## Formalisation of Ground Resolution and CDCL in Isabelle/HOL

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#### begin

This file is devoted to abstract properties of the transformations, like consistency preservation and lifting from terms to proposition.

## 1 Rewrite systems and properties

#### 1.1 Lifting of rewrite rules

We can lift a rewrite relation r over a full formula: the relation r works on terms, while propo-rew-step works on formulas.

```
inductive propo-rew-step :: ('v propo \Rightarrow 'v propo \Rightarrow bool) \Rightarrow 'v propo \Rightarrow 'v propo \Rightarrow bool for r :: 'v propo \Rightarrow 'v propo \Rightarrow bool where global-rel: r \varphi \psi \Longrightarrow \text{propo-rew-step } r \varphi \psi \mid propo-rew-one-step-lift: propo-rew-step r \varphi \varphi' \Longrightarrow \text{wf-conn } c \ (\psi s @ \varphi \# \psi s') \Longrightarrow \text{propo-rew-step } r \ (conn \ c \ (\psi s @ \varphi \# \psi s')) \ (conn \ c \ (\psi s @ \varphi' \# \psi s'))
```

Here is a more precise link between the lifting and the subformulas: if a rewriting takes place between  $\varphi$  and  $\varphi'$ , then there are two subformulas  $\psi$  in  $\varphi$  and  $\psi'$  in  $\varphi'$ ,  $\psi'$  is the result of the rewriting of r on  $\psi$ .

This lemma is only a health condition:

```
lemma propo-rew-step-subformula-imp: shows propo-rew-step r \varphi \varphi' \Longrightarrow \exists \psi \psi'. \psi \preceq \varphi \wedge \psi' \preceq \varphi' \wedge r \psi \psi' \langle proof \rangle
```

The converse is moreover true: if there is a  $\psi$  and  $\psi'$ , then every formula  $\varphi$  containing  $\psi$ , can be rewritten into a formula  $\varphi'$ , such that it contains  $\varphi'$ .

```
\mathbf{lemma}\ propo-rew-step-subformula-rec:
```

```
fixes \psi \ \psi' \ \varphi :: 'v \ propo

shows \psi \preceq \varphi \Longrightarrow r \ \psi \ \psi' \Longrightarrow (\exists \varphi'. \ \psi' \preceq \varphi' \land propo-rew-step \ r \ \varphi \ \varphi')

\langle proof \rangle
```

 ${f lemma}\ propo-rew-step-subformula:$ 

```
(\exists \psi \ \psi'. \ \psi \preceq \varphi \land r \ \psi \ \psi') \longleftrightarrow (\exists \varphi'. \ propo-rew-step \ r \ \varphi \ \varphi') \langle proof \rangle
```

**lemma** consistency-decompose-into-list:

```
assumes wf: wf-conn c l and wf': wf-conn c l'
and same: \forall n. (A \models l! n \longleftrightarrow (A \models l'! n))
shows (A \models conn c l) = (A \models conn c l')
\langle proof \rangle
```

Relation between propo-rew-step and the rewriting we have seen before: propo-rew-step  $r \varphi \varphi'$  means that we rewrite  $\psi$  inside  $\varphi$  (ie at a path p) into  $\psi'$ .

```
{f lemma} propo-rew-step-rewrite:
```

```
fixes \varphi \varphi' :: 'v \ propo \ and \ r :: 'v \ propo \Rightarrow 'v \ propo \Rightarrow bool
```

```
assumes propo-rew-step r \varphi \varphi'
shows \exists \psi \ \psi' \ p. \ r \ \psi \ \psi' \land \ path-to \ p \ \varphi \ \psi \land \ replace-at \ p \ \varphi \ \psi' = \varphi' \langle proof \rangle
```

#### 1.2 Consistency preservation

```
We define preserves-un-sat: it means that a relation preserves consistency.
```

```
definition preserves-un-sat where
preserves-un-sat r \longleftrightarrow (\forall \varphi \ \psi. \ r \ \varphi \ \psi \longrightarrow (\forall A. \ A \models \varphi \longleftrightarrow A \models \psi))
{\bf lemma}\ propo-rew-step-preservers-val-explicit:
propo-rew-step r \varphi \psi \Longrightarrow preserves-un-sat r \Longrightarrow propo-rew-step r \varphi \psi \Longrightarrow (\forall A. \ A \models \varphi \longleftrightarrow A \models \psi)
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma propo-rew-step-preservers-val':
  assumes preserves-un-sat r
  shows preserves-un-sat (propo-rew-step \ r)
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma preserves-un-sat-OO[intro]:
preserves-un-sat f \Longrightarrow preserves-un-sat g \Longrightarrow preserves-un-sat (f \ OO \ g)
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma star-consistency-preservation-explicit:
  assumes (propo-rew-step \ r)^* * \varphi \psi and preserves-un-sat \ r
  shows \forall A. A \models \varphi \longleftrightarrow A \models \psi
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma star-consistency-preservation:
preserves-un-sat \ r \Longrightarrow preserves-un-sat \ (propo-rew-step \ r)^**
  \langle proof \rangle
```

#### 1.3 Full Lifting

In the previous a relation was lifted to a formula, now we define the relation such it is applied as long as possible. The definition is thus simply: it can be derived and nothing more can be derived.

```
lemma full-ropo-rew-step-preservers-val[simp]: preserves-un-sat r \Longrightarrow preserves-un-sat (full (propo-rew-step r)) \langle proof \rangle lemma full-propo-rew-step-subformula: full (propo-rew-step r) \varphi' \varphi \Longrightarrow \neg (\exists \ \psi \ \psi'. \ \psi \preceq \varphi \land r \ \psi \ \psi') \langle proof \rangle
```

## 2 Transformation testing

#### 2.1 Definition and first properties

To prove correctness of our transformation, we create a *all-subformula-st* predicate. It tests recursively all subformulas. At each step, the actual formula is tested. The aim of this *test-symb* function is to test locally some properties of the formulas (i.e. at the level of the connective or at first level). This allows a clause description between the rewrite relation and the *test-symb* 

```
definition all-subformula-st :: ('a propo \Rightarrow bool) \Rightarrow 'a propo \Rightarrow bool where all-subformula-st test-symb \varphi \equiv \forall \psi. \ \psi \preceq \varphi \longrightarrow \text{test-symb } \psi
```

```
lemma test-symb-imp-all-subformula-st[simp]:
  test-symb FT \implies all-subformula-st test-symb FT
  test-symb FF \implies all-subformula-st test-symb FF
  test-symb (FVar \ x) \Longrightarrow all-subformula-st test-symb (FVar \ x)
\mathbf{lemma}\ all\text{-}subformula\text{-}st\text{-}test\text{-}symb\text{-}true\text{-}phi:
  all-subformula-st test-symb \varphi \Longrightarrow test-symb \varphi
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma all-subformula-st-decomp-imp:
  wf-conn c \ l \Longrightarrow (test-symb (conn \ c \ l) \land (\forall \varphi \in set \ l. \ all-subformula-st test-symb (\varphi)
  \implies all-subformula-st test-symb (conn c l)
  \langle proof \rangle
To ease the finding of proofs, we give some explicit theorem about the decomposition.
{\bf lemma}\ all-subformula-st-decomp\text{-}rec:
  all-subformula-st test-symb (conn c l) \Longrightarrow wf-conn c l
    \implies (test\text{-}symb\ (conn\ c\ l) \land (\forall \varphi \in set\ l.\ all\text{-}subformula\text{-}st\ test\text{-}symb\ \varphi))
  \langle proof \rangle
\mathbf{lemma}\ \mathit{all-subformula-st-decomp} :
  fixes c :: 'v \ connective \ and \ l :: 'v \ propo \ list
  assumes wf-conn c l
  shows all-subformula-st test-symb (conn c l)
    \longleftrightarrow (test-symb (conn c l) \land (\forall \varphi \in set l. all-subformula-st test-symb <math>\varphi))
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma helper-fact: c \in binary-connectives \longleftrightarrow (c = COr \lor c = CAnd \lor c = CEq \lor c = CImp)
lemma all-subformula-st-decomp-explicit[simp]:
  fixes \varphi \psi :: 'v \ propo
  shows all-subformula-st test-symb (FAnd \varphi \psi)
      \longleftrightarrow (test-symb (FAnd \varphi \psi) \land all-subformula-st test-symb \varphi \land all-subformula-st test-symb \psi)
  and all-subformula-st test-symb (FOr \varphi \psi)
     \longleftrightarrow (test-symb (FOr \varphi \psi) \land all-subformula-st test-symb \varphi \land all-subformula-st test-symb \psi)
  and all-subformula-st test-symb (FNot \varphi)
     \longleftrightarrow (test\text{-}symb\ (FNot\ \varphi) \land all\text{-}subformula\text{-}st\ test\text{-}symb\ \varphi)
  and all-subformula-st test-symb (FEq \varphi \psi)
     \longleftrightarrow (test-symb (FEq \varphi \psi) \land all-subformula-st test-symb \varphi \land all-subformula-st test-symb \psi)
  and all-subformula-st test-symb (FImp \varphi \psi)
     \longleftrightarrow (test-symb (FImp \varphi \psi) \land all-subformula-st test-symb \varphi \land all-subformula-st test-symb \psi)
```

```
\langle proof \rangle
```

As all-subformula-st tests recursively, the function is true on every subformula.

```
lemma subformula-all-subformula-st: \psi \preceq \varphi \Longrightarrow all\text{-subformula-st test-symb } \varphi \Longrightarrow all\text{-subformula-st test-symb } \psi \\ \langle proof \rangle
```

The following theorem no-test-symb-step-exists shows the link between the test-symb function and the corresponding rewrite relation r: if we assume that if every time test-symb is true, then a r can be applied, finally as long as  $\neg$  all-subformula-st test-symb  $\varphi$ , then something can be rewritten in  $\varphi$ .

```
lemma no-test-symb-step-exists:

fixes r:: 'v propo \Rightarrow 'v propo \Rightarrow bool and test-symb:: 'v propo \Rightarrow bool and x :: 'v

and \varphi :: 'v propo

assumes test-symb-false-nullary: \forall x. test-symb FF \wedge test-symb FT \wedge test-symb (FVar x)

and \forall \varphi'. \varphi' \preceq \varphi \longrightarrow (\neg test-symb \varphi') \longrightarrow (\exists \psi. r \varphi' \psi) and

\neg all-subformula-st test-symb \varphi

shows (\exists \psi \psi'. \psi \preceq \varphi \wedge r \psi \psi')

\langle proof \rangle
```

#### 2.2 Invariant conservation

If two rewrite relation are independent (or at least independent enough), then the property characterizing the first relation *all-subformula-st test-symb* remains true. The next show the same property, with changes in the assumptions.

