

Propositional Resolution and Prime Implicates Generation

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Abstract

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

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

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1 Syntax of Propositional Clausal Logic

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

theory *Propositional-Resolution*

imports *Main*

begin

locale *propositional-atoms* =

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

assumes

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

where

$(\text{atom } (\text{Pos } A)) = A$ |
 $(\text{atom } (\text{Neg } A)) = A$

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

where

$(\text{complement } (\text{Pos } A)) = (\text{Neg } A)$ |
 $(\text{complement } (\text{Neg } A)) = (\text{Pos } A)$

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

by (*metis atom.elims*)

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

where

$(\text{positive } (\text{Pos } A)) = \text{True}$ |
 $(\text{positive } (\text{Neg } A)) = \text{False}$

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

where

$(\text{negative } (\text{Pos } A)) = \text{False}$ |
 $(\text{negative } (\text{Neg } A)) = \text{True}$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

2 Semantics

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

type-synonym $'a \text{ Interpretation} = 'a \text{ set}$

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

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

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

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

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

where

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

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

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

where

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

lemma *entails-member*:

assumes $C \in S$

shows *entails* $S \ C$

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

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

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

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

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

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

by (*simp* *add*: *equivalent-def*)

lemma *entailment-implies-validity*:

assumes *entails-formula* $S1 \ S2$

assumes *validate-formula* $I \ S1$

shows *validate-formula* $I \ S2$

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

lemma *validity-implies-entailment*:

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

shows *entails-formula* $S1 \ S2$

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

lemma *entails-transitive*:

assumes *entails-formula* $S1 \ S2$

assumes *entails-formula* $S2 \ S3$

shows *entails-formula* $S1 \ S3$

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

lemma *equivalent-transitive*:

assumes *equivalent* $S1 \ S2$

assumes *equivalent* $S2 \ S3$

shows *equivalent* $S1 \ S3$

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

lemma *entailment-subset* :

```

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

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

```

3 Inference Rules

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

```

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

```

```

definition less-restrictive :: 'at BinaryRule  $\Rightarrow$  'at BinaryRule  $\Rightarrow$  bool
where
  (less-restrictive  $R1\ R2$ ) = ( $\forall P1\ P2\ C. (R2\ P1\ P2\ C) \longrightarrow ((R1\ P1\ P2\ C) \vee (R1\ P2\ P1\ C))$ )

```

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

```

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

```

```

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

```

```

definition derived-clauses-are-finite :: 'at BinaryRule  $\Rightarrow$  bool
where derived-clauses-are-finite  $R =$ 
  ( $\forall P1\ P2\ C. (\text{finite}\ P1 \longrightarrow \text{finite}\ P2 \longrightarrow (R\ P1\ P2\ C) \longrightarrow \text{finite}\ C)$ )

```

```

lemma less-restrictive-and-finite :
  assumes less-restrictive  $R1\ R2$ 
  assumes derived-clauses-are-finite  $R1$ 
  shows derived-clauses-are-finite  $R2$ 
by (metis assms derived-clauses-are-finite-def less-restrictive-def)

```

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

3.1 Unrestricted Resolution

definition *resolvent* :: 'at BinaryRule

where

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

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

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

where

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

lemma *resolvent-upon-is-resolvent* :

assumes *Pos A* \in *P1*

assumes *Neg A* \in *P2*

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

using *assms unfolding resolvent-def by auto*

lemma *resolvent-is-resolvent-upon* :

assumes *resolvent P1 P2 C*

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

using *assms unfolding resolvent-def by auto*

lemma *resolvent-is-finite* :

shows *derived-clauses-are-finite resolvent*

proof (*rule ccontr*)

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

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

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

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

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

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

qed

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

3.2 Ordered Resolution

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

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

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

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

lemma *resolution-and-max-literal* :

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

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

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

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

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

proof –

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

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

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

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

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

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

proof

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

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

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

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

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

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

next

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

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

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

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

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

qed

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

qed

3.3 Ordered Resolution with Selection

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

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

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

where

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

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

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

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

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

3.4 Semantic Resolution

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

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

definition *ordered-model-resolvent ::*
 $'at \text{ Interpretation } \Rightarrow 'at \text{ Clause } \Rightarrow 'at \text{ Clause } \Rightarrow 'at \text{ Clause } \Rightarrow \text{bool}$
where

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

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

proof *(rule ccontr)*

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

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

3.5 Unit Resolution

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

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

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

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

proof (*rule ccontr*)

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

3.6 Positive and Negative Resolution

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

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

where

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

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

where

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

lemma *decomposition-clause-pos-neg* :

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

proof

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

proof

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

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

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

proof *cases*

assume $x = \text{Pos } A$

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

by *auto*

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

next

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

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

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

by *auto*

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

qed

qed

next

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

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

qed

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

where

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

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

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

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

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

where

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

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

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

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

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

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

4 Redundancy Elimination Rules

We define the usual redundancy elimination rules.

definition *tautology* :: 'a Clause \Rightarrow bool

where

(*tautology* C) \equiv ($\exists A. (Pos\ A \in C \wedge Neg\ A \in C)$)

definition *subsumes* :: 'a Clause \Rightarrow 'a Clause \Rightarrow bool

where

(*subsumes* C D) \equiv ($C \subseteq D$)

definition *redundant* :: 'a Clause \Rightarrow 'a Formula \Rightarrow bool

where

redundant C S = ((*tautology* C) \vee ($\exists D. (D \in S \wedge \text{subsumes } D\ C)$))

definition *strictly-redundant* :: 'a Clause \Rightarrow 'a Formula \Rightarrow bool

where

strictly-redundant C S = ((*tautology* C) \vee ($\exists D. (D \in S \wedge (D \subset C))$)))

definition *simplify* :: 'at Formula \Rightarrow 'at Formula

where

simplify S = { C. C \in S \wedge \neg *strictly-redundant* C S }

We first establish some basic syntactic properties.

lemma *tautology-monotonous* : (*tautology* C) \implies ($C \subseteq D$) \implies (*tautology* D)

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

lemma *simplify-involutive*:

shows *simplify* (*simplify* S) = (*simplify* S)

proof –

show ?thesis **unfolding** *simplify-def* *strictly-redundant-def* **by** auto

qed

lemma *simplify-finite*:

assumes *all-fulfill finite* S

shows *all-fulfill finite* (*simplify* S)

using *assms all-fulfill-def* *simplify-def* **by** auto

lemma *atoms-formula-simplify*:

shows *atoms-formula* (*simplify* S) \subseteq *atoms-formula* S

unfolding *simplify-def* **using** *atoms-formula-subset* **by** auto

lemma *subsumption-preserves-redundancy* :

assumes *redundant* C S

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

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

lemma *superset-preserves-redundancy*:
assumes *redundant* $C\ S$
assumes $S \subseteq S'$
shows *redundant* $C\ S'$
using *assms unfolding redundant-def* **by** *blast*

lemma *superset-preserves-strict-redundancy*:
assumes *strictly-redundant* $C\ S$
assumes $S \subseteq SS$
shows *strictly-redundant* $C\ SS$
using *assms unfolding strictly-redundant-def* **by** *blast*

