'' (elements (getM state))
  proof-
  {
    fix l::Literal
    assume l el ?clause''
    hence l el ?clause'
      using listDiffIff[of l ?clause' ?oppM0]
      by simp
    hence literalFalse l (elements (getM state))
      using ⟨clauseFalse ?clause' (elements (getM state))⟩
      by (simp add: clauseFalseIffAllLiteralsAreFalse)
  }
  thus ?thesis
    by (simp add: clauseFalseIffAllLiteralsAreFalse)
  qed
  hence clauseFalse ?clause (elements (getM state))
    by (simp add: clauseFalseIffAllLiteralsAreFalse)

  let ?l' = getLastAssertedLiteral (oppositeLiteralList ?clause) (elements
(getM state))
  have isLastAssertedLiteral ?l' (oppositeLiteralList ?clause) (elements
(getM state))
    using ⟨?clause ≠ []⟩
    using ⟨clauseFalse ?clause (elements (getM state))⟩
    using ⟨InvariantUniq (getM state)⟩
    unfolding InvariantUniq-def
    using getLastAssertedLiteralCharacterization[of ?clause elements
(getM state)]

```

```

    by simp
  with ⟨isLastAssertedLiteral ?l (oppositeLiteralList ?clause) (elements
(getM state))⟩
  have ?l = ?l'
    using lastAssertedLiteralIsUniq
    by simp

  have formulaEntailsClause (getF state) ?clause'
    using ⟨?clause' el (getF state)⟩
    by (simp add: formulaEntailsItsClauses)

  let ?F0 = (getF state) @ val2form ?M0

  have formulaEntailsClause ?F0 ?clause'
    using ⟨formulaEntailsClause (getF state) ?clause'⟩
    by (simp add: formulaEntailsClauseAppend)

  hence formulaEntailsClause ?F0 ?clause''
    using ⟨formulaEntailsClause (getF state) ?clause'⟩
    using formulaEntailsClauseRemoveEntailedLiteralOpposites[of ?F0
?clause' ?M0]
    using val2formIsEntailed[of getF state ?M0 []]
    by simp
  hence formulaEntailsClause ?F0 ?clause
    unfolding formulaEntailsClause-def
    by (simp add: clauseTrueIffContainsTrueLiteral)

  hence formulaEntailsClause F0 ?clause
    using ⟨InvariantEquivalentZL (getF state) (getM state) F0⟩
    unfolding InvariantEquivalentZL-def
    unfolding formulaEntailsClause-def
    unfolding equivalentFormulae-def
    by auto

  show ?thesis
    using ⟨isLastAssertedLiteral ?l' (oppositeLiteralList ?clause) (elements
(getM state))⟩
    using ⟨?l = ?l'⟩
    using ⟨elementLevel ?l (getM state) = currentLevel (getM state)⟩
    using ⟨clauseFalse ?clause (elements (getM state))⟩
    using ⟨formulaEntailsClause F0 ?clause⟩
    unfolding applyConflict-def
    unfolding setConflictAnalysisClause-def
    unfolding InvariantClCharacterization-def
    unfolding InvariantClCurrentLevel-def
    unfolding InvariantCFalse-def
    unfolding InvariantCEntailed-def
    unfolding InvariantCnCharacterization-def
    unfolding InvariantUniqC-def

```

by (auto simp add: findLastAssertedLiteral-def countCurrentLevel-
 Literals-def Let-def uniqDistinct distinct-remdups-id)
 qed

lemma *CnEqual1IffUIP*:

assumes

InvariantClCharacterization (getCl state) (getC state) (getM state)

InvariantClCurrentLevel (getCl state) (getM state)

InvariantCnCharacterization (getCn state) (getC state) (getM state)

shows

(getCn state = 1) = isUIP (opposite (getCl state)) (getC state) (getM
 state)

proof–

let ?ccls = filter (λ l. elementLevel (opposite l) (getM state) =
 currentLevel (getM state)) (remdups (getC state))

let ?Cl = getCl state

have isLastAssertedLiteral ?Cl (oppositeLiteralList (getC state)) (elements
 (getM state))

using ⟨*InvariantClCharacterization* (getCl state) (getC state) (getM
 state)⟩

unfolding *InvariantClCharacterization-def*

.

hence literalTrue ?Cl (elements (getM state)) ?Cl el (oppositeLiteralList
 (getC state))

unfolding *isLastAssertedLiteral-def*

by *auto*

hence opposite ?Cl el getC state

using *literalElListIffOppositeLiteralElOppositeLiteralList*[of oppo-
 site ?Cl getC state]

by *simp*

hence opposite ?Cl el ?ccls

using ⟨*InvariantClCurrentLevel* (getCl state) (getM state)⟩

unfolding *InvariantClCurrentLevel-def*

by *auto*

hence ?ccls ≠ []

by *force*

hence length ?ccls > 0

by *simp*

have uniq ?ccls

by (*simp add: uniqDistinct*)

{


```

assume getCn state  $\neq$  1
hence length ?ccls  $>$  1
  using assms
  using  $\langle$ length ?ccls  $>$  0 $\rangle$ 
  unfolding InvariantCnCharacterization-def
  by (simp (no-asm))
then obtain literal1::Literal and literal2::Literal
  where literal1 el ?ccls literal2 el ?ccls literal1  $\neq$  literal2
  using  $\langle$ uniq ?ccls $\rangle$ 
  using  $\langle$ ?ccls  $\neq$  [] $\rangle$ 
  using lengthGtOneTwoDistinctElements[of ?ccls]
  by auto
then obtain literal::Literal
  where literal el ?ccls literal  $\neq$  opposite ?Cl
  using  $\langle$ opposite ?Cl el ?ccls $\rangle$ 
  by auto
hence  $\neg$  isUIP (opposite ?Cl) (getC state) (getM state)
  using  $\langle$ opposite ?Cl el ?ccls $\rangle$ 
  unfolding isUIP-def
  by auto
}
moreover
{
  assume getCn state = 1
  hence length ?ccls = 1
    using  $\langle$ InvariantCnCharacterization (getCn state) (getC state)
(getM state) $\rangle$ 
    unfolding InvariantCnCharacterization-def
    by auto
    {
      fix literal::Literal
      assume literal el (getC state) literal  $\neq$  opposite ?Cl
      have elementLevel (opposite literal) (getM state)  $<$  currentLevel
(getM state)
      proof–
      have elementLevel (opposite literal) (getM state)  $\leq$  currentLevel
(getM state)
      using elementLevelLeqCurrentLevel[of opposite literal getM
state]
      by simp
      moreover
      have elementLevel (opposite literal) (getM state)  $\neq$  currentLevel
(getM state)
      proof–
      {
        assume  $\neg$  ?thesis
        with  $\langle$ literal el (getC state) $\rangle$ 
        have literal el ?ccls
        by simp

```

```

    hence False
      using ⟨length ?ccls = 1⟩
      using ⟨opposite ?Cl el ?ccls⟩
      using ⟨literal ≠ opposite ?Cl⟩
      using lengthOneImpliesOnlyElement[of ?ccls opposite ?Cl]
      by auto
  }
  thus ?thesis
    by auto
  qed
  ultimately
  show ?thesis
    by simp
  qed
}
hence isUIP (opposite ?Cl) (getC state) (getM state)
  using ⟨isLastAssertedLiteral ?Cl (oppositeLiteralList (getC state))
(elements (getM state))⟩
  using ⟨opposite ?Cl el ?ccls⟩
  unfolding isUIP-def
  by auto
}
ultimately
show ?thesis
  by auto
qed

```

lemma *InvariantsClAfterApplyExplain:*

assumes

```

  InvariantUniq (getM state)
  InvariantCFalse (getConflictFlag state) (getM state) (getC state)
  InvariantClCharacterization (getCl state) (getC state) (getM state)
  InvariantClCurrentLevel (getCl state) (getM state)
  InvariantCEntailed (getConflictFlag state) F0 (getC state)
  InvariantCnCharacterization (getCn state) (getC state) (getM state)
  InvariantEquivalentZL (getF state) (getM state) F0
  InvariantGetReasonIsReason (getReason state) (getF state) (getM
state) (set (getQ state))
  getCn state ≠ 1
  getConflictFlag state
  currentLevel (getM state) > 0

```

shows

```

  let state' = applyExplain (getCl state) state in
  InvariantCFalse (getConflictFlag state') (getM state') (getC state')
  ∧
  InvariantCEntailed (getConflictFlag state') F0 (getC state') ∧
  InvariantClCharacterization (getCl state') (getC state') (getM
state') ∧

```

```

      InvariantClCurrentLevel (getCl state') (getM state') ∧
      InvariantCnCharacterization (getCn state') (getC state') (getM
state') ∧
      InvariantUniqC (getC state')
proof–
  let ?Cl = getCl state
  let ?oppM0 = oppositeLiteralList (elements (prefixToLevel 0 (getM
state)))

  have isLastAssertedLiteral ?Cl (oppositeLiteralList (getC state)) (elements
(getM state))
    using ⟨InvariantClCharacterization (getCl state) (getC state) (getM
state)⟩
    unfolding InvariantClCharacterization-def
    .
  hence literalTrue ?Cl (elements (getM state)) ?Cl el (oppositeLiteralList
(getC state))
    unfolding isLastAssertedLiteral-def
    by auto
  hence opposite ?Cl el getC state
    using literalElListIffOppositeLiteralElOppositeLiteralList[of oppo-
site ?Cl getC state]
    by simp

  have clauseFalse (getC state) (elements (getM state))
    using ⟨getConflictFlag state⟩
    using ⟨InvariantCFalse (getConflictFlag state) (getM state) (getC
state)⟩
    unfolding InvariantCFalse-def
    by simp

  have ¬ isUIP (opposite ?Cl) (getC state) (getM state)
    using CnEqual1IffUIP[of state]
    using assms
    by simp

  have ¬ ?Cl el (decisions (getM state))
proof–
  {
    assume ¬ ?thesis
    hence isUIP (opposite ?Cl) (getC state) (getM state)
      using ⟨InvariantUniq (getM state)⟩
      using ⟨isLastAssertedLiteral ?Cl (oppositeLiteralList (getC
state)) (elements (getM state))⟩
      using ⟨clauseFalse (getC state) (elements (getM state))⟩
      using lastDecisionThenUIP[of getM state opposite ?Cl getC
state]
  }

```

```

    unfolding InvariantUniq-def
    by simp
    with  $\langle \neg \text{isUIP } (\text{opposite } ?Cl) (\text{getC state}) (\text{getM state}) \rangle$ 
    have False
    by simp
  } thus ?thesis
  by auto
qed

have  $\text{elementLevel } ?Cl (\text{getM state}) = \text{currentLevel } (\text{getM state})$ 
  using  $\langle \text{InvariantClCurrentLevel } (\text{getCl state}) (\text{getM state}) \rangle$ 
  unfolding InvariantClCurrentLevel-def
  by simp
hence  $\text{elementLevel } ?Cl (\text{getM state}) > 0$ 
  using  $\langle \text{currentLevel } (\text{getM state}) > 0 \rangle$ 
  by simp

obtain reason
  where  $\text{isReason } (\text{nth } (\text{getF state}) \text{ reason}) ?Cl (\text{elements } (\text{getM state}))$ 
   $\text{getReason state } ?Cl = \text{Some reason } 0 \leq \text{reason} \wedge \text{reason} < \text{length } (\text{getF state})$ 
  using  $\langle \text{InvariantGetReasonIsReason } (\text{getReason state}) (\text{getF state}) (\text{getM state}) (\text{set } (\text{getQ state})) \rangle$ 
  unfolding InvariantGetReasonIsReason-def
  using  $\langle \text{literalTrue } ?Cl (\text{elements } (\text{getM state})) \rangle$ 
  using  $\langle \neg ?Cl \text{ el } (\text{decisions } (\text{getM state})) \rangle$ 
  using  $\langle \text{elementLevel } ?Cl (\text{getM state}) > 0 \rangle$ 
  by auto

let ?res = resolve (getC state) (getF state ! reason) (opposite ?Cl)

obtain ol::Literal
  where  $\text{ol el } (\text{getC state})$ 
   $\text{ol} \neq \text{opposite } ?Cl$ 
   $\text{elementLevel } (\text{opposite ol}) (\text{getM state}) \geq \text{elementLevel } ?Cl (\text{getM state})$ 
  using  $\langle \text{isLastAssertedLiteral } ?Cl (\text{oppositeLiteralList } (\text{getC state})) (\text{elements } (\text{getM state})) \rangle$ 
  using  $\langle \neg \text{isUIP } (\text{opposite } ?Cl) (\text{getC state}) (\text{getM state}) \rangle$ 
  unfolding isUIP-def
  by auto
hence  $\text{ol el } ?res$ 
  unfolding resolve-def
  by simp
hence  $?res \neq []$ 
  by auto
have  $\text{opposite ol el } (\text{oppositeLiteralList } ?res)$ 
  using  $\langle \text{ol el } ?res \rangle$ 

```

```

using literalElListIffOppositeLiteralElOppositeLiteralList[of ol ?res]
by simp

have opposite ol el (oppositeLiteralList (getC state))
  using ⟨ol el (getC state)⟩
using literalElListIffOppositeLiteralElOppositeLiteralList[of ol getC
state]
  by simp

have literalFalse ol (elements (getM state))
  using ⟨clauseFalse (getC state) (elements (getM state))⟩
  using ⟨ol el getC state⟩
  by (simp add: clauseFalseIffAllLiteralsAreFalse)

have elementLevel (opposite ol) (getM state) = elementLevel ?Cl
(getM state)
  using ⟨elementLevel (opposite ol) (getM state) ≥ elementLevel ?Cl
(getM state)⟩
  using ⟨isLastAssertedLiteral ?Cl (oppositeLiteralList (getC state))
(elements (getM state))⟩
  using lastAssertedLiteralHasHighestElementLevel[of ?Cl oppositeLit-
eralList (getC state) getM state]
  using ⟨InvariantUniq (getM state)⟩
  unfolding InvariantUniq-def
  using ⟨opposite ol el (oppositeLiteralList (getC state))⟩
  using ⟨literalFalse ol (elements (getM state))⟩
  by auto
hence elementLevel (opposite ol) (getM state) = currentLevel (getM
state)
  using ⟨elementLevel ?Cl (getM state) = currentLevel (getM state)⟩
  by simp

have InvariantCFalse (getConflictFlag state) (getM state) ?res
  using ⟨InvariantCFalse (getConflictFlag state) (getM state) (getC
state)⟩
  using InvariantCFalseAfterExplain[of getConflictFlag state
getM state getC state ?Cl nth (getF state) reason ?res]
  using ⟨isReason (nth (getF state) reason) ?Cl (elements (getM
state))⟩
  using ⟨opposite ?Cl el (getC state)⟩
  by simp
hence clauseFalse ?res (elements (getM state))
  using ⟨getConflictFlag state⟩
  unfolding InvariantCFalse-def
  by simp

let ?rc = nth (getF state) reason
let ?M0 = elements (prefixToLevel 0 (getM state))
let ?F0 = (getF state) @ (val2form ?M0)

```

```

let ?C' = list-diff ?res ?oppM0
let ?C = remdups ?C'

have formulaEntailsClause (getF state) ?rc
  using ⟨0 ≤ reason ∧ reason < length (getF state)⟩
  using nth-mem[of reason getF state]
  by (simp add: formulaEntailsItsClauses)
hence formulaEntailsClause ?F0 ?rc
  by (simp add: formulaEntailsClauseAppend)

hence formulaEntailsClause F0 ?rc
  using ⟨InvariantEquivalentZL (getF state) (getM state) F0⟩
  unfolding InvariantEquivalentZL-def
  unfolding formulaEntailsClause-def
  unfolding equivalentFormulae-def
  by simp

hence formulaEntailsClause F0 ?res
  using ⟨getConflictFlag state⟩
  using ⟨InvariantCEntailed (getConflictFlag state) F0 (getC state)⟩
  using InvariantCEntailedAfterExplain[of getConflictFlag state F0
getC state nth (getF state) reason ?res getCl state]
  unfolding InvariantCEntailed-def
  by auto
hence formulaEntailsClause ?F0 ?res
  using ⟨InvariantEquivalentZL (getF state) (getM state) F0⟩
  unfolding InvariantEquivalentZL-def
  unfolding formulaEntailsClause-def
  unfolding equivalentFormulae-def
  by simp

hence formulaEntailsClause ?F0 ?C
  using formulaEntailsClauseRemoveEntailedLiteralOpposites[of ?F0
?res ?M0]
  using val2formIsEntailed[of getF state ?M0 []]
  unfolding formulaEntailsClause-def
  by (auto simp add: clauseTrueIffContainsTrueLiteral)

hence formulaEntailsClause F0 ?C
  using ⟨InvariantEquivalentZL (getF state) (getM state) F0⟩
  unfolding InvariantEquivalentZL-def
  unfolding formulaEntailsClause-def
  unfolding equivalentFormulae-def
  by simp

let ?ll = getLastAssertedLiteral (oppositeLiteralList ?res) (elements
(getM state))
  have isLastAssertedLiteral ?ll (oppositeLiteralList ?res) (elements
(getM state))

```

```

using ⟨?res ≠ []⟩
using ⟨clauseFalse ?res (elements (getM state))⟩
using ⟨InvariantUniq (getM state)⟩
unfolding InvariantUniq-def
using getLastAssertedLiteralCharacterization[of ?res elements (getM
state)]
by simp

hence elementLevel (opposite ol) (getM state) ≤ elementLevel ?ll
(getM state)
using ⟨opposite ol el (oppositeLiteralList (getC state))⟩
using lastAssertedLiteralHasHighestElementLevel[of ?ll oppositeLit-
eralList ?res getM state]
using ⟨InvariantUniq (getM state)⟩
using ⟨opposite ol el (oppositeLiteralList ?res)⟩
using ⟨literalFalse ol (elements (getM state))⟩
unfolding InvariantUniq-def
by simp
hence elementLevel ?ll (getM state) = currentLevel (getM state)
using ⟨elementLevel (opposite ol) (getM state) = currentLevel
(getM state)⟩
using elementLevelLeqCurrentLevel[of ?ll getM state]
by simp

have ?ll el (oppositeLiteralList ?res)
using ⟨isLastAssertedLiteral ?ll (oppositeLiteralList ?res) (elements
(getM state))⟩
unfolding isLastAssertedLiteral-def
by simp
hence opposite ?ll el ?res
using literalElListIffOppositeLiteralElOppositeLiteralList[of oppo-
site ?ll ?res]
by simp

have ¬ ?ll el (elements (prefixToLevel 0 (getM state)))
proof–
{
assume ¬ ?thesis
hence elementLevel ?ll (getM state) = 0
using prefixToLevelElementsElementLevel[of ?ll 0 getM state]
by simp
hence False
using ⟨elementLevel ?ll (getM state) = currentLevel (getM
state)⟩
using ⟨currentLevel (getM state) > 0⟩
by simp
}
thus ?thesis
by auto

```

```

qed
hence  $\neg$  opposite ?ll el ?oppM0
  using literalElListIffOppositeLiteralElOppositeLiteralList[of ?ll el-
    ements (prefixToLevel 0 (getM state))]
  by simp

have opposite ?ll el ?C'
  using  $\langle$ opposite ?ll el ?res $\rangle$ 
  using  $\langle$  $\neg$  opposite ?ll el ?oppM0 $\rangle$ 
  using listDiffIff[of opposite ?ll ?res ?oppM0]
  by simp
hence ?ll el (oppositeLiteralList ?C')
  using literalElListIffOppositeLiteralElOppositeLiteralList[of opposite ?ll ?C']
  by simp

have set (oppositeLiteralList ?C')  $\subseteq$  set (oppositeLiteralList ?res)
proof
  fix x
  assume x  $\in$  set (oppositeLiteralList ?C')
  thus x  $\in$  set (oppositeLiteralList ?res)
    using literalElListIffOppositeLiteralElOppositeLiteralList[of opposite x ?C']
    using literalElListIffOppositeLiteralElOppositeLiteralList[of opposite x ?res]
    using listDiffIff[of opposite x ?res ?oppM0]
    by auto
qed

have isLastAssertedLiteral ?ll (oppositeLiteralList ?C') (elements
  (getM state))
  using  $\langle$ ?ll el (oppositeLiteralList ?C') $\rangle$ 
  using  $\langle$ set (oppositeLiteralList ?C')  $\subseteq$  set (oppositeLiteralList
    ?res) $\rangle$ 
  using  $\langle$ isLastAssertedLiteral ?ll (oppositeLiteralList ?res) (elements
    (getM state)) $\rangle$ 
  using isLastAssertedLiteralSubset[of ?ll oppositeLiteralList ?res
    elements (getM state) oppositeLiteralList ?C']
  by auto
moreover
have set (oppositeLiteralList ?C) = set (oppositeLiteralList ?C')
  unfolding oppositeLiteralList-def
  by simp
ultimately
have isLastAssertedLiteral ?ll (oppositeLiteralList ?C) (elements
  (getM state))
  unfolding isLastAssertedLiteral-def
  by auto

```



```

hence ?ll el (oppositeLiteralList ?C)
  unfolding isLastAssertedLiteral-def
  by simp
hence opposite ?ll el ?C
  using literalElListIffOppositeLiteralElOppositeLiteralList[of oppo-
site ?ll ?C]
  by simp
hence ?C ≠ []
  by auto

have clauseFalse ?C' (elements (getM state))
proof-
{
  fix l::Literal
  assume l el ?C'
  hence l el ?res
  using listDiffIff[of l ?res ?oppM0]
  by simp
  hence literalFalse l (elements (getM state))
  using ⟨clauseFalse ?res (elements (getM state))⟩
  by (simp add: clauseFalseIffAllLiteralsAreFalse)
}
thus ?thesis
  by (simp add: clauseFalseIffAllLiteralsAreFalse)
qed
hence clauseFalse ?C (elements (getM state))
  by (simp add: clauseFalseIffAllLiteralsAreFalse)

let ?l' = getLastAssertedLiteral (oppositeLiteralList ?C) (elements
(getM state))
have isLastAssertedLiteral ?l' (oppositeLiteralList ?C) (elements
(getM state))
  using ⟨?C ≠ []⟩
  using ⟨clauseFalse ?C (elements (getM state))⟩
  using ⟨InvariantUniq (getM state)⟩
  unfolding InvariantUniq-def
  using getLastAssertedLiteralCharacterization[of ?C elements (getM
state)]
  by simp
  with ⟨isLastAssertedLiteral ?ll (oppositeLiteralList ?C) (elements
(getM state))⟩
  have ?ll = ?l'
  using lastAssertedLiteralIsUniq
  by simp

show ?thesis
  using ⟨isLastAssertedLiteral ?l' (oppositeLiteralList ?C) (elements
(getM state))⟩
  using ⟨?ll = ?l'⟩

```

```

using ⟨elementLevel ?ll (getM state) = currentLevel (getM state)⟩
using ⟨getReason state ?Cl = Some reason⟩
using ⟨clauseFalse ?C (elements (getM state))⟩
using ⟨formulaEntailsClause F0 ?C⟩
unfolding applyExplain-def
unfolding InvariantCFalse-def
unfolding InvariantCEntailed-def
unfolding InvariantClCharacterization-def
unfolding InvariantClCurrentLevel-def
unfolding InvariantCnCharacterization-def
unfolding InvariantUniqC-def
unfolding setConflictAnalysisClause-def
by (simp add: findLastAssertedLiteral-def countCurrentLevelLiter-
als-def Let-def uniqDistinct distinct-remdups-id)
qed

```

definition

$multLessState = \{(state1, state2). (getM\ state1 = getM\ state2) \wedge (getC\ state1, getC\ state2) \in multLess\ (getM\ state1)\}$

lemma *ApplyExplainUIPTermination*:

assumes

```

InvariantUniq (getM state)
InvariantGetReasonIsReason (getReason state) (getF state) (getM state)
(set (getQ state))
InvariantCFalse (getConflictFlag state) (getM state) (getC state)
InvariantClCurrentLevel (getCl state) (getM state)
InvariantClCharacterization (getCl state) (getC state) (getM state)
InvariantCnCharacterization (getCn state) (getC state) (getM state)
InvariantCEntailed (getConflictFlag state) F0 (getC state)
InvariantEquivalentZL (getF state) (getM state) F0
getConflictFlag state
currentLevel (getM state) > 0

```

shows

applyExplainUIP-dom *state*

using *assms*

proof (*induct* *rule*: *wf-induct*[*of* *multLessState*])

case 1

thus ?*case*

unfolding *wf-eq-minimal*

proof–

show $\forall Q (state::State). state \in Q \longrightarrow (\exists stateMin \in Q. \forall state'. (state', stateMin) \in multLessState \longrightarrow state' \notin Q)$

proof–

{

```

    fix Q :: State set and state :: State
    assume state ∈ Q
    let ?M = (getM state)
    let ?Q1 = {C::Clause. ∃ state. state ∈ Q ∧ (getM state) = ?M
    ∧ (getC state) = C}
    from ⟨state ∈ Q⟩
    have getC state ∈ ?Q1
      by auto
    with wfMultLess[of ?M]
    obtain Cmin where Cmin ∈ ?Q1 ∨ C'. (C', Cmin) ∈ multLess
    ?M → C' ∉ ?Q1
      unfolding wf-eq-minimal
      apply (erule-tac x=?Q1 in allE)
      apply (erule-tac x=getC state in allE)
      by auto
    from ⟨Cmin ∈ ?Q1⟩ obtain stateMin
      where stateMin ∈ Q (getM stateMin) = ?M getC stateMin
    = Cmin
      by auto
    have ∀ state'. (state', stateMin) ∈ multLessState → state' ∉ Q
    proof
      fix state'
      show (state', stateMin) ∈ multLessState → state' ∉ Q
    proof
      assume (state', stateMin) ∈ multLessState
      with ⟨getM stateMin = ?M⟩
      have getM state' = getM stateMin (getC state', getC stateMin)
    ∈ multLess ?M
      unfolding multLessState-def
      by auto
      from ⟨∀ C'. (C', Cmin) ∈ multLess ?M → C' ∉ ?Q1⟩
      ⟨(getC state', getC stateMin) ∈ multLess ?M⟩ ⟨getC stateMin
    = Cmin⟩
      have getC state' ∉ ?Q1
      by simp
      with ⟨getM state' = getM stateMin⟩ ⟨getM stateMin = ?M⟩
      show state' ∉ Q
      by auto
    qed
      qed
    with ⟨stateMin ∈ Q⟩
    have ∃ stateMin ∈ Q. (∀ state'. (state', stateMin) ∈ mult-
    LessState → state' ∉ Q)
      by auto
  }
  thus ?thesis
    by auto
  qed
  qed

```

```

next
  case (2 state')
  note ih = this
  show ?case
  proof (cases getCn state' = 1)
    case True
    show ?thesis
    apply (rule applyExplainUIP-dom.intros)
    using True
    by simp
  next
  case False
  let ?state'' = applyExplain (getCl state') state'
  have InvariantGetReasonIsReason (getReason ?state'') (getF ?state'')
    (getM ?state'') (set (getQ ?state''))
    InvariantUniq (getM ?state'')
    InvariantEquivalentZL (getF ?state'') (getM ?state'') F0
    getConflictFlag ?state''
    currentLevel (getM ?state'') > 0
  using ih
  unfolding applyExplain-def
  unfolding setConflictAnalysisClause-def
  by (auto split: option.split simp add: findLastAssertedLiteral-def
    countCurrentLevelLiterals-def Let-def)
  moreover
  have InvariantCFalse (getConflictFlag ?state'') (getM ?state'')
    (getC ?state'')
    InvariantClCharacterization (getCl ?state'') (getC ?state'') (getM
    ?state'')
    InvariantCnCharacterization (getCn ?state'') (getC ?state'') (getM
    ?state'')
    InvariantClCurrentLevel (getCl ?state'') (getM ?state'')
    InvariantCEntailed (getConflictFlag ?state'') F0 (getC ?state'')
  using InvariantsCIAfterApplyExplain[of state' F0]
  using ih
  using False
  by (auto simp add: Let-def)
  moreover
  have (?state'', state') ∈ multLessState
  proof -
  have getM ?state'' = getM state'
    unfolding applyExplain-def
    unfolding setConflictAnalysisClause-def
  by (auto split: option.split simp add: findLastAssertedLiteral-def
    countCurrentLevelLiterals-def Let-def)

  let ?Cl = getCl state'
  let ?oppM0 = oppositeLiteralList (elements (prefixToLevel 0
    (getM state')))

```

```

have isLastAssertedLiteral ?Cl ( oppositeLiteralList ( getC state' ) )
(elements ( getM state' ) )
  using ih
  unfolding InvariantClCharacterization-def
  by simp
hence literalTrue ?Cl ( elements ( getM state' ) ) ?Cl el ( oppositeLiteralList
(getC state' ) )
  unfolding isLastAssertedLiteral-def
  by auto
hence opposite ?Cl el getC state'
  using literalElListIffOppositeLiteralElOppositeLiteralList[of opposite
?Cl getC state']
  by simp

have clauseFalse ( getC state' ) ( elements ( getM state' ) )
  using ih
  unfolding InvariantCFalse-def
  by simp

have ¬ ?Cl el ( decisions ( getM state' ) )
proof–
{
  assume ¬ ?thesis
  hence isUIP ( opposite ?Cl ) ( getC state' ) ( getM state' )
  using ih
  using ⟨ isLastAssertedLiteral ?Cl ( oppositeLiteralList ( getC
state' ) ) ( elements ( getM state' ) ) ⟩
  using ⟨ clauseFalse ( getC state' ) ( elements ( getM state' ) ) ⟩
  using lastDecisionThenUIP[of getM state' opposite ?Cl getC
state']
  unfolding InvariantUniq-def
  unfolding isUIP-def
  by simp
  with ⟨ getCn state' ≠ 1 ⟩
  have False
  using CnEqual1IffUIP[of state']
  using ih
  by simp
} thus ?thesis
by auto
qed

have elementLevel ?Cl ( getM state' ) = currentLevel ( getM state' )
  using ih
  unfolding InvariantClCurrentLevel-def
  by simp
hence elementLevel ?Cl ( getM state' ) > 0
  using ih

```

```

    by simp

  obtain reason
  where isReason (nth (getF state') reason) ?Cl (elements (getM
state'))
    getReason state' ?Cl = Some reason 0 ≤ reason ∧ reason <
length (getF state')
  using ih
  unfolding InvariantGetReasonIsReason-def
  using ‹literalTrue ?Cl (elements (getM state'))›
  using ‹¬ ?Cl el (decisions (getM state'))›
  using ‹elementLevel ?Cl (getM state') > 0›
  by auto

  let ?res = resolve (getC state') (getF state' ! reason) (opposite
?Cl)

  have getC ?state'' = (remdups (list-diff ?res ?oppM0))
  unfolding applyExplain-def
  unfolding setConflictAnalysisClause-def
  using ‹getReason state' ?Cl = Some reason›
  by (simp add: Let-def findLastAssertedLiteral-def countCur-
rentLevelLiterals-def)

  have (?res, getC state') ∈ multLess (getM state')
  using multLessResolve[of ?Cl getC state' nth (getF state') reason
getM state']
  using ‹opposite ?Cl el (getC state')›
  using ‹isReason (nth (getF state') reason) ?Cl (elements (getM
state'))›
  by simp
  hence (list-diff ?res ?oppM0, getC state') ∈ multLess (getM state')
  by (simp add: multLessListDiff)

  have (remdups (list-diff ?res ?oppM0), getC state') ∈ multLess
(getM state')
  using ‹(list-diff ?res ?oppM0, getC state') ∈ multLess (getM
state')›
  by (simp add: multLessRemdups)
  thus ?thesis
  using ‹getC ?state'' = (remdups (list-diff ?res ?oppM0))›
  using ‹getM ?state'' = getM state'›
  unfolding multLessState-def
  by simp
qed
ultimately
have applyExplainUIP-dom ?state''
  using ih
  by auto

```

```

thus ?thesis
  using applyExplainUIP-dom.intros[of state']
  using False
  by simp
qed
qed

```

lemma *ApplyExplainUIPPreservedVariables:*

assumes

applyExplainUIP-dom state

shows

```

let state' = applyExplainUIP state in
  (getM state' = getM state) ∧
  (getF state' = getF state) ∧
  (getQ state' = getQ state) ∧
  (getWatch1 state' = getWatch1 state) ∧
  (getWatch2 state' = getWatch2 state) ∧
  (getWatchList state' = getWatchList state) ∧
  (getConflictFlag state' = getConflictFlag state) ∧
  (getConflictClause state' = getConflictClause state) ∧
  (getSATFlag state' = getSATFlag state) ∧
  (getReason state' = getReason state)
(is let state' = applyExplainUIP state in ?p state state')

```

using *assms*

proof(*induct state rule: applyExplainUIP-dom.induct*)

case (*step state'*)

note *ih = this*

show ?*case*

proof (*cases getCn state' = 1*)

case *True*

with *applyExplainUIP.simps[of state']*

have *applyExplainUIP state' = state'*

by *simp*

thus ?*thesis*

by (*auto simp only: Let-def*)

next

case *False*

let ?*state' = applyExplainUIP (applyExplain (getCl state') state')*

from *applyExplainUIP.simps[of state'] False*

have *applyExplainUIP state' = ?state'*

by (*simp add: Let-def*)

have ?*p state' (applyExplain (getCl state') state')*

unfolding *applyExplain-def*

unfolding *setConflictAnalysisClause-def*

by (*auto split: option.split simp add: findLastAssertedLiteral-def*

countCurrentLevelLiterals-def Let-def)

thus ?*thesis*

using *ih*

```

    using False
    using ⟨applyExplainUIP state' = ?state'⟩
    by (simp add: Let-def)
qed
qed

lemma isUIPApplyExplainUIP:
  assumes applyExplainUIP-dom state
    InvariantUniq (getM state)
    InvariantCFalse (getConflictFlag state) (getM state) (getC state)
    InvariantCEntailed (getConflictFlag state) F0 (getC state)
    InvariantClCharacterization (getCl state) (getC state) (getM state)
    InvariantCnCharacterization (getCn state) (getC state) (getM state)
    InvariantClCurrentLevel (getCl state) (getM state)
    InvariantGetReasonIsReason (getReason state) (getF state) (getM
state) (set (getQ state))
    InvariantEquivalentZL (getF state) (getM state) F0
    getConflictFlag state
    currentLevel (getM state) > 0
  shows let state' = (applyExplainUIP state) in
    isUIP (opposite (getCl state')) (getC state') (getM state')
using assms
proof(induct state rule: applyExplainUIP-dom.induct)
  case (step state^ )
  note ih = this
  show ?case
  proof (cases getCn state' = 1)
    case True
    with applyExplainUIP.simps[of state^ ]
    have applyExplainUIP state' = state'
      by simp
    thus ?thesis
      using ih
      using CnEqual1IffUIP[of state^ ]
      using True
      by (simp add: Let-def)
  next
  case False
  let ?state'' = applyExplain (getCl state^ ) state'
  let ?state' = applyExplainUIP ?state''
  from applyExplainUIP.simps[of state^ ] False
  have applyExplainUIP state' = ?state'
    by (simp add: Let-def)
  moreover
  have InvariantUniq (getM ?state'')
    InvariantGetReasonIsReason (getReason ?state'') (getF ?state'')
    (getM ?state') (set (getQ ?state''))
    InvariantEquivalentZL (getF ?state'') (getM ?state'') F0
    getConflictFlag ?state''

```



