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# Chapter 1

# More Standard Theorems

This chapter contains additional lemmas built on top of HOL. end

```
theory Multiset-More imports ^{\sim\sim}/src/HOL/Library/Multiset-Order begin
```

### 1.1 More about Multisets

Isabelle's theory of finite multisets is not as developed as other areas, such as lists and sets. The present theory introduces some missing concepts and lemmas. Some of it is expected to move to Isabelle's library.

#### 1.1.1 Basic Setup

```
\begin{array}{l} \textbf{declare} \\ \textit{diff-single-trivial} \ [\textit{simp}] \\ \textit{in-image-mset} \ [\textit{iff}] \\ \textit{image-mset.compositionality} \ [\textit{simp}] \\ \\ \textit{mset-leD}[\textit{dest}, \ \textit{intro?}] \\ \textit{Multiset.in-multiset-in-set}[\textit{simp}] \\ \\ \textbf{lemma} \ \textit{image-mset-cong2}[\textit{cong}]: \\ (\bigwedge x. \ x \in \# M \Longrightarrow f \ x = g \ x) \Longrightarrow M = N \Longrightarrow \textit{image-mset} \ f \ M = \textit{image-mset} \ g \ N \\ \langle \textit{proof} \rangle \\ \\ \textbf{lemma} \ \textit{subset-msetE} \ [\textit{elim!}]: \\ [|A \subset \# B; \ |A \subseteq \# B; \ \sim \ (B \subseteq \# A)|] ==> R \\ \langle \textit{proof} \rangle \\ \\ \textbf{lemma} \ \textit{ball-msetE} \ [\textit{elim}]: \ \forall \ x \in \# A. \ P \ x ==> \ (P \ x ==> \ Q) ==> \ (x \notin \# A ==> \ Q) ==> \ Q \\ \langle \textit{proof} \rangle \\ \\ \end{array}
```

#### 1.1.2 Lemmas about intersections

lemma size-Diff1-le: size  $(\Sigma - \{\#x\#\}) \leq size \Sigma$ 

```
lemma mset\text{-}inter\text{-}single:

x \in \# \Sigma \Longrightarrow \Sigma \# \cap \{\#x\#\} = \{\#x\#\}

x \notin \# \Sigma \Longrightarrow \Sigma \# \cap \{\#x\#\} = \{\#\}

\langle proof \rangle
```

#### 1.1.3 Lemmas about size

This sections adds various lemmas about size. Most lemmas have a finite set equivalent.

lemma size-mset-SucE: size  $A = Suc \ n \Longrightarrow (\bigwedge a \ B. \ A = \{\#a\#\} + B \Longrightarrow size \ B = n \Longrightarrow P) \Longrightarrow P \ \langle proof \rangle$ 

```
\mathbf{lemma}\ size\text{-}Suc\text{-}Diff1:
  x \in \# \Sigma \Longrightarrow Suc \ (size \ (\Sigma - \{\#x\#\})) = size \ \Sigma
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma size-Diff-singleton: x \in \# \Sigma \implies size (\Sigma - \{\#x\#\}) = size \Sigma - 1
lemma size-Diff-singleton-if: size (A - \#x\#) = (if x \in \# A \text{ then size } A - 1 \text{ else size } A)
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma size-Un-Int:
  size\ A + size\ B = size\ (A \# \cup B) + size\ (A \# \cap B)
\langle proof \rangle
lemma size-Un-disjoint:
  assumes A \# \cap B = \{\#\}
  shows size (A \# \cup B) = size A + size B
  \langle proof \rangle
{f lemma}\ size	ext{-} Diff	ext{-} subset	ext{-} Int:
  shows size (\Sigma - \Sigma') = size \Sigma - size (\Sigma \# \cap \Sigma')
\langle proof \rangle
lemma diff-size-le-size-Diff: size (\Sigma:: - multiset) - size \Sigma' \leq size (\Sigma - \Sigma')
\langle proof \rangle
lemma size-Diff1-less: x \in \# \Sigma \implies size (\Sigma - \{\#x\#\}) < size \Sigma
lemma size-Diff2-less: x \in \# \Sigma \implies y \in \# \Sigma \implies size (\Sigma - \{\#x\#\} - \{\#y\#\}) < size \Sigma
  \langle proof \rangle
```

```
\langle proof \rangle
lemma size\text{-}psubset: (\Sigma:: - multiset) \le \# \Sigma' \Longrightarrow size \Sigma < size \Sigma' \Longrightarrow \Sigma < \# \Sigma'
\langle proof \rangle
```

#### 1.1.4 Multiset Extension of Multiset Ordering

The  $op \# \subset \#\#$  and  $op \# \subseteq \#\#$  operators are introduced as the multiset extension of the multiset orderings of  $op \# \subset \#$  and  $op \# \subseteq \#$ .

```
definition less-mset-mset :: ('a :: order) multiset multiset \Rightarrow 'a multiset multiset \Rightarrow bool (infix \#<\#\#\# 50) where M'\#<\#\# M \longleftrightarrow (M',M) \in mult \{(x',x).\ x'\#<\# x\} definition le-mset-mset :: ('a :: order) multiset multiset \Rightarrow 'a multiset multiset \Rightarrow bool (infix \#<=\#\# 50) where M'\#<=\#\# M \longleftrightarrow M'\#<\#\# M \lor M'=M notation less-mset-mset (infix \#\subset\#\# 50)
```

notation le-mset-mset (infix  $\#\subseteq\#\#$  50)

**lemmas**  $less-mset-mset_{DM} = order.mult_{DM}[OF order-multiset, folded less-mset-mset-def]$  **lemmas**  $less-mset-mset-mset_{HO} = order.mult_{HO}[OF order-multiset, folded less-mset-mset-def]$ 

interpretation multiset-multiset-order: order

le-mset-mset :: ('a :: linorder) multiset multiset  $\Rightarrow$  ('a :: linorder) multiset multiset  $\Rightarrow$  bool less-mset-mset :: ('a :: linorder) multiset multiset  $\Rightarrow$  ('a::linorder) multiset multiset  $\Rightarrow$  bool  $\langle proof \rangle$ 

 ${\bf interpretation}\ multiset\text{-}multiset\text{-}linorder:\ linorder$ 

 $\begin{array}{l} \textit{le-mset-mset} :: (\textit{'a} :: \textit{linorder}) \ \textit{multiset} \ multiset \ \Rightarrow (\textit{'a} :: \textit{linorder}) \ \textit{multiset} \ multiset \ \Rightarrow \textit{bool} \\ \textit{less-mset-mset} :: (\textit{'a} :: \textit{linorder}) \ \textit{multiset} \ \textit{multiset} \ multiset \ \Rightarrow \textit{lool} \\ \langle \textit{proof} \rangle \end{array}$ 

**lemma** wf-less-mset-mset: wf  $\{(\Sigma :: ('a :: wellorder) multiset multiset, T). \Sigma \# \subset \# \# T\} \land proof \}$ 

 ${\bf interpretation}\ multiset\text{-}multiset\text{-}well order:\ well order$ 

 $\begin{array}{l} \textit{le-mset-mset} :: ('a::wellorder) \ \textit{multiset} \ multiset \ \Rightarrow ('a::wellorder) \ \textit{multiset} \ \Rightarrow bool \\ \textit{less-mset-mset} :: ('a::wellorder) \ \textit{multiset} \ multiset \ \Rightarrow ('a::wellorder) \ \textit{multiset} \ \Rightarrow bool \\ \langle \textit{proof} \rangle \end{array}$ 

lemma union-less-mset-mset-mono2:  $B \# \subset \# \# D \implies C + B \# \subset \# \# C + (D::'a::order multiset multiset)$   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

**lemma** union-less-mset-mset-diff-plus:

```
U \leq \# \Sigma \Longrightarrow T \# \subset \# \# U \Longrightarrow \Sigma - U + T \# \subset \# \# \Sigma
\langle proof \rangle
```

 $\mathbf{lemma}\ \textit{ex-gt-imp-less-mset-mset} \colon$ 

 $(\exists \, y :: \, 'a :: \, linorder \,\, multiset \, \in \# \,\, T. \,\, (\forall \, x. \,\, x \in \# \,\, \Sigma \,\, \longrightarrow \, x \,\, \# \subset \# \,\, y)) \Longrightarrow \Sigma \,\, \# \subset \# \# \,\, T \,\, \langle \, proof \, \rangle$ 

#### 1.1.5 Remove

```
lemma set-mset-minus-replicate-mset[simp]:
  n \ge count \ A \ a \Longrightarrow set\text{-mset} \ (A - replicate\text{-mset} \ n \ a) = set\text{-mset} \ A - \{a\}
  n < count \ A \ a \Longrightarrow set\text{-}mset \ (A - replicate\text{-}mset \ n \ a) = set\text{-}mset \ A
  \langle proof \rangle
abbreviation removeAll-mset :: 'a \Rightarrow 'a \text{ multiset} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ multiset} where
removeAll\text{-}mset\ C\ M\equiv M\ -\ replicate\text{-}mset\ (count\ M\ C)\ C
lemma mset-removeAll[simp, code]:
  removeAll-mset\ C\ (mset\ L) = mset\ (removeAll\ C\ L)
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma removeAll-mset-filter-mset:
  removeAll\text{-}mset\ C\ M=filter\text{-}mset\ (op \neq C)\ M
  \langle proof \rangle
abbreviation remove1-mset :: 'a \Rightarrow 'a \text{ multiset} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ multiset} where
remove1-mset CM \equiv M - \{\#C\#\}
lemma remove1-mset-remove1 [code]:
  remove1-mset\ C\ (mset\ L) = mset\ (remove1\ C\ L)
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma in-remove1-mset-neq:
  assumes ab: a \neq b
  \mathbf{shows}\ a\in\#\ remove1\text{-}mset\ b\ C\longleftrightarrow a\in\#\ C
\langle proof \rangle
lemma size-mset-removeAll-mset-le-iff:
  size (removeAll-mset \ x \ M) < size \ M \longleftrightarrow x \in \# \ M
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma size-mset-remove1-mset-le-iff:
  size (remove1\text{-}mset \ x \ M) < size \ M \longleftrightarrow x \in \# \ M
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma set-mset-remove1-mset[simp]:
  set-mset (remove1-mset L (mset W)) = set (remove1 L W)
  \langle proof \rangle
            Replicate
1.1.6
lemma replicate-mset-plus: replicate-mset (a + b) C = replicate-mset a C + replicate-mset b C
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma mset-replicate-replicate-mset:
  mset (replicate \ n \ L) = replicate-mset \ n \ L
  \langle proof \rangle
{f lemma} set	ext{-}mset	ext{-}single	ext{-}iff	ext{-}replicate	ext{-}mset:
  set\text{-}mset\ U=\{a\}\longleftrightarrow (\exists\,n{>}0.\ U=\textit{replicate-mset}\ n\ a)\ (\textbf{is}\ ?S\longleftrightarrow ?R)
\langle proof \rangle
```