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

lemma *tautologies-are-valid* :

```

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

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

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

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

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

```

```

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

lemma simplify-preserves-redundancy:
  assumes all-fulfill finite S
  assumes redundant C S
  shows redundant C (simplify S)
by (meson assms redundant-def simplify-and-membership subsumption-preserves-redundancy)

lemma simplify-preserves-strict-redundancy:
  assumes all-fulfill finite S
  assumes strictly-redundant C S

```



```

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

```

```

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

```

```

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

```

After simplification, the formula contains no strictly redundant clause:

```

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

```

```

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

```

```

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

```

5 Renaming

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

definition *rename-literal* :: 'at set \Rightarrow 'at Literal \Rightarrow 'at Literal
where *rename-literal* A L = (if ((atom L) \in A) then (complement L) else L)

definition *rename-clause* :: 'at set \Rightarrow 'at Clause \Rightarrow 'at Clause
where *rename-clause* A C = {L. \exists LL. LL \in C \wedge L = (*rename-literal* A LL)}

definition *rename-formula* :: 'at set \Rightarrow 'at Formula \Rightarrow 'at Formula
where *rename-formula* A S = {C. \exists CC. CC \in S \wedge C = (*rename-clause* A CC)}

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

proof –

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

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

qed

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

proof –

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

qed

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

proof –

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

qed

lemma *renaming-preserves-cardinality* :

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

proof –

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

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

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

qed

lemma *renaming-preserves-literal-order* :

assumes *literal-ordering* L1 L2

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

proof –

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

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

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

auto
qed

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

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

lemma *renaming-preserves-strictly-maximal-literal* :
assumes *strictly-maximal-literal* *C* *L*
shows *strictly-maximal-literal* (*rename-clause* *A* *C*) (*rename-literal* *A* *L*)
proof –
from *assms* **have** (*L* ∈ *C*) **and** *Lismax*: ($\forall B. (B \in C \wedge L \neq B) \longrightarrow (\text{literal-ordering } B \ L))$
unfolding *strictly-maximal-literal-def* **by** *auto*
from $\langle L \in C \rangle$ **have** (*rename-literal* *A* *L*) ∈ (*rename-clause* *A* *C*)
unfolding *rename-literal-def* **and** *rename-clause-def* **by** *auto*
have
 $\forall B. (B \in \text{rename-clause } A \ C \longrightarrow \text{rename-literal } A \ L \neq B$
 $\longrightarrow \text{literal-ordering } B \ (\text{rename-literal } A \ L))$
proof (*rule*)+
fix *B* **assume** *B* ∈ *rename-clause* *A* *C* **and** *rename-literal* *A* *L* ≠ *B*
from $\langle B \in \text{rename-clause } A \ C \rangle$ **obtain** *B'* **where** *B'* ∈ *C* **and** *B* = *rename-literal* *A* *B'*
unfolding *rename-clause-def* **by** *auto*
from $\langle \text{rename-literal } A \ L \neq B \rangle$ **and** $\langle B = \text{rename-literal } A \ B' \rangle$
have *rename-literal* *A* *L* ≠ *rename-literal* *A* *B'* **by** *auto*
hence *L* ≠ *B'* **by** *auto*
from *this* **and** $\langle B' \in C \rangle$ **and** *Lismax* **have** *literal-ordering* *B'* *L* **by** *auto*
from *this* **and** $\langle B = (\text{rename-literal } A \ B') \rangle$
show *literal-ordering* *B* (*rename-literal* *A* *L*) **using** *renaming-preserves-literal-order*
by *auto*
qed
from *this* **and** $\langle (\text{rename-literal } A \ L) \in (\text{rename-clause } A \ C) \rangle$ **show** ?thesis
unfolding *strictly-maximal-literal-def* **by** *auto*
qed

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

```

fix x assume x ∈ selected-part UNIV C
show x ∈ rename-clause Sel (validated-part Sel (rename-clause Sel C))
proof -
  from ⟨x ∈ selected-part UNIV C⟩ obtain A where x = Neg A and x ∈ C
    unfolding selected-part-def by auto
  from ⟨x ∈ C⟩ have rename-literal Sel x ∈ rename-clause Sel C
    unfolding rename-clause-def by blast
  show x ∈ rename-clause Sel (validated-part Sel (rename-clause Sel C))
  proof cases
    assume A ∈ Sel
    from this and ⟨x = Neg A⟩ have rename-literal Sel x = Pos A
      unfolding rename-literal-def by auto
    from this and ⟨A ∈ Sel⟩ have validate-literal Sel (rename-literal Sel x) by
auto
    from this and ⟨rename-literal Sel x ∈ rename-clause Sel C⟩
      have rename-literal Sel x ∈ validated-part Sel (rename-clause Sel C)
        unfolding validated-part-def by auto
    thus x ∈ rename-clause Sel (validated-part Sel (rename-clause Sel C))
      using inverse-renaming rename-clause-def by auto
  next
    assume A ∉ Sel
    from this and ⟨x = Neg A⟩ have rename-literal Sel x = Neg A
      unfolding rename-literal-def by auto
    from this and ⟨A ∉ Sel⟩ have validate-literal Sel (rename-literal Sel x) by
auto
    from this and ⟨rename-literal Sel x ∈ rename-clause Sel C⟩
      have rename-literal Sel x ∈ validated-part Sel (rename-clause Sel C)
        unfolding validated-part-def by auto
    thus x ∈ rename-clause Sel (validated-part Sel (rename-clause Sel C))
      using inverse-renaming rename-clause-def by auto
  qed
qed
qed
next
show rename-clause Sel (validated-part Sel (rename-clause Sel C)) ⊆ (selected-part
UNIV C)
proof
  fix x
  assume x ∈ rename-clause Sel (validated-part Sel (rename-clause Sel C))
  from this obtain y where y ∈ validated-part Sel (rename-clause Sel C)
    and x = rename-literal Sel y
    unfolding rename-clause-def validated-part-def by auto
  from ⟨y ∈ validated-part Sel (rename-clause Sel C)⟩ have
    y ∈ rename-clause Sel C and validate-literal Sel y unfolding validated-part-def
by auto
  from ⟨y ∈ rename-clause Sel C⟩ obtain z where z ∈ C and y = rename-literal
Sel z
    unfolding rename-clause-def by auto
  obtain A where zA: z = Pos A ∨ z = Neg A using Literal.exhaust [of z] by

