

SAT Solver verification

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December 14, 2021

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.

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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]
⟨proof⟩
```

```
lemma lastListInList [simp]:
  assumes list ≠ []
  shows last list ∈ set list
⟨proof⟩
```

lemma *butlastIsSubset*:
shows $set (butlast list) \subseteq set list$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *setListIsSetButlastAndLast*:
shows $set list \subseteq set (butlast list) \cup \{last list\}$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *butlastAppend*:
shows $butlast (list1 @ list2) = (if list2 = [] then butlast list1 else (list1 @ butlast list2))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

1.2 *removeAll* - element removal

lemma *removeAll-multiset*:
assumes $distinct a \ x \in set a$
shows $mset a = \{x\} + mset (removeAll x a)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *removeAll-map*:
assumes $\forall x y. x \neq y \longrightarrow f x \neq f y$
shows $removeAll (f x) (map f a) = map f (removeAll x a)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

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 *uniq* :: '*a* list => bool
where
uniq [] = True |
uniq (h#t) = (h \notin set t \wedge *uniq* t)

lemma *uniqDistinct*:
uniq l = *distinct l*
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *uniqAppend*:
assumes *uniq* (l1 @ l2)
shows *uniq* l1 *uniq* l2
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *uniqAppendIff*:
uniq (l1 @ l2) = (*uniq* l1 \wedge *uniq* l2 \wedge set l1 \cap set l2 = {}) (is ?lhs = ?rhs)
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *uniqAppendElement*:

assumes *uniq l*
shows $e \notin \text{set } l = \text{uniq } (l @ [e])$
 <proof>

lemma *uniqImpliesNotLastMemButlast:*
assumes *uniq l*
shows $\text{last } l \notin \text{set } (\text{butlast } l)$
 <proof>

lemma *uniqButlastNotUniqListImpliesLastMemButlast:*
assumes *uniq (butlast l) \neg uniq l*
shows $\text{last } l \in \text{set } (\text{butlast } l)$
 <proof>

lemma *uniqRemdups:*
shows *uniq (remdups x)*
 <proof>

lemma *uniqHeadTailSet:*
assumes *uniq l*
shows $\text{set } (\text{tl } l) = (\text{set } l) - \{\text{hd } l\}$
 <proof>

lemma *uniqLengthEqCardSet:*
assumes *uniq l*
shows $\text{length } l = \text{card } (\text{set } l)$
 <proof>

lemma *lengthGtOneTwoDistinctElements:*
assumes
uniq l length l > 1 l \neq []
shows
 $\exists a1 a2. a1 \in \text{set } l \wedge a2 \in \text{set } l \wedge a1 \neq a2$
 <proof>

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 $(\text{firstPos } a (m \# M') = 0) = (a = m)$
 <proof>

lemma *firstPosLeLength*:
assumes $a \in \text{set } l$
shows $\text{firstPos } a \ l < \text{length } l$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *firstPosAppend*:
assumes $a \in \text{set } l$
shows $\text{firstPos } a \ l = \text{firstPos } a \ (l @ l')$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *firstPosAppendNonMemberFirstMemberSecond*:
assumes $a \notin \text{set } l1$ **and** $a \in \text{set } l2$
shows $\text{firstPos } a \ (l1 @ l2) = \text{length } l1 + \text{firstPos } a \ l2$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *firstPosDomainForElements*:
shows $(0 \leq \text{firstPos } a \ l \wedge \text{firstPos } a \ l < \text{length } l) = (a \in \text{set } l)$ (**is** $?lhs = ?rhs$)
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

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** $?lhs = ?rhs$)
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *firstPosLast*:
assumes $l \neq []$ *uniq* l
shows $(\text{firstPos } x \ l = \text{length } l - 1) = (x = \text{last } l)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

1.5 precedes - ordering relation induced by firstPos

definition *precedes* :: $'a \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'a \text{ list} \Rightarrow \text{bool}$

where

$\text{precedes } a \ b \ l == (a \in \text{set } l \wedge b \in \text{set } l \wedge \text{firstPos } a \ l \leq \text{firstPos } b \ l)$

lemma *noElementsPrecedesFirstElement*:
assumes $a \neq b$
shows $\neg \text{precedes } a \ b \ (b \# \text{list})$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *lastPrecedesNoElement*:
assumes *uniq* l
shows $\neg(\exists a. a \neq \text{last } l \wedge \text{precedes } (\text{last } l) \ a \ l)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *precedesAppend*:
assumes $\text{precedes } a \ b \ l$

shows *precedes a b (l @ l')*
⟨*proof*⟩

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*⟩

lemma *precedesReflexivity*:
assumes $a \in \text{set } l$
shows *precedes a a l*
⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *precedesTransitivity*:
assumes
precedes a b l and precedes b c l
shows
precedes a c l
⟨*proof*⟩

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

lemma *precedesTotalOrder*:
assumes $a \in \text{set } l$ **and** $b \in \text{set } l$
shows $a=b \vee \text{precedes } a \text{ b } l \vee \text{precedes } b \text{ a } l$
⟨*proof*⟩

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)*
⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *precedesFilter*:
assumes *precedes a b list* **and** $f a$ **and** $f b$
shows *precedes a b (filter f list)*
⟨*proof*⟩

definition
precedesOrder list == {(a, b). precedes a b list \wedge a \neq b}

lemma *transPrecedesOrder*:
trans (precedesOrder list)

<proof>

lemma *wellFoundedPrecedesOrder:*

shows *wf (precedesOrder list)*

<proof>

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 = (\exists s. p @ s = t)*

lemma *prefixIsSubset:*

assumes *isPrefix p l*

shows *set p \subseteq set l*

<proof>

lemma *uniqListImpliesUniqPrefix:*

assumes *isPrefix p l and uniq l*

shows *uniq p*

<proof>

lemma *firstPosPrefixElement:*

assumes *isPrefix p l and a \in set p*

shows *firstPos a p = firstPos a l*

<proof>

lemma *laterInPrefixRetainsPrecedes:*

assumes

isPrefix p l and precedes a b l and b \in set p

shows

precedes a b p

<proof>

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

primrec *list-diff :: 'a list \Rightarrow 'a list \Rightarrow 'a list*

where

list-diff x [] = x |

list-diff x (y#ys) = list-diff (removeAll y x) ys

lemma [*simp*]:

shows *list-diff [] y = []*

<proof>

lemma *[simp]*:
shows $\text{list-diff } (x \# xs) y = (\text{if } x \in \text{set } y \text{ then list-diff } xs y \text{ else } x \# \text{list-diff } xs y)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *listDiffIff*:
shows $(x \in \text{set } a \wedge x \notin \text{set } b) = (x \in \text{set } (\text{list-diff } a b))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *listDiffDoubleRemoveAll*:
assumes $x \in \text{set } a$
shows $\text{list-diff } b a = \text{list-diff } b (x \# a)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *removeAllListDiff[simp]*:
shows $\text{removeAll } x (\text{list-diff } a b) = \text{list-diff } (\text{removeAll } x a) b$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *listDiffRemoveAllNonMember*:
assumes $x \notin \text{set } a$
shows $\text{list-diff } a b = \text{list-diff } a (\text{removeAll } x b)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *listDiffMap*:
assumes $\forall x y. x \neq y \longrightarrow f x \neq f y$
shows $\text{map } f (\text{list-diff } a b) = \text{list-diff } (\text{map } f a) (\text{map } f b)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

1.8 remdups - removing duplicates

lemma *remdupsRemoveAllCommute[simp]*:
shows $\text{remdups } (\text{removeAll } a \text{ list}) = \text{removeAll } a (\text{remdups list})$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *remdupsAppend*:
shows $\text{remdups } (a @ b) = \text{remdups } (\text{list-diff } a b) @ \text{remdups } b$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *remdupsAppendSet*:
shows $\text{set } (\text{remdups } (a @ b)) = \text{set } (\text{remdups } a @ \text{remdups } (\text{list-diff } b a))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *remdupsAppendMultiSet*:
shows $\text{mset } (\text{remdups } (a @ b)) = \text{mset } (\text{remdups } a @ \text{remdups } (\text{list-diff } b a))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *remdupsListDiff*:

$remdups (list-diff a b) = list-diff (remdups a) (remdups b)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

definition

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

lemma *multisetEmptyLeI*:

$multiset-le \{\#\} a r$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *multisetUnionLessMono2*:

shows

$trans r \implies (b1, b2) \in mult r \implies (a + b1, a + b2) \in mult r$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *multisetUnionLessMono1*:

shows

$trans r \implies (a1, a2) \in mult r \implies (a1 + b, a2 + b) \in mult r$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *multisetUnionLeMono2*:

assumes

$trans r$
 $multiset-le b1 b2 r$

shows

$multiset-le (a + b1) (a + b2) r$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *multisetUnionLeMono1*:

assumes

$trans r$
 $multiset-le a1 a2 r$

shows

$multiset-le (a1 + b) (a2 + b) r$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *multisetLeTrans*:

assumes

$trans r$
 $multiset-le x y r$
 $multiset-le y z r$

shows
 $multiset-le\ x\ z\ r$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *multisetUnionLeMono*:

assumes
 $trans\ r$
 $multiset-le\ a1\ a2\ r$
 $multiset-le\ b1\ b2\ r$

shows
 $multiset-le\ (a1 + b1)\ (a2 + b2)\ r$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *multisetLeListDiff*:

assumes
 $trans\ r$
shows
 $multiset-le\ (mset\ (list-diff\ a\ b))\ (mset\ a)\ r$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

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 $(x @ y = z @ w) =$
 $(x = z \wedge y = w \vee$
 $(\exists t. z @ t = x \wedge t @ y = w) \vee$
 $(\exists t. x @ t = z \wedge t @ w = y))$ (**is** ?lhs = ?rhs)
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *SimpleLevi*:

shows $(p @ s = a \# list) =$
 $(p = [] \wedge s = a \# list \vee$
 $(\exists t. p = a \# t \wedge t @ s = list))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

1.10 Single element lists

lemma *lengthOneCharacterisation*:

shows $(length\ l = 1) = (l = [hd\ l])$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *lengthOneImpliesOnlyElement*:

assumes $length\ l = 1$ **and** $a : set\ l$
shows $\forall a'. a' : set\ l \longrightarrow a' = a$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

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  $\Rightarrow$  'b  $\Rightarrow$  bool (infixl el 55)
```

```
overloading literalElClause  $\equiv$  member :: Literal  $\Rightarrow$  Clause  $\Rightarrow$  bool
begin
```

```
  definition [simp]: ((literal::Literal) el (clause::Clause)) == literal
   $\in$  set clause
```

```
end
```

```
overloading clauseElFormula  $\equiv$  member :: Clause  $\Rightarrow$  Formula  $\Rightarrow$  bool
begin
```

```
  definition [simp]: ((clause::Clause) el (formula::Formula)) == clause
   $\in$  set formula
```

```
end
```

```
overloading el-literal  $\equiv$  (el) :: Literal  $\Rightarrow$  Formula  $\Rightarrow$  bool
begin
```

```
primrec el-literal where
(literal::Literal) el ([]::Formula) = False |
```

$((literal::Literal) \text{ el } ((clause \# formula)::Formula)) = ((literal \text{ el } clause) \vee (literal \text{ el } formula))$

end

lemma *literalElFormulaCharacterization:*

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

shows $(literal \text{ el } formula) = (\exists (clause::Clause). clause \text{ el } formula \wedge literal \text{ el } clause)$

$\langle proof \rangle$

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
⟨proof⟩

lemma formulaContainsItsLiteralsVariable:
fixes literal :: Literal **and** formula::Formula
assumes literal el formula
shows var literal \in vars formula
⟨proof⟩

lemma formulaContainsItsClausesVariables:
fixes clause :: Clause **and** formula :: Formula
assumes clause el formula
shows vars clause \subseteq vars formula
⟨proof⟩

lemma varsAppendFormulae:
fixes formula1 :: Formula **and** formula2 :: Formula
shows vars (formula1 @ formula2) = vars formula1 \cup vars formula2
⟨proof⟩

lemma varsAppendClauses:
fixes clause1 :: Clause **and** clause2 :: Clause
shows vars (clause1 @ clause2) = vars clause1 \cup vars clause2
⟨proof⟩

lemma varsRemoveLiteral:
fixes literal :: Literal **and** clause :: Clause
shows vars (removeAll literal clause) \subseteq vars clause
⟨proof⟩

lemma varsRemoveLiteralSuperset:
fixes literal :: Literal **and** clause :: Clause
shows vars clause - {var literal} \subseteq vars (removeAll literal clause)
⟨proof⟩

lemma varsRemoveAllClause:
fixes clause :: Clause **and** formula :: Formula
shows vars (removeAll clause formula) \subseteq vars formula
⟨proof⟩

lemma varsRemoveAllClauseSuperset:
fixes clause :: Clause **and** formula :: Formula

shows $\text{vars formula} - \text{vars clause} \subseteq \text{vars (removeAll clause formula)}$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *varInClauseVars*:

fixes $\text{variable} :: \text{Variable}$ **and** $\text{clause} :: \text{Clause}$

shows $\text{variable} \in \text{vars clause} = (\exists \text{ literal. literal el clause} \wedge \text{var literal} = \text{variable})$

⟨proof⟩

lemma *varInFormulaVars*:

fixes $\text{variable} :: \text{Variable}$ **and** $\text{formula} :: \text{Formula}$

shows $\text{variable} \in \text{vars formula} = (\exists \text{ literal. literal el formula} \wedge \text{var literal} = \text{variable})$ (**is** ?lhs formula = ?rhs formula)

⟨proof⟩

lemma *varsSubsetFormula*:

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

assumes $\forall c :: \text{Clause. } c \text{ el } F \longrightarrow c \text{ el } F'$

shows $\text{vars } F \subseteq \text{vars } F'$

⟨proof⟩

lemma *varsClauseVarsSet*:

fixes

$\text{clause} :: \text{Clause}$

shows

$\text{vars clause} = \text{vars (set clause)}$

⟨proof⟩

2.1.4 Opposite literals

primrec

$\text{opposite} :: \text{Literal} \Rightarrow \text{Literal}$

where

$\text{opposite (Pos } v) = (\text{Neg } v)$

| $\text{opposite (Neg } v) = (\text{Pos } v)$

lemma *oppositeIdempotency [simp]*:

fixes $\text{literal} :: \text{Literal}$

shows $\text{opposite (opposite literal)} = \text{literal}$

⟨proof⟩

lemma *oppositeSymmetry [simp]*:

fixes $\text{literal1} :: \text{Literal}$ **and** $\text{literal2} :: \text{Literal}$

shows $(\text{opposite literal1} = \text{literal2}) = (\text{opposite literal2} = \text{literal1})$

⟨proof⟩

lemma *oppositeUniqueness [simp]*:

fixes $\text{literal1} :: \text{Literal}$ **and** $\text{literal2} :: \text{Literal}$

shows $(\text{opposite literal1} = \text{opposite literal2}) = (\text{literal1} = \text{literal2})$

<proof>

lemma *oppositeIsDifferentFromLiteral* [simp]:

fixes *literal::Literal*

shows *opposite literal* \neq *literal*

<proof>

lemma *oppositeLiteralsHaveSameVariable* [simp]:

fixes *literal::Literal*

shows *var (opposite literal)* = *var literal*

<proof>

lemma *literalsWithSameVariableAreEqualOrOpposite*:

fixes *literal1::Literal* **and** *literal2::Literal*

shows (*var literal1* = *var literal2*) = (*literal1* = *literal2* \vee *opposite literal1* = *literal2*) (**is** ?*lhs* = ?*rhs*)

<proof>

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* \Rightarrow *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*)

<proof>

lemma *oppositeLiteralListIdempotency* [simp]:

fixes *literalList :: Literal list*

shows *oppositeLiteralList (oppositeLiteralList literalList)* = *literalList*

<proof>

lemma *oppositeLiteralListRemove*:

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

shows *oppositeLiteralList (removeAll literal literalList)* = *removeAll (opposite literal) (oppositeLiteralList literalList)*

<proof>

lemma *oppositeLiteralListNonempty*:

fixes *literalList :: Literal list*

shows (*literalList* \neq []) = ((*oppositeLiteralList literalList*) \neq [])

<proof>

lemma *varsOppositeLiteralList*:
shows *vars (oppositeLiteralList clause) = vars clause*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

2.1.5 Tautological clauses

Check if the clause contains both a literal and its opposite

primrec
clauseTautology :: *Clause* \Rightarrow *bool*
where
 clauseTautology [] = *False*
 | *clauseTautology* (*literal* # *clause*) = (*opposite literal el clause* \vee
clauseTautology clause)

lemma *clauseTautologyCharacterization*:
fixes *clause* :: *Clause*
shows *clauseTautology clause* = (\exists *literal*. *literal el clause* \wedge (*opposite*
literal) *el clause*)
 ⟨*proof*⟩

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* \in *vars valuation*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *varsSubsetValuation*:
fixes *valuation1* :: *Valuation* **and** *valuation2* :: *Valuation*
assumes *set valuation1* \subseteq *set valuation2*
shows *vars valuation1* \subseteq *vars valuation2*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *varsAppendValuation*:
fixes *valuation1* :: *Valuation* **and** *valuation2* :: *Valuation*
shows *vars (valuation1 @ valuation2)* = *vars valuation1* \cup *vars*
valuation2
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *varsPrefixValuation*:
fixes *valuation1* :: *Valuation* **and** *valuation2* :: *Valuation*
assumes *isPrefix valuation1 valuation2*
shows *vars valuation1* \subseteq *vars valuation2*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

2.2.2 True/False literals

Check if the literal is contained in the given valuation

definition *literalTrue* :: *Literal* \Rightarrow *Valuation* \Rightarrow *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*))

\langle proof \rangle

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*)

\langle proof \rangle

lemma *clauseFalseIffAllLiteralsAreFalse*:
fixes *clause* :: *Clause* **and** *valuation* :: *Valuation*
shows *clauseFalse* *clause* *valuation* = $(\forall \textit{literal}. \textit{literal} \textit{el} \textit{clause} \longrightarrow \textit{literalFalse} \textit{literal} \textit{valuation})$
 $\langle \textit{proof} \rangle$

lemma *clauseFalseRemove*:
assumes *clauseFalse* *clause* *valuation*
shows *clauseFalse* (*removeAll* *literal* *clause*) *valuation*
 $\langle \textit{proof} \rangle$

lemma *clauseFalseAppendValuation*:
fixes *clause* :: *Clause* **and** *valuation* :: *Valuation* **and** *valuation'* :: *Valuation*
assumes *clauseFalse* *clause* *valuation*
shows *clauseFalse* *clause* (*valuation* @ *valuation'*)
 $\langle \textit{proof} \rangle$

lemma *clauseTrueAppendValuation*:
fixes *clause* :: *Clause* **and** *valuation* :: *Valuation* **and** *valuation'* :: *Valuation*
assumes *clauseTrue* *clause* *valuation*
shows *clauseTrue* *clause* (*valuation* @ *valuation'*)
 $\langle \textit{proof} \rangle$

lemma *emptyClauseIsFalse*:
fixes *valuation* :: *Valuation*
shows *clauseFalse* [] *valuation*
 $\langle \textit{proof} \rangle$

lemma *emptyValuationFalsifiesOnlyEmptyClause*:
fixes *clause* :: *Clause*
assumes *clause* \neq []
shows \neg *clauseFalse* *clause* []
 $\langle \textit{proof} \rangle$

lemma *valuationContainsItsFalseClausesVariables*:
fixes *clause*::*Clause* **and** *valuation*::*Valuation*
assumes *clauseFalse* *clause* *valuation*
shows *vars* *clause* \subseteq *vars* *valuation*
 $\langle \textit{proof} \rangle$