### 1.1.7 Multiset and set conversion

```
lemma count-mset-set-if:
  count (mset-set A) a = (if \ a \in A \land finite \ A \ then \ 1 \ else \ 0)
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma mset\text{-}set\text{-}set\text{-}mset\text{-}empty\text{-}mempty[iff]:
  mset\text{-}set\ (set\text{-}mset\ D) = \{\#\} \longleftrightarrow D = \{\#\}
  \langle proof \rangle
\mathbf{lemma}\ size\text{-}mset\text{-}set\text{-}card:
  finite S \Longrightarrow size (mset-set S) = card S
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma count-mset-set-le-one: count (mset-set A) x \le 1
\mathbf{lemma} \ \mathit{mset\text{-}set\text{-}subseteq\text{-}mset\text{-}set}[\mathit{iff}] :
  assumes finite A finite B
  shows mset\text{-}set\ A\subseteq\#\ mset\text{-}set\ B\longleftrightarrow A\subseteq B
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma mset\text{-}set\text{-}mset\text{-}subseteq[simp]: mset\text{-}set (set\text{-}mset A) \subseteq \# A
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma mset-sorted-list-of-set[simp]:
  mset (sorted-list-of-set A) = mset-set A
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma mset-take-subseteq: mset (take n xs) \subseteq \# mset xs
1.1.8
            Removing duplicates
definition remdups-mset :: 'v multiset <math>\Rightarrow 'v multiset where
remdups-mset S = mset-set (set-mset S)
lemma remdups-mset-in[iff]: a \in \# remdups-mset A \longleftrightarrow a \in \# A
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma count-remdups-mset-eq-1: a \in \# remdups-mset A \longleftrightarrow count (remdups-mset A) a = 1
\mathbf{lemma}\ remdups\text{-}mset\text{-}empty[simp]\text{:}
  remdups-mset \{\#\} = \{\#\}
lemma remdups-mset-singleton[simp]:
  remdups-mset \ \{\#a\#\} = \{\#a\#\}
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma set-mset-remdups[simp]: set-mset (remdups-mset C) = set-mset C
\mathbf{lemma}\ remdups\text{-}mset\text{-}eq\text{-}empty[iff]\text{:}
  remdups-mset D = \{\#\} \longleftrightarrow D = \{\#\}
```

```
\langle proof \rangle
lemma remdups-mset-singleton-sum[simp]:
  remdups-mset (\{\#a\#\} + A) = (if \ a \in \# \ A \ then \ remdups-mset \ A \ else \ \{\#a\#\} + remdups-mset \ A)
  remdups-mset\ (A+\{\#a\#\})=(if\ a\in\#\ A\ then\ remdups-mset\ A\ else\ \{\#a\#\}\ +\ remdups-mset\ A)
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma mset-remdups-remdups-mset[simp]:
  mset (remdups D) = remdups-mset (mset D)
  \langle proof \rangle
definition distinct\text{-}mset :: 'a \ multiset \Rightarrow bool \ \mathbf{where}
distinct\text{-mset }S\longleftrightarrow (\forall\ a.\ a\in \#\ S\longrightarrow count\ S\ a=1)
lemma distinct-mset-empty[simp]: distinct-mset {#}
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma distinct-mset-singleton[simp]: distinct-mset {#a#}
  \langle proof \rangle
definition distinct-mset-set :: 'a multiset set \Rightarrow bool where
distinct\text{-}mset\text{-}set\ \Sigma\longleftrightarrow (\forall\ S\in\Sigma.\ distinct\text{-}mset\ S)
lemma distinct-mset-set-empty[simp]:
  distinct-mset-set {}
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma distinct-mset-set-singleton[iff]:
  distinct\text{-}mset\text{-}set\ \{A\} \longleftrightarrow distinct\text{-}mset\ A
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma distinct-mset-set-insert[iff]:
  distinct\text{-}mset\text{-}set \ (insert \ S \ \Sigma) \longleftrightarrow (distinct\text{-}mset \ S \ \wedge \ distinct\text{-}mset\text{-}set \ \Sigma)
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma distinct-mset-set-union[iff]:
  distinct\text{-}mset\text{-}set\ (\Sigma \cup \Sigma') \longleftrightarrow (distinct\text{-}mset\text{-}set\ \Sigma \land distinct\text{-}mset\text{-}set\ \Sigma')
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma distinct-mset-union:
  assumes dist: distinct-mset (A + B)
  shows distinct-mset A
\langle proof \rangle
lemma distinct-mset-minus[simp]:
  distinct-mset A \Longrightarrow distinct-mset (A - B)
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma in-distinct-mset-set-distinct-mset:
  a \in \Sigma \Longrightarrow distinct\text{-mset-set } \Sigma \Longrightarrow distinct\text{-mset } a
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma distinct-mset-remdups-mset[simp]: distinct-mset (remdups-mset S)
  \langle proof \rangle
```

**lemma** distinct-mset-distinct[simp]:

```
distinct-mset (mset x) = distinct x
  \langle proof \rangle
\mathbf{lemma}\ \textit{distinct-mset-mset-set}\colon
  distinct-mset (mset-set A)
  \langle proof \rangle
\mathbf{lemma}\ distinct\text{-}mset\text{-}rempdups\text{-}union\text{-}mset:
  assumes distinct-mset A and distinct-mset B
  shows A \# \cup B = remdups\text{-}mset (A + B)
  \langle proof \rangle
\mathbf{lemma}\ distinct\text{-}mset\text{-}set\text{-}distinct:
  distinct\text{-}mset\text{-}set \ (mset \ `set \ Cs) \longleftrightarrow (\forall \ c \in set \ Cs. \ distinct \ c)
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma distinct-mset-add-single:
  distinct\text{-}mset\ (\{\#a\#\} + L) \longleftrightarrow distinct\text{-}mset\ L \land a \notin \# L
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma distinct-mset-single-add:
  distinct\text{-}mset\ (L + \{\#a\#\}) \longleftrightarrow distinct\text{-}mset\ L \land a \notin \#L
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma distinct-mset-size-eq-card:
  distinct-mset C \Longrightarrow size \ C = card \ (set-mset C)
  \langle proof \rangle
Another characterisation of distinct-mset
\mathbf{lemma}\ \textit{distinct-mset-count-less-1}:
  distinct-mset S \longleftrightarrow (\forall a. \ count \ S \ a \leq 1)
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma distinct-mset-add:
  distinct\text{-}mset\ (L+L')\longleftrightarrow distinct\text{-}mset\ L\ \land\ distinct\text{-}mset\ L'\ \land\ L\#\cap\ L'=\{\#\}\ (is\ ?A\longleftrightarrow?B)
\langle proof \rangle
lemma distinct-mset-set-mset-ident[simp]: distinct-mset M \Longrightarrow mset\text{-set} (set-mset M) = M
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma distinct-finite-set-mset-subseteq-iff[iff]:
  assumes dist: distinct-mset M and fin: finite N
  \mathbf{shows}\ \mathit{set\text{-}mset}\ M\subseteq N \longleftrightarrow M\subseteq \#\ \mathit{mset\text{-}set}\ N
\langle proof \rangle
lemma distinct-mem-diff-mset:
  assumes dist: distinct-mset M and mem: x \in set-mset (M - N)
  shows x \notin set\text{-}mset N
\langle proof \rangle
lemma distinct-set-mset-eq:
  assumes
    dist-m: distinct-mset M and
    dist-n: distinct-mset N and
    set-eq: set-mset M = set-mset N
  shows M = N
```

```
\langle proof \rangle
\mathbf{lemma}\ distinct\text{-}mset\text{-}union\text{-}mset:
  assumes
    \mathit{distinct}\text{-}\mathit{mset}\ \mathit{D}\ \mathbf{and}
    distinct-mset\ C
  shows distinct-mset (D \# \cup C)
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma distinct-mset-inter-mset:
  assumes
    distinct-mset D and
    distinct	ext{-}mset\ C
  shows distinct-mset (D \# \cap C)
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma distinct-mset-remove1-All:
  distinct-mset\ C \Longrightarrow remove1-mset\ L\ C = removeAll-mset\ L\ C
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma distinct-mset-size-2: distinct-mset \{\#a, b\#\} \longleftrightarrow a \neq b
  \langle proof \rangle
            Filter
1.1.9
lemma mset-filter-compl: mset (filter p xs) + mset (filter (Not \circ p) xs) = mset xs
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma image-mset-subseteq-mono: A \subseteq \# B \Longrightarrow image\text{-mset } f A \subseteq \# image\text{-mset } f B
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma image-filter-ne-mset[simp]:
  image\text{-}mset\ f\ \{\#x\in\#M.\ f\ x\neq y\#\}=removeAll\text{-}mset\ y\ (image\text{-}mset\ f\ M)
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma comprehension-mset-False[simp]:
   \{\# \ L \in \# \ A. \ False\#\} = \{\#\}
  \langle proof \rangle
Near duplicate of filter-eq-replicate-mset: \{\#\ y \in \#\ ?D.\ y = ?x\#\} = replicate-mset\ (count\ ?D
?x) ?x.
lemma filter-mset-eq:
   filter-mset (op = L) A = replicate-mset (count A L) L
  \langle proof \rangle
{\bf lemma}\ filter\text{-}mset\text{-}union\text{-}mset:
  filter\text{-}mset\ P\ (A\ \#\cup\ B) = filter\text{-}mset\ P\ A\ \#\cup\ filter\text{-}mset\ P\ B
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma filter-mset-mset-set:
  finite A \Longrightarrow \text{filter-mset } P \text{ (mset-set } A) = \text{mset-set } \{a \in A. P a\}
  \langle proof \rangle
```

#### 1.1.10 Sums

lemma msetsum-distrib[simp]:

```
fixes CD :: 'a \Rightarrow 'b :: \{comm-monoid-add\}
  shows (\sum x \in \#A. \ C \ x + D \ x) = (\sum x \in \#A. \ C \ x) + (\sum x \in \#A. \ D \ x)
{f lemma}\ msetsum-union-disjoint:
  assumes A \# \cap B = \{\#\}
 shows (\sum La \in \#A \# \cup B. f La) = (\sum La \in \#A. f La) + (\sum La \in \#B. f La)
1.1.11
             Order
Instantiating multiset order as a linear order.
TODO: remove when multiset is of sort ord again
instantiation multiset :: (linorder) linorder
begin
definition less-multiset :: 'a::linorder multiset \Rightarrow 'a multiset \Rightarrow bool where
  M' < M \longleftrightarrow M' \# \subset \# M
definition less-eq-multiset :: 'a multiset \Rightarrow 'a multiset \Rightarrowbool where
  (M'::'a\ multiset) \leq M \longleftrightarrow M' \# \subseteq \# M
instance
  \langle proof \rangle
```

#### 1.2 Transitions

This theory contains some facts about closure, the definition of full transformations, and well-foundedness.

 $\begin{array}{ll} \textbf{theory} \ \textit{Wellfounded-More} \\ \textbf{imports} \ \textit{Main} \end{array}$ 

begin

end end

#### 1.2.1 More theorems about Closures

This is the equivalent of the theorem rtranclp-mono for tranclp

```
\begin{array}{l} \textbf{lemma} \ tranclp\text{-}mono\text{-}explicit\text{:} \\ r^{++} \ a \ b \Longrightarrow r \leq s \Longrightarrow s^{++} \ a \ b \\ \langle proof \rangle \end{array} \begin{array}{l} \textbf{lemma} \ tranclp\text{-}mono\text{:} \\ \textbf{assumes} \ mono\text{:} \ r \leq s \\ \textbf{shows} \ r^{++} \leq s^{++} \\ \langle proof \rangle \end{array} \begin{array}{l} \textbf{lemma} \ tranclp\text{-}idemp\text{-}rel\text{:} \\ R^{++++} \ a \ b \longleftrightarrow R^{++} \ a \ b \\ \langle proof \rangle \end{array}
```

Equivalent of the theorem rtranclp-idemp

```
lemma trancl-idemp: (r^+)^+ = r^+
  \langle proof \rangle
lemmas tranclp-idemp[simp] = trancl-idemp[to-pred]
This theorem already exists as theroem Nitpick.rtranclp-unfold (and sledgehammer uses it), but
it makes sense to duplicate it, because it is unclear how stable the lemmas in the ~~/src/HOL/
Nitpick.thy theory are.
lemma rtranclp-unfold: rtranclp r \ a \ b \longleftrightarrow (a = b \lor tranclp \ r \ a \ b)
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma tranclp-unfold-end: tranclp r a b \longleftrightarrow (\exists a'. rtranclp r a a' \land r a' b)
  \langle proof \rangle
Near duplicate of theorem tranclpD:
lemma tranclp-unfold-begin: tranclp r \ a \ b \longleftrightarrow (\exists \ a'. \ r \ a \ a' \land r tranclp \ r \ a' \ b)
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma trancl-set-tranclp: (a, b) \in \{(b, a). P \ a \ b\}^+ \longleftrightarrow P^{++} \ b \ a
lemma tranclp-rtranclp-rel: R^{++**} a b \longleftrightarrow R^{**} a b
lemma tranclp-rtranclp-rtranclp[simp]: R^{++**} = R^{**}
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma rtranclp-exists-last-with-prop:
  assumes R x z and R^{**} z z' and P x z
  shows \exists y \ y'. R^{**} \ x \ y \land R \ y \ y' \land P \ y \ y' \land (\lambda a \ b. \ R \ a \ b \land \neg P \ a \ b)^{**} \ y' \ z'
lemma rtranclp-and-rtranclp-left: (\lambda \ a \ b. \ P \ a \ b \land Q \ a \ b)^{**} \ S \ T \Longrightarrow P^{**} \ S \ T
  \langle proof \rangle
1.2.2
           Full Transitions
We define here properties to define properties after all possible transitions.
abbreviation no-step step S \equiv (\forall S'. \neg step S S')
definition full1::('a \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow bool) \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow bool where
full transf = (\lambda S S', tranclp transf S S' \land (\forall S'', \neg transf S' S''))
definition full:: ('a \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow bool) \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow bool where
full transf = (\lambda S S' \cdot rtranclp \ transf S S' \wedge (\forall S'' \cdot \neg \ transf S' S''))
We define output notations only for printing:
```

notation (output) full1 ( $-^{+\downarrow}$ ) notation (output) full ( $-^{\downarrow}$ )