```

```

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

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

```

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

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

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

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

```

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

```

definition *rename-interpretation* :: 'at set \Rightarrow 'at Interpretation \Rightarrow 'at Interpretation

where

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

lemma *renaming-preserves-semantic* :

assumes *validate-literal I L*

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

proof -

let ?*J* = *rename-interpretation Sel I*

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

from $\langle L = \text{Pos } A \vee L = \text{Neg } A \rangle$ **have** *atom L* = *A* **by** *auto*

show ?*thesis*

proof *cases*

assume *A* ∈ *Sel*

from this and $\langle \text{atom } L = A \rangle$ **have** *rename-literal Sel L* = *complement L*

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

show ?*thesis*

proof *cases*

assume *L* = *Pos A*

from this and $\langle \text{validate-literal } I \ L \rangle$ **have** *A* ∈ *I* **by** *auto*

from this and $\langle A \in \text{Sel} \rangle$ **have** *A* ∉ ?*J* **unfolding** *rename-interpretation-def*

by *blast*

from this and $\langle L = \text{Pos } A \rangle$ **and** $\langle \text{rename-literal Sel } L = \text{complement } L \rangle$

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

next

assume *L* ≠ *Pos A*

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

from this and $\langle \text{validate-literal } I \ L \rangle$ **have** *A* ∉ *I* **by** *auto*

from this and $\langle A \in \text{Sel} \rangle$ **have** *A* ∈ ?*J* **unfolding** *rename-interpretation-def*

```

by blast
  from this and  $\langle L = \text{Neg } A \rangle$  and  $\langle \text{rename-literal Sel } L = \text{complement } L \rangle$ 
show ?thesis by auto
  qed
  next
  assume  $A \notin \text{Sel}$ 
  from this and  $\langle \text{atom } L = A \rangle$  have  $\text{rename-literal Sel } L = L$ 
  unfolding rename-literal-def by auto
  show ?thesis
  proof cases
    assume  $L = \text{Pos } A$ 
    from this and  $\langle \text{validate-literal } I \ L \rangle$  have  $A \in I$  by auto
    from this and  $\langle A \notin \text{Sel} \rangle$  have  $A \notin ?J$  unfolding rename-interpretation-def
  by blast
    from this and  $\langle L = \text{Pos } A \rangle$  and  $\langle \text{rename-literal Sel } L = L \rangle$  show ?thesis
  by auto
    next
    assume  $L \neq \text{Pos } A$ 
    from this and  $\langle L = \text{Pos } A \vee L = \text{Neg } A \rangle$  have  $L = \text{Neg } A$  by auto
    from this and  $\langle \text{validate-literal } I \ L \rangle$  have  $A \notin I$  by auto
    from this and  $\langle A \notin \text{Sel} \rangle$  have  $A \notin ?J$  unfolding rename-interpretation-def
  by blast
    from this and  $\langle L = \text{Neg } A \rangle$  and  $\langle \text{rename-literal Sel } L = L \rangle$  show ?thesis
  by auto
  qed
qed
qed

lemma renaming-preserves-satisfiability:
  assumes satisfiable  $S$ 
  shows satisfiable ( $\text{rename-formula Sel } S$ )
proof -
  from assms obtain  $I$  where  $\text{validate-formula } I \ S$  unfolding satisfiable-def by
auto
  let  $?J = \text{rename-interpretation Sel } I$ 
  have  $\text{validate-formula } ?J \ (\text{rename-formula Sel } S)$ 
  proof (rule ccontr)
    assume  $\neg \text{validate-formula } ?J \ (\text{rename-formula Sel } S)$ 
    then obtain  $C$  where  $C \in S$  and  $\neg (\text{validate-clause } ?J \ (\text{rename-clause Sel } C))$ 
    unfolding rename-formula-def by auto
    from  $\langle C \in S \rangle$  and  $\langle \text{validate-formula } I \ S \rangle$  obtain  $L$  where  $L \in C$ 
    and  $\text{validate-literal } I \ L$  by auto
    from  $\langle \text{validate-literal } I \ L \rangle$  have  $\text{validate-literal } ?J \ (\text{rename-literal Sel } L)$ 
    using renaming-preserves-semantic by auto
    from this and  $\langle L \in C \rangle$  and  $\langle \neg \text{validate-clause } ?J \ (\text{rename-clause Sel } C) \rangle$  show
False
  unfolding rename-clause-def by auto
qed

```


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

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

6 Soundness

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

We finally establish usual concrete soundness results.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

7 Refutational Completeness

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

We first introduce an abstract notion of saturation.

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

where

$(\text{saturated-binary-rule Rule } S) \equiv (\forall P1 P2 C. (((P1 \in S) \wedge (P2 \in S) \wedge (\text{Rule } P1 P2 C))) \longrightarrow \text{redundant } C S)$

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

where

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

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

lemma *less-restrictive-saturated*:

assumes *less-restrictive R1 R2*

assumes *saturated-binary-rule R1 S*

shows *saturated-binary-rule R2 S*

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

lemma *less-restrictive-complete*:

assumes *less-restrictive R1 R2*

assumes *Complete R2*

shows *Complete R1*

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

7.1 Ordered Resolution

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

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

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

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

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

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

assumes $C \in S$

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

proof *cases*

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

show *?thesis*

proof *cases*

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

have ((*canonic-int-fun-ordered* A) S)

proof (*rule ccontr*)

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

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

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

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

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

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

```

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

```

lemma *strictly-maximal-literal-exists* :

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

proof (*induction n*)

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

next

fix n assume *?P n*

show *?P (Suc n)*

proof

fix C

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

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

proof

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

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

auto

```

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

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

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

```

```

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

```

We then deduce that all clauses are validated.