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 formulaTrue formula valuation = ( $\forall$  clause. clause el formula  $\longrightarrow$  clauseTrue clause valuation)
  <proof>

```

```

lemma formulaFalseIffContainsFalseClause:
  fixes formula :: Formula and valuation :: Valuation
  shows formulaFalse formula valuation = ( $\exists$  clause. clause el formula  $\wedge$  clauseFalse clause valuation)
  <proof>

```

```

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
  <proof>

```

```

lemma formulaTrueCommutativity:
  fixes f1 :: Formula and f2 :: Formula and valuation :: Valuation
  shows formulaTrue (f1 @ f2) valuation = formulaTrue (f2 @ f1) valuation
  <proof>

```

```

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>

```

lemma *formulaTrueAppend*:
fixes *formula1* :: *Formula* **and** *formula2* :: *Formula* **and** *valuation*
:: *Valuation*
shows *formulaTrue* (*formula1* @ *formula2*) *valuation* = (*formulaTrue*
formula1 *valuation* \wedge *formulaTrue* *formula2* *valuation*)
⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *formulaTrueRemoveAll*:
fixes *formula* :: *Formula* **and** *clause* :: *Clause* **and** *valuation* :: *Val-*
uation
assumes *formulaTrue* *formula* *valuation*
shows *formulaTrue* (*removeAll* *clause* *formula*) *valuation*
⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *formulaFalseAppend*:
fixes *formula* :: *Formula* **and** *formula'* :: *Formula* **and** *valuation* ::
Valuation
assumes *formulaFalse* *formula* *valuation*
shows *formulaFalse* (*formula* @ *formula'*) *valuation*
⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *formulaTrueAppendValuation*:
fixes *formula* :: *Formula* **and** *valuation* :: *Valuation* **and** *valuation'*
:: *Valuation*
assumes *formulaTrue* *formula* *valuation*
shows *formulaTrue* *formula* (*valuation* @ *valuation'*)
⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *formulaFalseAppendValuation*:
fixes *formula* :: *Formula* **and** *valuation* :: *Valuation* **and** *valuation'*
:: *Valuation*
assumes *formulaFalse* *formula* *valuation*
shows *formulaFalse* *formula* (*valuation* @ *valuation'*)
⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *trueFormulaWithSingleLiteralClause*:
fixes *formula* :: *Formula* **and** *literal* :: *Literal* **and** *valuation* :: *Val-*
uation
assumes *formulaTrue* (*removeAll* [*literal*] *formula*) (*valuation* @
[*literal*])
shows *formulaTrue* *formula* (*valuation* @ [*literal*])
⟨*proof*⟩

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*
<*proof*>

lemma *val2FormAreSingleLiteralClauses*:
fixes *clause* :: *Clause* **and** *valuation* :: *Valuation*
shows *clause* *el* *val2form* *valuation* \longrightarrow (\exists *literal*. *clause* = [*literal*]
 \wedge *literal* *el* *valuation*)
<*proof*>

lemma *val2formOfSingleLiteralValuation*:
assumes *length* *v* = 1
shows *val2form* *v* = [[*hd* *v*]]
<*proof*>

lemma *val2FormRemoveAll*:
fixes *literal* :: *Literal* **and** *valuation* :: *Valuation*
shows *removeAll* [*literal*] (*val2form* *valuation*) = *val2form* (*removeAll*
literal *valuation*)
<*proof*>

lemma *val2formAppend*:
fixes *valuation1* :: *Valuation* **and** *valuation2* :: *Valuation*
shows *val2form* (*valuation1* @ *valuation2*) = (*val2form* *valuation1*
@ *val2form* *valuation2*)
<*proof*>

lemma *val2formFormulaTrue*:
fixes *valuation1* :: *Valuation* **and** *valuation2* :: *Valuation*
shows *formulaTrue* (*val2form* *valuation1*) *valuation2* = (\forall (*literal*
:: *Literal*). *literal* *el* *valuation1* \longrightarrow *literal* *el* *valuation2*)
<*proof*>

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*)

\langle *proof* \rangle

lemma *clauseTrueAndClauseFalseImpliesInconsistent*:

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

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

shows *inconsistent valuation*

\langle *proof* \rangle

lemma *formulaTrueAndFormulaFalseImpliesInconsistent*:

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

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

shows *inconsistent valuation*

\langle *proof* \rangle

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*)

\langle *proof* \rangle

lemma *consistentAppendElement*:

assumes *consistent v* **and** \neg *literalFalse l v*

shows *consistent (v @ [l])*

\langle *proof* \rangle

lemma *inconsistentRemoveAll*:

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

assumes *inconsistent (removeAll literal valuation)*

shows *inconsistent valuation*

\langle *proof* \rangle

lemma *inconsistentPrefix*:

assumes *isPrefix valuation1 valuation2* **and** *inconsistent valuation1*

shows *inconsistent valuation2*

\langle *proof* \rangle

lemma *consistentPrefix*:

assumes *isPrefix valuation1 valuation2* **and** *consistent valuation2*

shows *consistent valuation1*

\langle *proof* \rangle

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*

<proof>

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>

lemma *totalValuationForClauseDefinesAllItsLiterals:*

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

totalClause: total valuation (vars clause) and

literalEl: literal el clause

shows *trueOrElse: literalTrue literal valuation \vee literalFalse literal valuation*

<proof>

lemma *totalValuationForClauseDefinesItsValue:*

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

assumes *totalClause: total valuation (vars clause)*

shows *clauseTrue clause valuation \vee clauseFalse clause valuation*

<proof>

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>

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*
 \langle *proof* \rangle

lemma *totalValuationForFormulaDefinesItsValue:*
assumes *totalFormula: total valuation (vars formula)*
shows *formulaTrue formula valuation* \vee *formulaFalse formula valuation*
 \langle *proof* \rangle

lemma *totalRemoveAllSingleLiteralClause:*
fixes *literal :: Literal and valuation :: Valuation and formula :: Formula*
assumes *varLiteral: var literal \in vars valuation and totalRemoveAll: total valuation (vars (removeAll [literal] formula))*
shows *total valuation (vars formula)*
 \langle *proof* \rangle

2.2.8 Models and satisfiability

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

consts *model :: Valuation \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow bool*

overloading *modelFormula \equiv model :: Valuation \Rightarrow Formula \Rightarrow bool*
begin
definition [*simp*]: *model valuation (formula::Formula) == consistent valuation \wedge (formulaTrue formula valuation)*
end

overloading *modelClause \equiv model :: Valuation \Rightarrow Clause \Rightarrow bool*
begin
definition [*simp*]: *model valuation (clause::Clause) == consistent valuation \wedge (clauseTrue clause valuation)*
end

Checks if a formula has a model

definition *satisfiable :: Formula \Rightarrow bool*
where
satisfiable formula == \exists valuation. model valuation formula

lemma *formulaWithEmptyClauseIsUnsatisfiable:*
fixes *formula :: Formula*
assumes ($[]::$ Clause) *el formula*
shows \neg *satisfiable formula*
 \langle *proof* \rangle

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*
 \langle *proof* \rangle

lemma *satisfiableAppend*:
fixes *formula1* :: *Formula* **and** *formula2* :: *Formula*
assumes *satisfiable (formula1 @ formula2)*
shows *satisfiable formula1 satisfiable formula2*
 \langle *proof* \rangle

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*
 \langle *proof* \rangle

2.2.9 Tautological clauses

lemma *tautologyNotFalse*:
fixes *clause* :: *Clause* **and** *valuation* :: *Valuation*
assumes *clauseTautology clause consistent valuation*
shows \neg *clauseFalse clause valuation*
 \langle *proof* \rangle

lemma *tautologyInTotalValuation*:
assumes
clauseTautology clause
vars clause \subseteq *vars valuation*
shows
clauseTrue clause valuation
 \langle *proof* \rangle

lemma *modelAppendTautology*:
assumes
model valuation F clauseTautology c
vars valuation \supseteq *vars F* \cup *vars c*
shows
model valuation (F @ [c])
 \langle *proof* \rangle

lemma *satisfiableAppendTautology*:
assumes
satisfiable F clauseTautology c
shows
satisfiable (F @ [c])
 \langle *proof* \rangle

lemma *modelAppendTautologicalFormula:*

fixes

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

assumes

$\text{model valuation } F \vee c. c \text{ el } F' \longrightarrow \text{clauseTautology } c$
 $\text{vars valuation} \supseteq \text{vars } F \cup \text{vars } F'$

shows

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

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *satisfiableAppendTautologicalFormula:*

assumes

$\text{satisfiable } F \vee c. c \text{ el } F' \longrightarrow \text{clauseTautology } c$

shows

$\text{satisfiable } (F @ F')$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *satisfiableFilterTautologies:*

shows $\text{satisfiable } F = \text{satisfiable } (\text{filter } (\% c. \neg \text{clauseTautology } c) F)$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *modelFilterTautologies:*

assumes

$\text{model valuation } (\text{filter } (\% c. \neg \text{clauseTautology } c) F)$
 $\text{vars } F \subseteq \text{vars valuation}$

shows $\text{model valuation } F$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

2.2.10 Entailment

Formula entails literal if it is true in all its models

definition *formulaEntailsLiteral* :: $\text{Formula} \Rightarrow \text{Literal} \Rightarrow \text{bool}$

where

$\text{formulaEntailsLiteral formula literal} ==$

$\forall (\text{valuation} :: \text{Valuation}). \text{model valuation formula} \longrightarrow \text{literalTrue literal valuation}$

Clause implies literal if it is true in all its models

definition *clauseEntailsLiteral* :: $\text{Clause} \Rightarrow \text{Literal} \Rightarrow \text{bool}$

where

$\text{clauseEntailsLiteral clause literal} ==$

$\forall (\text{valuation} :: \text{Valuation}). \text{model valuation clause} \longrightarrow \text{literalTrue literal valuation}$

Formula entails clause if it is true in all its models

definition *formulaEntailsClause* :: $\text{Formula} \Rightarrow \text{Clause} \Rightarrow \text{bool}$

where

formulaEntailsClause *formula clause* ==
 $\forall (valuation::Valuation). \text{model } valuation \text{ formula} \longrightarrow \text{model } valuation \text{ clause}$

Formula entails valuation if it entails its every literal

definition *formulaEntailsValuation* :: *Formula* \Rightarrow *Valuation* \Rightarrow *bool*

where

formulaEntailsValuation *formula valuation* ==
 $\forall \text{ literal}. \text{literal } el \text{ valuation} \longrightarrow \text{formulaEntailsLiteral } \text{formula } \text{literal}$

Formula entails formula if it is true in all its models

definition *formulaEntailsFormula* :: *Formula* \Rightarrow *Formula* \Rightarrow *bool*

where

formulaEntailsFormula-def: *formulaEntailsFormula* *formula formula'*
==
 $\forall (valuation::Valuation). \text{model } valuation \text{ formula} \longrightarrow \text{model } valuation \text{ formula}'$

lemma *singleLiteralClausesEntailItsLiteral*:

fixes *clause* :: *Clause* **and** *literal* :: *Literal*
assumes *length clause = 1* **and** *literal el clause*
shows *clauseEntailsLiteral clause literal*

\langle proof \rangle

lemma *clauseEntailsLiteralThenFormulaEntailsLiteral*:

fixes *clause* :: *Clause* **and** *formula* :: *Formula* **and** *literal* :: *Literal*
assumes *clause el formula* **and** *clauseEntailsLiteral clause literal*
shows *formulaEntailsLiteral formula literal*

\langle proof \rangle

lemma *formulaEntailsLiteralAppend*:

fixes *formula* :: *Formula* **and** *formula'* :: *Formula* **and** *literal* ::
Literal
assumes *formulaEntailsLiteral formula literal*
shows *formulaEntailsLiteral (formula @ formula') literal*

\langle proof \rangle

lemma *formulaEntailsLiteralSubset*:

fixes *formula* :: *Formula* **and** *formula'* :: *Formula* **and** *literal* ::
Literal
assumes *formulaEntailsLiteral formula literal* **and** $\forall (c::Clause) . c$
el formula $\longrightarrow c$ *el formula'*

shows *formulaEntailsLiteral formula' literal*

\langle proof \rangle

lemma *formulaEntailsLiteralRemoveAll*:

fixes *formula* :: *Formula* **and** *clause* :: *Clause* **and** *literal* :: *Literal*
assumes *formulaEntailsLiteral* (*removeAll clause formula*) *literal*
shows *formulaEntailsLiteral formula literal*
 <proof>

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>

lemma *formulaEntailsItsClauses*:
fixes *clause* :: *Clause* **and** *formula* :: *Formula*
assumes *clause el formula*
shows *formulaEntailsClause formula clause*
 <proof>

lemma *formulaEntailsClauseAppend*:
fixes *clause* :: *Clause* **and** *formula* :: *Formula* **and** *formula'* :: *For-*
mula
assumes *formulaEntailsClause formula clause*
shows *formulaEntailsClause (formula @ formula') clause*
 <proof>

lemma *formulaUnsatIffImpliesEmptyClause*:
fixes *formula* :: *Formula*
shows *formulaEntailsClause formula [] = (¬ satisfiable formula)*
 <proof>

lemma *formulaTrueExtendWithEntailedClauses*:
fixes *formula* :: *Formula* **and** *formula0* :: *Formula* **and** *valuation* ::
Valuation
assumes *formulaEntailed*: \forall (*clause*::*Clause*). *clause el formula* \longrightarrow
formulaEntailsClause formula0 clause **and** *consistent valuation*
shows *formulaTrue formula0 valuation* \longrightarrow *formulaTrue formula*
valuation
 <proof>

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>

lemma *formulaEntailsFormulaThatEntailsClause*:

fixes *formula1* :: *Formula* **and** *formula2* :: *Formula* **and** *clause* :: *Clause*
assumes *formulaEntailsFormula* *formula1* *formula2* **and** *formulaEntailsClause* *formula2* *clause*
shows *formulaEntailsClause* *formula1* *clause*
 <proof>

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>

lemma *formulaFalseInEntailedValuationIsUnsatisfiable*:
fixes *formula* :: *Formula* **and** *valuation* :: *Valuation*
assumes *formulaFalse* *formula* *valuation* **and** *formulaEntailsValuation* *formula* *valuation*
shows \neg *satisfiable* *formula*
 <proof>

lemma *formulaFalseInEntailedOrPureValuationIsUnsatisfiable*:
fixes *formula* :: *Formula* **and** *valuation* :: *Valuation*
assumes *formulaFalse* *formula* *valuation* **and** \forall *literal'*. *literal'* *el* *valuation* \longrightarrow *formulaEntailsLiteral* *formula* *literal'* \vee \neg *opposite* *literal'* *el* *formula*
shows \neg *satisfiable* *formula*
 <proof>

lemma *unsatisfiableFormulaWithSingleLiteralClause*:
fixes *formula* :: *Formula* **and** *literal* :: *Literal*
assumes \neg *satisfiable* *formula* **and** [*literal*] *el* *formula*
shows *formulaEntailsLiteral* (*removeAll* [*literal*] *formula*) (*opposite* *literal*)
 <proof>

lemma *unsatisfiableFormulaWithSingleLiteralClauses*:
fixes *F*::*Formula* **and** *c*::*Clause*
assumes \neg *satisfiable* (*F* @ *val2form* (*oppositeLiteralList* *c*)) \neg *clauseTautology* *c*
shows *formulaEntailsClause* *F* *c*
 <proof>

lemma *satisfiableEntailedFormula*:
fixes *formula0* :: *Formula* **and** *formula* :: *Formula*

assumes *formulaEntailsFormula* *formula0* *formula*
shows *satisfiable formula0* \longrightarrow *satisfiable formula*
 \langle *proof* \rangle

lemma *val2formIsEntailed*:
shows *formulaEntailsValuation* (*F'* @ *val2form valuation* @ *F''*) *valuation*
 \langle *proof* \rangle

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*)
 \langle *proof* \rangle

lemma *equivalentFormulaeReflexivity*:
fixes *formula* :: *Formula*
shows *equivalentFormulae* *formula* *formula*
 \langle *proof* \rangle

lemma *equivalentFormulaeSymmetry*:
fixes *formula1* :: *Formula* **and** *formula2* :: *Formula*
shows *equivalentFormulae* *formula1* *formula2* = *equivalentFormulae* *formula2* *formula1*
 \langle *proof* \rangle

lemma *equivalentFormulaeTransitivity*:
fixes *formula1* :: *Formula* **and** *formula2* :: *Formula* **and** *formula3* :: *Formula*
assumes *equivalentFormulae* *formula1* *formula2* **and** *equivalentFormulae* *formula2* *formula3*
shows *equivalentFormulae* *formula1* *formula3*
 \langle *proof* \rangle

lemma *equivalentFormulaeAppend*:
fixes *formula1* :: *Formula* **and** *formula1'* :: *Formula* **and** *formula2* :: *Formula*
assumes *equivalentFormulae* *formula1* *formula1'*
shows *equivalentFormulae* (*formula1* @ *formula2*) (*formula1'* @ *formula2*)
 \langle *proof* \rangle

\langle proof \rangle

lemma *satisfiableEquivalent*:

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

assumes *equivalentFormulae* *formula1* *formula2*

shows *satisfiable formula1 = satisfiable formula2*

\langle proof \rangle

lemma *satisfiableEquivalentAppend*:

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

:: *Formula*

assumes *equivalentFormulae* *formula1* *formula1'* **and** *satisfiable (formula1*

@ formula2)

shows *satisfiable (formula1' @ formula2)*

\langle proof \rangle

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)

\langle proof \rangle

lemma *clauseOrderIrrelevant*:

shows *equivalentFormulae (F1 @ F @ F' @ F2) (F1 @ F' @ F @*

F2)

\langle proof \rangle

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]*)

\langle proof \rangle

lemma *entailsLiteralRelpacePartWithEquivalent*:

assumes *equivalentFormulae* *F* *F'* **and** *formulaEntailsLiteral* (*F1 @*

F @ F2) *l*

shows *formulaEntailsLiteral* (*F1 @ F' @ F2)* *l*

\langle proof \rangle

2.2.12 Remove false and duplicate literals of a clause

definition

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

where

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

lemma *clauseTrueRemoveFalseLiterals:*

assumes *consistent v*

shows *clauseTrue c v = clauseTrue (removeFalseLiterals c v) v*

<proof>

lemma *clauseTrueRemoveDuplicateLiterals:*

shows *clauseTrue c v = clauseTrue (remdups c) v*

<proof>

lemma *removeDuplicateLiteralsEquivalentClause:*

shows *equivalentFormulae [remdups clause] [clause]*

<proof>

lemma *falseLiteralsCanBeRemoved:*

fixes *F::Formula and F'::Formula and v::Valuation*

assumes *equivalentFormulae (F1 @ val2form v @ F2) F'*

shows *equivalentFormulae (F1 @ val2form v @ [removeFalseLiterals c v] @ F2) (F' @ [c])*

(is equivalentFormulae ?lhs ?rhs)

<proof>

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>

lemma *satisfiedClauseCanBeRemoved:*

assumes

equivalentFormulae (F @ val2form v) F'

clauseTrue c v

shows *equivalentFormulae (F @ val2form v) (F' @ [c])*

<proof>

lemma *formulaEntailsClauseRemoveEntailedLiteralOpposites:*

assumes

formulaEntailsClause F clause

formulaEntailsValuation F valuation

shows

formulaEntailsClause F (list-diff clause (oppositeLiteralList valuation))

<proof>

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>

lemma *formulaEntailsResolvent*:

fixes *formula :: Formula and clause1 :: Clause and clause2 :: Clause*
assumes *formulaEntailsClause formula clause1 and formulaEntailsClause formula clause2*
shows *formulaEntailsClause formula (resolve clause1 clause2 literal)*
<proof>

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>

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>

lemma *isUnitClauseRemoveAllUnitLiteralIsFalse*:
fixes *uClause* :: *Clause* **and** *uLiteral* :: *Literal* **and** *valuation* ::
Valuation
assumes *isUnitClause uClause uLiteral valuation*
shows *clauseFalse (removeAll uLiteral uClause) valuation*
 \langle *proof* \rangle

lemma *isUnitClauseAppendValuation*:
assumes *isUnitClause uClause uLiteral valuation l \neq uLiteral l \neq*
opposite uLiteral
shows *isUnitClause uClause uLiteral (valuation @ [l])*
 \langle *proof* \rangle

lemma *containsTrueNotUnit*:
assumes
l el c and literalTrue l v and consistent v
shows
 $\neg (\exists ul. isUnitClause c ul v)$
 \langle *proof* \rangle

lemma *unitBecomesFalse*:
assumes
isUnitClause uClause uLiteral valuation
shows