The assumption  $\forall \varphi' \psi$ .  $\varphi' \leq \Phi \longrightarrow r \varphi' \psi \longrightarrow all$ -subformula-st test-symb  $\varphi' \longrightarrow all$ -subformula-st test-symb  $\psi$  means that rewriting with r does not mess up the property we want to preserve locally.

The previous assumption is not enough to go from r to propo-rew-step r: we have to add the assumption that rewriting inside does not mess up the term:  $\forall c \ \xi \ \varphi \ \xi' \ \varphi'. \ \varphi \ \preceq \ \Phi \longrightarrow propo-rew$ -step  $r \ \varphi \ \varphi' \longrightarrow wf$ -conn  $c \ (\xi \ @ \ \varphi \ \# \ \xi') \longrightarrow test$ -symb  $(conn \ c \ (\xi \ @ \ \varphi' \ \# \ \xi'))$  test-symb  $(conn \ c \ (\xi \ @ \ \varphi' \ \# \ \xi'))$ 

#### 2.2.1 Invariant while lifting of the rewriting relation

The condition  $\varphi \leq \Phi$  (that will by used with  $\Phi = \varphi$  most of the time) is here to ensure that the recursive conditions on  $\Phi$  will moreover hold for the subterm we are rewriting. For example if there is no equivalence symbol in  $\Phi$ , we do not have to care about equivalence symbols in the two previous assumptions.

```
lemma propo-rew-step-inv-stay':
fixes r:: 'v propo \Rightarrow 'v propo \Rightarrow bool and test-symb:: 'v propo \Rightarrow bool and x:: 'v and \varphi \psi \Phi:: 'v propo
assumes H: \forall \varphi' \psi. \varphi' \leq \Phi \longrightarrow r \varphi' \psi \longrightarrow all-subformula-st test-symb \varphi'
\longrightarrow all-subformula-st test-symb \psi
and H': \forall (c:: 'v connective) \xi \varphi \xi' \varphi'. \varphi \leq \Phi \longrightarrow propo-rew-step r \varphi \varphi'
\longrightarrow wf-conn c (\xi @ \varphi \# \xi') \longrightarrow test-symb (conn c (\xi @ \varphi \# \xi')) \longrightarrow test-symb \varphi'
\longrightarrow test-symb (conn c (\xi @ \varphi' \# \xi')) and
propo-rew-step r \varphi \psi and
\varphi \leq \Phi and
all-subformula-st test-symb \varphi
```

```
shows all-subformula-st test-symb \psi \langle proof \rangle
```

The need for  $\varphi \leq \Phi$  is not always necessary, hence we moreover have a version without inclusion.

lemma propo-rew-step-inv-stay: fixes r:: 'v propo  $\Rightarrow$  'v propo  $\Rightarrow$  bool and test-symb:: 'v propo  $\Rightarrow$  bool and x:: 'v and  $\varphi$   $\psi$  :: 'v propo assumes  $H: \forall \varphi' \ \psi. \ r \ \varphi' \ \psi \longrightarrow all$ -subformula-st test-symb  $\varphi' \longrightarrow all$ -subformula-st test-symb  $\psi$  and  $H': \forall (c::$  'v connective)  $\xi \ \varphi \ \xi' \ \varphi'$ . wf-conn  $c \ (\xi \ @ \ \varphi \ \# \ \xi') \longrightarrow test$ -symb  $(conn \ c \ (\xi \ @ \ \varphi' \ \# \ \xi'))$  and propo-rew-step  $r \ \varphi \ \psi$  and all-subformula-st test-symb  $\varphi$ shows all-subformula-st test-symb  $\psi$ 

The lemmas can be lifted to propo-rew-step  $r^{\downarrow}$  instead of propo-rew-step

#### 2.2.2 Invariant after all rewriting

 $\langle proof \rangle$ 

```
lemma full-propo-rew-step-inv-stay-with-inc:
  fixes r:: 'v \ propo \Rightarrow 'v \ propo \Rightarrow bool \ and \ test-symb:: 'v \ propo \Rightarrow bool \ and \ x:: 'v
  and \varphi \psi :: 'v \ propo
  assumes
     H: \forall \varphi \psi. propo-rew-step \ r \varphi \psi \longrightarrow all-subformula-st \ test-symb \ \varphi
        \longrightarrow all-subformula-st test-symb \psi and
     H': \forall (c:: 'v \ connective) \ \xi \ \varphi \ \xi' \ \varphi'. \ \varphi \leq \Phi \longrightarrow propo-rew-step \ r \ \varphi \ \varphi'
        \longrightarrow \textit{wf-conn}\ c\ (\xi\ @\ \varphi\ \#\ \xi') \longrightarrow \textit{test-symb}\ (\textit{conn}\ c\ (\xi\ @\ \varphi\ \#\ \xi')) \longrightarrow \textit{test-symb}\ \varphi'
        \longrightarrow test\text{-symb} (conn \ c \ (\xi @ \varphi' \# \xi')) \text{ and }
        \varphi \leq \Phi and
     full: full (propo-rew-step r) \varphi \psi and
     init: all-subformula-st test-symb \varphi
  shows all-subformula-st test-symb \psi
   \langle proof \rangle
lemma full-propo-rew-step-inv-stay':
  fixes r:: 'v propo \Rightarrow 'v propo \Rightarrow bool and test-symb:: 'v propo \Rightarrow bool and x :: 'v
  and \varphi \psi :: 'v \ propo
  assumes
     H: \forall \varphi \psi. propo-rew-step \ r \ \varphi \ \psi \longrightarrow all-subformula-st \ test-symb \ \varphi
        \longrightarrow all-subformula-st test-symb \psi and
     H': \forall (c:: 'v \ connective) \ \xi \ \varphi \ \xi' \ \varphi'. \ propo-rew-step \ r \ \varphi \ \varphi' \longrightarrow wf-conn \ c \ (\xi @ \varphi \ \# \ \xi')
        \longrightarrow test\text{-symb} \ (conn \ c \ (\xi @ \varphi \# \xi')) \longrightarrow test\text{-symb} \ (conn \ c \ (\xi @ \varphi' \# \xi')) \ \text{and}
     full: full (propo-rew-step r) \varphi \psi and
     init: all-subformula-st test-symb \varphi
   shows all-subformula-st test-symb \psi
   \langle proof \rangle
lemma full-propo-rew-step-inv-stay:
  fixes r:: 'v \ propo \Rightarrow 'v \ propo \Rightarrow bool \ and \ test-symb:: 'v \ propo \Rightarrow bool \ and \ x :: 'v
  and \varphi \psi :: 'v \ propo
  assumes
     H: \forall \varphi \ \psi. \ r \ \varphi \ \psi \longrightarrow all\text{-subformula-st test-symb} \ \varphi \longrightarrow all\text{-subformula-st test-symb} \ \psi and
     H': \forall (c:: 'v \ connective) \ \xi \ \varphi \ \xi' \ \varphi'. \ wf-conn \ c \ (\xi \ @ \ \varphi \ \# \ \xi') \longrightarrow test-symb \ (conn \ c \ (\xi \ @ \ \varphi \ \# \ \xi'))
        \longrightarrow test\text{-symb } \varphi' \longrightarrow test\text{-symb } (conn \ c \ (\xi @ \varphi' \# \xi')) \text{ and }
```

```
full: full (propo-rew-step r) \varphi \psi and
    init:\ all\text{-}subformula\text{-}st\ test\text{-}symb\ \varphi
  shows all-subformula-st test-symb \psi
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma full-propo-rew-step-inv-stay-conn:
  fixes r:: 'v \ propo \Rightarrow 'v \ propo \Rightarrow bool \ and \ test-symb:: 'v \ propo \Rightarrow bool \ and \ x :: 'v
  and \varphi \psi :: 'v \ propo
  assumes
     H: \forall \varphi \ \psi. \ r \ \varphi \ \psi \longrightarrow all\text{-subformula-st test-symb} \ \varphi \longrightarrow all\text{-subformula-st test-symb} \ \psi \ \mathbf{and}
    H': \forall (c:: 'v \ connective) \ l \ l'. \ wf\text{-}conn \ c \ l \longrightarrow wf\text{-}conn \ c \ l'
        \longrightarrow (test\text{-}symb\ (conn\ c\ l) \longleftrightarrow test\text{-}symb\ (conn\ c\ l')) and
    full: full (propo-rew-step r) \varphi \psi and
     init: all-subformula-st test-symb \varphi
  shows all-subformula-st test-symb \psi
\langle proof \rangle
end
theory Prop-Normalisation
imports Main Prop-Logic Prop-Abstract-Transformation .../lib/Multiset-More
begin
```

Given the previous definition about abstract rewriting and theorem about them, we now have the detailed rule making the transformation into CNF/DNF.

#### 3 Rewrite Rules

The idea of Christoph Weidenbach's book is to remove gradually the operators: first equivalencies, then implication, after that the unused true/false and finally the reorganizing the or/and. We will prove each transformation separately.