 $R^{**}$  a  $b \Longrightarrow full1 \ R \ b \ c \Longrightarrow full1 \ R \ a \ c$ 

 $\mathbf{lemma}\ rtranclp ext{-}full11:$ 

 $\langle proof \rangle$ 

```
\mathbf{lemma}\ tranclp	ext{-}full1I:
   R^{++} a b \Longrightarrow full1 \ R \ b \ c \Longrightarrow full1 \ R \ a \ c
   \langle proof \rangle
lemma rtranclp-fullI:
   R^{**} \ a \ b \Longrightarrow full \ R \ b \ c \Longrightarrow full \ R \ a \ c
   \langle proof \rangle
lemma tranclp-full-full1I:
   R^{++} a b \Longrightarrow full R b c \Longrightarrow full R a c
   \langle proof \rangle
lemma full-fullI:
   R \ a \ b \Longrightarrow full \ R \ b \ c \Longrightarrow full 1 \ R \ a \ c
   \langle proof \rangle
lemma full-unfold:
  full\ r\ S\ S' \longleftrightarrow ((S = S' \land no\text{-step}\ r\ S') \lor full1\ r\ S\ S')
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma full1-is-full[intro]: full1 R S T \Longrightarrow full R S T
   \langle proof \rangle
lemma not-full1-rtranclp-relation: \neg full1 \ R^{**} \ a \ b
   \langle proof \rangle
lemma not-full-rtranclp-relation: \neg full\ R^{**}\ a\ b
{\bf lemma}\ full 1\text{-}tranclp\text{-}relation\text{-}full:
  full1 R^{++} \ a \ b \longleftrightarrow full1 R \ a \ b
   \langle proof \rangle
\mathbf{lemma}\ \mathit{full-tranclp-relation-full}\colon
  \mathit{full}\ R^{++}\ a\ b \longleftrightarrow \mathit{full}\ R\ a\ b
   \langle proof \rangle
\mathbf{lemma}\ \mathit{rtranclp-full1-eq-or-full1}\colon
   (full1\ R)^{**}\ a\ b\longleftrightarrow (a=b\lor full1\ R\ a\ b)
\langle proof \rangle
\mathbf{lemma}\ tranclp	ext{-}full1	ext{-}full1	ext{:}
   (full1\ R)^{++}\ a\ b \longleftrightarrow full1\ R\ a\ b
   \langle proof \rangle
```

#### 1.2.3 Well-Foundedness and Full Transitions

```
lemma wf-exists-normal-form:

assumes wf:wf \{(x, y). R y x\}

shows \exists b. R^{**} \ a \ b \land no-step R \ b \land proof \land

lemma wf-exists-normal-form-full:

assumes wf: wf \{(x, y). R y x\}

shows \exists b. full R a b
```

#### 1.2.4 More Well-Foundedness

A little list of theorems that could be useful, but are hidden:

ullet link between  $\it wf$  and infinite chains: theorems  $\it wf$ - $\it infinite$ - $\it down$ - $\it chain$  and  $\it wf$ - $\it no$ - $\it infinite$ - $\it down$ - $\it chain$  and  $\it wf$ - $\it no$ - $\it infinite$ - $\it down$ - $\it chain$  and  $\it wf$ - $\it no$ - $\it infinite$ - $\it down$ - $\it chain$  and  $\it wf$ - $\it no$ - $\it infinite$ - $\it down$ - $\it chain$  and  $\it wf$ - $\it no$ - $\it infinite$ - $\it down$ - $\it chain$  and  $\it wf$ - $\it no$ - $\it infinite$ - $\it down$ - $\it chain$  and  $\it wf$ - $\it no$ - $\it infinite$ - $\it down$ - $\it chain$  and  $\it wf$ - $\it no$ - $\it infinite$ - $\it down$ - $\it chain$  and  $\it wf$ - $\it no$ - $\it infinite$ - $\it down$ - $\it chain$  and  $\it wf$ - $\it no$ - $\it infinite$ - $\it down$ - $\it chain$  and  $\it wf$ - $\it no$ - $\it infinite$ - $\it down$ - $\it chain$  and  $\it wf$ - $\it no$ - $\it infinite$ - $\it down$ - $\it chain$  and  $\it wf$ - $\it no$ - $\it infinite$ - $\it down$ - $\it chain$  and  $\it wf$ - $\it no$ - $\it infinite$ - $\it down$ - $\it chain$  and  $\it wf$ - $\it no$ - $\it infinite$ - $\it down$ - $\it chain$  and  $\it wf$ - $\it no$ - $\it infinite$ - $\it down$ - $\it chain$  and  $\it wf$ - $\it no$ - $\it infinite$ - $\it down$ - $\it chain$  and  $\it wf$ - $\it no$ - $\it infinite$ - $\it down$ - $\it chain$  and  $\it wf$ - $\it no$ - $\it infinite$ - $\it down$ - $\it chain$  and  $\it wf$ - $\it no$ - $\it infinite$ - $\it down$ - $\it chain$  and  $\it wf$ - $\it no$ - $\it infinite$ - $\it down$ - $\it chain$  and  $\it wf$ - $\it no$ - $\it infinite$ - $\it down$ - $\it chain$  and  $\it wf$ - $\it infinite$ - $\it down$ - $\it chain$  and  $\it infinite$ - $\it down$ - $\it chain$  and  $\it infinite$ - $\it down$ - $\it chain$  and  $\it infinite$ - $\it down$ - $\it chain$  and  $\it infinite$ - $\it down$ - $\it chain$  and  $\it infinite$ - $\it down$ - $\it chain$  and  $\it infinite$ - $\it chain$  and  $\it infinite$ - $\it down$ - $\it chain$  and  $\it infinite$ - $\it i$ 

```
lemma wf-if-measure-in-wf:
  wf R \Longrightarrow (\bigwedge a \ b. \ (a, \ b) \in S \Longrightarrow (\nu \ a, \ \nu \ b) \in R) \Longrightarrow wf S
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma wfP-if-measure: fixes f :: 'a \Rightarrow nat
  shows (\bigwedge x \ y. \ P \ x \Longrightarrow g \ x \ y \Longrightarrow f \ y < f \ x) \Longrightarrow wf \ \{(y,x). \ P \ x \land g \ x \ y\}
lemma wf-if-measure-f:
  assumes wf r
  shows wf \{(b, a). (f b, f a) \in r\}
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma wf-wf-if-measure':
  assumes wf r and H: \bigwedge x y. P x \Longrightarrow g x y \Longrightarrow (f y, f x) \in r
  shows wf \{(y,x). P x \wedge g x y\}
\langle proof \rangle
lemma wf-lex-less: wf (lex \{(a, b). (a::nat) < b\})
\langle proof \rangle
lemma wfP-if-measure2: fixes f :: 'a \Rightarrow nat
  shows (\bigwedge x \ y. \ P \ x \ y \Longrightarrow g \ x \ y \Longrightarrow f \ x < f \ y) \Longrightarrow wf \ \{(x,y). \ P \ x \ y \land g \ x \ y\}
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma lexord-on-finite-set-is-wf:
  assumes
    P-finite: \bigwedge U. P U \longrightarrow U \in A and
    finite: finite A and
    wf: wf R and
    trans: trans R
  shows wf \{(T, S). (P S \wedge P T) \wedge (T, S) \in lexord R\}
lemma wf-fst-wf-pair:
  assumes wf \{(M', M), R M' M\}
  shows wf \{((M', N'), (M, N)). R M' M\}
\langle proof \rangle
lemma wf-snd-wf-pair:
  assumes wf \{(M', M). R M' M\}
  shows wf \{((M', N'), (M, N)). R N' N\}
\langle proof \rangle
\mathbf{lemma} \ \textit{wf-if-measure-f-notation2} \colon
  assumes wf r
```

```
shows wf \{(b, h a) | b a. (f b, f (h a)) \in r\}
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma wf-wf-if-measure'-notation2:
 assumes wf r and H: \bigwedge x y. P x \Longrightarrow g x y \Longrightarrow (f y, f (h x)) \in r
 shows wf \{(y,h x)| y x. P x \wedge g x y\}
\langle proof \rangle
end
theory List-More
imports Main ../lib/Multiset-More
begin
Sledgehammer parameters
sledgehammer-params[debug]
```

#### 1.3 Various Lemmas

Close to the theorem nat-less-induct  $(( \land n. \ \forall m < n. \ ?P \ m \implies ?P \ n) \implies ?P \ ?n)$ , but with a separation between the zero and non-zero case.

```
thm nat-less-induct
lemma nat-less-induct-case[case-names 0 Suc]:
  assumes
    P \theta and
    \bigwedge n. \ (\forall m < Suc \ n. \ P \ m) \Longrightarrow P \ (Suc \ n)
  shows P n
  \langle proof \rangle
```

This is only proved in simple cases by auto. In assumptions, nothing happens, and the theorem if-split-asm can blow up goals (because of other if-expressions either in the context or as simplification rules).

```
lemma if-0-1-ge-0[simp]:
  0 < (if P then a else (0::nat)) \longleftrightarrow P \land 0 < a
```

Bounded function have not yet been defined in Isabelle.

```
definition bounded where
bounded f \longleftrightarrow (\exists b. \forall n. f n \leq b)
abbreviation unbounded :: ('a \Rightarrow 'b::ord) \Rightarrow bool where
unbounded\ f \equiv \neg\ bounded\ f
lemma not-bounded-nat-exists-larger:
  fixes f :: nat \Rightarrow nat
 assumes unbound: unbounded f
 shows \exists n. f n > m \land n > n_0
```

A function is bounded iff its product with a non-zero constant is bounded. The non-zero condition is needed only for the reverse implication (see for example k=0 and  $f=(\lambda i.\ i)$  for a counter-example).

```
{f lemma}\ bounded	ext{-}const	ext{-}product:
  fixes k :: nat and f :: nat \Rightarrow nat
```

```
assumes k > 0
shows bounded f \longleftrightarrow bounded (\lambda i. \ k * f i)
\langle proof \rangle
```

This lemma is not used, but here to show that property that can be expected from *bounded* holds.

```
lemma bounded-finite-linorder:

fixes f :: 'a \Rightarrow 'a :: \{finite, linorder\}

shows bounded f

\langle proof \rangle
```

### 1.4 More List

#### **1.4.1** *upt*

The simplification rules are not very handy, because theorem upt.simps (2) (i.e.  $[?i..<Suc~?j] = (if~?i \le ?j~then~[?i..<?j] @ [?j]~else~[])$ ) leads to a case distinction, that we do not want if the condition is not in the context.

```
lemma upt-Suc-le-append: \neg i \leq j \Longrightarrow [i.. < Suc \ j] = [] \langle proof \rangle
```

 $lemmas \ upt\text{-}simps[simp] = upt\text{-}Suc\text{-}append \ upt\text{-}Suc\text{-}le\text{-}append$ 

**declare**  $upt.simps(2)[simp \ del]$ 

The counterpart for this lemma when n - m < i is theorem take-all. It is close to theorem  $?i + ?m \le ?n \Longrightarrow take ?m [?i..<?n] = [?i..<?i + ?m]$ , but seems more general.

```
lemma take-upt-bound-minus[simp]:
```

```
assumes i \le n - m
shows take \ i \ [m.. < n] = [m \ .. < m+i]
\langle proof \rangle
```

**lemma** append-cons-eq-upt:

```
assumes A @ B = [m..< n]
shows A = [m ..< m+length A] and B = [m + length A..< n]
\langle proof \rangle
```

The converse of theorem append-cons-eq-upt does not hold, for example if @ term "B:: nat list" is empty and A is  $[\theta::'a]$ :

```
\mathbf{lemma}\ A\ @\ B = [m..< n] \longleftrightarrow A = [m\ ..< m + length\ A] \ \land\ B = [m\ +\ length\ A..< n]
```