```

    currentLevel (getM ?state'') > 0
  using ih
  unfolding applyExplain-def
  unfolding setConflictAnalysisClause-def
  by (auto split: option.split simp add: findLastAssertedLiteral-def
countCurrentLevelLiterals-def Let-def)
  moreover
    have InvariantCFalse (getConflictFlag ?state'') (getM ?state'')
(getC ?state'')
      InvariantCEntailed (getConflictFlag ?state'') F0 (getC ?state'')
      InvariantClCharacterization (getCl ?state'') (getC ?state'') (getM
?state'')
      InvariantCnCharacterization (getCn ?state'') (getC ?state'') (getM
?state'')
      InvariantClCurrentLevel (getCl ?state'') (getM ?state'')
    using False
    using ih
    using InvariantsCIAfterApplyExplain[of state' F0]
    by (auto simp add: Let-def)
  ultimately
  show ?thesis
    using ih(2)
    using False
    by (simp add: Let-def)
qed
qed

```

lemma *InvariantsCIAfterExplainUIP:*

assumes

```

  applyExplainUIP-dom state
  InvariantUniq (getM state)
  InvariantCFalse (getConflictFlag state) (getM state) (getC state)
  InvariantCEntailed (getConflictFlag state) F0 (getC state)
  InvariantClCharacterization (getCl state) (getC state) (getM state)
  InvariantCnCharacterization (getCn state) (getC state) (getM state)
  InvariantClCurrentLevel (getCl state) (getM state)
  InvariantUniqC (getC state)
  InvariantGetReasonIsReason (getReason state) (getF state) (getM
state) (set (getQ state))
  InvariantEquivalentZL (getF state) (getM state) F0
  getConflictFlag state
  currentLevel (getM state) > 0

```

shows

```

  let state' = applyExplainUIP state in
  InvariantCFalse (getConflictFlag state') (getM state') (getC state')
  ^
  InvariantCEntailed (getConflictFlag state') F0 (getC state') ^
  InvariantClCharacterization (getCl state') (getC state') (getM

```

```

state') ∧
  InvariantCnCharacterization (getCn state') (getC state') (getM
state') ∧
  InvariantClCurrentLevel (getCl state') (getM state') ∧
  InvariantUniqC (getC state')
using assms
proof(induct state rule: applyExplainUIP-dom.induct)
  case (step state')
  note ih = this
  show ?case
  proof (cases getCn state' = 1)
    case True
    with applyExplainUIP.simps[of state']
    have applyExplainUIP state' = state'
    by simp
    thus ?thesis
    using assms
    using ih
    by (auto simp only: Let-def)
  next
  case False
  let ?state'' = applyExplain (getCl state') state'
  let ?state' = applyExplainUIP ?state''
  from applyExplainUIP.simps[of state'] False
  have applyExplainUIP state' = ?state'
  by (simp add: Let-def)
  moreover
  have InvariantUniq (getM ?state'')
    InvariantGetReasonIsReason (getReason ?state'') (getF ?state'')
    (getM ?state'') (set (getQ ?state''))
    InvariantEquivalentZL (getF ?state'') (getM ?state'') F0
    getConflictFlag ?state''
    currentLevel (getM ?state'') > 0
  using ih
  unfolding applyExplain-def
  unfolding setConflictAnalysisClause-def
  by (auto split: option.split simp add: findLastAssertedLiteral-def
countCurrentLevelLiterals-def Let-def)
  moreover
  have InvariantCFalse (getConflictFlag ?state'') (getM ?state'')
    (getC ?state'')
    InvariantCEntailed (getConflictFlag ?state'') F0 (getC ?state'')
    InvariantClCharacterization (getCl ?state'') (getC ?state'') (getM
?state'')
    InvariantCnCharacterization (getCn ?state'') (getC ?state'') (getM
?state'')
    InvariantClCurrentLevel (getCl ?state'') (getM ?state'')
    InvariantUniqC (getC ?state'')
  using False

```

```

    using ih
    using InvariantsCIAfterApplyExplain[of state' F0]
    by (auto simp add: Let-def)
  ultimately
  show ?thesis
    using False
    using ih(2)
    by simp
qed
qed

```

lemma *oneElementSetCharacterization:*

```

shows
  (set l = {a}) = ((remdups l) = [a])
proof (induct l)
  case Nil
  thus ?case
    by simp
next
  case (Cons a' l')
  show ?case
  proof (cases l' = [])
    case True
    thus ?thesis
      by simp
  next
  case False
  then obtain b
    where  $b \in \text{set } l'$ 
    by force
  show ?thesis
  proof
    assume  $\text{set } (a' \# l') = \{a\}$ 
    hence  $a' = a \text{ set } l' \subseteq \{a\}$ 
      by auto
    hence  $b = a$ 
      using  $\langle b \in \text{set } l' \rangle$ 
      by auto
    hence  $\{a\} \subseteq \text{set } l'$ 
      using  $\langle b \in \text{set } l' \rangle$ 
      by auto
    hence  $\text{set } l' = \{a\}$ 
      using  $\langle \text{set } l' \subseteq \{a\} \rangle$ 
      by auto
    thus  $\text{remdups } (a' \# l') = [a]$ 
  qed

```

```

    using ‹a' = a›
    using Cons
    by simp
  next
    assume remdups (a' # l') = [a]
    thus set (a' # l') = {a}
      using set-remdups[of a' # l']
      by auto
  qed
qed
qed

```

lemma *uniqOneElementCharacterization*:

```

assumes
  uniq l
shows
   $(l = [a]) = (set\ l = \{a\})$ 
using assms
using uniqDistinct[of l]
using oneElementSetCharacterization[of l a]
using distinct-remdups-id[of l]
by auto

```

lemma *isMinimalBackjumpLevelGetBackjumpLevel*:

```

assumes
  InvariantUniq (getM state)
  InvariantCFalse (getConflictFlag state) (getM state) (getC state)
  InvariantClCharacterization (getCl state) (getC state) (getM state)
  InvariantClCharacterization (getCl state) (getCl state) (getC state)
  (getM state)
  InvariantClCurrentLevel (getCl state) (getM state)
  InvariantUniqC (getC state)

  getConflictFlag state
  isUIP (opposite (getCl state)) (getC state) (getM state)
  currentLevel (getM state) > 0
shows
  isMinimalBackjumpLevel (getBackjumpLevel state) (opposite (getCl state)) (getC state) (getM state)
proof–
  let ?oppC = oppositeLiteralList (getC state)
  let ?Cl = getCl state

  have isLastAssertedLiteral ?Cl ?oppC (elements (getM state))
  using ‹InvariantClCharacterization (getCl state) (getC state) (getM state)›
  unfolding InvariantClCharacterization-def
  by simp

```

```

have elementLevel ?Cl (getM state) > 0
  using ⟨InvariantClCurrentLevel (getCl state) (getM state)⟩
  using ⟨currentLevel (getM state) > 0⟩
  unfolding InvariantClCurrentLevel-def
  by simp

have clauseFalse (getC state) (elements (getM state))
  using ⟨getConflictFlag state⟩
  using ⟨InvariantCFalse (getConflictFlag state) (getM state) (getC
state)⟩
  unfolding InvariantCFalse-def
  by simp

show ?thesis
proof (cases getC state = [opposite ?Cl])
  case True
  thus ?thesis
  using backjumpLevelZero[of opposite ?Cl oppositeLiteralList ?oppC
getM state]
  using ⟨isLastAssertedLiteral ?Cl ?oppC (elements (getM state))⟩
  using True
  using ⟨elementLevel ?Cl (getM state) > 0⟩
  unfolding getBackjumpLevel-def
  unfolding isMinimalBackjumpLevel-def
  by (simp add: Let-def)
next
  let ?Cll = getCll state
  case False
  with ⟨InvariantCllCharacterization (getCl state) (getCll state)
(getC state) (getM state)⟩
  ⟨InvariantUniqC (getC state)⟩
  have isLastAssertedLiteral ?Cll (removeAll ?Cl ?oppC) (elements
(getM state))
  unfolding InvariantCllCharacterization-def
  unfolding InvariantUniqC-def
  using uniqOneElementCharacterization[of getC state opposite
?Cl]
  by simp
  hence ?Cll el ?oppC ?Cll ≠ ?Cl
  unfolding isLastAssertedLiteral-def
  by auto
  hence opposite ?Cll el (getC state)
  using literalElListIffOppositeLiteralElOppositeLiteralList[of ?Cll
?oppC]
  by auto

  show ?thesis
  using backjumpLevelLastLast[of opposite ?Cl getC state getM state
opposite ?Cll]

```

```

    using ‹isUIP (opposite (getCl state)) (getC state) (getM state)›
    using ‹clauseFalse (getC state) (elements (getM state))›
    using ‹isLastAssertedLiteral ?Cll (removeAll ?Cl ?oppC) (elements
(getM state))›
    using ‹InvariantUniq (getM state)›
    using ‹InvariantUniqC (getC state)›
    using uniqOneElementCharacterization[of getC state opposite
?Cl]
    unfolding InvariantUniqC-def
    unfolding InvariantUniq-def
    using False
    using ‹opposite ?Cll el (getC state)›
    unfolding getBackjumpLevel-def
    unfolding isMinimalBackjumpLevel-def
    by (auto simp add: Let-def)
qed
qed

```

lemma *applyLearnPreservedVariables:*

```

let state' = applyLearn state in
  getM state' = getM state ∧
  getQ state' = getQ state ∧
  getC state' = getC state ∧
  getCl state' = getCl state ∧
  getConflictFlag state' = getConflictFlag state ∧
  getConflictClause state' = getConflictClause state ∧
  getF state' = (if getC state = [opposite (getCl state)] then
    getF state
  else
    (getF state @ [getC state])
  )

```

proof (cases getC state = [opposite (getCl state)])

case *True*

thus *?thesis*

unfolding *applyLearn-def*

unfolding *setWatch1-def*

unfolding *setWatch2-def*

by (*simp add: Let-def*)

next

case *False*

thus *?thesis*

unfolding *applyLearn-def*

unfolding *setWatch1-def*

unfolding *setWatch2-def*

by (simp add: Let-def)
qed

lemma *WatchInvariantsAfterApplyLearn:*

assumes

InvariantUniq (getM state) **and**

InvariantWatchesEl (getF state) (getWatch1 state) (getWatch2 state)

and

InvariantWatchesDiffer (getF state) (getWatch1 state) (getWatch2 state) **and**

InvariantWatchCharacterization (getF state) (getWatch1 state) (getWatch2 state) (getM state) **and**

InvariantWatchListsContainOnlyClausesFromF (getWatchList state) (getF state) **and**

InvariantWatchListsUniq (getWatchList state) **and**

InvariantWatchListsCharacterization (getWatchList state) (getWatch1 state) (getWatch2 state) **and**

InvariantClCharacterization (getCl state) (getC state) (getM state)

and

getConflictFlag state

InvariantCFalse (getConflictFlag state) (getM state) (getC state)

InvariantUniqC (getC state)

shows

let state' = (applyLearn state) in

InvariantWatchesEl (getF state') (getWatch1 state') (getWatch2 state') \wedge

InvariantWatchesDiffer (getF state') (getWatch1 state') (getWatch2 state') \wedge

InvariantWatchCharacterization (getF state') (getWatch1 state') (getWatch2 state') (getM state') \wedge

InvariantWatchListsContainOnlyClausesFromF (getWatchList state') (getF state') \wedge

InvariantWatchListsUniq (getWatchList state') \wedge

InvariantWatchListsCharacterization (getWatchList state') (getWatch1 state') (getWatch2 state')

proof (cases getC state \neq [opposite (getCl state)])

case False

thus ?thesis

using assms

unfolding applyLearn-def

unfolding InvariantClCharacterization-def

by (simp add: Let-def)

next

case True

let ?oppC = oppositeLiteralList (getC state)

let ?l = getCl state

let ?ll = getLastAssertedLiteral (removeAll ?l ?oppC) (elements

```

(getM state))

have clauseFalse (getC state) (elements (getM state))
  using ⟨getConflictFlag state⟩
  using ⟨InvariantCFalse (getConflictFlag state) (getM state) (getC
state)⟩
  unfolding InvariantCFalse-def
  by simp

from True
have set (getC state) ≠ {opposite ?l}
  using ⟨InvariantUniqC (getC state)⟩
  using uniqOneElementCharacterization[of getC state opposite ?l]
  unfolding InvariantUniqC-def
  by (simp add: Let-def)

have isLastAssertedLiteral ?l ?oppC (elements (getM state))
  using ⟨InvariantClCharacterization (getCl state) (getC state) (getM
state)⟩
  unfolding InvariantClCharacterization-def
  by simp

have opposite ?l el (getC state)
  using ⟨isLastAssertedLiteral ?l ?oppC (elements (getM state))⟩
  unfolding isLastAssertedLiteral-def
  using literalElListIffOppositeLiteralElOppositeLiteralList[of ?l ?oppC]
  by simp

have removeAll ?l ?oppC ≠ []
proof-
{
  assume ¬ ?thesis
  hence set ?oppC ⊆ {?l}
    using set-removeAll[of ?l ?oppC]
    by auto
  have set (getC state) ⊆ {opposite ?l}
  proof
    fix x
    assume x ∈ set (getC state)
    hence opposite x ∈ set ?oppC
      using literalElListIffOppositeLiteralElOppositeLiteralList[of x
getC state]
      by simp
    hence opposite x ∈ {?l}
      using ⟨set ?oppC ⊆ {?l}⟩
      by auto
    thus x ∈ {opposite ?l}
  }
}

```



```

    using oppositeSymmetry[of x ?l]
    by force
  qed
  hence False
    using ⟨set (getC state) ≠ {opposite ?l}⟩
    using ⟨opposite ?l el getC state⟩
    by (auto simp add: Let-def)
} thus ?thesis
  by auto
qed

have clauseFalse (oppositeLiteralList (removeAll ?l ?oppC)) (elements
(getM state))
  using ⟨clauseFalse (getC state) (elements (getM state))⟩
  using oppositeLiteralListRemove[of ?l ?oppC]
  by (simp add: clauseFalseIffAllLiteralsAreFalse)
moreover
have oppositeLiteralList (removeAll ?l ?oppC) ≠ []
  using ⟨removeAll ?l ?oppC ≠ []⟩
  using oppositeLiteralListNonempty
  by simp
ultimately
have isLastAssertedLiteral ?ll (removeAll ?l ?oppC) (elements (getM
state))
  using ⟨InvariantUniq (getM state)⟩
  unfolding InvariantUniq-def
  using getLastAssertedLiteralCharacterization[of oppositeLiteralList
(removeAll ?l ?oppC) elements (getM state)]
  by auto
hence ?ll el (removeAll ?l ?oppC)
  unfolding isLastAssertedLiteral-def
  by auto
hence ?ll el ?oppC ?ll ≠ ?l
  by auto
hence opposite ?ll el (getC state)
  using literalElListIffOppositeLiteralElOppositeLiteralList[of ?ll ?oppC]
  by auto

let ?state' = applyLearn state

have InvariantWatchesEl (getF ?state') (getWatch1 ?state') (getWatch2
?state')
proof-
{
  fix clause::nat
  assume 0 ≤ clause ∧ clause < length (getF ?state')
  have ∃ w1 w2. getWatch1 ?state' clause = Some w1 ∧
    getWatch2 ?state' clause = Some w2 ∧
    w1 el (getF ?state' ! clause) ∧ w2 el (getF ?state' !

```

```

clause)
  proof (cases clause < length (getF state))
    case True
      thus ?thesis
        using  $\langle \text{InvariantWatchesEl } (getF \text{ state}) (getWatch1 \text{ state})$ 
(getWatch2 state) $\rangle$ 
          unfolding InvariantWatchesEl-def
          using  $\langle \text{set } (getC \text{ state}) \neq \{\text{opposite } ?l\} \rangle$ 
          unfolding applyLearn-def
          unfolding setWatch1-def
          unfolding setWatch2-def
          by (auto simp add: Let-def nth-append)
    next
      case False
      with  $\langle 0 \leq \text{clause} \wedge \text{clause} < \text{length } (getF \text{ ?state}') \rangle$ 
      have clause = length (getF state)
        using  $\langle \text{getC state} \neq [\text{opposite } ?l] \rangle$ 
        unfolding applyLearn-def
        unfolding setWatch1-def
        unfolding setWatch2-def
        by (auto simp add: Let-def)
      moreover
        have getWatch1 ?state' clause = Some (opposite ?l) getWatch2
?state' clause = Some (opposite ?ll)
          using  $\langle \text{clause} = \text{length } (getF \text{ state}) \rangle$ 
          using  $\langle \text{set } (getC \text{ state}) \neq \{\text{opposite } ?l\} \rangle$ 
          unfolding applyLearn-def
          unfolding setWatch1-def
          unfolding setWatch2-def
          by (auto simp add: Let-def)
        moreover
          have getF ?state' ! clause = (getC state)
            using  $\langle \text{clause} = \text{length } (getF \text{ state}) \rangle$ 
            using  $\langle \text{set } (getC \text{ state}) \neq \{\text{opposite } ?l\} \rangle$ 
            unfolding applyLearn-def
            unfolding setWatch1-def
            unfolding setWatch2-def
            by (auto simp add: Let-def)
          ultimately
            show ?thesis
              using  $\langle \text{opposite } ?l \text{ el } (getC \text{ state}) \rangle \langle \text{opposite } ?ll \text{ el } (getC \text{ state}) \rangle$ 
              by force
          qed
        } thus ?thesis
          unfolding InvariantWatchesEl-def
          by auto
    qed
  moreover
  have InvariantWatchesDiffer (getF ?state') (getWatch1 ?state') (getWatch2

```

```

?state')
proof-
{
  fix clause::nat
  assume  $0 \leq \text{clause} \wedge \text{clause} < \text{length} (\text{getF } ?\text{state}')$ 
  have  $\text{getWatch1 } ?\text{state}' \text{ clause} \neq \text{getWatch2 } ?\text{state}' \text{ clause}$ 
  proof (cases clause < length (getF state))
    case True
    thus ?thesis
      using ⟨InvariantWatchesDiffer (getF state) (getWatch1 state)
(getWatch2 state)⟩
      unfolding InvariantWatchesDiffer-def
      using ⟨set (getC state) ≠ {opposite ?l}⟩
      unfolding applyLearn-def
      unfolding setWatch1-def
      unfolding setWatch2-def
      by (auto simp add: Let-def nth-append)
    next
    case False
    with ⟨ $0 \leq \text{clause} \wedge \text{clause} < \text{length} (\text{getF } ?\text{state}')$ ⟩
    have clause = length (getF state)
      using ⟨getC state ≠ [opposite ?l]⟩
      unfolding applyLearn-def
      unfolding setWatch1-def
      unfolding setWatch2-def
      by (auto simp add: Let-def)
    moreover
    have  $\text{getWatch1 } ?\text{state}' \text{ clause} = \text{Some } (\text{opposite } ?l) \text{ getWatch2 } ?\text{state}' \text{ clause} = \text{Some } (\text{opposite } ?ll)$ 
      using ⟨clause = length (getF state)⟩
      using ⟨set (getC state) ≠ {opposite ?l}⟩
      unfolding applyLearn-def
      unfolding setWatch1-def
      unfolding setWatch2-def
      by (auto simp add: Let-def)
    moreover
    have  $\text{getF } ?\text{state}' ! \text{clause} = (\text{getC state})$ 
      using ⟨clause = length (getF state)⟩
      using ⟨set (getC state) ≠ {opposite ?l}⟩
      unfolding applyLearn-def
      unfolding setWatch1-def
      unfolding setWatch2-def
      by (auto simp add: Let-def)
    ultimately
    show ?thesis
      using ⟨?ll ≠ ?l⟩
      by force
  qed
} thus ?thesis

```

```

    unfolding InvariantWatchesDiffer-def
    by auto
  qed
  moreover
  have InvariantWatchCharacterization (getF ?state') (getWatch1 ?state')
    (getWatch2 ?state') (getM ?state')
  proof-
  {
    fix clause::nat and w1::Literal and w2::Literal
    assume *: 0 ≤ clause ∧ clause < length (getF ?state')
    assume **: Some w1 = getWatch1 ?state' clause Some w2 =
      getWatch2 ?state' clause
    have watchCharacterizationCondition w1 w2 (getM ?state') (getF
      ?state' ! clause) ∧
      watchCharacterizationCondition w2 w1 (getM ?state') (getF
      ?state' ! clause)
    proof (cases clause < length (getF state))
    case True
    thus ?thesis
    using ‹InvariantWatchCharacterization (getF state) (getWatch1
      state) (getWatch2 state) (getM state)›
    unfolding InvariantWatchCharacterization-def
    using ‹set (getC state) ≠ {opposite ?l}›
    using **
    unfolding applyLearn-def
    unfolding setWatch1-def
    unfolding setWatch2-def
    by (auto simp add: Let-def nth-append)
    next
    case False
    with ‹0 ≤ clause ∧ clause < length (getF ?state')›
    have clause = length (getF state)
    using ‹getC state ≠ [opposite ?l]›
    unfolding applyLearn-def
    unfolding setWatch1-def
    unfolding setWatch2-def
    by (auto simp add: Let-def)
    moreover
    have getWatch1 ?state' clause = Some (opposite ?l) getWatch2
      ?state' clause = Some (opposite ?l)
    using ‹clause = length (getF state)›
    using ‹set (getC state) ≠ {opposite ?l}›
    unfolding applyLearn-def
    unfolding setWatch1-def
    unfolding setWatch2-def
    by (auto simp add: Let-def)
    moreover
    have ∀ l. l ∈ (getC state) ∧ l ≠ opposite ?l ∧ l ≠ opposite ?l
    →

```

```

      elementLevel (opposite l) (getM state) ≤ elementLevel
?l (getM state) ∧
      elementLevel (opposite l) (getM state) ≤ elementLevel
?ll (getM state)
proof–
  {
    fix l
    assume l el (getC state) l ≠ opposite ?l l ≠ opposite ?ll
    hence opposite l el ?oppC
    using literalElListIffOppositeLiteralElOppositeLiteralList[of
l getC state]
    by simp
    moreover
    from ⟨l ≠ opposite ?l⟩
    have opposite l ≠ ?l
    using oppositeSymmetry[of l ?l]
    by blast
    ultimately
    have opposite l el (removeAll ?l ?oppC)
    by simp

    from ⟨clauseFalse (getC state) (elements (getM state))⟩
    have literalFalse l (elements (getM state))
    using ⟨l el (getC state)⟩
    by (simp add: clauseFalseIffAllLiteralsAreFalse)
    hence elementLevel (opposite l) (getM state) ≤ elementLevel
?l (getM state) ∧
      elementLevel (opposite l) (getM state) ≤ elementLevel ?ll
(getM state)
    using ⟨InvariantUniq (getM state)⟩
    unfolding InvariantUniq-def
    using ⟨isLastAssertedLiteral ?l ?oppC (elements (getM
state))⟩
    using lastAssertedLiteralHasHighestElementLevel[of ?l
?oppC getM state]
    using ⟨isLastAssertedLiteral ?ll (removeAll ?l ?oppC)
(elements (getM state))⟩
    using lastAssertedLiteralHasHighestElementLevel[of ?ll
(removeAll ?l ?oppC) getM state]
    using ⟨opposite l el ?oppC⟩ ⟨opposite l el (removeAll ?l
?oppC)⟩
    by simp
  }
thus ?thesis
by simp
qed
moreover
have getF ?state' ! clause = (getC state)
using ⟨clause = length (getF state)⟩

```

```

    using ⟨set (getC state) ≠ {opposite ?l}⟩
    unfolding applyLearn-def
    unfolding setWatch1-def
    unfolding setWatch2-def
    by (auto simp add: Let-def)
  moreover
  have getM ?state' = getM state
    using ⟨set (getC state) ≠ {opposite ?l}⟩
    unfolding applyLearn-def
    unfolding setWatch1-def
    unfolding setWatch2-def
    by (auto simp add: Let-def)
  ultimately
  show ?thesis
    using ⟨clauseFalse (getC state) (elements (getM state))⟩
    using **
    unfolding watchCharacterizationCondition-def
    by (auto simp add: clauseFalseIffAllLiteralsAreFalse)
qed
} thus ?thesis
  unfolding InvariantWatchCharacterization-def
  by auto
qed
moreover
have InvariantWatchListsContainOnlyClausesFromF (getWatchList
?state') (getF ?state')
proof-
{
  fix clause::nat and literal::Literal
  assume clause ∈ set (getWatchList ?state' literal)
  have clause < length (getF ?state')
  proof(cases clause ∈ set (getWatchList state literal))
  case True
  thus ?thesis
  using ⟨InvariantWatchListsContainOnlyClausesFromF (getWatchList
state) (getF state)⟩
  unfolding InvariantWatchListsContainOnlyClausesFromF-def
  using ⟨set (getC state) ≠ {opposite ?l}⟩
  unfolding applyLearn-def
  unfolding setWatch1-def
  unfolding setWatch2-def
  by (auto simp add:Let-def nth-append) (force)+
next
case False
with ⟨clause ∈ set (getWatchList ?state' literal)⟩
have clause = length (getF state)
  using ⟨set (getC state) ≠ {opposite ?l}⟩
  unfolding applyLearn-def
  unfolding setWatch1-def

```

```

      unfolding setWatch2-def
      by (auto simp add:Let-def nth-append split: if-split-asm)
    thus ?thesis
      using ⟨set (getC state) ≠ {opposite ?l}⟩
      unfolding applyLearn-def
      unfolding setWatch1-def
      unfolding setWatch2-def
      by (auto simp add:Let-def nth-append)
  qed
} thus ?thesis
  unfolding InvariantWatchListsContainOnlyClausesFromF-def
  by simp
qed
moreover
have InvariantWatchListsUniq (getWatchList ?state')
  unfolding InvariantWatchListsUniq-def
proof
  fix l::Literal
  show uniq (getWatchList ?state' l)
  proof(cases l = opposite ?l ∨ l = opposite ?ll)
    case True
    hence getWatchList ?state' l = (length (getF state)) # getWatch-
List state l
      using ⟨set (getC state) ≠ {opposite ?l}⟩
      unfolding applyLearn-def
      unfolding setWatch1-def
      unfolding setWatch2-def
      using ⟨?ll ≠ ?l⟩
      by (auto simp add:Let-def nth-append)
    moreover
    have length (getF state) ∉ set (getWatchList state l)
    using ⟨InvariantWatchListsContainOnlyClausesFromF (getWatchList
state) (getF state)⟩
      unfolding InvariantWatchListsContainOnlyClausesFromF-def
      by auto
    ultimately
    show ?thesis
      using ⟨InvariantWatchListsUniq (getWatchList state)⟩
      unfolding InvariantWatchListsUniq-def
      by (simp add: uniqAppendIff)
  next
  case False
  hence getWatchList ?state' l = getWatchList state l
    using ⟨set (getC state) ≠ {opposite ?l}⟩
    unfolding applyLearn-def
    unfolding setWatch1-def
    unfolding setWatch2-def
    by (auto simp add:Let-def nth-append)
  thus ?thesis

```

```

    using ‹InvariantWatchListsUniq (getWatchList state)›
    unfolding InvariantWatchListsUniq-def
    by simp
  qed
  qed
  moreover
  have InvariantWatchListsCharacterization (getWatchList ?state') (getWatch1
?state') (getWatch2 ?state')
  proof-
  {
    fix c::nat and l::Literal
    have (c ∈ set (getWatchList ?state' l)) = (Some l = getWatch1
?state' c ∨ Some l = getWatch2 ?state' c)
    proof (cases c = length (getF state))
    case False
    thus ?thesis
      using ‹InvariantWatchListsCharacterization (getWatchList
state) (getWatch1 state) (getWatch2 state)›
      unfolding InvariantWatchListsCharacterization-def
      using ‹set (getC state) ≠ {opposite ?l}›
      unfolding applyLearn-def
      unfolding setWatch1-def
      unfolding setWatch2-def
      by (auto simp add:Let-def nth-append)
    next
    case True
    have length (getF state) ∉ set (getWatchList state l)
    using ‹InvariantWatchListsContainOnlyClausesFromF (getWatchList
state) (getF state)›
    unfolding InvariantWatchListsContainOnlyClausesFromF-def
    by auto
    thus ?thesis
      using ‹c = length (getF state)›
      using ‹InvariantWatchListsCharacterization (getWatchList state)
(getWatch1 state) (getWatch2 state)›
      unfolding InvariantWatchListsCharacterization-def
      using ‹set (getC state) ≠ {opposite ?l}›
      unfolding applyLearn-def
      unfolding setWatch1-def
      unfolding setWatch2-def
      by (auto simp add:Let-def nth-append)
    qed
  } thus ?thesis
  unfolding InvariantWatchListsCharacterization-def
  by simp
  qed
  moreover
  have InvariantClCharacterization (getCl ?state') (getC ?state') (getM
?state')

```



```

using ⟨InvariantClCharacterization (getCl state) (getC state) (getM
state)⟩
using ⟨set (getC state) ≠ {opposite ?l}⟩
unfolding applyLearn-def
unfolding setWatch1-def
unfolding setWatch2-def
by (auto simp add:Let-def)
moreover
have InvariantCllCharacterization (getCl ?state^) (getCll ?state^)
(getC ?state^) (getM ?state^)
unfolding InvariantCllCharacterization-def
using ⟨isLastAssertedLiteral ?ll (removeAll ?l ?oppC) (elements
(getM state))⟩
using ⟨set (getC state) ≠ {opposite ?l}⟩
unfolding applyLearn-def
unfolding setWatch1-def
unfolding setWatch2-def
by (auto simp add:Let-def)
ultimately
show ?thesis
by simp
qed

```

lemma *InvariantCllCharacterizationAfterApplyLearn:*

assumes

```

InvariantUniq (getM state)
InvariantClCharacterization (getCl state) (getC state) (getM state)
InvariantCFalse (getConflictFlag state) (getM state) (getC state)
InvariantUniqC (getC state)
getConflictFlag state

```

shows

```

let state' = applyLearn state in
InvariantCllCharacterization (getCl state') (getCll state') (getC
state') (getM state')

```

proof (cases getC state ≠ [opposite (getCl state)])

case False

thus ?thesis

using *assms*

unfolding applyLearn-def

unfolding InvariantCllCharacterization-def

by (simp add: Let-def)

next

case True

let ?oppC = oppositeLiteralList (getC state)

let ?l = getCl state

let ?ll = getLastAssertedLiteral (removeAll ?l ?oppC) (elements
(getM state))

```

have clauseFalse (getC state) (elements (getM state))
  using ⟨getConflictFlag state⟩
  using ⟨InvariantCFalse (getConflictFlag state) (getM state) (getC
state)⟩
  unfolding InvariantCFalse-def
  by simp

from True
have set (getC state) ≠ {opposite ?l}
  using ⟨InvariantUniqC (getC state)⟩
  using uniqOneElementCharacterization[of getC state opposite ?l]
  unfolding InvariantUniqC-def
  by (simp add: Let-def)

have isLastAssertedLiteral ?l ?oppC (elements (getM state))
  using ⟨InvariantClCharacterization (getCl state) (getC state) (getM
state)⟩
  unfolding InvariantClCharacterization-def
  by simp

have opposite ?l el (getC state)
  using ⟨isLastAssertedLiteral ?l ?oppC (elements (getM state))⟩
  unfolding isLastAssertedLiteral-def
  using literalElListIffOppositeLiteralElOppositeLiteralList[of ?l ?oppC]
  by simp

have removeAll ?l ?oppC ≠ []
proof–
  {
    assume ¬ ?thesis
    hence set ?oppC ⊆ {?l}
      using set-removeAll[of ?l ?oppC]
      by auto
    have set (getC state) ⊆ {opposite ?l}
    proof
      fix x
      assume x ∈ set (getC state)
      hence opposite x ∈ set ?oppC
      using literalElListIffOppositeLiteralElOppositeLiteralList[of x
getC state]
      by simp
      hence opposite x ∈ {?l}
      using ⟨set ?oppC ⊆ {?l}⟩
      by auto
      thus x ∈ {opposite ?l}
      using oppositeSymmetry[of x ?l]
      by force
    }
qed

```

```

    hence False
      using ⟨set (getC state) ≠ {opposite ?l}⟩
      using ⟨opposite ?l el getC state⟩
      by (auto simp add: Let-def)
  } thus ?thesis
    by auto
qed

have clauseFalse (oppositeLiteralList (removeAll ?l ?oppC)) (elements
(getM state))
  using ⟨clauseFalse (getC state) (elements (getM state))⟩
  using oppositeLiteralListRemove[of ?l ?oppC]
  by (simp add: clauseFalseIffAllLiteralsAreFalse)
moreover
have oppositeLiteralList (removeAll ?l ?oppC) ≠ []
  using ⟨removeAll ?l ?oppC ≠ []⟩
  using oppositeLiteralListNonempty
  by simp
ultimately
have isLastAssertedLiteral ?ll (removeAll ?l ?oppC) (elements (getM
state))
  using getLastAssertedLiteralCharacterization[of oppositeLiteralList
(removeAll ?l ?oppC) elements (getM state)]
  using ⟨InvariantUniq (getM state)⟩
  unfolding InvariantUniq-def
  by auto
thus ?thesis
  using ⟨set (getC state) ≠ {opposite ?l}⟩
  unfolding applyLearn-def
  unfolding setWatch1-def
  unfolding setWatch2-def
  unfolding InvariantCllCharacterization-def
  by (auto simp add: Let-def)
qed

```

```

lemma InvariantConflictClauseCharacterizationAfterApplyLearn:
assumes
  getConflictFlag state
  InvariantConflictClauseCharacterization (getConflictFlag state) (getConflictClause
state) (getF state) (getM state)
shows
  let state' = applyLearn state in
    InvariantConflictClauseCharacterization (getConflictFlag state')
(getConflictClause state') (getF state') (getM state')
proof–
  have getConflictClause state < length (getF state)
    using assms
    unfolding InvariantConflictClauseCharacterization-def

```

```

    by (auto simp add: Let-def)
  hence nth ((getF state) @ [getC state]) (getConflictClause state) =
    nth (getF state) (getConflictClause state)
  by (simp add: nth-append)
  thus ?thesis
    using ‹InvariantConflictClauseCharacterization (getConflictFlag
state) (getConflictClause state) (getF state) (getM state)›
    unfolding InvariantConflictClauseCharacterization-def
    unfolding applyLearn-def
    unfolding setWatch1-def
    unfolding setWatch2-def
    by (auto simp add: Let-def clauseFalseAppendValuation)
qed

```

lemma *InvariantGetReasonIsReasonAfterApplyLearn:*

assumes

```

  InvariantGetReasonIsReason (getReason state) (getF state) (getM
state) (set (getQ state))

```

shows

```

  let state' = applyLearn state in

```

```

  InvariantGetReasonIsReason (getReason state') (getF state') (getM
state') (set (getQ state'))

```

proof (cases getC state = [opposite (getCl state)])

case *True*

thus ?thesis

```

  unfolding applyLearn-def

```

```

  using assms

```

```

  by (simp add: Let-def)

```

next

case *False*

```

  have InvariantGetReasonIsReason (getReason state) ((getF state) @
[getC state]) (getM state) (set (getQ state))

```

```

  using assms

```

```

  using nth-append[of getF state [getC state]]

```

```

  unfolding InvariantGetReasonIsReason-def

```

```

  by auto

```

thus ?thesis

```

  using False

```

```

  unfolding applyLearn-def

```

```

  unfolding setWatch1-def

```

```

  unfolding setWatch2-def

```

```

  by (simp add: Let-def)

```

qed

lemma *InvariantQCharacterizationAfterApplyLearn:*

assumes