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

```

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

```

have *inductive-lemma*:

```

  ∀ C L. ((C ∈ S) ⟶ (strictly-maximal-literal C L) ⟶ (A = (atom L))
  ⟶ (validate-clause (canonic-int-ordered S) C)) (is (?Q A))

```

proof ((rule wf-induct [of atom-ordering ?Q A]),(rule atom-ordering-wf))

next

fix x

assume hyp-induct: $\forall y. (y, x) \in \text{atom-ordering} \longrightarrow (?Q y)$

show ?Q x

proof (rule)+

fix C L **assume** C ∈ S strictly-maximal-literal C L x = (atom L)

```

show validate-clause (canonic-int-ordered S) C
proof cases
  assume L = Pos x
  from ⟨L = Pos x⟩ and ⟨strictly-maximal-literal C L⟩ and ⟨C ∈ S⟩
  show validate-clause (canonic-int-ordered S) C
  using int-validate-cl-with-pos-max by auto
next
  assume L ≠ Pos x
  have L = (Neg x) using ⟨L ≠ Pos x⟩ ⟨x = atom L⟩ atom-property by
fastforce
  show (validate-clause (canonic-int-ordered S) C)
  proof (rule ccontr)
    assume ¬ (validate-clause (canonic-int-ordered S) C)
    from ⟨L = (Neg x)⟩ and ⟨strictly-maximal-literal C L⟩
    and ⟨¬ (validate-clause (canonic-int-ordered S) C)⟩
    have x ∈ canonic-int-ordered S unfolding strictly-maximal-literal-def
by auto
    from ⟨x ∈ canonic-int-ordered S⟩ have (canonic-int-fun-ordered x) S
    unfolding canonic-int-ordered-def by blast
    from ⟨(canonic-int-fun-ordered x) S⟩
    have (∃ C. (C ∈ S) ∧ (strictly-maximal-literal C (Pos x) )
  ∧ (∀ B. (Pos B ∈ C ⟶ (B, x) ∈ atom-ordering ⟶ ¬(canonic-int-fun-ordered
B) S)))
  ∧ (∀ B. (Neg B ∈ C ⟶ (B, x) ∈ atom-ordering ⟶ ((canonic-int-fun-ordered
B) S))))
    by (simp only: canonic-int-fun-ordered.simps [of x])
    then obtain D
    where (D ∈ S) and (strictly-maximal-literal D (Pos x))
    and a: (∀ B. (Pos B ∈ D ⟶ (B, x) ∈ atom-ordering
    ⟶ ¬(canonic-int-fun-ordered B) S)))
    and b: (∀ B. (Neg B ∈ D ⟶ (B, x) ∈ atom-ordering
    ⟶ ((canonic-int-fun-ordered B) S)))
    by blast
    obtain R where R = (resolvent-upon D C x) by auto
    from ⟨R = resolvent-upon D C x⟩ and ⟨strictly-maximal-literal D (Pos
x)⟩
    and ⟨strictly-maximal-literal C L⟩ and ⟨L = (Neg x)⟩ have resolvent
D C R
    unfolding strictly-maximal-literal-def using resolvent-upon-is-resolvent
by auto

    from ⟨R = resolvent-upon D C x⟩ and ⟨strictly-maximal-literal D (Pos
x)⟩
    and ⟨strictly-maximal-literal C L⟩ and ⟨L = Neg x⟩
    have ordered-resolvent D C R
    using ordered-resolvent-upon-is-resolvent by auto

    have ¬ validate-clause (canonic-int-ordered S) R
    proof

```



```

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

```

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

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

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

7.2 Ordered Resolution with Selection

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

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

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

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

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

proof –

show *?thesis*

proof (*rule ccontr*)

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

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

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

and *ordered-resolvent* $P1 P2 C$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

from $\langle \text{saturated-binary-rule} (\text{ordered-sel-resolvent Sel}) S \rangle$

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

\longrightarrow *redundant* $C S$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

```

    unfolding ordered-sel-resolvent-upon-def by auto
  from ⟨strictly-maximal-literal (selected-part Sel P2) (Neg A)⟩
    have Neg A ∈ selected-part Sel P2
    unfolding strictly-maximal-literal-def by auto
  from this have A ∈ Sel unfolding selected-part-def by auto
  from ⟨selected-part Sel P1 = {}⟩ have selected-part Sel (P1 - { Pos A }) = {}
    unfolding selected-part-def by auto
  from ⟨Neg A ∈ (selected-part Sel P2)⟩
    have selected-part Sel (P2 - { Neg A }) = (selected-part Sel P2) - { Neg A }
    unfolding selected-part-def by auto
  from ⟨C = ( (P1 - { Pos A }) ∪ ( P2 - { Neg A } ))⟩ have
    selected-part Sel C
      = (selected-part Sel (P1 - { Pos A })) ∪ (selected-part Sel (P2 - { Neg A }))
    unfolding selected-part-def by auto
  from this and ⟨selected-part Sel (P1 - { Pos A }) = {}⟩
    and ⟨selected-part Sel (P2 - { Neg A }) = selected-part Sel P2 - { Neg A }⟩
    have selected-part Sel C = selected-part Sel P2 - { Neg A } by auto
  from ⟨Neg A ∈ P2⟩ and ⟨A ∈ Sel⟩ have Neg A ∈ selected-part Sel P2
    unfolding selected-part-def by auto
  from this and ⟨selected-part Sel C = (selected-part Sel P2) - { Neg A }⟩
    and ⟨finite (selected-part Sel P2)⟩
    have card (selected-part Sel C) = card (selected-part Sel P2) - 1 by auto
  from this and ⟨card (selected-part Sel P2) = Suc n⟩ show ?thesis by auto
qed