clauseFalse uClause (valuation @ [opposite uLiteral])
 \langle *proof* \rangle

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* \Rightarrow *Literal* \Rightarrow *Valuation* \Rightarrow *bool*
where
(isReason clause literal valuation) ==
(literal el clause) \wedge
(clauseFalse (removeAll literal clause) valuation) \wedge
(\forall literal'. literal' 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')*
 \langle *proof* \rangle

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')*
 \langle *proof* \rangle

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
 \langle *proof* \rangle

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* \Rightarrow *Literal list* \Rightarrow *Valuation* \Rightarrow *bool*
where
isLastAssertedLiteral literal clause valuation ==
literal el clause \wedge
literalTrue literal valuation \wedge
 $(\forall$ *literal'*. *literal' el clause* \wedge *literal' \neq literal* \longrightarrow \neg *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 (λ l::*Literal*. *l el clause*) valuation)*

lemma *getLastAssertedLiteralCharacterization*:
assumes
clauseFalse clause valuation
clause \neq []
uniq valuation
shows
isLastAssertedLiteral (getLastAssertedLiteral (oppositeLiteralList clause) valuation) (oppositeLiteralList clause) valuation

<proof>

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'*

<proof>

lemma *isLastAssertedCharacterization:*

fixes *literal :: Literal and literalList :: Literal list and v :: Valuation*
assumes *isLastAssertedLiteral literal (oppositeLiteralList literalList)*
valuation

valuation

shows *opposite literal el literalList and literalTrue literal valuation*

<proof>

lemma *isLastAssertedLiteralSubset:*

assumes

isLastAssertedLiteral l c M

set c' \subseteq set c

l el c'

shows

isLastAssertedLiteral l c' M

<proof>

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>

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) \Rightarrow 'a*

where *element* $x == \text{fst } x$

abbreviation

marked $:: ('a * \text{bool}) \Rightarrow \text{bool}$
where *marked* $x == \text{snd } x$

3.1 Trail elements

Elements of the trail with marks removed

primrec

elements $:: 'a \text{ Trail} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ list}$

where

elements $[] = []$
 $| \text{elements } (h \# t) = (\text{element } h) \# (\text{elements } t)$

lemma

elements $t = \text{map } \text{fst } t$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *eitherMarkedOrNotMarkedElement*:

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

lemma *eitherMarkedOrNotMarked*:

assumes $e \in \text{set } (\text{elements } M)$
shows $(e, \text{True}) \in \text{set } M \vee (e, \text{False}) \in \text{set } M$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *elementMemElements* [simp]:

assumes $x \in \text{set } M$
shows $\text{element } x \in \text{set } (\text{elements } M)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *elementsAppend* [simp]:

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

lemma *elementsEmptyIffTrailEmpty* [simp]:

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

lemma *elementsButlastTrailIsButlastElementsTrail* [simp]:

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

lemma *elementLastTrailIsLastElementsTrail* [simp]:

assumes $M \neq []$
shows $\text{element } (\text{last } M) = \text{last } (\text{elements } M)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *isPrefixElements*:
assumes *isPrefix a b*
shows *isPrefix (elements a) (elements b)*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *prefixElementsAreTrailElements*:
assumes
isPrefix p M
shows
 $set (elements p) \subseteq set (elements M)$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *uniqElementsTrailImpliesUniqElementsPrefix*:
assumes
isPrefix p M and uniq (elements M)
shows
 $uniq (elements p)$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma [*simp*]:
assumes $(e, d) \in set M$
shows $e \in set (elements M)$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *uniqImpliesExclusiveTrueOrFalse*:
assumes
 $(e, d) \in set M$ **and** $uniq (elements M)$
shows
 $\neg (e, \neg d) \in set M$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

3.2 Marked trail elements

primrec
markedElements :: 'a Trail \Rightarrow 'a list
where
 $markedElements [] = []$
 $| markedElements (h\#t) = (if (marked h) then (element h) \# (markedElements t) else (markedElements t))$

lemma
 $markedElements t = (elements (filter snd t))$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *markedElementIsMarkedTrue*:
shows $(m \in set (markedElements M)) = ((m, True) \in set M)$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *markedElementsAppend*:
shows $\text{markedElements } (M1 @ M2) = \text{markedElements } M1 @ \text{markedElements } M2$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *markedElementsAreElements*:
assumes $m \in \text{set } (\text{markedElements } M)$
shows $m \in \text{set } (\text{elements } M)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *markedAndMemberImpliesIsMarkedElement*:
assumes $\text{marked } m \ m \in \text{set } M$
shows $(\text{element } m) \in \text{set } (\text{markedElements } M)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *markedElementsPrefixAreMarkedElementsTrail*:
assumes $\text{isPrefix } p \ M \ m \in \text{set } (\text{markedElements } p)$
shows $m \in \text{set } (\text{markedElements } M)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *markedElementsTrailMemPrefixAreMarkedElementsPrefix*:
assumes
 $\text{uniq } (\text{elements } M)$ **and**
 $\text{isPrefix } p \ M$ **and**
 $m \in \text{set } (\text{elements } p)$ **and**
 $m \in \text{set } (\text{markedElements } M)$
shows
 $m \in \text{set } (\text{markedElements } p)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

3.3 Prefix before/upto a trail element

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

primrec
 $\text{prefixBeforeElement} :: 'a \Rightarrow 'a \ \text{Trail} \Rightarrow 'a \ \text{Trail}$
where
 $\text{prefixBeforeElement } e \ [] = []$
 $| \text{prefixBeforeElement } e \ (h\#t) =$
 $(\text{if } (\text{element } h) = e \ \text{then}$
 $\quad []$
 $\quad \text{else}$
 $\quad (h \# (\text{prefixBeforeElement } e \ t))$
 $)$

lemma $\text{prefixBeforeElement } e \ t = \text{takeWhile } (\lambda e'. \text{element } e' \neq e) \ t$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $\text{prefixBeforeElement } e \ t = \text{take } (\text{firstPos } e \ (\text{elements } t)) \ t$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

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

primrec

$\text{prefixToElement} :: 'a \Rightarrow 'a \text{ Trail} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ Trail}$

where

$\text{prefixToElement } e [] = []$
 $| \text{prefixToElement } e (h\#t) =$
 $(\text{if } (\text{element } h) = e \text{ then}$
 $[h]$
 else
 $(h \# (\text{prefixToElement } e t))$
 $)$

lemma $\text{prefixToElement } e t = \text{take } ((\text{firstPos } e (\text{elements } t)) + 1) t$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $\text{isPrefixPrefixToElement}:$

shows $\text{isPrefix } (\text{prefixToElement } e t) t$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $\text{isPrefixPrefixBeforeElement}:$

shows $\text{isPrefix } (\text{prefixBeforeElement } e t) t$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $\text{prefixToElementContainsTrailElement}:$

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

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

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $\text{prefixBeforeElementDoesNotContainTrailElement}:$

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

shows $e \notin \text{set } (\text{elements } (\text{prefixBeforeElement } e M))$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $\text{prefixToElementAppend}:$

shows $\text{prefixToElement } e (M1 @ M2) =$

$(\text{if } e \in \text{set } (\text{elements } M1) \text{ then}$

$\text{prefixToElement } e M1$

else

$M1 @ \text{prefixToElement } e M2$

$)$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $\text{prefixToElementToPrefixElement}:$

assumes

isPrefix p M and e ∈ set (elements p)
shows
prefixToElement e M = prefixToElement e p
 ⟨proof⟩

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)*
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *markedElementsToAreMarkedElements:*

assumes *m ∈ set (markedElementsTo e M)*
shows *m ∈ set (markedElements M)*
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *markedElementsToNonMemberAreAllMarkedElements:*

assumes *e ∉ set (elements M)*
shows *markedElementsTo e M = markedElements M*
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *markedElementsToAppend:*

shows *markedElementsTo e (M1 @ M2) =*
(if e ∈ set (elements M1) then
markedElementsTo e M1
else
markedElements M1 @ markedElementsTo e M2
)
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *markedElementsEmptyImpliesMarkedElementsToEmpty:*

assumes *markedElements M = []*
shows *markedElementsTo e M = []*
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *markedElementIsMemberOfItsMarkedElementsTo:*

assumes
uniq (elements M) and marked e and e ∈ set M
shows
element e ∈ set (markedElementsTo (element e) M)
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *markedElementsToPrefixElement*:
assumes *isPrefix p M and e ∈ set (elements p)*
shows *markedElementsTo e M = markedElementsTo e p*
⟨*proof*⟩

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)*
⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *removeLastMarkedFromMarkedElementsToLastMarkedAreAllMarkedElementsInPrefixLastMarked*:
assumes
markedElements M ≠ []
shows
removeAll (lastMarked M) (markedElementsTo (lastMarked M) M)
= *markedElements (prefixBeforeElement (lastMarked M) M)*
⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *markedElementsToLastMarkedAreAllMarkedElements*:
assumes
uniq (elements M) and markedElements M ≠ []
shows
markedElementsTo (lastMarked M) M = markedElements M
⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *lastTrailElementMarkedImpliesMarkedElementsToLastElementAreAllMarkedElements*:
assumes
marked (last M) and last (elements M) ∉ set (butlast (elements M))
shows
markedElementsTo (last (elements M)) M = markedElements M
⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *lastMarkedIsMemberOfItsMarkedElementsTo*:
assumes
uniq (elements M) and markedElements M ≠ []
shows
lastMarked M ∈ set (markedElementsTo (lastMarked M) M)
⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *lastTrailElementNotMarkedImpliesMarkedElementsToLAreMarkedEle-*

mentsToLinButlastTrail:
assumes $\neg \text{marked } (\text{last } M)$
shows $\text{markedElementsTo } e \ M = \text{markedElementsTo } e \ (\text{butlast } M)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

3.6 Level of a trail element

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

definition

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

where

$\text{elementLevel } e \ t = \text{length } (\text{markedElementsTo } e \ t)$

lemma *elementLevelMarkedGeq1:*

assumes

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

shows

$\text{elementLevel } e \ M \geq 1$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *elementLevelAppend:*

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

shows $\text{elementLevel } a \ M = \text{elementLevel } a \ (M \ @ \ M')$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *elementLevelPrecedesLeq:*

assumes

$\text{precedes } a \ b \ (\text{elements } M)$

shows

$\text{elementLevel } a \ M \leq \text{elementLevel } b \ M$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *elementLevelPrecedesMarkedElementLt:*

assumes

$\text{uniq } (\text{elements } M)$ **and**

$e \neq d$ **and**

$d \in \text{set } (\text{markedElements } M)$ **and**

$\text{precedes } e \ d \ (\text{elements } M)$

shows

$\text{elementLevel } e \ M < \text{elementLevel } d \ M$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *differentMarkedElementsHaveDifferentLevels:*

assumes

$\text{uniq } (\text{elements } M)$ **and**

$a \in \text{set } (\text{markedElements } M)$ **and**

$b \in \text{set } (\text{markedElements } M)$ **and**
 $a \neq b$
shows $\text{elementLevel } a \ M \neq \text{elementLevel } b \ M$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

3.7 Current trail level

Current level is the number of marked elements in the trail

definition

$\text{currentLevel} :: 'a \ \text{Trail} \Rightarrow \text{nat}$

where

$\text{currentLevel } t = \text{length } (\text{markedElements } t)$

lemma $\text{currentLevelNonMarked}$:

shows $\text{currentLevel } M = \text{currentLevel } (M \ @ \ [(l, \text{False})])$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $\text{currentLevelPrefix}$:

assumes $\text{isPrefix } a \ b$
shows $\text{currentLevel } a \leq \text{currentLevel } b$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $\text{elementLevelLeqCurrentLevel}$:

shows $\text{elementLevel } a \ M \leq \text{currentLevel } M$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $\text{elementOnCurrentLevel}$:

assumes $a \notin \text{set } (\text{elements } M)$
shows $\text{elementLevel } a \ (M \ @ \ [(a, d)]) = \text{currentLevel } (M \ @ \ [(a, d)])$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

3.8 Prefix to a given trail level

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

primrec

$\text{prefixToLevel-aux} :: 'a \ \text{Trail} \Rightarrow \text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{nat} \Rightarrow 'a \ \text{Trail}$

where

$(\text{prefixToLevel-aux } [] \ l \ cl) = []$
 $| (\text{prefixToLevel-aux } (h\#t) \ l \ cl) =$
 $(\text{if } (\text{marked } h) \ \text{then}$
 $\quad (\text{if } (cl \geq l) \ \text{then } [] \ \text{else } (h \# (\text{prefixToLevel-aux } t \ l \ (cl+1))))$
 $\ \text{else}$
 $\quad (h \# (\text{prefixToLevel-aux } t \ l \ cl))$
 $)$

definition

$\text{prefixToLevel} :: \text{nat} \Rightarrow 'a \ \text{Trail} \Rightarrow 'a \ \text{Trail}$

where

prefixToLevel-def: $(\text{prefixToLevel } l \ t) == (\text{prefixToLevel-aux } t \ l \ 0)$

lemma *isPrefixPrefixToLevel-aux*:
shows $\exists s. \text{prefixToLevel-aux } t \ l \ i \ @ \ s = t$
<proof>

lemma *isPrefixPrefixToLevel*:
shows $(\text{isPrefix } (\text{prefixToLevel } l \ t) \ t)$
<proof>

lemma *currentLevelPrefixToLevel-aux*:
assumes $l \geq i$
shows $\text{currentLevel } (\text{prefixToLevel-aux } M \ l \ i) \leq l - i$
<proof>

lemma *currentLevelPrefixToLevel*:
shows $\text{currentLevel } (\text{prefixToLevel } level \ M) \leq level$
<proof>

lemma *currentLevelPrefixToLevelEq-aux*:
assumes $l \geq i$ $\text{currentLevel } M \geq l - i$
shows $\text{currentLevel } (\text{prefixToLevel-aux } M \ l \ i) = l - i$
<proof>

lemma *currentLevelPrefixToLevelEq*:
assumes
 $level \leq \text{currentLevel } M$
shows
 $\text{currentLevel } (\text{prefixToLevel } level \ M) = level$
<proof>

lemma *prefixToLevel-auxIncreaseAuxiliaryCounter*:
assumes $k \geq i$
shows $\text{prefixToLevel-aux } M \ l \ i = \text{prefixToLevel-aux } M \ (l + (k - i))$
k
<proof>

lemma *isPrefixPrefixToLevel-auxLowerLevel*:
assumes $i \leq j$
shows $\text{isPrefix } (\text{prefixToLevel-aux } M \ i \ k) \ (\text{prefixToLevel-aux } M \ j \ k)$
<proof>

lemma *isPrefixPrefixToLevelLowerLevel*:
assumes $level < level'$
shows $\text{isPrefix } (\text{prefixToLevel } level \ M) \ (\text{prefixToLevel } level' \ M)$
<proof>

lemma *prefixToLevel-auxPrefixToLevel-auxHigherLevel*:

assumes $i \leq j$
shows $\text{prefixToLevel-aux } a \ i \ k = \text{prefixToLevel-aux } (\text{prefixToLevel-aux } a \ j \ k) \ i \ k$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *prefixToLevelPrefixToLevelHigherLevel*:
assumes $\text{level} \leq \text{level}'$
shows $\text{prefixToLevel } \text{level} \ M = \text{prefixToLevel } \text{level}' \ (\text{prefixToLevel } \text{level}' \ M)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *prefixToLevelAppend-aux1*:
assumes
 $l \geq i$ **and** $l - i < \text{currentLevel } a$
shows
 $\text{prefixToLevel-aux } (a \ @ \ b) \ l \ i = \text{prefixToLevel-aux } a \ l \ i$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *prefixToLevelAppend-aux2*:
assumes
 $i \leq l$ **and** $\text{currentLevel } a + i \leq l$
shows $\text{prefixToLevel-aux } (a \ @ \ b) \ l \ i = a \ @ \ \text{prefixToLevel-aux } b \ l \ (i + (\text{currentLevel } a))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *prefixToLevelAppend*:
shows $\text{prefixToLevel } \text{level} \ (a \ @ \ b) =$
(if level < currentLevel a then
 $\text{prefixToLevel } \text{level} \ a$
else
 $a \ @ \ \text{prefixToLevel-aux } b \ \text{level} \ (\text{currentLevel } a)$
 \rangle
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *isProperPrefixPrefixToLevel*:
assumes $\text{level} < \text{currentLevel } t$
shows $\exists s. (\text{prefixToLevel } \text{level} \ t) \ @ \ s = t \wedge s \neq [] \wedge (\text{marked } (hd \ s))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *prefixToLevelElementsElementLevel*:
assumes
 $e \in \text{set } (\text{elements } (\text{prefixToLevel } \text{level} \ M))$
shows
 $\text{elementLevel } e \ M \leq \text{level}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

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
 $e \in \text{set}(\text{elements } (\text{prefixToLevel-aux } M \ \text{level } i))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *elementLevelLtLevelImpliesMemberPrefixToLevel:*

assumes
 $e \in \text{set}(\text{elements } M)$ **and**
 $\text{elementLevel } e \ M \leq \text{level}$
shows
 $e \in \text{set}(\text{elements } (\text{prefixToLevel } \text{level } M))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *literalNotInEarlierLevelsThanItsLevel:*

assumes
 $\text{level} < \text{elementLevel } e \ M$
shows
 $e \notin \text{set}(\text{elements } (\text{prefixToLevel } \text{level } M))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *elementLevelPrefixElement:*

assumes $e \in \text{set}(\text{elements } (\text{prefixToLevel } \text{level } M))$
shows $\text{elementLevel } e \ (\text{prefixToLevel } \text{level } M) = \text{elementLevel } e \ M$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *currentLevelZeroTrailEqualsItsPrefixToLevelZero:*

assumes $\text{currentLevel } M = 0$
shows $M = \text{prefixToLevel } 0 \ M$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

3.9 Number of literals of every trail level

primrec

levelsCounter-aux :: 'a Trail \Rightarrow nat list \Rightarrow nat list

where

$\text{levelsCounter-aux } [] \ l = l$
 $| \text{levelsCounter-aux } (h \ \# \ t) \ l =$
 (if (marked h) then
 $\text{levelsCounter-aux } t \ (l \ @ \ [1])$
 else
 $\text{levelsCounter-aux } t \ (\text{butlast } l \ @ \ [\text{Suc } (\text{last } l)])$
)

definition

levelsCounter :: 'a Trail \Rightarrow nat list

where

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

lemma *levelsCounter-aux-startIrrelevant:*

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

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

$\langle proof \rangle$

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

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *levelsCounter-auxIncreasesFirst:*

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

lemma *levelsCounterPrefix:*

assumes $(isPrefix\ p\ a)$

shows $? rest. rest \neq [] \wedge levelsCounter\ a = butlast\ (levelsCounter\ p) @ rest \wedge last\ (levelsCounter\ p) \leq hd\ rest$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *levelsCounterPrefixToLevel:*

assumes $p = prefixToLevel\ level\ a\ level \geq 0\ level < currentLevel\ a$

shows $? rest. rest \neq [] \wedge (levelsCounter\ a) = (levelsCounter\ p) @ rest$

$\langle proof \rangle$

