

# bits and pieces

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# Resolution and InstGen

## Examples

## Subsumption

### 1 Previously

# References



Christoph Stickse, *Efficient equational reasoning for the Inst-Gen framework*, Ph.D. thesis, School of Computer Science, University of Manchester, 2011.

*Hofstadter's Law: It always takes longer than you expect,  
even when you take into account Hofstadter's Law.*

— Douglas Hofstadter, Gödel, Escher, Bach: An Eternal Golden Braid

## Definition (Ordered Resolution)

$$\frac{L \vee C \quad \neg L' \vee D}{(C \vee D)\sigma}$$

where

$L\sigma$  strictly maximal in  $C\sigma$ ,  $\neg L'\sigma$  maximal in  $D\sigma$ ,  $\sigma = \text{mgu}(L, L')$ .

## Definition (Inst-Gen)

$$\frac{L \vee C \quad \neg L' \vee D}{(L \vee C)\sigma \quad (\neg L' \vee D)\sigma}$$

where

$$\text{sel}(L \vee C) = L \quad \text{sel}(\neg L' \vee D) = \neg L' \quad \sigma = \text{mgu}(L, L')$$

## Example (Unsatisfiable set of clauses)

$$S = \{P(x) \vee \neg P(y), \neg P(a), P(b)\}$$

## Example (Resolution)

$$\frac{\frac{P(x) \vee \neg P(y) \quad \neg P(a)}{\neg P(y) \quad P(b)} \quad x \mapsto a}{\square} \quad y \mapsto b$$

## Example (Inst-Gen)

$$S_0 \perp = \{P(\perp) \vee \neg P(\perp), \neg P(a), P(b)\} \quad \text{satisfiable}$$

$$\frac{P(x) \vee \neg P(y) \quad \neg P(a)}{P(a) \vee \neg P(y)} \quad x \mapsto a$$

$$S_1 \perp \supsetneq \{\neg P(a), P(b), P(a) \vee \neg P(\perp)\} \quad \text{satisfiable}$$

$$\frac{P(b) \quad P(a) \vee \neg P(y)}{P(a) \vee P(b)} \quad y \mapsto b$$

$$S_2 \perp \supsetneq \{\neg P(a), P(b), P(a) \vee \neg P(b)\} \quad \text{unsatisfiable}$$

## Subsumption

$$S = \{C, D, \dots\}, \exists \theta \ C \theta \subseteq D$$

C subsumes D

$$S \text{ satisfiable} \xLeftrightarrow{\text{✓}} (S \setminus D) \text{ satisfiable}$$

$$S \perp \text{ satisfiable} \xLeftrightarrow{\text{✗}} (S \setminus D) \perp \text{ satisfiable}$$

## Example

$$S_0 = \{P(x, y), \neg P(a, z)\}$$

$$S_0 \perp = \{P(\perp, \perp), \neg P(a, \perp)\}$$

satisfiable

$$\frac{P(x, y) \quad \neg P(a, z)}{P(a, y) \quad \neg P(a, y)} \quad x \mapsto a, z \mapsto y$$

$$S_1 = \{P(x, y), \neg P(a, z), P(a, y)\}$$

$$S_1 \perp = \{P(\perp, \perp), \neg P(a, \perp), P(a, \perp)\}$$

unsatisfiable

## Example

$$S = \{P(a), \neg P(f(a, b)), f(x, b) = x\}$$

$$x = x$$

$$x \neq y \vee y = x$$

$$x \neq y \vee y \neq z \vee x = z$$

$$x_1 \neq y_1 \vee x_2 \neq y_2 \vee f(x_1, x_2) = f(y_1, y_2)$$

$$x \neq y \vee \neg P(x) \vee P(y)$$



$$x = a \vee x \neq a$$

$$f(a) \neq f(b)$$

$$R = \{x = a\} \text{ is ground complete}$$

$$\sigma = \{x \mapsto b\} \quad (x = a)\sigma = a \rightarrow b \text{ with } a > b \quad f(a) \neq b$$

$$\perp = \perp \vee \perp \neq \perp$$

$$f(\perp) \neq f(a)$$

$P(a), \neg P(f(a, b)), f(x, b) = x$

$P(a), \neg P(f(a, b)), f(\perp, b) = \perp$

$\{f(x, b) = x\}$  is ground complete and with  $\{x \mapsto a\}$  we get  $\neg P(a)$