```

```

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

```

```

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

```

from $\langle \neg(\text{validate-literal } ?I \ L) \rangle$ **and** $\langle L = (\text{Neg } A) \rangle$ **have** $A \in ?I$ **by** *auto*
from this have $((\text{canonic-int-fun-ordered } A) \ ?SE)$ **unfolding** *canonic-int-ordered-def*
by *blast*
have $((\exists \ C. (C \in ?SE) \wedge (\text{strictly-maximal-literal } C \ (\text{Pos } A)) \wedge (\forall \ B. (\text{Pos } B \in C \longrightarrow (B, A) \in \text{atom-ordering}) \longrightarrow (\neg(\text{canonic-int-fun-ordered } B) \ ?SE))) \wedge (\forall \ B. (\text{Neg } B \in C \longrightarrow (B, A) \in \text{atom-ordering}) \longrightarrow ((\text{canonic-int-fun-ordered } B) \ ?SE))))$ **(is** $?exp$ **)**
proof (*rule ccontr*)
assume $\neg \ ?exp$
from this have $\neg((\text{canonic-int-fun-ordered } A) \ ?SE)$
by $((\text{simp only: canonic-int-fun-ordered.simps [of A]}, \text{blast}))$
from this and $\langle (\text{canonic-int-fun-ordered } A) \ ?SE \rangle$ **show** *False* **by** *blast*
qed
then obtain D **where**
 $D \in ?SE$ **and** *strictly-maximal-literal* $D \ (\text{Pos } A)$
and $c1: (\forall \ B. (\text{Pos } B \in D \longrightarrow (B, A) \in \text{atom-ordering}) \longrightarrow (\neg(\text{canonic-int-fun-ordered } B) \ ?SE)))$
and $c2: (\forall \ B. (\text{Neg } B \in D \longrightarrow (B, A) \in \text{atom-ordering}) \longrightarrow ((\text{canonic-int-fun-ordered } B) \ ?SE)))$
by *blast*
from $\langle D \in ?SE \rangle$ **have** $(\text{selected-part Sel } D) = \{\}$ **and** $D \in S$
unfolding *empty-selected-part-def* **by** *auto*
from $\langle D \in ?SE \rangle$ **and** $\langle \text{all-fulfill finite } S \rangle$ **have** *finite* D
unfolding *empty-selected-part-def all-fulfill-def* **by** *auto*
let $?R = (D - \{\text{Pos } A\}) \cup (C - \{\text{Neg } A\})$
from $\langle \text{strictly-maximal-literal } D \ (\text{Pos } A) \rangle$
and $\langle \text{strictly-maximal-literal } (\text{selected-part Sel } C) \ L \rangle$
and $\langle L = (\text{Neg } A) \rangle$ **and** $\langle (\text{selected-part Sel } D) = \{\} \rangle$
have $(\text{ordered-sel-resolvent-upon Sel } D \ C \ ?R \ A)$
unfolding *ordered-sel-resolvent-upon-def* **by** *auto*
from this have $\text{ordered-sel-resolvent Sel } D \ C \ ?R$
by (*rule ordered-sel-resolvent-upon-is-resolvent*)
from $\langle (\text{ordered-sel-resolvent-upon Sel } D \ C \ ?R \ A) \rangle$ $\langle (\text{card } (\text{selected-part Sel } C)) = n \rangle$
and $\langle n = \text{Suc } m \rangle$ **and** $\langle L \in C \rangle$ **and** $\langle L = (\text{Neg } A) \rangle$ **and** $\langle \text{finite } D \rangle$
and $\langle \text{finite } C \rangle$
have $\text{card } (\text{selected-part Sel } ?R) = m$
using *resolution-decreases-selected-part* **by** *auto*
from $\langle \text{ordered-sel-resolvent Sel } D \ C \ ?R \rangle$ **and** $\langle D \in S \rangle$ **and** $\langle C \in S \rangle$
and $\langle \text{saturated-binary-rule } (\text{ordered-sel-resolvent Sel}) \ S \rangle$
have *redundant* $?R \ S$ **unfolding** *saturated-binary-rule-def* **by** *auto*
hence *tautology* $?R \vee (\exists \ RR. (RR \in S \wedge (\text{subsumes } RR \ ?R)))$
unfolding *redundant-def* **by** *auto*
hence *validate-clause* $?I \ ?R$
proof
assume *tautology* $?R$
thus *validate-clause* $?I \ ?R$ **by** (*rule tautologies-are-valid*)

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

```

{ Pos A }›
  have ( ?A', A ) ∈ atom-ordering unfolding strictly-maximal-literal-def
by auto
  from c2
  have c2': Neg ?A' ∈ D ⟶ ( ?A', A ) ∈ atom-ordering
    ⟶ ( canonic-int-fun-ordered ?A' ) ?SE
  by blast
  from ⟨ L' ∈ D ⟩ and ⟨ L' = ( Neg ?A' ) ⟩ have Neg ?A' ∈ D by auto
  from c2' and ⟨ Neg ?A' ∈ D ⟩ and ⟨ ( ?A', A ) ∈ atom-ordering ⟩
  have ( canonic-int-fun-ordered ?A' ) ?SE by blast
  from this have ?A' ∈ ?I unfolding canonic-int-ordered-def by
blast
  from this have ¬validate-literal ?I ( Neg ?A' ) by auto
  from this and ⟨ L' = Neg ?A' ⟩ and ⟨ validate-literal ?I L' ⟩ show
False by auto
  qed
  qed
  from this and ⟨ L' ∈ ?R ⟩ have L' ∈ C by auto
  from this and ⟨ validate-literal ?I L' ⟩ and ⟨ ¬validate-clause ?I C ⟩ show
False by auto
  qed
  qed
  qed
  qed
  from ⟨ ?P n ⟩ and ⟨ n = card ( selected-part Sel C ) ⟩ and ⟨ C ∈ S ⟩ show ?thesis by
auto
  qed

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

```

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

7.3 Semantic Resolution

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

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

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

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

(rename-clause Sel C)

proof –

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

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

and *selected-part UNIV P1* = $\{\}$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

by *auto*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

rc-def: *rename-clause Sel C* =

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

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

by *auto*

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

proof

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

7.4 Positive and Negative Resolution

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

lemma *empty-interpretation-validate* :
 $\text{validate-literal } \{\} L = (\exists A. (L = \text{Neg } A))$
by (*meson empty-iff validate-literal.elims*(2) *validate-literal.simps*(2))

lemma *universal-interpretation-validate* :
 $\text{validate-literal } \text{UNIV } L = (\exists A. (L = \text{Pos } A))$
by (*meson UNIV-I validate-literal.elims*(2) *validate-literal.simps*(1))

lemma *negative-part-lemma*:
 $(\text{negative-part } C) = (\text{validated-part } \{\} C)$
unfolding *negative-part-def validated-part-def* **using** *empty-interpretation-validate*
by *blast*

lemma *positive-part-lemma*:
 $(\text{positive-part } C) = (\text{validated-part } \text{UNIV } C)$
unfolding *positive-part-def validated-part-def* **using** *universal-interpretation-validate*
by *blast*

lemma *negative-resolvent-is-model-res*:
 $\text{less-restrictive ordered-negative-resolvent } (\text{ordered-model-resolvent } \text{UNIV})$
unfolding *ordered-negative-resolvent-def ordered-model-resolvent-def less-restrictive-def*
using *positive-part-lemma* **by** *auto*

lemma *positive-resolvent-is-model-res*:
 $\text{less-restrictive ordered-positive-resolvent } (\text{ordered-model-resolvent } \{\})$
unfolding *ordered-positive-resolvent-def ordered-model-resolvent-def less-restrictive-def*
using *negative-part-lemma* **by** *auto*

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

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

7.5 Unit Resolution and Horn Renamable Clauses

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

some specific interpretation).