```

  getConflictFlag state

```

```

  InvariantQCharacterization (getConflictFlag state) (getQ state) (getF
state)

```

state) (*getM state*)
shows
let state' = applyLearn state in
InvariantQCharacterization (getConflictFlag state') (getQ state')
(getF state') (getM state')
using *assms*
unfolding *InvariantQCharacterization-def*
unfolding *applyLearn-def*
unfolding *setWatch1-def*
unfolding *setWatch2-def*
by (*simp add: Let-def*)

lemma *InvariantUniqQAfterApplyLearn:*

assumes
InvariantUniqQ (getQ state)
shows
let state' = applyLearn state in
InvariantUniqQ (getQ state')
using *assms*
unfolding *applyLearn-def*
unfolding *setWatch1-def*
unfolding *setWatch2-def*
by (*simp add: Let-def*)

lemma *InvariantConflictFlagCharacterizationAfterApplyLearn:*

assumes
getConflictFlag state
InvariantConflictFlagCharacterization (getConflictFlag state) (getF
state) (getM state)
shows
let state' = applyLearn state in
InvariantConflictFlagCharacterization (getConflictFlag state')
(getF state') (getM state')
using *assms*
unfolding *InvariantConflictFlagCharacterization-def*
unfolding *applyLearn-def*
unfolding *setWatch1-def*
unfolding *setWatch2-def*
by (*auto simp add: Let-def formulaFalseIffContainsFalseClause*)

lemma *InvariantNoDecisionsWhenConflictNorUnitAfterApplyLearn:*

assumes
InvariantUniq (getM state)
InvariantConsistent (getM state)
InvariantNoDecisionsWhenConflict (getF state) (getM state) (currentLevel
(getM state))
InvariantNoDecisionsWhenUnit (getF state) (getM state) (currentLevel
(getM state))
InvariantCFalse (getConflictFlag state) (getM state) (getC state) and

InvariantClCharacterization (*getCl state*) (*getC state*) (*getM state*)
InvariantClCurrentLevel (*getCl state*) (*getM state*)
InvariantUniqC (*getC state*)

getConflictFlag state
isUIP (*opposite* (*getCl state*)) (*getC state*) (*getM state*)
currentLevel (*getM state*) > 0

shows

let state' = applyLearn state in
InvariantNoDecisionsWhenConflict (*getF state*) (*getM state'*)
(*currentLevel* (*getM state'*)) \wedge
InvariantNoDecisionsWhenUnit (*getF state*) (*getM state'*) (*currentLevel*
(*getM state'*)) \wedge
InvariantNoDecisionsWhenConflict [*getC state*] (*getM state'*)
(*getBackjumpLevel state'*) \wedge
InvariantNoDecisionsWhenUnit [*getC state*] (*getM state'*) (*getBackjumpLevel*
state')

proof—

let *?state' = applyLearn state*
let *?l = getCl state*

have *clauseFalse* (*getC state*) (*elements* (*getM state*))
using \langle *getConflictFlag state* \rangle
using \langle *InvariantCFalse* (*getConflictFlag state*) (*getM state*) (*getC*
state) \rangle

unfolding *InvariantCFalse-def*
by *simp*

have *getM ?state' = getM state* *getC ?state' = getC state*
getCl ?state' = getCl state *getConflictFlag ?state' = getConflictFlag*
state

unfolding *applyLearn-def*
unfolding *setWatch2-def*
unfolding *setWatch1-def*
by (*auto simp add: Let-def*)

hence *InvariantNoDecisionsWhenConflict* (*getF state*) (*getM ?state'*)
(*currentLevel* (*getM ?state'*)) \wedge
InvariantNoDecisionsWhenUnit (*getF state*) (*getM ?state'*)
(*currentLevel* (*getM ?state'*))
using \langle *InvariantNoDecisionsWhenConflict* (*getF state*) (*getM state*)
(*currentLevel* (*getM state*)) \rangle
using \langle *InvariantNoDecisionsWhenUnit* (*getF state*) (*getM state*)
(*currentLevel* (*getM state*)) \rangle
by *simp*

moreover

have *InvariantClCharacterization* (*getCl ?state'*) (*getC ?state'*)
(*getC ?state'*) (*getM ?state'*)
using *assms*

```

using InvariantCllCharacterizationAfterApplyLearn[of state]
by (simp add: Let-def)
hence isMinimalBackjumpLevel (getBackjumpLevel ?state') (opposite
?l) (getC ?state') (getM ?state')
using assms
using ⟨getM ?state' = getM state⟩ ⟨getC ?state' = getC state⟩
  ⟨getCl ?state' = getCl state⟩ ⟨getConflictFlag ?state' = getCon-
fliktFlag state⟩
using isMinimalBackjumpLevelGetBackjumpLevel[of ?state']
unfolding isUIP-def
unfolding SatSolverVerification.isUIP-def
by (simp add: Let-def)
hence getBackjumpLevel ?state' < elementLevel ?l (getM ?state')
unfolding isMinimalBackjumpLevel-def
unfolding isBackjumpLevel-def
by simp
hence getBackjumpLevel ?state' < currentLevel (getM ?state')
using elementLevelLeqCurrentLevel[of ?l getM ?state']
by simp

have InvariantNoDecisionsWhenConflict [getC state] (getM ?state')
(getBackjumpLevel ?state') ∧
  InvariantNoDecisionsWhenUnit [getC state] (getM ?state')
(getBackjumpLevel ?state')
proof–
{
  fix clause::Clause
  assume clause el [getC state]
  hence clause = getC state
  by simp

  have (∀ level'. level' < (getBackjumpLevel ?state') →
    ¬ clauseFalse clause (elements (prefixToLevel level' (getM
?state')))) ∧
    (∀ level'. level' < (getBackjumpLevel ?state') →
      ¬ (∃ l. isUnitClause clause l (elements (prefixToLevel
?level' (getM ?state'))))) (is ?false ∧ ?unit)
  proof(cases getC state = [opposite ?l])
  case True
  thus ?thesis
  using ⟨getM ?state' = getM state⟩ ⟨getC ?state' = getC state⟩
  ⟨getCl ?state' = getCl state⟩
  unfolding getBackjumpLevel-def
  by (simp add: Let-def)
next
case False
hence getF ?state' = getF state @ [getC state]
unfolding applyLearn-def
unfolding setWatch2-def

```

```

unfolding setWatch1-def
by (auto simp add: Let-def)

show ?thesis
proof–
  have ?unit
    using  $\langle \text{clause} = \text{getC } \text{state} \rangle$ 
    using  $\langle \text{InvariantUniq } (\text{getM } \text{state}) \rangle$ 
    using  $\langle \text{InvariantConsistent } (\text{getM } \text{state}) \rangle$ 
    using  $\langle \text{getM } ?\text{state}' = \text{getM } \text{state} \rangle \langle \text{getC } ?\text{state}' = \text{getC } \text{state} \rangle$ 
    using  $\langle \text{clauseFalse } (\text{getC } \text{state}) (\text{elements } (\text{getM } \text{state})) \rangle$ 
    using  $\langle \text{isMinimalBackjumpLevel } (\text{getBackjumpLevel } ?\text{state}') \text{ (opposite } ?l) (\text{getC } ?\text{state}') (\text{getM } ?\text{state}') \rangle$ 
    using isMinimalBackjumpLevelEnsuresIsNotUnitBeforePrefix[of getM ?state' getC ?state' getBackjumpLevel ?state' opposite ?l]
    unfolding InvariantUniq-def
    unfolding InvariantConsistent-def
    by simp
  moreover
    have isUnitClause (getC state) (opposite ?l) (elements (prefixToLevel (getBackjumpLevel ?state') (getM state)))
    using  $\langle \text{InvariantUniq } (\text{getM } \text{state}) \rangle$ 
    using  $\langle \text{InvariantConsistent } (\text{getM } \text{state}) \rangle$ 
    using  $\langle \text{isMinimalBackjumpLevel } (\text{getBackjumpLevel } ?\text{state}') \text{ (opposite } ?l) (\text{getC } ?\text{state}') (\text{getM } ?\text{state}') \rangle$ 
    using  $\langle \text{getM } ?\text{state}' = \text{getM } \text{state} \rangle \langle \text{getC } ?\text{state}' = \text{getC } \text{state} \rangle$ 
    using  $\langle \text{clauseFalse } (\text{getC } \text{state}) (\text{elements } (\text{getM } \text{state})) \rangle$ 
    using isBackjumpLevelEnsuresIsUnitInPrefix[of getM ?state' getC ?state' getBackjumpLevel ?state' opposite ?l]
    unfolding isMinimalBackjumpLevel-def
    unfolding InvariantUniq-def
    unfolding InvariantConsistent-def
    by simp
    hence  $\neg \text{clauseFalse } (\text{getC } \text{state}) (\text{elements } (\text{prefixToLevel } (\text{getBackjumpLevel } ?\text{state}') (\text{getM } \text{state})))$ 
    unfolding isUnitClause-def
    by (auto simp add: clauseFalseIffAllLiteralsAreFalse)
  have ?false
proof
  fix level'
    show level' < getBackjumpLevel ?state'  $\longrightarrow$   $\neg$  clauseFalse clause (elements (prefixToLevel level' (getM ?state')))
    proof
      assume level' < getBackjumpLevel ?state'
      show  $\neg \text{clauseFalse clause (elements (prefixToLevel level' (getM ?state')))$ 
    proof–

```



```

      have isPrefix (prefixToLevel level' (getM state))
(prefixToLevel (getBackjumpLevel ?state') (getM state))
      using ⟨level' < getBackjumpLevel ?state'⟩
      using isPrefixPrefixToLevelLowerLevel[of level' getBack-
jumpLevel ?state' getM state]
      by simp
      then obtain s
      where prefixToLevel level' (getM state) @ s = prefixToLevel
(getBackjumpLevel ?state') (getM state)
      unfolding isPrefix-def
      by auto
      hence prefixToLevel (getBackjumpLevel ?state') (getM
state) = prefixToLevel level' (getM state) @ s
      by (rule sym)
      thus ?thesis
      using ⟨getM ?state' = getM state⟩
      using ⟨clause = getC state⟩
      using ⟨¬ clauseFalse (getC state) (elements (prefixToLevel
(getBackjumpLevel ?state') (getM state)))⟩
      unfolding isPrefix-def
      by (auto simp add: clauseFalseIffAllLiteralsAreFalse)
    qed
  qed
  qed
  ultimately
  show ?thesis
  by simp
  qed
  qed
} thus ?thesis
  unfolding InvariantNoDecisionsWhenConflict-def
  unfolding InvariantNoDecisionsWhenUnit-def
  by (auto simp add: formulaFalseIffContainsFalseClause)
qed
ultimately
show ?thesis
  by (simp add: Let-def)
qed

```

lemma *InvariantEquivalentZLAfterApplyLearn:*

assumes

*InvariantEquivalentZL (getF state) (getM state) F0 and
InvariantCEntailed (getConflictFlag state) F0 (getC state) and
getConflictFlag state*

shows

*let state' = applyLearn state in
InvariantEquivalentZL (getF state') (getM state') F0*

proof—

let ?M0 = *val2form (elements (prefixToLevel 0 (getM state)))*

```

have equivalentFormulae F0 (getF state @ ?M0)
  using ‹InvariantEquivalentZL (getF state) (getM state) F0›
  using equivalentFormulaeSymmetry[of F0 getF state @ ?M0]
  unfolding InvariantEquivalentZL-def
  by simp
moreover
have formulaEntailsClause (getF state @ ?M0) (getC state)
  using assms
  unfolding InvariantEquivalentZL-def
  unfolding InvariantCEntailed-def
  unfolding equivalentFormulae-def
  unfolding formulaEntailsClause-def
  by auto
ultimately
have equivalentFormulae F0 ((getF state @ ?M0) @ [getC state])
  using extendEquivalentFormulaWithEntailedClause[of F0 getF state
@ ?M0 getC state]
  by simp
hence equivalentFormulae ((getF state @ ?M0) @ [getC state]) F0
  by (simp add: equivalentFormulaeSymmetry)
have equivalentFormulae ((getF state) @ [getC state] @ ?M0) F0
proof-
  {
    fix valuation::Valuation
    have formulaTrue ((getF state @ ?M0) @ [getC state]) valuation
= formulaTrue ((getF state) @ [getC state] @ ?M0) valuation
    by (simp add: formulaTrueIffAllClausesAreTrue)
  }
  thus ?thesis
    using ‹equivalentFormulae ((getF state @ ?M0) @ [getC state])
F0›
    unfolding equivalentFormulae-def
    by auto
qed
thus ?thesis
  using assms
  unfolding InvariantEquivalentZL-def
  unfolding applyLearn-def
  unfolding setWatch1-def
  unfolding setWatch2-def
  by (auto simp add: Let-def)
qed

```

```

lemma InvariantVarsFAfterApplyLearn:
assumes
  InvariantCFalse (getConflictFlag state) (getM state) (getC state)
  getConflictFlag state
  InvariantVarsF (getF state) F0 Vbl

```

InvariantVarsM (getM state) F0 Vbl
shows
let state' = applyLearn state in
InvariantVarsF (getF state') F0 Vbl

proof–
from *assms*
have *clauseFalse (getC state) (elements (getM state))*
unfolding *InvariantCFalse-def*
by *simp*
hence *vars (getC state) \subseteq vars (elements (getM state))*
using *valuationContainsItsFalseClausesVariables[of getC state elements (getM state)]*
by *simp*
thus *?thesis*
using *applyLearnPreservedVariables[of state]*
using *assms*
using *varsAppendFormulae[of getF state [getC state]]*
unfolding *InvariantVarsF-def*
unfolding *InvariantVarsM-def*
by *(auto simp add: Let-def)*

qed

lemma *applyBackjumpEffect:*
assumes
InvariantConsistent (getM state)
InvariantUniq (getM state)
InvariantWatchesEl (getF state) (getWatch1 state) (getWatch2 state)
and
InvariantWatchListsContainOnlyClausesFromF (getWatchList state) (getF state) and

getConflictFlag state
InvariantCFalse (getConflictFlag state) (getM state) (getC state) and
InvariantCEntailed (getConflictFlag state) F0 (getC state) and
InvariantClCharacterization (getCl state) (getC state) (getM state)
and
InvariantClCharacterization (getCl state) (getCll state) (getC state) (getM state) and
InvariantClCurrentLevel (getCl state) (getM state)
InvariantUniqC (getC state)

isUIP (opposite (getCl state)) (getC state) (getM state)
currentLevel (getM state) > 0

shows

```

let l = (getCl state) in
let bClause = (getC state) in
let bLiteral = opposite l in
let level = getBackjumpLevel state in
let prefix = prefixToLevel level (getM state) in
let state'' = applyBackjump state in
  (formulaEntailsClause F0 bClause  $\wedge$ 
   isUnitClause bClause bLiteral (elements prefix)  $\wedge$ 
   (getM state'') = prefix @ [(bLiteral, False)])  $\wedge$ 
   getF state'' = getF state

```

proof–

```

let ?l = getCl state
let ?level = getBackjumpLevel state
let ?prefix = prefixToLevel ?level (getM state)
let ?state' = state | getConflictFlag := False, getQ := [], getM :=
?prefix |
let ?state'' = applyBackjump state

```

have *clauseFalse* (getC state) (elements (getM state))
using *getConflictFlag state*
using *InvariantCFalse* (getConflictFlag state) (getM state) (getC state)
state)
unfolding *InvariantCFalse-def*
by *simp*

have *formulaEntailsClause F0* (getC state)
using *getConflictFlag state*
using *InvariantCEntailed* (getConflictFlag state) F0 (getC state)
unfolding *InvariantCEntailed-def*
by *simp*

have *isBackjumpLevel ?level* (opposite ?l) (getC state) (getM state)
using *assms*
using *isMinimalBackjumpLevelGetBackjumpLevel[of state]*
unfolding *isMinimalBackjumpLevel-def*
by (*simp add: Let-def*)

then have *isUnitClause* (getC state) (opposite ?l) (elements ?prefix)
using *assms*
using *clauseFalse* (getC state) (elements (getM state))
using *isBackjumpLevelEnsuresIsUnitInPrefix[of getM state getC state ?level opposite ?l]*
unfolding *InvariantConsistent-def*
unfolding *InvariantUniq-def*
by *simp*

moreover
have *getM ?state''* = ?prefix @ [(opposite ?l, False)] *getF ?state''* =
getF state
unfolding *applyBackjump-def*

```

using assms
using assertLiteralEffect
unfolding setReason-def
by (auto simp add: Let-def)
ultimately
show ?thesis
  using ⟨formulaEntailsClause F0 (getC state)⟩
  by (simp add: Let-def)
qed

```

```

lemma applyBackjumpPreservedVariables:
assumes
  InvariantWatchListsContainOnlyClausesFromF (getWatchList state) (getF state)
  InvariantWatchesEl (getF state) (getWatch1 state) (getWatch2 state)
shows
  let state' = applyBackjump state in
    getSATFlag state' = getSATFlag state
using assms
unfolding applyBackjump-def
unfolding setReason-def
by (auto simp add: Let-def assertLiteralEffect)

```

```

lemma InvariantWatchCharacterizationInBackjumpPrefix:
assumes
  InvariantWatchCharacterization (getF state) (getWatch1 state) (getWatch2 state) (getM state)

```

```

shows
  let l = getC1 state in
    let level = getBackjumpLevel state in
      let prefix = prefixToLevel level (getM state) in
        let state' = state⟨ getConflictFlag := False, getQ := [], getM := prefix ⟩ in
          InvariantWatchCharacterization (getF state') (getWatch1 state') (getWatch2 state') (getM state')

```

```

proof–
  let ?l = getC1 state
  let ?level = getBackjumpLevel state
  let ?prefix = prefixToLevel ?level (getM state)
  let ?state' = state⟨ getConflictFlag := False, getQ := [], getM := ?prefix ⟩

```

```

  {
    fix c w1 w2
    assume c < length (getF state) Some w1 = getWatch1 state c
    Some w2 = getWatch2 state c
    with ⟨InvariantWatchCharacterization (getF state) (getWatch1

```

```

state) (getWatch2 state) (getM state)
  have watchCharacterizationCondition w1 w2 (getM state) (nth
(getF state) c)
    watchCharacterizationCondition w2 w1 (getM state) (nth (getF
state) c)
  unfolding InvariantWatchCharacterization-def
  by auto

let ?clause = nth (getF state) c
let ?a state w1 w2 =  $\exists l. l \in ?clause \wedge \text{literalTrue } l \text{ (elements
(getM state))} \wedge$ 
    elementLevel l (getM state)  $\leq$  elementLevel
(opposite w1) (getM state)
let ?b state w1 w2 =  $\forall l. l \in ?clause \wedge l \neq w1 \wedge l \neq w2 \rightarrow$ 
    literalFalse l (elements (getM state))  $\wedge$ 
    elementLevel (opposite l) (getM state)  $\leq$ 
elementLevel (opposite w1) (getM state)

  have watchCharacterizationCondition w1 w2 (getM ?state')
?clause  $\wedge$ 
  watchCharacterizationCondition w2 w1 (getM ?state') ?clause
proof-
{
  assume literalFalse w1 (elements (getM ?state'))
  hence literalFalse w1 (elements (getM state))
  using isPrefixPrefixToLevel[of ?level getM state]
  using isPrefixElements[of prefixToLevel ?level (getM state)
getM state]
  using prefixIsSubset[of elements (prefixToLevel ?level (getM
state)) elements (getM state)]
  by auto

  from  $\langle \text{literalFalse } w1 \text{ (elements (getM ?state'))} \rangle$ 
  have elementLevel (opposite w1) (getM state)  $\leq$  ?level
  using prefixToLevelElementsElementLevel[of opposite w1
?level getM state]
  by simp

  from  $\langle \text{literalFalse } w1 \text{ (elements (getM ?state'))} \rangle$ 
  have elementLevel (opposite w1) (getM ?state') = elementLevel
(opposite w1) (getM state)
  using elementLevelPrefixElement
  by simp

  have ?a ?state' w1 w2  $\vee$  ?b ?state' w1 w2
proof (cases ?a state w1 w2)
case True
then obtain l

```

```

      where l el ?clause literalTrue l (elements (getM state))
             elementLevel l (getM state) ≤ elementLevel (opposite w1)
(getM state)
      by auto

      have literalTrue l (elements (getM ?state'))
      using ⟨elementLevel (opposite w1) (getM state) ≤ ?level⟩
      using elementLevelLtLevelImpliesMemberPrefixToLevel[of
l getM state ?level]
      using ⟨elementLevel l (getM state) ≤ elementLevel (opposite
w1) (getM state)⟩
      using ⟨literalTrue l (elements (getM state))⟩
      by simp
      moreover
      from ⟨literalTrue l (elements (getM ?state'))⟩
      have elementLevel l (getM ?state') = elementLevel l (getM
state)

      using elementLevelPrefixElement
      by simp
      ultimately
      show ?thesis
      using ⟨elementLevel (opposite w1) (getM ?state') =
elementLevel (opposite w1) (getM state)⟩
      using ⟨elementLevel l (getM state) ≤ elementLevel (opposite
w1) (getM state)⟩
      using ⟨l el ?clause⟩
      by auto
    next
    case False
    {
      fix l
      assume l el ?clause l ≠ w1 l ≠ w2
      hence literalFalse l (elements (getM state))
             elementLevel (opposite l) (getM state) ≤ elementLevel
(opposite w1) (getM state)
      using ⟨literalFalse w1 (elements (getM state))⟩
      using False
      using ⟨watchCharacterizationCondition w1 w2 (getM
state) ?clause⟩
      unfolding watchCharacterizationCondition-def
      by auto

      have literalFalse l (elements (getM ?state')) ∧
             elementLevel (opposite l) (getM ?state') ≤ elementLevel
(opposite w1) (getM ?state')
      proof –
        have literalFalse l (elements (getM ?state'))
        using ⟨elementLevel (opposite w1) (getM state) ≤ ?level⟩
        using elementLevelLtLevelImpliesMemberPrefixToLevel[of

```

```

opposite l getM state ?level]
      using ⟨elementLevel (opposite l) (getM state) ≤
elementLevel (opposite w1) (getM state)⟩
      using ⟨literalFalse l (elements (getM state))⟩
      by simp
      moreover
      from ⟨literalFalse l (elements (getM ?state'))⟩
      have elementLevel (opposite l) (getM ?state') = ele-
mentLevel (opposite l) (getM state)
      using elementLevelPrefixElement
      by simp
      ultimately
      show ?thesis
      using ⟨elementLevel (opposite w1) (getM ?state') =
elementLevel (opposite w1) (getM state)⟩
      using ⟨elementLevel (opposite l) (getM state) ≤
elementLevel (opposite w1) (getM state)⟩
      using ⟨l el ?clause⟩
      by auto
    qed
  }
  thus ?thesis
  by auto
  qed
}
moreover
{
  assume literalFalse w2 (elements (getM ?state'))
  hence literalFalse w2 (elements (getM state))
  using isPrefixPrefixToLevel[of ?level getM state]
  using isPrefixElements[of prefixToLevel ?level (getM state)
getM state]
  using prefixIsSubset[of elements (prefixToLevel ?level (getM
state)) elements (getM state)]
  by auto

  from ⟨literalFalse w2 (elements (getM ?state'))⟩
  have elementLevel (opposite w2) (getM state) ≤ ?level
  using prefixToLevelElementsElementLevel[of opposite w2
?level getM state]
  by simp

  from ⟨literalFalse w2 (elements (getM ?state'))⟩
  have elementLevel (opposite w2) (getM ?state') = elementLevel
(opposite w2) (getM state)
  using elementLevelPrefixElement
  by simp

  have ?a ?state' w2 w1 ∨ ?b ?state' w2 w1

```



```

proof (cases ?a state w2 w1)
  case True
  then obtain l
    where l el ?clause literalTrue l (elements (getM state))
      elementLevel l (getM state) ≤ elementLevel (opposite w2)
(getM state)
    by auto

    have literalTrue l (elements (getM ?state'))
      using ⟨elementLevel (opposite w2) (getM state) ≤ ?level⟩
      using elementLevelLtLevelImpliesMemberPrefixToLevel[of
l getM state ?level]
      using ⟨elementLevel l (getM state) ≤ elementLevel (opposite
w2) (getM state)⟩
      using ⟨literalTrue l (elements (getM state))⟩
      by simp
    moreover
    from ⟨literalTrue l (elements (getM ?state'))⟩
    have elementLevel l (getM ?state') = elementLevel l (getM
state)
      using elementLevelPrefixElement
      by simp
    ultimately
    show ?thesis
      using ⟨elementLevel (opposite w2) (getM ?state') =
elementLevel (opposite w2) (getM state)⟩
      using ⟨elementLevel l (getM state) ≤ elementLevel (opposite
w2) (getM state)⟩
      using ⟨l el ?clause⟩
      by auto
  next
  case False
  {
    fix l
    assume l el ?clause l ≠ w1 l ≠ w2
    hence literalFalse l (elements (getM state))
      elementLevel (opposite l) (getM state) ≤ elementLevel
(opposite w2) (getM state)
    using ⟨literalFalse w2 (elements (getM state))⟩
    using False
    using ⟨watchCharacterizationCondition w2 w1 (getM
state) ?clause⟩
    unfolding watchCharacterizationCondition-def
    by auto

    have literalFalse l (elements (getM ?state')) ∧
      elementLevel (opposite l) (getM ?state') ≤ elementLevel
(opposite w2) (getM ?state')
    proof –

```

```

      have literalFalse l (elements (getM ?state'))
      using ⟨elementLevel (opposite w2) (getM state) ≤ ?level⟩
      using elementLevelLtLevelImpliesMemberPrefixToLevel[of
opposite l getM state ?level]
        using ⟨elementLevel (opposite l) (getM state) ≤
elementLevel (opposite w2) (getM state)⟩
        using ⟨literalFalse l (elements (getM state))⟩
        by simp
      moreover
      from ⟨literalFalse l (elements (getM ?state'))⟩
      have elementLevel (opposite l) (getM ?state') = ele-
mentLevel (opposite l) (getM state)
      using elementLevelPrefixElement
      by simp
      ultimately
      show ?thesis
        using ⟨elementLevel (opposite w2) (getM ?state') =
elementLevel (opposite w2) (getM state)⟩
        using ⟨elementLevel (opposite l) (getM state) ≤
elementLevel (opposite w2) (getM state)⟩
        using ⟨l el ?clause⟩
        by auto
      qed
    }
  thus ?thesis
  by auto
  qed
}
ultimately
show ?thesis
  unfolding watchCharacterizationCondition-def
  by auto
  qed
}
thus ?thesis
  unfolding InvariantWatchCharacterization-def
  by auto
qed

```

lemma *InvariantConsistentAfterApplyBackjump:*

assumes

InvariantConsistent (getM state)

InvariantUniq (getM state)

InvariantWatchesEl (getF state) (getWatch1 state) (getWatch2 state)

and

InvariantWatchListsContainOnlyClausesFromF (getWatchList state)
(getF state) and

getConflictFlag state

InvariantCFalse (*getConflictFlag state*) (*getM state*) (*getC state*) **and**
InvariantUniqC (*getC state*)
InvariantCEntailed (*getConflictFlag state*) *F0* (*getC state*) **and**
InvariantClCharacterization (*getCl state*) (*getC state*) (*getM state*)
and
InvariantCllCharacterization (*getCl state*) (*getCll state*) (*getC state*)
(*getM state*) **and**
InvariantClCurrentLevel (*getCl state*) (*getM state*)

currentLevel (*getM state*) > 0
isUIP (*opposite* (*getCl state*)) (*getC state*) (*getM state*)
shows
let state' = applyBackjump state in
InvariantConsistent (*getM state*[^])

proof–
let *?l = getCl state*
let *?bClause = getC state*
let *?bLiteral = opposite ?l*
let *?level = getBackjumpLevel state*
let *?prefix = prefixToLevel ?level (getM state)*
let *?state'' = applyBackjump state*

have *formulaEntailsClause F0 ?bClause and*
isUnitClause ?bClause ?bLiteral (elements ?prefix) and
getM ?state'' = ?prefix @ [(?bLiteral, False)]
using *assms*
using *applyBackjumpEffect[of state]*
by (*auto simp add: Let-def*)
thus *?thesis*
using *⟨InvariantConsistent (getM state)⟩*
using *InvariantConsistentAfterBackjump[of getM state ?prefix ?bClause*
?bLiteral getM ?state']
using *isPrefixPrefixToLevel*
by (*auto simp add: Let-def*)

qed

lemma *InvariantUniqAfterApplyBackjump:*
assumes
InvariantConsistent (*getM state*)
InvariantUniq (*getM state*)
InvariantWatchesEl (*getF state*) (*getWatch1 state*) (*getWatch2 state*)
and
InvariantWatchListsContainOnlyClausesFromF (*getWatchList state*)
(*getF state*) **and**

getConflictFlag state
InvariantCFalse (*getConflictFlag state*) (*getM state*) (*getC state*) **and**
InvariantUniqC (*getC state*)

```

    InvariantCEntailed (getConflictFlag state) F0 (getC state) and
    InvariantClCharacterization (getCl state) (getC state) (getM state)
and
    InvariantCllCharacterization (getCl state) (getCll state) (getC state)
    (getM state) and
    InvariantClCurrentLevel (getCl state) (getM state)

    currentLevel (getM state) > 0
    isUIP (opposite (getCl state)) (getC state) (getM state)
shows
    let state' = applyBackjump state in
        InvariantUniq (getM state')
proof–
    let ?l = getCl state
    let ?bClause = getC state
    let ?bLiteral = opposite ?l
    let ?level = getBackjumpLevel state
    let ?prefix = prefixToLevel ?level (getM state)
    let ?state'' = applyBackjump state

    have clauseFalse (getC state) (elements (getM state))
        using ⟨getConflictFlag state⟩
        using ⟨InvariantCFalse (getConflictFlag state) (getM state) (getC
state)⟩
    unfolding InvariantCFalse-def
    by simp

    have isUnitClause ?bClause ?bLiteral (elements ?prefix) and
        getM ?state'' = ?prefix @ [(?bLiteral, False)]
        using assms
        using applyBackjumpEffect[of state]
        by (auto simp add: Let-def)
    thus ?thesis
        using ⟨InvariantUniq (getM state)⟩
        using InvariantUniqAfterBackjump[of getM state ?prefix ?bClause
?bLiteral getM ?state'']
        using isPrefixPrefixToLevel
        by (auto simp add: Let-def)
qed

lemma WatchInvariantsAfterApplyBackjump:
assumes
    InvariantConsistent (getM state)
    InvariantUniq (getM state)
    InvariantWatchesEl (getF state) (getWatch1 state) (getWatch2 state)
and
    InvariantWatchesDiffer (getF state) (getWatch1 state) (getWatch2
state) and
    InvariantWatchCharacterization (getF state) (getWatch1 state) (getWatch2

```

state) (*getM state*) **and**
InvariantWatchListsContainOnlyClausesFromF (*getWatchList state*)
(*getF state*) **and**
InvariantWatchListsUniq (*getWatchList state*) **and**
InvariantWatchListsCharacterization (*getWatchList state*) (*getWatch1*
state) (*getWatch2 state*)

getConflictFlag state
InvariantUniqC (*getC state*)
InvariantCFalse (*getConflictFlag state*) (*getM state*) (*getC state*) **and**
InvariantCEntailed (*getConflictFlag state*) *F0* (*getC state*) **and**
InvariantClCharacterization (*getCl state*) (*getC state*) (*getM state*)
and
InvariantClCharacterization (*getCl state*) (*getCl1 state*) (*getC state*)
(*getM state*) **and**
InvariantClCurrentLevel (*getCl state*) (*getM state*)

isUIP (*opposite* (*getCl state*)) (*getC state*) (*getM state*)
currentLevel (*getM state*) > 0

shows

let state' = (applyBackjump state) in
InvariantWatchesEl (*getF state'*) (*getWatch1 state'*) (*getWatch2*
state') \wedge
InvariantWatchesDiffer (*getF state'*) (*getWatch1 state'*) (*getWatch2*
state') \wedge
InvariantWatchCharacterization (*getF state'*) (*getWatch1 state'*)
(*getWatch2 state'*) (*getM state'*) \wedge
InvariantWatchListsContainOnlyClausesFromF (*getWatchList state'*)
(*getF state'*) \wedge
InvariantWatchListsUniq (*getWatchList state'*) \wedge
InvariantWatchListsCharacterization (*getWatchList state'*) (*getWatch1*
state') (*getWatch2 state'*)
(**is** *let state' = (applyBackjump state) in ?inv state'*)

proof–

let *?l = getCl state*
let *?level = getBackjumpLevel state*
let *?prefix = prefixToLevel ?level (getM state)*
let *?state' = state[getConflictFlag := False, getQ := [], getM :=*
?prefix]
let *?state'' = setReason (opposite (getCl state)) (length (getF state)*
– 1) ?state'
let *?state0 = assertLiteral (opposite (getCl state)) False ?state''*

have *getF ?state' = getF state getWatchList ?state' = getWatchList*
state
getWatch1 ?state' = getWatch1 state getWatch2 ?state' = getWatch2
state

unfolding *setReason-def*
by (*auto simp add: Let-def*)

```

moreover
have InvariantWatchCharacterization (getF ?state') (getWatch1 ?state')
(getWatch2 ?state') (getM ?state')
  using assms
  using InvariantWatchCharacterizationInBackjumpPrefix[of state]
  unfolding setReason-def
  by (simp add: Let-def)
moreover
have InvariantConsistent (?prefix @ [(opposite ?l, False))]
  using assms
  using InvariantConsistentAfterApplyBackjump[of state F0]
  using assertLiteralEffect
  unfolding applyBackjump-def
  unfolding setReason-def
  by (auto simp add: Let-def split: if-split-asm)
moreover
have InvariantUniq (?prefix @ [(opposite ?l, False))]
  using assms
  using InvariantUniqAfterApplyBackjump[of state F0]
  using assertLiteralEffect
  unfolding applyBackjump-def
  unfolding setReason-def
  by (auto simp add: Let-def split: if-split-asm)
ultimately
show ?thesis
  using assms
  using WatchInvariantsAfterAssertLiteral[of ?state'' opposite ?l
False]
  using WatchInvariantsAfterAssertLiteral[of ?state' opposite ?l False]
  using InvariantWatchCharacterizationAfterAssertLiteral[of ?state''
opposite ?l False]
  using InvariantWatchCharacterizationAfterAssertLiteral[of ?state'
opposite ?l False]
  unfolding applyBackjump-def
  unfolding setReason-def
  by (auto simp add: Let-def)
qed

```

```

lemma InvariantUniqQAfterApplyBackjump:
assumes
  InvariantWatchListsContainOnlyClausesFromF (getWatchList state)
(getF state) and
  InvariantWatchesEl (getF state) (getWatch1 state) (getWatch2 state)
shows
  let state' = applyBackjump state in
    InvariantUniqQ (getQ state')
proof—
  let ?l = getCl state
  let ?level = getBackjumpLevel state

```

```

let ?prefix = prefixToLevel ?level (getM state)
let ?state' = state(| getConflictFlag := False, getQ := [], getM :=
?prefix |)
let ?state'' = setReason (opposite (getCl state)) (length (getF state)
- 1) ?state'

```

```

show ?thesis
  using assms
  unfolding applyBackjump-def
  using InvariantUniqQAfterAssertLiteral[of ?state' opposite ?l False]
  using InvariantUniqQAfterAssertLiteral[of ?state'' opposite ?l False]
  unfolding InvariantUniqQ-def
  unfolding setReason-def
  by (auto simp add: Let-def)
qed

```

lemma *invariantQCharacterizationAfterApplyBackjump-1*:

assumes

```

  InvariantConsistent (getM state)
  InvariantUniq (getM state)
  InvariantWatchListsContainOnlyClausesFromF (getWatchList state)
(getF state) and
  InvariantWatchListsUniq (getWatchList state) and
  InvariantWatchListsCharacterization (getWatchList state) (getWatch1
state) (getWatch2 state)
  InvariantWatchesEl (getF state) (getWatch1 state) (getWatch2 state)
and
  InvariantWatchesDiffer (getF state) (getWatch1 state) (getWatch2
state) and
  InvariantWatchCharacterization (getF state) (getWatch1 state) (getWatch2
state) (getM state) and
  InvariantConflictFlagCharacterization (getConflictFlag state) (getF
state) (getM state) and
  InvariantQCharacterization (getConflictFlag state) (getQ state) (getF
state) (getM state) and

```