#### 3.1 Elimination of the equivalences

The first transformation consists in removing every equivalence symbol.

```
inductive elim-equiv :: 'v \ propo \Rightarrow 'v \ propo \Rightarrow bool \ \mathbf{where} elim-equiv[simp]: elim-equiv \ (FEq \ \varphi \ \psi) \ (FAnd \ (FImp \ \varphi \ \psi)) (FImp \ \psi \ \varphi))

lemma elim-equiv-transformation-consistent:
A \models FEq \ \varphi \ \psi \longleftrightarrow A \models FAnd \ (FImp \ \varphi \ \psi) \ (FImp \ \psi \ \varphi)
\langle proof \rangle

lemma elim-equiv-explicit: elim-equiv \ \varphi \ \psi \Longrightarrow \forall A. \ A \models \varphi \longleftrightarrow A \models \psi
\langle proof \rangle

lemma elim-equiv-consistent: preserves-un-sat \ elim-equiv
\langle proof \rangle

lemma elim-equiv-lifted-consistant: preserves-un-sat \ (full \ (propo-rew-step \ elim-equiv))
\langle proof \rangle
```

This function ensures that there is no equivalencies left in the formula tested by no-equiv-symb.

```
fun no-equiv-symb :: 'v \ propo \Rightarrow bool \ \mathbf{where}

no-equiv-symb (FEq - -) = False \mid

no-equiv-symb -= True
```

Given the definition of *no-equiv-symb*, it does not depend on the formula, but only on the connective used.

```
lemma no-equiv-symb-conn-characterization[simp]: fixes c :: 'v \ connective \ and \ l :: 'v \ propo \ list assumes wf : \ wf-conn \ c \ l shows no-equiv-symb (conn c \ l) \longleftrightarrow c \neq CEq \langle proof \rangle
```

**definition** no-equiv where no-equiv = all-subformula-st no-equiv-symb

```
lemma no-equiv-eq[simp]:

fixes \varphi \psi :: 'v \ propo

shows

\neg no-equiv (FEq \varphi \psi)

no-equiv FT

no-equiv FF

\langle proof \rangle
```

The following lemma helps to reconstruct *no-equiv* expressions: this representation is easier to use than the set definition.

```
lemma all-subformula-st-decomp-explicit-no-equiv[iff]: fixes \varphi \psi :: 'v \ propo shows no\text{-equiv } (FNot \ \varphi) \longleftrightarrow no\text{-equiv } \varphi \land no\text{-equiv } \psi \land no\text{-equiv
```

A theorem to show the link between the rewrite relation *elim-equiv* and the function *no-equiv-symb*. This theorem is one of the assumption we need to characterize the transformation.

```
lemma no-equiv-elim-equiv-step:
fixes \varphi :: 'v propo
assumes no-equiv: \neg no-equiv \varphi
shows \exists \psi \ \psi'. \psi \preceq \varphi \land elim-equiv \psi \ \psi'
\langle proof \rangle
```

Given all the previous theorem and the characterization, once we have rewritten everything, there is no equivalence symbol any more.

```
lemma no-equiv-full-propo-rew-step-elim-equiv:

full (propo-rew-step elim-equiv) \varphi \psi \Longrightarrow no-equiv \psi

\langle proof \rangle
```

#### 3.2 Eliminate Implication

After that, we can eliminate the implication symbols.

```
inductive elim-imp :: 'v propo \Rightarrow 'v propo \Rightarrow bool where [simp]: elim-imp (FImp \varphi \psi) (FOr (FNot \varphi) \psi)
```

```
{\bf lemma}\ elim-imp-transformation-consistent:
  A \models FImp \ \varphi \ \psi \longleftrightarrow A \models FOr \ (FNot \ \varphi) \ \psi
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma elim-imp-explicit: elim-imp \varphi \psi \Longrightarrow \forall A. A \models \varphi \longleftrightarrow A \models \psi
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma elim-imp-consistent: preserves-un-sat elim-imp
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma elim-imp-lifted-consistant:
  preserves-un-sat (full (propo-rew-step elim-imp))
  \langle proof \rangle
fun no-imp-symb where
no\text{-}imp\text{-}symb \ (FImp - -) = False \ |
no\text{-}imp\text{-}symb - = True
\mathbf{lemma} no-imp-symb-conn-characterization:
  wf-conn c \ l \Longrightarrow no-imp-symb (conn \ c \ l) \longleftrightarrow c \neq CImp
  \langle proof \rangle
definition no-imp where no-imp \equiv all-subformula-st no-imp-symb
declare no\text{-}imp\text{-}def[simp]
lemma no\text{-}imp\text{-}Imp[simp]:
  \neg no\text{-}imp \ (FImp \ \varphi \ \psi)
  no-imp FT
  no-imp FF
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma all-subformula-st-decomp-explicit-imp[simp]:
  fixes \varphi \psi :: 'v \ propo
  shows
    no\text{-}imp\ (FNot\ \varphi) \longleftrightarrow no\text{-}imp\ \varphi
    no\text{-}imp\ (FAnd\ \varphi\ \psi) \longleftrightarrow (no\text{-}imp\ \varphi \land no\text{-}imp\ \psi)
    no\text{-}imp\ (FOr\ \varphi\ \psi) \longleftrightarrow (no\text{-}imp\ \varphi \land no\text{-}imp\ \psi)
  \langle proof \rangle
Invariant of the elim-imp transformation
\mathbf{lemma} elim-imp-no-equiv:
  elim-imp \ \varphi \ \psi \implies no-equiv \ \varphi \implies no-equiv \ \psi
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma elim-imp-inv:
  fixes \varphi \psi :: 'v \ propo
  assumes full (propo-rew-step elim-imp) \varphi \psi and no-equiv \varphi
  shows no-equiv \psi
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma no-no-imp-elim-imp-step-exists:
  fixes \varphi :: 'v \ propo
  assumes no-equiv: \neg no-imp \varphi
  shows \exists \psi \ \psi' . \ \psi \leq \varphi \land \textit{elim-imp } \psi \ \psi'
\langle proof \rangle
```

lemma no-imp-full-propo-rew-step-elim-imp: full (propo-rew-step elim-imp)  $\varphi \psi \Longrightarrow$  no-imp  $\psi \langle proof \rangle$ 

#### 3.3 Eliminate all the True and False in the formula

Contrary to the book, we have to give the transformation and the "commutative" transformation. The latter is implicit in the book.

```
inductive elimTB where
ElimTB1: elimTB (FAnd \varphi FT) \varphi |
Elim TB1': elim TB (FAnd FT \varphi) \varphi
ElimTB2: elimTB (FAnd \varphi FF) FF
ElimTB2': elimTB (FAnd FF \varphi) FF |
ElimTB3: elimTB (FOr \varphi FT) FT |
ElimTB3': elimTB (FOr FT \varphi) FT
Elim TB4: elim TB (FOr \varphi FF) \varphi
Elim TB4': elim TB (FOr FF \varphi) \varphi
ElimTB5: elimTB (FNot FT) FF |
ElimTB6: elimTB (FNot FF) FT
\mathbf{lemma}\ elimTB\text{-}consistent:\ preserves\text{-}un\text{-}sat\ elimTB
\langle proof \rangle
inductive no-T-F-symb :: 'v propo \Rightarrow bool where
no\text{-}T\text{-}F\text{-}symb\text{-}comp: c \neq CF \Longrightarrow c \neq CT \Longrightarrow wf\text{-}conn \ c \ l \Longrightarrow (\forall \varphi \in set \ l. \ \varphi \neq FT \land \varphi \neq FF)
  \implies no\text{-}T\text{-}F\text{-}symb \ (conn \ c \ l)
lemma wf-conn-no-T-F-symb-iff[simp]:
  wf-conn c \ \psi s \Longrightarrow
     no\text{-}T\text{-}F\text{-}symb\ (conn\ c\ \psi s) \longleftrightarrow (c \neq CF \land c \neq CT \land (\forall \psi \in set\ \psi s.\ \psi \neq FF \land \psi \neq FT))
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma wf-conn-no-T-F-symb-iff-explicit[simp]:
  no-T-F-symb (FAnd \varphi \psi) \longleftrightarrow (\forall \chi \in set [\varphi, \psi]. \chi \neq FF \land \chi \neq FT)
  no-T-F-symb (FOr \varphi \psi) \longleftrightarrow (\forall \chi \in set [\varphi, \psi]. \chi \neq FF \land \chi \neq FT)
  no-T-F-symb (FEq \varphi \psi) \longleftrightarrow (\forall \chi \in set [\varphi, \psi]. \chi \neq FF \land \chi \neq FT)
  no-T-F-symb (FImp \varphi \psi) \longleftrightarrow (\forall \chi \in set [\varphi, \psi]. \chi \neq FF \land \chi \neq FT)
      \langle proof \rangle
lemma no-T-F-symb-false[simp]:
  fixes c :: 'v \ connective
  shows
     \neg no\text{-}T\text{-}F\text{-}symb \ (FT :: 'v \ propo)
     \neg no\text{-}T\text{-}F\text{-}symb \ (FF :: 'v \ propo)
    \langle proof \rangle
lemma no-T-F-symb-bool[simp]:
  fixes x :: 'v
```

```
shows no-T-F-symb (FVar x)
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma no-T-F-symb-fnot-imp:
  \neg no\text{-}T\text{-}F\text{-}symb \ (FNot \ \varphi) \Longrightarrow \varphi = FT \lor \varphi = FF
\langle proof \rangle
lemma no-T-F-symb-fnot[simp]:
  no\text{-}T\text{-}F\text{-}symb \ (FNot \ \varphi) \longleftrightarrow \neg(\varphi = FT \lor \varphi = FF)
  \langle proof \rangle
Actually it is not possible to remover every FT and FF: if the formula is equal to true or false,
we can not remove it.
inductive no-T-F-symb-except-toplevel where
no-T-F-symb-except-toplevel-true[simp]: no-T-F-symb-except-toplevel FT \mid
no-T-F-symb-except-toplevel-false[simp]: no-T-F-symb-except-toplevel\ FF
noTrue-no-T-F-symb-except-toplevel[simp]: no-T-F-symb \varphi \implies no-T-F-symb-except-toplevel \varphi
lemma no-T-F-symb-except-toplevel-bool:
  fixes x :: 'v
  shows no-T-F-symb-except-toplevel (FVar x)
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma no-T-F-symb-except-toplevel-not-decom:
  \varphi \neq FT \Longrightarrow \varphi \neq FF \Longrightarrow no\text{-}T\text{-}F\text{-}symb\text{-}except\text{-}toplevel (FNot }\varphi)
  \langle proof \rangle
\mathbf{lemma}\ no\text{-}T\text{-}F\text{-}symb\text{-}except\text{-}toplevel\text{-}bin\text{-}decom\text{:}}
  fixes \varphi \psi :: 'v \ propo
  assumes \varphi \neq FT and \varphi \neq FF and \psi \neq FT and \psi \neq FF
  and c: c \in binary\text{-}connectives
  shows no-T-F-symb-except-toplevel (conn c [\varphi, \psi])
  \langle proof \rangle
\mathbf{lemma}\ no\text{-}T\text{-}F\text{-}symb\text{-}except\text{-}toplevel\text{-}if\text{-}is\text{-}a\text{-}true\text{-}false:}
  fixes l :: 'v \ propo \ list \ and \ c :: 'v \ connective
  assumes corr: wf-conn c l
  and FT \in set \ l \lor FF \in set \ l
  shows \neg no\text{-}T\text{-}F\text{-}symb\text{-}except\text{-}toplevel (conn c l)
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma no-T-F-symb-except-top-level-false-example[simp]:
  fixes \varphi \ \psi :: 'v \ propo
  assumes \varphi = FT \lor \psi = FT \lor \varphi = FF \lor \psi = FF
  shows
     \neg no\text{-}T\text{-}F\text{-}symb\text{-}except\text{-}toplevel (FAnd <math>\varphi \psi)
    \neg no\text{-}T\text{-}F\text{-}symb\text{-}except\text{-}toplevel (FOr <math>\varphi \psi)
    \neg no\text{-}T\text{-}F\text{-}symb\text{-}except\text{-}toplevel (FImp <math>\varphi \psi)
     \neg no\text{-}T\text{-}F\text{-}symb\text{-}except\text{-}toplevel (FEq <math>\varphi \psi)
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma no-T-F-symb-except-top-level-false-not[simp]:
  fixes \varphi \psi :: 'v \ propo
```

```
assumes \varphi = FT \vee \varphi = FF
shows
   \neg no\text{-}T\text{-}F\text{-}symb\text{-}except\text{-}toplevel (FNot <math>\varphi)
\langle proof \rangle
```