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 $prefixBeforeLastMarked\ M = prefixToLevel\ ((currentLevel\ M) - 1)\ M$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *isPrefixPrefixBeforeLastMarked:*

shows $isPrefix\ (prefixBeforeLastMarked\ M)\ M$

<proof>

lemma *lastMarkedNotInPrefixBeforeLastMarked:*

assumes *uniq (elements M) and markedElements M ≠ []*

shows $\neg (lastMarked\ M) \in set\ (elements\ (prefixBeforeLastMarked\ M))$

<proof>

lemma *uniqImpliesPrefixBeforeLastMarkedIsPrefixBeforeLastMarked:*

assumes *markedElements M ≠ [] and (lastMarked M) ∉ set (elements M)*

shows *prefixBeforeLastMarked M = prefixBeforeElement (lastMarked M) M*

<proof>

lemma *markedElementsAreElementsBeforeLastDecisionAndLastDecision:*

assumes *markedElements M ≠ []*

shows $(markedElements\ M) = (markedElements\ (prefixBeforeLastMarked\ M))\ @\ [lastMarked\ M]$

<proof>

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 $lastDecision :: LiteralTrail \Rightarrow Literal$
where $lastDecision M == Trail.lastMarked M$

abbreviation $decisions :: LiteralTrail \Rightarrow Literal list$
where $decisions M == Trail.markedElements M$

abbreviation $decisionsTo :: Literal \Rightarrow LiteralTrail \Rightarrow Literal list$
where $decisionsTo M l == Trail.markedElementsTo M l$

abbreviation $prefixBeforeLastDecision :: LiteralTrail \Rightarrow LiteralTrail$
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

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

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* *el* (*elements* *M*) \wedge \neg *literal* *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* *el* *elements* *M* \longrightarrow *formulaEntailsLiteral* (*F* @
val2form (*decisionsTo* *l* *M*)) *l*
shows \forall *l*. *l* *el* *elements* *M* \longrightarrow *formulaEntailsLiteral* (*F* @ *val2form*
(*decisions* *M*)) *l*
 \langle *proof* \rangle

lemma *InvariantImpliedLiteralsAndElementsEntailLiteralThenDecisionsEntailLiteral*:

fixes *M* :: LiteralTrail **and** *F* :: Formula **and** *literal* :: Literal
assumes *InvariantImpliedLiterals* *F* *M* **and** *formulaEntailsLiteral*
(*F* @ (*val2form* (*elements* *M*))) *literal*
shows *formulaEntailsLiteral* (*F* @ *val2form* (*decisions* *M*)) *literal*
 \langle *proof* \rangle

lemma *InvariantImpliedLiteralsAndFormulaFalseThenFormulaAndDecisionsAreNotSatisfiable*:

fixes *M* :: LiteralTrail **and** *F* :: Formula
assumes *InvariantImpliedLiterals* *F* *M* **and** *formulaFalse* *F* (*elements*
M)
shows \neg *satisfiable* (*F* @ *val2form* (*decisions* *M*))
 \langle *proof* \rangle

lemma *InvariantImpliedLiteralsHoldsForPrefix*:

fixes *M* :: LiteralTrail **and** *prefix* :: LiteralTrail **and** *F* :: Formula
assumes *InvariantImpliedLiterals* *F* *M* **and** *isPrefix* *prefix* *M*
shows *InvariantImpliedLiterals* *F* *prefix*
 \langle *proof* \rangle

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*⟩

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 ¬ literal el decisions M
shows \exists *clause. formulaEntailsClause F clause ∧ isReason clause*
literal (elements M)
 ⟨*proof*⟩

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 :: LiteralTrail and literal :: Literal and M' :: LiteralTrail*
assumes *InvariantUniq M and*
var literal ∉ vars (elements M) and
M' = M @ [(literal, True)]
shows *InvariantUniq M'*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *InvariantImpliedLiteralsAfterDecide:*
fixes *F :: Formula and M :: LiteralTrail and literal :: Literal and*
M' :: LiteralTrail
assumes *InvariantImpliedLiterals F M and*
var literal ∉ vars (elements M) and
M' = M @ [(literal, True)]
shows *InvariantImpliedLiterals F M'*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *InvariantVarsMAfterDecide:*
fixes *F :: Formula and F0 :: Formula and M :: LiteralTrail and*
literal :: Literal and M' :: LiteralTrail
assumes *InvariantVarsM M F0 Vbl and*
var literal ∈ Vbl and
M' = M @ [(literal, True)]
shows *InvariantVarsM M' F0 Vbl*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *InvariantConsistentAfterDecide:*
fixes *M :: LiteralTrail and literal :: Literal and M' :: LiteralTrail*

assumes *InvariantConsistent M* **and**
var literal \notin *vars (elements M)* **and**
 $M' = M @ [(literal, True)]$
shows *InvariantConsistent M'*
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *InvariantReasonClausesAfterDecide:*
fixes $F :: Formula$ **and** $M :: LiteralTrail$ **and** $M' :: LiteralTrail$
assumes *InvariantReasonClauses F M* **and** *InvariantUniq M* **and**
 $M' = M @ [(literal, True)]$
shows *InvariantReasonClauses F M'*
 $\langle proof \rangle$

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*
 $\langle proof \rangle$*

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*
 $M')$ $uLiteral$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

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'*
 $\langle proof \rangle$

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 \in *vars F0* \cup Vbl **and**
 $M' = M @ [(uLiteral, False)]$
shows *InvariantVarsM M' F0 Vbl*

⟨proof⟩

lemma *InvariantConsistentAfterUnitPropagate*:
fixes $M :: \text{LiteralTrail}$ and $F :: \text{Formula}$ and $M' :: \text{LiteralTrail}$ and
 $uClause :: \text{Clause}$ and $uLiteral :: \text{Literal}$
assumes *InvariantConsistent* M and
isUnitClause $uClause$ $uLiteral$ (*elements* M) and
 $M' = M @ [(uLiteral, False)]$
shows *InvariantConsistent* M'
⟨proof⟩

lemma *InvariantUniqAfterUnitPropagate*:
fixes $M :: \text{LiteralTrail}$ and $F :: \text{Formula}$ and $M' :: \text{LiteralTrail}$ and
 $uClause :: \text{Clause}$ and $uLiteral :: \text{Literal}$
assumes *InvariantUniq* M and
isUnitClause $uClause$ $uLiteral$ (*elements* M) and
 $M' = M @ [(uLiteral, False)]$
shows *InvariantUniq* M'
⟨proof⟩

lemma *InvariantReasonClausesAfterUnitPropagate*:
fixes $M :: \text{LiteralTrail}$ and $F :: \text{Formula}$ and $M' :: \text{LiteralTrail}$ and
 $uClause :: \text{Clause}$ and $uLiteral :: \text{Literal}$
assumes *InvariantReasonClauses* F M and
formulaEntailsClause F $uClause$ and *isUnitClause* $uClause$ $uLiteral$
(*elements* M) and
 $M' = M @ [(uLiteral, False)]$
shows *InvariantReasonClauses* F M'
⟨proof⟩

lemma *InvariantCFalseAfterUnitPropagate*:
fixes $M :: \text{LiteralTrail}$ and $F :: \text{Formula}$ and $M' :: \text{LiteralTrail}$ and
 $uClause :: \text{Clause}$ and $uLiteral :: \text{Literal}$
assumes *InvariantCFalse* *conflictFlag* M C and
 $M' = M @ [(uLiteral, False)]$
shows *InvariantCFalse* *conflictFlag* M' C
⟨proof⟩

Backtrack transition rule.

lemma *InvariantImpliedLiteralsAfterBacktrack*:
fixes $F :: \text{Formula}$ and $M :: \text{LiteralTrail}$
assumes *InvariantImpliedLiterals* F M and *InvariantUniq* M and
InvariantConsistent M and
decisions $M \neq []$ and *formulaFalse* F (*elements* M)
 $M' = (\text{prefixBeforeLastDecision } M) @ [(opposite (\text{lastDecision } M),$
 $False)]$
shows *InvariantImpliedLiterals* F M'
⟨proof⟩

lemma *InvariantConsistentAfterBacktrack*:
fixes $F::\text{Formula}$ **and** $M::\text{LiteralTrail}$
assumes *InvariantUniq* M **and** *InvariantConsistent* M **and**
decisions $M \neq []$ **and**
 $M' = (\text{prefixBeforeLastDecision } M) @ [(\text{opposite } (\text{lastDecision } M),$
 $\text{False})]$
shows *InvariantConsistent* M'
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *InvariantUniqAfterBacktrack*:
fixes $F::\text{Formula}$ **and** $M::\text{LiteralTrail}$
assumes *InvariantUniq* M **and** *InvariantConsistent* M **and**
decisions $M \neq []$ **and**
 $M' = (\text{prefixBeforeLastDecision } M) @ [(\text{opposite } (\text{lastDecision } M),$
 $\text{False})]$
shows *InvariantUniq* M'
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *InvariantVarsMAfterBacktrack*:
fixes $F::\text{Formula}$ **and** $M::\text{LiteralTrail}$
assumes *InvariantVarsM* M $F0$ Vbl
decisions $M \neq []$ **and**
 $M' = (\text{prefixBeforeLastDecision } M) @ [(\text{opposite } (\text{lastDecision } M),$
 $\text{False})]$
shows *InvariantVarsM* M' $F0$ Vbl
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

Backjump transition rule.

lemma *InvariantImpliedLiteralsAfterBackjump*:
fixes $F::\text{Formula}$ **and** $M::\text{LiteralTrail}$ **and** $p::\text{LiteralTrail}$ **and** $bClause::\text{Clause}$
and $bLiteral::\text{Literal}$
assumes *InvariantImpliedLiterals* F M **and**
isPrefix p M **and** *formulaEntailsClause* F $bClause$ **and** *isUnitClause*
 $bClause$ $bLiteral$ (*elements* p) **and**
 $M' = p @ [(bLiteral, \text{False})]$
shows *InvariantImpliedLiterals* F M'
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

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

lemma *InvariantConsistentAfterBackjump*:
fixes $F::\text{Formula}$ **and** $M::\text{LiteralTrail}$ **and** $p::\text{LiteralTrail}$ **and** $bClause::\text{Clause}$

and $bLiteral::Literal$
assumes $InvariantConsistent\ M$ **and**
 $isPrefix\ p\ M$ **and** $isUnitClause\ bClause\ bLiteral\ (elements\ p)$ **and**
 $M' = p @ [(bLiteral, False)]$
shows $InvariantConsistent\ M'$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

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 $InvariantUniq\ M'$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

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 $InvariantReasonClauses\ F\ M'$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

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 $InvariantImpliedLiterals\ F'\ M$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

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 $InvariantReasonClauses\ F'\ M$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $InvariantVarsFAfterLearn$:
fixes $F0 :: Formula$ **and** $F :: Formula$ **and** $F' :: Formula$ **and** $C ::$
 $Clause$
assumes $InvariantVarsF\ F\ F0\ Vbl$ **and**

vars $C \subseteq (\text{vars } F0) \cup \text{Vbl}$ **and**
 $F' = F @ [C]$
shows *InvariantVarsF F' F0 Vbl*
 <proof>

lemma *InvariantEquivalentAfterLearn:*
fixes $F0 :: \text{Formula}$ **and** $F :: \text{Formula}$ **and** $F' :: \text{Formula}$ **and** $C :: \text{Clause}$
assumes *InvariantEquivalent F0 F* **and**
formulaEntailsClause F C **and**
 $F' = F @ [C]$
shows *InvariantEquivalent F0 F'*
 <proof>

lemma *InvariantCEntailedAfterLearn:*
fixes $F0 :: \text{Formula}$ **and** $F :: \text{Formula}$ **and** $F' :: \text{Formula}$ **and** $C :: \text{Clause}$
assumes *InvariantCEntailed conflictFlag F C* **and**
 $F' = F @ [C]$
shows *InvariantCEntailed conflictFlag F' C*
 <proof>

Explain transition rule.

lemma *InvariantCFalseAfterExplain:*
fixes $\text{conflictFlag} :: \text{bool}$ **and** $M :: \text{LiteralTrail}$ **and** $C :: \text{Clause}$ **and** $\text{literal} :: \text{Literal}$
assumes *InvariantCFalse conflictFlag M C* **and**
opposite literal el C **and** *isReason reason literal (elements M)* **and**
 $C' = \text{resolve } C \text{ reason (opposite literal)}$
shows *InvariantCFalse conflictFlag M C'*
 <proof>

lemma *InvariantCEntailedAfterExplain:*
fixes $\text{conflictFlag} :: \text{bool}$ **and** $M :: \text{LiteralTrail}$ **and** $C :: \text{Clause}$ **and** $\text{literal} :: \text{Literal}$ **and** $\text{reason} :: \text{Clause}$
assumes *InvariantCEntailed conflictFlag F C* **and**
formulaEntailsClause F reason **and** $C' = (\text{resolve } C \text{ reason (opposite l)})$
shows *InvariantCEntailed conflictFlag F C'*
 <proof>

Conflict transition rule.

lemma *invariantCFalseAfterConflict:*
fixes $\text{conflictFlag} :: \text{bool}$ **and** $\text{conflictFlag}' :: \text{bool}$ **and** $M :: \text{LiteralTrail}$
and $F :: \text{Formula}$ **and** $\text{clause} :: \text{Clause}$ **and** $C' :: \text{Clause}$
assumes $\text{conflictFlag} = \text{False}$ **and**
formulaFalse F (elements M) **and** $\text{clause el } F \text{ clauseFalse clause (elements M)}$ **and**

$C' = \text{clause}$ and $\text{conflictFlag}' = \text{True}$
shows *InvariantCFalse* $\text{conflictFlag}' M C'$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *invariantCEntailedAfterConflict*:
fixes $\text{conflictFlag}::\text{bool}$ and $\text{conflictFlag}'::\text{bool}$ and $M::\text{LiteralTrail}$
and $F :: \text{Formula}$ and $\text{clause} :: \text{Clause}$ and $C' :: \text{Clause}$
assumes $\text{conflictFlag} = \text{False}$ and
 $\text{formulaFalse } F (\text{elements } M)$ and $\text{clause } \text{el } F$ and $\text{clauseFalse } \text{clause}$
 $(\text{elements } M)$ and
 $C' = \text{clause}$ and $\text{conflictFlag}' = \text{True}$
shows *InvariantCEntailed* $\text{conflictFlag}' F C'$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

UNSAT report

lemma *unsatReport*:
fixes $F :: \text{Formula}$ and $M :: \text{LiteralTrail}$ and $F0 :: \text{Formula}$
assumes *InvariantImpliedLiterals* $F M$ and *InvariantEquivalent* $F0 F$ and
 F and
 $\text{decisions } M = []$ and $\text{formulaFalse } F (\text{elements } M)$
shows $\neg \text{satisfiable } F0$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *unsatReportExtensiveExplain*:
fixes $F :: \text{Formula}$ and $M :: \text{LiteralTrail}$ and $F0 :: \text{Formula}$ and C
 $:: \text{Clause}$ and $\text{conflictFlag} :: \text{bool}$
assumes *InvariantEquivalent* $F0 F$ and *InvariantCEntailed* $\text{conflictFlag } F C$ and
 conflictFlag and $C = []$
shows $\neg \text{satisfiable } F0$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

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 $\text{model } (\text{elements } M) F0$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

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
 $(\forall\ l'.\ l'\ \text{el}\ c \wedge l' \neq l \longrightarrow \text{elementLevel}(\text{opposite } l')\ M < \text{elementLevel}(\text{opposite } l)\ M)$

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 then levels of all its other literals.

definition

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

lemma *lastAssertedLiteralHasHighestElementLevel*:

fixes *literal* :: *Literal* **and** *clause* :: *Clause* **and** M :: *LiteralTrail*
assumes *isLastAssertedLiteral* *literal* *clause* (*elements* M) **and** *uniq* (*elements* M)
shows $\forall\ l'.\ l'\ \text{el}\ \text{clause} \wedge l'\ \text{el}\ \text{elements } M \longrightarrow \text{elementLevel } l'\ M \leq \text{elementLevel } \text{literal } M$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

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**
 $\text{elementLevel}(\text{opposite } l)\ M > 0$ **and**
 $\text{set } C = \{l\}$
shows
isBackjumpLevel $0\ l\ C\ M$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

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*⟩

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*⟩

Backjump level condition ensures that the backjump clause is unit in the prefix to backjump level.

lemma *isBackjumpLevelEnsuresIsUnitInPrefix*:
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*) **and** *isBackjumpLevel level l c M*
shows *isUnitClause c l* (*elements* (*prefixToLevel level M*))
 ⟨*proof*⟩

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 \wedge
 (*if set c* \neq {*l*} *then*
 (\exists *ll*. *ll el c* \wedge *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* \wedge
 (\forall *level'*. *level' < level* \longrightarrow \neg *isBackjumpLevel level' l c M*)) (*is*
 ?*lhs* = ?*rhs*)

⟨proof⟩

lemma *isMinimalBackjumpLevelEnsuresIsNotUnitBeforePrefix:*

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**
 $\text{clauseFalse } c (\text{elements } M)$ $\text{isMinimalBackjumpLevel level } l \ c \ M$ **and**
 $\text{level}' < \text{level}$

shows $\neg (\exists l'. \text{isUnitClause } c \ l' (\text{elements } (\text{prefixToLevel level}' \ M)))$
⟨proof⟩

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⟩

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

lemma *lastDecisionThenUIP:*

fixes $M :: \text{LiteralTrail}$ **and** $c :: \text{Clause}$

assumes $(\text{uniq} (\text{elements } M))$ **and**

$(\text{opposite } l) \ \text{el} (\text{decisions } M)$

$\text{clauseFalse } c (\text{elements } M)$

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

shows $\text{isUIP } l \ c \ M$

⟨proof⟩

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

lemma *allDecisionsThenExistsBackjumpLevel:*

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 $\exists \text{level}. (\text{isBackjumpLevel level } l \ c \ M)$

⟨proof⟩

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

lemma *explainApplicableToEachNonDecision:*

fixes $F :: \text{Formula}$ **and** $M :: \text{LiteralTrail}$ **and** $\text{conflictFlag} :: \text{bool}$
and $C :: \text{Clause}$ **and** $\text{literal} :: \text{Literal}$

assumes *InvariantReasonClauses* F M **and** *InvariantCFalse* *conflictFlag* M C **and**
conflictFlag = *True* **and** *opposite literal* el C **and** \neg *literal* el (*decisions* M)
shows \exists *clause*. *formulaEntailsClause* F *clause* \wedge *isReason* *clause* *literal* (*elements* M)
 \langle *proof* \rangle

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
 \langle *proof* \rangle

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 $(a @ b, a) \in \text{lexLess}$
 \langle *proof* \rangle

lemma *lexLessBackjump*:
assumes $p = \text{prefixToLevel } \text{level } a$ **and** $\text{level} \geq 0$ **and** $\text{level} < \text{currentLevel } a$
shows $(p @ [(x, \text{False})], a) \in \text{lexLess}$
 \langle *proof* \rangle

lemma *lexLessBacktrack*:
assumes $p = \text{prefixBeforeLastDecision } a \text{ decisions } a \neq []$
shows $(p @ [(x, \text{False})], a) \in \text{lexLess}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

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 $\text{trans decisionLess}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *translexLess*:
shows trans lexLess
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *irreflexiveDecisionLess*:
shows $(x, x) \notin \text{decisionLess}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *irreflexiveLexLess*:
shows $(x, x) \notin \text{lexLess}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *acyclicLexLess*:
shows acyclic lexLess
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

The *lexLess* ordering is not well-founded. In order to get a well-founded ordering, we restrict the *lexLess* ordering to consistent and unq trails with fixed variable set.

definition *lexLessRestricted* ($Vbl :: \text{Variable set}$) == $\{(M1, M2) \mid$
 $\text{vars } (\text{elements } M1) \subseteq Vbl \wedge \text{consistent } (\text{elements } M1) \wedge \text{uniq } (\text{elements } M1) \wedge$
 $\text{vars } (\text{elements } M2) \subseteq Vbl \wedge \text{consistent } (\text{elements } M2) \wedge \text{uniq } (\text{elements } M2) \wedge$
 $(M1, M2) \in \text{lexLess}\}$

First we show that the set of those trails is finite.

lemma *finiteVarsClause*:
fixes $c :: \text{Clause}$
shows $\text{finite } (\text{vars } c)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *finiteVarsFormula*:
fixes $F :: \text{Formula}$

shows *finite* (*vars F*)
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *finiteListDecompose*:
shows *finite* $\{(a, b). l = a @ b\}$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *finiteListDecomposeSet*:
fixes $L :: 'a \text{ list set}$
assumes *finite L*
shows *finite* $\{(a, b). \exists l. l \in L \wedge l = a @ b\}$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *finiteUniqAndConsistentTrailsWithGivenVariableSet*:
fixes $V :: \text{Variable set}$
assumes *finite V*
shows *finite* $\{(M::\text{LiteralTrail}). \text{vars} (\text{elements } M) = V \wedge \text{uniq} (\text{elements } M) \wedge \text{consistent} (\text{elements } M)\}$
 (**is** *finite* (?trails V))
 ⟨*proof*⟩

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*⟩

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*⟩

lexLessRestricted is also transitive.

lemma *transLexLessRestricted*:
shows *trans* (*lexLessRestricted Vbl*)
 ⟨*proof*⟩