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

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

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

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

assumes *all-fulfill finite* *S*

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

assumes *Horn-renamable-formula* *S*

shows *satisfiable* *S*

proof –

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

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

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

proof (rule *ccontr*)

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

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

and *P2* \in *S*

and \neg *redundant* *C* *S*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

```

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

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

```

8 Computation of Saturated Clause Sets

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

```

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

```

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


```

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

```

We prove that all inference rules yield finite clauses.

```

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

```

```

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

by auto

```

```

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

```

```

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

```

```

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

```

```

lemma all-deducible-clauses-are-finite:
  assumes derived-clauses-are-finite R
  assumes all-fulfill finite S
  shows all-fulfill finite (all-deducible-clauses R S)
proof (rule ccontr)
  assume  $\neg$ all-fulfill finite (all-deducible-clauses R S)
  from this obtain C where C  $\in$  all-deducible-clauses R S and  $\neg$ finite C
  unfolding all-fulfill-def by auto
  from  $\langle C \in \text{all-deducible-clauses } R \ S \rangle$  have  $\exists P1 \ P2. R \ P1 \ P2 \ C \wedge P1 \in S \wedge P2 \in S$  by auto
  then obtain P1 P2 where R P1 P2 C and P1  $\in$  S and P2  $\in$  S by auto
  from  $\langle P1 \in S \rangle$  and  $\langle \text{all-fulfill finite } S \rangle$  have finite P1 unfolding all-fulfill-def
by auto
  from  $\langle P2 \in S \rangle$  and  $\langle \text{all-fulfill finite } S \rangle$  have finite P2 unfolding all-fulfill-def
by auto
  from  $\langle \text{finite } P1 \rangle$  and  $\langle \text{finite } P2 \rangle$  and  $\langle \text{derived-clauses-are-finite } R \rangle$  and  $\langle R \ P1 \ P2 \ C \rangle$ 
and  $\langle \neg \text{finite } C \rangle$  show False
  unfolding derived-clauses-are-finite-def by metis
qed

```

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

```

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

```

```

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

```

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

```

lemma sequence-of-inferred-clause-sets-is-monotonous:
  assumes derived-clauses-are-finite  $R$ 
  assumes all-fulfill finite  $S$ 
  shows  $\forall C. \text{redundant } C \text{ (inferred-clause-sets } R \text{ } S \text{ } N)$ 
     $\longrightarrow \text{redundant } C \text{ (inferred-clause-sets } R \text{ } S \text{ (} N+M::\text{nat}))$ 

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

```

```

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

```

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

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

```

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

from this

```

```

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

    from this and hyp show False by blast
  qed
qed
}
from assms(2) and assms(1) have  $\neg(\forall M'. (M' \geq N \longrightarrow D \in \text{inferred-clause-sets } R\ S\ M'))$  by auto
from this obtain  $M'$  where  $M' \geq N$  and  $D \notin \text{inferred-clause-sets } R\ S\ M'$  by
auto
from  $\langle M' \geq N \rangle$  obtain  $N'::nat$  where  $N' = M' - N$  by auto
have  $D \in \text{inferred-clause-sets } R\ S\ (N+(M'-N))$ 
by (simp add:  $\langle \bigwedge M. D \in \text{inferred-clause-sets } R\ S\ (N + M) \rangle$ )
from this and  $\langle D \notin \text{inferred-clause-sets } R\ S\ M' \rangle$  show False by (simp add:  $\langle N \leq M' \rangle$ )
qed

```

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

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

```

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

```

```

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

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

    obtain D' where D' ⊂ D and D' ∈ inferred-clause-sets R S M
    unfolding strictly-redundant-def by auto

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

```

We deduce that the set of persistent clauses is saturated.

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

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

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

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

```

    thus False using <¬redundant C ?S> by auto
qed

```

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

theorem *saturation-is-correct*:

```

  assumes Sound R
  assumes derived-clauses-are-finite R
  assumes all-fulfill finite S
  shows equivalent S (saturation R S)
proof -
  have entails-formula S (saturation R S)
  proof (rule ccontr)
    assume ¬ entails-formula S (saturation R S)
    then obtain C where C ∈ saturation R S and ¬ entails S C
      unfolding entails-formula-def by auto
    from <C ∈ saturation R S> obtain N where C ∈ inferred-clause-sets R S N
  by auto
  {
    fix N
    have entails-formula S (inferred-clause-sets R S N)
    proof (induction N)
      show entails-formula S (inferred-clause-sets R S 0)
        using assms(3) simplify-preserves-semantic-validity-implies-entailment by
        auto
      next
        fix N assume entails-formula S (inferred-clause-sets R S N)
        from assms(1) have entails-formula (inferred-clause-sets R S N)
          (add-all-deducible-clauses R (inferred-clause-sets R S N))
          using add-all-deducible-sound by auto
        from this and <entails-formula S (inferred-clause-sets R S N)>
          have entails-formula S (add-all-deducible-clauses R (inferred-clause-sets R
            S N))
          using entails-transitive
            [of S inferred-clause-sets R S N add-all-deducible-clauses R (inferred-clause-sets
              R S N)]
          by auto
        have inferred-clause-sets R S (Suc N) ⊆ add-all-deducible-clauses R
          (inferred-clause-sets R S N)
          using simplify-def by auto
        then have entails-formula (add-all-deducible-clauses R (inferred-clause-sets
          R S N))
          (inferred-clause-sets R S (Suc N)) using entailment-subset by auto
        from this and <entails-formula S (add-all-deducible-clauses R (inferred-clause-sets
          R S N))>
          show entails-formula S (inferred-clause-sets R S (Suc N))
          using entails-transitive [of S add-all-deducible-clauses R (inferred-clause-sets
            R S N)]
          by auto
    }

```

```

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

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

```

9 Prime Implicates Generation

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

theory *Prime-Implicates*

imports *Propositional-Resolution*

begin

context *propositional-atoms*

begin

9.1 Implicates and Prime Implicates

We first introduce the definitions of implicates and prime implicates.