 $\langle proof \rangle$ 

A more restrictive version holds:

```
lemma B \neq [] \Longrightarrow A @ B = [m.. < n] \longleftrightarrow A = [m .. < m + length A] \land B = [m + length A.. < n] (is ?P \Longrightarrow ?A = ?B) \langle proof \rangle
```

```
lemma append-cons-eq-upt-length-i:

assumes A @ i \# B = [m..< n]

shows A = [m ..< i]

\langle proof \rangle
```

```
lemma append-cons-eq-upt-length:
   assumes A @ i \# B = [m... < n]
   shows length A = i - m
\langle proof \rangle

lemma append-cons-eq-upt-length-i-end:
   assumes A @ i \# B = [m... < n]
   shows B = [Suc \ i \ ... < n]
\langle proof \rangle

lemma Max-n-upt: Max \ (insert \ 0 \ \{Suc \ 0... < n\}) = n - Suc \ 0
\langle proof \rangle

lemma upt-decomp-lt:
   assumes H: xs @ i \# ys @ j \# zs = [m \ ... < n]
   shows i < j
\langle proof \rangle

The following two lemmas are useful as simp rules for call s and s are useful as simp rules for call s and s are useful as simp rules for call s and s are useful as simp rules for call s and s are useful as simp rules for call s and s are useful as simp rules for s and s are useful as simp rules for s and s are useful as simp rules for s and s are useful as simp rules for s and s are useful as simp rules for s and s are useful as s are s and s are s are s and s are s are s are s and s are s and s are s are s and s are s are s and s are s are s and s are s and s are s are s and s are s and s are s and s are s are s are s and s are s are s and s are s and s are s are s and s are s and s are s and s are s and s are s are s and s are s
```

The following two lemmas are useful as simp rules for case-distinction. The case length l=0 is already simplified by default.

```
lemma length-list-Suc-0:

length W = Suc \ 0 \longleftrightarrow (\exists L. \ W = [L])

\langle proof \rangle

lemma length-list-2: length S = 2 \longleftrightarrow (\exists a \ b. \ S = [a, \ b])

\langle proof \rangle

lemma finite-bounded-list:

fixes b :: nat

shows finite \{xs. \ length \ xs < s \land (\forall i < length \ xs. \ xs \ ! \ i < b)\} (is finite (?S \ s))

\langle proof \rangle
```

#### 1.4.2 Lexicographic Ordering

```
lemma lexn-Suc:
```

```
(x \# xs, y \# ys) \in lexn \ r \ (Suc \ n) \longleftrightarrow (length \ xs = n \land length \ ys = n) \land ((x, y) \in r \lor (x = y \land (xs, ys) \in lexn \ r \ n)) \land (proof)
```

#### lemma lexn-n:

```
n > 0 \Longrightarrow (x \# xs, y \# ys) \in lexn \ r \ n \longleftrightarrow (length \ xs = n-1 \land length \ ys = n-1) \land ((x, y) \in r \lor (x = y \land (xs, ys) \in lexn \ r \ (n-1))) \land (proof)
```

There is some subtle point in the proof here. 1 is converted to  $Suc\ 0$ , but 2 is not: meaning that 1 is automatically simplified by default using the default simplification rule lexn.simps. However, the latter needs additional simplification rule (see the proof of the theorem above).

```
lemma lexn2-conv:
```

```
([a, b], [c, d]) \in lexn \ r \ 2 \longleftrightarrow (a, c) \in r \lor (a = c \land (b, d) \in r)
\langle proof \rangle
```

lemma lexn3-conv:

```
([a, b, c], [a', b', c']) \in lexn \ r \ 3 \longleftrightarrow (a, a') \in r \lor (a = a' \land (b, b') \in r) \lor (a = a' \land b = b' \land (c, c') \in r) \lor (proof)
```

#### 1.4.3 Remove

#### More lemmas about remove

```
\begin{array}{l} \textbf{lemma} \ \textit{remove1-Nil:} \\ \textit{remove1} \ (-L) \ W = [] \longleftrightarrow (W = [] \lor W = [-L]) \\ \langle \textit{proof} \rangle \\ \\ \textbf{lemma} \ \textit{remove1-mset-single-add:} \\ a \neq b \Longrightarrow \textit{remove1-mset} \ a \ (\{\#b\#\} + C) = \{\#b\#\} + \textit{remove1-mset} \ a \ C \\ \textit{remove1-mset} \ a \ (\{\#a\#\} + C) = C \\ \langle \textit{proof} \rangle \end{array}
```

#### Remove under condition

This function removes the first element such that the condition f holds. It generalises remove1.

```
fun remove1-cond where remove1-cond f [] = [] | remove1-cond f (C' # L) = (if f C' then L else C' # remove1-cond f L) lemma remove1 x xs = remove1-cond ((op =) x) xs \langle proof \rangle lemma mset-map-mset-remove1-cond: mset (map mset (remove1-cond (\lambda L. mset L = mset a) C)) = remove1-mset (mset a) (mset (map mset C)) \langle proof \rangle
```

We can also generalise removeAll, which is close to filter:

```
fun removeAll\text{-}cond where removeAll\text{-}cond f [] = [] | removeAll\text{-}cond f (C' \# L) = (iff\ C'\ then\ removeAll\text{-}cond\ f\ L\ else\ C'\ \#\ removeAll\text{-}cond\ f\ L) lemma removeAll\ x\ xs = removeAll\text{-}cond\ ((op =)\ x)\ xs\ \langle proof\rangle lemma removeAll\text{-}cond\ P\ xs = filter\ (\lambda x.\ \neg P\ x)\ xs\ \langle proof\rangle lemma mset\text{-}map\text{-}mset\text{-}removeAll\text{-}cond: mset\ (map\ mset\ (removeAll\text{-}cond\ (\lambda b.\ mset\ b = mset\ a)\ C)) = removeAll\text{-}mset\ (mset\ a)\ (mset\ (map\ mset\ C)) \langle proof\rangle
```

The definition and the correctness theorem are from the multiset theory ~~/src/HOL/Library/Multiset.thy, but a name is necessary to refer to them:

```
abbreviation union-mset-list where union-mset-list xs ys \equiv case-prod append (fold (\lambda x (ys, zs). (remove1 x ys, x \# zs)) xs (ys, []))

lemma union-mset-list:

mset xs \# \cup mset ys = mset (union-mset-list xs ys)

\langle proof \rangle
```

### $\mathbf{Filter}$

```
lemma distinct-filter-eq-if:
distinct C \Longrightarrow length (filter (op = L) C) = (if L \in set C then 1 else 0) \langle proof \rangle
```

 $\mathbf{end}$ 

## Chapter 2

# Definition of Entailment

This chapter defines various form of entailment.

### 2.1 Clausal Logic

end

```
theory Clausal-Logic imports ../lib/Multiset-More begin
```

Resolution operates of clauses, which are disjunctions of literals. The material formalized here corresponds roughly to Sections 2.1 ("Formulas and Clauses") of Bachmair and Ganzinger, excluding the formula and term syntax.

#### 2.1.1 Literals

```
Literals consist of a polarity (positive or negative) and an atom, of type 'a. datatype 'a literal = is-pos: Pos (atm-of: 'a) | Neg (atm-of: 'a) | abbreviation is-neg :: 'a literal \Rightarrow bool where is-neg L \equiv \neg is-pos L | lemma Pos-atm-of-iff[simp]: Pos (atm-of L) = L \longleftrightarrow is-pos L \longleftrightarrow (proof) | lemma Neg-atm-of-iff[simp]: Neg (atm-of L) = L \longleftrightarrow is-neg L \longleftrightarrow (proof) | lemma ex-lit-cases: (\exists L.\ P\ L) \longleftrightarrow (\exists A.\ P\ (Pos\ A) \lor P\ (Neg\ A)) \longleftrightarrow (proof) | instantiation literal :: (type) uminus begin | definition uminus-literal :: 'a literal \Rightarrow 'a literal where uminus L = (if\ is\text{-pos}\ L\ then\ Neg\ else\ Pos)\ (atm\text{-of}\ L) instance \langle proof \rangle
```

#### $\quad \text{end} \quad$

```
lemma
  uminus-Pos[simp]: - Pos A = Neg A and
  uminus-Neg[simp]: - Neg A = Pos A
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma atm-of-uminus[simp]:
  atm\text{-}of(-L) = atm\text{-}ofL
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma uminus-of-uminus-id[simp]:
  -(-(x:: 'v \ literal)) = x
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma uminus-not-id[simp]:
  x \neq - (x:: 'v literal)
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma uminus-not-id'[simp]:
  -x \neq (x:: 'v \ literal)
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma uminus-eq-inj[iff]:
  -(a::'v \ literal) = -b \longleftrightarrow a = b
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma uminus-lit-swap:
  (a::'a\ literal) = -b \longleftrightarrow -a = b
  \langle proof \rangle
{\bf instantiation}\ literal::(preorder)\ preorder
begin
definition less-literal :: 'a literal \Rightarrow 'a literal \Rightarrow bool where
  less-literal L M \longleftrightarrow atm-of L < atm-of M \lor atm-of L \le atm-of M \land is-neg L < is-neg M
definition less-eq-literal :: 'a literal \Rightarrow 'a literal \Rightarrow bool where
  less-eq\mbox{-}literal\ L\ M \longleftrightarrow atm\mbox{-}of\ L < atm\mbox{-}of\ M\ \lor\ atm\mbox{-}of\ L \le atm\mbox{-}of\ M\ \land\ is\mbox{-}neg\ L \le is\mbox{-}neg\ M
instance
  \langle proof \rangle
end
instantiation \ literal :: (order) \ order
begin
instance
  \langle proof \rangle
end
lemma pos-less-neg[simp]: Pos A < Neg A
  \langle proof \rangle
```

```
lemma pos-less-pos-iff[simp]: Pos A < Pos \ B \longleftrightarrow A < B
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma pos-less-neg-iff[simp]: Pos A < Neg B \longleftrightarrow A \leq B
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma neg-less-pos-iff[simp]: Neg A < Pos \ B \longleftrightarrow A < B
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma neg-less-neg-iff[simp]: Neg A < Neg B \longleftrightarrow A < B
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma pos-le-neg[simp]: Pos A \leq Neg A
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma pos-le-pos-iff[simp]: Pos A \leq Pos \ B \longleftrightarrow A \leq B
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma pos-le-neg-iff[simp]: Pos A \leq Neg \ B \longleftrightarrow A \leq B
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma neg-le-pos-iff[simp]: Neg A \leq Pos \ B \longleftrightarrow A < B
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma neg-le-neg-iff[simp]: Neg A \leq Neg \ B \longleftrightarrow A \leq B
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma leq-imp-less-eq-atm-of: L \leq M \Longrightarrow atm-of L \leq atm-of M
instantiation literal :: (linorder) linorder
begin
instance
  \langle proof \rangle
end
instantiation literal :: (wellorder) wellorder
begin
instance
\langle proof \rangle
end
2.1.2
            Clauses
Clauses are (finite) multisets of literals.
type-synonym 'a clause = 'a literal multiset
abbreviation poss :: 'a \ multiset \Rightarrow 'a \ clause \ where \ poss \ AA \equiv \{\#Pos \ A. \ A \in \# \ AA\#\}
abbreviation negs: 'a multiset \Rightarrow 'a clause where negs AA \equiv \{\# Neg \ A. \ A \in \# \ AA\# \}
```