This is the local extension of no-T-F-symb-except-toplevel.

```
definition no-T-F-except-top-level where
no\text{-}T\text{-}F\text{-}except\text{-}top\text{-}level \equiv all\text{-}subformula\text{-}st\ no\text{-}T\text{-}F\text{-}symb\text{-}except\text{-}toplevel
```

This is another property we will use. While this version might seem to be the one we want to

```
prove, it is not since FT can not be reduced.
definition no-T-F where
no\text{-}T\text{-}F \equiv all\text{-}subformula\text{-}st\ no\text{-}T\text{-}F\text{-}symb
lemma no-T-F-except-top-level-false:
  fixes l :: 'v propo list and <math>c :: 'v connective
  assumes wf-conn c l
  and FT \in set \ l \lor FF \in set \ l
  shows \neg no\text{-}T\text{-}F\text{-}except\text{-}top\text{-}level (conn c l)
   \langle proof \rangle
lemma no-T-F-except-top-level-false-example[simp]:
  fixes \varphi \psi :: 'v \ propo
  assumes \varphi = FT \lor \psi = FT \lor \varphi = FF \lor \psi = FF
  shows
     \neg no\text{-}T\text{-}F\text{-}except\text{-}top\text{-}level (FAnd <math>\varphi \psi)
     \neg no\text{-}T\text{-}F\text{-}except\text{-}top\text{-}level (FOr <math>\varphi \psi)
     \neg no\text{-}T\text{-}F\text{-}except\text{-}top\text{-}level (FEq <math>\varphi \psi)
     \neg no-T-F-except-top-level (FImp \varphi \psi)
   \langle proof \rangle
lemma no-T-F-symb-except-toplevel-no-T-F-symb:
  no\text{-}T\text{-}F\text{-}symb\text{-}except\text{-}toplevel } \varphi \Longrightarrow \varphi \neq FF \Longrightarrow \varphi \neq FT \Longrightarrow no\text{-}T\text{-}F\text{-}symb } \varphi
   \langle proof \rangle
The two following lemmas give the precise link between the two definitions.
\mathbf{lemma}\ no\text{-}T\text{-}F\text{-}symb\text{-}except\text{-}toplevel\text{-}all\text{-}subformula\text{-}st\text{-}no\text{-}}T\text{-}F\text{-}symb:
   no\text{-}T\text{-}F\text{-}except\text{-}top\text{-}level\ }\varphi \Longrightarrow \varphi \neq FF \Longrightarrow \varphi \neq FT \Longrightarrow no\text{-}T\text{-}F\ \varphi
   \langle proof \rangle
lemma no-T-F-no-T-F-except-top-level:
   no\text{-}T\text{-}F \varphi \Longrightarrow no\text{-}T\text{-}F\text{-}except\text{-}top\text{-}level \varphi
   \langle proof \rangle
lemma no-T-F-except-top-level-simp[simp]: no-T-F-except-top-level FF no-T-F-except-top-level FT
   \langle proof \rangle
lemma no-T-F-no-T-F-except-top-level'[simp]:
  \textit{no-T-F-except-top-level} \ \varphi \longleftrightarrow (\varphi = \textit{FF} \lor \varphi = \textit{FT} \lor \textit{no-T-F} \ \varphi)
   \langle proof \rangle
lemma no-T-F-bin-decomp[simp]:
  assumes c: c \in binary\text{-}connectives
  shows no-T-F (conn c [\varphi, \psi]) \longleftrightarrow (no-T-F \varphi \land no-T-F \psi)
```

```
\langle proof \rangle
lemma no-T-F-bin-decomp-expanded[simp]:
  assumes c: c = CAnd \lor c = COr \lor c = CEq \lor c = CImp
  shows no-T-F (conn c [\varphi, \psi]) \longleftrightarrow (no-T-F \varphi \land no-T-F \psi)
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma no-T-F-comp-expanded-explicit[simp]:
  fixes \varphi \psi :: 'v \ propo
  shows
    no\text{-}T\text{-}F \ (FAnd \ \varphi \ \psi) \longleftrightarrow (no\text{-}T\text{-}F \ \varphi \land no\text{-}T\text{-}F \ \psi)
    no\text{-}T\text{-}F \ (FOr \ \varphi \ \psi) \ \longleftrightarrow (no\text{-}T\text{-}F \ \varphi \land no\text{-}T\text{-}F \ \psi)
    no\text{-}T\text{-}F \ (FEq \ \varphi \ \psi) \ \longleftrightarrow (no\text{-}T\text{-}F \ \varphi \ \wedge \ no\text{-}T\text{-}F \ \psi)
    no\text{-}T\text{-}F \ (FImp \ \varphi \ \psi) \longleftrightarrow (no\text{-}T\text{-}F \ \varphi \land no\text{-}T\text{-}F \ \psi)
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma no-T-F-comp-not[simp]:
  fixes \varphi \psi :: 'v \ propo
  shows no-T-F (FNot \varphi) \longleftrightarrow no-T-F \varphi
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma no-T-F-decomp:
  fixes \varphi \psi :: 'v \ propo
  assumes \varphi: no-T-F (FAnd \varphi \psi) \vee no-T-F (FOr \varphi \psi) \vee no-T-F (FEq \varphi \psi) \vee no-T-F (FImp \varphi \psi)
  shows no-T-F \psi and no-T-F \varphi
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma no-T-F-decomp-not:
  fixes \varphi :: 'v \ propo
  assumes \varphi: no-T-F (FNot \varphi)
  shows no-T-F \varphi
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma no-T-F-symb-except-toplevel-step-exists:
  fixes \varphi \psi :: 'v propo
  assumes no-equiv \varphi and no-imp \varphi
  shows \psi \prec \varphi \Longrightarrow \neg no\text{-}T\text{-}F\text{-}symb\text{-}except\text{-}toplevel }\psi \Longrightarrow \exists \psi'. \ elimTB \ \psi \ \psi'
\langle proof \rangle
lemma no-T-F-except-top-level-rew:
  fixes \varphi :: 'v \ propo
  assumes noTB: \neg no-T-F-except-top-level \varphi and no-equiv: no-equiv \varphi and no-imp: no-imp
  shows \exists \psi \ \psi' . \ \psi \leq \varphi \land elimTB \ \psi \ \psi'
\langle proof \rangle
lemma elimTB-inv:
  fixes \varphi \psi :: 'v \ propo
  assumes full (propo-rew-step elim TB) \varphi \psi
  and no-equiv \varphi and no-imp \varphi
  shows no-equiv \psi and no-imp \psi
\langle proof \rangle
\mathbf{lemma}\ elimTB-full-propo-rew-step:
  fixes \varphi \psi :: 'v \ propo
  assumes no-equiv \varphi and no-imp \varphi and full (propo-rew-step elimTB) \varphi \psi
```

```
shows no-T-F-except-top-level \psi
\langle proof \rangle
```