```

  InvariantUniqC (getC state)
  getC state = [opposite (getCl state)]
  InvariantNoDecisionsWhenUnit (getF state) (getM state) (currentLevel
(getM state))
  InvariantNoDecisionsWhenConflict (getF state) (getM state) (currentLevel
(getM state))

```

```

  getConflictFlag state
  InvariantCFalse (getConflictFlag state) (getM state) (getC state)
  InvariantCEntailed (getConflictFlag state) F0 (getC state) and
  InvariantClCharacterization (getCl state) (getC state) (getM state)
and

```

```

    InvariantClCharacterization (getCl state) (getCl state) (getC state)
    (getM state) and
    InvariantClCurrentLevel (getCl state) (getM state)

    currentLevel (getM state) > 0
    isUIP (opposite (getCl state)) (getC state) (getM state)
shows
    let state'' = (applyBackjump state) in
    InvariantQCharacterization (getConflictFlag state'') (getQ state'')
    (getF state'') (getM state'')
proof–
    let ?l = getCl state
    let ?level = getBackjumpLevel state
    let ?prefix = prefixToLevel ?level (getM state)
    let ?state' = state | getConflictFlag := False, getQ := [], getM :=
    ?prefix |
    let ?state'' = setReason (opposite (getCl state)) (length (getF state)
    – 1) ?state'

    let ?state'1 = assertLiteral (opposite ?l) False ?state'
    let ?state''1 = assertLiteral (opposite ?l) False ?state''

have ?level < elementLevel ?l (getM state)
    using assms
    using isMinimalBackjumpLevelGetBackjumpLevel[of state]
    unfolding isMinimalBackjumpLevel-def
    unfolding isBackjumpLevel-def
    by (simp add: Let-def)
hence ?level < currentLevel (getM state)
    using elementLevelLeqCurrentLevel[of ?l getM state]
    by simp
hence InvariantQCharacterization (getConflictFlag ?state') (getQ
    ?state') (getF ?state') (getM ?state')
    InvariantConflictFlagCharacterization (getConflictFlag ?state')
    (getF ?state') (getM ?state')
    unfolding InvariantQCharacterization-def
    unfolding InvariantConflictFlagCharacterization-def
    using ⟨InvariantNoDecisionsWhenConflict (getF state) (getM state)
    (currentLevel (getM state))⟩
    using ⟨InvariantNoDecisionsWhenUnit (getF state) (getM state)
    (currentLevel (getM state))⟩
    unfolding InvariantNoDecisionsWhenConflict-def
    unfolding InvariantNoDecisionsWhenUnit-def
    unfolding applyBackjump-def
    by (auto simp add: Let-def set-conv-nth)
moreover
have InvariantConsistent (?prefix @ [(opposite ?l, False)])
    using assms
    using InvariantConsistentAfterApplyBackjump[of state F0]

```



```

using assertLiteralEffect
unfolding applyBackjump-def
unfolding setReason-def
by (auto simp add: Let-def split: if-split-asm)
moreover
have InvariantWatchCharacterization (getF ?state') (getWatch1 ?state')
(getWatch2 ?state') (getM ?state')
  using InvariantWatchCharacterizationInBackjumpPrefix[of state]
  using assms
  by (simp add: Let-def)
moreover
have  $\neg$  opposite ?l el (getQ ?state'1)  $\neg$  opposite ?l el (getQ ?state''1)
  using assertedLiteralIsNotUnit[of ?state' opposite ?l False]
  using assertedLiteralIsNotUnit[of ?state'' opposite ?l False]
  using  $\langle$ InvariantQCharacterization (getConflictFlag ?state') (getQ
?state') (getF ?state') (getM ?state') $\rangle$ 
  using  $\langle$ InvariantConsistent (?prefix @ [(opposite ?l, False)]) $\rangle$ 
  using  $\langle$ InvariantWatchCharacterization (getF ?state') (getWatch1
?state') (getWatch2 ?state') (getM ?state') $\rangle$ 
  unfolding applyBackjump-def
  unfolding setReason-def
  using assms
  by (auto simp add: Let-def split: if-split-asm)
hence removeAll (opposite ?l) (getQ ?state'1) = getQ ?state'1
  removeAll (opposite ?l) (getQ ?state''1) = getQ ?state''1
  using removeAll-id[of opposite ?l getQ ?state'1]
  using removeAll-id[of opposite ?l getQ ?state''1]
  unfolding setReason-def
  by auto
ultimately
show ?thesis
  using assms
  using InvariantWatchCharacterizationInBackjumpPrefix[of state]
  using InvariantQCharacterizationAfterAssertLiteral[of ?state' op-
?posite ?l False]
  using InvariantQCharacterizationAfterAssertLiteral[of ?state'' op-
?posite ?l False]
  unfolding applyBackjump-def
  unfolding setReason-def
  by (auto simp add: Let-def)
qed

```

```

lemma invariantQCharacterizationAfterApplyBackjump-2:
fixes state::State
assumes
  InvariantConsistent (getM state)
  InvariantUniq (getM state)
  InvariantWatchListsContainOnlyClausesFromF (getWatchList state)

```

(getF state) **and**
InvariantWatchListsUniq (getWatchList state) **and**
InvariantWatchListsCharacterization (getWatchList state) (getWatch1 state) (getWatch2 state)
InvariantWatchesEl (getF state) (getWatch1 state) (getWatch2 state)
and
InvariantWatchesDiffer (getF state) (getWatch1 state) (getWatch2 state) **and**
InvariantWatchCharacterization (getF state) (getWatch1 state) (getWatch2 state) (getM state) **and**
InvariantConflictFlagCharacterization (getConflictFlag state) (getF state) (getM state) **and**
InvariantQCharacterization (getConflictFlag state) (getQ state) (getF state) (getM state) **and**

InvariantUniqC (getC state)
getC state \neq [*opposite (getCl state)*]
InvariantNoDecisionsWhenUnit (butlast (getF state)) (getM state) (currentLevel (getM state))
InvariantNoDecisionsWhenConflict (butlast (getF state)) (getM state) (currentLevel (getM state))
getF state \neq []
last (getF state) = getC state

getConflictFlag state
InvariantCFalse (getConflictFlag state) (getM state) (getC state) **and**
InvariantCEntailed (getConflictFlag state) F0 (getC state) **and**
InvariantClCharacterization (getCl state) (getC state) (getM state)
and
InvariantClCharacterization (getCl state) (getCl state) (getC state) (getM state) **and**
InvariantClCurrentLevel (getCl state) (getM state)

currentLevel (getM state) > 0
isUIP (opposite (getCl state)) (getC state) (getM state)

shows
let state'' = (applyBackjump state) in
InvariantQCharacterization (getConflictFlag state'') (getQ state'') (getF state'') (getM state'')

proof –
let ?l = *getCl state*
let ?level = *getBackjumpLevel state*
let ?prefix = *prefixToLevel ?level (getM state)*

let ?state' = *state* [*getConflictFlag := False, getQ := [], getM := ?prefix*]
let ?state'' = *setReason (opposite (getCl state)) (length (getF state) – 1) ?state'*

```

have ?level < elementLevel ?l (getM state)
  using assms
  using isMinimalBackjumpLevelGetBackjumpLevel[of state]
  unfolding isMinimalBackjumpLevel-def
  unfolding isBackjumpLevel-def
  by (simp add: Let-def)
hence ?level < currentLevel (getM state)
  using elementLevelLeqCurrentLevel[of ?l getM state]
  by simp

have isUnitClause (last (getF state)) (opposite ?l) (elements ?prefix)
  using  $\langle \text{last (getF state) = getC state} \rangle$ 
  using isMinimalBackjumpLevelGetBackjumpLevel[of state]
  using  $\langle \text{InvariantUniq (getM state)} \rangle$ 
  using  $\langle \text{InvariantConsistent (getM state)} \rangle$ 
  using  $\langle \text{getConflictFlag state} \rangle$ 
  using  $\langle \text{InvariantUniqC (getC state)} \rangle$ 
  using  $\langle \text{InvariantCFalse (getConflictFlag state) (getM state) (getC state)} \rangle$ 
  using isBackjumpLevelEnsuresIsUnitInPrefix[of getM state getC state getBackjumpLevel state opposite ?l]
  using  $\langle \text{InvariantClCharacterization (getCl state) (getC state) (getM state)} \rangle$ 
  using  $\langle \text{InvariantCllCharacterization (getCl state) (getCll state) (getC state) (getM state)} \rangle$ 
  using  $\langle \text{InvariantClCurrentLevel (getCl state) (getM state)} \rangle$ 
  using  $\langle \text{currentLevel (getM state) > 0} \rangle$ 
  using  $\langle \text{isUIP (opposite (getCl state)) (getC state) (getM state)} \rangle$ 
  unfolding isMinimalBackjumpLevel-def
  unfolding InvariantUniq-def
  unfolding InvariantConsistent-def
  unfolding InvariantCFalse-def
  by (simp add: Let-def)
hence  $\neg$  clauseFalse (last (getF state)) (elements ?prefix)
  unfolding isUnitClause-def
  by (auto simp add: clauseFalseIffAllLiteralsAreFalse)

have InvariantConsistent (?prefix @ [(opposite ?l, False)])
  using assms
  using InvariantConsistentAfterApplyBackjump[of state F0]
  using assertLiteralEffect
  unfolding applyBackjump-def
  unfolding setReason-def
  by (auto simp add: Let-def split: if-split-asm)

have InvariantUniq (?prefix @ [(opposite ?l, False)])
  using assms
  using InvariantUniqAfterApplyBackjump[of state F0]
  using assertLiteralEffect

```

```

unfolding applyBackjump-def
unfolding setReason-def
by (auto simp add: Let-def split: if-split-asm)

let ?state'1 = ?state' (| getQ := getQ ?state' @ [opposite ?l])
let ?state'2 = assertLiteral (opposite ?l) False ?state'1

let ?state''1 = ?state'' (| getQ := getQ ?state'' @ [opposite ?l])
let ?state''2 = assertLiteral (opposite ?l) False ?state''1

have InvariantQCharacterization (getConflictFlag ?state') ((getQ
?state') @ [opposite ?l]) (getF ?state') (getM ?state')
proof-
have  $\forall l c. c \text{ el } (\text{butlast } (\text{getF } \text{state})) \longrightarrow \neg \text{isUnitClause } c \ l$ 
(elements (getM ?state'))
using  $\langle \text{InvariantNoDecisionsWhenUnit } (\text{butlast } (\text{getF } \text{state}))$ 
(getM state) (currentLevel (getM state)) \rangle
```

using $\langle ?level < \text{currentLevel } (\text{getM } \text{state}) \rangle$

unfolding *InvariantNoDecisionsWhenUnit-def*

by *simp*

```

have  $\forall l. ((\exists c. c \text{ el } (\text{getF } \text{state}) \wedge \text{isUnitClause } c \ l \ (\text{elements } (\text{getM } ?state')))) = (l = \text{opposite } ?l)$ 
proof
fix l
show  $(\exists c. c \text{ el } (\text{getF } \text{state}) \wedge \text{isUnitClause } c \ l \ (\text{elements } (\text{getM } ?state')))) = (l = \text{opposite } ?l)$  (is ?lhs = ?rhs)
proof
assume ?lhs
then obtain c::Clause
where c el (getF state) and isUnitClause c l (elements ?prefix)
by auto
show ?rhs
proof (cases c el (butlast (getF state)))
case True
thus ?thesis
using  $\langle \forall l c. c \text{ el } (\text{butlast } (\text{getF } \text{state})) \longrightarrow \neg \text{isUnitClause } c \ l \ (\text{elements } (\text{getM } ?state')) \rangle$ 
using  $\langle \text{isUnitClause } c \ l \ (\text{elements } ?prefix) \rangle$ 
by auto
next
case False

from  $\langle \text{getF } \text{state} \neq [] \rangle$ 
have butlast (getF state) @ [last (getF state)] = getF state
using append-butlast-last-id[of getF state]
by simp
hence getF state = butlast (getF state) @ [last (getF state)]
by (rule sym)

```

```

with ⟨c el getF state⟩
have c el butlast (getF state) ∨ c el [last (getF state)]
  using set-append[of butlast (getF state) [last (getF state)]]
  by auto
hence c = last (getF state)
  using ⟨ $\neg c \text{ el } (\text{butlast } (\text{getF } \text{state}))$ ⟩
  by simp
thus ?thesis
using ⟨isUnitClause (last (getF state)) (opposite ?l) (elements
?prefix)⟩
  using ⟨isUnitClause c l (elements ?prefix)⟩
  unfolding isUnitClause-def
  by auto
qed
next
from ⟨getF state ≠ []⟩
have last (getF state) el (getF state)
  by auto
assume ?rhs
thus ?lhs
using ⟨isUnitClause (last (getF state)) (opposite ?l) (elements
?prefix)⟩
  using ⟨last (getF state) el (getF state)⟩
  by auto
qed
qed
thus ?thesis
  unfolding InvariantQCharacterization-def
  by simp
qed
hence InvariantQCharacterization (getConflictFlag ?state'1) (getQ
?state'1) (getF ?state'1) (getM ?state'1)
  by simp
hence InvariantQCharacterization (getConflictFlag ?state''1) (getQ
?state''1) (getF ?state''1) (getM ?state''1)
  unfolding setReason-def
  by simp

have InvariantWatchCharacterization (getF ?state'1) (getWatch1
?state'1) (getWatch2 ?state'1) (getM ?state'1)
  using InvariantWatchCharacterizationInBackjumpPrefix[of state]
  using assms
  by (simp add: Let-def)
hence InvariantWatchCharacterization (getF ?state''1) (getWatch1
?state''1) (getWatch2 ?state''1) (getM ?state''1)
  unfolding setReason-def
  by simp

have InvariantWatchCharacterization (getF ?state') (getWatch1 ?state')

```

```

(getWatch2 ?state') (getM ?state')
  using InvariantWatchCharacterizationInBackjumpPrefix[of state]
  using assms
  by (simp add: Let-def)
  hence InvariantWatchCharacterization (getF ?state') (getWatch1
?state') (getWatch2 ?state') (getM ?state')
  unfolding setReason-def
  by simp

have InvariantConflictFlagCharacterization (getConflictFlag ?state'1)
(getF ?state'1) (getM ?state'1)
proof-
{
  fix c::Clause
  assume c el (getF state)
  have ¬ clauseFalse c (elements ?prefix)
  proof (cases c el (butlast (getF state)))
    case True
    thus ?thesis
      using ⟨InvariantNoDecisionsWhenConflict (butlast (getF
state)) (getM state) (currentLevel (getM state))⟩
      using ⟨?level < currentLevel (getM state)⟩
      unfolding InvariantNoDecisionsWhenConflict-def
      by (simp add: formulaFalseIffContainsFalseClause)
    next
    case False
    from ⟨getF state ≠ []⟩
    have butlast (getF state) @ [last (getF state)] = getF state
      using append-butlast-last-id[of getF state]
      by simp
    hence getF state = butlast (getF state) @ [last (getF state)]
      by (rule sym)
    with ⟨c el getF state⟩
    have c el butlast (getF state) ∨ c el [last (getF state)]
      using set-append[of butlast (getF state) [last (getF state)]]
      by auto
    hence c = last (getF state)
      using ⟨¬ c el (butlast (getF state))⟩
      by simp
    thus ?thesis
      using ⟨¬ clauseFalse (last (getF state)) (elements ?prefix)⟩
      by simp
  qed
} thus ?thesis
  unfolding InvariantConflictFlagCharacterization-def
  by (simp add: formulaFalseIffContainsFalseClause)
qed
hence InvariantConflictFlagCharacterization (getConflictFlag ?state'1)
(getF ?state'1) (getM ?state'1)

```

unfolding *setReason-def*
by *simp*

have *InvariantQCharacterization* (*getConflictFlag* ?state'2) (*removeAll* (*opposite* ?l) (*getQ* ?state'2)) (*getF* ?state'2) (*getM* ?state'2)
using *assms*
using *InvariantConsistent* (?prefix @ [(*opposite* ?l, *False*)])
using *InvariantUniq* (?prefix @ [(*opposite* ?l, *False*)])
using *InvariantConflictFlagCharacterization* (*getConflictFlag* ?state'1) (*getF* ?state'1) (*getM* ?state'1)
using *InvariantWatchCharacterization* (*getF* ?state'1) (*getWatch1* ?state'1) (*getWatch2* ?state'1) (*getM* ?state'1)
using *InvariantQCharacterization* (*getConflictFlag* ?state'1) (*getQ* ?state'1) (*getF* ?state'1) (*getM* ?state'1)
using *InvariantQCharacterizationAfterAssertLiteral*[of ?state'1 *opposite* ?l *False*]
by (*simp* *add: Let-def*)

have *InvariantQCharacterization* (*getConflictFlag* ?state''2) (*removeAll* (*opposite* ?l) (*getQ* ?state''2)) (*getF* ?state''2) (*getM* ?state''2)
using *assms*
using *InvariantConsistent* (?prefix @ [(*opposite* ?l, *False*)])
using *InvariantUniq* (?prefix @ [(*opposite* ?l, *False*)])
using *InvariantConflictFlagCharacterization* (*getConflictFlag* ?state''1) (*getF* ?state''1) (*getM* ?state''1)
using *InvariantWatchCharacterization* (*getF* ?state''1) (*getWatch1* ?state''1) (*getWatch2* ?state''1) (*getM* ?state''1)
using *InvariantQCharacterization* (*getConflictFlag* ?state''1) (*getQ* ?state''1) (*getF* ?state''1) (*getM* ?state''1)
using *InvariantQCharacterizationAfterAssertLiteral*[of ?state''1 *opposite* ?l *False*]
unfolding *setReason-def*
by (*simp* *add: Let-def*)

let ?stateB = *applyBackjump* *state*
show ?thesis
proof (*cases* *getBackjumpLevel* *state* > 0)
case *False*
let ?state01 = *state*(*getConflictFlag* := *False*, *getM* := ?prefix)
have *InvariantWatchesEl* (*getF* ?state01) (*getWatch1* ?state01) (*getWatch2* ?state01)
using *InvariantWatchesEl* (*getF* *state*) (*getWatch1* *state*) (*getWatch2* *state*)
unfolding *InvariantWatchesEl-def*
by *auto*

have *InvariantWatchListsContainOnlyClausesFromF* (*getWatchList* ?state01) (*getF* ?state01)

```

using ⟨InvariantWatchListsContainOnlyClausesFromF (getWatchList
state) (getF state)⟩
unfolding InvariantWatchListsContainOnlyClausesFromF-def
by auto

have assertLiteral (opposite ?l) False (state (|getConflictFlag :=
False, getQ := [], getM := ?prefix )) =
  assertLiteral (opposite ?l) False (state (|getConflictFlag :=
False, getM := ?prefix, getQ := [] ))
using arg-cong[of state (|getConflictFlag := False, getQ := [],
getM := ?prefix )
  state (|getConflictFlag := False, getM := ?prefix,
getQ := [] )]
  λ x. assertLiteral (opposite ?l) False x]
by simp
hence getConflictFlag ?stateB = getConflictFlag ?state'2
  getF ?stateB = getF ?state'2
  getM ?stateB = getM ?state'2
unfolding applyBackjump-def
using AssertLiteralStartQIrelevent[of ?state01 opposite ?l False
[] [opposite ?l]]
using ⟨InvariantWatchesEl (getF ?state01) (getWatch1 ?state01)
(getWatch2 ?state01)⟩
using ⟨InvariantWatchListsContainOnlyClausesFromF (getWatchList
?state01) (getF ?state01)⟩
using ⟨¬ getBackjumpLevel state > 0⟩
by (auto simp add: Let-def)

have set (getQ ?stateB) = set (removeAll (opposite ?l) (getQ
?state'2))
proof–
have set (getQ ?stateB) = set(getQ ?state'2) – {opposite ?l}
proof–
let ?ulSet = { ul. (∃ uc. uc el (getF ?state'1) ∧
  ?l el uc ∧
  isUnitClause uc ul ((elements (getM
?state'1)) @ [opposite ?l])) }
have set (getQ ?state'2) = {opposite ?l} ∪ ?ulSet
using assertLiteralQEffect[of ?state'1 opposite ?l False]
using assms
using ⟨InvariantConsistent (?prefix @ [(opposite ?l, False)])⟩
using ⟨InvariantUniq (?prefix @ [(opposite ?l, False)])⟩
using ⟨InvariantWatchCharacterization (getF ?state'1) (getWatch1
?state'1) (getWatch2 ?state'1) (getM ?state'1)⟩
by (simp add:Let-def)
moreover
have set (getQ ?stateB) = ?ulSet
using assertLiteralQEffect[of ?state'1 opposite ?l False]
using assms

```



```

    using ‹InvariantConsistent (?prefix @ [(opposite ?l, False)])›
    using ‹InvariantUniq (?prefix @ [(opposite ?l, False)])›
    using ‹InvariantWatchCharacterization (getF ?state') (getWatch1
?state') (getWatch2 ?state') (getM ?state')›
    using ‹¬ getBackjumpLevel state > 0›
    unfolding applyBackjump-def
    by (simp add: Let-def)
  moreover
  have ¬ (opposite ?l) ∈ ?ulSet
    using assertedLiteralIsNotUnit[of ?state' opposite ?l False]
    using assms
    using ‹InvariantConsistent (?prefix @ [(opposite ?l, False)])›
    using ‹InvariantUniq (?prefix @ [(opposite ?l, False)])›
    using ‹InvariantWatchCharacterization (getF ?state') (getWatch1
?state') (getWatch2 ?state') (getM ?state')›
    using ‹set (getQ ?stateB) = ?ulSet›
    using ‹¬ getBackjumpLevel state > 0›
    unfolding applyBackjump-def
    by (simp add: Let-def)
  ultimately
  show ?thesis
    by simp
  qed
  thus ?thesis
    by simp
  qed

  show ?thesis
    using ‹InvariantQCharacterization (getConflictFlag ?state'2)
(removeAll (opposite ?l) (getQ ?state'2)) (getF ?state'2) (getM ?state'2))›
    using ‹set (getQ ?stateB) = set (removeAll (opposite ?l) (getQ
?state'2))›
    using ‹getConflictFlag ?stateB = getConflictFlag ?state'2›
    using ‹getF ?stateB = getF ?state'2›
    using ‹getM ?stateB = getM ?state'2›
    unfolding InvariantQCharacterization-def
    by (simp add: Let-def)
  next
  case True
  let ?state02 = setReason (opposite (getCl state)) (length (getF
state) - 1)
    state(\getConflictFlag := False, getM := ?prefix)
  have InvariantWatchesEl (getF ?state02) (getWatch1 ?state02)
(getWatch2 ?state02)
    using ‹InvariantWatchesEl (getF state) (getWatch1 state) (getWatch2
state)›
    unfolding InvariantWatchesEl-def
    unfolding setReason-def
    by auto

```

```

have InvariantWatchListsContainOnlyClausesFromF (getWatchList
?state02) (getF ?state02)
  using InvariantWatchListsContainOnlyClausesFromF (getWatchList
state) (getF state)
  unfolding InvariantWatchListsContainOnlyClausesFromF-def
  unfolding setReason-def
  by auto

let ?stateTmp' = assertLiteral (opposite (getCl state)) False
  (setReason (opposite (getCl state)) (length (getF state) - 1)
  state (getConflictFlag := False,
  getM := prefixToLevel (getBackjumpLevel state) (getM
state),
  getQ := []))
)
let ?stateTmp'' = assertLiteral (opposite (getCl state)) False
  (setReason (opposite (getCl state)) (length (getF state) - 1)
  state (getConflictFlag := False,
  getM := prefixToLevel (getBackjumpLevel state) (getM
state),
  getQ := [opposite (getCl state)]))
)

have getM ?stateTmp' = getM ?stateTmp''
  getF ?stateTmp' = getF ?stateTmp''
  getSATFlag ?stateTmp' = getSATFlag ?stateTmp''
  getConflictFlag ?stateTmp' = getConflictFlag ?stateTmp''
  using AssertLiteralStartQIrelevent[of ?state02 opposite ?l False
[] [opposite ?l]]
  using InvariantWatchesEl (getF ?state02) (getWatch1 ?state02)
(getWatch2 ?state02)
  using InvariantWatchListsContainOnlyClausesFromF (getWatchList
?state02) (getF ?state02)
  by (auto simp add: Let-def)
moreover
have ?stateB = ?stateTmp'
  using getBackjumpLevel state > 0
  using arg-cong[of state (getConflictFlag := False,
  getQ := [],
  getM := ?prefix,
  getReason := (getReason state)(opposite ?l
↪ length (getF state) - 1)
  )
  state (getReason := (getReason state)(opposite ?l
↪ length (getF state) - 1),

```

```

    getConflictFlag := False,
    getM := prefixToLevel (getBackjumpLevel
state) (getM state),
    getQ := []
    )
    λ x. assertLiteral (opposite ?l) False x]
  unfolding applyBackjump-def
  unfolding setReason-def
  by (auto simp add: Let-def)
  moreover
  have ?stateTmp'' = ?state''2
  unfolding setReason-def
  using arg-cong[of state (λgetReason := (getReason state)(opposite
?l ↦ length (getF state) - 1),
    getConflictFlag := False,
    getM := ?prefix, getQ := [opposite ?l])
state (λgetConflictFlag := False,
    getM := prefixToLevel (getBackjumpLevel
state) (getM state),
    getReason := (getReason state)(opposite ?l
↦ length (getF state) - 1),
    getQ := [opposite ?l])
    λ x. assertLiteral (opposite ?l) False x]
  by simp
  ultimately
  have getConflictFlag ?stateB = getConflictFlag ?state''2
    getF ?stateB = getF ?state''2
    getM ?stateB = getM ?state''2
  by auto

  have set (getQ ?stateB) = set (removeAll (opposite ?l) (getQ
?state''2))
  proof-
  have set (getQ ?stateB) = set(getQ ?state''2) - {opposite ?l}
  proof-
  let ?ulSet = { ul. (∃ uc. uc el (getF ?state''1) ∧
    ?l el uc ∧
    isUnitClause uc ul ((elements (getM
?state''1)) @ [opposite ?l])) }
  have set (getQ ?state''2) = {opposite ?l} ∪ ?ulSet
  using assertLiteralQEffect[of ?state''1 opposite ?l False]
  using assms
  using ‹InvariantConsistent (?prefix @ [(opposite ?l, False)])›
  using ‹InvariantUniq (?prefix @ [(opposite ?l, False)])›
  using ‹InvariantWatchCharacterization (getF ?state''1)
(getWatch1 ?state''1) (getWatch2 ?state''1) (getM ?state''1)›
  unfolding setReason-def
  by (simp add:Let-def)
  moreover

```

```

have set (getQ ?stateB) = ?ulSet
  using assertLiteralQEffect[of ?state'' opposite ?l False]
  using assms
  using ‹InvariantConsistent (?prefix @ [(opposite ?l, False)])›
  using ‹InvariantUniq (?prefix @ [(opposite ?l, False)])›
  using ‹InvariantWatchCharacterization (getF ?state'') (getWatch1
?state'') (getWatch2 ?state'') (getM ?state'')›
  using ‹getBackjumpLevel state > 0›
  unfolding applyBackjump-def
  unfolding setReason-def
  by (simp add:Let-def)
moreover
have ¬ (opposite ?l) ∈ ?ulSet
  using assertedLiteralIsNotUnit[of ?state'' opposite ?l False]
  using assms
  using ‹InvariantConsistent (?prefix @ [(opposite ?l, False)])›
  using ‹InvariantUniq (?prefix @ [(opposite ?l, False)])›
  using ‹InvariantWatchCharacterization (getF ?state'') (getWatch1
?state'') (getWatch2 ?state'') (getM ?state'')›
  using ‹set (getQ ?stateB) = ?ulSet›
  using ‹getBackjumpLevel state > 0›
  unfolding applyBackjump-def
  unfolding setReason-def
  by (simp add: Let-def)
ultimately
show ?thesis
  by simp
qed
thus ?thesis
  by simp
qed

show ?thesis
  using ‹InvariantQCharacterization (getConflictFlag ?state''2)
(removeAll (opposite ?l) (getQ ?state''2)) (getF ?state''2) (getM ?state''2)›
  using ‹set (getQ ?stateB) = set (removeAll (opposite ?l) (getQ
?state''2))›
  using ‹getConflictFlag ?stateB = getConflictFlag ?state''2›
  using ‹getF ?stateB = getF ?state''2›
  using ‹getM ?stateB = getM ?state''2›
  unfolding InvariantQCharacterization-def
  by (simp add: Let-def)
qed
qed

lemma InvariantConflictFlagCharacterizationAfterApplyBackjump-1:
assumes
  InvariantConsistent (getM state)
  InvariantUniq (getM state)

```

InvariantWatchListsContainOnlyClausesFromF (*getWatchList state*)
(*getF state*) **and**
InvariantWatchListsUniq (*getWatchList state*) **and**
InvariantWatchListsCharacterization (*getWatchList state*) (*getWatch1 state*) (*getWatch2 state*)
InvariantWatchesEl (*getF state*) (*getWatch1 state*) (*getWatch2 state*)
and
InvariantWatchesDiffer (*getF state*) (*getWatch1 state*) (*getWatch2 state*) **and**
InvariantWatchCharacterization (*getF state*) (*getWatch1 state*) (*getWatch2 state*) (*getM state*) **and**

InvariantUniqC (*getC state*)
getC state = [*opposite* (*getCl state*)]
InvariantNoDecisionsWhenConflict (*getF state*) (*getM state*) (*currentLevel* (*getM state*))

getConflictFlag state
InvariantCFalse (*getConflictFlag state*) (*getM state*) (*getC state*) **and**
InvariantCEntailed (*getConflictFlag state*) *F0* (*getC state*) **and**
InvariantClCharacterization (*getCl state*) (*getC state*) (*getM state*)
and
InvariantClCharacterization (*getCl state*) (*getClI state*) (*getC state*) (*getM state*) **and**
InvariantClCurrentLevel (*getCl state*) (*getM state*)

currentLevel (*getM state*) > 0
isUIP (*opposite* (*getCl state*)) (*getC state*) (*getM state*)

shows

let state' = (applyBackjump state) in
InvariantConflictFlagCharacterization (*getConflictFlag state'*) (*getF state'*) (*getM state'*)

proof–

let ?*l* = *getCl state*
let ?*level* = *getBackjumpLevel state*
let ?*prefix* = *prefixToLevel* ?*level* (*getM state*)
let ?*state'* = *state* | *getConflictFlag* := *False*, *getQ* := [], *getM* := ?*prefix* |
let ?*state''* = *setReason* (*opposite* ?*l*) (*length* (*getF state*) – 1) ?*state'*
let ?*stateB* = *applyBackjump state*

have ?*level* < *elementLevel* ?*l* (*getM state*)
using *assms*
using *isMinimalBackjumpLevelGetBackjumpLevel*[*of state*]
unfolding *isMinimalBackjumpLevel-def*
unfolding *isBackjumpLevel-def*
by (*simp add: Let-def*)
hence ?*level* < *currentLevel* (*getM state*)
using *elementLevelLeqCurrentLevel*[*of* ?*l* *getM state*]

```

    by simp
  hence InvariantConflictFlagCharacterization (getConflictFlag ?state')
  (getF ?state') (getM ?state')
    using ⟨InvariantNoDecisionsWhenConflict (getF state) (getM state)
  (currentLevel (getM state))⟩
    unfolding InvariantNoDecisionsWhenConflict-def
    unfolding InvariantConflictFlagCharacterization-def
    by simp
  moreover
  have InvariantConsistent (?prefix @ [(opposite ?l, False)])
    using assms
    using InvariantConsistentAfterApplyBackjump[of state F0]
    using assertLiteralEffect
    unfolding applyBackjump-def
    unfolding setReason-def
    by (auto simp add: Let-def split: if-split-asm)
  ultimately
  show ?thesis
    using InvariantConflictFlagCharacterizationAfterAssertLiteral[of
  ?state']
    using InvariantConflictFlagCharacterizationAfterAssertLiteral[of
  ?state'']
    using InvariantWatchCharacterizationInBackjumpPrefix[of state]
    using assms
    unfolding applyBackjump-def
    unfolding setReason-def
    using assertLiteralEffect
    by (auto simp add: Let-def)
qed

```

lemma *InvariantConflictFlagCharacterizationAfterApplyBackjump-2:*
assumes

```

  InvariantConsistent (getM state)
  InvariantUniq (getM state)
  InvariantWatchListsContainOnlyClausesFromF (getWatchList state)
  (getF state) and
  InvariantWatchListsUniq (getWatchList state) and
  InvariantWatchListsCharacterization (getWatchList state) (getWatch1
  state) (getWatch2 state)
  InvariantWatchesEl (getF state) (getWatch1 state) (getWatch2 state)
and
  InvariantWatchesDiffer (getF state) (getWatch1 state) (getWatch2
  state) and
  InvariantWatchCharacterization (getF state) (getWatch1 state) (getWatch2
  state) (getM state) and

```

```

  InvariantUniqC (getC state)
  getC state ≠ [opposite (getCl state)]

```

InvariantNoDecisionsWhenConflict (butlast (getF state)) (getM state)
 (currentLevel (getM state))
 getF state \neq [] last (getF state) = getC state

getConflictFlag state
InvariantCFalse (getConflictFlag state) (getM state) (getC state) **and**
InvariantCEntailed (getConflictFlag state) F0 (getC state) **and**
InvariantClCharacterization (getCl state) (getC state) (getM state)
and
InvariantClCharacterization (getCl state) (getCl state) (getC state)
 (getM state) **and**
InvariantClCurrentLevel (getCl state) (getM state)

currentLevel (getM state) > 0
 isUIP (opposite (getCl state)) (getC state) (getM state)

shows

let state' = (applyBackjump state) in
InvariantConflictFlagCharacterization (getConflictFlag state') (getF
 state') (getM state')

proof–

let ?l = getCl state
 let ?level = getBackjumpLevel state
 let ?prefix = prefixToLevel ?level (getM state)
 let ?state' = state | getConflictFlag := False, getQ := [], getM :=
 ?prefix |
 let ?state'' = setReason (opposite ?l) (length (getF state) – 1) ?state'
 let ?stateB = applyBackjump state

have ?level < elementLevel ?l (getM state)
 using *assms*
 using *isMinimalBackjumpLevelGetBackjumpLevel*[of state]
 unfolding *isMinimalBackjumpLevel-def*
 unfolding *isBackjumpLevel-def*
 by (simp add: *Let-def*)
hence ?level < currentLevel (getM state)
 using *elementLevelLeqCurrentLevel*[of ?l getM state]
 by *simp*

hence *InvariantConflictFlagCharacterization* (getConflictFlag ?state')
 (butlast (getF ?state')) (getM ?state')
 using \langle *InvariantNoDecisionsWhenConflict* (butlast (getF state))
 (getM state) (currentLevel (getM state)) \rangle
 unfolding *InvariantNoDecisionsWhenConflict-def*
 unfolding *InvariantConflictFlagCharacterization-def*
 by *simp*

moreover

have *isBackjumpLevel* (getBackjumpLevel state) (opposite (getCl
 state)) (getC state) (getM state)
 using *assms*