**lemma** image-replicate-mset[simp]:  $\{\#f \ A.\ A \in \# \ replicate-mset \ n \ A\#\} = replicate-mset \ n \ (f \ A)$ 

```
\langle proof \rangle
lemma Max-in-lits: C \neq \{\#\} \Longrightarrow Max \ (set\text{-}mset \ C) \in \# \ C
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma Max-atm-of-set-mset-commute: C \neq \{\#\} \implies Max \ (atm\text{-}of \ `set\text{-}mset \ C) = atm\text{-}of \ (Max
(set\text{-}mset\ C))
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma Max-pos-neg-less-multiset:
  assumes max: Max (set-mset C) = Pos A and neg: Neg A \in \# D
  shows C \# \subset \# D
\langle proof \rangle
lemma pos-Max-imp-neg-notin: Max (set-mset C) = Pos A \Longrightarrow Neg A \notin H
lemma less-eq-Max-lit: C \neq \{\#\} \Longrightarrow C \# \subseteq \# D \Longrightarrow Max (set-mset C) \leq Max (set-mset D)
\langle proof \rangle
definition atms-of :: 'a clause \Rightarrow 'a set where
  atms-of C = atm-of 'set-mset C
lemma atms-of-empty[simp]: atms-of \{\#\} = \{\}
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma atms-of-singleton[simp]: atms-of \{\#L\#\} = \{atm-of L\}
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma atms-of-union-mset[simp]:
  atms-of (A \# \cup B) = atms-of A \cup atms-of B
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma finite-atms-of [iff]: finite (atms-of C)
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma atm-of-lit-in-atms-of: L \in \# C \implies atm-of L \in atms-of C
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma atms-of-plus[simp]: atms-of (C + D) = atms-of C \cup atms-of D
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma pos-lit-in-atms-of: Pos A \in \# C \Longrightarrow A \in atms-of C
lemma neg-lit-in-atms-of: Neg A \in \# C \Longrightarrow A \in atms-of C
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma atm-imp-pos-or-neg-lit: A \in atms-of C \Longrightarrow Pos \ A \in \# \ C \lor Neg \ A \in \# \ C
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma atm-iff-pos-or-neg-lit: A \in atms-of L \longleftrightarrow Pos \ A \in \# \ L \lor Neg \ A \in \# \ L
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma atm-of-eq-atm-of:
  atm\text{-}of\ L = atm\text{-}of\ L' \longleftrightarrow (L = L' \lor L = -L')
```

```
\langle proof \rangle
\mathbf{lemma}\ atm\text{-}of\text{-}in\text{-}atm\text{-}of\text{-}set\text{-}iff\text{-}in\text{-}set\text{-}or\text{-}uminus\text{-}in\text{-}set:}
       atm\text{-}of\ L\in atm\text{-}of\ `I\longleftrightarrow (L\in I\lor -L\in I)
       \langle proof \rangle
lemma lits-subseteq-imp-atms-subseteq: set-mset C \subseteq set-mset D \Longrightarrow atms-of C \subseteq atms-of D \subseteq
lemma atms-empty-iff-empty[iff]: atms-of C = \{\} \longleftrightarrow C = \{\#\}
       \langle proof \rangle
lemma
       atms-of-poss[simp]: atms-of (poss AA) = set-mset AA and
       atms-of-negg[simp]: atms-of (negs AA) = set-mset AA
lemma less-eq-Max-atms-of: C \neq \{\#\} \Longrightarrow C \# \subseteq \# D \Longrightarrow Max (atms-of C) \le Max (atms-of D)
       \langle proof \rangle
lemma le-multiset-Max-in-imp-Max:
       Max\ (atms\text{-}of\ D) = A \Longrightarrow C \# \subseteq \#\ D \Longrightarrow A \in atms\text{-}of\ C \Longrightarrow Max\ (atms\text{-}of\ C) = A
       \langle proof \rangle
lemma atm-of-Max-lit[simp]: C \neq \{\#\} \implies atm-of (Max (set-mset C)) = Max (atms-of C)
      \langle proof \rangle
lemma Max-lit-eq-pos-or-neg-Max-atm:
      C \neq \{\#\} \Longrightarrow Max \ (set\text{-}mset \ C) = Pos \ (Max \ (atms\text{-}of \ C)) \lor Max \ (set\text{-}mset \ C) = Neg \ (Max \ (atms\text{-}of \ C)) \lor Max \ (set\text{-}mset \ C) = Neg \ (Max \ (atms\text{-}of \ C)) \lor Max \ (set\text{-}mset \ C) = Neg \ (Max \ (atms\text{-}of \ C)) \lor Max \ (set\text{-}mset \ C) = Neg \ (Max \ (atms\text{-}of \ C)) \lor Max \ (set\text{-}mset \ C) = Neg \ (Max \ (atms\text{-}of \ C)) \lor Max \ (set\text{-}mset \ C) = Neg \ (Max \ (atms\text{-}of \ C)) \lor Max \ (set\text{-}mset \ C) = Neg \ (Max \ (atms\text{-}of \ C)) \lor Max \ (set\text{-}mset \ C) = Neg \ (Max \ (atms\text{-}of \ C)) \lor Max \ (set\text{-}mset \ C) = Neg \ (Max \ (atms\text{-}of \ C)) \lor Max \ (set\text{-}mset \ C) = Neg \ (Max \ (atms\text{-}of \ C)) \lor Max \ (set\text{-}mset \ C) = Neg \ (Max \ (atms\text{-}of \ C)) \lor Max \ (set\text{-}mset \ C) = Neg \ (Max \ (atms\text{-}of \ C)) \lor Max \ (set\text{-}mset \ C) = Neg \ (Max \ (atms\text{-}of \ C)) \lor Max \ (set\text{-}mset \ C) = Neg \ (Max \ (atms\text{-}of \ C)) \lor Max \ (set\text{-}mset \ C) = Neg \ (Max \ (atms\text{-}of \ C)) \lor Max \ (set\text{-}mset \ C) = Neg \ (Max \ (atms\text{-}of \ C)) \lor Max \ (set\text{-}mset \ C) = Neg \ (Max \ (atms\text{-}of \ C)) \lor Max \ (set\text{-}mset \ C) = Neg \ (Max \ (atms\text{-}of \ C)) \lor Max \ (set\text{-}mset \ C) = Neg \ (Max \ (atms\text{-}of \ C)) \lor Max \ (set\text{-}mset \ C) = Neg \ (Max \ (atms\text{-}of \ C)) \lor Max \ (set\text{-}mset \ C) = Neg \ (Max \ (atms\text{-}of \ C)) \lor Max \ (set\text{-}mset \ C) = Neg \ (Max \ (atms\text{-}of \ C)) \lor Max \ (set\text{-}mset \ C) = Neg \ (Max \ (atms\text{-}of \ C)) \lor Max \ (set\text{-}mset \ C) = Neg \ (Max \ (atms\text{-}of \ C)) \lor Max \ (set\text{-}mset \ C) = Neg \ (Max \ (atms\text{-}of \ C)) \lor Max \ (set\text{-}mset \ C) = Neg \ (Max \ (atms\text{-}of \ C)) \lor Max \ (set\text{-}mset \ C) = Neg \ (Max \ (atms\text{-}of \ C)) \lor Max \ (set\text{-}mset \ C) = Neg \ (Max \ (atms\text{-}of \ C)) \lor Max \ (set\text{-}mset \ C) = Neg \ (Max \ (atms\text{-}of \ C)) \lor Max \ (set\text{-}mset \ C) = Neg \ (Max \ (atms\text{-}of \ C)) \lor Max \ (set\text{-}of \ C) = Neg \ (Max \ (atms\text{-}of \ C)) \lor Max \ (set\text{-}of \ C) = Neg \ (Max \ (atms\text{-}of \ C)) \lor Max \ (set\text{-}of \ C) = Neg \ (Max \ (atms\text{-}of \ C)) \lor Max \ (set\text{-}of \ C) = Neg \ (Max
 C))
       \langle proof \rangle
```

lemma atms-less-imp-lit-less-pos: ( $\bigwedge B$ .  $B \in atms$ -of  $C \Longrightarrow B < A$ )  $\Longrightarrow L \in \# C \Longrightarrow L < Pos A \land proof$ 

 $\begin{array}{l} \textbf{lemma} \ atms\text{-}less\text{-}eq\text{-}imp\text{-}lit\text{-}less\text{-}eq\text{-}neg\text{: } (\bigwedge B.\ B\in atms\text{-}of\ C\Longrightarrow B\leq A)\Longrightarrow L\in\#\ C\Longrightarrow L\leq Neg\ A \\ \langle proof\rangle \end{array}$ 

end

### 2.2 Clausal Logic

theory Herbrand-Interpretation imports Clausal-Logic begin

Resolution operates of clauses, which are disjunctions of literals. The material formalized here corresponds roughly to Sections 2.2 ("Herbrand Interpretations") of Bachmair and Ganzinger, excluding the formula and term syntax.

#### 2.2.1 Herbrand Interpretations

A Herbrand interpretation is a set of ground atoms that are to be considered true.

type-synonym 'a interp = 'a set

```
definition true-lit :: 'a interp \Rightarrow 'a literal \Rightarrow bool (infix \modelsl 50) where
  I \models l L \longleftrightarrow (if is\text{-pos } L then (\lambda P. P) else Not) (atm\text{-of } L \in I)
lemma true-lit-simps[simp]:
  I \models l \ Pos \ A \longleftrightarrow A \in I
  I \models l \ Neg \ A \longleftrightarrow A \notin I
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma true-lit-iff[iff]: I \models l \ L \longleftrightarrow (\exists A. \ L = Pos \ A \land A \in I \lor L = Neg \ A \land A \notin I)
  \langle proof \rangle
definition true-cls :: 'a interp \Rightarrow 'a clause \Rightarrow bool (infix \models 50) where
  I \models C \longleftrightarrow (\exists L. \ L \in \# \ C \land I \models l \ L)
lemma true-cls-empty[iff]: \neg I \models \{\#\}
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma true\text{-}cls\text{-}singleton[iff]: I \models \{\#L\#\} \longleftrightarrow I \models l L
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma true-cls-union[iff]: I \models C + D \longleftrightarrow I \models C \lor I \models D
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma true-cls-mono: set-mset C \subseteq set-mset D \Longrightarrow I \models C \Longrightarrow I \models D
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma
  assumes I \subseteq J
  shows
     false-to-true-imp-ex-pos: \neg I \models C \Longrightarrow \exists A \in J. \ Pos \ A \in \# \ C and
     true-to-false-imp-ex-neg: I \models C \Longrightarrow \neg J \models C \Longrightarrow \exists A \in J. Neg A \in \# C
lemma true-cls-replicate-mset [iff]: I \models replicate-mset n \ L \longleftrightarrow n \neq 0 \land I \models l \ L
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma pos-literal-in-imp-true-cls[intro]: Pos A \in \# C \Longrightarrow A \in I \Longrightarrow I \models C
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma neg-literal-notin-imp-true-cls[intro]: Neg A \in \# C \Longrightarrow A \notin I \Longrightarrow I \models C
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma pos-neg-in-imp-true: Pos A \in \# C \Longrightarrow Neg \ A \in \# C \Longrightarrow I \models C
  \langle proof \rangle
definition true-clss :: 'a interp \Rightarrow 'a clause set \Rightarrow bool (infix \modelss 50) where
  I \models s \ CC \longleftrightarrow (\forall \ C \in CC. \ I \models C)
lemma true-clss-empty[iff]: I \models s \{ \}
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma true-clss-singleton[iff]: I \models s \{C\} \longleftrightarrow I \models C
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma true-clss-union[iff]: I \models s \ CC \cup DD \longleftrightarrow I \models s \ CC \land I \models s \ DD
```

```
\langle proof \rangle
lemma true-clss-mono: DD \subseteq CC \Longrightarrow I \models s \ CC \Longrightarrow I \models s \ DD
   \langle proof \rangle
abbreviation satisfiable :: 'a \ clause \ set \Rightarrow bool \ where
  satisfiable CC \equiv \exists I. \ I \models s \ CC
definition true-cls-mset :: 'a interp \Rightarrow 'a clause multiset \Rightarrow bool (infix \models m \ 50) where
   I \models m \ CC \longleftrightarrow (\forall \ C. \ C \in \# \ CC \longrightarrow I \models C)
lemma true-cls-mset-empty[iff]: I \models m \{\#\}
   \langle proof \rangle
lemma true-cls-mset-singleton[iff]: I \models m \{\# C\#\} \longleftrightarrow I \models C
lemma true-cls-mset-union[iff]: I \models m \ CC + DD \longleftrightarrow I \models m \ CC \land I \models m \ DD
   \langle proof \rangle
\textbf{lemma} \ \textit{true-cls-mset-image-mset} [\textit{iff}] \text{:} \ I \models m \ \textit{image-mset} \ f \ A \longleftrightarrow (\forall \, x \ . \ x \in \# \ A \longrightarrow I \models f \ x)
lemma true-cls-mset-mono: set-mset DD \subseteq set-mset CC \Longrightarrow I \models m \ CC \Longrightarrow I \models m \ DD
lemma true\text{-}clss\text{-}set\text{-}mset[iff]: I \models s \ set\text{-}mset \ CC \longleftrightarrow I \models m \ CC
   \langle proof \rangle
```

### 2.3 Partial Clausal Logic

theory Partial-Clausal-Logic imports ../lib/Clausal-Logic List-More begin

We define here entailment by a set of literals. This is *not* an Herbrand interpretation and has different properties. One key difference is that such a set can be inconsistent (i.e. containing both L and -L).

Satisfiability is defined by the existence of a total and consistent model.