#### 3.4 PushNeg

Push the negation inside the formula, until the litteral.

```
inductive pushNeg where
PushNeg1[simp]: pushNeg (FNot (FAnd \varphi \psi)) (FOr (FNot \varphi) (FNot \psi))
PushNeg2[simp]: pushNeg (FNot (FOr \varphi \psi)) (FAnd (FNot \varphi) (FNot \psi)) |
PushNeg3[simp]: pushNeg (FNot (FNot \varphi)) \varphi
\mathbf{lemma}\ pushNeg\text{-}transformation\text{-}consistent:
A \models FNot (FAnd \varphi \psi) \longleftrightarrow A \models (FOr (FNot \varphi) (FNot \psi))
A \models FNot (FOr \varphi \psi) \longleftrightarrow A \models (FAnd (FNot \varphi) (FNot \psi))
A \models FNot (FNot \varphi) \longleftrightarrow A \models \varphi
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma pushNeg-explicit: pushNeg \varphi \psi \Longrightarrow \forall A. A \models \varphi \longleftrightarrow A \models \psi
lemma pushNeg-consistent: preserves-un-sat pushNeg
  \langle proof \rangle
\mathbf{lemma}\ \mathit{pushNeg-lifted-consistant} \colon
preserves-un\text{-}sat\ (full\ (propo\text{-}rew\text{-}step\ pushNeg))
  \langle proof \rangle
fun simple where
simple\ FT =\ True
simple FF = True \mid
simple (FVar -) = True \mid
simple - = False
lemma simple-decomp:
  simple \ \varphi \longleftrightarrow (\varphi = FT \lor \varphi = FF \lor (\exists x. \ \varphi = FVar \ x))
  \langle proof \rangle
{f lemma}\ subformula\mbox{-}conn\mbox{-}decomp\mbox{-}simple:
  fixes \varphi \psi :: 'v \ propo
  assumes s: simple \ \psi
  shows \varphi \leq FNot \ \psi \longleftrightarrow (\varphi = FNot \ \psi \lor \varphi = \psi)
\langle proof \rangle
\mathbf{lemma}\ subformula\text{-}conn\text{-}decomp\text{-}explicit[simp]:
  fixes \varphi :: 'v \ propo \ {\bf and} \ x :: 'v
  shows
    \varphi \leq FNot \ FT \longleftrightarrow (\varphi = FNot \ FT \lor \varphi = FT)
    \varphi \leq FNot \ FF \longleftrightarrow (\varphi = FNot \ FF \lor \varphi = FF)
    \varphi \leq FNot \ (FVar \ x) \longleftrightarrow (\varphi = FNot \ (FVar \ x) \lor \varphi = FVar \ x)
  \langle proof \rangle
```

```
fun simple-not-symb where
simple-not-symb \ (FNot \ \varphi) = (simple \ \varphi) \mid
simple-not-symb -= True
{\bf definition}\ simple-not\ {\bf where}
simple-not = all-subformula-st\ simple-not-symb
declare simple-not-def[simp]
lemma simple-not-Not[simp]:
  \neg simple-not (FNot (FAnd \varphi \psi))
  \neg simple-not (FNot (FOr \varphi \psi))
  \langle proof \rangle
\mathbf{lemma}\ simple-not-step-exists:
  fixes \varphi \psi :: 'v \ propo
  assumes no-equiv \varphi and no-imp \varphi
  shows \psi \preceq \varphi \Longrightarrow \neg simple-not-symb \ \psi \Longrightarrow \exists \ \psi'. \ pushNeg \ \psi \ \psi'
  \langle proof \rangle
\mathbf{lemma}\ simple\text{-}not\text{-}rew:
  fixes \varphi :: 'v \ propo
  assumes noTB: \neg simple-not \varphi and no-equiv: no-equiv \varphi and no-imp: no-imp \varphi
  shows \exists \psi \ \psi'. \psi \leq \varphi \land pushNeg \ \psi \ \psi'
\langle proof \rangle
lemma no-T-F-except-top-level-pushNeg1:
  no\text{-}T\text{-}F\text{-}except\text{-}top\text{-}level (FNot (FAnd <math>\varphi \psi)) \Longrightarrow no\text{-}T\text{-}F\text{-}except\text{-}top\text{-}level (FOr (FNot <math>\varphi))
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma no-T-F-except-top-level-pushNeg2:
  no\text{-}T\text{-}F\text{-}except\text{-}top\text{-}level (FNot (FOr <math>\varphi \psi)) \Longrightarrow no\text{-}T\text{-}F\text{-}except\text{-}top\text{-}level (FAnd (FNot <math>\varphi)) (FNot \psi))
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma no-T-F-symb-pushNeg:
  no-T-F-symb (FOr (FNot \varphi') (FNot \psi'))
  no-T-F-symb (FAnd (FNot \varphi') (FNot \psi'))
  no-T-F-symb (FNot (FNot \varphi'))
  \langle proof \rangle
\mathbf{lemma}\ propo-rew-step-pushNeg-no-T-F-symb:
  propo-rew-step pushNeg \varphi \psi \Longrightarrow no-T-F-except-top-level \varphi \Longrightarrow no-T-F-symb \psi \Longrightarrow no-T-F-symb \psi
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma propo-rew-step-pushNeg-no-T-F:
  propo-rew-step pushNeg \varphi \psi \Longrightarrow no-T-F \varphi \Longrightarrow no-T-F \psi
\langle proof \rangle
lemma pushNeq-inv:
  fixes \varphi \psi :: 'v \ propo
  assumes full (propo-rew-step pushNeg) \varphi \psi
  and no-equiv \varphi and no-imp \varphi and no-T-F-except-top-level \varphi
  shows no-equiv \psi and no-imp \psi and no-T-F-except-top-level \psi
\langle proof \rangle
```

```
\mathbf{lemma}\ pushNeg\text{-}full\text{-}propo\text{-}rew\text{-}step\text{:}
  fixes \varphi \psi :: 'v \ propo
  assumes
     no-equiv \varphi and
     no-imp \varphi and
     full (propo-rew-step pushNeg) \varphi \psi and
     no	ext{-}T	ext{-}F	ext{-}except	ext{-}top	ext{-}level \ arphi
  shows simple-not \psi
  \langle proof \rangle
          Push inside
3.5
inductive push-conn-inside :: 'v connective \Rightarrow 'v connective \Rightarrow 'v propo \Rightarrow 'v propo \Rightarrow bool
  for c c':: 'v connective where
push-conn-inside-l[simp]: c = CAnd \lor c = COr \Longrightarrow c' = CAnd \lor c' = COr
  \implies push-conn-inside c c' (conn c [conn c' [\varphi 1, \varphi 2], \psi])
          (conn\ c'\ [conn\ c\ [\varphi 1,\ \psi],\ conn\ c\ [\varphi 2,\ \psi]])\ |
\textit{push-conn-inside-r[simp]: } c = \textit{CAnd} \, \vee \, c = \textit{COr} \Longrightarrow c' = \textit{CAnd} \, \vee \, c' = \textit{COr}
  \implies push-conn-inside c c' (conn c [\psi, conn c' [\varphi 1, \varphi 2]])
     (conn\ c'\ [conn\ c\ [\psi, \varphi 1],\ conn\ c\ [\psi, \varphi 2]])
lemma push-conn-inside-explicit: push-conn-inside c c' \varphi \psi \Longrightarrow \forall A. A \models \varphi \longleftrightarrow A \models \psi
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma push-conn-inside-consistent: preserves-un-sat (push-conn-inside c c')
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma propo-rew-step-push-conn-inside[simp]:
 \neg propo-rew-step (push-conn-inside c c') FT \psi \neg propo-rew-step (push-conn-inside c c') FF \psi
 \langle proof \rangle
inductive not-c-in-c'-symb:: 'v connective \Rightarrow 'v connective \Rightarrow 'v propo \Rightarrow bool for c c' where
not\text{-}c\text{-}in\text{-}c'\text{-}symb\text{-}l[simp]: wf\text{-}conn \ c \ [conn \ c' \ [\varphi, \varphi'], \ \psi] \implies wf\text{-}conn \ c' \ [\varphi, \varphi']
  \implies \textit{not-c-in-c'-symb~c~c'}~(\textit{conn~c}~[\textit{conn~c'}~[\varphi,\,\varphi'],\,\psi]) \mid
not\text{-}c\text{-}in\text{-}c'\text{-}symb\text{-}r[simp]: wf\text{-}conn \ c' \ [\varphi, \varphi'] \implies wf\text{-}conn \ c' \ [\varphi, \varphi']
  \implies not-c-in-c'-symb c c' (conn c [\psi, conn c' [\varphi, \varphi']])
abbreviation c-in-c'-symb c c' \varphi \equiv \neg not-c-in-c'-symb c c' \varphi
lemma c-in-c'-symb-simp:
  not\text{-}c\text{-}in\text{-}c'\text{-}symb\ c\ c'\ \xi \Longrightarrow \xi = FF \lor \xi = FT \lor \xi = FVar\ x \lor \xi = FNot\ FF \lor \xi = FNot\ FT
     \vee \xi = FNot \ (FVar \ x) \Longrightarrow False
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma c-in-c'-symb-simp'[simp]:
  \neg not\text{-}c\text{-}in\text{-}c'\text{-}symb\ c\ c'\ FF
  \neg not\text{-}c\text{-}in\text{-}c'\text{-}symb\ c\ c'\ FT
  \neg not\text{-}c\text{-}in\text{-}c'\text{-}symb\ c\ c'\ (FVar\ x)
  \neg not\text{-}c\text{-}in\text{-}c'\text{-}symb\ c\ c'\ (FNot\ FF)
  \neg not\text{-}c\text{-}in\text{-}c'\text{-}symb\ c\ c'\ (FNot\ FT)
  \neg not\text{-}c\text{-}in\text{-}c'\text{-}symb\ c\ c'\ (FNot\ (FVar\ x))
  \langle proof \rangle
```

```
definition c-in-c'-only where
c\text{-in-}c'\text{-only }c\ c' \equiv all\text{-subformula-st }(c\text{-in-}c'\text{-symb }c\ c')
lemma c-in-c'-only-simp[simp]:
  c-in-c'-only c c' FF
  c-in-c'-only c c' FT
  c-in-c'-only c c' (FVar x)
  c-in-c'-only c c' (FNot FF)
  c-in-c'-only c c' (FNot FT)
  c-in-c'-only c c' (FNot (FVar x))
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma not-c-in-c'-symb-commute:
  not\text{-}c\text{-}in\text{-}c'\text{-}symb\ c\ c'\ \xi \Longrightarrow wf\text{-}conn\ c\ [\varphi,\ \psi] \Longrightarrow \xi = conn\ c\ [\varphi,\ \psi]
    \implies not\text{-}c\text{-}in\text{-}c'\text{-}symb\ c\ c'\ (conn\ c\ [\psi,\,\varphi])
\langle proof \rangle
lemma not-c-in-c'-symb-commute':
  wf-conn c [\varphi, \psi] \implies c-in-c'-symb c c' (conn c [\varphi, \psi]) \longleftrightarrow c-in-c'-symb c c' (conn c [\psi, \varphi])
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma not-c-in-c'-comm:
  assumes wf: wf-conn c [\varphi, \psi]
  shows c-in-c'-only c c' (conn c [\varphi, \psi]) \longleftrightarrow c-in-c'-only c c' (conn c [\psi, \varphi]) (is ?A \longleftrightarrow ?B)
\langle proof \rangle
lemma not-c-in-c'-simp[simp]:
  fixes \varphi 1 \varphi 2 \psi :: 'v \text{ propo and } x :: 'v
  shows
  c-in-c'-symb c c' FT
  c-in-c'-symb c c' FF
  c-in-c'-symb c c' (FVar x)
  wf-conn c [conn c' [\varphi 1, \varphi 2], \psi] \Longrightarrow wf-conn c' [\varphi 1, \varphi 2]
    \implies \neg c\text{-in-}c'\text{-only }c\ c'\ (conn\ c\ [conn\ c'\ [\varphi 1,\ \varphi 2],\ \psi])
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma c-in-c'-symb-not[simp]:
  fixes c c' :: 'v connective and \psi :: 'v propo
  shows c-in-c'-symb c c' (FNot \psi)
\langle proof \rangle
lemma c-in-c'-symb-step-exists:
  fixes \varphi :: 'v \ propo
  assumes c: c = CAnd \lor c = COr and c': c' = CAnd \lor c' = COr
  shows \psi \preceq \varphi \Longrightarrow \neg c\text{-in-}c'\text{-symb }c\ c'\ \psi \Longrightarrow \exists\ \psi'.\ push\text{-conn-inside }c\ c'\ \psi\ \psi'
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma c-in-c'-symb-rew:
  fixes \varphi :: 'v \ propo
  assumes noTB: \neg c\text{-}in\text{-}c'\text{-}only\ c\ c'\ \varphi
  and c: c = CAnd \lor c = COr and c': c' = CAnd \lor c' = COr
  shows \exists \psi \ \psi' . \ \psi \leq \varphi \land push-conn-inside \ c \ c' \ \psi \ \psi'
```

```
\langle proof \rangle
lemma push-conn-insidec-in-c'-symb-no-T-F:
  fixes \varphi \psi :: 'v \ propo
  shows propo-rew-step (push-conn-inside c c') \varphi \psi \Longrightarrow no\text{-}T\text{-}F \varphi \Longrightarrow no\text{-}T\text{-}F \psi
\langle proof \rangle
\mathbf{lemma}\ simple-propo-rew-step-push-conn-inside-inv:
propo-rew-step (push-conn-inside c c') \varphi \psi \Longrightarrow simple \varphi \Longrightarrow simple \psi
  \langle proof \rangle
\mathbf{lemma}\ simple-propo-rew-step-inv-push-conn-inside-simple-not:
  fixes c\ c' :: 'v connective and \varphi\ \psi :: 'v propo
  shows propo-rew-step (push-conn-inside c c') \varphi \psi \implies simple-not \varphi \implies simple-not \psi
\langle proof \rangle
\mathbf{lemma} \ \textit{propo-rew-step-push-conn-inside-simple-not}:
  fixes \varphi \varphi' :: 'v \text{ propo and } \xi \xi' :: 'v \text{ propo list and } c :: 'v \text{ connective}
  assumes
    propo-rew-step (push-conn-inside c c') \varphi \varphi' and
    wf-conn c (\xi \otimes \varphi \# \xi') and
    simple-not-symb \ (conn \ c \ (\xi @ \varphi \# \xi')) \ and
    simple-not-symb \varphi'
  shows simple-not-symb (conn c (\xi @ \varphi' \# \xi'))
  \langle proof \rangle
\mathbf{lemma}\ push-conn-inside-not-true-false:
  \textit{push-conn-inside c c'} \varphi \ \psi \Longrightarrow \psi \neq \textit{FT} \ \land \ \psi \neq \textit{FF}
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma push-conn-inside-inv:
  fixes \varphi \psi :: 'v \ propo
  assumes full (propo-rew-step (push-conn-inside c c')) \varphi \psi
  and no-equiv \varphi and no-imp \varphi and no-T-F-except-top-level \varphi and simple-not \varphi
  shows no-equiv \psi and no-imp \psi and no-T-F-except-top-level \psi and simple-not \psi
\langle proof \rangle
lemma push-conn-inside-full-propo-rew-step:
  fixes \varphi \psi :: 'v \ propo
  assumes
    no-equiv \varphi and
    no-imp \varphi and
    full (propo-rew-step (push-conn-inside c c')) \varphi \psi and
    no\text{-}T\text{-}F\text{-}except\text{-}top\text{-}level\ } \varphi and
    simple-not \varphi and
    c = CAnd \lor c = COr and
    c' = CAnd \lor c' = COr
  shows c-in-c'-only c c' \psi
  \langle proof \rangle
```