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

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

9.2 Generation of Prime Implicates

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

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

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

lemma *partial-evaluation-is-saturated* :

assumes *saturated-binary-rule resolvent* S

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

proof (*rule ccontr*)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

```

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

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

```

```

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

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

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

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

```

```

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

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

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

```

```

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

theorem  $\text{prime-implicates-of-saturated-sets}$ :
  assumes  $\text{saturated-binary-rule resolvent } S$ 
  assumes  $\text{all-fulfill finite } S$ 
  assumes  $\text{non-redundant } S$ 
  shows  $S = \text{prime-implicates } S$ 
proof
  from  $\text{assms}$  show  $S \subseteq \text{prime-implicates } S$  using  $\text{prime-implicates-generation-correct}$ 
  by auto
  show  $\text{prime-implicates } S \subseteq S$ 
  proof
    fix  $x$  assume  $x \in \text{prime-implicates } S$ 
    from  $\text{this}$  have  $x \in \text{implicates } S$  unfolding  $\text{prime-implicates-def}$   $\text{simplify-def}$ 
    by auto
    with  $\text{assms}$  have  $\text{redundant } x \ S$ 
    using  $\text{unrestricted-resolution-is-deductive-complete}$  by auto
    show  $x \in S$ 
    proof (rule  $\text{ccontr}$ )
      assume  $x \notin S$ 
      with  $\langle \text{redundant } x \ S \rangle$  have  $\text{strictly-redundant } x \ S$ 
      unfolding  $\text{redundant-def}$   $\text{strictly-redundant-def}$   $\text{subsumes-def}$  by auto
      with  $\langle S \subseteq \text{prime-implicates } S \rangle$  have  $\text{strictly-redundant } x \ (\text{prime-implicates } S)$ 
      unfolding  $\text{strictly-redundant-def}$  by auto
      then have  $\text{strictly-redundant } x \ (\text{implicates } S)$ 
      unfolding  $\text{strictly-redundant-def}$   $\text{prime-implicates-def}$   $\text{simplify-def}$  by auto
      with  $\langle x \in \text{prime-implicates } S \rangle$  show  $\text{False}$ 
      unfolding  $\text{prime-implicates-def}$   $\text{simplify-def}$  by auto
    qed
  qed
  qed
  qed

```

9.3 Incremental Prime Implicates Computation

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

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

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

lemma *resolvent-upon-correct*:

assumes $P1 \in S$

assumes $P2 \in S$

assumes $C = \text{resolvent-upon } P1\ P2\ A$

shows *entails* $S\ C$

proof *cases*

assume $Pos\ A \in P1 \wedge Neg\ A \in P2$

with $\langle C = \text{resolvent-upon } P1\ P2\ A \rangle$ **have** *resolvent* $P1\ P2\ C$

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

with $\langle P1 \in S \rangle$ **and** $\langle P2 \in S \rangle$ **show** *?thesis*

using *soundness-and-entailment resolution-is-correct* **by** *auto*

next

assume $\neg (Pos\ A \in P1 \wedge Neg\ A \in P2)$

with $\langle C = \text{resolvent-upon } P1\ P2\ A \rangle$ **have** $P1 \subseteq C \vee P2 \subseteq C$ **by** *auto*

with $\langle P1 \in S \rangle$ **and** $\langle P2 \in S \rangle$ **have** *redundant* $C\ S$

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

then show *?thesis* **using** *redundancy-implies-entailment* **by** *auto*

qed

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

assumes *all-fulfill* *finite* S

shows *all-fulfill* *finite* $(S \cup (\text{all-resolvents-upon } S\ A))$

using *assms* **unfolding** *all-fulfill-def* *all-resolvents-upon-def* **by** *auto*

lemma *atoms-formula-resolvents*:

shows *atoms-formula* $(\text{all-resolvents-upon } S\ A) \subseteq \text{atoms-formula } S$

unfolding *all-resolvents-upon-def* **by** *auto*

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

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

where

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

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

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

```

assumes redundant P1 S
assumes redundant P2 S
assumes partial-saturation S A (S ∪ R)
assumes C = resolvent-upon P1 P2 A
shows redundant C (S ∪ R)
proof (rule ccontr)
  assume  $\neg$ redundant C (S ∪ R)
  from  $\langle C = \text{resolvent-upon } P1 \ P2 \ A \rangle$  have  $C = (P1 - \{ Pos \ A \}) \cup (P2 - \{ Neg \ A \})$  by auto
  from  $\langle \neg \text{redundant } C \ (S \cup R) \rangle$  have  $\neg \text{tautology } C$  unfolding redundant-def by auto
  have  $\neg (\text{tautology } P1)$ 
  proof
    assume tautology P1
    then obtain B where  $Pos \ B \in P1$  and  $Neg \ B \in P1$  unfolding tautology-def
  by auto
  show False
  proof cases
    assume  $A = B$ 
    with  $\langle Neg \ B \in P1 \rangle$  and  $\langle C = (P1 - \{ Pos \ A \}) \cup (P2 - \{ Neg \ A \}) \rangle$  have
subsumes P2 C
      unfolding subsumes-def using Literal.distinct by blast
      with  $\langle \text{redundant } P2 \ S \rangle$  have redundant C S
      using subsumption-preserves-redundancy by auto
      with  $\langle \neg \text{redundant } C \ (S \cup R) \rangle$  show False unfolding redundant-def by auto
    next
      assume  $A \neq B$ 
      with  $\langle C = (P1 - \{ Pos \ A \}) \cup (P2 - \{ Neg \ A \}) \rangle$  and  $\langle Pos \ B \in P1 \rangle$  and
 $\langle Neg \ B \in P1 \rangle$ 
        have  $Pos \ B \in C$  and  $Neg \ B \in C$  by auto
        with  $\langle \neg \text{redundant } C \ (S \cup R) \rangle$  show False
        unfolding tautology-def redundant-def by auto
      qed
    qed
  with  $\langle \text{redundant } P1 \ S \rangle$  obtain Q1 where  $Q1 \in S$  and subsumes Q1 P1
  unfolding redundant-def by auto
  have  $\neg (\text{tautology } P2)$ 
  proof
    assume tautology P2
    then obtain B where  $Pos \ B \in P2$  and  $Neg \ B \in P2$  unfolding tautology-def
  by auto
  show False
  proof cases
    assume  $A = B$ 
    with  $\langle Pos \ B \in P2 \rangle$  and  $\langle C = (P1 - \{ Pos \ A \}) \cup (P2 - \{ Neg \ A \}) \rangle$  have
subsumes P1 C

```

```

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

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

```

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

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

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

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

```

  assumes all-fulfill (in-all-resolvents-upon S A) R
  assumes all-fulfill ( $\lambda x. \neg(\text{tautology } x)$ ) S
  assumes P1 ∈ S ∪ R
  shows in-all-resolvents-upon S A P1
proof ((cases P1 ∈ R),(metis all-fulfill-def assms(1)))
next
  assume P1 ∉ R
  with ⟨P1 ∈ S ∪ R⟩ have P1 ∈ S by auto
  with ⟨(all-fulfill ( $\lambda x. \neg(\text{tautology } x)$ ) S)⟩ have ¬ tautology P1
    unfolding all-fulfill-def by auto
  from ⟨¬ tautology P1⟩ have Neg A ∉ P1 ∨ Pos A ∉ P1 unfolding tautology-def