```

    using isMinimalBackjumpLevelGetBackjumpLevel[of state]
    unfolding isMinimalBackjumpLevel-def
    by (simp add: Let-def)
  hence isUnitClause (last (getF state)) (opposite ?l) (elements ?prefix)
    using isBackjumpLevelEnsuresIsUnitInPrefix[of getM state getC
state getBackjumpLevel state opposite ?l]
    using ‹InvariantUniq (getM state)›
    using ‹InvariantConsistent (getM state)›
    using ‹getConflictFlag state›
    using ‹InvariantCFalse (getConflictFlag state) (getM state) (getC
state)›
    using ‹last (getF state) = getC state›
    unfolding InvariantUniq-def
    unfolding InvariantConsistent-def
    unfolding InvariantCFalse-def
    by (simp add: Let-def)
  hence ¬ clauseFalse (last (getF state)) (elements ?prefix)
    unfolding isUnitClause-def
    by (auto simp add: clauseFalseIffAllLiteralsAreFalse)
  moreover
  from ‹getF state ≠ []›
  have butlast (getF state) @ [last (getF state)] = getF state
    using append-butlast-last-id[of getF state]
    by simp
  hence getF state = butlast (getF state) @ [last (getF state)]
    by (rule sym)
  ultimately
  have InvariantConflictFlagCharacterization (getConflictFlag ?state')
(getF ?state') (getM ?state')
    using set-append[of butlast (getF state) [last (getF state)]]
    unfolding InvariantConflictFlagCharacterization-def
    by (auto simp add: formula.FalseIffContainsFalseClause)
  moreover
  have InvariantConsistent (?prefix @ [(opposite ?l, False)])
    using assms
    using InvariantConsistentAfterApplyBackjump[of state F0]
    using assertLiteralEffect
    unfolding applyBackjump-def
    unfolding setReason-def
    by (auto simp add: Let-def split: if-split-asm)
  ultimately
  show ?thesis
    using InvariantConflictFlagCharacterizationAfterAssertLiteral[of
?state']
    using InvariantConflictFlagCharacterizationAfterAssertLiteral[of
?state'']
    using InvariantWatchCharacterizationInBackjumpPrefix[of state]
    using assms
    using assertLiteralEffect

```


unfolding *applyBackjump-def*
unfolding *setReason-def*
by (*auto simp add: Let-def*)
qed

lemma *InvariantConflictClauseCharacterizationAfterApplyBackjump:*
assumes

InvariantWatchListsContainOnlyClausesFromF (*getWatchList state*)
(*getF state*) **and**
InvariantWatchListsUniq (*getWatchList state*) **and**
InvariantWatchListsCharacterization (*getWatchList state*) (*getWatch1 state*) (*getWatch2 state*) **and**
InvariantWatchesEl (*getF state*) (*getWatch1 state*) (*getWatch2 state*)

shows

let state' = applyBackjump state in
InvariantConflictClauseCharacterization (*getConflictFlag state'*)
(*getConflictClause state'*) (*getF state'*) (*getM state'*)

proof–

let *?l = getCl state*
let *?level = getBackjumpLevel state*
let *?prefix = prefixToLevel ?level (getM state)*
let *?state' = state | getConflictFlag := False, getQ := [], getM := ?prefix |*
let *?state'' = if 0 < ?level then setReason (opposite ?l) (length (getF state) – 1) ?state' else ?state'*

have \neg *getConflictFlag ?state'*
by *simp*
hence *InvariantConflictClauseCharacterization* (*getConflictFlag ?state''*)
(*getConflictClause ?state''*) (*getF ?state''*) (*getM ?state''*)
unfolding *InvariantConflictClauseCharacterization-def*
unfolding *setReason-def*
by *auto*

moreover

have *getF ?state'' = getF state*
getWatchList ?state'' = getWatchList state
getWatch1 ?state'' = getWatch1 state
getWatch2 ?state'' = getWatch2 state
unfolding *setReason-def*
by *auto*

ultimately

show *?thesis*
using *assms*
using *InvariantConflictClauseCharacterizationAfterAssertLiteral*[*of ?state''*]
unfolding *applyBackjump-def*
by (*simp only: Let-def*)

qed

lemma *InvariantGetReasonIsReasonAfterApplyBackjump:*

assumes

InvariantConsistent (*getM state*)
InvariantUniq (*getM state*)
InvariantWatchesEl (*getF state*) (*getWatch1 state*) (*getWatch2 state*)
InvariantWatchListsContainOnlyClausesFromF (*getWatchList state*)
(*getF state*) **and**
InvariantWatchListsUniq (*getWatchList state*) **and**
InvariantWatchListsCharacterization (*getWatchList state*) (*getWatch1 state*) (*getWatch2 state*) **and**
getConflictFlag state
InvariantUniqC (*getC state*)
InvariantCFalse (*getConflictFlag state*) (*getM state*) (*getC state*)
InvariantCEntailed (*getConflictFlag state*) *F0* (*getC state*)
InvariantClCharacterization (*getCl state*) (*getC state*) (*getM state*)
InvariantClCharacterization (*getCl state*) (*getCll state*) (*getC state*)
(*getM state*)
InvariantClCurrentLevel (*getCl state*) (*getM state*)
isUIP (*opposite* (*getCl state*)) (*getC state*) (*getM state*)
 $0 < \text{currentLevel } (\text{getM state})$
InvariantGetReasonIsReason (*getReason state*) (*getF state*) (*getM state*) (*set* (*getQ state*))
 $\text{getBackjumpLevel state} > 0 \longrightarrow \text{getF state} \neq [] \wedge \text{last } (\text{getF state}) = \text{getC state}$

shows

let state' = applyBackjump state in
InvariantGetReasonIsReason (*getReason state'*) (*getF state'*) (*getM state'*) (*set* (*getQ state'*))

proof–

let *?l = getCl state*
let *?level = getBackjumpLevel state*
let *?prefix = prefixToLevel ?level (getM state)*
let *?state' = state[] getConflictFlag := False, getQ := [], getM := ?prefix []*
let *?state'' = if 0 < ?level then setReason (opposite ?l) (length (getF state) – 1) ?state' else ?state'*
let *?stateB = applyBackjump state*
have *InvariantGetReasonIsReason* (*getReason ?state'*) (*getF ?state'*) (*getM ?state'*) (*set* (*getQ ?state'*))

proof–

{
fix *l::Literal*
assume $*: l \text{ el } (\text{elements } ?\text{prefix}) \wedge \neg l \text{ el } (\text{decisions } ?\text{prefix}) \wedge \text{elementLevel } l ?\text{prefix} > 0$
hence $l \text{ el } (\text{elements } (\text{getM state})) \wedge \neg l \text{ el } (\text{decisions } (\text{getM state})) \wedge \text{elementLevel } l (\text{getM state}) > 0$
using $\langle \text{InvariantUniq } (\text{getM state}) \rangle$
unfolding *InvariantUniq-def*

```

    using isPrefixPrefixToLevel[of ?level (getM state)]
    using isPrefixElements[of ?prefix getM state]
    using prefixIsSubset[of elements ?prefix elements (getM state)]
    using markedElementsTrailMemPrefixAreMarkedElementsPre-
fix[of getM state ?prefix l]
    using elementLevelPrefixElement[of l getBackjumpLevel state
getM state]
    by auto

    with assms
    obtain reason
    where reason < length (getF state) isReason (nth (getF state)
reason) l (elements (getM state))
    getReason state l = Some reason
    unfolding InvariantGetReasonIsReason-def
    by auto
    hence  $\exists$  reason. getReason state l = Some reason  $\wedge$ 
    reason < length (getF state)  $\wedge$ 
    isReason (nth (getF state) reason) l (elements
?prefix)
    using isReasonHoldsInPrefix[of l elements ?prefix elements (getM
state) nth (getF state) reason]
    using isPrefixPrefixToLevel[of ?level (getM state)]
    using isPrefixElements[of ?prefix getM state]
    using *
    by auto
  }
  thus ?thesis
  unfolding InvariantGetReasonIsReason-def
  by auto
qed

  let ?stateM = ?state'' ( $\mid$  getM := getM ?state'' @ [(opposite ?l,
False)]  $\mid$ )

  have **: getM ?stateM = ?prefix @ [(opposite ?l, False)]
  getF ?stateM = getF state
  getQ ?stateM = []
  getWatchList ?stateM = getWatchList state
  getWatch1 ?stateM = getWatch1 state
  getWatch2 ?stateM = getWatch2 state
  unfolding setReason-def
  by auto

  have InvariantGetReasonIsReason (getReason ?stateM) (getF ?stateM)
(getM ?stateM) (set (getQ ?stateM))
  proof-
  {

```

```

fix l::Literal
  assume *: l el (elements (getM ?stateM)) ∧ ¬ l el (decisions
(getM ?stateM)) ∧ elementLevel l (getM ?stateM) > 0

  have isPrefix ?prefix (getM ?stateM)
    unfolding setReason-def
    unfolding isPrefix-def
    by auto

  have ∃ reason. getReason ?stateM l = Some reason ∧
    reason < length (getF ?stateM) ∧
    isReason (nth (getF ?stateM) reason) l (elements
(getM ?stateM))
  proof (cases l = opposite ?l)
    case False
      hence l el (elements ?prefix)
        using *
        using **
        by auto
      moreover
        hence ¬ l el (decisions ?prefix)
          using elementLevelAppend[of l ?prefix [(opposite ?l, False)]]
          using ⟨isPrefix ?prefix (getM ?stateM)⟩
        using markedElementsPrefixAreMarkedElementsTrail[of ?prefix
getM ?stateM l]
          using *
          using **
          by auto
        moreover
          have elementLevel l ?prefix = elementLevel l (getM ?stateM)
            using ⟨l el (elements ?prefix)⟩
            using *
            using **
            using elementLevelAppend[of l ?prefix [(opposite ?l, False)]]
            by auto
          hence elementLevel l ?prefix > 0
            using *
            by simp
          ultimately
            obtain reason
              where reason < length (getF state)
                isReason (nth (getF state) reason) l (elements ?prefix)
                getReason state l = Some reason
              using ⟨InvariantGetReasonIsReason (getReason ?state') (getF
?state') (getM ?state') (set (getQ ?state'))⟩
            unfolding InvariantGetReasonIsReason-def
            by auto
          moreover
            have getReason ?stateM l = getReason ?state' l

```

```

    using False
    unfolding setReason-def
    by auto
  ultimately
  show ?thesis
    using isReasonAppend[of nth (getF state) reason l elements
?prefix [opposite ?l]]
    using **
    by auto
  next
  case True
  show ?thesis
  proof (cases ?level = 0)
    case True
    hence currentLevel (getM ?stateM) = 0
      using currentLevelPrefixToLevel[of 0 getM state]
      using *
      unfolding currentLevel-def
      by (simp add: markedElementsAppend)
    hence elementLevel l (getM ?stateM) = 0
      using ‹?level = 0›
      using elementLevelLeqCurrentLevel[of l getM ?stateM]
      by simp
    with *
    have False
      by simp
    thus ?thesis
      by simp
  next
  case False
  let ?reason = length (getF state) - 1

  have getReason ?stateM l = Some ?reason
    using ‹?level ≠ 0›
    using ‹l = opposite ?l›
    unfolding setReason-def
    by auto
  moreover
  have (nth (getF state) ?reason) = (getC state)
    using ‹?level ≠ 0›
    using ‹getBackjumpLevel state > 0 → getF state ≠ [] ∧
last (getF state) = getC state›
    using last-conv-nth[of getF state]
    by simp

  hence isUnitClause (nth (getF state) ?reason) l (elements
?prefix)
    using assms
    using applyBackjumpEffect[of state F0]

```

```

    using ⟨l = opposite ?l⟩
    by (simp add: Let-def)
    hence isReason (nth (getF state) ?reason) l (elements (getM
?stateM))
    using **
    using isUnitClauseIsReason[of nth (getF state) ?reason l
elements ?prefix [opposite ?l]]
    using ⟨l = opposite ?l⟩
    by simp
    moreover
    have ?reason < length (getF state)
    using ⟨?level ≠ 0⟩
    using ⟨getBackjumpLevel state > 0 ⟶ getF state ≠ [] ∧
last (getF state) = getC state⟩
    by simp
    ultimately
    show ?thesis
    using ⟨?level ≠ 0⟩
    using ⟨l = opposite ?l⟩
    using **
    by auto
  qed
  qed
}
thus ?thesis
  unfolding InvariantGetReasonIsReason-def
  unfolding setReason-def
  by auto
qed
thus ?thesis
  using InvariantGetReasonIsReasonAfterNotifyWatches[of ?stateM
getWatchList ?stateM ?l ?l ?prefix False {} []]
  unfolding applyBackjump-def
  unfolding Let-def
  unfolding assertLiteral-def
  unfolding Let-def
  unfolding notifyWatches-def
  using **
  using assms
  unfolding InvariantWatchListsCharacterization-def
  unfolding InvariantWatchListsUniq-def
  unfolding InvariantWatchListsContainOnlyClausesFromF-def
  by auto
qed

```

lemma *InvariantsNoDecisionsWhenConflictNorUnitAfterApplyBackjump-1*:
assumes

```

    InvariantConsistent (getM state)
    InvariantUniq (getM state)
    InvariantWatchesEl (getF state) (getWatch1 state) (getWatch2 state)
and
    InvariantWatchListsContainOnlyClausesFromF (getWatchList state)
    (getF state) and

    InvariantUniqC (getC state)
    getC state = [opposite (getCl state)]

    InvariantNoDecisionsWhenConflict (getF state) (getM state) (currentLevel
    (getM state))
    InvariantNoDecisionsWhenUnit (getF state) (getM state) (currentLevel
    (getM state))
    InvariantCFalse (getConflictFlag state) (getM state) (getC state) and
    InvariantCEntailed (getConflictFlag state) F0 (getC state) and
    InvariantClCharacterization (getCl state) (getC state) (getM state)
and
    InvariantClCharacterization (getCl state) (getCl state) (getC state)
    (getM state) and
    InvariantClCurrentLevel (getCl state) (getM state)

    getConflictFlag state
    isUIP (opposite (getCl state)) (getC state) (getM state)
    currentLevel (getM state) > 0
shows
    let state' = applyBackjump state in
        InvariantNoDecisionsWhenConflict (getF state') (getM state')
    (currentLevel (getM state'))  $\wedge$ 
        InvariantNoDecisionsWhenUnit (getF state') (getM state')
    (currentLevel (getM state'))
proof–
    let ?l = getCl state
    let ?bClause = getC state
    let ?bLiteral = opposite ?l
    let ?level = getBackjumpLevel state
    let ?prefix = prefixToLevel ?level (getM state)
    let ?state' = applyBackjump state
    have getM ?state' = ?prefix @ [(?bLiteral, False)] getF ?state' =
    getF state
        using assms
        using applyBackjumpEffect[of state]
        by (auto simp add: Let-def)
    show ?thesis
proof–

    have ?level < elementLevel ?l (getM state)
        using assms
        using isMinimalBackjumpLevelGetBackjumpLevel[of state]

```

```

unfolding isMinimalBackjumpLevel-def
unfolding isBackjumpLevel-def
by (simp add: Let-def)
hence  $?level < currentLevel (getM state)$ 
using elementLevelLeqCurrentLevel[of ?l getM state]
by simp

have  $currentLevel (getM ?state') = currentLevel ?prefix$ 
using  $\langle getM ?state' = ?prefix @ [(?bLiteral, False)] \rangle$ 
using markedElementsAppend[of ?prefix [(?bLiteral, False)]]
unfolding currentLevel-def
by simp

hence  $currentLevel (getM ?state') \leq ?level$ 
using currentLevelPrefixToLevel[of ?level getM state]
by simp

show ?thesis
proof –
  {
    fix level
    assume  $level < currentLevel (getM ?state')$ 
    hence  $level < currentLevel ?prefix$ 
    using  $\langle currentLevel (getM ?state') = currentLevel ?prefix \rangle$ 
    by simp
    hence  $prefixToLevel level (getM (applyBackjump state)) =$ 
    prefixToLevel level ?prefix
    using  $\langle getM ?state' = ?prefix @ [(?bLiteral, False)] \rangle$ 
    using prefixToLevelAppend[of level ?prefix [(?bLiteral, False)]]
    by simp
    have  $level < ?level$ 
    using  $\langle level < currentLevel ?prefix \rangle$ 
    using  $\langle currentLevel (getM ?state') \leq ?level \rangle$ 
    using  $\langle currentLevel (getM ?state') = currentLevel ?prefix \rangle$ 
    by simp
    have  $prefixToLevel level (getM ?state') = prefixToLevel level$ 
    ?prefix
    using  $\langle getM ?state' = ?prefix @ [(?bLiteral, False)] \rangle$ 
    using prefixToLevelAppend[of level ?prefix [(?bLiteral, False)]]
    using  $\langle level < currentLevel ?prefix \rangle$ 
    by simp

    hence  $\neg formulaFalse (getF ?state') (elements (prefixToLevel$ 
    level (getM ?state'))) (is ?false)
    using InvariantNoDecisionsWhenConflict (getF state) (getM
    state) (currentLevel (getM state))
    unfolding InvariantNoDecisionsWhenConflict-def
    using  $\langle level < ?level \rangle$ 
    using  $\langle ?level < currentLevel (getM state) \rangle$ 
  }

```



```

      using prefixToLevelPrefixToLevelHigherLevel[of level ?level
getM state, THEN sym]
      using ⟨getF ?state' = getF state⟩
      using ⟨prefixToLevel level (getM ?state') = prefixToLevel level
?prefix⟩
      using prefixToLevelPrefixToLevelHigherLevel[of level ?level
getM state, THEN sym]
      by (auto simp add: formulaFalseIffContainsFalseClause)
      moreover
      have ¬ (∃ clause literal.
        clause el (getF ?state') ∧
        isUnitClause clause literal (elements (prefixToLevel
level (getM ?state')))) (is ?unit)
      using ⟨InvariantNoDecisionsWhenUnit (getF state) (getM
state) (currentLevel (getM state))⟩
      unfolding InvariantNoDecisionsWhenUnit-def
      using ⟨level < ?level⟩
      using ⟨?level < currentLevel (getM state)⟩
      using ⟨getF ?state' = getF state⟩
      using ⟨prefixToLevel level (getM ?state') = prefixToLevel level
?prefix⟩
      using prefixToLevelPrefixToLevelHigherLevel[of level ?level
getM state, THEN sym]
      by simp
      ultimately
      have ?false ∧ ?unit
      by simp
    }
  thus ?thesis
  unfolding InvariantNoDecisionsWhenConflict-def
  unfolding InvariantNoDecisionsWhenUnit-def
  by (auto simp add: Let-def)
qed
qed
qed

```

lemma *InvariantsNoDecisionsWhenConflictNorUnitAfterApplyBack-jump-2:*

```

assumes
  InvariantConsistent (getM state)
  InvariantUniq (getM state)
  InvariantWatchesEl (getF state) (getWatch1 state) (getWatch2 state)
and
  InvariantWatchListsContainOnlyClausesFromF (getWatchList state)
(getF state) and

```

```

  InvariantUniqC (getC state)
  getC state ≠ [opposite (getCl state)]

```

InvariantNoDecisionsWhenConflict (*butlast* (*getF state*)) (*getM state*)
(*currentLevel* (*getM state*))
InvariantNoDecisionsWhenUnit (*butlast* (*getF state*)) (*getM state*)
(*currentLevel* (*getM state*))
getF state \neq [] *last* (*getF state*) = *getC state*
InvariantNoDecisionsWhenConflict [*getC state*] (*getM state*) (*getBackjumpLevel*
state)
InvariantNoDecisionsWhenUnit [*getC state*] (*getM state*) (*getBackjumpLevel*
state)

getConflictFlag state
InvariantCFalse (*getConflictFlag state*) (*getM state*) (*getC state*) **and**
InvariantCEntailed (*getConflictFlag state*) *F0* (*getC state*) **and**
InvariantClCharacterization (*getCl state*) (*getC state*) (*getM state*)
and
InvariantClCharacterization (*getCl state*) (*getClI state*) (*getC state*)
(*getM state*) **and**
InvariantClCurrentLevel (*getCl state*) (*getM state*)

isUIP (*opposite* (*getCl state*)) (*getC state*) (*getM state*)
currentLevel (*getM state*) > 0
shows
let state' = applyBackjump state in
InvariantNoDecisionsWhenConflict (*getF state'*) (*getM state'*)
(*currentLevel* (*getM state'*)) \wedge
InvariantNoDecisionsWhenUnit (*getF state'*) (*getM state'*)
(*currentLevel* (*getM state'*))

proof–
let ?*l* = *getCl state*
let ?*bClause* = *getC state*
let ?*bLiteral* = *opposite* ?*l*
let ?*level* = *getBackjumpLevel state*
let ?*prefix* = *prefixToLevel* ?*level* (*getM state*)
let ?*state'* = *applyBackjump state*
have *getM* ?*state'* = ?*prefix* @ [(?*bLiteral*, *False*)] *getF* ?*state'* =
getF state
using *assms*
using *applyBackjumpEffect*[*of state*]
by (*auto simp add: Let-def*)
show ?*thesis*
proof–
have ?*level* < *elementLevel* ?*l* (*getM state*)
using *assms*
using *isMinimalBackjumpLevelGetBackjumpLevel*[*of state*]
unfolding *isMinimalBackjumpLevel-def*
unfolding *isBackjumpLevel-def*
by (*simp add: Let-def*)
hence ?*level* < *currentLevel* (*getM state*)
using *elementLevelLeqCurrentLevel*[*of* ?*l* *getM state*]

```

by simp

have  $currentLevel (getM ?state') = currentLevel ?prefix$ 
  using  $\langle getM ?state' = ?prefix @ [(?bLiteral, False)] \rangle$ 
  using  $markedElementsAppend[of ?prefix [(?bLiteral, False)]]$ 
  unfolding  $currentLevel-def$ 
  by simp

hence  $currentLevel (getM ?state') \leq ?level$ 
  using  $currentLevelPrefixToLevel[of ?level getM state]$ 
  by simp

show  $?thesis$ 
proof -
  {
    fix  $level$ 
    assume  $level < currentLevel (getM ?state')$ 
    hence  $level < currentLevel ?prefix$ 
      using  $\langle currentLevel (getM ?state') = currentLevel ?prefix \rangle$ 
      by simp
    hence  $prefixToLevel level (getM (applyBackjump state)) =$ 
 $prefixToLevel level ?prefix$ 
      using  $\langle getM ?state' = ?prefix @ [(?bLiteral, False)] \rangle$ 
      using  $prefixToLevelAppend[of level ?prefix [(?bLiteral, False)]]$ 
      by simp
    have  $level < ?level$ 
      using  $\langle level < currentLevel ?prefix \rangle$ 
      using  $\langle currentLevel (getM ?state') \leq ?level \rangle$ 
      using  $\langle currentLevel (getM ?state') = currentLevel ?prefix \rangle$ 
      by simp
    have  $prefixToLevel level (getM ?state') = prefixToLevel level$ 
 $?prefix$ 
      using  $\langle getM ?state' = ?prefix @ [(?bLiteral, False)] \rangle$ 
      using  $prefixToLevelAppend[of level ?prefix [(?bLiteral, False)]]$ 
      using  $\langle level < currentLevel ?prefix \rangle$ 
      by simp

    have  $\neg formulaFalse (butlast (getF ?state')) (elements (prefixToLevel$ 
 $level (getM ?state')))$ 
      using  $\langle getF ?state' = getF state \rangle$ 
      using  $\langle InvariantNoDecisionsWhenConflict (butlast (getF$ 
 $state)) (getM state) (currentLevel (getM state)) \rangle$ 
      using  $\langle level < ?level \rangle$ 
      using  $\langle ?level < currentLevel (getM state) \rangle$ 
      using  $\langle prefixToLevel level (getM ?state') = prefixToLevel level$ 
 $?prefix \rangle$ 
      using  $prefixToLevelPrefixToLevelHigherLevel[of level ?level$ 
 $getM state, THEN sym]$ 
      unfolding  $InvariantNoDecisionsWhenConflict-def$ 

```

```

    by (auto simp add: formulaFalseIffContainsFalseClause)
  moreover
  have  $\neg$  clauseFalse (last (getF ?state')) (elements (prefixToLevel
level (getM ?state')))
    using  $\langle$ getF ?state' = getF state $\rangle$ 
    using  $\langle$ InvariantNoDecisionsWhenConflict [getC state] (getM
state) (getBackjumpLevel state) $\rangle$ 
    using  $\langle$ last (getF state) = getC state $\rangle$ 
    using  $\langle$ level < ?level $\rangle$ 
    using  $\langle$ prefixToLevel level (getM ?state') = prefixToLevel level
?prefix $\rangle$ 
    using prefixToLevelPrefixToLevelHigherLevel[of level ?level
getM state, THEN sym]
    unfolding InvariantNoDecisionsWhenConflict-def
    by (simp add: formulaFalseIffContainsFalseClause)
  moreover
  from  $\langle$ getF state  $\neq$  [] $\rangle$ 
  have butlast (getF state) @ [last (getF state)] = getF state
    using append-butlast-last-id[of getF state]
    by simp
  hence getF state = butlast (getF state) @ [last (getF state)]
    by (rule sym)
  ultimately
  have  $\neg$  formulaFalse (getF ?state') (elements (prefixToLevel
level (getM ?state'))) (is ?false)
    using  $\langle$ getF ?state' = getF state $\rangle$ 
    using set-append[of butlast (getF state) [last (getF state)]]
    by (auto simp add: formulaFalseIffContainsFalseClause)

  have  $\neg$  ( $\exists$  clause literal.
    clause el (butlast (getF ?state'))  $\wedge$ 
    isUnitClause clause literal (elements (prefixToLevel level (getM
?state'))))
    using  $\langle$ InvariantNoDecisionsWhenUnit (butlast (getF state))
(getM state) (currentLevel (getM state)) $\rangle$ 
    unfolding InvariantNoDecisionsWhenUnit-def
    using  $\langle$ level < ?level $\rangle$ 
    using  $\langle$ ?level < currentLevel (getM state) $\rangle$ 
    using  $\langle$ getF ?state' = getF state $\rangle$ 
    using  $\langle$ prefixToLevel level (getM ?state') = prefixToLevel level
?prefix $\rangle$ 
    using prefixToLevelPrefixToLevelHigherLevel[of level ?level
getM state, THEN sym]
    by simp
  moreover
  have  $\neg$  ( $\exists$  l. isUnitClause (last (getF ?state')) l (elements
(prefixToLevel level (getM ?state'))))
    using  $\langle$ getF ?state' = getF state $\rangle$ 
    using  $\langle$ InvariantNoDecisionsWhenUnit [getC state] (getM

```

```

state) (getBackjumpLevel state)
  using ‹last (getF state) = getC state›
  using ‹level < ?level›
  using ‹prefixToLevel level (getM ?state') = prefixToLevel level
?prefix›
    using prefixToLevelPrefixToLevelHigherLevel[of level ?level
getM state, THEN sym]
  unfolding InvariantNoDecisionsWhenUnit-def
  by simp
  moreover
  from ‹getF state ≠ []›
  have butlast (getF state) @ [last (getF state)] = getF state
    using append-butlast-last-id[of getF state]
    by simp
  hence getF state = butlast (getF state) @ [last (getF state)]
    by (rule sym)
  ultimately
  have ¬ (∃ clause literal.
    clause el (getF ?state') ∧
    isUnitClause clause literal (elements (prefixToLevel
level (getM ?state')))) (is ?unit)
    using ‹getF ?state' = getF state›
    using set-append[of butlast (getF state) [last (getF state)]]
    by auto

  have ?false ∧ ?unit
    using ‹?false› ‹?unit›
    by simp
}
thus ?thesis
  unfolding InvariantNoDecisionsWhenConflict-def
  unfolding InvariantNoDecisionsWhenUnit-def
  by (auto simp add: Let-def)
qed
qed
qed

```

lemma *InvariantEquivalentZLAfterApplyBackjump:*
assumes
InvariantConsistent (getM state)
InvariantUniq (getM state)
InvariantWatchesEl (getF state) (getWatch1 state) (getWatch2 state)
and
InvariantWatchListsContainOnlyClausesFromF (getWatchList state)
(getF state) **and**
getConflictFlag state
InvariantUniqC (getC state)
InvariantCFalse (getConflictFlag state) (getM state) (getC state) **and**

InvariantCEntailed (*getConflictFlag* state) *F0* (*getC* state) **and**
InvariantClCharacterization (*getCl* state) (*getC* state) (*getM* state)
and
InvariantCllCharacterization (*getCl* state) (*getCll* state) (*getC* state)
(*getM* state) **and**
InvariantClCurrentLevel (*getCl* state) (*getM* state)
InvariantEquivalentZL (*getF* state) (*getM* state) *F0*

isUIP (*opposite* (*getCl* state)) (*getC* state) (*getM* state)
currentLevel (*getM* state) > 0

shows
let state' = *applyBackjump* state *in*
InvariantEquivalentZL (*getF* state') (*getM* state') *F0*

proof—

let ?l = *getCl* state
let ?bClause = *getC* state
let ?bLiteral = *opposite* ?l
let ?level = *getBackjumpLevel* state
let ?prefix = *prefixToLevel* ?level (*getM* state)
let ?state' = *applyBackjump* state

have *formulaEntailsClause* *F0* ?bClause
isUnitClause ?bClause ?bLiteral (*elements* ?prefix)
getM ?state' = ?prefix @ [(?bLiteral, *False*)]
getF ?state' = *getF* state
using *assms*
using *applyBackjumpEffect*[*of* state *F0*]
by (*auto simp add: Let-def*)

note * = *this*
show ?thesis

proof (*cases* ?level = 0)
case *False*
have ?level < *elementLevel* ?l (*getM* state)
using *assms*
using *isMinimalBackjumpLevelGetBackjumpLevel*[*of* state]
unfolding *isMinimalBackjumpLevel-def*
unfolding *isBackjumpLevel-def*
by (*simp add: Let-def*)
hence ?level < *currentLevel* (*getM* state)
using *elementLevelLeqCurrentLevel*[*of* ?l *getM* state]
by *simp*
hence *prefixToLevel* 0 (*getM* ?state') = *prefixToLevel* 0 ?prefix
using *
using *prefixToLevelAppend*[*of* 0 ?prefix [(?bLiteral, *False*)]]
using ‹?level ≠ 0›
using *currentLevelPrefixToLevelEq*[*of* ?level *getM* state]
by *simp*

```

hence prefixToLevel 0 (getM ?state') = prefixToLevel 0 (getM
state)
  using ⟨?level ≠ 0⟩
  using prefixToLevelPrefixToLevelHigherLevel[of 0 ?level getM
state]
  by simp
thus ?thesis
  using *
  using ⟨InvariantEquivalentZL (getF state) (getM state) F0⟩
  unfolding InvariantEquivalentZL-def
  by (simp add: Let-def)
next
  case True
  hence prefixToLevel 0 (getM ?state') = ?prefix @ [(?bLiteral,
False)]
  using *
  using prefixToLevelAppend[of 0 ?prefix [(?bLiteral, False)]]
  using currentLevelPrefixToLevel[of 0 getM state]
  by simp

  let ?FM = getF state @ val2form (elements (prefixToLevel 0 (getM
state)))
  let ?FM' = getF ?state' @ val2form (elements (prefixToLevel 0
(getM ?state')))

  have formulaEntailsValuation F0 (elements ?prefix)
  using ⟨?level = 0⟩
  using val2formIsEntailed[of getF state elements (prefixToLevel 0
(getM state)) []]
  using ⟨InvariantEquivalentZL (getF state) (getM state) F0⟩
  unfolding formulaEntailsValuation-def
  unfolding InvariantEquivalentZL-def
  unfolding equivalentFormulae-def
  unfolding formulaEntailsLiteral-def
  by auto

  have formulaEntailsLiteral (F0 @ val2form (elements ?prefix))
?bLiteral
  using *
  using unitLiteralIsEntailed [of ?bClause ?bLiteral elements ?prefix
F0]
  by simp

have formulaEntailsLiteral F0 ?bLiteral
proof –
  {
  fix valuation::Valuation
  assume model valuation F0

```

```

hence formulaTrue (val2form (elements ?prefix)) valuation
  using ⟨formulaEntailsValuation F0 (elements ?prefix)⟩
  using val2formFormulaTrue[of elements ?prefix valuation]
  unfolding formulaEntailsValuation-def
  unfolding formulaEntailsLiteral-def
  by simp
hence formulaTrue (F0 @ (val2form (elements ?prefix))) valuation
  using ⟨model valuation F0⟩
  by (simp add: formulaTrueAppend)
hence literalTrue ?bLiteral valuation
  using ⟨model valuation F0⟩
  using ⟨formulaEntailsLiteral (F0 @ val2form (elements
?prefix)) ?bLiteral⟩
  unfolding formulaEntailsLiteral-def
  by auto
}
thus ?thesis
  unfolding formulaEntailsLiteral-def
  by simp
qed

hence formulaEntailsClause F0 [?bLiteral]
  unfolding formulaEntailsLiteral-def
  unfolding formulaEntailsClause-def
  by (auto simp add: clauseTrueIffContainsTrueLiteral)

hence formulaEntailsClause ?FM [?bLiteral]
  using ⟨InvariantEquivalentZL (getF state) (getM state) F0⟩
  unfolding InvariantEquivalentZL-def
  unfolding equivalentFormulae-def
  unfolding formulaEntailsClause-def
  by auto

have ?FM' = ?FM @ [[?bLiteral]]
  using *
  using ⟨?level = 0⟩
  using ⟨prefixToLevel 0 (getM ?state') = ?prefix @ [(?bLiteral,
False)]⟩
  by (auto simp add: val2formAppend)

show ?thesis
  using ⟨InvariantEquivalentZL (getF state) (getM state) F0⟩
  using ⟨?FM' = ?FM @ [[?bLiteral]]⟩
  using ⟨formulaEntailsClause ?FM [?bLiteral]⟩
  unfolding InvariantEquivalentZL-def
  using extendEquivalentFormulaWithEntailedClause[of F0 ?FM
[?bLiteral]]
  by (simp add: equivalentFormulaeSymmetry)

```


qed
qed

lemma *InvariantsVarsAfterApplyBackjump:*

assumes

InvariantConsistent (getM state)

InvariantUniq (getM state)

InvariantWatchesEl (getF state) (getWatch1 state) (getWatch2 state)

and

InvariantWatchListsContainOnlyClausesFromF (getWatchList state) (getF state) **and**

InvariantWatchListsUniq (getWatchList state)

InvariantWatchListsCharacterization (getWatchList state) (getWatch1 state) (getWatch2 state)

InvariantWatchesEl (getF state) (getWatch1 state) (getWatch2 state)

InvariantWatchesDiffer (getF state) (getWatch1 state) (getWatch2 state)

InvariantWatchCharacterization (getF state) (getWatch1 state) (getWatch2 state) (getM state) **and**

getConflictFlag state

InvariantCFalse (getConflictFlag state) (getM state) (getC state) **and**

InvariantUniqC (getC state) **and**

InvariantCEntailed (getConflictFlag state) F0' (getC state) **and**

InvariantClCharacterization (getCl state) (getC state) (getM state)

and

InvariantClCharacterization (getCl state) (getC state) (getM state) (getM state) **and**

InvariantClCurrentLevel (getCl state) (getM state)

InvariantEquivalentZL (getF state) (getM state) F0'

isUIP (opposite (getCl state)) (getC state) (getM state)

currentLevel (getM state) > 0

vars F0' \subseteq vars F0

InvariantVarsM (getM state) F0 Vbl

InvariantVarsF (getF state) F0 Vbl

InvariantVarsQ (getQ state) F0 Vbl

shows

let state' = applyBackjump state in

InvariantVarsM (getM state') F0 Vbl \wedge

InvariantVarsF (getF state') F0 Vbl \wedge

InvariantVarsQ (getQ state') F0 Vbl

proof—

let ?l = *getCl state*