#### 3.5.1 Only one type of connective in the formula (+ not)

inductive only-c-inside-symb :: 'v connective  $\Rightarrow$  'v propo  $\Rightarrow$  bool for c:: 'v connective where

```
simple-only-c-inside[simp]: simple \varphi \implies only-c-inside-symb \ c \ \varphi \ |
simple-cnot-only-c-inside[simp]: simple \varphi \implies only-c-inside-symb \ c \ (FNot \ \varphi) \ |
only-c-inside-into-only-c-inside: wf-conn c \ l \implies only-c-inside-symb c \ (conn \ c \ l)
lemma only-c-inside-symb-simp[simp]:
  only-c-inside-symb c FF only-c-inside-symb c FT only-c-inside-symb c (FVar x) (proof)
definition only-c-inside where only-c-inside c = all-subformula-st (only-c-inside-symb c)
lemma only-c-inside-symb-decomp:
  only-c-inside-symb c \psi \longleftrightarrow (simple \psi)
                                  \vee (\exists \varphi'. \psi = FNot \varphi' \wedge simple \varphi')
                                  \vee (\exists l. \ \psi = conn \ c \ l \land wf\text{-}conn \ c \ l))
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma only-c-inside-symb-decomp-not[simp]:
  fixes c :: 'v \ connective
  assumes c: c \neq CNot
  shows only-c-inside-symb c (FNot \psi) \longleftrightarrow simple \psi
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma only-c-inside-decomp-not[simp]:
  assumes c: c \neq CNot
  shows only-c-inside c (FNot \psi) \longleftrightarrow simple \psi
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma only-c-inside-decomp:
  only-c-inside c \varphi \longleftrightarrow
    (\forall \psi. \ \psi \preceq \varphi \longrightarrow (simple \ \psi \lor (\exists \ \varphi'. \ \psi = FNot \ \varphi' \land simple \ \varphi')
                     \vee (\exists l. \ \psi = conn \ c \ l \land wf\text{-}conn \ c \ l)))
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma only-c-inside-c-c'-false:
  fixes c\ c':: 'v\ connective\ {\bf and}\ l:: 'v\ propo\ list\ {\bf and}\ \varphi:: 'v\ propo
  assumes cc': c \neq c' and c: c = CAnd \lor c = COr and c': c' = CAnd \lor c' = COr
  and only: only-c-inside c \varphi and incl: conn c' l \preceq \varphi and wf: wf-conn c' l
  shows False
\langle proof \rangle
lemma only-c-inside-implies-c-in-c'-symb:
  assumes \delta: c \neq c' and c: c = CAnd \lor c = COr and c': c' = CAnd \lor c' = COr
  shows only-c-inside c \varphi \Longrightarrow c-in-c'-symb c c' \varphi
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma c-in-c'-symb-decomp-level1:
  fixes l :: 'v \text{ propo list and } c \text{ } c' \text{ } ca :: 'v \text{ } connective
  shows wf-conn ca l \Longrightarrow ca \neq c \Longrightarrow c-in-c'-symb c c' (conn ca l)
\langle proof \rangle
lemma only-c-inside-implies-c-in-c'-only:
  assumes \delta: c \neq c' and c: c = CAnd \lor c = COr and c': c' = CAnd \lor c' = COr
```

```
shows only-c-inside c \varphi \Longrightarrow c-in-c'-only c c' \varphi
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma c-in-c'-symb-c-implies-only-c-inside:
 assumes \delta: c = CAnd \lor c = COr c' = CAnd \lor c' = COr c \neq c' and wf: wf-conn c [\varphi, \psi]
 and inv: no-equiv (conn c l) no-imp (conn c l) simple-not (conn c l)
 shows wf-conn c \ l \Longrightarrow c-in-c'-only c \ c' \ (conn \ c \ l) \Longrightarrow (\forall \psi \in set \ l. \ only-c-inside c \ \psi)
\langle proof \rangle
3.5.2 Push Conjunction
definition pushConj where pushConj = push-conn-inside CAnd COr
\mathbf{lemma}\ pushConj\text{-}consistent:\ preserves\text{-}un\text{-}sat\ pushConj
  \langle proof \rangle
definition and-in-or-symb where and-in-or-symb = c-in-c'-symb CAnd COr
definition and-in-or-only where
and-in-or-only = all-subformula-st (c-in-c'-symb CAnd COr)
lemma push Conj-inv:
 fixes \varphi \psi :: 'v \ propo
 assumes full (propo-rew-step pushConj) \varphi \psi
 and no-equiv \varphi and no-imp \varphi and no-T-F-except-top-level \varphi and simple-not \varphi
 shows no-equiv \psi and no-imp \psi and no-T-F-except-top-level \psi and simple-not \psi
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma push Conj-full-propo-rew-step:
 fixes \varphi \psi :: 'v \ propo
 assumes
   no-equiv \varphi and
   no-imp \varphi and
   full (propo-rew-step pushConj) \varphi \psi and
   no-T-F-except-top-level <math>\varphi and
   simple-not \varphi
  shows and-in-or-only \psi
  \langle proof \rangle
        Push Disjunction
3.5.3
definition pushDisj where pushDisj = push-conn-inside COr CAnd
lemma pushDisj-consistent: preserves-un-sat pushDisj
  \langle proof \rangle
definition or-in-and-symb where or-in-and-symb = c-in-c'-symb COr\ CAnd
definition or-in-and-only where
or-in-and-only = all-subformula-st (c-in-c'-symb COr CAnd)
lemma not-or-in-and-only-or-and[simp]:
  \sim or-in-and-only (FOr (FAnd \psi 1 \ \psi 2) \ \varphi')
```

```
\langle proof \rangle
lemma pushDisj-inv:
  fixes \varphi \psi :: 'v \ propo
  assumes full (propo-rew-step pushDisj) \varphi \psi
  and no-equiv \varphi and no-imp \varphi and no-T-F-except-top-level \varphi and simple-not \varphi
  shows no-equiv \psi and no-imp \psi and no-T-F-except-top-level \psi and simple-not \psi
  \langle proof \rangle
\mathbf{lemma}\ pushDisj-full-propo-rew-step:
  fixes \varphi \psi :: 'v \ propo
  assumes
    no-equiv \varphi and
    no\text{-}imp\ \varphi\ \mathbf{and}
    full (propo-rew-step pushDisj) \varphi \psi and
    no-T-F-except-top-level <math>\varphi and
    simple-not \varphi
  shows or-in-and-only \psi
  \langle proof \rangle
```