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

$multLess\ M = inv-image\ (mult\ (precedesOrder\ (elements\ M)))\ (\lambda\ x.\ mset\ (remdups\ (oppositeLiteralList\ x)))$

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*⟩

lemma *multLessListDiff*:

assumes

(a, b) ∈ multLess M

shows

(list-diff a x, b) ∈ multLess M

⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *multLessRemdups*:

assumes

(a, b) ∈ multLess M

shows

(remdups a, remdups b) ∈ multLess M ∧

(remdups a, b) ∈ multLess M ∧

(a, remdups b) ∈ multLess M

⟨*proof*⟩

Now we show that *multLess* is well-founded.

lemma *wfMultLess*:

shows *wf (multLess M)*

⟨*proof*⟩

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*⟩

lemma *wfBoolLess*:

shows *wf boolLess*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

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*::*Clause*) == {((*F1*::*Formula*), (*F2*::*Formula*)).
C el F1 ∧ ¬ *C el F2*}

We show that it is well founded

lemma *wfLearnLess*:
fixes *C*::*Clause*
shows *wf* (*learnLess C*)
 ⟨*proof*⟩

4.4.5 Properties of well-founded relations.

lemma *wellFoundedEmbed*:
fixes *rel* :: ('*a* × '*a*) *set* **and** *rel'* :: ('*a* × '*a*) *set*
assumes ∀ *x y*. (*x, y*) ∈ *rel* → (*x, y*) ∈ *rel'* **and** *wf rel'*
shows *wf rel*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

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

$appliedDecide :: State \Rightarrow State \Rightarrow Variable\ set \Rightarrow bool$

where

$appliedDecide\ stateA\ stateB\ decisionVars ==$

$\exists l.$

$(var\ l) \in decisionVars \wedge$

$\neg l\ el\ (elements\ (getM\ stateA)) \wedge$

$\neg\ opposite\ l\ el\ (elements\ (getM\ stateA)) \wedge$

$getM\ stateB = getM\ stateA\ @\ [(l,\ True)]$

definition

$applicableDecide :: State \Rightarrow Variable\ set \Rightarrow bool$

where

$applicableDecide\ state\ decisionVars == \exists\ state'.\ appliedDecide\ state\ state'\ decisionVars$

definition

$appliedUnitPropagate :: State \Rightarrow State \Rightarrow Formula \Rightarrow bool$

where

$appliedUnitPropagate\ stateA\ stateB\ F0 ==$

$\exists\ (uc :: Clause)\ (ul :: Literal).$

$uc\ el\ F0 \wedge$

$isUnitClause\ uc\ ul\ (elements\ (getM\ stateA)) \wedge$

$getM\ stateB = getM\ stateA\ @\ [(ul,\ False)]$

definition

$applicableUnitPropagate :: State \Rightarrow Formula \Rightarrow bool$

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 =*

(\exists l.

(var l) \in decisionVars \wedge

\neg l el (elements (getM stateA)) \wedge

\neg opposite l el (elements (getM stateA)))

(is ?lhs = ?rhs)

<proof>

lemma *applicableUnitPropagateCharacterization:*

fixes *stateA::State and F0::Formula*

shows *applicableUnitPropagate stateA F0 =*
 $(\exists (uc::Clause) (ul::Literal).$
 $uc \in F0 \wedge$
 $isUnitClause uc ul (elements (getM stateA)))$
 $(is ?lhs = ?rhs)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *applicableBacktrackCharacterization:*
fixes *stateA::State*
shows *applicableBacktrack stateA F0 =*
 $(formulaFalse F0 (elements (getM stateA)) \wedge$
 $decisions (getM stateA) \neq []) (is ?lhs = ?rhs)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

Final states are the ones where no rule is applicable.

lemma *finalStateNonApplicable:*
fixes *state::State*
shows *isFinalState state F0 decisionVars =*
 $(\neg applicableDecide state decisionVars \wedge$
 $\neg applicableUnitPropagate state F0 \wedge$
 $\neg applicableBacktrack state F0)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

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*
 $\langle proof \rangle$

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*⟩

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*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

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*⟩

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 ⊆ 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) ∈ transitionRelation F0 decisionVars

formulaFalse F0 (elements (getM state))
decisions (getM state) = []
shows \neg *satisfiable F0*

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

theorem *soundnessForSAT*:

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**

$(\text{state0}, \text{state}) \in \text{transitionRelation } F0 \text{ decisionVars}$

$\neg \text{formulaFalse } F0 (\text{elements } (\text{getM } \text{state}))$

$\text{vars } (\text{elements } (\text{getM } \text{state})) \supseteq \text{decisionVars}$

shows

$\text{model } (\text{elements } (\text{getM } \text{state})) F0$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

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* ($F0 :: \text{Formula}$) $\text{decisionVars} == \{((\text{stateA} :: \text{State}), (\text{stateB} :: \text{State}))$,

$(\text{getM } \text{stateA}, \text{getM } \text{stateB}) \in \text{lexLessRestricted } (\text{vars } F0 \cup \text{decisionVars})\}$

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 $\text{stateA} :: \text{State}$ **and** $\text{stateB} :: \text{State}$

assumes $\text{invariantsHoldInState } \text{stateA } F0 \text{ decisionVars}$ **and**

$\text{appliedDecide } \text{stateA } \text{stateB } \text{decisionVars} \vee \text{appliedUnitPropagate } \text{stateA } \text{stateB } F0 \vee \text{appliedBacktrack } \text{stateA } \text{stateB } F0$

shows $(\text{getM } \text{stateB}, \text{getM } \text{stateA}) \in \text{lexLessRestricted } (\text{vars } F0 \cup \text{decisionVars})$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

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 $(stateB, stateA) \in terminationLess\ F0\ decisionVars$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

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 $isFinalState\ state\ F0\ decisionVars$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

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 $wf\ (terminationLess\ F0\ decisionVars)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

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 $wf\ \{(stateB, stateA).\ (state0, stateA) \in transitionRelation\ F0\ decisionVars \wedge (transition\ stateA\ stateB\ F0\ decisionVars)\}$

$\langle proof \rangle$

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>

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 $F0::\text{Formula}$ **and** $\text{decisionVars}::\text{Variable set}$

assumes *finite decisionVars*

shows $\neg (\exists Q::(\text{State set}). \exists \text{state0} \in Q. \text{isInitialState state0 } F0 \wedge$

$(\forall \text{state} \in Q. (\exists \text{state}' \in Q. \text{transition state state}' F0 \text{ decisionVars}))$)

<proof>

5.5 Completeness

In this section we will first show that each final state is either *SAT* or *UNSAT* state.

lemma *finalNonConflictState:*

fixes $\text{state}::\text{State}$ **and** $F0::\text{Formula}$

assumes

$\neg \text{applicableDecide state decisionVars}$

shows $\text{vars} (\text{elements} (\text{getM state})) \supseteq \text{decisionVars}$

<proof>

lemma *finalConflictingState:*

fixes $\text{state}::\text{State}$

assumes

$\neg \text{applicableBacktrack state } F0$ **and**

$\text{formulaFalse } F0 (\text{elements} (\text{getM state}))$

shows

$\text{decisions} (\text{getM state}) = []$

<proof>

lemma *finalStateCharacterizationLemma:*

fixes $\text{state}::\text{State}$

assumes

$\neg \text{applicableDecide state decisionVars}$ **and**

$\neg \text{applicableBacktrack state } F0$

shows

$(\neg \text{formulaFalse } F0 (\text{elements} (\text{getM state})) \wedge \text{vars} (\text{elements} (\text{getM state})) \supseteq \text{decisionVars}) \vee$

$(\text{formulaFalse } F0 \text{ (elements (getM state))} \wedge \text{decisions (getM state)})$
 $= \{\}$
 <proof>

theorem *finalStateCharacterization*:

fixes $F0 :: \text{Formula}$ **and** $\text{decisionVars} :: \text{Variable set}$ **and** $\text{state0} :: \text{State}$ **and** $\text{state} :: \text{State}$

assumes

$\text{isInitialState state0 } F0$ **and**

$(\text{state0}, \text{state}) \in \text{transitionRelation } F0 \text{ decisionVars}$ **and**

$\text{isFinalState state } F0 \text{ decisionVars}$

shows

$(\neg \text{formulaFalse } F0 \text{ (elements (getM state))} \wedge \text{vars (elements (getM state))}) \supseteq \text{decisionVars} \vee$

$(\text{formulaFalse } F0 \text{ (elements (getM state))} \wedge \text{decisions (getM state)})$
 $= \{\}$

<proof>

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**

$\text{isInitialState state0 } F0$ **and**

$(\text{state0}, \text{state}) \in \text{transitionRelation } F0 \text{ decisionVars}$ **and**

$\text{isFinalState state } F0 \text{ decisionVars}$

shows $\neg \text{formulaFalse } F0 \text{ (elements (getM state))} \wedge \text{vars (elements (getM state))} \supseteq \text{decisionVars}$

<proof>

theorem *completenessForUNSAT*:

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**

$\neg \text{satisfiable } F0$ **and**

$\text{isInitialState state0 } F0$ **and**

$(\text{state0}, \text{state}) \in \text{transitionRelation } F0 \text{ decisionVars}$ **and**

$\text{isFinalState state } F0 \text{ decisionVars}$

shows
 $formulaFalse\ F0\ (elements\ (getM\ state)) \wedge decisions\ (getM\ state) =$
 \square

$\langle proof \rangle$

theorem *partialCorrectness*:

fixes $F0 :: Formula$ **and** $decisionVars :: Variable\ set$ **and** $state0 :: State$
 $State$ **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

$satisfiable\ F0 = (\neg\ formulaFalse\ F0\ (elements\ (getM\ state)))$

$\langle proof \rangle$

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

$appliedDecide :: State \Rightarrow State \Rightarrow Variable\ set \Rightarrow bool$

where

$appliedDecide\ stateA\ stateB\ decisionVars ==$

$\exists\ l.$

$(var\ l) \in decisionVars \wedge$

$\neg\ l\ el\ (elements\ (getM\ stateA)) \wedge$

\neg *opposite* *l el* (*elements* (*getM stateA*)) \wedge

getF stateB = *getF stateA* \wedge
getM stateB = *getM stateA* @ [(*l*, *True*)]

definition

applicableDecide :: *State* \Rightarrow *Variable set* \Rightarrow *bool*

where

applicableDecide state decisionVars == \exists *state'*. *appliedDecide state state' decisionVars*

definition

appliedUnitPropagate :: *State* \Rightarrow *State* \Rightarrow *bool*

where

appliedUnitPropagate stateA stateB ==
 \exists (*uc*::*Clause*) (*ul*::*Literal*).
uc el (*getF stateA*) \wedge
isUnitClause uc ul (*elements* (*getM stateA*)) \wedge

getF stateB = *getF stateA* \wedge
getM stateB = *getM stateA* @ [(*ul*, *False*)]

definition

applicableUnitPropagate :: *State* \Rightarrow *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* ⇒ *State* ⇒ *bool*
where
appliedLearn stateA stateB ==
 ∃ *c*.
 (*formulaEntailsClause* (*getF stateA*) *c*) ∧
 (*vars c*) ⊆ *vars* (*getF stateA*) ∪ *vars* (*elements* (*getM stateA*))
 ∧
getF stateB = *getF stateA* @ [*c*] ∧
getM stateB = *getM stateA*

definition
applicableLearn :: *State* ⇒ *bool*
where
applicableLearn state == (∃ *state'*. *appliedLearn state state'*)

Solving starts with the initial formula and the empty trail.

definition
isInitialState :: *State* ⇒ *Formula* ⇒ *bool*
where
isInitialState state F0 ==
getF state = *F0* ∧
getM state = []

Transitions are performed 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 =*
 $(\exists l.$
 $(var\ l) \in decisionVars \wedge$
 $\neg l\ el\ (elements\ (getM\ stateA)) \wedge$
 $\neg opposite\ l\ el\ (elements\ (getM\ stateA)))$
(is ?lhs = ?rhs)
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *applicableUnitPropagateCharacterization*:
fixes *stateA::State* **and** *F0::Formula*
shows *applicableUnitPropagate stateA =*
 $(\exists (uc::Clause) (ul::Literal).$
 $uc\ el\ (getF\ stateA) \wedge$
 $isUnitClause\ uc\ ul\ (elements\ (getM\ stateA)))$
(is ?lhs = ?rhs)
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *applicableBackjumpCharacterization*:
fixes *stateA::State*
shows *applicableBackjump stateA =*
 $(\exists bc\ bl\ level.$
 $isUnitClause\ bc\ bl\ (elements\ (prefixToLevel\ level\ (getM\ stateA)))$
 \wedge
 $formulaEntailsClause\ (getF\ stateA)\ bc \wedge$
 $var\ bl \in vars\ (getF\ stateA) \cup vars\ (elements\ (getM\ stateA)) \wedge$
 $0 \leq level \wedge level < (currentLevel\ (getM\ stateA))$) **(is ?lhs = ?rhs)**
 $\langle proof \rangle$

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)
 $\langle proof \rangle$

Final states are the ones where no rule is applicable.

lemma *finalStateNonApplicable*:
fixes *state::State*
shows *isFinalState state decisionVars =*
 $(\neg applicableDecide\ state\ decisionVars \wedge$
 $\neg applicableUnitPropagate\ state \wedge$
 $\neg applicableBackjump\ state \wedge$
 $\neg applicableLearn\ state)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

6.2 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 (*getF* *state*) (*getM* *state*) \wedge
InvariantVarsM (*getM* *state*) *F0* *decisionVars* \wedge
InvariantVarsF (*getF* *state*) *F0* *decisionVars* \wedge
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*

\langle *proof* \rangle

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*

\langle *proof* \rangle

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**

$(stateA, stateB) \in transitionRelation$ *decisionVars*

shows *invariantsHoldInState* *stateB* *F0* *decisionVars*

\langle *proof* \rangle

lemma *invariantsHoldInValidRunsFromInitialState*:

fixes *F0* :: *Formula* **and** *decisionVars* :: *Variable set*

assumes *isInitialState* *state0* *F0*

and $(state0, state) \in transitionRelation$ *decisionVars*

shows *invariantsHoldInState* *state* *F0* *decisionVars*

\langle *proof* \rangle

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 $\neg \text{formulaFalse } F0$ (*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**

$(\text{state0}, \text{state}) \in \text{transitionRelation } \text{decisionVars}$

formulaFalse (*getF state*) (*elements* (*getM state*))

decisions (*getM state*) = []

shows $\neg \text{satisfiable } F0$

<proof>

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**

$(\text{state0}, \text{state}) \in \text{transitionRelation } \text{decisionVars}$

$\neg \text{formulaFalse}$ (*getF state*) (*elements* (*getM state*))

vars (*elements* (*getM state*)) \supseteq *decisionVars*

shows

model (*elements* (*getM state*)) *F0*

<proof>

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 unqi, 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 $(getM\ stateB, getM\ stateA) \in lexLessRestricted\ (vars\ F0 \cup decisionVars)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

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 $(stateB, stateA) \in terminationLess\ F0\ decisionVars\ learnL$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

The minimal states with respect to the termination ordering are final i.e., no further transition rules are applicable.

definition

$isMinimalState\ stateMin\ F0\ decisionVars\ learnL == (\forall\ state::State.$
 $(state, stateMin) \notin terminationLess\ F0\ decisionVars\ learnL)$

lemma *minimalStatesAreFinal:*

fixes $stateA::State$
assumes $*$: $\forall (stateA::State)\ (stateB::State). appliedLearn\ stateA\ stateB \longrightarrow (getF\ stateB, getF\ stateA) \in learnL$ **and**
 $invariantsHoldInState\ state\ F0\ decisionVars$ **and** $isMinimalState\ state\ F0\ decisionVars\ learnL$
shows $isFinalState\ state\ decisionVars$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

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 $wf\ (lexLessState\ F0\ decisionVars)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *wfLearnLessState:*

assumes $wf\ learnL$
shows $wf\ (learnLessState\ learnL)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

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 $wf\ (terminationLess\ F0\ decisionVars\ learnL)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

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**
 $*$: $\exists\ learnL::(Formula \times Formula)\ set.$
 $wf\ learnL \wedge$

$(\forall \text{ stateA stateB. appliedLearn stateA stateB} \longrightarrow (\text{getF stateB, getF stateA}) \in \text{learnL})$
shows $\text{wf} \{(stateB, stateA). (state0, stateA) \in \text{transitionRelation decisionVars} \wedge (\text{transition stateA stateB decisionVars})\}$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

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 $\text{decisionVars} :: \text{Variable set}$ **and** $F0 :: \text{Formula}$ **and** $\text{state0} :: \text{State}$
assumes $\text{finite decisionVars}$ **and** $\text{isInitialState state0 F0}$ **and**
 $*$: $\exists \text{ learnL} :: (\text{Formula} \times \text{Formula}) \text{ set.}$
 $\text{wf learnL} \wedge$
 $(\forall \text{ stateA stateB. appliedLearn stateA stateB} \longrightarrow (\text{getF stateB, getF stateA}) \in \text{learnL})$
shows $\exists \text{ state. (state0, state) \in transitionRelation decisionVars} \wedge \text{isFinalState state decisionVars}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

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 $F0 :: \text{Formula}$ **and** $\text{decisionVars} :: \text{Variable set}$
assumes $\text{finite decisionVars}$ **and**
 $*$: $\exists \text{ learnL} :: (\text{Formula} \times \text{Formula}) \text{ set.}$
 $\text{wf learnL} \wedge$
 $(\forall \text{ stateA stateB. appliedLearn stateA stateB} \longrightarrow (\text{getF stateB, getF stateA}) \in \text{learnL})$
shows $\neg (\exists Q :: (\text{State set}). \exists \text{ state0} \in Q. \text{isInitialState state0 F0} \wedge$
 $(\forall \text{ state} \in Q. (\exists \text{ state}' \in Q. \text{transition state state}' \text{ decisionVars}))$
 \rangle
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

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
 \neg *applicableDecide state decisionVars*
shows *vars (elements (getM state)) \supseteq decisionVars*
 \langle *proof* \rangle

lemma *finalConflictingState*:
fixes *state :: State*
assumes
InvariantUniq (getM state) and
InvariantConsistent (getM state) and
InvariantImpliedLiterals (getF state) (getM state)
 \neg *applicableBackjump state and*
formulaFalse (getF state) (elements (getM state))
shows
decisions (getM state) = []
 \langle *proof* \rangle

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) = [] $)$
 \langle *proof* \rangle**

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) = [] $)$
 \langle *proof* \rangle**

<proof>

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**
 $(\text{state0}, \text{state}) \in \text{transitionRelation } \text{decisionVars}$ **and**
 $\text{isFinalState } \text{state } \text{decisionVars}$

shows $\neg \text{formulaFalse } (\text{getF } \text{state}) (\text{elements } (\text{getM } \text{state})) \wedge \text{vars } (\text{elements } (\text{getM } \text{state})) \supseteq \text{decisionVars}$

<proof>

theorem *completenessForUNSAT*:

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**

$\neg \text{satisfiable } F0$ **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>

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**

$\text{isInitialState } \text{state0 } F0$ **and**
 $(\text{state0}, \text{state}) \in \text{transitionRelation } \text{decisionVars}$ **and**
 $\text{isFinalState } \text{state } \text{decisionVars}$

shows
 $\text{satisfiable } F0 = (\neg \text{formulaFalse } (\text{getF } \text{state}) (\text{elements } (\text{getM } \text{state})))$

<proof>

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.
```

```
    (var l)  $\in$  decisionVars  $\wedge$ 
```

```
     $\neg$  l el (elements (getM stateA))  $\wedge$ 
```

```
     $\neg$  opposite l el (elements (getM stateA))  $\wedge$ 
```

```
    getF stateB = getF stateA  $\wedge$ 
```

```
    getM stateB = getM stateA @ [(l, True)]  $\wedge$ 
```

```
    getConflictFlag stateB = getConflictFlag stateA  $\wedge$ 
```

```
    getC stateB = getC stateA
```