```

let ?bClause = getC state
let ?bLiteral = opposite ?l
let ?level = getBackjumpLevel state
let ?prefix = prefixToLevel ?level (getM state)
let ?state' = state| getConflictFlag := False, getQ := [], getM :=
?prefix |
let ?state'' = setReason (opposite (getCl state)) (length (getF state)
- 1) ?state'
let ?stateB = applyBackjump state

have formulaEntailsClause F0' ?bClause
  isUnitClause ?bClause ?bLiteral (elements ?prefix)
  getM ?stateB = ?prefix @ [(?bLiteral, False)]
  getF ?stateB = getF state
  using assms
  using applyBackjumpEffect[of state F0']
  by (auto simp add: Let-def)
note * = this

have var ?bLiteral ∈ vars F0 ∪ Vbl
proof-
  have vars (getC state) ⊆ vars (elements (getM state))
    using ⟨getConflictFlag state⟩
    using ⟨InvariantCFalse (getConflictFlag state) (getM state) (getC
state)⟩
    using valuationContainsItsFalseClausesVariables[of getC state
elements (getM state)]
    unfolding InvariantCFalse-def
    by simp
  moreover
    have ?bLiteral el (getC state)
      using ⟨InvariantClCharacterization (getCl state) (getC state)
(getM state)⟩
      unfolding InvariantClCharacterization-def
      unfolding isLastAssertedLiteral-def
      using literalElListIffOppositeLiteralElOppositeLiteralList[of ?bLiteral
getC state]
      by simp
    ultimately
    show ?thesis
      using ⟨InvariantVarsM (getM state) F0 Vbl⟩
      using ⟨vars F0' ⊆ vars F0⟩
      unfolding InvariantVarsM-def
      using clauseContainsItsLiteralsVariable[of ?bLiteral getC state]
      by auto
  qed

hence InvariantVarsM (getM ?stateB) F0 Vbl
  using ⟨InvariantVarsM (getM state) F0 Vbl⟩

```

```

using InvariantVarsMAfterBackjump[of getM state F0 Vbl ?prefix
?bLiteral getM ?stateB]
using *
by (simp add: isPrefixPrefixToLevel)
moreover
have InvariantConsistent (prefixToLevel (getBackjumpLevel state)
(getM state) @ [(opposite (getCl state), False)]])
InvariantUniq (prefixToLevel (getBackjumpLevel state) (getM state)
@ [(opposite (getCl state), False)]])
InvariantWatchCharacterization (getF state) (getWatch1 state)
(getWatch2 state) (prefixToLevel (getBackjumpLevel state) (getM state))
using assms
using InvariantConsistentAfterApplyBackjump[of state F0]
using InvariantUniqAfterApplyBackjump[of state F0]
using *
using InvariantWatchCharacterizationInBackjumpPrefix[of state]
by (auto simp add: Let-def)
hence InvariantVarsQ (getQ ?stateB) F0 Vbl
using InvariantVarsF (getF state) F0 Vbl
using InvariantWatchListsContainOnlyClausesFromF (getWatchList
state) (getF state)
using InvariantWatchListsUniq (getWatchList state)
using InvariantWatchListsCharacterization (getWatchList state)
(getWatch1 state) (getWatch2 state)
using InvariantWatchesEl (getF state) (getWatch1 state) (getWatch2
state)
using InvariantWatchesDiffer (getF state) (getWatch1 state) (getWatch2
state)
using InvariantVarsQAfterAssertLiteral[of if ?level > 0 then ?state''
else ?state' ?bLiteral False F0 Vbl]
unfolding applyBackjump-def
unfolding InvariantVarsQ-def
unfolding setReason-def
by (auto simp add: Let-def)
moreover
have InvariantVarsF (getF ?stateB) F0 Vbl
using assms
using assertLiteralEffect[of if ?level > 0 then ?state'' else ?state'
?bLiteral False]
using InvariantVarsF (getF state) F0 Vbl
unfolding applyBackjump-def
unfolding setReason-def
by (simp add: Let-def)
ultimately
show ?thesis
by (simp add: Let-def)
qed
end

```

```

theory Decide
imports AssertLiteral
begin

```

```

lemma applyDecideEffect:

```

```

assumes

```

```

   $\neg \text{vars}(\text{elements } (\text{getM } \text{state})) \supseteq \text{Vbl}$  and
  InvariantWatchesEl (getF state) (getWatch1 state) (getWatch2 state)

```

```

and

```

```

  InvariantWatchListsContainOnlyClausesFromF (getWatchList state)
  (getF state)

```

```

shows

```

```

  let literal = selectLiteral state Vbl in
  let state' = applyDecide state Vbl in
    var literal  $\notin$  vars (elements (getM state))  $\wedge$ 
    var literal  $\in$  Vbl  $\wedge$ 
    getM state' = getM state @ [(literal, True)]  $\wedge$ 
    getF state' = getF state

```

```

using assms

```

```

using selectLiteral-def[of Vbl state]

```

```

unfolding applyDecide-def

```

```

using assertLiteralEffect[of state selectLiteral state Vbl True]

```

```

by (simp add: Let-def)

```

```

lemma InvariantConsistentAfterApplyDecide:

```

```

assumes

```

```

   $\neg \text{vars}(\text{elements } (\text{getM } \text{state})) \supseteq \text{Vbl}$  and
  InvariantConsistent (getM state) and
  InvariantWatchesEl (getF state) (getWatch1 state) (getWatch2 state)

```

```

and

```

```

  InvariantWatchListsContainOnlyClausesFromF (getWatchList state)
  (getF state)

```

```

shows

```

```

  let state' = applyDecide state Vbl in
    InvariantConsistent (getM state')

```

```

using assms

```

```

using applyDecideEffect[of Vbl state]

```

```

using InvariantConsistentAfterDecide[of getM state selectLiteral state
  Vbl getM (applyDecide state Vbl)]

```

```

by (simp add: Let-def)

```

```

lemma InvariantUniqAfterApplyDecide:

```

```

assumes
   $\neg \text{vars}(\text{elements } (getM \text{ state})) \supseteq Vbl$  and
  InvariantUniq (getM state) and
  InvariantWatchesEl (getF state) (getWatch1 state) (getWatch2 state)
and
  InvariantWatchListsContainOnlyClausesFromF (getWatchList state)
  (getF state)
shows
  let state' = applyDecide state Vbl in
    InvariantUniq (getM state')
using assms
using applyDecideEffect[of Vbl state]
using InvariantUniqAfterDecide[of getM state selectLiteral state Vbl
  getM (applyDecide state Vbl)]
by (simp add: Let-def)

lemma InvariantQCharacterizationAfterApplyDecide:
assumes
   $\neg \text{vars}(\text{elements } (getM \text{ state})) \supseteq Vbl$  and

  InvariantConsistent (getM state) and
  InvariantWatchListsContainOnlyClausesFromF (getWatchList state)
  (getF state)
  InvariantWatchListsUniq (getWatchList state)
  InvariantWatchListsCharacterization (getWatchList state) (getWatch1
  state) (getWatch2 state)
  InvariantWatchesEl (getF state) (getWatch1 state) (getWatch2 state)
  InvariantWatchesDiffer (getF state) (getWatch1 state) (getWatch2
  state)
  InvariantWatchCharacterization (getF state) (getWatch1 state) (getWatch2
  state) (getM state)
  InvariantConflictFlagCharacterization (getConflictFlag state) (getF
  state) (getM state)
  InvariantQCharacterization (getConflictFlag state) (getQ state) (getF
  state) (getM state)

  getQ state = []
shows
  let state' = applyDecide state Vbl in
    InvariantQCharacterization (getConflictFlag state') (getQ state')
  (getF state') (getM state')
proof –
  let ?state' = applyDecide state Vbl
  let ?literal = selectLiteral state Vbl
  have getM ?state' = getM state @ [(?literal, True)]
  using assms
  using applyDecideEffect[of Vbl state]
  by (simp add: Let-def)
  hence InvariantConsistent (getM state @ [(?literal, True)])

```

```

using InvariantConsistentAfterApplyDecide[of Vbl state]
using assms
by (simp add: Let-def)
thus ?thesis
using assms
using InvariantQCharacterizationAfterAssertLiteralNotInQ[of state
?literal True]
unfolding applyDecide-def
by simp
qed

```

lemma *InvariantEquivalentZLAfterApplyDecide*:

assumes

InvariantWatchListsContainOnlyClausesFromF (*getWatchList state*)
(*getF state*)

InvariantWatchesEl (*getF state*) (*getWatch1 state*) (*getWatch2 state*)

InvariantEquivalentZL (*getF state*) (*getM state*) *F0*

shows

let state' = applyDecide state Vbl in

InvariantEquivalentZL (getF state') (getM state') F0

proof–

let *?state' = applyDecide state Vbl*

let *?l = selectLiteral state Vbl*

have *getM ?state' = getM state @ [(?l, True)]*

getF ?state' = getF state

unfolding *applyDecide-def*

using *assertLiteralEffect*[of *state ?l True*]

using *assms*

by (*auto simp only: Let-def*)

have *prefixToLevel 0 (getM ?state') = prefixToLevel 0 (getM state)*

proof (*cases currentLevel (getM state) > 0*)

case *True*

thus *?thesis*

using *prefixToLevelAppend*[of *0 getM state [(?l, True)]*]

using $\langle \text{getM } ?state' = \text{getM state @ } [(?l, \text{True})] \rangle$

by *auto*

next

case *False*

hence *prefixToLevel 0 (getM state @ [(?l, True)]) =*

getM state @ (prefixToLevel-aux [(?l, True)] 0 (currentLevel
(*getM state*)))

using *prefixToLevelAppend*[of *0 getM state [(?l, True)]*]

by *simp*

hence *prefixToLevel 0 (getM state @ [(?l, True)]) = getM state*

by *simp*

thus *?thesis*

using $\langle \text{getM } ?state' = \text{getM state @ } [(?l, \text{True})] \rangle$

using *currentLevelZeroTrailEqualsItsPrefixToLevelZero*[of *getM*

```

state]
  using False
  by simp
qed
thus ?thesis
  using ‹InvariantEquivalentZL (getF state) (getM state) F0›
  unfolding InvariantEquivalentZL-def
  using ‹getF ?state' = getF state›
  by simp
qed

```

lemma *InvariantGetReasonIsReasonAfterApplyDecide:*

```

assumes
  ¬ vars (elements (getM state)) ⊇ Vbl
  InvariantWatchListsContainOnlyClausesFromF (getWatchList state)
  (getF state)
  InvariantWatchListsCharacterization (getWatchList state) (getWatch1
state) (getWatch2 state) and
  InvariantWatchListsUniq (getWatchList state)
  InvariantWatchesEl (getF state) (getWatch1 state) (getWatch2 state)
  InvariantGetReasonIsReason (getReason state) (getF state) (getM
state) (set (getQ state))
  getQ state = []
shows
  let state' = applyDecide state Vbl in
  InvariantGetReasonIsReason (getReason state') (getF state') (getM
state') (set (getQ state'))
proof–
  let ?l = selectLiteral state Vbl
  let ?stateM = state | getM := getM state @ [(?l, True)] |
  have InvariantGetReasonIsReason (getReason ?stateM) (getF ?stateM)
  (getM ?stateM) (set (getQ ?stateM))
  proof–
  {
    fix l::Literal
    assume *: l el (elements (getM ?stateM)) ¬ l el (decisions (getM
?stateM)) elementLevel l (getM ?stateM) > 0
    have ∃ reason. getReason ?stateM l = Some reason ∧
      0 ≤ reason ∧ reason < length (getF ?stateM) ∧
      isReason (getF ?stateM ! reason) l (elements (getM ?stateM))
    proof (cases l el (elements (getM state)))
    case True
    moreover
    hence ¬ l el (decisions (getM state))
    using *
    by (simp add: markedElementsAppend)
    moreover
    have elementLevel l (getM state) > 0

```

```

proof–
{
  assume  $\neg ?thesis$ 
  with *
  have  $l = ?l$ 
    using True
    using elementLevelAppend[of  $l$  getM state [( $?l$ , True)]]
    by simp
  hence  $\text{var } ?l \in \text{vars } (\text{elements } (\text{getM } \text{state}))$ 
    using True
    using valuationContainsItsLiteralsVariable[of  $l$  elements
(getM state)]
    by simp
  hence False
    using  $\langle \neg \text{vars } (\text{elements } (\text{getM } \text{state})) \supseteq \text{Vbl} \rangle$ 
    using selectLiteral-def[of Vbl state]
    by auto
} thus ?thesis
  by auto
qed
ultimately
obtain reason
  where  $\text{getReason } \text{state } l = \text{Some } \text{reason} \wedge$ 
 $0 \leq \text{reason} \wedge \text{reason} < \text{length } (\text{getF } \text{state}) \wedge$ 
 $\text{isReason } (\text{getF } \text{state } ! \text{reason}) l (\text{elements } (\text{getM } \text{state}))$ 
    using  $\langle \text{InvariantGetReasonIsReason } (\text{getReason } \text{state}) (\text{getF}$ 
state) (getM state) (set (getQ state)) \rangle
    unfolding InvariantGetReasonIsReason-def
    by auto
  thus ?thesis
    using isReasonAppend[of  $n$ th (getF ?stateM) reason l elements
(getM state) [ $?l$ ]]
    by auto
next
  case False
  hence  $l = ?l$ 
    using *
    by auto
  hence  $l \text{ el } (\text{decisions } (\text{getM } ?\text{stateM}))$ 
    using markedElementIsMarkedTrue[of  $l$  getM ?stateM]
    by auto
  with *
  have False
    by auto
  thus ?thesis
    by simp
qed
}
thus ?thesis

```



```

    using ⟨getQ state = []⟩
    unfolding InvariantGetReasonIsReason-def
    by auto
qed
thus ?thesis
  using assms
  using InvariantGetReasonIsReason.AfterNotifyWatches[of ?stateM
getWatchList ?stateM (opposite ?l)
  opposite ?l getM state True {} []]
  unfolding applyDecide-def
  unfolding assertLiteral-def
  unfolding notifyWatches-def
  unfolding InvariantWatchListsCharacterization-def
  unfolding InvariantWatchListsContainOnlyClausesFromF-def
  unfolding InvariantWatchListsUniq-def
  using ⟨getQ state = []⟩
  by (simp add: Let-def)
qed

lemma InvariantsVarsAfterApplyDecide:
assumes
  ¬ vars (elements (getM state)) ⊇ Vbl
  InvariantConsistent (getM state)
  InvariantUniq (getM state)
  InvariantWatchListsContainOnlyClausesFromF (getWatchList state)
  (getF state)
  InvariantWatchListsUniq (getWatchList state)
  InvariantWatchListsCharacterization (getWatchList state) (getWatch1
state) (getWatch2 state)
  InvariantWatchesEl (getF state) (getWatch1 state) (getWatch2 state)
  InvariantWatchesDiffer (getF state) (getWatch1 state) (getWatch2
state)
  InvariantWatchCharacterization (getF state) (getWatch1 state) (getWatch2
state) (getM state)

  InvariantVarsM (getM state) F0 Vbl
  InvariantVarsF (getF state) F0 Vbl
  getQ state = []
shows
  let state' = applyDecide state Vbl in
    InvariantVarsM (getM state') F0 Vbl ∧
    InvariantVarsF (getF state') F0 Vbl ∧
    InvariantVarsQ (getQ state') F0 Vbl
proof—
  let ?state' = applyDecide state Vbl
  let ?l = selectLiteral state Vbl

  have InvariantVarsM (getM ?state') F0 Vbl InvariantVarsF (getF
?state') F0 Vbl

```

```

using assms
using applyDecideEffect[of Vbl state]
using varsAppendValuation[of elements (getM state) [?]]
unfolding InvariantVarsM-def
by (auto simp add: Let-def)
moreover
have InvariantVarsQ (getQ ?state') F0 Vbl
using InvariantVarsQAfterAssertLiteral[of state ?l True F0 Vbl]
using assms
using InvariantConsistentAfterApplyDecide[of Vbl state]
using InvariantUniqAfterApplyDecide[of Vbl state]
using assertLiteralEffect[of state ?l True]
unfolding applyDecide-def
unfolding InvariantVarsQ-def
by (simp add: Let-def)
ultimately
show ?thesis
by (simp add: Let-def)
qed

```

end

```

theory SolveLoop
imports UnitPropagate ConflictAnalysis Decide
begin

```

```

lemma soundnessForUNSAT:
assumes
  equivalentFormulae (F @ val2form M) F0
  formulaFalse F M
shows
   $\neg$  satisfiable F0
proof –
have formulaEntailsValuation (F @ val2form M) M
using val2formIsEntailed[of F M []]
by simp
moreover
have formulaFalse (F @ val2form M) M
using  $\langle$ formulaFalse F M $\rangle$ 
by (simp add: formulaFalseAppend)
ultimately
have  $\neg$  satisfiable (F @ val2form M)
using formulaFalseInEntailedValuationIsUnsatisfiable[of F @ val2form

```

```

M M]
  by simp
  thus ?thesis
    using ‹equivalentFormulae (F @ val2form M) F0›
    by (simp add: satisfiableEquivalent)
qed

lemma soundnessForSat:
  fixes F0 :: Formula and F :: Formula and M::LiteralTrail
  assumes vars F0 ⊆ Vbl and InvariantVarsF F F0 Vbl and Invari-
antConsistent M and InvariantEquivalentZL F M F0 and
  ¬ formulaFalse F (elements M) and vars (elements M) ⊇ Vbl
  shows model (elements M) F0
proof-
  from ‹InvariantConsistent M›
  have consistent (elements M)
    unfolding InvariantConsistent-def
  .
  moreover
  from ‹InvariantVarsF F F0 Vbl›
  have vars F ⊆ vars F0 ∪ Vbl
    unfolding InvariantVarsF-def
  .
  with ‹vars F0 ⊆ Vbl›
  have vars F ⊆ Vbl
    by auto
  with ‹vars (elements M) ⊇ Vbl›
  have vars F ⊆ vars (elements M)
    by simp
  hence formulaTrue F (elements M) ∨ formulaFalse F (elements M)
    by (simp add: totalValuationForFormulaDefinesItsValue)
  with ‹¬ formulaFalse F (elements M)›
  have formulaTrue F (elements M)
    by simp
  ultimately
  have model (elements M) F
    by simp
  moreover
  obtain s
    where elements (prefixToLevel 0 M) @ s = elements M
    using isPrefixPrefixToLevel[of 0 M]
    using isPrefixElements[of prefixToLevel 0 M M]
    unfolding isPrefix-def
    by auto
  hence elements M = elements (prefixToLevel 0 M) @ s
    by (rule sym)
  hence formulaTrue (val2form (elements (prefixToLevel 0 M))) (elements
M)
    using val2formFormulaTrue[of elements (prefixToLevel 0 M) ele-

```

```

ments M]
  by auto
  hence model (elements M) (val2form (elements (prefixToLevel 0
M)))
  using ‹consistent (elements M)›
  by simp
ultimately
show ?thesis
  using ‹InvariantEquivalentZL F M F0›
  unfolding InvariantEquivalentZL-def
  unfolding equivalentFormulae-def
  using formulaTrueAppend[of F val2form (elements (prefixToLevel
0 M)) elements M]
  by auto
qed

```

definition
 $satFlagLessState = \{(state1::State, state2::State). (getSATFlag state1) \neq UNDEF \wedge (getSATFlag state2) = UNDEF\}$

lemma wellFoundedSatFlagLessState:
shows wf satFlagLessState
unfolding wf-eq-minimal
proof–
show $\forall Q\ state. state \in Q \longrightarrow (\exists stateMin \in Q. \forall state'. (state', stateMin) \in satFlagLessState \longrightarrow state' \notin Q)$
proof–
{
fix state::State and Q::State set
assume state $\in Q$
have $\exists stateMin \in Q. \forall state'. (state', stateMin) \in satFlagLessState \longrightarrow state' \notin Q$
proof (cases $\exists stateDef \in Q. (getSATFlag stateDef) \neq UNDEF$)
case True
then obtain stateDef **where** stateDef $\in Q$ (getSATFlag stateDef) $\neq UNDEF$
by auto
have $\forall state'. (state', stateDef) \in satFlagLessState \longrightarrow state' \notin Q$
proof
fix state'
show (state', stateDef) $\in satFlagLessState \longrightarrow state' \notin Q$
proof
assume (state', stateDef) $\in satFlagLessState$
hence getSATFlag stateDef = UNDEF
unfolding satFlagLessState-def
by auto
with ‹getSATFlag stateDef $\neq UNDEF$ › **have** False

```

      by simp
    thus state' ∉ Q
      by simp
  qed
  qed
  with ⟨stateDef ∈ Q⟩
  show ?thesis
    by auto
next
case False
have ∀ state'. (state', state) ∈ satFlagLessState ⟶ state' ∉ Q
proof
  fix state'
  show (state', state) ∈ satFlagLessState ⟶ state' ∉ Q
  proof
    assume (state', state) ∈ satFlagLessState
    hence getSATFlag state' ≠ UNDEF
      unfolding satFlagLessState-def
      by simp
    with False
    show state' ∉ Q
      by auto
  qed
  qed
  with ⟨state ∈ Q⟩
  show ?thesis
    by auto
  qed
}
thus ?thesis
  by auto
qed
qed

```

definition

```

lexLessState1 Vbl = {(state1::State, state2::State).
  getSATFlag state1 = UNDEF ∧ getSATFlag state2 = UNDEF ∧
  (getM state1, getM state2) ∈ lexLessRestricted Vbl
}

```

lemma wellFoundedLexLessState1:

assumes

finite Vbl

shows

wf (lexLessState1 Vbl)

unfolding *wf-eq-minimal*

proof–

show $\forall Q \text{ state. state} \in Q \longrightarrow (\exists \text{stateMin} \in Q. \forall \text{state}'. (\text{state}', \text{stateMin}) \in \text{lexLessState1 Vbl} \longrightarrow \text{state}' \notin Q)$

```

proof-
{
  fix  $Q :: \text{State set}$  and  $\text{state} :: \text{State}$ 
  assume  $\text{state} \in Q$ 
  let  $?Q1 = \{M :: \text{LiteralTrail}. \exists \text{state}. \text{state} \in Q \wedge \text{getSATFlag}$ 
 $\text{state} = \text{UNDEF} \wedge (\text{getM state}) = M\}$ 
  have  $\exists \text{stateMin} \in Q. (\forall \text{state}'. (\text{state}', \text{stateMin}) \in \text{lexLessState1}$ 
 $\text{Vbl} \longrightarrow \text{state}' \notin Q)$ 
  proof (cases  $?Q1 \neq \{\}$ )
  case True
  then obtain  $M :: \text{LiteralTrail}$ 
  where  $M \in ?Q1$ 
  by auto
  then obtain  $MMin :: \text{LiteralTrail}$ 
  where  $MMin \in ?Q1 \forall M'. (M', MMin) \in \text{lexLessRestricted}$ 
 $\text{Vbl} \longrightarrow M' \notin ?Q1$ 
  using  $\text{wfLexLessRestricted}[of \text{Vbl}] \langle \text{finite Vbl} \rangle$ 
  unfolding wf-eq-minimal
  apply simp
  apply (erule-tac  $x=?Q1$  in allE)
  by auto
  from  $\langle MMin \in ?Q1 \rangle$  obtain  $\text{stateMin}$ 
  where  $\text{stateMin} \in Q (\text{getM stateMin}) = MMin \text{getSATFlag}$ 
 $\text{stateMin} = \text{UNDEF}$ 
  by auto
  have  $\forall \text{state}'. (\text{state}', \text{stateMin}) \in \text{lexLessState1 Vbl} \longrightarrow \text{state}'$ 
 $\notin Q$ 
  proof
  fix  $\text{state}'$ 
  show  $(\text{state}', \text{stateMin}) \in \text{lexLessState1 Vbl} \longrightarrow \text{state}' \notin Q$ 
  proof
  assume  $(\text{state}', \text{stateMin}) \in \text{lexLessState1 Vbl}$ 
  hence  $\text{getSATFlag state}' = \text{UNDEF} (\text{getM state}', \text{getM}$ 
 $\text{stateMin}) \in \text{lexLessRestricted Vbl}$ 
  unfolding lexLessState1-def
  by auto
  hence  $\text{getM state}' \notin ?Q1$ 
  using  $\langle \forall M'. (M', MMin) \in \text{lexLessRestricted Vbl} \longrightarrow M'$ 
 $\notin ?Q1 \rangle$ 
  using  $\langle (\text{getM stateMin}) = MMin \rangle$ 
  by auto
  thus  $\text{state}' \notin Q$ 
  using  $\langle \text{getSATFlag state}' = \text{UNDEF} \rangle$ 
  by auto
  qed
  qed
  thus ?thesis
  using  $\langle \text{stateMin} \in Q \rangle$ 
  by auto

```

```

next
  case False
  have  $\forall state'. (state', state) \in lexLessState1\ Vbl \longrightarrow state' \notin Q$ 
  proof
    fix state'
    show  $(state', state) \in lexLessState1\ Vbl \longrightarrow state' \notin Q$ 
    proof
      assume  $(state', state) \in lexLessState1\ Vbl$ 
      hence getSATFlag state = UNDEF
      unfolding lexLessState1-def
      by simp
      hence  $(getM\ state) \in ?Q1$ 
      using  $\langle state \in Q \rangle$ 
      by auto
      hence False
      using False
      by auto
      thus  $state' \notin Q$ 
      by simp
    qed
  qed
  thus ?thesis
  using  $\langle state \in Q \rangle$ 
  by auto
qed
}
thus ?thesis
by auto
qed
qed

```

definition

```

terminationLessState1 Vbl =  $\{(state1::State, state2::State).
  (state1, state2) \in satFlagLessState \vee
  (state1, state2) \in lexLessState1\ Vbl\}$ 

```

lemma *wellFoundedTerminationLessState1*:

```

  assumes finite Vbl
  shows wf (terminationLessState1 Vbl)
unfolding wf-eq-minimal
proof-
  show  $\forall Q\ state. state \in Q \longrightarrow (\exists stateMin \in Q. \forall state'. (state',
stateMin) \in terminationLessState1\ Vbl \longrightarrow state' \notin Q)$ 
  proof-
    {
      fix Q::State set
      fix state::State
      assume  $state \in Q$ 
      have  $\exists stateMin \in Q. \forall state'. (state', stateMin) \in termination-$ 

```

```

LessState1 Vbl  $\longrightarrow$  state'  $\notin$  Q
  proof-
    obtain state0
      where state0  $\in$  Q  $\forall$  state'. (state', state0)  $\in$  satFlagLessState
 $\longrightarrow$  state'  $\notin$  Q
      using wellFoundedSatFlagLessState
      unfolding wf-eq-minimal
      using  $\langle$ state  $\in$  Q $\rangle$ 
      by auto
    show ?thesis
    proof (cases getSATFlag state0 = UNDEF)
      case False
        hence  $\forall$  state'. (state', state0)  $\in$  terminationLessState1 Vbl
 $\longrightarrow$  state'  $\notin$  Q
        using  $\langle \forall$  state'. (state', state0)  $\in$  satFlagLessState  $\longrightarrow$  state'
 $\notin$  Q $\rangle$ 
          unfolding terminationLessState1-def
          unfolding lexLessState1-def
          by simp
        thus ?thesis
          using  $\langle$ state0  $\in$  Q $\rangle$ 
          by auto
      next
        case True
          then obtain state1
            where state1  $\in$  Q  $\forall$  state'. (state', state1)  $\in$  lexLessState1
Vbl  $\longrightarrow$  state'  $\notin$  Q
            using  $\langle$ finite Vbl $\rangle$ 
            using  $\langle$ state  $\in$  Q $\rangle$ 
            using wellFoundedLexLessState1[of Vbl]
            unfolding wf-eq-minimal
            by auto

          have  $\forall$  state'. (state', state1)  $\in$  terminationLessState1 Vbl  $\longrightarrow$ 
state'  $\notin$  Q
          using  $\langle \forall$  state'. (state', state1)  $\in$  lexLessState1 Vbl  $\longrightarrow$  state'
 $\notin$  Q $\rangle$ 
            unfolding terminationLessState1-def
            using  $\langle \forall$  state'. (state', state0)  $\in$  satFlagLessState  $\longrightarrow$  state'
 $\notin$  Q $\rangle$ 
              using True
              unfolding satFlagLessState-def
              by simp
            thus ?thesis
              using  $\langle$ state1  $\in$  Q $\rangle$ 
              by auto
          qed
        qed
    }

```



```

thus ?thesis
  by auto
qed
qed

lemma transTerminationLessState1:
  trans (terminationLessState1 Vbl)
proof–
  {
    fix x::State and y::State and z::State
    assume  $(x, y) \in \text{terminationLessState1 Vbl}$   $(y, z) \in \text{terminationLessState1 Vbl}$ 
    have  $(x, z) \in \text{terminationLessState1 Vbl}$ 
    proof (cases  $(x, y) \in \text{satFlagLessState}$ )
      case True
        hence  $\text{getSATFlag } x \neq \text{UNDEF}$   $\text{getSATFlag } y = \text{UNDEF}$ 
          unfolding satFlagLessState-def
          by auto
        hence  $\text{getSATFlag } z = \text{UNDEF}$ 
          using  $\langle (y, z) \in \text{terminationLessState1 Vbl} \rangle$ 
          unfolding terminationLessState1-def
          unfolding satFlagLessState-def
          unfolding lexLessState1-def
          by auto
        thus ?thesis
          using  $\langle \text{getSATFlag } x \neq \text{UNDEF} \rangle$ 
          unfolding terminationLessState1-def
          unfolding satFlagLessState-def
          by simp
      next
        case False
          with  $\langle (x, y) \in \text{terminationLessState1 Vbl} \rangle$ 
          have  $\text{getSATFlag } x = \text{UNDEF}$   $\text{getSATFlag } y = \text{UNDEF}$  (getM
x, getM y)  $\in \text{lexLessRestricted Vbl}$ 
            unfolding terminationLessState1-def
            unfolding lexLessState1-def
            by auto
          hence  $\text{getSATFlag } z = \text{UNDEF}$  (getM y, getM z)  $\in \text{lexLessRestricted Vbl}$ 
            using  $\langle (y, z) \in \text{terminationLessState1 Vbl} \rangle$ 
            unfolding terminationLessState1-def
            unfolding satFlagLessState-def
            unfolding lexLessState1-def
            by auto
          thus ?thesis
            using  $\langle \text{getSATFlag } x = \text{UNDEF} \rangle$ 
            using  $\langle (\text{getM } x, \text{getM } y) \in \text{lexLessRestricted Vbl} \rangle$ 
            using transLexLessRestricted[of Vbl]
            unfolding trans-def
  }

```

```

    unfolding terminationLessState1-def
    unfolding satFlagLessState-def
    unfolding lexLessState1-def
    by blast
  qed
}
thus ?thesis
  unfolding trans-def
  by blast
qed

```

```

lemma transTerminationLessState1I:
  assumes
    (x, y) ∈ terminationLessState1 Vbl
    (y, z) ∈ terminationLessState1 Vbl
  shows
    (x, z) ∈ terminationLessState1 Vbl
  using assms
  using transTerminationLessState1[of Vbl]
  unfolding trans-def
  by blast

```

```

lemma TerminationLessAfterExhaustiveUnitPropagate:
  assumes
    exhaustiveUnitPropagate-dom state
    InvariantUniq (getM state)
    InvariantConsistent (getM state)
    InvariantWatchListsContainOnlyClausesFromF (getWatchList state)
    (getF state) and
    InvariantWatchListsUniq (getWatchList state) and
    InvariantWatchListsCharacterization (getWatchList state) (getWatch1
    state) (getWatch2 state)
    InvariantWatchesEl (getF state) (getWatch1 state) (getWatch2 state)
  and
    InvariantWatchesDiffer (getF state) (getWatch1 state) (getWatch2
    state)
    InvariantWatchCharacterization (getF state) (getWatch1 state) (getWatch2
    state) (getM state)
    InvariantConflictFlagCharacterization (getConflictFlag state) (getF
    state) (getM state)
    InvariantQCharacterization (getConflictFlag state) (getQ state) (getF
    state) (getM state)
    InvariantUniqQ (getQ state)
    InvariantVarsM (getM state) F0 Vbl
    InvariantVarsQ (getQ state) F0 Vbl
    InvariantVarsF (getF state) F0 Vbl
    finite Vbl
    getSATFlag state = UNDEF

```

```

shows
  let state' = exhaustiveUnitPropagate state in
    state' = state  $\vee$  (state', state)  $\in$  terminationLessState1 (vars F0
 $\cup$  Vbl)
using assms
proof (induct state rule: exhaustiveUnitPropagate-dom.induct)
  case (step state^)
  note ih = this
  show ?case
  proof (cases (getConflictFlag state^)  $\vee$  (getQ state^) = [])
    case True
    with exhaustiveUnitPropagate.simps[of state^]
    have exhaustiveUnitPropagate state' = state'
      by simp
    thus ?thesis
      using True
      by (simp add: Let-def)
  next
  case False
  let ?state'' = applyUnitPropagate state'

  have exhaustiveUnitPropagate state' = exhaustiveUnitPropagate
  ?state''
    using exhaustiveUnitPropagate.simps[of state^]
    using False
    by simp
  have InvariantWatchListsContainOnlyClausesFromF (getWatchList
  ?state'') (getF ?state'') and
    InvariantWatchListsUniq (getWatchList ?state'') and
    InvariantWatchListsCharacterization (getWatchList ?state'') (getWatch1
  ?state'') (getWatch2 ?state'')
    InvariantWatchesEl (getF ?state'') (getWatch1 ?state'') (getWatch2
  ?state'') and
    InvariantWatchesDiffer (getF ?state'') (getWatch1 ?state'') (getWatch2
  ?state'')
    using ih
    using WatchInvariantsAfterAssertLiteral[of state' hd (getQ state^)
  False]
    unfolding applyUnitPropagate-def
    by (auto simp add: Let-def)
  moreover
  have InvariantWatchCharacterization (getF ?state'') (getWatch1
  ?state'') (getWatch2 ?state'') (getM ?state'')
    using ih
    using InvariantWatchCharacterizationAfterApplyUnitPropagate[of
  state^]
    unfolding InvariantQCharacterization-def
    using False
    by (simp add: Let-def)

```

```

moreover
  have InvariantQCharacterization (getConflictFlag ?state'') (getQ
?state'') (getF ?state'') (getM ?state'')
    using ih
    using InvariantQCharacterizationAfterApplyUnitPropagate[of
state']
    using False
    by (simp add: Let-def)
  moreover
  have InvariantConflictFlagCharacterization (getConflictFlag ?state'')
(getF ?state'') (getM ?state'')
    using ih
    using InvariantConflictFlagCharacterizationAfterApplyUnitProp-
agate[of state']
    using False
    by (simp add: Let-def)
  moreover
  have InvariantUniqQ (getQ ?state'')
    using ih
    using InvariantUniqQAfterApplyUnitPropagate[of state']
    using False
    by (simp add: Let-def)
  moreover
  have InvariantConsistent (getM ?state'')
    using ih
    using InvariantConsistentAfterApplyUnitPropagate[of state']
    using False
    by (simp add: Let-def)
  moreover
  have InvariantUniq (getM ?state'')
    using ih
    using InvariantUniqAfterApplyUnitPropagate[of state']
    using False
    by (simp add: Let-def)
  moreover
  have InvariantVarsM (getM ?state'') F0 Vbl InvariantVarsQ (getQ
?state'') F0 Vbl
    using ih
    using False
    using InvariantsVarsAfterApplyUnitPropagate[of state' F0 Vbl]
    by (auto simp add: Let-def)
  moreover
  have InvariantVarsF (getF ?state'') F0 Vbl
    unfolding applyUnitPropagate-def
    using assertLiteralEffect[of state' hd (getQ state') False]
    using ih
    by (simp add: Let-def)
  moreover
  have getSATFlag ?state'' = UNDEF

```