### 4 The full transformations

# 4.1 Abstract Property characterizing that only some connective are inside the others

#### 4.1.1 Definition

```
The normal is a super group of groups
```

```
inductive grouped-by :: 'a connective \Rightarrow 'a propo \Rightarrow bool for c where
simple-is-grouped[simp]: simple \varphi \Longrightarrow grouped-by c \varphi
simple-not-is-grouped[simp]: simple \varphi \Longrightarrow grouped-by \ c \ (FNot \ \varphi) \ |
connected-is-group[simp]: grouped-by c \varphi \implies grouped-by c \psi \implies wf-conn c [\varphi, \psi]
  \implies grouped-by c (conn c [\varphi, \psi])
lemma simple-clause[simp]:
  grouped-by c FT
  grouped-by c FF
  grouped-by c (FVar x)
  grouped-by c (FNot FT)
  grouped-by c (FNot FF)
  grouped-by c (FNot (FVar x))
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma only-c-inside-symb-c-eq-c':
  only-c-inside-symb c (conn c' [\varphi 1, \varphi 2]) \Longrightarrow c' = CAnd \vee c' = COr \Longrightarrow wf-conn c' [\varphi 1, \varphi 2]
     \implies c' = c
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma only-c-inside-c-eq-c':
  only-c-inside c (conn c' [\varphi 1, \varphi 2]) \Longrightarrow c' = CAnd \lor c' = COr \Longrightarrow wf\text{-conn } c' [\varphi 1, \varphi 2] \Longrightarrow c = c'
  \langle proof \rangle
\mathbf{lemma} \ only\text{-}c\text{-}inside\text{-}imp\text{-}grouped\text{-}by\text{:}
```

assumes  $c: c \neq CNot$  and  $c': c' = CAnd \lor c' = COr$ 

```
shows only-c-inside c \varphi \Longrightarrow grouped-by c \varphi (is ?O \varphi \Longrightarrow ?G \varphi)
\langle proof \rangle
lemma grouped-by-false:
  grouped-by c (conn c'[\varphi, \psi]) \Longrightarrow c \neq c' \Longrightarrow wf\text{-conn } c'[\varphi, \psi] \Longrightarrow False
Then the CNF form is a conjunction of clauses: every clause is in CNF form and two formulas
in CNF form can be related by an and.
inductive super-grouped-by:: 'a connective \Rightarrow 'a connective \Rightarrow 'a propo \Rightarrow bool for c c' where
grouped-is-super-grouped[simp]: grouped-by c \varphi \Longrightarrow super-grouped-by c c' \varphi
connected-is-super-group: super-grouped-by c\ c'\ \varphi \implies super-grouped-by c\ c'\ \psi \implies wf-conn c\ [\varphi,\psi]
  \implies super-grouped-by c c' (conn c' [\varphi, \psi])
lemma simple-cnf[simp]:
  super-grouped-by c c' FT
  super-grouped-by c c' FF
  super-grouped-by \ c \ c' \ (FVar \ x)
  super-grouped-by c c' (FNot FT)
  super-grouped-by c c' (FNot FF)
  super-grouped-by\ c\ c'\ (FNot\ (FVar\ x))
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma c-in-c'-only-super-grouped-by:
  assumes c: c = CAnd \lor c = COr and c': c' = CAnd \lor c' = COr and cc': c \neq c'
 shows no-equiv \varphi \Longrightarrow no-imp \varphi \Longrightarrow simple-not \varphi \Longrightarrow c-in-c'-only c c' \varphi
    \implies super-grouped-by c c' \varphi
    (is ?NE \varphi \Longrightarrow ?NI \varphi \Longrightarrow ?SN \varphi \Longrightarrow ?C \varphi \Longrightarrow ?S \varphi)
\langle proof \rangle
4.2
        Conjunctive Normal Form
definition is-conj-with-TF where is-conj-with-TF == super-grouped-by COr CAnd
lemma or-in-and-only-conjunction-in-disj:
  shows no-equiv \varphi \Longrightarrow no-imp \varphi \Longrightarrow simple-not \varphi \Longrightarrow or-in-and-only \varphi \Longrightarrow is-conj-with-TF \varphi
  \langle proof \rangle
definition is-cnf where
is-cnf \varphi \equiv is-conj-with-TF \varphi \wedge no-T-F-except-top-level \varphi
4.2.1
          Full CNF transformation
The full CNF transformation consists simply in chaining all the transformation defined before.
definition cnf-rew where cnf-rew =
  (full (propo-rew-step elim-equiv)) OO
  (full\ (propo-rew-step\ elim-imp))\ OO
  (full (propo-rew-step elimTB)) OO
  (full (propo-rew-step pushNeg)) OO
  (full\ (propo-rew-step\ pushDisj))
```

lemma cnf-rew-consistent: preserves-un-sat cnf-rew

 $\langle proof \rangle$ 

```
lemma cnf-rew-is-cnf: cnf-rew \varphi \varphi' \Longrightarrow is-cnf \varphi' \langle proof \rangle
```

#### 4.3 Disjunctive Normal Form

```
definition is-disj-with-TF where is-disj-with-TF \equiv super-grouped-by CAnd\ COr
```

```
lemma and-in-or-only-conjunction-in-disj: shows no-equiv \varphi \Longrightarrow no-imp \varphi \Longrightarrow simple-not \varphi \Longrightarrow and-in-or-only \varphi \Longrightarrow is-disj-with-TF \varphi \land proof > definition is-dnf:: 'a propo \Rightarrow bool where is-dnf \varphi \longleftrightarrow is-disj-with-TF \varphi \land no-T-F-except-top-level \varphi
```

#### 4.3.1 Full DNF transform

The full DNF transformation consists simply in chaining all the transformation defined before.

# 5 More aggressive simplifications: Removing true and false at the beginning

#### 5.1 Transformation

We should remove FT and FF at the beginning and not in the middle of the algorithm. To do this, we have to use more rules (one for each connective):

```
inductive elimTBFull1 [simp]: elimTBFull1 (FAnd \varphi FT) \varphi \mid ElimTBFull1'[simp]: elimTBFull1 (FAnd FT \varphi) \varphi \mid ElimTBFull2'[simp]: elimTBFull1 (FAnd \varphi FF) FF \mid ElimTBFull2'[simp]: elimTBFull1 (FAnd FF \varphi) FF \mid ElimTBFull3'[simp]: elimTBFull1 (FOr \varphi FT) FT \mid ElimTBFull3'[simp]: elimTBFull1 (FOr FT \varphi) FT \mid ElimTBFull4'[simp]: elimTBFull1 (FOr \varphi FF) \varphi \mid ElimTBFull4'[simp]: elimTBFull1 (FOr FF \varphi) \varphi \mid ElimTBFull5'[simp]: elimTBFull5'[simp]
```

```
ElimTBFull5'[simp]: elimTBFull (FNot FF) FT |

ElimTBFull6-l[simp]: elimTBFull (FImp FT \varphi) \varphi |

ElimTBFull6-l'[simp]: elimTBFull (FImp FF \varphi) FT |

ElimTBFull6-r[simp]: elimTBFull (FImp \varphi FT) FT |

ElimTBFull6-r'[simp]: elimTBFull (FImp \varphi FF) (FNot \varphi) |

ElimTBFull7-l[simp]: elimTBFull (FEq FT \varphi) \varphi |

ElimTBFull7-l'[simp]: elimTBFull (FEq FF \varphi) (FNot \varphi) |

ElimTBFull7-r[simp]: elimTBFull (FEq \varphi FT) \varphi |

ElimTBFull7-r'[simp]: elimTBFull (FEq \varphi FF) (FNot \varphi)

The transformation is still consistent.

lemma elimTBFull-consistent: preserves-un-sat elimTBFull \langle proof \rangle

Contrary to the theorem [no-equiv ?\varphi; no-imp ?\varphi; ?\psi

?\psi] \Longrightarrow \exists \psi'. elimTB ?\psi \psi', we do not need the assumption of the second state of
```