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* ==

\exists (*uc*::*Clause*) (*ul*::*Literal*).
formulaEntailsClause (*getF* *stateA*) *uc* \wedge
 (*var* *ul*) \in *decisionVars* \cup *vars* *F0* \wedge
isUnitClause *uc* *ul* (*elements* (*getM* *stateA*)) \wedge

getF *stateB* = *getF* *stateA* \wedge
getM *stateB* = *getM* *stateA* @ [(*ul*, *False*)] \wedge
getConflictFlag *stateB* = *getConflictFlag* *stateA* \wedge
getC *stateB* = *getC* *stateA*

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*.
getConflictFlag *stateA* = *False* \wedge
formulaEntailsClause (*getF* *stateA*) *clause* \wedge
clauseFalse *clause* (*elements* (*getM* *stateA*)) \wedge

getF *stateB* = *getF* *stateA* \wedge
getM *stateB* = *getM* *stateA* \wedge
getConflictFlag *stateB* = *True* \wedge
getC *stateB* = *clause*

definition

applicableConflict :: *State* \Rightarrow *bool*

where

applicableConflict *state* == \exists *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* \Rightarrow *State* \Rightarrow *bool*

where

appliedExplain *stateA* *stateB* ==

$\exists l \text{ reason.}$
 $\text{getConflictFlag stateA} = \text{True} \wedge$
 $l \text{ el getC stateA} \wedge$
 $\text{formulaEntailsClause} (\text{getF stateA}) \text{ reason} \wedge$
 $\text{isReason reason} (\text{opposite } l) (\text{elements} (\text{getM stateA})) \wedge$

 $\text{getF stateB} = \text{getF stateA} \wedge$
 $\text{getM stateB} = \text{getM stateA} \wedge$
 $\text{getConflictFlag stateB} = \text{True} \wedge$
 $\text{getC stateB} = \text{resolve} (\text{getC stateA}) \text{ reason } l$

definition

$\text{applicableExplain} :: \text{State} \Rightarrow \text{bool}$
where
 $\text{applicableExplain state} == \exists \text{ state}'. \text{appliedExplain state state}'$

definition

$\text{appliedLearn} :: \text{State} \Rightarrow \text{State} \Rightarrow \text{bool}$
where
 $\text{appliedLearn stateA stateB} ==$
 $\text{getConflictFlag stateA} = \text{True} \wedge$
 $\neg \text{getC stateA} \text{ el getF stateA} \wedge$

 $\text{getF stateB} = \text{getF stateA} @ [\text{getC stateA}] \wedge$
 $\text{getM stateB} = \text{getM stateA} \wedge$
 $\text{getConflictFlag stateB} = \text{True} \wedge$
 $\text{getC stateB} = \text{getC stateA}$

definition

$\text{applicableLearn} :: \text{State} \Rightarrow \text{bool}$
where
 $\text{applicableLearn state} == \exists \text{ state}'. \text{appliedLearn state state}'$

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

$\text{appliedBackjump} :: \text{State} \Rightarrow \text{State} \Rightarrow \text{bool}$
where
 $\text{appliedBackjump stateA stateB} ==$
 $\exists l \text{ level.}$
 $\text{getConflictFlag stateA} = \text{True} \wedge$
 $\text{isBackjumpLevel level } l (\text{getC stateA}) (\text{getM stateA}) \wedge$

 $\text{getF stateB} = \text{getF stateA} \wedge$
 $\text{getM stateB} = \text{prefixToLevel level} (\text{getM stateA}) @ [(l, \text{False})] \wedge$
 $\text{getConflictFlag stateB} = \text{False} \wedge$
 $\text{getC stateB} = []$

definition

applicableBackjump :: *State* \Rightarrow *bool*

where

applicableBackjump *state* == \exists *state'*. *appliedBackjump* *state* *state'*

Solving starts with the initial formula, the empty trail and in non conflicting state.

definition

isInitialState :: *State* \Rightarrow *Formula* \Rightarrow *bool*

where

isInitialState *state* *F0* ==

getF *state* = *F0* \wedge

getM *state* = [] \wedge

getConflictFlag *state* = *False* \wedge

getC *state* = []

Transitions are preformed only by using given rules.

definition

transition :: *State* \Rightarrow *State* \Rightarrow *Formula* \Rightarrow *Variable set* \Rightarrow *bool*

where

transition *stateA* *stateB* *F0* *decisionVars* ==

appliedDecide *stateA* *stateB* *decisionVars* \vee

appliedUnitPropagate *stateA* *stateB* *F0* *decisionVars* \vee

appliedConflict *stateA* *stateB* \vee

appliedExplain *stateA* *stateB* \vee

appliedLearn *stateA* *stateB* \vee

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* \Rightarrow *Formula* \Rightarrow *Variable set* \Rightarrow *bool*

where

isFinalState *state* *F0* *decisionVars* == $\neg (\exists\ state'. transition\ state\ state'\ F0\ decisionVars)$

The following several lemmas establish conditions for applicability of different rules.

lemma *applicableDecideCharacterization*:

fixes *stateA*::*State*

shows *applicableDecide* *stateA* *decisionVars* =

(\exists *l*.

$(var\ l) \in decisionVars \wedge$
 $\neg\ l\ el\ (elements\ (getM\ stateA)) \wedge$
 $\neg\ opposite\ l\ el\ (elements\ (getM\ stateA))$
(is ?lhs = ?rhs)
 <proof>

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>

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>

lemma applicableExplainCharacterization:
fixes $stateA::State$
shows $applicableExplain\ stateA =$
 $(\exists\ l\ reason.$
 $getConflictFlag\ stateA = True \wedge$
 $l\ el\ getC\ stateA \wedge$
 $formulaEntailsClause\ (getF\ stateA)\ reason \wedge$
 $isReason\ reason\ (opposite\ l)\ (elements\ (getM\ stateA))$
 $)$
(is ?lhs = ?rhs)
 <proof>

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>

lemma applicableLearnCharacterization:
fixes $stateA::State$

shows *applicableLearn stateA =*
 (*getConflictFlag stateA = True* \wedge
 \neg *getC stateA el getF stateA*) (**is** ?lhs = ?rhs)
 \langle proof \rangle

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 decisionVars* \wedge
 \neg *applicableBackjump state* \wedge
 \neg *applicableLearn state* \wedge
 \neg *applicableConflict state* \wedge
 \neg *applicableExplain state*)
 \langle proof \rangle

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*
 \langle proof \rangle

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*
 \langle proof \rangle

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*
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *invariantsHoldInValidRunsFromInitialState*:

fixes $F0 :: \text{Formula}$ **and** $\text{decisionVars} :: \text{Variable set}$
assumes *isInitialState state0 F0*
and $(\text{state0}, \text{state}) \in \text{transitionRelation } F0 \text{ decisionVars}$
shows *invariantsHoldInState state F0 decisionVars*
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

In the following text we will show that there are two kinds of states:

1. *UNSAT* states where $\text{getConflictFlag state} = \text{True}$ and $\text{getC state} = \square$.
2. *SAT* states where $\text{getConflictFlag state} = \text{False}$, $\neg \text{formulaFalse } F0 (\text{elements } (\text{getM state}))$ and $\text{decisionVars} \subseteq \text{vars } (\text{elements } (\text{getM state}))$.

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 $F0 :: \text{Formula}$ **and** $\text{decisionVars} :: \text{Variable set}$ **and** $\text{state0} :: \text{State}$
and $\text{state} :: \text{State}$
assumes
 $\text{isInitialState state0 } F0$ **and**
 $(\text{state0}, \text{state}) \in \text{transitionRelation } F0 \text{ decisionVars}$

 $\text{getConflictFlag state} = \text{True}$ **and**
 $\text{getC state} = \square$
shows $\neg \text{satisfiable } F0$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

theorem *soundnessForSAT*:
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**
 $\text{getConflictFlag state} = \text{False}$
 $\neg \text{formulaFalse } (\text{getF state}) (\text{elements } (\text{getM state}))$
 $\text{vars } (\text{elements } (\text{getM state})) \supseteq \text{decisionVars}$
shows
 $\text{model } (\text{elements } (\text{getM state})) F0$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

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 $\text{lexLessState } (F0 :: \text{Formula}) \text{ decisionVars} == \{((\text{stateA} :: \text{State}), (\text{stateB} :: \text{State}))\}$.

$(\text{getM stateA}, \text{getM stateB}) \in \text{lexLessRestricted } (\text{vars } F0 \cup \text{decisionVars})$

definition $\text{boolLessState} == \{((\text{stateA} :: \text{State}), (\text{stateB} :: \text{State}))\}$.

$\text{getM stateA} = \text{getM stateB} \wedge$

$(\text{getConflictFlag stateA}, \text{getConflictFlag stateB}) \in \text{boolLess}$

definition $\text{multLessState} == \{((\text{stateA} :: \text{State}), (\text{stateB} :: \text{State}))\}$.

$\text{getM stateA} = \text{getM stateB} \wedge$

$\text{getConflictFlag stateA} = \text{getConflictFlag stateB} \wedge$

$(\text{getC stateA}, \text{getC stateB}) \in \text{multLess } (\text{getM stateA})$

definition $\text{learnLessState} == \{((\text{stateA} :: \text{State}), (\text{stateB} :: \text{State}))\}$.

$\text{getM stateA} = \text{getM stateB} \wedge$

$\text{getConflictFlag stateA} = \text{getConflictFlag stateB} \wedge$

$\text{getC stateA} = \text{getC stateB} \wedge$

$(\text{getF stateA}, \text{getF stateB}) \in \text{learnLess } (\text{getC stateA})$

definition $\text{terminationLess } F0 \text{ decisionVars} == \{((\text{stateA} :: \text{State}), (\text{stateB} :: \text{State}))\}$.

$(\text{stateA}, \text{stateB}) \in \text{lexLessState } F0 \text{ decisionVars} \vee$

$(\text{stateA}, \text{stateB}) \in \text{boolLessState} \vee$

$(\text{stateA}, \text{stateB}) \in \text{multLessState} \vee$

$(\text{stateA}, \text{stateB}) \in \text{learnLessState}$

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 unqi, 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)
 $\langle proof \rangle$

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** $(getConflictFlag\ stateB,$
 $getConflictFlag\ stateA) \in boolLess$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

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**
 $(getC\ stateB, getC\ stateA) \in multLess\ (getM\ stateA)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

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**
 $(getF\ stateB, getF\ stateA) \in learnLess\ (getC\ stateA)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

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 transi-*
tion stateA stateB F0 decisionVars
shows $(stateB, stateA) \in terminationLess\ F0\ decisionVars$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

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*
 $\langle proof \rangle$

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)*
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *wfBoolLessState:*

shows *wf boolLessState*
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *wfMultLessState:*

shows *wf multLessState*
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *wfLearnLessState:*

shows *wf learnLessState*
 $\langle proof \rangle$

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)*
 $\langle proof \rangle$

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).
 $(state0, stateA) \in transitionRelation\ F0\ decisionVars \wedge$
 $(transition\ stateA\ stateB\ F0\ decisionVars)$ }

<proof>

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>

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>

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>

lemma *finalConflictingState*:
fixes *state :: State*
assumes
InvariantUniq (getM state) **and**
InvariantReasonClauses (getF state) (getM state) **and**
InvariantCFalse (getConflictFlag state) (getM state) (getC state) **and**
 \neg *applicableExplain state* **and**
 \neg *applicableBackjump state* **and**
getConflictFlag state
shows
getC state = []
 <proof>

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 *applicableDecide state decisionVars* **and**
 \neg *applicableConflict state*
 \neg *applicableExplain state* **and**
 \neg *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>

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

$(getConflictFlag\ state = True \wedge$
 $getC\ state = [])$

$\langle proof \rangle$

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**
 $(state0, state) \in transitionRelation\ F0\ decisionVars$ **and**
isFinalState $state\ F0\ decisionVars$

shows $getConflictFlag\ state = False \wedge \neg formulaFalse\ (getF\ state)$
 $(elements\ (getM\ state)) \wedge$
 $vars\ (elements\ (getM\ state)) \supseteq decisionVars$

$\langle proof \rangle$

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
 $getConflictFlag\ state = True \wedge getC\ state = []$

$\langle proof \rangle$

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
 $satisfiable F0 = (\neg getConflictFlag state)$

$\langle proof \rangle$

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 $literal :: Literal$ **and** $clause :: Clause$
shows $literal \in clause = List.member clause literal$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

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
 $getReason :: Literal \Rightarrow nat option$ — index of a clause that is a reason for propagation of a literal
— Two-watch literal scheme
— clause indices instead of clauses are used
 $getWatch1 :: nat \Rightarrow Literal option$ — First watch of a clause
 $getWatch2 :: nat \Rightarrow Literal option$ — Second watch of a clause
 $getWatchList :: Literal \Rightarrow nat list$ — 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)

getClI :: *Literal* — Second last asserted literal in (opposite getC)

getCn :: *nat* — Number of literals of (opposite getC) on the (currentLevel M)

definition

setWatch1 :: *nat* \Rightarrow *Literal* \Rightarrow *State* \Rightarrow *State*

where

setWatch1 *clause literal state* =

state(*getWatch1* := (*getWatch1* *state*)(*clause* := *Some literal*),
getWatchList := (*getWatchList* *state*)(*literal* := *clause* #
(*getWatchList* *state* *literal*))
 \Downarrow)

declare *setWatch1-def*[*code-unfold*]

definition

setWatch2 :: *nat* \Rightarrow *Literal* \Rightarrow *State* \Rightarrow *State*

where

setWatch2 *clause literal state* =

state(*getWatch2* := (*getWatch2* *state*)(*clause* := *Some literal*),
getWatchList := (*getWatchList* *state*)(*literal* := *clause* #
(*getWatchList* *state* *literal*))
 \Downarrow)