```


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

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

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

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

qed

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

lemma *resolvents-do-not-contain-atom* :

```

  assumes  $\neg$  tautology  $P1$ 
  assumes  $\neg$  tautology  $P2$ 
  assumes  $C = \text{resolvent-upon } P1\ P2\ E2$ 
  assumes  $\neg$  subsumes  $P1\ C$ 
  assumes  $\neg$  subsumes  $P2\ C$ 
  shows  $(\text{Neg } E2) \notin C \wedge (\text{Pos } E2) \notin C$ 
proof
  from  $\langle C = \text{resolvent-upon } P1\ P2\ E2 \rangle$  have  $C = (P1 - \{ \text{Pos } E2 \}) \cup (P2 - \{ \text{Neg } E2 \})$ 
    by auto
  show  $(\text{Neg } E2) \notin C$ 
  proof
    assume  $\text{Neg } E2 \in C$ 
    from  $\langle C = \text{resolvent-upon } P1\ P2\ E2 \rangle$  have  $C = (P1 - \{ \text{Pos } E2 \}) \cup (P2 - \{ \text{Neg } E2 \})$ 
      by auto
    with  $\langle \text{Neg } E2 \in C \rangle$  have  $\text{Neg } E2 \in P1$  by auto
    from  $\langle \neg \text{subsumes } P1\ C \rangle$  and  $\langle C = (P1 - \{ \text{Pos } E2 \}) \cup (P2 - \{ \text{Neg } E2 \}) \rangle$  have  $\text{Pos } E2 \in P1$ 
      unfolding subsumes-def by auto
    from  $\langle \text{Neg } E2 \in P1 \rangle$  and  $\langle \text{Pos } E2 \in P1 \rangle$  and  $\langle \neg \text{tautology } P1 \rangle$  show False
      unfolding tautology-def by auto
    qed
  next show  $(\text{Pos } E2) \notin C$ 
  proof
    assume  $\text{Pos } E2 \in C$ 
    from  $\langle C = \text{resolvent-upon } P1\ P2\ E2 \rangle$  have  $C = (P1 - \{ \text{Pos } E2 \}) \cup (P2 - \{ \text{Neg } E2 \})$ 
      by auto
    with  $\langle \text{Pos } E2 \in C \rangle$  have  $\text{Pos } E2 \in P2$  by auto
    from  $\langle \neg \text{subsumes } P2\ C \rangle$  and  $\langle C = (P1 - \{ \text{Pos } E2 \}) \cup (P2 - \{ \text{Neg } E2 \}) \rangle$  have  $\text{Neg } E2 \in P2$ 
      unfolding subsumes-def by auto
    from  $\langle \text{Neg } E2 \in P2 \rangle$  and  $\langle \text{Pos } E2 \in P2 \rangle$  and  $\langle \neg \text{tautology } P2 \rangle$  show False
      unfolding tautology-def by auto
    qed
  qed
qed
```

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

lemma *ensures-partial-saturation* :

```

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

```

```

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

```

```

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

```

```

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

```

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

```

fun resolvents-sequence :: (nat ⇒ 'at) ⇒ 'at Formula ⇒ nat ⇒ 'at Formula
where
  (resolvents-sequence A S 0) = (simplify S) |
  (resolvents-sequence A S (Suc N)) =
    (simplify ((resolvents-sequence A S N)
      ∪ (all-resolvents-upon (resolvents-sequence A S N) (A N))))

```

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

cation.

lemma *redundancy-implies-partial-saturation*:

```

  assumes partial-saturation  $S1$   $A$   $S1$ 
  assumes  $S2 \subseteq S1$ 
  assumes all-fulfill  $(\lambda x. \text{redundant } x \ S2)$   $S1$ 
  shows partial-saturation  $S2$   $A$   $S2$ 
proof (rule ccontr)
  assume  $\neg \text{partial-saturation } S2 \ A \ S2$ 
  then obtain  $P1 \ P2 \ C$  where  $P1 \in S2 \ P2 \in S2$  and  $C = (\text{resolvent-upon } P1 \ P2 \ A)$ 
    and  $\neg \text{redundant } C \ S2$ 
    unfolding partial-saturation-def by auto
  from  $\langle P1 \in S2 \rangle$  and  $\langle S2 \subseteq S1 \rangle$  have  $P1 \in S1$  by auto
  from  $\langle P2 \in S2 \rangle$  and  $\langle S2 \subseteq S1 \rangle$  have  $P2 \in S1$  by auto
  from  $\langle P1 \in S1 \rangle$  and  $\langle P2 \in S1 \rangle$  and  $\langle \text{partial-saturation } S1 \ A \ S1 \rangle$  and  $\langle C = \text{resolvent-upon } P1 \ P2 \ A \rangle$ 
    have redundant  $C \ S1$  unfolding partial-saturation-def by auto
  from  $\langle \neg \text{redundant } C \ S2 \rangle$  have  $\neg \text{tautology } C$  unfolding redundant-def by auto
  with  $\langle \text{redundant } C \ S1 \rangle$  obtain  $D$  where  $D \in S1$  and  $D \subseteq C$ 
    unfolding redundant-def subsumes-def by auto
  from  $\langle D \in S1 \rangle$  and  $\langle \text{all-fulfill } (\lambda x. \text{redundant } x \ S2) \ S1 \rangle$  have redundant  $D \ S2$ 
    unfolding all-fulfill-def by auto
  from  $\langle \neg \text{tautology } C \rangle$  and  $\langle D \subseteq C \rangle$  have  $\neg \text{tautology } D$  unfolding tautology-def
by auto
  with  $\langle \text{redundant } D \ S2 \rangle$  obtain  $E$  where  $E \in S2$  and  $E \subseteq D$ 
    unfolding redundant-def subsumes-def by auto
  from  $\langle E \subseteq D \rangle$  and  $\langle D \subseteq C \rangle$  have  $E \subseteq C$  by auto
  from  $\langle E \in S2 \rangle$  and  $\langle E \subseteq C \rangle$  and  $\langle \neg \text{redundant } C \ S2 \rangle$  show False
    unfolding redundant-def subsumes-def by auto
qed

```

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

theorem *incremental-prime-implication-generation*:

```

  assumes atoms-formula  $S = \{ X. \exists I::\text{nat}. I < N \wedge X = (A \ I) \}$ 
  assumes all-fulfill finite  $S$ 
  shows  $(\text{prime-implicates } S) = (\text{resolvents-sequence } A \ S \ N)$ 
proof –

```

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

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

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

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

```

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

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

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

```

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

```

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

```

We then show that the properties are preserved by induction.

```

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

```

```

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

```

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

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

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

```

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

```

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

```

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

```

```

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

end
end

```