```

    unfolding applyUnitPropagate-def
    using InvariantWatchListsContainOnlyClausesFromF (getWatchList
state') (getF state')
    using InvariantWatchesEl (getF state') (getWatch1 state') (getWatch2
state')
    using getSATFlag state' = UNDEF
    using assertLiteralEffect[of state' hd (getQ state')] False]
    by (simp add: Let-def)
    ultimately
    have *: exhaustiveUnitPropagate state' = applyUnitPropagate state'
  ∨
    (exhaustiveUnitPropagate state', applyUnitPropagate state')
  ∈ terminationLessState1 (vars F0 ∪ Vbl)
    using ih
    using False
    using exhaustiveUnitPropagate state' = exhaustiveUnitPropagate
?state''
    by (simp add: Let-def)
    moreover
    have (?state'', state') ∈ terminationLessState1 (vars F0 ∪ Vbl)
    using applyUnitPropagateEffect[of state']
    using lexLessAppend[of [(hd (getQ state'), False)] getM state']
    using False
    using InvariantUniq (getM state')
    using InvariantConsistent (getM state')
    using InvariantVarsM (getM state') F0 Vbl
    using InvariantWatchesEl (getF state') (getWatch1 state') (getWatch2
state')
    using InvariantWatchListsContainOnlyClausesFromF (getWatchList
state') (getF state')
    using InvariantQCharacterization (getConflictFlag state') (getQ
state') (getF state') (getM state')
    using InvariantUniq (getM ?state'')
    using InvariantConsistent (getM ?state'')
    using InvariantVarsM (getM ?state'') F0 Vbl
    using getSATFlag state' = UNDEF
    using getSATFlag ?state'' = UNDEF
    unfolding terminationLessState1-def
    unfolding lexLessState1-def
    unfolding lexLessRestricted-def
    unfolding InvariantUniq-def
    unfolding InvariantConsistent-def
    unfolding InvariantVarsM-def
    by (auto simp add: Let-def)
    ultimately
    show ?thesis
    using transTerminationLessState1I[of exhaustiveUnitPropagate
state' applyUnitPropagate state' vars F0 ∪ Vbl state']
    by (auto simp add: Let-def)

```

qed
qed

lemma *InvariantsAfterSolveLoopBody:*

assumes

getSATFlag state = UNDEF

InvariantConsistent (getM state)

InvariantUniq (getM state)

InvariantWatchesEl (getF state) (getWatch1 state) (getWatch2 state)

and

InvariantWatchesDiffer (getF state) (getWatch1 state) (getWatch2 state) **and**

InvariantWatchCharacterization (getF state) (getWatch1 state) (getWatch2 state) (getM state) **and**

InvariantWatchListsContainOnlyClausesFromF (getWatchList state) (getF state) **and**

InvariantWatchListsUniq (getWatchList state) **and**

InvariantWatchListsCharacterization (getWatchList state) (getWatch1 state) (getWatch2 state) **and**

InvariantUniqQ (getQ state) **and**

InvariantQCharacterization (getConflictFlag state) (getQ state) (getF state) (getM state) **and**

InvariantConflictFlagCharacterization (getConflictFlag state) (getF state) (getM state) **and**

InvariantNoDecisionsWhenConflict (getF state) (getM state) (currentLevel (getM state)) **and**

InvariantNoDecisionsWhenUnit (getF state) (getM state) (currentLevel (getM state)) **and**

InvariantGetReasonIsReason (getReason state) (getF state) (getM state) (set (getQ state)) **and**

InvariantEquivalentZL (getF state) (getM state) F0' **and**

InvariantConflictClauseCharacterization (getConflictFlag state) (getConflictClause state) (getF state) (getM state) **and**

finite Vbl

vars F0' \subseteq vars F0

vars F0 \subseteq Vbl

InvariantVarsM (getM state) F0 Vbl

InvariantVarsQ (getQ state) F0 Vbl

InvariantVarsF (getF state) F0 Vbl

shows

let state' = solve-loop-body state Vbl in

(InvariantConsistent (getM state') \wedge

InvariantUniq (getM state') \wedge

InvariantWatchesEl (getF state') (getWatch1 state') (getWatch2 state') \wedge

InvariantWatchesDiffer (getF state') (getWatch1 state') (getWatch2 state') \wedge

InvariantWatchCharacterization (getF state') (getWatch1 state')

$(\text{getWatch2 } \text{state}') (\text{getM } \text{state}') \wedge$
 $\text{InvariantWatchListsContainOnlyClausesFromF } (\text{getWatchList } \text{state}') (\text{getF } \text{state}') \wedge$
 $\text{InvariantWatchListsUniq } (\text{getWatchList } \text{state}') \wedge$
 $\text{InvariantWatchListsCharacterization } (\text{getWatchList } \text{state}') (\text{getWatch1 } \text{state}') (\text{getWatch2 } \text{state}') \wedge$
 $\text{InvariantQCharacterization } (\text{getConflictFlag } \text{state}') (\text{getQ } \text{state}') (\text{getF } \text{state}') (\text{getM } \text{state}') \wedge$
 $\text{InvariantConflictFlagCharacterization } (\text{getConflictFlag } \text{state}') (\text{getF } \text{state}') (\text{getM } \text{state}') \wedge$
 $\text{InvariantConflictClauseCharacterization } (\text{getConflictFlag } \text{state}') (\text{getConflictClause } \text{state}') (\text{getF } \text{state}') (\text{getM } \text{state}') \wedge$
 $\text{InvariantUniqQ } (\text{getQ } \text{state}') \wedge$
 $(\text{InvariantNoDecisionsWhenConflict } (\text{getF } \text{state}') (\text{getM } \text{state}') (\text{currentLevel } (\text{getM } \text{state}')))) \wedge$
 $\text{InvariantNoDecisionsWhenUnit } (\text{getF } \text{state}') (\text{getM } \text{state}') (\text{currentLevel } (\text{getM } \text{state}')))) \wedge$
 $\text{InvariantEquivalentZL } (\text{getF } \text{state}') (\text{getM } \text{state}') F0' \wedge$
 $\text{InvariantGetReasonIsReason } (\text{getReason } \text{state}') (\text{getF } \text{state}') (\text{getM } \text{state}') (\text{set } (\text{getQ } \text{state}')) \wedge$
 $\text{InvariantVarsM } (\text{getM } \text{state}') F0 \text{ Vbl} \wedge$
 $\text{InvariantVarsQ } (\text{getQ } \text{state}') F0 \text{ Vbl} \wedge$
 $\text{InvariantVarsF } (\text{getF } \text{state}') F0 \text{ Vbl} \wedge$
 $(\text{state}', \text{state}) \in \text{terminationLessState1 } (\text{vars } F0 \cup \text{Vbl}) \wedge$
 $((\text{getSATFlag } \text{state}' = \text{FALSE} \longrightarrow \neg \text{satisfiable } F0') \wedge$
 $(\text{getSATFlag } \text{state}' = \text{TRUE} \longrightarrow \text{satisfiable } F0'))$
 $(\text{is let } \text{state}' = \text{solve-loop-body } \text{state } \text{Vbl in ?inv' } \text{state}' \wedge \text{?inv'' } \text{state}' \wedge -)$

proof–

let $\text{?state-up} = \text{exhaustiveUnitPropagate } \text{state}$

have $\text{exhaustiveUnitPropagate-dom } \text{state}$

using $\text{exhaustiveUnitPropagateTermination[of state } F0 \text{ Vbl]}$

using assms

by simp

have $\text{?inv' } \text{?state-up}$

using assms

using $\langle \text{exhaustiveUnitPropagate-dom } \text{state} \rangle$

using $\text{InvariantsAfterExhaustiveUnitPropagate[of state]}$

using $\text{InvariantConflictClauseCharacterizationAfterExhaustivePropagate[of state]}$

by $(\text{simp add: Let-def})$

have $\text{?inv'' } \text{?state-up}$

using assms

using $\langle \text{exhaustiveUnitPropagate-dom } \text{state} \rangle$

using $\text{InvariantsNoDecisionsWhenConflictNorUnitAfterExhaustivePropagate[of state]}$

by $(\text{simp add: Let-def})$

```

have InvariantEquivalentZL (getF ?state-up) (getM ?state-up) F0'
  using assms
  using ‹exhaustiveUnitPropagate-dom state›
  using InvariantEquivalentZLAfterExhaustiveUnitPropagate[of state]
  by (simp add: Let-def)
have InvariantGetReasonIsReason (getReason ?state-up) (getF ?state-up)
(getM ?state-up) (set (getQ ?state-up))
  using assms
  using ‹exhaustiveUnitPropagate-dom state›
  using InvariantGetReasonIsReasonAfterExhaustiveUnitPropagate[of
state]
  by (simp add: Let-def)
have getSATFlag ?state-up = getSATFlag state
  using exhaustiveUnitPropagatePreservedVariables[of state]
  using assms
  using ‹exhaustiveUnitPropagate-dom state›
  by (simp add: Let-def)
have getConflictFlag ?state-up ∨ getQ ?state-up = []
  using conflictFlagOrQEmptyAfterExhaustiveUnitPropagate[of state]
  using ‹exhaustiveUnitPropagate-dom state›
  by (simp add: Let-def)
have InvariantVarsM (getM ?state-up) F0 Vbl
  InvariantVarsQ (getQ ?state-up) F0 Vbl
  InvariantVarsF (getF ?state-up) F0 Vbl
  using assms
  using ‹exhaustiveUnitPropagate-dom state›
  using InvariantsAfterExhaustiveUnitPropagate[of state F0 Vbl]
  by (auto simp add: Let-def)

have ?state-up = state ∨ (?state-up, state) ∈ terminationLessState1
(vars F0 ∪ Vbl)
  using assms
  using TerminationLessAfterExhaustiveUnitPropagate[of state]
  using ‹exhaustiveUnitPropagate-dom state›
  by (simp add: Let-def)

show ?thesis
proof(cases getConflictFlag ?state-up)
  case True
  show ?thesis
  proof (cases currentLevel (getM ?state-up) = 0)
    case True
    hence prefixToLevel 0 (getM ?state-up) = (getM ?state-up)
    using currentLevelZeroTrailEqualsItsPrefixToLevelZero[of getM
?state-up]
    by simp
  moreover
  have formulaFalse (getF ?state-up) (elements (getM ?state-up))
    using ‹getConflictFlag ?state-up›

```



```

    using ⟨?inv' ?state-up⟩
    unfolding InvariantConflictFlagCharacterization-def
    by simp
  ultimately
  have ¬ satisfiable F0'
    using ⟨InvariantEquivalentZL (getF ?state-up) (getM ?state-up)
F0'⟩
    unfolding InvariantEquivalentZL-def
    using soundnessForUNSAT[of getF ?state-up elements (getM
?state-up) F0']
    by simp
  moreover
  let ?state' = ?state-up (| getSATFlag := FALSE |)
  have (?state', state) ∈ terminationLessState1 (vars F0 ∪ Vbl)
    unfolding terminationLessState1-def
    unfolding satFlagLessState-def
    using ⟨getSATFlag state = UNDEF⟩
    by simp
  ultimately
  show ?thesis
    using ⟨?inv' ?state-up⟩
    using ⟨?inv'' ?state-up⟩
    using ⟨InvariantEquivalentZL (getF ?state-up) (getM ?state-up)
F0'⟩
    using ⟨InvariantGetReasonIsReason (getReason ?state-up) (getF
?state-up) (getM ?state-up) (set (getQ ?state-up))⟩
    using ⟨InvariantVarsM (getM ?state-up) F0 Vbl⟩
    using ⟨InvariantVarsQ (getQ ?state-up) F0 Vbl⟩
    using ⟨InvariantVarsF (getF ?state-up) F0 Vbl⟩
    using ⟨getConflictFlag ?state-up⟩
    using ⟨currentLevel (getM ?state-up) = 0⟩
    unfolding solve-loop-body-def
    by (simp add: Let-def)
  next
  case False
  show ?thesis
  proof –

    let ?state-c = applyConflict ?state-up

    have ?inv' ?state-c
      ?inv'' ?state-c
      getConflictFlag ?state-c
      InvariantEquivalentZL (getF ?state-c) (getM ?state-c) F0'
      currentLevel (getM ?state-c) > 0
      using ⟨?inv' ?state-up⟩ ⟨?inv'' ?state-up⟩
      using ⟨getConflictFlag ?state-up⟩
    using ⟨InvariantEquivalentZL (getF ?state-up) (getM ?state-up)
F0'⟩

```

```

using ⟨currentLevel (getM ?state-up) ≠ 0⟩
unfolding applyConflict-def
unfolding setConflictAnalysisClause-def
by (auto simp add: Let-def findLastAssertedLiteral-def countCurrentLevelLiterals-def)

have InvariantCFalse (getConflictFlag ?state-c) (getM ?state-c)
(getC ?state-c)
  InvariantCEntailed (getConflictFlag ?state-c) F0' (getC
?state-c)
  InvariantClCharacterization (getCl ?state-c) (getC ?state-c)
(getM ?state-c)
  InvariantCnCharacterization (getCn ?state-c) (getC ?state-c)
(getM ?state-c)
  InvariantClCurrentLevel (getCl ?state-c) (getM ?state-c)
  InvariantUniqC (getC ?state-c)
using ⟨getConflictFlag ?state-up⟩
using ⟨currentLevel (getM ?state-up) ≠ 0⟩
using ⟨?inv' ?state-up⟩
using ⟨?inv'' ?state-up⟩
using ⟨InvariantEquivalentZL (getF ?state-up) (getM ?state-up)
F0'⟩
using InvariantsClAfterApplyConflict[of ?state-up]
by (auto simp only: Let-def)

have getSATFlag ?state-c = getSATFlag state
using ⟨getSATFlag ?state-up = getSATFlag state⟩
unfolding applyConflict-def
unfolding setConflictAnalysisClause-def
by (simp add: Let-def findLastAssertedLiteral-def countCurrentLevelLiterals-def)

have getReason ?state-c = getReason ?state-up
getF ?state-c = getF ?state-up
getM ?state-c = getM ?state-up
getQ ?state-c = getQ ?state-up
unfolding applyConflict-def
unfolding setConflictAnalysisClause-def
by (auto simp add: Let-def findLastAssertedLiteral-def countCurrentLevelLiterals-def)
hence InvariantGetReasonIsReason (getReason ?state-c) (getF
?state-c) (getM ?state-c) (set (getQ ?state-c))
  InvariantVarsM (getM ?state-c) F0 Vbl
  InvariantVarsQ (getQ ?state-c) F0 Vbl
  InvariantVarsF (getF ?state-c) F0 Vbl
using ⟨InvariantGetReasonIsReason (getReason ?state-up)
(getF ?state-up) (getM ?state-up) (set (getQ ?state-up))⟩
using ⟨InvariantVarsM (getM ?state-up) F0 Vbl⟩
using ⟨InvariantVarsQ (getQ ?state-up) F0 Vbl⟩

```

```

using ⟨InvariantVarsF (getF ?state-up) F0 Vbl⟩
by auto

```

```

have getM ?state-c = getM state ∨ (?state-c, state) ∈ terminationLessState1 (vars F0 ∪ Vbl)
  using ⟨?state-up = state ∨ (?state-up, state) ∈ terminationLessState1 (vars F0 ∪ Vbl)⟩
  using ⟨getM ?state-c = getM ?state-up⟩
  using ⟨getSATFlag ?state-c = getSATFlag state⟩
  using ⟨InvariantUniq (getM state)⟩
  using ⟨InvariantConsistent (getM state)⟩
  using ⟨InvariantVarsM (getM state) F0 Vbl⟩
  using ⟨?inv' ?state-up⟩
  using ⟨InvariantVarsM (getM ?state-up) F0 Vbl⟩
  using ⟨getSATFlag ?state-up = getSATFlag state⟩
  using ⟨getSATFlag state = UNDEF⟩
  unfolding InvariantConsistent-def
  unfolding InvariantUniq-def
  unfolding InvariantVarsM-def
  unfolding terminationLessState1-def
  unfolding satFlagLessState-def
  unfolding lexLessState1-def
  unfolding lexLessRestricted-def
by auto

```

```

let ?state-euip = applyExplainUIP ?state-c
let ?l' = getCl ?state-euip

```

```

have applyExplainUIP-dom ?state-c
  using ApplyExplainUITermination[of ?state-c F0]
  using ⟨getConflictFlag ?state-c⟩
  using ⟨InvariantEquivalentZL (getF ?state-c) (getM ?state-c) F0'⟩
  using ⟨currentLevel (getM ?state-c) > 0⟩
  using ⟨?inv' ?state-c⟩
  using ⟨InvariantCFalse (getConflictFlag ?state-c) (getM ?state-c) (getC ?state-c)⟩
  using ⟨InvariantCEntailed (getConflictFlag ?state-c) F0' (getC ?state-c)⟩
  using ⟨InvariantClCharacterization (getCl ?state-c) (getC ?state-c) (getM ?state-c)⟩
  using ⟨InvariantCnCharacterization (getCn ?state-c) (getC ?state-c) (getM ?state-c)⟩
  using ⟨InvariantClCurrentLevel (getCl ?state-c) (getM ?state-c)⟩
  using ⟨InvariantGetReasonIsReason (getReason ?state-c) (getF

```

```

?state-c) (getM ?state-c) (set (getQ ?state-c))›
  by simp

  have ?inv' ?state-euip ?inv'' ?state-euip
    using ‹?inv' ?state-c› ‹?inv'' ?state-c›
    using ‹applyExplainUIP-dom ?state-c›
    using ApplyExplainUIPPreservedVariables[of ?state-c]
    by (auto simp add: Let-def)

    have InvariantCFalse (getConflictFlag ?state-euip) (getM
?state-euip) (getC ?state-euip)
      InvariantCEntailed (getConflictFlag ?state-euip) F0' (getC
?state-euip)
      InvariantClCharacterization (getCl ?state-euip) (getC ?state-euip)
(getM ?state-euip)
      InvariantCnCharacterization (getCn ?state-euip) (getC ?state-euip)
(getM ?state-euip)
      InvariantClCurrentLevel (getCl ?state-euip) (getM ?state-euip)
      InvariantUniqC (getC ?state-euip)
      using ‹?inv' ?state-c›
      using ‹InvariantCFalse (getConflictFlag ?state-c) (getM
?state-c) (getC ?state-c)›
      using ‹InvariantCEntailed (getConflictFlag ?state-c) F0' (getC
?state-c)›
      using ‹InvariantClCharacterization (getCl ?state-c) (getC
?state-c) (getM ?state-c)›
      using ‹InvariantCnCharacterization (getCn ?state-c) (getC
?state-c) (getM ?state-c)›
      using ‹InvariantClCurrentLevel (getCl ?state-c) (getM ?state-c)›
      using ‹InvariantEquivalentZL (getF ?state-c) (getM ?state-c)
F0'›
      using ‹InvariantUniqC (getC ?state-c)›
      using ‹getConflictFlag ?state-c›
      using ‹currentLevel (getM ?state-c) > 0›
      using ‹InvariantGetReasonIsReason (getReason ?state-c) (getF
?state-c) (getM ?state-c) (set (getQ ?state-c))›
      using ‹applyExplainUIP-dom ?state-c›
      using InvariantsCIAfterExplainUIP[of ?state-c F0']
      by (auto simp only: Let-def)

    have InvariantEquivalentZL (getF ?state-euip) (getM ?state-euip)
F0'
      using ‹InvariantEquivalentZL (getF ?state-c) (getM ?state-c)
F0'›
      using ‹applyExplainUIP-dom ?state-c›
      using ApplyExplainUIPPreservedVariables[of ?state-c]
      by (simp only: Let-def)

```

```

have InvariantGetReasonIsReason (getReason ?state-euip) (getF
?state-euip) (getM ?state-euip) (set (getQ ?state-euip))
using ‹InvariantGetReasonIsReason (getReason ?state-c) (getF
?state-c) (getM ?state-c) (set (getQ ?state-c))›
using ‹applyExplainUIP-dom ?state-c›
using ApplyExplainUIPPreservedVariables[of ?state-c]
by (simp only: Let-def)

have getConflictFlag ?state-euip
using ‹getConflictFlag ?state-c›
using ‹applyExplainUIP-dom ?state-c›
using ApplyExplainUIPPreservedVariables[of ?state-c]
by (simp add: Let-def)

hence getSATFlag ?state-euip = getSATFlag state
using ‹getSATFlag ?state-c = getSATFlag state›
using ‹applyExplainUIP-dom ?state-c›
using ApplyExplainUIPPreservedVariables[of ?state-c]
by (simp add: Let-def)

have isUIP (opposite (getCl ?state-euip)) (getC ?state-euip)
(getM ?state-euip)
using ‹applyExplainUIP-dom ?state-c›
using ‹?inv' ?state-c›
using ‹InvariantCFalse (getConflictFlag ?state-c) (getM
?state-c) (getC ?state-c)›
using ‹InvariantCEntailed (getConflictFlag ?state-c) F0' (getC
?state-c)›
using ‹InvariantClCharacterization (getCl ?state-c) (getC
?state-c) (getM ?state-c)›
using ‹InvariantCnCharacterization (getCn ?state-c) (getC
?state-c) (getM ?state-c)›
using ‹InvariantClCurrentLevel (getCl ?state-c) (getM ?state-c)›
using ‹InvariantGetReasonIsReason (getReason ?state-c) (getF
?state-c) (getM ?state-c) (set (getQ ?state-c))›
using ‹InvariantEquivalentZL (getF ?state-c) (getM ?state-c)
F0'›
using ‹getConflictFlag ?state-c›
using ‹currentLevel (getM ?state-c) > 0›
using isUIPApplyExplainUIP[of ?state-c]
by (simp add: Let-def)

have currentLevel (getM ?state-euip) > 0
using ‹applyExplainUIP-dom ?state-c›
using ApplyExplainUIPPreservedVariables[of ?state-c]
using ‹currentLevel (getM ?state-c) > 0›
by (simp add: Let-def)

have InvariantVarsM (getM ?state-euip) F0 Vbl

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      InvariantVarsQ (getQ ?state-euip) F0 Vbl
      InvariantVarsF (getF ?state-euip) F0 Vbl
    using ⟨InvariantVarsM (getM ?state-c) F0 Vbl⟩
    using ⟨InvariantVarsQ (getQ ?state-c) F0 Vbl⟩
    using ⟨InvariantVarsF (getF ?state-c) F0 Vbl⟩
    using ⟨applyExplainUIP-dom ?state-c⟩
    using ApplyExplainUIPPreservedVariables[of ?state-c]
    by (auto simp add: Let-def)

  have getM ?state-euip = getM state ∨ (?state-euip, state) ∈
terminationLessState1 (vars F0 ∪ Vbl)
    using ⟨getM ?state-c = getM state ∨ (?state-c, state) ∈
terminationLessState1 (vars F0 ∪ Vbl)⟩
    using ⟨applyExplainUIP-dom ?state-c⟩
    using ApplyExplainUIPPreservedVariables[of ?state-c]
    unfolding terminationLessState1-def
    unfolding satFlagLessState-def
    unfolding lexLessState1-def
    unfolding lexLessRestricted-def
    by (simp add: Let-def)

let ?state-l = applyLearn ?state-euip
let ?l'' = getCl ?state-l

have $: getM ?state-l = getM ?state-euip ∧
      getQ ?state-l = getQ ?state-euip ∧
      getC ?state-l = getC ?state-euip ∧
      getCl ?state-l = getCl ?state-euip ∧
      getConflictFlag ?state-l = getConflictFlag ?state-euip ∧
      getConflictClause ?state-l = getConflictClause ?state-euip
^
      getF ?state-l = (if getC ?state-euip = [opposite ?l'] then
                        getF ?state-euip
                        else
                        (getF ?state-euip @ [getC ?state-euip])
                        )
    using applyLearnPreservedVariables[of ?state-euip]
    by (simp add: Let-def)

have ?inv' ?state-l
proof-
  have InvariantConflictFlagCharacterization (getConflictFlag
?state-l) (getF ?state-l) (getM ?state-l)
    using ⟨?inv' ?state-euip⟩
    using ⟨getConflictFlag ?state-euip⟩
  using InvariantConflictFlagCharacterizationAfterApplyLearn[of
?state-euip]
  by (simp add: Let-def)

```

```

moreover
  hence InvariantQCharacterization (getConflictFlag ?state-l)
(getQ ?state-l) (getF ?state-l) (getM ?state-l)
  using ‹?inv' ?state-euip›
  using ‹getConflictFlag ?state-euip›
using InvariantQCharacterizationAfterApplyLearn[of ?state-euip]
  by (simp add: Let-def)
moreover
have InvariantUniqQ (getQ ?state-l)
  using ‹?inv' ?state-euip›
  using InvariantUniqQAfterApplyLearn[of ?state-euip]
  by (simp add: Let-def)
moreover
have InvariantConflictClauseCharacterization (getConflictFlag
?state-l) (getConflictClause ?state-l) (getF ?state-l) (getM ?state-l)
  using ‹?inv' ?state-euip›
  using ‹getConflictFlag ?state-euip›
  using InvariantConflictClauseCharacterizationAfterAp-
plyLearn[of ?state-euip]
  by (simp only: Let-def)
ultimately
show ?thesis
  using ‹?inv' ?state-euip›
  using ‹getConflictFlag ?state-euip›
  using ‹InvariantUniqC (getC ?state-euip)›
  using ‹InvariantCFalse (getConflictFlag ?state-euip) (getM
?state-euip) (getC ?state-euip)›
  using ‹InvariantClCharacterization (getCl ?state-euip) (getC
?state-euip) (getM ?state-euip)›
  using ‹isUIP (opposite (getCl ?state-euip)) (getC ?state-euip)
(getM ?state-euip)›
  using WatchInvariantsAfterApplyLearn[of ?state-euip]
  using $
  by (auto simp only: Let-def)
qed

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```

  have InvariantNoDecisionsWhenConflict (getF ?state-euip)
(getM ?state-l) (currentLevel (getM ?state-l))
    InvariantNoDecisionsWhenUnit (getF ?state-euip) (getM
?state-l) (currentLevel (getM ?state-l))
    InvariantNoDecisionsWhenConflict [getC ?state-euip] (getM
?state-l) (getBackjumpLevel ?state-l)
    InvariantNoDecisionsWhenUnit [getC ?state-euip] (getM
?state-l) (getBackjumpLevel ?state-l)
  using InvariantNoDecisionsWhenConflictNorUnitAfterAp-
plyLearn[of ?state-euip]
  using ‹?inv' ?state-euip›
  using ‹?inv'' ?state-euip›
  using ‹getConflictFlag ?state-euip›

```

```

using ‹InvariantUniqC (getC ?state-euip)›
using ‹InvariantCFalse (getConflictFlag ?state-euip) (getM
?state-euip) (getC ?state-euip)›
using ‹InvariantClCharacterization (getCl ?state-euip) (getC
?state-euip) (getM ?state-euip)›
using ‹InvariantClCurrentLevel (getCl ?state-euip) (getM
?state-euip)›
using ‹isUIP (opposite (getCl ?state-euip)) (getC ?state-euip)
(getM ?state-euip)›
using ‹currentLevel (getM ?state-euip) > 0›
by (auto simp only: Let-def)

have isUIP (opposite (getCl ?state-l)) (getC ?state-l) (getM
?state-l)
using ‹isUIP (opposite (getCl ?state-euip)) (getC ?state-euip)
(getM ?state-euip)›
using $
by simp

have InvariantClCurrentLevel (getCl ?state-l) (getM ?state-l)
using ‹InvariantClCurrentLevel (getCl ?state-euip) (getM
?state-euip)›
using $
by simp

have InvariantCEntailed (getConflictFlag ?state-l) F0' (getC
?state-l)
using ‹InvariantCEntailed (getConflictFlag ?state-euip) F0'
(getC ?state-euip)›
using $
unfolding InvariantCEntailed-def
by simp

have InvariantCFalse (getConflictFlag ?state-l) (getM ?state-l)
(getC ?state-l)
using ‹InvariantCFalse (getConflictFlag ?state-euip) (getM
?state-euip) (getC ?state-euip)›
using $
by simp

have InvariantUniqC (getC ?state-l)
using ‹InvariantUniqC (getC ?state-euip)›
using $
by simp

have InvariantClCharacterization (getCl ?state-l) (getC ?state-l)
(getM ?state-l)
using ‹InvariantClCharacterization (getCl ?state-euip) (getC

```



```

?state-euip) (getM ?state-euip)›
  unfolding applyLearn-def
  unfolding setWatch1-def
  unfolding setWatch2-def
  by (auto simp add: Let-def)

  have InvariantCllCharacterization (getCl ?state-l) (getCll
?state-l) (getC ?state-l) (getM ?state-l)
  using ‹InvariantCllCharacterization (getCl ?state-euip) (getC
?state-euip) (getM ?state-euip)›
  ‹InvariantUniqC (getC ?state-euip)›
  ‹InvariantCFalse (getConflictFlag ?state-euip) (getM ?state-euip)
(getC ?state-euip)›
  ‹getConflictFlag ?state-euip›
  ‹?inv' ?state-euip›
  using InvariantCllCharacterizationAfterApplyLearn[of ?state-euip]
  by (simp add: Let-def)

  have InvariantEquivalentZL (getF ?state-l) (getM ?state-l) F0'
  using ‹InvariantEquivalentZL (getF ?state-euip) (getM
?state-euip) F0'›
  using ‹getConflictFlag ?state-euip›
  using InvariantEquivalentZLAfterApplyLearn[of ?state-euip
F0']
  using ‹InvariantCEntailed (getConflictFlag ?state-euip) F0'
(getC ?state-euip)›
  by (simp add: Let-def)

  have InvariantGetReasonIsReason (getReason ?state-l) (getF
?state-l) (getM ?state-l) (set (getQ ?state-l))
  using ‹InvariantGetReasonIsReason (getReason ?state-euip)
(getF ?state-euip) (getM ?state-euip) (set (getQ ?state-euip))›
  using InvariantGetReasonIsReasonAfterApplyLearn[of ?state-euip]
  by (simp only: Let-def)

  have InvariantVarsM (getM ?state-l) F0 Vbl
  InvariantVarsQ (getQ ?state-l) F0 Vbl
  InvariantVarsF (getF ?state-l) F0 Vbl
  using ‹InvariantVarsM (getM ?state-euip) F0 Vbl›
  using ‹InvariantVarsQ (getQ ?state-euip) F0 Vbl›
  using ‹InvariantVarsF (getF ?state-euip) F0 Vbl›
  using $
  using ‹InvariantCFalse (getConflictFlag ?state-euip) (getM
?state-euip) (getC ?state-euip)›
  using ‹getConflictFlag ?state-euip›
  using InvariantVarsFAfterApplyLearn[of ?state-euip F0 Vbl]
  by auto

  have getConflictFlag ?state-l

```

```

using ⟨getConflictFlag ?state-euip⟩
using $
by simp

have getSATFlag ?state-l = getSATFlag state
using ⟨getSATFlag ?state-euip = getSATFlag state⟩
unfolding applyLearn-def
unfolding setWatch2-def
unfolding setWatch1-def
by (simp add: Let-def)

have currentLevel (getM ?state-l) > 0
using ⟨currentLevel (getM ?state-euip) > 0⟩
using $
by simp

have getM ?state-l = getM state ∨ (?state-l, state) ∈ termina-
tionLessState1 (vars F0 ∪ Vbl)
proof (cases getM ?state-euip = getM state)
case True
thus ?thesis
using $
by simp
next
case False
with ⟨getM ?state-euip = getM state ∨ (?state-euip, state) ∈
terminationLessState1 (vars F0 ∪ Vbl)⟩
have (?state-euip, state) ∈ terminationLessState1 (vars F0 ∪
Vbl)
by simp
hence (?state-l, state) ∈ terminationLessState1 (vars F0 ∪
Vbl)
using $
using ⟨getSATFlag ?state-l = getSATFlag state⟩
using ⟨getSATFlag ?state-euip = getSATFlag state⟩
unfolding terminationLessState1-def
unfolding satFlagLessState-def
unfolding lexLessState1-def
unfolding lexLessRestricted-def
by (simp add: Let-def)
thus ?thesis
by simp
qed

let ?state-bj = applyBackjump ?state-l

have ?inv' ?state-bj ∧

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```

    InvariantVarsM (getM ?state-bj) F0 Vbl ∧
    InvariantVarsQ (getQ ?state-bj) F0 Vbl ∧
    InvariantVarsF (getF ?state-bj) F0 Vbl
proof (cases getC ?state-l = [opposite ?l'])
case True
thus ?thesis
    using WatchInvariantsAfterApplyBackjump[of ?state-l F0']
    using InvariantUniqAfterApplyBackjump[of ?state-l F0']
    using InvariantConsistentAfterApplyBackjump[of ?state-l
F0']
    using invariantQCharacterizationAfterApplyBackjump-1[of
?state-l F0']
    using InvariantConflictFlagCharacterizationAfterApplyBack-
jump-1[of ?state-l F0']
    using InvariantUniqQAfterApplyBackjump[of ?state-l]
    using InvariantConflictClauseCharacterizationAfterApply-
Backjump[of ?state-l]
    using InvariantsVarsAfterApplyBackjump[of ?state-l F0' F0
Vbl]
    using ⟨?inv' ?state-l⟩
    using ⟨getConflictFlag ?state-l⟩
    using ⟨InvariantClCurrentLevel (getCl ?state-l) (getM
?state-l)⟩
    using ⟨InvariantUniqC (getC ?state-l)⟩
    using ⟨InvariantCFalse (getConflictFlag ?state-l) (getM
?state-l) (getC ?state-l)⟩
    using ⟨InvariantCEntailed (getConflictFlag ?state-l) F0'
(getC ?state-l)⟩
    using ⟨InvariantClCharacterization (getCl ?state-l) (getC
?state-l) (getM ?state-l)⟩
    using ⟨InvariantClCharacterization (getCl ?state-l) (getCl
?state-l) (getC ?state-l) (getM ?state-l)⟩
    using ⟨isUIP (opposite (getCl ?state-l)) (getC ?state-l) (getM
?state-l)⟩
    using ⟨currentLevel (getM ?state-l) > 0⟩
    using ⟨InvariantNoDecisionsWhenConflict (getF ?state-equip)
(getM ?state-l) (currentLevel (getM ?state-l))⟩
    using ⟨InvariantNoDecisionsWhenUnit (getF ?state-equip)
(getM ?state-l) (currentLevel (getM ?state-l))⟩
    using ⟨InvariantEquivalentZL (getF ?state-l) (getM ?state-l)
F0'⟩
    using ⟨InvariantVarsM (getM ?state-l) F0 Vbl⟩
    using ⟨InvariantVarsQ (getQ ?state-l) F0 Vbl⟩
    using ⟨InvariantVarsF (getF ?state-l) F0 Vbl⟩
    using ⟨vars F0' ⊆ vars F0⟩
    using $
    by (simp add: Let-def)
next
case False

```