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))
 \Downarrow)

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 ≠ w1 ∧
      literal ≠ w2 ∧
      ¬ (literalFalse literal (elements M)) then
        Some literal
      else
        getNonWatchedUnfalsifiedLiteral clause w1 w2 M
    )

```

definition

setReason :: *Literal* ⇒ *nat* ⇒ *State* ⇒ *State*

where

```

setReason literal clause state =
  state ( getReason := (getReason state)(literal := Some clause) )

```

declare *setReason-def*[code-unfold]

primrec *notifyWatches-loop*::*Literal* ⇒ *nat list* ⇒ *nat list* ⇒ *State* ⇒ *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* ⇒ *State* ⇒ *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* ⇒ *State*

where

```

applyConflict state =
  (let conflictClause = (nth (getF state) (getConflictClause state)) in
  setConflictAnalysisClause conflictClause state)

```

definition

applyExplain :: *Literal* ⇒ *State* ⇒ *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  $\neq$  1
 $\Rightarrow$  applyExplainUIP-dom (applyExplain (getCl state) state))
 $\Rightarrow$  applyExplainUIP-dom state

```

```

definition
applyLearn :: State  $\Rightarrow$  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''' | getCl := 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)) ≠ {} →
  var (selectLiteral state Vbl) ∈ (Vbl - vars (elements (getM state)))

```

definition*applyDecide* :: State ⇒ Variable set ⇒ State**where**

```

applyDecide state Vbl =
  assertLiteral (selectLiteral state Vbl) True state

```

definition*solve-loop-body* :: State ⇒ Variable set ⇒ 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*::*Literal*) (*c*::*nat*). *c* \in *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*. *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 *set* (*Wl* *l*) = (*Some* *l* = (*w1* *c*) \vee *Some* *l* = (*w2* *c*)))

definition

InvariantWatchesEl :: *Formula* \Rightarrow (*nat* \Rightarrow *Literal option*) \Rightarrow (*nat* \Rightarrow *Literal option*) \Rightarrow *bool*

where

InvariantWatchesEl *formula* *watch1* *watch2* ==
 \forall (*clause*::*nat*). $0 \leq \text{clause} \wedge \text{clause} < \text{length } \text{formula} \longrightarrow$
(\exists (*w1*::*Literal*) (*w2*::*Literal*). *watch1* *clause* = *Some* *w1* \wedge
watch2 *clause* = *Some* *w2* \wedge
w1 *el* (*nth* *formula* *clause*) \wedge *w2* *el* (*nth* *formula* *clause*))

definition

InvariantWatchesDiffer :: *Formula* \Rightarrow (*nat* \Rightarrow *Literal option*) \Rightarrow (*nat* \Rightarrow *Literal option*) \Rightarrow *bool*

where

InvariantWatchesDiffer *formula* *watch1* *watch2* ==

$\forall (clause::nat). 0 \leq clause \wedge clause < length\ formula \longrightarrow watch1\ clause \neq watch2\ clause$

definition

watchCharacterizationCondition::*Literal* \Rightarrow *Literal* \Rightarrow *LiteralTrail* \Rightarrow *Clause* \Rightarrow *bool*

where

watchCharacterizationCondition *w1* *w2* *M* *clause* =
 (*literalFalse* *w1* (*elements* *M*) \longrightarrow
 (\exists *l*. *l* *el* *clause* \wedge *literalTrue* *l* (*elements* *M*) \wedge *elementLevel* *l*
M \leq *elementLevel* (*opposite* *w1*) *M*) \vee
 (\forall *l*. *l* *el* *clause* \wedge *l* \neq *w1* \wedge *l* \neq *w2* \longrightarrow
literalFalse *l* (*elements* *M*) \wedge *elementLevel* (*opposite* *l*) *M*
 \leq *elementLevel* (*opposite* *w1*) *M*
)
)

definition

InvariantWatchCharacterization::*Formula* \Rightarrow (*nat* \Rightarrow *Literal option*)
 \Rightarrow (*nat* \Rightarrow *Literal option*) \Rightarrow *LiteralTrail* \Rightarrow *bool*

where

InvariantWatchCharacterization *F* *watch1* *watch2* *M* =
 (\forall *c* *w1* *w2*. ($0 \leq c \wedge c < length\ F \wedge Some\ w1 = watch1\ c \wedge$
Some *w2* = *watch2* *c*) \longrightarrow
watchCharacterizationCondition *w1* *w2* *M* (*nth* *F* *c*) \wedge
watchCharacterizationCondition *w2* *w1* *M* (*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 *Literal-*

Trail \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

$$\begin{aligned}
& (\exists (reason::nat). (GetReason literal) = Some reason \wedge \\
& 0 \leq reason \wedge reason < length F \wedge \\
& \quad (isUnitClause (nth F reason) literal (elements M)) \\
\vee & clauseFalse (nth F reason) (elements M)) \\
&) \\
&)
\end{aligned}$$

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* *Cl* *C* *M* ==
 $set C \neq \{opposite Cl\} \longrightarrow$
 $isLastAssertedLiteral Cl (removeAll Cl (oppositeLiteralList C))$
 $(elements M)$

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 el clause l \neq w1 l \neq w2 \neg literalFalse l (elements M)
<proof>

lemma *getNonWatchedUnfalsifiedLiteralNoneCharacterization:*
fixes *clause :: Clause and w1 :: Literal and w2 :: Literal and M ::*
LiteralTrail
assumes
getNonWatchedUnfalsifiedLiteral clause w1 w2 M = None
shows
 $\forall l. l el clause \wedge l \neq w1 \wedge l \neq w2 \longrightarrow literalFalse l (elements M)$
<proof>

lemma *swapWatchesEffect:*
fixes *clause::nat and state::State and clause'::nat*
shows
getWatch1 (swapWatches clause state) clause' = (if clause = clause'
then getWatch2 state clause' else getWatch1 state clause') and

$getWatch2 (swapWatches\ clause\ state)\ clause' = (if\ clause = clause'$
 $then\ getWatch1\ state\ clause' else\ getWatch2\ state\ clause')$
 <proof>

lemma *notifyWatchesLoopPreservedVariables:*
fixes *literal :: Literal and Wl :: nat list and newWl :: nat list and*
state :: State
assumes
InvariantWatchesEl (getF state) (getWatch1 state) (getWatch2 state)
and
 $\forall (c::nat). c \in set\ Wl \longrightarrow 0 \leq c \wedge c < length\ (getF\ state)$
shows
let state' = (notifyWatches-loop literal Wl newWl state) in
 $(getM\ state') = (getM\ state) \wedge$
 $(getF\ state') = (getF\ state) \wedge$
 $(getSATFlag\ state') = (getSATFlag\ state) \wedge$
 $isPrefix\ (getQ\ state)\ (getQ\ state')$
 <proof>

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
 $\forall (c::nat). c \in set\ Wl \longrightarrow 0 \leq c \wedge c < length\ (getF\ stateA)$ **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
 $(getM\ state') = (getM\ state'') \wedge$
 $(getF\ state') = (getF\ state'') \wedge$
 $(getSATFlag\ state') = (getSATFlag\ state'') \wedge$
 $(getConflictFlag\ state') = (getConflictFlag\ state'')$
 <proof>

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
 $\forall (c::nat). c \in \text{set } Wl \longrightarrow 0 \leq c \wedge c < \text{length } (\text{getF } state)$
shows
let *state'* = (*notifyWatches-loop literal Wl newWl state*) *in*
 $\forall c. c \notin \text{set } Wl \longrightarrow (\text{getWatch1 } state' c) = (\text{getWatch1 } state c) \wedge$
 $(\text{getWatch2 } state' c) = (\text{getWatch2 } state c)$

<proof>

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
 $\forall (c::nat). c \in \text{set } Wl \longrightarrow 0 \leq c \wedge c < \text{length } (\text{getF } state)$
shows
let *state'* = (*notifyWatches-loop literal Wl newWl state*) *in*
InvariantWatchesEl (*getF state'*) (*getWatch1 state'*) (*getWatch2*
state')
<proof>

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**
 $\forall (c::nat). c \in \text{set } Wl \longrightarrow 0 \leq c \wedge c < \text{length } (\text{getF } state)$
shows
let *state'* = (*notifyWatches-loop literal Wl newWl state*) *in*
InvariantWatchesDiffer (*getF state'*) (*getWatch1 state'*) (*getWatch2*
state')
<proof>

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'*)
<*proof*>

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*)

$\forall (c::nat). c \in \text{set } Wl \longrightarrow 0 \leq c \wedge c < \text{length}$ (*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'*)

<*proof*>

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*

$\forall (c::nat). c \in \text{set } Wl \longrightarrow 0 \leq c \wedge c < \text{length}$ (*getF state*) **and**

getM state = M @ [(opposite literal, decision)]

$uniq\ Wl$
 $\forall (c::nat). c \in set\ Wl \longrightarrow Some\ literal = (getWatch1\ state\ c) \vee$
 $Some\ literal = (getWatch2\ state\ c)$

shows

$let\ state' = notifyWatches-loop\ literal\ Wl\ newWl\ state\ in$
 $\forall (c::nat). c \in set\ Wl \longrightarrow (\forall w1\ w2.(Some\ w1 = (getWatch1$
 $state'\ c) \wedge Some\ w2 = (getWatch2\ state'\ c)) \longrightarrow$
 $(watchCharacterizationCondition\ w1\ w2\ (getM\ state')\ (nth\ (getF$
 $state')\ c) \wedge$
 $watchCharacterizationCondition\ w2\ w1\ (getM\ state')\ (nth\ (getF$
 $state')\ c))$
 $)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

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
 $\forall (c::nat). c \in set\ Wl \longrightarrow 0 \leq c \wedge c < length\ (getF\ state)$ **and**
 $InvariantConsistent\ (getM\ state)$
 $\forall (c::nat). c \in set\ Wl \longrightarrow Some\ literal = (getWatch1\ state\ c) \vee$
 $Some\ literal = (getWatch2\ state\ c)$
 $literalFalse\ literal\ (elements\ (getM\ state))$
 $uniq\ Wl$

shows

$let\ state' = notifyWatches-loop\ literal\ Wl\ newWl\ state\ in$
 $getConflictFlag\ state' =$
 $(getConflictFlag\ state \vee$
 $(\exists\ clause. clause \in set\ Wl \wedge clauseFalse\ (nth\ (getF\ state)$
 $clause)\ (elements\ (getM\ state))))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

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**
 $\forall (c::nat). c \in set\ Wl \longrightarrow 0 \leq c \wedge c < length\ (getF\ state)$ **and**
 $InvariantConsistent\ (getM\ state)$ **and**
 $\forall (c::nat). c \in set\ Wl \longrightarrow Some\ literal = (getWatch1\ state\ c) \vee$

Some literal = (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
 (($\forall l. l \in (\text{set } (\text{getQ } \text{state}') - \text{set } (\text{getQ } \text{state})) \longrightarrow$
 ($\exists \text{ clause. } (\text{clause el } (\text{getF } \text{state}) \wedge$
 literal el clause \wedge
 (isUnitClause clause l (elements (getM state)))))) \wedge
 ($\forall \text{ clause. } \text{clause} \in \text{set } Wl \longrightarrow$
 ($\forall l. (\text{isUnitClause } (\text{nth } (\text{getF } \text{state}) \text{ clause}) l (\text{elements } (\text{getM } \text{state}))) \longrightarrow$
 l $\in (\text{set } (\text{getQ } \text{state}'))$))
 (is let state' = notifyWatches-loop literal Wl newWl state in (?Cond1 state' state \wedge ?Cond2 Wl state' state))
 <proof>

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
 $\forall (c::\text{nat}). c \in \text{set } Wl \longrightarrow 0 \leq c \wedge c < \text{length } (\text{getF } \text{state})$ **and**
 InvariantUniqQ (getQ state)
shows
 let state' = notifyWatches-loop literal Wl newWl state in
 InvariantUniqQ (getQ state')
 <proof>

lemma InvariantConflictClauseCharacterizationAfterNotifyWatches:
assumes
 (getM state) = M @ [(opposite literal, decision)] **and**
 InvariantWatchesEl (getF state) (getWatch1 state) (getWatch2 state)
and
 $\forall (c::\text{nat}). c \in \text{set } Wl \longrightarrow 0 \leq c \wedge c < \text{length } (\text{getF } \text{state})$ **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**
 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')
 <proof>

lemma *InvariantGetReasonIsReasonQSubset:*
assumes $Q \subseteq Q'$ **and**
InvariantGetReasonIsReason GetReason F M Q'
shows
InvariantGetReasonIsReason GetReason F M Q
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *InvariantGetReasonIsReasonAfterNotifyWatches:*
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**
 $\forall (c::nat). c \in \text{set } Wl \longrightarrow \text{Some literal} = (\text{getWatch1 state } c) \vee$
 $\text{Some literal} = (\text{getWatch2 state } c)$ **and**
uniq Wl
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'
 ⟨proof⟩

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))
 ⟨proof⟩

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'*)

<proof>

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>

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*)) $\textcircled{[literal]})$)
<proof>

lemma *InvariantConflictFlagCharacterizationAfterAssertLiteral:*

assumes

InvariantConsistent (*(getM state)* $\textcircled{[(literal, decision)]}$)
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>

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>

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) ∪
{ ul. (∃ uc. uc el (getF state) ∧
opposite literal el uc ∧
isUnitClause uc ul ((elements (getM state)) @
[literal])) }
(is let state' = assertLiteral literal decision state in
set (getQ state') = set (getQ state) ∪ ?ulSet)
<proof>

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⟩

lemma AssertLiteralStartQIrelevant:
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'')
 ⟨proof⟩

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⟩

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*⟩

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'*)
⟨*proof*⟩

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*) = \square

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>

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>

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>

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>

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)

$getQ\ state \neq []$
 $\neg (getConflictFlag\ state)$

shows

let $state' = applyUnitPropagate\ state$ *in*
InvariantUniq (getM state')

<proof>

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*) \neq []
 \neg (*getConflictFlag state*)
shows
let state' = applyUnitPropagate state in
InvariantWatchCharacterization (*getF state'*) (*getWatch1 state'*) (*getWatch2 state'*) (*getM state'*)
<proof>

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>

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'*)
<proof>

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 []
 \neg (*getConflictFlag state*)

shows

let state'' = applyUnitPropagate state in
InvariantQCharacterization (*getConflictFlag state''*) (*getQ state''*)
(*getF state''*) (*getM state''*)
<proof>

lemma *InvariantUniqQAfterApplyUnitPropagate:*

assumes

InvariantWatchesEl (*getF state*) (*getWatch1 state*) (*getWatch2 state*)
InvariantWatchListsContainOnlyClausesFromF (*getWatchList state*)
(*getF state*)
InvariantUniqQ (*getQ state*)
getQ state \neq []

shows

let state'' = applyUnitPropagate state in
InvariantUniqQ (getQ state'')
 ⟨proof⟩

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')) ∧
InvariantNoDecisionsWhenUnit (getF state') (getM state') (currentLevel
(getM state'))
 ⟨proof⟩

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 ≠ [] and
¬ getConflictFlag state

shows

let state' = applyUnitPropagate state in
InvariantGetReasonIsReason (getReason state') (getF state') (getM
state') (set (getQ state'))
 ⟨proof⟩

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>

lemma *InvariantVarsQTL:*

assumes
InvariantVarsQ Q F0 Vbl
Q \neq []

shows
InvariantVarsQ (tl Q) F0 Vbl

<proof>

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 \wedge
InvariantVarsQ (getQ state') F0 Vbl
 <proof>

definition *lexLessState (Vbl::Variable set) == {(state1, state2).*
(getM state1, getM state2) \in 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

<proof>

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)
 ⟨*proof*⟩

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)
 ⟨*proof*⟩

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') \wedge
InvariantConflictFlagCharacterization (getConflictFlag state')
(getF state') (getM state') \wedge
InvariantQCharacterization (getConflictFlag state') (getQ state')
(getF state') (getM state') \wedge
InvariantUniqQ (getQ state') \wedge
InvariantVarsQ (getQ state') F0 Vbl \wedge
InvariantVarsM (getM state') F0 Vbl \wedge
InvariantVarsF (getF state') F0 Vbl

\langle proof \rangle

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')
 \langle proof \rangle

lemma *InvariantsNoDecisionsWhenConflictNorUnitAfterExhaustivePropagate:*

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')*) \wedge

InvariantNoDecisionsWhenUnit (getF state') (getM state') (currentLevel (getM state'))

<proof>

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)

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'))
<proof>

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

<proof>

lemma *conflictFlagOrQEmptyAfterExhaustiveUnitPropagate:*

assumes

exhaustiveUnitPropagate-dom state

shows

$let\ state' = exhaustiveUnitPropagate\ state\ in$
 $(getConflictFlag\ state') \vee (getQ\ state' = \square)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