#### 2.3.1 Clauses

end

```
Clauses are (finite) multisets of literals.

type-synonym 'a clause = 'a literal multiset

type-synonym 'v clauses = 'v clause set
```

#### 2.3.2 Partial Interpretations

type-synonym 'a interp = 'a literal set

```
definition true-lit :: 'a interp \Rightarrow 'a literal \Rightarrow bool (infix \models l 50) where I \models l L \longleftrightarrow L \in I
```

#### Consistency

```
definition consistent-interp :: 'a literal set \Rightarrow bool where
consistent-interp I = (\forall L. \neg (L \in I \land -L \in I))
lemma consistent-interp-empty[simp]:
  consistent-interp \{\}\ \langle proof \rangle
lemma consistent-interp-single[simp]:
  consistent-interp \{L\}\ \langle proof \rangle
lemma consistent-interp-subset:
 assumes
    A \subseteq B and
    consistent-interp B
  shows consistent-interp A
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma consistent-interp-change-insert:
  a \notin A \Longrightarrow -a \notin A \Longrightarrow consistent\text{-}interp\ (insert\ (-a)\ A) \longleftrightarrow consistent\text{-}interp\ (insert\ a\ A)
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma consistent-interp-insert-pos[simp]:
  a \notin A \Longrightarrow consistent\text{-}interp\ (insert\ a\ A) \longleftrightarrow consistent\text{-}interp\ A \land -a \notin A
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma consistent-interp-insert-not-in:
  consistent-interp A \Longrightarrow a \notin A \Longrightarrow -a \notin A \Longrightarrow consistent-interp (insert a A)
  \langle proof \rangle
Atoms
We define here various lifting of atm-of (applied to a single literal) to set and multisets of
literals.
definition atms-of-ms :: 'a literal multiset set \Rightarrow 'a set where
atms-of-ms \psi s = \bigcup (atms-of '\psi s)
lemma atms-of-mmltiset[simp]:
  atms-of (mset a) = atm-of `set a
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma atms-of-ms-mset-unfold:
  atms-of-ms (mset 'b) = (\bigcup x \in b. atm-of 'set x)
  \langle proof \rangle
definition atms-of-s :: 'a literal set \Rightarrow 'a set where
  atms-of-s C = atm-of ' C
lemma atms-of-ms-emtpy-set[simp]:
  atms-of-ms \{\} = \{\}
  \langle proof \rangle
```

```
lemma atms-of-ms-memtpy[simp]:
  atms-of-ms \{\{\#\}\} = \{\}
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma atms-of-ms-mono:
  A \subseteq B \Longrightarrow atms\text{-}of\text{-}ms \ A \subseteq atms\text{-}of\text{-}ms \ B
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma atms-of-ms-finite[simp]:
  finite \psi s \Longrightarrow finite (atms-of-ms \ \psi s)
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma atms-of-ms-union[simp]:
  atms-of-ms (\psi s \cup \chi s) = atms-of-ms \psi s \cup atms-of-ms \chi s
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma atms-of-ms-insert[simp]:
  atms-of-ms (insert \psi s \chi s) = atms-of \psi s \cup atms-of-ms \chi s
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma atms-of-ms-singleton[simp]: atms-of-ms <math>\{L\} = atms-of L
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma atms-of-atms-of-ms-mono[simp]:
  A \in \psi \Longrightarrow atms\text{-}of A \subseteq atms\text{-}of\text{-}ms \ \psi
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma atms-of-ms-single-set-mset-atns-of[simp]:
  atms-of-ms (single 'set-mset B) = atms-of B
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma atms-of-ms-remove-incl:
  shows atms-of-ms (Set.remove a \psi) \subseteq atms-of-ms \psi
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma atms-of-ms-remove-subset:
  atms-of-ms (\varphi - \psi) \subseteq atms-of-ms \varphi
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma finite-atms-of-ms-remove-subset[simp]:
  finite (atms-of-ms A) \Longrightarrow finite (atms-of-ms (A - C))
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma atms-of-ms-empty-iff:
  atms-of-ms A = \{\} \longleftrightarrow A = \{\{\#\}\} \lor A = \{\}\}
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma in-implies-atm-of-on-atms-of-ms:
  assumes L \in \# C and C \in N
  shows atm-of L \in atms-of-ms N
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma in-plus-implies-atm-of-on-atms-of-ms:
  assumes C + \{\#L\#\} \in N
  shows atm\text{-}of\ L\in\ atms\text{-}of\text{-}ms\ N
  \langle proof \rangle
```

```
\mathbf{lemma}\ \textit{in-m-in-literals}:
  assumes \{\#A\#\} + D \in \psi s
  shows atm\text{-}of A \in atms\text{-}of\text{-}ms \ \psi s
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma atms-of-s-union[simp]:
  atms-of-s (Ia \cup Ib) = atms-of-s Ia \cup atms-of-s Ib
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma atms-of-s-single[simp]:
  atms-of-s \{L\} = \{atm-of L\}
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma atms-of-s-insert[simp]:
  atms-of-s (insert\ L\ Ib) = \{atm-of\ L\} \cup\ atms-of-s\ Ib
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma in-atms-of-s-decomp[iff]:
  P \in atms\text{-}of\text{-}s \ I \longleftrightarrow (Pos \ P \in I \lor Neg \ P \in I) \ (\mathbf{is} \ ?P \longleftrightarrow ?Q)
\langle proof \rangle
{f lemma}~atm	ext{-}of	ext{-}in	ext{-}atm	ext{-}of	ext{-}set	ext{-}in	ext{-}uminus:
  atm\text{-}of\ L'\in atm\text{-}of\ `B\Longrightarrow L'\in B\lor-L'\in B
  \langle proof \rangle
Totality
definition total-over-set :: 'a interp \Rightarrow 'a set \Rightarrow bool where
total-over-set I S = (\forall l \in S. Pos l \in I \lor Neg l \in I)
definition total-over-m :: 'a literal set \Rightarrow 'a clause set \Rightarrow bool where
total-over-m \ I \ \psi s = total-over-set I \ (atms-of-ms \ \psi s)
lemma total-over-set-empty[simp]:
  total-over-set I \{ \}
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma total-over-m-empty[simp]:
  total-over-m \ I \ \{\}
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma total-over-set-single[iff]:
  total-over-set I \{L\} \longleftrightarrow (Pos \ L \in I \lor Neg \ L \in I)
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma total-over-set-insert[iff]:
  total-over-set I (insert L Ls) \longleftrightarrow ((Pos L \in I \lor Neg L \in I) \land total-over-set I Ls)
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma total-over-set-union[iff]:
  total-over-set I (Ls \cup Ls') \longleftrightarrow (total-over-set I Ls \wedge total-over-set I Ls')
  \langle proof \rangle
\mathbf{lemma}\ total\text{-}over\text{-}m\text{-}subset:
  A \subseteq B \Longrightarrow total\text{-}over\text{-}m \ I \ B \Longrightarrow total\text{-}over\text{-}m \ I \ A
```

```
\langle proof \rangle
lemma total-over-m-sum[iff]:
  shows total-over-m I \{C + D\} \longleftrightarrow (total\text{-}over\text{-}m \ I \{C\} \land total\text{-}over\text{-}m \ I \{D\})
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma total-over-m-union[iff]:
  total-over-m\ I\ (A\cup B)\longleftrightarrow (total-over-m\ I\ A\wedge total-over-m\ I\ B)
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma total-over-m-insert[iff]:
  total-over-m \ I \ (insert \ a \ A) \longleftrightarrow (total-over-set I \ (atms-of a) \land total-over-m \ I \ A)
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma total-over-m-extension:
  fixes I :: 'v \ literal \ set \ and \ A :: 'v \ clauses
  assumes total: total-over-m I A
  shows \exists I'. total-over-m (I \cup I') (A \cup B)
    \land (\forall x \in I'. \ atm\text{-}of \ x \in atm\text{-}of\text{-}ms \ B \land atm\text{-}of \ x \notin atm\text{-}of\text{-}ms \ A)
\langle proof \rangle
lemma total-over-m-consistent-extension:
  fixes I :: 'v \ literal \ set \ and \ A :: 'v \ clauses
  assumes
    total: total-over-m I A and
    cons: consistent-interp\ I
  shows \exists I'. total-over-m (I \cup I') (A \cup B)
    \land (\forall x \in I'. \ atm\text{-}of \ x \in atms\text{-}of\text{-}ms \ B \land atm\text{-}of \ x \notin atms\text{-}of\text{-}ms \ A) \land consistent\text{-}interp \ (I \cup I')
\langle proof \rangle
lemma total-over-set-atms-of-m[simp]:
  total-over-set Ia (atms-of-s Ia)
  \langle proof \rangle
{\bf lemma}\ total\hbox{-} over-set\hbox{-} literal\hbox{-} defined:
  assumes \{\#A\#\} + D \in \psi s
  and total-over-set I (atms-of-ms \psi s)
  shows A \in I \vee -A \in I
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma tot-over-m-remove:
  assumes total-over-m (I \cup \{L\}) \{\psi\}
  and L: L \notin \# \psi - L \notin \# \psi
  shows total-over-m I \{\psi\}
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma total-union:
  assumes total-over-m I \psi
  shows total-over-m (I \cup I') \psi
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma total-union-2:
  assumes total-over-m I \psi
  and total-over-m I' \psi'
  shows total-over-m (I \cup I') (\psi \cup \psi')
  \langle proof \rangle
```

#### Interpretations

```
definition true-cls :: 'a interp \Rightarrow 'a clause \Rightarrow bool (infix \models 50) where
   I \models C \longleftrightarrow (\exists L \in \# C. I \models l L)
lemma true-cls-empty[iff]: \neg I \models \{\#\}
   \langle proof \rangle
lemma true-cls-singleton[iff]: I \models \{\#L\#\} \longleftrightarrow I \models l L
   \langle proof \rangle
lemma true-cls-union[iff]: I \models C + D \longleftrightarrow I \models C \lor I \models D
   \langle proof \rangle
lemma true-cls-mono-set-mset: set-mset C \subseteq set-mset D \Longrightarrow I \models C \Longrightarrow I \models D
   \langle proof \rangle
lemma true-cls-mono-leD[dest]: A \subseteq \# B \Longrightarrow I \models A \Longrightarrow I \models B
lemma
  assumes I \models \psi
  shows
     true-cls-union-increase[simp]: I \cup I' \models \psi and
     true-cls-union-increase'[simp]: I' \cup I \models \psi
   \langle proof \rangle
\mathbf{lemma}\ true\text{-}cls\text{-}mono\text{-}set\text{-}mset\text{-}l:
  assumes A \models \psi
  and A \subseteq B
  shows B \models \psi
   \langle proof \rangle
lemma true-cls-replicate-mset[iff]: I \models replicate-mset \ n \ L \longleftrightarrow n \neq 0 \land I \models l \ L
   \langle proof \rangle
lemma true-cls-empty-entails[iff]: <math>\neg \{\} \models N
\mathbf{lemma} \ \mathit{true\text{-}\mathit{cls}\text{-}not\text{-}\mathit{in\text{-}remove}} \colon
  assumes L \notin \# \chi and I \cup \{L\} \models \chi
  shows I \models \chi
   \langle proof \rangle
definition true-clss :: 'a interp \Rightarrow 'a clauses \Rightarrow bool (infix \modelss 50) where
   I \models s \ CC \longleftrightarrow (\forall \ C \in CC. \ I \models C)
lemma true-clss-empty[simp]: I \models s \{ \}
   \langle proof \rangle
lemma true-clss-singleton[iff]: I \models s \{C\} \longleftrightarrow I \models C
   \langle proof \rangle
lemma true-clss-empty-entails-empty[iff]: \{\} \models s \ N \longleftrightarrow N = \{\}
   \langle proof \rangle
```

```
lemma true-cls-insert-l [simp]:
  M \models A \Longrightarrow insert \ L \ M \models A
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma true-clss-union[iff]: I \models s CC \cup DD \longleftrightarrow I \models s CC \land I \models s DD
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma true\text{-}clss\text{-}insert[iff]: I \models s \ insert \ C \ DD \longleftrightarrow I \models C \land I \models s \ DD
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma true-clss-mono: DD \subseteq CC \Longrightarrow I \models s \ CC \Longrightarrow I \models s \ DD
lemma true-clss-union-increase[simp]:
 assumes I \models s \psi
 shows I \cup I' \models s \psi
 \langle proof \rangle
lemma true-clss-union-increase'[simp]:
 assumes I' \models s \psi
 shows I \cup I' \models s \psi
 \langle proof \rangle
\mathbf{lemma}\ true\text{-}clss\text{-}commute\text{-}l\text{:}
  (I \cup I' \models s \psi) \longleftrightarrow (I' \cup I \models s \psi)
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma model-remove[simp]: I \models s N \Longrightarrow I \models s Set.remove a N
lemma model-remove-minus[simp]: I \models s N \Longrightarrow I \models s N - A
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma notin-vars-union-true-cls-true-cls:
  assumes \forall x \in I'. atm\text{-}of x \notin atms\text{-}of\text{-}ms A
  and atms-of L \subseteq atms-of-ms A
  and I \cup I' \models L
  shows I \models L
  \langle proof \rangle
{f lemma}\ notin-vars-union-true-clss-true-clss:
  assumes \forall x \in I'. atm\text{-}of x \notin atms\text{-}of\text{-}ms A
  and atms-of-ms L \subseteq atms-of-ms A
  and I \cup I' \models s L
  shows I \models s L
  \langle proof \rangle
Satisfiability
definition satisfiable :: 'a clause set \Rightarrow bool where
  satisfiable CC \equiv \exists I. (I \models s \ CC \land consistent-interp \ I \land total-over-m \ I \ CC)
lemma satisfiable-single[simp]:
  satisfiable \{\{\#L\#\}\}
```