```

thus ?thesis
  using WatchInvariantsAfterApplyBackjump[of ?state-l F0∧]
  using InvariantUniqAfterApplyBackjump[of ?state-l F0∧]
  using InvariantConsistentAfterApplyBackjump[of ?state-l
F0∧]
  using invariantQCharacterizationAfterApplyBackjump-2[of
?state-l F0∧]
  using InvariantConflictFlagCharacterizationAfterApplyBack-
jump-2[of ?state-l F0∧]
  using InvariantUniqQAfterApplyBackjump[of ?state-l]
  using InvariantConflictClauseCharacterizationAfterApply-
Backjump[of ?state-l]
  using InvariantsVarsAfterApplyBackjump[of ?state-l F0' F0
Vbl]
  using ⟨?inv' ?state-l⟩
  using ⟨getConflictFlag ?state-l⟩
  using ⟨InvariantClCurrentLevel (getCl ?state-l) (getM
?state-l)⟩
  using ⟨InvariantUniqC (getC ?state-l)⟩
  using ⟨InvariantCFalse (getConflictFlag ?state-l) (getM
?state-l) (getC ?state-l)⟩
  using ⟨InvariantCEntailed (getConflictFlag ?state-l) F0'
(getC ?state-l)⟩
  using ⟨InvariantClCharacterization (getCl ?state-l) (getC
?state-l) (getM ?state-l)⟩
  using ⟨InvariantClCharacterization (getCl ?state-l) (getCl
?state-l) (getC ?state-l) (getM ?state-l)⟩
  using ⟨isUIP (opposite (getCl ?state-l)) (getC ?state-l) (getM
?state-l)⟩
  using ⟨currentLevel (getM ?state-l) > 0⟩
  using ⟨InvariantNoDecisionsWhenConflict (getF ?state-eqip)
(getM ?state-l) (currentLevel (getM ?state-l))⟩
  using ⟨InvariantNoDecisionsWhenUnit (getF ?state-eqip)
(getM ?state-l) (currentLevel (getM ?state-l))⟩
  using ⟨InvariantNoDecisionsWhenConflict [getC ?state-eqip]
(getM ?state-l) (getBackjumpLevel ?state-l)⟩
  using ⟨InvariantNoDecisionsWhenUnit [getC ?state-eqip]
(getM ?state-l) (getBackjumpLevel ?state-l)⟩
  using $
  using ⟨InvariantEquivalentZL (getF ?state-l) (getM ?state-l)
F0'⟩
  using ⟨InvariantVarsM (getM ?state-l) F0 Vbl⟩
  using ⟨InvariantVarsQ (getQ ?state-l) F0 Vbl⟩
  using ⟨InvariantVarsF (getF ?state-l) F0 Vbl⟩
  using ⟨vars F0' ⊆ vars F0⟩
  by (simp add: Let-def)
qed

have ?inv'' ?state-bj

```

```

proof (cases getC ?state-l = [opposite ?l'])
  case True
  thus ?thesis
    using InvariantsNoDecisionsWhenConflictNorUnitAfterApplyBackjump-1[of ?state-l F0']
    using ‹?inv' ?state-l›
    using ‹getConflictFlag ?state-l›
    using ‹InvariantClCurrentLevel (getCl ?state-l) (getM ?state-l)›
    using ‹InvariantUniqC (getC ?state-l)›
    using ‹InvariantCFalse (getConflictFlag ?state-l) (getM ?state-l) (getC ?state-l)›
    using ‹InvariantCEntailed (getConflictFlag ?state-l) F0' (getC ?state-l)›
    using ‹InvariantClCharacterization (getCl ?state-l) (getC ?state-l) (getM ?state-l)›
    using ‹InvariantCllCharacterization (getCl ?state-l) (getCll ?state-l) (getC ?state-l) (getM ?state-l)›
    using ‹isUIP (opposite (getCl ?state-l)) (getC ?state-l) (getM ?state-l)›
    using ‹currentLevel (getM ?state-l) > 0›
    using ‹InvariantNoDecisionsWhenConflict (getF ?state-equip) (getM ?state-l) (currentLevel (getM ?state-l))›
    using ‹InvariantNoDecisionsWhenUnit (getF ?state-equip) (getM ?state-l) (currentLevel (getM ?state-l))›
    using $
    by (simp add: Let-def)
  next
  case False
  thus ?thesis
    using InvariantsNoDecisionsWhenConflictNorUnitAfterApplyBackjump-2[of ?state-l]
    using ‹?inv' ?state-l›
    using ‹getConflictFlag ?state-l›
    using ‹InvariantClCurrentLevel (getCl ?state-l) (getM ?state-l)›
    using ‹InvariantCFalse (getConflictFlag ?state-l) (getM ?state-l) (getC ?state-l)›
    using ‹InvariantUniqC (getC ?state-l)›
    using ‹InvariantCEntailed (getConflictFlag ?state-l) F0' (getC ?state-l)›
    using ‹InvariantClCharacterization (getCl ?state-l) (getC ?state-l) (getM ?state-l)›
    using ‹InvariantCllCharacterization (getCl ?state-l) (getCll ?state-l) (getC ?state-l) (getM ?state-l)›
    using ‹isUIP (opposite (getCl ?state-l)) (getC ?state-l) (getM ?state-l)›
    using ‹currentLevel (getM ?state-l) > 0›
    using ‹InvariantNoDecisionsWhenConflict (getF ?state-equip)

```

```

(getM ?state-l) (currentLevel (getM ?state-l))
  using ‹InvariantNoDecisionsWhenUnit (getF ?state-euip)
(getM ?state-l) (currentLevel (getM ?state-l))
  using ‹InvariantNoDecisionsWhenConflict [getC ?state-euip]
(getM ?state-l) (getBackjumpLevel ?state-l)
  using ‹InvariantNoDecisionsWhenUnit [getC ?state-euip]
(getM ?state-l) (getBackjumpLevel ?state-l)
  using $
  by (simp add: Let-def)
qed

```

```

have getBackjumpLevel ?state-l > 0 → (getF ?state-l) ≠ [] ∧
(last (getF ?state-l) = (getC ?state-l))
proof (cases getC ?state-l = [opposite ?l'])
case True
thus ?thesis
  unfolding getBackjumpLevel-def
  by simp
next
case False
thus ?thesis
  using $
  by simp
qed
hence InvariantGetReasonIsReason (getReason ?state-bj) (getF
?state-bj) (getM ?state-bj) (set (getQ ?state-bj))
  using ‹InvariantGetReasonIsReason (getReason ?state-l) (getF
?state-l) (getM ?state-l) (set (getQ ?state-l))›
  using ‹?inv' ?state-l›
  using ‹getConflictFlag ?state-l›
  using ‹isUIP (opposite (getCl ?state-l)) (getC ?state-l) (getM
?state-l)›
  using ‹InvariantClCurrentLevel (getCl ?state-l) (getM ?state-l)›
  using ‹InvariantCEntailed (getConflictFlag ?state-l) F0' (getC
?state-l)›
  using ‹InvariantCFalse (getConflictFlag ?state-l) (getM
?state-l) (getC ?state-l)›
  using ‹InvariantUniqC (getC ?state-l)›
  using ‹InvariantClCharacterization (getCl ?state-l) (getC
?state-l) (getM ?state-l)›
  using ‹InvariantClCharacterization (getCl ?state-l) (getCl
?state-l) (getC ?state-l) (getM ?state-l)›
  using ‹currentLevel (getM ?state-l) > 0›
  using InvariantGetReasonIsReasonAfterApplyBackjump[of
?state-l F0']
  by (simp only: Let-def)

```

```

have InvariantEquivalentZL (getF ?state-bj) (getM ?state-bj)
F0'
using ‹InvariantEquivalentZL (getF ?state-l) (getM ?state-l)
F0'›
using ‹?inv' ?state-l›
using ‹getConflictFlag ?state-l›
using ‹isUIP (opposite (getCl ?state-l)) (getC ?state-l) (getM
?state-l)›
using ‹InvariantClCurrentLevel (getCl ?state-l) (getM ?state-l)›
using ‹InvariantUniqC (getC ?state-l)›
using ‹InvariantCEntailed (getConflictFlag ?state-l) F0' (getC
?state-l)›
using ‹InvariantCFalse (getConflictFlag ?state-l) (getM
?state-l) (getC ?state-l)›
using ‹InvariantClCharacterization (getCl ?state-l) (getC
?state-l) (getM ?state-l)›
using ‹InvariantCllCharacterization (getCl ?state-l) (getCll
?state-l) (getC ?state-l) (getM ?state-l)›
using InvariantEquivalentZLAfterApplyBackjump[of ?state-l
F0']
using ‹currentLevel (getM ?state-l) > 0›
by (simp only: Let-def)

have getSATFlag ?state-bj = getSATFlag state
using ‹getSATFlag ?state-l = getSATFlag state›
using ‹?inv' ?state-l›
using applyBackjumpPreservedVariables[of ?state-l]
by (simp only: Let-def)

let ?level = getBackjumpLevel ?state-l
let ?prefix = prefixToLevel ?level (getM ?state-l)
let ?l = opposite (getCl ?state-l)

have isMinimalBackjumpLevel (getBackjumpLevel ?state-l)
(opposite (getCl ?state-l)) (getC ?state-l) (getM ?state-l)
using isMinimalBackjumpLevelGetBackjumpLevel[of ?state-l]
using ‹?inv' ?state-l›
using ‹InvariantClCurrentLevel (getCl ?state-l) (getM ?state-l)›
using ‹InvariantCEntailed (getConflictFlag ?state-l) F0' (getC
?state-l)›
using ‹InvariantCFalse (getConflictFlag ?state-l) (getM
?state-l) (getC ?state-l)›
using ‹InvariantUniqC (getC ?state-l)›
using ‹InvariantClCharacterization (getCl ?state-l) (getC
?state-l) (getM ?state-l)›
using ‹InvariantCllCharacterization (getCl ?state-l) (getCll
?state-l) (getC ?state-l) (getM ?state-l)›
using ‹isUIP (opposite (getCl ?state-l)) (getC ?state-l) (getM

```

```

?state-l)
  using ⟨getConflictFlag ?state-l⟩
  using ⟨currentLevel (getM ?state-l) > 0⟩
  by (simp add: Let-def)
  hence getBackjumpLevel ?state-l < elementLevel (getCl ?state-l)
(getM ?state-l)
  unfolding isMinimalBackjumpLevel-def
  unfolding isBackjumpLevel-def
  by simp
  hence getBackjumpLevel ?state-l < currentLevel (getM ?state-l)
  using elementLevelLeqCurrentLevel[of getCl ?state-l getM
?state-l]
  by simp
  hence (?state-bj, ?state-l) ∈ terminationLessState1 (vars F0 ∪
Vbl)
  using applyBackjumpEffect[of ?state-l F0∧]
  using ⟨?inv' ?state-l⟩
  using ⟨getConflictFlag ?state-l⟩
  using ⟨isUIP (opposite (getCl ?state-l)) (getC ?state-l) (getM
?state-l)⟩
  using ⟨InvariantClCurrentLevel (getCl ?state-l) (getM ?state-l)⟩
  using ⟨InvariantCEntailed (getConflictFlag ?state-l) F0' (getC
?state-l)⟩
  using ⟨InvariantCFalse (getConflictFlag ?state-l) (getM
?state-l) (getC ?state-l)⟩
  using ⟨InvariantUniqC (getC ?state-l)⟩
  using ⟨InvariantClCharacterization (getCl ?state-l) (getC
?state-l) (getM ?state-l)⟩
  using ⟨InvariantCllCharacterization (getCl ?state-l) (getCll
?state-l) (getC ?state-l) (getM ?state-l)⟩
  using ⟨currentLevel (getM ?state-l) > 0⟩
  using lexLessBackjump[of ?prefix ?level getM ?state-l ?l]
  using ⟨getSATFlag ?state-bj = getSATFlag state⟩
  using ⟨getSATFlag ?state-l = getSATFlag state⟩
  using ⟨getSATFlag state = UNDEF⟩
  using ⟨?inv' ?state-l⟩
  using ⟨InvariantVarsM (getM ?state-l) F0 Vbl⟩
  using ⟨?inv' ?state-bj ∧ InvariantVarsM (getM ?state-bj) F0
Vbl ∧
InvariantVarsQ (getQ ?state-bj) F0 Vbl ∧
InvariantVarsF (getF ?state-bj) F0 Vbl⟩
  unfolding InvariantConsistent-def
  unfolding InvariantUniq-def
  unfolding InvariantVarsM-def
  unfolding terminationLessState1-def
  unfolding satFlagLessState-def
  unfolding lexLessState1-def
  unfolding lexLessRestricted-def
  by (simp add: Let-def)

```



```

hence (?state-bj, state) ∈ terminationLessState1 (vars F0 ∪
Vbl)
  using ⟨getM ?state-l = getM state ∨ (?state-l, state) ∈
terminationLessState1 (vars F0 ∪ Vbl)⟩
  using ⟨getSATFlag state = UNDEF⟩
  using ⟨getSATFlag ?state-bj = getSATFlag state⟩
  using ⟨getSATFlag ?state-l = getSATFlag state⟩
  using transTerminationLessState1I[of ?state-bj ?state-l vars
F0 ∪ Vbl state]
  unfolding terminationLessState1-def
  unfolding satFlagLessState-def
  unfolding lexLessState1-def
  unfolding lexLessRestricted-def
  by auto

show ?thesis
  using ⟨?inv' ?state-bj ∧ InvariantVarsM (getM ?state-bj) F0
Vbl ∧
InvariantVarsQ (getQ ?state-bj) F0 Vbl ∧
InvariantVarsF (getF ?state-bj) F0 Vbl⟩
  using ⟨?inv'' ?state-bj⟩
  using ⟨InvariantEquivalentZL (getF ?state-bj) (getM ?state-bj)
F0'⟩
  using ⟨InvariantGetReasonIsReason (getReason ?state-bj)
(getF ?state-bj) (getM ?state-bj) (set (getQ ?state-bj))⟩
  using ⟨getSATFlag state = UNDEF⟩
  using ⟨getSATFlag ?state-bj = getSATFlag state⟩
  using ⟨getConflictFlag ?state-up⟩
  using ⟨currentLevel (getM ?state-up) ≠ 0⟩
  using ⟨(?state-bj, state) ∈ terminationLessState1 (vars F0 ∪
Vbl)⟩
  unfolding solve-loop-body-def
  by (auto simp add: Let-def)
qed
qed
next
case False
show ?thesis
proof (cases vars (elements (getM ?state-up))) ⊇ Vbl)
  case True
  hence satisfiable F0'
  using soundnessForSat[of F0' Vbl getF ?state-up getM ?state-up]
  using ⟨InvariantEquivalentZL (getF ?state-up) (getM ?state-up)
F0'⟩
  using ⟨?inv' ?state-up⟩
  using ⟨InvariantVarsF (getF ?state-up) F0 Vbl⟩
  using ⟨¬ getConflictFlag ?state-up⟩
  using ⟨vars F0 ⊆ Vbl⟩
  using ⟨vars F0' ⊆ vars F0⟩

```

```

using True
unfolding InvariantConflictFlagCharacterization-def
unfolding satisfiable-def
unfolding InvariantVarsF-def
by blast
moreover
let ?state' = ?state-up (| getSATFlag := TRUE |)
have (?state', state)  $\in$  terminationLessState1 (vars F0  $\cup$  Vbl)
  using  $\langle$ getSATFlag state = UNDEF $\rangle$ 
  unfolding terminationLessState1-def
  unfolding satFlagLessState-def
  by simp
ultimately
show ?thesis
  using  $\langle$ vars (elements (getM ?state-up))  $\supseteq$  Vbl $\rangle$ 
  using  $\langle$ ?inv' ?state-up $\rangle$ 
  using  $\langle$ ?inv'' ?state-up $\rangle$ 
  using  $\langle$ InvariantEquivalentZL (getF ?state-up) (getM ?state-up)
F0 $\rangle$ 
  using  $\langle$ InvariantGetReasonIsReason (getReason ?state-up) (getF
?state-up) (getM ?state-up) (set (getQ ?state-up)) $\rangle$ 
  using  $\langle$ InvariantVarsM (getM ?state-up) F0 Vbl $\rangle$ 
  using  $\langle$ InvariantVarsQ (getQ ?state-up) F0 Vbl $\rangle$ 
  using  $\langle$ InvariantVarsF (getF ?state-up) F0 Vbl $\rangle$ 
  using  $\langle$  $\neg$  getConflictFlag ?state-up $\rangle$ 
  unfolding solve-loop-body-def
  by (simp add: Let-def)
next
case False
let ?literal = selectLiteral ?state-up Vbl
let ?state-d = applyDecide ?state-up Vbl

have InvariantConsistent (getM ?state-d)
  using InvariantConsistentAfterApplyDecide [of Vbl ?state-up]
  using False
  using  $\langle$ ?inv' ?state-up $\rangle$ 
  by (simp add: Let-def)
moreover
have InvariantUniq (getM ?state-d)
  using InvariantUniqAfterApplyDecide [of Vbl ?state-up]
  using False
  using  $\langle$ ?inv' ?state-up $\rangle$ 
  by (simp add: Let-def)
moreover
have InvariantQCharacterization (getConflictFlag ?state-d) (getQ
?state-d) (getF ?state-d) (getM ?state-d)
  using InvariantQCharacterizationAfterApplyDecide [of Vbl
?state-up]
  using False

```

```

    using ⟨?inv' ?state-up⟩
    using ⟨¬ getConflictFlag ?state-up⟩
    using ⟨exhaustiveUnitPropagate-dom state⟩
    using conflictFlagOrQEmptyAfterExhaustiveUnitPropagate[of
state]
    by (simp add: Let-def)
  moreover
  have InvariantConflictFlagCharacterization (getConflictFlag ?state-d)
(getF ?state-d) (getM ?state-d)
    using ⟨InvariantConsistent (getM ?state-d)⟩
    using ⟨InvariantUniq (getM ?state-d)⟩
    using InvariantConflictFlagCharacterizationAfterAssertLit-
eral[of ?state-up ?literal True]
    using ⟨?inv' ?state-up⟩
    using assertLiteralEffect
    unfolding applyDecide-def
    by (simp only: Let-def)
  moreover
  have InvariantConflictClauseCharacterization (getConflictFlag
?state-d) (getConflictClause ?state-d) (getF ?state-d) (getM ?state-d)
    using InvariantConflictClauseCharacterizationAfterAssertLit-
eral[of ?state-up ?literal True]
    using ⟨?inv' ?state-up⟩
    using assertLiteralEffect
    unfolding applyDecide-def
    by (simp only: Let-def)
  moreover
  have InvariantNoDecisionsWhenConflict (getF ?state-d) (getM
?state-d) (currentLevel (getM ?state-d))
    InvariantNoDecisionsWhenUnit (getF ?state-d) (getM ?state-d)
(currentLevel (getM ?state-d))
    using ⟨exhaustiveUnitPropagate-dom state⟩
    using conflictFlagOrQEmptyAfterExhaustiveUnitPropagate[of
state]
    using ⟨¬ getConflictFlag ?state-up⟩
    using ⟨?inv' ?state-up⟩
    using ⟨?inv'' ?state-up⟩
    using InvariantsNoDecisionsWhenConflictNorUnitAfterAssertLit-
eral[of ?state-up True ?literal]
    unfolding applyDecide-def
    by (auto simp add: Let-def)
  moreover
  have InvariantEquivalentZL (getF ?state-d) (getM ?state-d) F0'
    using InvariantEquivalentZLAfterApplyDecide[of ?state-up F0'
Vbl]
    using ⟨?inv' ?state-up⟩
    using ⟨InvariantEquivalentZL (getF ?state-up) (getM ?state-up)
F0'⟩
    by (simp add: Let-def)

```

```

moreover
  have InvariantGetReasonIsReason (getReason ?state-d) (getF
?state-d) (getM ?state-d) (set (getQ ?state-d))
    using InvariantGetReasonIsReasonAfterApplyDecide[of Vbl
?state-up]
    using ⟨?inv' ?state-up⟩
    using ⟨InvariantGetReasonIsReason (getReason ?state-up) (getF
?state-up) (getM ?state-up) (set (getQ ?state-up))⟩
    using False
    using ⟨¬ getConflictFlag ?state-up⟩
    using ⟨getConflictFlag ?state-up ∨ getQ ?state-up = []⟩
    by (simp add: Let-def)
moreover
have getSATFlag ?state-d = getSATFlag state
  unfolding applyDecide-def
  using ⟨getSATFlag ?state-up = getSATFlag state⟩
  using assertLiteralEffect[of ?state-up selectLiteral ?state-up Vbl
True]
  using ⟨?inv' ?state-up⟩
  by (simp only: Let-def)
moreover
have InvariantVarsM (getM ?state-d) F0 Vbl
  InvariantVarsF (getF ?state-d) F0 Vbl
  InvariantVarsQ (getQ ?state-d) F0 Vbl
  using InvariantsVarsAfterApplyDecide[of Vbl ?state-up]
  using False
  using ⟨?inv' ?state-up⟩
  using ⟨¬ getConflictFlag ?state-up⟩
  using ⟨getConflictFlag ?state-up ∨ getQ ?state-up = []⟩
  using ⟨InvariantVarsM (getM ?state-up) F0 Vbl⟩
  using ⟨InvariantVarsQ (getQ ?state-up) F0 Vbl⟩
  using ⟨InvariantVarsF (getF ?state-up) F0 Vbl⟩
  by (auto simp only: Let-def)
moreover
have (?state-d, ?state-up) ∈ terminationLessState1 (vars F0 ∪
Vbl)
  using ⟨getSATFlag ?state-up = getSATFlag state⟩
  using assertLiteralEffect[of ?state-up selectLiteral ?state-up Vbl
True]
  using ⟨?inv' ?state-up⟩
  using ⟨InvariantVarsM (getM state) F0 Vbl⟩
  using ⟨InvariantVarsM (getM ?state-up) F0 Vbl⟩
  using ⟨InvariantVarsM (getM ?state-d) F0 Vbl⟩
  using ⟨getSATFlag state = UNDEF⟩
  using ⟨?inv' ?state-up⟩
  using ⟨InvariantConsistent (getM ?state-d)⟩
  using ⟨InvariantUniq (getM ?state-d)⟩
  using lexLessAppend[of [(selectLiteral ?state-up Vbl, True)]getM
?state-up]

```

```

unfolding applyDecide-def
unfolding terminationLessState1-def
unfolding lexLessState1-def
unfolding lexLessRestricted-def
unfolding InvariantVarsM-def
unfolding InvariantUniq-def
unfolding InvariantConsistent-def
by (simp add: Let-def)
hence (?state-d, state) ∈ terminationLessState1 (vars F0 ∪ Vbl)
  using ⟨?state-up = state ∨ (?state-up, state) ∈ terminationLessState1 (vars F0 ∪ Vbl)⟩
  using transTerminationLessState1I[of ?state-d ?state-up vars F0 ∪ Vbl state]
  by auto
ultimately
show ?thesis
  using ⟨?inv' ?state-up⟩
  using ⟨getSATFlag state = UNDEF⟩
  using ⟨¬ getConflictFlag ?state-up⟩
  using False
  using WatchInvariantsAfterAssertLiteral[of ?state-up ?literal True]
  using InvariantWatchCharacterizationAfterAssertLiteral[of ?state-up ?literal True]
  using InvariantUniqQAfterAssertLiteral[of ?state-up ?literal True]
  using assertLiteralEffect[of ?state-up ?literal True]
  unfolding solve-loop-body-def
  unfolding applyDecide-def
  unfolding selectLiteral-def
  by (simp add: Let-def)
qed
qed
qed

```

lemma *SolveLoopTermination*:

assumes

InvariantConsistent (*getM* *state*)

InvariantUniq (*getM* *state*)

InvariantWatchesEl (*getF* *state*) (*getWatch1* *state*) (*getWatch2* *state*)

and

InvariantWatchesDiffer (*getF* *state*) (*getWatch1* *state*) (*getWatch2* *state*) **and**

InvariantWatchCharacterization (*getF* *state*) (*getWatch1* *state*) (*getWatch2*

```

state) (getM state) and
  InvariantWatchListsContainOnlyClausesFromF (getWatchList state)
(getF state) and
  InvariantWatchListsUniq (getWatchList state) and
  InvariantWatchListsCharacterization (getWatchList state) (getWatch1
state) (getWatch2 state) and
  InvariantUniqQ (getQ state) and
  InvariantQCharacterization (getConflictFlag state) (getQ state) (getF
state) (getM state) and
  InvariantConflictFlagCharacterization (getConflictFlag state) (getF
state) (getM state) and
  InvariantNoDecisionsWhenConflict (getF state) (getM state) (currentLevel
(getM state)) and
  InvariantNoDecisionsWhenUnit (getF state) (getM state) (currentLevel
(getM state)) and
  InvariantGetReasonIsReason (getReason state) (getF state) (getM
state) (set (getQ state)) and
  getSATFlag state = UNDEF  $\longrightarrow$  InvariantEquivalentZL (getF state)
(getM state) F0' and
  InvariantConflictClauseCharacterization (getConflictFlag state) (getConflictClause
state) (getF state) (getM state) and
  finite Vbl
  vars F0'  $\subseteq$  vars F0
  vars F0  $\subseteq$  Vbl
  InvariantVarsM (getM state) F0 Vbl
  InvariantVarsQ (getQ state) F0 Vbl
  InvariantVarsF (getF state) F0 Vbl
shows
  solve-loop-dom state Vbl
using assms
proof (induct rule: wf-induct[of terminationLessState1 (vars F0  $\cup$ 
Vbl)])
  case 1
  thus ?case
    using  $\langle$ finite Vbl $\rangle$ 
    using finiteVarsFormula[of F0]
    using wellFoundedTerminationLessState1[of vars F0  $\cup$  Vbl]
    by simp
next
  case (2 state')
  note ih = this
  show ?case
  proof (cases getSATFlag state' = UNDEF)
    case False
    show ?thesis
      apply (rule solve-loop-dom.intros)
      using False
      by simp
  next

```

```

case True
let ?state'' = solve-loop-body state' Vbl
have
  InvariantConsistent (getM ?state'')
  InvariantUniq (getM ?state'')
  InvariantWatchesEl (getF ?state'') (getWatch1 ?state'') (getWatch2
?state'') and
  InvariantWatchesDiffer (getF ?state'') (getWatch1 ?state'') (getWatch2
?state'') and
  InvariantWatchCharacterization (getF ?state'') (getWatch1 ?state'')
(getWatch2 ?state'') (getM ?state'') and
  InvariantWatchListsContainOnlyClausesFromF (getWatchList
?state'') (getF ?state'') and
  InvariantWatchListsUniq (getWatchList ?state'') and
  InvariantWatchListsCharacterization (getWatchList ?state'') (getWatch1
?state'') (getWatch2 ?state'') and
  InvariantUniqQ (getQ ?state'') and
  InvariantQCharacterization (getConflictFlag ?state'') (getQ ?state'')
(getF ?state'') (getM ?state'') and
  InvariantConflictFlagCharacterization (getConflictFlag ?state'')
(getF ?state'') (getM ?state'') and
  InvariantNoDecisionsWhenConflict (getF ?state'') (getM ?state'')
(currentLevel (getM ?state'')) and
  InvariantNoDecisionsWhenUnit (getF ?state'') (getM ?state'')
(currentLevel (getM ?state'')) and
  InvariantConflictClauseCharacterization (getConflictFlag ?state'')
(getConflictClause ?state'') (getF ?state'') (getM ?state'')
  InvariantGetReasonIsReason (getReason ?state'') (getF ?state'')
(getM ?state'') (set (getQ ?state''))
  InvariantEquivalentZL (getF ?state'') (getM ?state'') F0'
  InvariantVarsM (getM ?state'') F0 Vbl
  InvariantVarsQ (getQ ?state'') F0 Vbl
  InvariantVarsF (getF ?state'') F0 Vbl
  getSATFlag ?state'' = FALSE  $\longrightarrow$   $\neg$  satisfiable F0'
  getSATFlag ?state'' = TRUE  $\longrightarrow$  satisfiable F0'
  (?state'', state')  $\in$  terminationLessState1 (vars F0  $\cup$  Vbl)
using InvariantsAfterSolveLoopBody[of state' F0' Vbl F0]
using ih(2) ih(3) ih(4) ih(5) ih(6) ih(7) ih(8) ih(9) ih(10)
ih(11) ih(12) ih(13) ih(14) ih(15)
  ih(16) ih(17) ih(18) ih(19) ih(20) ih(21) ih(22) ih(23)
using True
by (auto simp only: Let-def)
hence solve-loop-dom ?state'' Vbl
using ih
by auto
thus ?thesis
using solve-loop-dom.intros[of state' Vbl]
using True
by simp

```

qed
qed

lemma *SATFlagAfterSolveLoop*:

assumes

solve-loop-dom state Vbl

InvariantConsistent (getM state)

InvariantUniq (getM state)

InvariantWatchesEl (getF state) (getWatch1 state) (getWatch2 state)

and

InvariantWatchesDiffer (getF state) (getWatch1 state) (getWatch2 state) **and**

InvariantWatchCharacterization (getF state) (getWatch1 state) (getWatch2 state) (getM state) **and**

InvariantWatchListsContainOnlyClausesFromF (getWatchList state) (getF state) **and**

InvariantWatchListsUniq (getWatchList state) **and**

InvariantWatchListsCharacterization (getWatchList state) (getWatch1 state) (getWatch2 state) **and**

InvariantUniqQ (getQ state) **and**

InvariantQCharacterization (getConflictFlag state) (getQ state) (getF state) (getM state) **and**

InvariantConflictFlagCharacterization (getConflictFlag state) (getF state) (getM state) **and**

InvariantNoDecisionsWhenConflict (getF state) (getM state) (currentLevel (getM state)) **and**

InvariantNoDecisionsWhenUnit (getF state) (getM state) (currentLevel (getM state)) **and**

InvariantGetReasonIsReason (getReason state) (getF state) (getM state) (set (getQ state)) **and**

getSATFlag state = UNDEF \longrightarrow InvariantEquivalentZL (getF state) (getM state) F0' **and**

InvariantConflictClauseCharacterization (getConflictFlag state) (getConflictClause state) (getF state) (getM state)

getSATFlag state = FALSE \longrightarrow \neg satisfiable F0'

getSATFlag state = TRUE \longrightarrow satisfiable F0'

finite Vbl

vars F0' \subseteq vars F0

vars F0 \subseteq Vbl

InvariantVarsM (getM state) F0 Vbl

InvariantVarsF (getF state) F0 Vbl

InvariantVarsQ (getQ state) F0 Vbl

shows

let state' = solve-loop state Vbl in

(getSATFlag state' = FALSE \wedge \neg satisfiable F0') \vee (getSATFlag state' = TRUE \wedge satisfiable F0')

using *assms*

proof (*induct state Vbl rule: solve-loop-dom.induct*)


```

case (step state' Vbl)
note ih = this
show ?case
proof (cases getSATFlag state' = UNDEF)
  case False
  with solve-loop.simps[of state']
  have solve-loop state' Vbl = state'
    by simp
  thus ?thesis
    using False
    using ih(19) ih(20)
    using ExtendedBool.nchotomy
    by (auto simp add: Let-def)
next
  case True
  let ?state'' = solve-loop-body state' Vbl
  have solve-loop state' Vbl = solve-loop ?state'' Vbl
    using solve-loop.simps[of state']
    using True
    by (simp add: Let-def)
  moreover
  have InvariantEquivalentZL (getF state^) (getM state^) F0'
    using True
    using ih(17)
    by simp
  hence
    InvariantConsistent (getM ?state'')
    InvariantUniq (getM ?state'')
    InvariantWatchesEl (getF ?state'') (getWatch1 ?state'') (getWatch2
?state'') and
    InvariantWatchesDiffer (getF ?state'') (getWatch1 ?state'') (getWatch2
?state'') and
    InvariantWatchCharacterization (getF ?state'') (getWatch1 ?state'')
(getWatch2 ?state'') (getM ?state'') and
    InvariantWatchListsContainOnlyClausesFromF (getWatchList
?state'') (getF ?state'') and
    InvariantWatchListsUniq (getWatchList ?state'') and
    InvariantWatchListsCharacterization (getWatchList ?state'') (getWatch1
?state'') (getWatch2 ?state'') and
    InvariantUniqQ (getQ ?state'') and
    InvariantQCharacterization (getConflictFlag ?state'') (getQ ?state'')
(getF ?state'') (getM ?state'') and
    InvariantConflictFlagCharacterization (getConflictFlag ?state'')
(getF ?state'') (getM ?state'') and
    InvariantNoDecisionsWhenConflict (getF ?state'') (getM ?state'')
(currentLevel (getM ?state'')) and
    InvariantNoDecisionsWhenUnit (getF ?state'') (getM ?state'')
(currentLevel (getM ?state'')) and
    InvariantConflictClauseCharacterization (getConflictFlag ?state'')

```

```

(getConflictClause ?state'') (getF ?state'') (getM ?state'')
  InvariantGetReasonIsReason (getReason ?state'') (getF ?state'')
(getM ?state'') (set (getQ ?state''))
  InvariantEquivalentZL (getF ?state'') (getM ?state'') F0'
  InvariantVarsM (getM ?state'') F0 Vbl
  InvariantVarsQ (getQ ?state'') F0 Vbl
  InvariantVarsF (getF ?state'') F0 Vbl
  getSATFlag ?state'' = FALSE  $\longrightarrow$   $\neg$  satisfiable F0'
  getSATFlag ?state'' = TRUE  $\longrightarrow$  satisfiable F0'
  using ih(1) ih(3) ih(4) ih(5) ih(6) ih(7) ih(8) ih(9) ih(10)
ih(11) ih(12) ih(13) ih(14)
      ih(15) ih(16) ih(18) ih(21) ih(22) ih(23) ih(24) ih(25)
ih(26)
  using InvariantsAfterSolveLoopBody[of state' F0' Vbl F0]
  using True
  by (auto simp only: Let-def)
ultimately
show ?thesis
  using True
  using ih(2)
  using ih(21)
  using ih(22)
  using ih(23)
  by (simp add: Let-def)
qed
qed

```

```

end
theory FunctionalImplementation
imports Initialization SolveLoop
begin

```

8.2 Total correctness theorem

theorem *correctness*:

shows

$(\text{solve } F0 = \text{TRUE} \wedge \text{satisfiable } F0) \vee (\text{solve } F0 = \text{FALSE} \wedge \neg \text{satisfiable } F0)$

proof—

let $?istate = \text{initialize } F0 \text{ initialState}$

let $?F0' = \text{filter } (\lambda c. \neg \text{clauseTautology } c) F0$

have

InvariantConsistent (getM ?istate)

InvariantUniq (getM ?istate)

InvariantWatchesEl (getF ?istate) (getWatch1 ?istate) (getWatch2 ?istate) **and**

InvariantWatchesDiffer (getF ?istate) (getWatch1 ?istate) (getWatch2

```

?istate) and
  InvariantWatchCharacterization (getF ?istate) (getWatch1 ?istate)
(getWatch2 ?istate) (getM ?istate) and
  InvariantWatchListsContainOnlyClausesFromF (getWatchList ?istate)
(getF ?istate) and
  InvariantWatchListsUniq (getWatchList ?istate) and
  InvariantWatchListsCharacterization (getWatchList ?istate) (getWatch1
?istate) (getWatch2 ?istate) and
  InvariantUniqQ (getQ ?istate) and
  InvariantQCharacterization (getConflictFlag ?istate) (getQ ?istate)
(getF ?istate) (getM ?istate) and
  InvariantConflictFlagCharacterization (getConflictFlag ?istate) (getF
?istate) (getM ?istate) and
  InvariantNoDecisionsWhenConflict (getF ?istate) (getM ?istate) (currentLevel
(getM ?istate)) and
  InvariantNoDecisionsWhenUnit (getF ?istate) (getM ?istate) (currentLevel
(getM ?istate)) and
  InvariantGetReasonIsReason (getReason ?istate) (getF ?istate) (getM
?istate) (set (getQ ?istate)) and
  InvariantConflictClauseCharacterization (getConflictFlag ?istate) (getConflictClause
?istate) (getF ?istate) (getM ?istate)
  InvariantVarsM (getM ?istate) F0 (vars F0)
  InvariantVarsQ (getQ ?istate) F0 (vars F0)
  InvariantVarsF (getF ?istate) F0 (vars F0)
  getSATFlag ?istate = UNDEF  $\longrightarrow$  InvariantEquivalentZL (getF
?istate) (getM ?istate) ?F0' and
  getSATFlag ?istate = FALSE  $\longrightarrow$   $\neg$  satisfiable ?F0'
  getSATFlag ?istate = TRUE  $\longrightarrow$  satisfiable F0
  using InvariantsAfterInitialization[of F0]
  using InvariantEquivalentZLAfterInitialization[of F0]
  unfolding InvariantVarsM-def
  unfolding InvariantVarsF-def
  unfolding InvariantVarsQ-def
  by (auto simp add: Let-def)
moreover
hence solve-loop-dom ?istate (vars F0)
  using SolveLoopTermination[of ?istate ?F0' vars F0 F0]
  using finiteVarsFormula[of F0]
  using varsSubsetFormula[of ?F0' F0]
  by auto
ultimately
show ?thesis
  using finiteVarsFormula[of F0]
  using SATFlagAfterSolveLoop[of ?istate vars F0 ?F0' F0]
  using satisfiableFilterTautologies[of F0]
  unfolding solve-def
  using varsSubsetFormula[of ?F0' F0]
  by (auto simp add: Let-def)
qed

```

end

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