Contrary to the theorem  $[no\text{-}equiv ?\varphi; no\text{-}imp ?\varphi; ?\psi \preceq ?\varphi; \neg no\text{-}T\text{-}F\text{-}symb\text{-}except\text{-}toplevel} ?\psi] \implies \exists \psi'. elimTB ?\psi \psi',$  we do not need the assumption no-equiv  $\varphi$  and no-imp  $\varphi$ , since our transformation is more general.

```
lemma no-T-F-symb-except-toplevel-step-exists': fixes \varphi :: 'v propo shows \psi \preceq \varphi \Longrightarrow \neg no-T-F-symb-except-toplevel \psi \Longrightarrow \exists \psi'. elimTBFull \psi \ \psi' \ \langle proof \rangle
```

The same applies here. We do not need the assumption, but the deep link between  $\neg$  no-T-F-except-top-level  $\varphi$  and the existence of a rewriting step, still exists.

```
lemma no-T-F-except-top-level-rew': fixes \varphi :: 'v propo assumes noTB: \neg no-T-F-except-top-level \varphi shows \exists \psi \ \psi'. \ \psi \preceq \varphi \land elimTBFull \ \psi \ \psi' \ \langle proof \rangle
```

```
lemma elimTBFull-full-propo-rew-step:
fixes \varphi \psi :: 'v \ propo
assumes full (propo-rew-step elimTBFull) \varphi \psi
shows no-T-F-except-top-level \psi
\langle proof \rangle
```

#### 5.2 More invariants

As the aim is to use the transformation as the first transformation, we have to show some more invariants for *elim-equiv* and *elim-imp*. For the other transformation, we have already proven it

lemma propo-rew-step-Elim<br/>Equiv-no-T-F: propo-rew-step elim-equiv  $\varphi$ <br/>  $\psi$   $\Longrightarrow$  no-T-F  $\psi$ <br/>  $\langle proof \rangle$ 

```
lemma elim-equiv-inv': fixes \varphi \psi :: 'v propo assumes full (propo-rew-step elim-equiv) \varphi \psi and no-T-F-except-top-level \varphi shows no-T-F-except-top-level \psi \langle proof \rangle
```

```
lemma propo-rew-step-ElimImp-no-T-F: propo-rew-step elim-imp \varphi \ \psi \implies no-T-F \varphi \implies no-T-F \psi
\langle proof \rangle
lemma elim-imp-inv':
  fixes \varphi \psi :: 'v \ propo
 assumes full (propo-rew-step elim-imp) \varphi \psi and no-T-F-except-top-level \varphi
 \mathbf{shows}\,no\text{-}T\text{-}F\text{-}except\text{-}top\text{-}level\ \psi
\langle proof \rangle
5.3
        The new CNF and DNF transformation
The transformation is the same as before, but the order is not the same.
definition dnf-rew' :: 'a propo \Rightarrow 'a propo \Rightarrow bool where
dnf-rew' =
  (full (propo-rew-step elimTBFull)) OO
  (full (propo-rew-step elim-equiv)) OO
  (full (propo-rew-step elim-imp)) OO
  (full\ (propo-rew-step\ pushNeg))\ OO
  (full (propo-rew-step pushConj))
lemma dnf-rew'-consistent: preserves-un-sat dnf-rew'
  \langle proof \rangle
{\bf theorem}\ \textit{cnf-transformation-correction}:
    dnf-rew' \varphi \varphi' \Longrightarrow is-dnf \varphi'
  \langle proof \rangle
Given all the lemmas before the CNF transformation is easy to prove:
definition cnf\text{-}rew' :: 'a propo \Rightarrow 'a \ propo \Rightarrow bool \ \mathbf{where}
cnf-rew' =
  (full (propo-rew-step elimTBFull)) OO
  (full (propo-rew-step elim-equiv)) OO
  (full (propo-rew-step elim-imp)) OO
  (full\ (propo-rew-step\ pushNeg))\ OO
  (full\ (propo-rew-step\ pushDisj))
lemma cnf-rew'-consistent: preserves-un-sat cnf-rew'
  \langle proof \rangle
theorem cnf'-transformation-correction:
  cnf\text{-}rew' \varphi \varphi' \Longrightarrow is\text{-}cnf \varphi'
  \langle proof \rangle
end
theory Prop-Logic-Multiset
\mathbf{imports}\ ../lib/Multiset\text{-}More\ Prop\text{-}Normalisation\ Partial\text{-}Clausal\text{-}Logic
```

#### 6 Link with Multiset Version

#### 6.1 Transformation to Multiset

begin

**fun** mset-of-conj :: 'a  $propo \Rightarrow$  'a literal multiset **where** 

```
mset-of-conj (FOr \varphi \psi) = mset-of-conj \varphi + mset-of-conj \psi
mset-of-conj (FVar\ v) = \{\#\ Pos\ v\ \#\}\ |
mset-of-conj (FNot\ (FVar\ v)) = \{\#\ Neg\ v\ \#\}\ |
mset-of-conj FF = \{\#\}
fun mset-of-formula :: 'a propo \Rightarrow 'a literal multiset set where
mset-of-formula (FAnd \varphi \psi) = mset-of-formula \varphi \cup mset-of-formula \psi \mid
mset-of-formula (FOr \varphi \psi) = \{mset-of-conj (FOr \varphi \psi)\}
mset-of-formula (FVar \ \psi) = \{mset-of-conj (FVar \ \psi)\}
mset-of-formula (FNot \ \psi) = \{mset-of-conj (FNot \ \psi)\}
mset-of-formula FF = \{\{\#\}\} \mid
mset-of-formula FT = \{\}
6.2
         Equisatisfiability of the two Version
lemma is-conj-with-TF-FNot:
  is-conj-with-TF (FNot \varphi) \longleftrightarrow (\exists v. \varphi = FVar \ v \lor \varphi = FF \lor \varphi = FT)
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma grouped-by-COr-FNot:
  grouped-by COr\ (FNot\ \varphi) \longleftrightarrow (\exists\ v.\ \varphi = FVar\ v \lor \varphi = FF \lor \varphi = FT)
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma
  shows no\text{-}T\text{-}F\text{-}FF[simp]: \neg no\text{-}T\text{-}F FF and
     no-T-F-FT[simp]: \neg no-T-F FT
  \langle proof \rangle
\mathbf{lemma}\ \textit{grouped-by-CAnd-FAnd:}
  grouped-by CAnd (FAnd \varphi 1 \varphi 2) \longleftrightarrow grouped-by CAnd \varphi 1 \wedge grouped-by CAnd \varphi 2
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma grouped-by-COr-FOr:
  \textit{grouped-by COr} \; (\textit{FOr} \; \varphi 1 \; \varphi 2) \longleftrightarrow \textit{grouped-by COr} \; \varphi 1 \; \land \; \textit{grouped-by COr} \; \varphi 2
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma grouped-by-COr-FAnd[simp]: \neg grouped-by COr (FAnd \varphi 1 \varphi 2)
lemma grouped-by-COr-FEq[simp]: \neg grouped-by COr (FEq \varphi1 \varphi2)
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma [simp]: \neg grouped-by COr (FImp \varphi \psi)
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma [simp]: \neg is-conj-with-TF (FImp \varphi \psi)
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma [simp]: \neg grouped-by COr (FEq \varphi \psi)
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma [simp]: \neg is-conj-with-TF (FEq \varphi \psi)
  \langle proof \rangle
```

**lemma** is-conj-with-TF-Fand:

```
is\text{-}conj\text{-}with\text{-}TF\ (FAnd\ \varphi 1\ \varphi 2) \implies is\text{-}conj\text{-}with\text{-}TF\ \varphi 1\ \land\ is\text{-}conj\text{-}with\text{-}TF\ \varphi 2} \langle proof \rangle \mathbf{lemma}\ is\text{-}conj\text{-}with\text{-}TF\text{-}FOr: is\text{-}conj\text{-}with\text{-}TF\ (FOr\ \varphi 1\ \varphi 2) \implies grouped\text{-}by\ COr\ \varphi 1\ \land\ grouped\text{-}by\ COr\ \varphi 2 \langle proof \rangle \mathbf{lemma}\ grouped\text{-}by\text{-}COr\text{-}mset\text{-}of\text{-}formula: grouped\text{-}by\ COr\ \varphi \implies mset\text{-}of\text{-}formula\ \varphi = (if\ \varphi = FT\ then\ \{\}\ else\ \{mset\text{-}of\text{-}conj\ \varphi\}) \langle proof \rangle
```

When a formula is in CNF form, then there is equisatisfiability between the multiset version and the CNF form. Remark that the definition for the entailment are slightly different:  $op \models$  uses a function assigning True or False, while  $op \models s$  uses a set where being in the list means entailment of a literal.

#### theorem

```
fixes \varphi:: 'v \ propo assumes is\text{-}cnf \ \varphi shows eval \ A \ \varphi \longleftrightarrow Partial\text{-}Clausal\text{-}Logic.true\text{-}clss} \ (\{Pos \ v|v. \ A \ v\} \cup \{Neg \ v|v. \ \neg A \ v\}) \ (mset\text{-}of\text{-}formula \ \varphi) \ \langle proof \rangle
```

end