 $\langle proof \rangle$ 

```
abbreviation unsatisfiable :: 'a clause set \Rightarrow bool where
  unsatisfiable\ CC \equiv \neg\ satisfiable\ CC
lemma satisfiable-decreasing:
  assumes satisfiable (\psi \cup \psi')
  shows satisfiable \psi
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma satisfiable-def-min:
  satisfiable CC
    \longleftrightarrow (\exists I.\ I \models s\ CC \land consistent\_interp\ I \land total\_over\_m\ I\ CC \land atm\_of`I = atms\_of\_ms\ CC)
    (is ?sat \longleftrightarrow ?B)
\langle proof \rangle
Entailment for Multisets of Clauses
definition true-cls-mset :: 'a interp \Rightarrow 'a clause multiset \Rightarrow bool (infix \models m \ 50) where
  I \models m \ CC \longleftrightarrow (\forall \ C \in \# \ CC. \ I \models C)
lemma true-cls-mset-empty[simp]: I \models m \{\#\}
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma true\text{-}cls\text{-}mset\text{-}singleton[iff]: I \models m \{\#C\#\} \longleftrightarrow I \models C
lemma true\text{-}cls\text{-}mset\text{-}union[iff]: I \models m CC + DD \longleftrightarrow I \models m CC \land I \models m DD
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma true-cls-mset-image-mset [iff]: I \models m image-mset f A \longleftrightarrow (\forall x \in \# A. I \models f x)
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma true-cls-mset-mono: set-mset DD \subseteq set-mset CC \Longrightarrow I \models m \ CC \Longrightarrow I \models m \ DD
lemma true-clss-set-mset[iff]: I \models s set-mset CC \longleftrightarrow I \models m CC
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma true-cls-mset-increasing-r[simp]:
  I \models m \ CC \Longrightarrow I \cup J \models m \ CC
  \langle proof \rangle
\textbf{theorem} \ \textit{true-cls-remove-unused} :
  assumes I \models \psi
  shows \{v \in I. \ atm\text{-}of \ v \in atms\text{-}of \ \psi\} \models \psi
  \langle proof \rangle
{\bf theorem}\ \mathit{true-clss-remove-unused}\colon
  assumes I \models s \psi
  shows \{v \in I. atm\text{-}of \ v \in atm\text{s-}of\text{-}ms \ \psi\} \models s \ \psi
A simple application of the previous theorem:
\mathbf{lemma}\ true\text{-}clss\text{-}union\text{-}decrease:
  assumes II': I \cup I' \models \psi
  and H: \forall v \in I'. atm\text{-}of \ v \notin atm\text{-}of \ \psi
  shows I \models \psi
```

```
\langle proof \rangle
lemma multiset-not-empty:
  assumes M \neq \{\#\}
 and x \in \# M
 shows \exists A. \ x = Pos \ A \lor x = Neg \ A
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma atms-of-ms-empty:
  fixes \psi :: 'v \ clauses
 assumes atms-of-ms \ \psi = \{\}
 shows \psi = \{\} \lor \psi = \{\{\#\}\}\
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma consistent-interp-disjoint:
assumes consI: consistent-interp I
and disj: atms-of-s \ A \cap atms-of-s \ I = \{\}
and consA: consistent-interp A
shows consistent-interp (A \cup I)
\langle proof \rangle
lemma total-remove-unused:
  assumes total-over-m \ I \ \psi
 shows total-over-m \{v \in I. atm\text{-}of \ v \in atms\text{-}of\text{-}ms \ \psi\} \ \psi
  \langle proof \rangle
{f lemma}\ true\text{-}cls\text{-}remove\text{-}hd\text{-}if\text{-}notin\text{-}vars:
 assumes insert a M' \models D
 and atm-of a \notin atms-of D
 shows M' \models D
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma total-over-set-atm-of:
 fixes I :: 'v interp and K :: 'v set
 shows total-over-set I \ K \longleftrightarrow (\forall \ l \in K. \ l \in (atm\text{-}of \ `I))
  \langle proof \rangle
Tautologies
We define tautologies as clauses entailed by every total model and show later that is equivalent
to containing a literal and its negation.
definition tautology (\psi:: 'v \ clause) \equiv \forall I. \ total-over-set \ I \ (atms-of \ \psi) \longrightarrow I \models \psi
lemma tautology-Pos-Neg[intro]:
 assumes Pos \ p \in \# \ A and Neg \ p \in \# \ A
 shows tautology A
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma tautology-minus[simp]:
  assumes L \in \# A and -L \in \# A
```

shows tautology A

assumes  $tautology \psi$ 

 $\mathbf{lemma}\ tautology\text{-}exists\text{-}Pos\text{-}Neg:$ 

 $\langle proof \rangle$ 

```
shows \exists p. Pos p \in \# \psi \land Neg p \in \# \psi
\langle proof \rangle
lemma tautology-decomp:
   tautology \ \psi \longleftrightarrow (\exists \ p. \ Pos \ p \in \# \ \psi \land Neg \ p \in \# \ \psi)
   \langle proof \rangle
lemma tautology-false[simp]: \neg tautology {#}
   \langle proof \rangle
lemma tautology-add-single:
   tautology \ (\{\#a\#\} + L) \longleftrightarrow tautology \ L \lor -a \in \#L
   \langle proof \rangle
lemma minus-interp-tautology:
  assumes \{-L \mid L. L \in \# \chi\} \models \chi
  shows tautology \chi
\langle proof \rangle
\mathbf{lemma}\ remove\text{-}literal\text{-}in\text{-}model\text{-}tautology:}
  assumes I \cup \{Pos \ P\} \models \varphi
  and I \cup \{Neg\ P\} \models \varphi
  shows I \models \varphi \lor tautology \varphi
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma tautology-imp-tautology:
  fixes \chi \chi' :: 'v \ clause
  assumes \forall I. total\text{-}over\text{-}m \ I \ \{\chi\} \longrightarrow I \models \chi \longrightarrow I \models \chi' \text{ and } tautology \ \chi
  shows tautology \chi' \langle proof \rangle
Entailment for clauses and propositions
We also need entailment of clauses by other clauses.
definition true-cls-cls :: 'a clause \Rightarrow 'a clause \Rightarrow bool (infix \models f 49) where
\psi \models f \chi \longleftrightarrow (\forall I. \ total \ over \ m \ I \ (\{\psi\} \cup \{\chi\}) \longrightarrow consistent \ interp \ I \longrightarrow I \models \psi \longrightarrow I \models \chi)
definition true-cls-clss :: 'a clause \Rightarrow 'a clauses \Rightarrow bool (infix \modelsfs 49) where
\psi \models fs \ \chi \longleftrightarrow (\forall I. \ total\text{-}over\text{-}m \ I \ (\{\psi\} \cup \chi) \longrightarrow consistent\text{-}interp \ I \longrightarrow I \models \psi \longrightarrow I \models s \ \chi)
definition true-clss-cls :: 'a clauses \Rightarrow 'a clause \Rightarrow bool (infix \models p 49) where
N \models p \chi \longleftrightarrow (\forall I. \ total\text{-}over\text{-}m \ I \ (N \cup \{\chi\}) \longrightarrow consistent\text{-}interp \ I \longrightarrow I \models s \ N \longrightarrow I \models \chi)
definition true\text{-}clss\text{-}clss: 'a clauses \Rightarrow 'a clauses \Rightarrow bool (infix \models ps 49) where
N \models ps \ N' \longleftrightarrow (\forall I. \ total\text{-}over\text{-}m \ I \ (N \cup N') \longrightarrow consistent\text{-}interp \ I \longrightarrow I \models s \ N \longrightarrow I \models s \ N')
lemma true-cls-refl[simp]:
  A \models f A
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma true-cls-cls-insert-l[simp]:
   a \models f C \implies insert \ a \ A \models p \ C
   \langle proof \rangle
lemma true-cls-clss-empty[iff]:
  N \models fs \{\}
```

 $\langle proof \rangle$ 

**lemma** true-prop-true-clause[iff]:

$$\{\varphi\} \models p \ \psi \longleftrightarrow \varphi \models f \ \psi$$
 
$$\langle proof \rangle$$

lemma true-clss-clss-true-clss-cls[iff]:

$$\begin{array}{c}
N \models ps \{\psi\} \longleftrightarrow N \models p \psi \\
\langle proof \rangle
\end{array}$$

**lemma** true-clss-clss-true-cls-clss[iff]:

$$\{\chi\} \models ps \ \psi \longleftrightarrow \chi \models fs \ \psi$$
 
$$\langle proof \rangle$$

lemma true-clss-clss-empty[simp]:

$$N \models ps \{\}$$
  $\langle proof \rangle$ 

 ${f lemma}$  true-cls-cls-subset:

$$\begin{array}{l} A\subseteq B \Longrightarrow A \models p \ CC \Longrightarrow B \models p \ CC \\ \langle proof \rangle \end{array}$$

lemma true-clss-cs-mono-l[simp]:

$$\begin{array}{c}
A \models p \ CC \Longrightarrow A \cup B \models p \ CC \\
\langle proof \rangle
\end{array}$$

lemma true-clss-cs-mono-l2[simp]:

$$B \models p \ CC \Longrightarrow A \cup B \models p \ CC$$
$$\langle proof \rangle$$

**lemma** true-clss-cls-mono-r[simp]:

$$A \models p \ CC \Longrightarrow A \models p \ CC + \overrightarrow{CC'}$$

$$\langle proof \rangle$$

**lemma** true-clss-cls-mono-r'[simp]:

$$\begin{array}{c}
A \models p \ CC' \Longrightarrow A \models p \ CC + CC' \\
\langle proof \rangle
\end{array}$$

**lemma** true-clss-clss-union-l[simp]:

$$\begin{array}{c} A \models ps \ CC \Longrightarrow A \cup B \models ps \ CC \\ \langle proof \rangle \end{array}$$

lemma true-clss-clss-union-l-r[simp]:

$$\begin{array}{c} B \models ps \ CC \Longrightarrow A \cup B \models ps \ CC \\ \langle proof \rangle \end{array}$$

lemma true-clss-cls-in[simp]:

$$CC \in A \Longrightarrow A \models p \ CC$$
  $\langle proof \rangle$ 

 ${\bf lemma}\ true\text{-}clss\text{-}cls\text{-}insert\text{-}l[simp]\text{:}$ 

$$A \models p \ C \Longrightarrow insert \ a \ A \models p \ C$$
  $\langle proof \rangle$ 

lemma true-clss-clss-insert-l[simp]:

$$A \models ps \ C \implies insert \ a \ A \models ps \ C$$

```
\langle proof \rangle
```

 $\mathbf{lemma}\ true\text{-}clss\text{-}clss\text{-}union\text{-}and[iff]:$ 

$$\begin{array}{c} A \models ps \ C \cup D \longleftrightarrow (A \models ps \ C \land A \models ps \ D) \\ \langle proof \rangle \end{array}$$