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**
 $InvariantWatchCharacterization\ (getF\ state)\ (getWatch1\ state)\ (getWatch2\ state)\ (getM\ state)$
 $InvariantConflictFlagCharacterization\ (getConflictFlag\ state)\ (getF\ state)\ (getM\ state)$
 $InvariantConflictClauseCharacterization\ (getConflictFlag\ state)\ (getConflictClause\ state)\ (getF\ state)\ (getM\ state)$
 $InvariantQCharacterization\ (getConflictFlag\ state)\ (getQ\ state)\ (getF\ state)\ (getM\ state)$
 $InvariantUniqQ\ (getQ\ state)$
 $InvariantGetReasonIsReason\ (getReason\ state)\ (getF\ state)\ (getM\ state)\ (set\ (getQ\ state))$
 $currentLevel\ (getM\ state) = 0$
 $(getConflictFlag\ state) \vee (getQ\ state) = \square$
 $InvariantVarsM\ (getM\ state)\ F0\ Vbl$
 $InvariantVarsQ\ (getQ\ state)\ F0\ Vbl$
 $InvariantVarsF\ (getF\ state)\ F0\ Vbl$
 $finite\ Vbl$
 $vars\ clause \subseteq vars\ F0$
shows
 $let\ state' = (addClause\ clause\ state)\ in$
 $InvariantConsistent\ (getM\ state') \wedge$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \text{InvariantUniq } (\text{getM state}') \wedge \\
& \text{InvariantWatchListsContainOnlyClausesFromF } (\text{getWatchList state}') (\text{getF state}') \wedge \\
& \text{InvariantWatchListsUniq } (\text{getWatchList state}') \wedge \\
& \text{InvariantWatchListsCharacterization } (\text{getWatchList state}') (\text{getWatch1 state}') (\text{getWatch2 state}') \wedge \\
& \text{InvariantWatchesEl } (\text{getF state}') (\text{getWatch1 state}') (\text{getWatch2 state}') \wedge \\
& \text{InvariantWatchesDiffer } (\text{getF state}') (\text{getWatch1 state}') (\text{getWatch2 state}') \wedge \\
& \text{InvariantWatchCharacterization } (\text{getF state}') (\text{getWatch1 state}') (\text{getWatch2 state}') (\text{getM state}') \wedge \\
& \text{InvariantConflictFlagCharacterization } (\text{getConflictFlag state}') (\text{getF state}') (\text{getM state}') \wedge \\
& \text{InvariantConflictClauseCharacterization } (\text{getConflictFlag state}') (\text{getConflictClause state}') (\text{getF state}') (\text{getM state}') \wedge \\
& \text{InvariantQCharacterization } (\text{getConflictFlag state}') (\text{getQ state}') (\text{getF state}') (\text{getM state}') \wedge \\
& \text{InvariantGetReasonIsReason } (\text{getReason state}') (\text{getF state}') (\text{getM state}') (\text{set } (\text{getQ state}')) \wedge \\
& \text{InvariantUniqQ } (\text{getQ state}') \wedge \\
& \text{InvariantVarsQ } (\text{getQ state}') F0 \text{ Vbl } \wedge \\
& \text{InvariantVarsM } (\text{getM state}') F0 \text{ Vbl } \wedge \\
& \text{InvariantVarsF } (\text{getF state}') F0 \text{ Vbl } \wedge \\
& \text{currentLevel } (\text{getM state}') = 0 \wedge \\
& ((\text{getConflictFlag state}') \vee (\text{getQ state}') = [])
\end{aligned}$$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *InvariantEquivalentZLAfterAddClause:*

fixes $\text{Phi} :: \text{Formula}$ **and** $\text{clause} :: \text{Clause}$ **and** $\text{state} :: \text{State}$ **and** $\text{Vbl} :: \text{Variable set}$

assumes

$\text{*(getSATFlag state = UNDEF } \wedge \text{InvariantEquivalentZL (getF state) (getM state) Phi) } \vee$

$(\text{getSATFlag state = FALSE } \wedge \neg \text{satisfiable Phi})$

$\text{InvariantConsistent (getM state)}$

$\text{InvariantUniq (getM state)}$

$\text{InvariantWatchListsContainOnlyClausesFromF (getWatchList state) (getF state)}$ **and**

$\text{InvariantWatchListsUniq (getWatchList state)}$ **and**

$\text{InvariantWatchListsCharacterization (getWatchList state) (getWatch1 state) (getWatch2 state)}$

$\text{InvariantWatchesEl (getF state) (getWatch1 state) (getWatch2 state)}$

and

$\text{InvariantWatchesDiffer (getF state) (getWatch1 state) (getWatch2 state)}$ **and**

$\text{InvariantWatchCharacterization (getF state) (getWatch1 state) (getWatch2 state)}$

```

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>

```

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'*)
<*proof*>

lemma *InvariantEquivalentZLAfterInitializationStep:*

fixes *Phi* :: *Formula*

assumes

(*getSATFlag state* = *UNDEF* \wedge *InvariantEquivalentZL* (*getF state*)
(*getM state*) (*filter* ($\lambda c. \neg$ *clauseTautology c*) *Phi*)) \vee
(*getSATFlag state* = *FALSE* \wedge \neg *satisfiable* (*filter* ($\lambda c. \neg$ *clauseTautology 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* ($\lambda c. \neg$ *clauseTautology c*) *F0*))
 \langle *proof* \rangle

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
⟨proof⟩

```

lemma *InvariantEquivalentZLAfterInitialization:*

fixes $F0 :: \text{Formula}$

shows

```

let state' = (initialize F0 initialState) in
let F0' = (filter (λ c. ¬ clauseTautology c) F0) in
  (getSATFlag state' = UNDEF ∧ InvariantEquivalentZL (getF
state') (getM state') F0') ∨
  (getSATFlag state' = FALSE ∧ ¬ satisfiable F0')
⟨proof⟩

```

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*⟩

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*⟩

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*⟩

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>

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>

definition

multLessState = {(*state1*, *state2*). (*getM state1* = *getM state2*) ∧ (*getC state1*, *getC state2*) ∈ *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
 ⟨*proof*⟩

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'*)

⟨*proof*⟩

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')

⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *InvariantsClAfterExplainUIP:*

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')

\wedge

InvariantCEntailed (getConflictFlag state') F0 (getC state') \wedge

InvariantClCharacterization (getCl state') (getC state') (getM state') \wedge

InvariantCnCharacterization (getCn state') (getC state') (getM state') \wedge

InvariantClCurrentLevel (getCl state') (getM state') \wedge

InvariantUniqC (getC state')

\langle *proof* \rangle

lemma *oneElementSetCharacterization:*

shows

$(\text{set } l = \{a\}) = ((\text{remdups } l) = [a])$

\langle *proof* \rangle

lemma *uniqOneElementCharacterization:*

assumes

uniq l

shows

$(l = [a]) = (\text{set } l = \{a\})$

\langle *proof* \rangle

lemma *isMinimalBackjumpLevelGetBackjumpLevel:*

assumes

InvariantUniq (getM state)

InvariantCFalse (*getConflictFlag state*) (*getM state*) (*getC state*)
InvariantClCharacterization (*getCl state*) (*getC state*) (*getM state*)
InvariantCllCharacterization (*getCl state*) (*getCll 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*⟩

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*⟩

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'*)
 \langle *proof* \rangle

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'*)
 \langle *proof* \rangle

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'*)
 \langle *proof* \rangle

lemma *InvariantGetReasonIsReasonAfterApplyLearn:*

assumes

InvariantGetReasonIsReason (*getReason state*) (*getF state*) (*getM state*)

state) (*set* (*getQ* *state*))

shows

let state' = applyLearn state in

InvariantGetReasonIsReason (*getReason* *state'*) (*getF* *state'*) (*getM* *state'*) (*set* (*getQ* *state'*))

⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *InvariantQCharacterizationAfterApplyLearn:*

assumes

getConflictFlag *state*

InvariantQCharacterization (*getConflictFlag* *state*) (*getQ* *state*) (*getF* *state*) (*getM* *state*)

shows

let state' = applyLearn state in

InvariantQCharacterization (*getConflictFlag* *state'*) (*getQ* *state'*) (*getF* *state'*) (*getM* *state'*)

⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *InvariantUniqQAfterApplyLearn:*

assumes

InvariantUniqQ (*getQ* *state*)

shows

let state' = applyLearn state in

InvariantUniqQ (*getQ* *state'*)

⟨*proof*⟩

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'*)

⟨*proof*⟩

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>

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>

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>

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*) (*getCl 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

\langle *proof* \rangle

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

\langle *proof* \rangle

lemma *InvariantWatchCharacterizationInBackjumpPrefix:*

assumes

InvariantWatchCharacterization (*getF state*) (*getWatch1 state*) (*getWatch2 state*) (*getM state*)

shows

let l = *getCl 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⟩

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

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
InvariantConsistent (getM state')

⟨proof⟩

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

InvariantClCharacterization (*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*⟩

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*) (*getCll 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>

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>

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*) (*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
InvariantQCharacterization (*getConflictFlag state''*) (*getQ state''*)
(*getF state''*) (*getM state''*)
⟨*proof*⟩

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 ≠ [*opposite* (*getCl state*)]

InvariantNoDecisionsWhenUnit (*butlast* (*getF state*)) (*getM state*)
(*currentLevel* (*getM state*))

InvariantNoDecisionsWhenConflict (*butlast* (*getF state*)) (*getM state*)
(*currentLevel* (*getM state*))

getF state ≠ []

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

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
InvariantQCharacterization (getConflictFlag state'') (getQ state'')
(getF state'') (getM state'')
 ⟨proof⟩

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
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
InvariantConflictFlagCharacterization (getConflictFlag state') (getF state') (getM state')
 ⟨proof⟩

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 \neq [*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*) (*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*

InvariantConflictFlagCharacterization (*getConflictFlag state'*) (*getF state'*) (*getM state'*)

<proof>

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⟩

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)
InvariantCllCharacterization (getCl state) (getCll state) (getC state)
(getM state)
InvariantClCurrentLevel (getCl state) (getM state)
isUIP (opposite (getCl state)) (getC state) (getM state)
0 < currentLevel (getM state)
InvariantGetReasonIsReason (getReason state) (getF state) (getM
state) (set (getQ state))
getBackjumpLevel state > 0 → getF state ≠ [] ∧ last (getF state)
= getC state

shows

let state' = applyBackjump state in
InvariantGetReasonIsReason (getReason state') (getF state') (getM
state') (set (getQ state'))

⟨proof⟩

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*) (*getCll 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*⟩

lemma *InvariantsNoDecisionsWhenConflictNorUnitAfterApplyBackjump-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 \neq [*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
InvariantCllCharacterization (getCl state) (getCll 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')) ∧
InvariantNoDecisionsWhenUnit (getF state') (getM state')
(currentLevel (getM state'))
 ⟨proof⟩

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⟩

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
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

    vars F0' ⊆ 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 ∧
        InvariantVarsF (getF state') F0 Vbl ∧
        InvariantVarsQ (getQ state') F0 Vbl

    ⟨proof⟩

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

$\text{var } \text{literal} \notin \text{vars } (\text{elements } (\text{getM } \text{state})) \wedge$

$\text{var } \text{literal} \in \text{Vbl} \wedge$

$\text{getM } \text{state}' = \text{getM } \text{state} @ [(\text{literal}, \text{True})] \wedge$

$\text{getF } \text{state}' = \text{getF } \text{state}$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

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'*)

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *InvariantUniqAfterApplyDecide*:

assumes

$\neg \text{vars}(\text{elements } (\text{getM } \text{state})) \supseteq \text{Vbl}$ **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'*)

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *InvariantQCharacterizationAfterApplyDecide*:

assumes

$\neg \text{vars}(\text{elements } (\text{getM } \text{state})) \supseteq \text{Vbl}$ **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*⟩

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*⟩

lemma *InvariantGetReasonIsReasonAfterApplyDecide:*

assumes

$\neg \text{vars} (\text{elements } (\text{getM state})) \supseteq \text{Vbl}$

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

$let\ state' = applyDecide\ state\ Vbl\ in$
 $\quad InvariantGetReasonIsReason\ (getReason\ state')\ (getF\ state')\ (getM$
 $state')\ (set\ (getQ\ state'))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *InvariantsVarsAfterApplyDecide:*

assumes

$\neg\ vars\ (elements\ (getM\ state)) \supseteq Vbl$
 $InvariantConsistent\ (getM\ state)$
 $InvariantUniq\ (getM\ state)$
 $InvariantWatchListsContainOnlyClausesFromF\ (getWatchList\ state)$
 $(getF\ state)$
 $InvariantWatchListsUniq\ (getWatchList\ state)$
 $InvariantWatchListsCharacterization\ (getWatchList\ state)\ (getWatch1$
 $state)\ (getWatch2\ state)$
 $InvariantWatchesEl\ (getF\ state)\ (getWatch1\ state)\ (getWatch2\ state)$
 $InvariantWatchesDiffer\ (getF\ state)\ (getWatch1\ state)\ (getWatch2$
 $state)$
 $InvariantWatchCharacterization\ (getF\ state)\ (getWatch1\ state)\ (getWatch2$
 $state)\ (getM\ state)$

$InvariantVarsM\ (getM\ state)\ F0\ Vbl$
 $InvariantVarsF\ (getF\ state)\ F0\ Vbl$
 $getQ\ state = []$

shows

$let\ state' = applyDecide\ state\ Vbl\ in$
 $\quad InvariantVarsM\ (getM\ state')\ F0\ Vbl \wedge$
 $\quad InvariantVarsF\ (getF\ state')\ F0\ Vbl \wedge$
 $\quad InvariantVarsQ\ (getQ\ state')\ F0\ Vbl$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

end

theory *SolveLoop*

imports *UnitPropagate ConflictAnalysis Decide*

begin

lemma *soundnessForUNSAT:*

assumes

$equivalentFormulae\ (F\ @\ val2form\ M)\ F0$
 $formulaFalse\ F\ M$

shows

$\neg\ satisfiable\ F0$

⟨proof⟩

lemma *soundnessForSat*:

fixes $F0 :: \text{Formula}$ **and** $F :: \text{Formula}$ **and** $M :: \text{LiteralTrail}$
assumes $\text{vars } F0 \subseteq \text{Vbl}$ **and** $\text{InvariantVarsF } F \text{ } F0 \text{ } \text{Vbl}$ **and** $\text{InvariantConsistent } M$ **and** $\text{InvariantEquivalentZL } F \text{ } M \text{ } F0$ **and**
 $\neg \text{formulaFalse } F \text{ (elements } M)$ **and** $\text{vars (elements } M) \supseteq \text{Vbl}$
shows $\text{model (elements } M) \text{ } F0$

⟨proof⟩

definition

$\text{satFlagLessState} = \{(state1 :: \text{State}, state2 :: \text{State}). (\text{getSATFlag } state1) \neq \text{UNDEF} \wedge (\text{getSATFlag } state2) = \text{UNDEF}\}$

lemma *wellFoundedSatFlagLessState*:

shows $\text{wf satFlagLessState}$

⟨proof⟩

definition

$\text{lexLessState1 } \text{Vbl} = \{(state1 :: \text{State}, state2 :: \text{State}).$
 $\text{getSATFlag } state1 = \text{UNDEF} \wedge \text{getSATFlag } state2 = \text{UNDEF} \wedge$
 $(\text{getM } state1, \text{getM } state2) \in \text{lexLessRestricted } \text{Vbl}$
 $\}$

lemma *wellFoundedLexLessState1*:

assumes

$\text{finite } \text{Vbl}$

shows

$\text{wf (lexLessState1 } \text{Vbl)}$

⟨proof⟩

definition

$\text{terminationLessState1 } \text{Vbl} = \{(state1 :: \text{State}, state2 :: \text{State}).$
 $(state1, state2) \in \text{satFlagLessState} \vee$
 $(state1, state2) \in \text{lexLessState1 } \text{Vbl}\}$

lemma *wellFoundedTerminationLessState1*:

assumes $\text{finite } \text{Vbl}$

shows $\text{wf (terminationLessState1 } \text{Vbl)}$

⟨proof⟩

lemma *transTerminationLessState1*:

$\text{trans (terminationLessState1 } \text{Vbl)}$

⟨proof⟩

lemma *transTerminationLessState1I*:

assumes

$(x, y) \in \text{terminationLessState1 } \text{Vbl}$

$(y, z) \in \text{terminationLessState1 Vbl}$
shows
 $(x, z) \in \text{terminationLessState1 Vbl}$
 ⟨proof⟩

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
 $\text{state}' = \text{state} \vee (\text{state}', \text{state}) \in \text{terminationLessState1 (vars F0} \cup \text{Vbl)}$
 ⟨proof⟩

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)

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' ⊆ vars F0
vars F0 ⊆ 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'*)
(*getWatch2 state'*) (*getM state'*) \wedge
InvariantWatchListsContainOnlyClausesFromF (*getWatchList state'*)
(*getF state'*) \wedge
InvariantWatchListsUniq (*getWatchList state'*) \wedge
InvariantWatchListsCharacterization (*getWatchList state'*) (*getWatch1*
state') (*getWatch2 state'*) \wedge
InvariantQCharacterization (*getConflictFlag state'*) (*getQ state'*)
(*getF state'*) (*getM state'*) \wedge
InvariantConflictFlagCharacterization (*getConflictFlag state'*) (*getF*
state') (*getM state'*) \wedge
InvariantConflictClauseCharacterization (*getConflictFlag state'*)
(*getConflictClause state'*) (*getF state'*) (*getM state'*) \wedge
InvariantUniqQ (*getQ state'*)) \wedge
(*InvariantNoDecisionsWhenConflict* (*getF state'*) (*getM state'*))

$(currentLevel (getM state')) \wedge$
 $InvariantNoDecisionsWhenUnit (getF state') (getM state') (currentLevel$
 $(getM state')) \wedge$
 $InvariantEquivalentZL (getF state') (getM state') F0' \wedge$
 $InvariantGetReasonIsReason (getReason state') (getF state') (getM$
 $state') (set (getQ state')) \wedge$
 $InvariantVarsM (getM state') F0 Vbl \wedge$
 $InvariantVarsQ (getQ state') F0 Vbl \wedge$
 $InvariantVarsF (getF state') F0 Vbl \wedge$
 $(state', state) \in terminationLessState1 (vars F0 \cup Vbl) \wedge$
 $((getSATFlag state' = FALSE \longrightarrow \neg satisfiable F0') \wedge$
 $(getSATFlag state' = TRUE \longrightarrow satisfiable F0'))$
 $(\mathbf{is} \text{ let } state' = \text{solve-loop-body state Vbl in ?inv' state'} \wedge ?inv''$
 $state' \wedge -)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *SolveLoopTermination:*

assumes

$InvariantConsistent (getM state)$

$InvariantUniq (getM state)$

$InvariantWatchesEl (getF state) (getWatch1 state) (getWatch2 state)$

and

$InvariantWatchesDiffer (getF state) (getWatch1 state) (getWatch2$
 $state) \mathbf{and}$

$InvariantWatchCharacterization (getF state) (getWatch1 state) (getWatch2$
 $state) (getM state) \mathbf{and}$

$InvariantWatchListsContainOnlyClausesFromF (getWatchList state)$
 $(getF state) \mathbf{and}$

$InvariantWatchListsUniq (getWatchList state) \mathbf{and}$

$InvariantWatchListsCharacterization (getWatchList state) (getWatch1$
 $state) (getWatch2 state) \mathbf{and}$

$InvariantUniqQ (getQ state) \mathbf{and}$

$InvariantQCharacterization (getConflictFlag state) (getQ state) (getF$
 $state) (getM state) \mathbf{and}$

$InvariantConflictFlagCharacterization (getConflictFlag state) (getF$
 $state) (getM state) \mathbf{and}$

$InvariantNoDecisionsWhenConflict (getF state) (getM state) (currentLevel$
 $(getM state)) \mathbf{and}$

$InvariantNoDecisionsWhenUnit (getF state) (getM state) (currentLevel$
 $(getM state)) \mathbf{and}$

$InvariantGetReasonIsReason (getReason state) (getF state) (getM$
 $state) (set (getQ state)) \mathbf{and}$

$getSATFlag state = UNDEF \longrightarrow InvariantEquivalentZL (getF state)$
 $(getM state) F0' \mathbf{and}$

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
 ⟨*proof*⟩

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')
    <proof>

end
theory FunctionalImplementation
imports Initialization SolveLoop
begin

```

8.2 Total correctness theorem

```

theorem correctness:
shows
(solve F0 = TRUE  $\wedge$  satisfiable F0)  $\vee$  (solve F0 = FALSE  $\wedge$   $\neg$ 
satisfiable F0)
    <proof>

end

```

References

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