**lemma** true-clss-clss-insert[iff]:

$$A \models ps \ insert \ L \ Ls \longleftrightarrow (A \models p \ L \land A \models ps \ Ls)$$
 
$$\langle proof \rangle$$

 $\mathbf{lemma}\ true\text{-}clss\text{-}clss\text{-}subset:$ 

$$\begin{array}{l} A \subseteq B \Longrightarrow A \models ps \ CC \Longrightarrow B \models ps \ CC \\ \langle proof \rangle \end{array}$$

 $\mathbf{lemma} \ union\text{-}trus\text{-}clss\text{-}clss[simp] : \ A \cup B \models ps \ B \\ \langle proof \rangle$ 

 $\mathbf{lemma} \ true\text{-}clss\text{-}clss\text{-}remove[simp]:$ 

$$\begin{array}{c}
A \models ps \ B \Longrightarrow A \models ps \ B - \tilde{C} \\
\langle proof \rangle
\end{array}$$

lemma true-clss-subsetE:

$$N \models ps \ B \Longrightarrow A \subseteq B \Longrightarrow N \models ps \ A \langle proof \rangle$$

 $\mathbf{lemma}\ true\text{-}clss\text{-}clss\text{-}in\text{-}imp\text{-}true\text{-}clss\text{-}cls\text{:}$ 

assumes 
$$N \models ps \ U$$
  
and  $A \in U$   
shows  $N \models p \ A$   
 $\langle proof \rangle$ 

**lemma** all-in-true-clss-clss:  $\forall x \in B. \ x \in A \Longrightarrow A \models ps \ B \land proof$ 

 $\mathbf{lemma}\ true\text{-}clss\text{-}clss\text{-}left\text{-}right:$ 

assumes 
$$A \models ps B$$
  
and  $A \cup B \models ps M$   
shows  $A \models ps M \cup B$   
 $\langle proof \rangle$ 

 $\mathbf{lemma} \ true\text{-}clss\text{-}clss\text{-}generalise\text{-}true\text{-}clss\text{-}clss\text{:}$ 

$$A \cup C \models ps D \Longrightarrow B \models ps C \Longrightarrow A \cup B \models ps D$$
  $\langle proof \rangle$ 

 $\mathbf{lemma}\ true\text{-}clss\text{-}cls\text{-}or\text{-}true\text{-}clss\text{-}cls\text{-}or\text{-}not\text{-}true\text{-}clss\text{-}cls\text{-}or\text{:}$ 

assumes 
$$D: N \models p D + \{\#-L\#\}$$
  
and  $C: N \models p C + \{\#L\#\}$   
shows  $N \models p D + C$   
 $\langle proof \rangle$ 

lemma true-cls-union-mset[iff]:  $I \models C \# \cup D \longleftrightarrow I \models C \lor I \models D \land proof \rangle$ 

 ${\bf lemma}\ true\text{-}clss\text{-}cls\text{-}union\text{-}mset\text{-}true\text{-}clss\text{-}cls\text{-}or\text{-}not\text{-}true\text{-}clss\text{-}cls\text{-}or\text{:}}\\ {\bf assumes}$ 

$$D: N \models p D + \{\#-L\#\}$$
 and

```
C: N \models p C + \{\#L\#\}

shows N \models p D \# \cup C

\langle proof \rangle
```

**lemma** satisfiable-carac[iff]:

```
(\exists I.\ consistent\text{-}interp\ I \land I \models s\ \varphi) \longleftrightarrow satisfiable\ \varphi\ (\mathbf{is}\ (\exists\ I.\ ?Q\ I) \longleftrightarrow ?S) \\ \langle proof \rangle
```

lemma satisfiable-carac'[simp]: consistent-interp  $I \Longrightarrow I \models s \varphi \Longrightarrow satisfiable \varphi \land proof \rangle$ 

### 2.3.3 Subsumptions

```
\mathbf{lemma}\ \mathit{subsumption-total-over-m}\colon
```

```
assumes A \subseteq \# B
shows total-over-m I \{B\} \Longrightarrow total-over-m I \{A\}
\langle proof \rangle
```

 $\textbf{lemma} \ atms-of-replicate-mset-replicate-mset-uminus[simp]:$ 

```
atms-of~(D-replicate-mset~(count~D~L)~L-replicate-mset~(count~D~(-L))~(-L))\\ = atms-of~D-\{atm-of~L\}\\ \langle proof \rangle
```

lemma subsumption-chained:

#### assumes

```
 \begin{array}{c} \forall\,I.\,\,total\text{-}over\text{-}m\,\,I\,\,\{D\}\longrightarrow I\models D\longrightarrow I\models \varphi \text{ and }\\ C\subseteq \#\,\,D\\ \textbf{shows}\,\,(\forall\,I.\,\,total\text{-}over\text{-}m\,\,I\,\,\{C\}\longrightarrow I\models C\longrightarrow I\models \varphi)\,\,\vee\,\,tautology\,\,\varphi\\ \langle\,proof\,\rangle \end{array}
```

#### 2.3.4 Removing Duplicates

```
lemma tautology-remdups-mset[iff]: tautology (remdups-mset C) \longleftrightarrow tautology C \langle proof \rangle
```

**lemma** atms-of-remdups-mset[simp]: atms-of  $(remdups-mset\ C)=atms-of\ C$   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

**lemma** true-cls-remdups-mset [iff]:  $I \models remdups$ -mset  $C \longleftrightarrow I \models C \land proof \rangle$ 

**lemma** true-clss-cls-remdups-mset[iff]:  $A \models p$  remdups-mset  $C \longleftrightarrow A \models p$   $C \land proof \rangle$ 

#### 2.3.5 Set of all Simple Clauses

A simple clause with respect to a set of atoms is such that

- 1. its atoms are included in the considered set of atoms;
- 2. it is not a tautology;
- 3. it does not contains duplicate literals.

It corresponds to the clauses that cannot be simplified away in a calculus without considering the other clauses.

```
definition simple-clss :: 'v \ set \Rightarrow 'v \ clause \ set \ where
simple-clss\ atms = \{C.\ atms-of\ C \subseteq atms \land \neg tautology\ C \land distinct-mset\ C\}
lemma simple-clss-empty[simp]:
  simple-clss \{\} = \{\{\#\}\}
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma simple-clss-insert:
  assumes l \notin atms
  shows simple-clss (insert\ l\ atms) =
    (op + \{\#Pos \ l\#\}) ' (simple-clss \ atms)
    \cup (op + \{\#Neg \ l\#\}) ' (simple-clss \ atms)
    \cup \ \mathit{simple-clss} \ \mathit{atms}(\mathbf{is} \ ?I = ?U)
\langle proof \rangle
{f lemma}\ simple	ext{-}clss	ext{-}finite:
  fixes atms :: 'v set
  assumes finite atms
  shows finite (simple-clss atms)
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma simple-clssE:
  assumes
    x \in simple\text{-}clss \ atms
  shows atms-of x \subseteq atms \land \neg tautology x \land distinct-mset x
  \langle proof \rangle
\mathbf{lemma}\ \mathit{cls-in-simple-clss}\colon
  shows \{\#\} \in simple\text{-}clss\ s
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma simple-clss-card:
  fixes atms :: 'v set
  assumes finite atms
  shows card (simple-clss\ atms) \le (3::nat) \cap (card\ atms)
  \langle proof \rangle
{f lemma}\ simple	ext{-}clss	ext{-}mono:
  assumes incl: atms \subseteq atms'
  shows simple-clss atms \subseteq simple-clss atms'
  \langle proof \rangle
\mathbf{lemma}\ distinct\text{-}mset\text{-}not\text{-}tautology\text{-}implies\text{-}in\text{-}simple\text{-}clss\text{:}}
  assumes distinct-mset \chi and \neg tautology \chi
  shows \chi \in simple\text{-}clss (atms\text{-}of \chi)
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma simplified-in-simple-clss:
  assumes distinct-mset-set \psi and \forall \chi \in \psi. \neg tautology \chi
  shows \psi \subseteq simple\text{-}clss (atms\text{-}of\text{-}ms \ \psi)
  \langle proof \rangle
```

#### 2.3.6 Experiment: Expressing the Entailments as Locales

```
locale entail =
  fixes entail :: 'a set \Rightarrow 'b \Rightarrow bool (infix \models e 50)
  assumes entail-insert[simp]: I \neq \{\} \implies insert \ L \ I \models e \ x \longleftrightarrow \{L\} \models e \ x \lor I \models e \ x
  assumes entail-union[simp]: I \models e A \Longrightarrow I \cup I' \models e A
begin
definition entails :: 'a set \Rightarrow 'b set \Rightarrow bool (infix \models es 50) where
  I \models es A \longleftrightarrow (\forall a \in A. I \models e a)
lemma entails-empty[simp]:
  I \models es \{\}
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma entails-single[iff]:
  I \models es \{a\} \longleftrightarrow I \models e a
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma entails-insert-l[simp]:
  M \models es A \Longrightarrow insert \ L \ M \models es \ A
lemma entails-union[iff]: I \models es \ CC \cup DD \longleftrightarrow I \models es \ CC \land I \models es \ DD
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma entails-insert[iff]: I \models es insert \ C \ DD \longleftrightarrow I \models e \ C \land I \models es \ DD
lemma entails-insert-mono: DD \subseteq CC \Longrightarrow I \models es CC \Longrightarrow I \models es DD
lemma entails-union-increase[simp]:
 assumes I \models es \psi
 shows I \cup I' \models es \psi
 \langle proof \rangle
\mathbf{lemma}\ true\text{-}clss\text{-}commute\text{-}l:
  I \cup I' \models es \ \psi \longleftrightarrow I' \cup I \models es \ \psi
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma entails-remove[simp]: I \models es N \implies I \models es Set.remove \ a \ N
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma entails-remove-minus[simp]: I \models es N \Longrightarrow I \models es N - A
end
interpretation true-cls: entail true-cls
  \langle proof \rangle
```

#### 2.3.7 Entailment to be extended

In some cases we want a more general version of entailment to have for example  $\{\} \models \{\#L, -L\#\}$ . This is useful when the model we are building might not be total (the literal L might

have been definitely removed from the set of clauses), but we still want to have a property of entailment considering that theses removed literals are not important.

We can given a model I consider all the natural extensions: C is entailed by an extended I, if for all total extension of I, this model entails C.

```
definition true-clss-ext :: 'a literal set \Rightarrow 'a literal multiset set \Rightarrow bool (infix \modelssext 49)
I \models sext \ N \longleftrightarrow (\forall \ J. \ I \subseteq J \longrightarrow consistent\text{-}interp \ J \longrightarrow total\text{-}over\text{-}m \ J \ N \longrightarrow J \models s \ N)
\mathbf{lemma} \ \mathit{true\text{-}\mathit{clss\text{-}\mathit{imp}\text{-}\mathit{true\text{-}\mathit{cls}\text{-}\mathit{ext}}}:
   I \models s \ N \implies I \models sext \ N
   \langle proof \rangle
{\bf lemma}\ true\text{-}clss\text{-}ext\text{-}decrease\text{-}right\text{-}remove\text{-}r\text{:}
   \mathbf{assumes}\ I \models \mathit{sext}\ N
   shows I \models sext N - \{C\}
   \langle proof \rangle
\mathbf{lemma}\ consistent\text{-}true\text{-}clss\text{-}ext\text{-}satisfiable:
   assumes consistent-interp I and I \models sext A
   shows satisfiable A
   \langle proof \rangle
lemma not-consistent-true-clss-ext:
   assumes \neg consistent\text{-}interp\ I
   shows I \models sext A
   \langle proof \rangle
end
theory Prop-Logic
imports Main
begin
```

## Chapter 3

# Normalisation

We define here the normalisation from formula towards conjunctive and disjunctive normal form, including normalisation towards multiset of multisets to represent CNF.

### 3.1 Logics

In this section we define the syntax of the formula and an abstraction over it to have simpler proofs. After that we define some properties like subformula and rewriting.

#### 3.1.1 Definition and abstraction

The propositional logic is defined inductively. The type parameter is the type of the variables.

```
 \begin{array}{l} \textbf{datatype} \ 'v \ propo = \\ FT \mid FF \mid FVar \ 'v \mid FNot \ 'v \ propo \mid FAnd \ 'v \ propo \ 'v \ propo \mid FOr \ 'v \ propo \ 'v \ propo \\ \mid FImp \ 'v \ propo \ 'v \ propo \mid FEq \ 'v \ propo \ 'v \ propo \end{array}
```

We do not define any notation for the formula, to distinguish properly between the formulas and Isabelle's logic.

To ease the proofs, we will write the formula on a homogeneous manner, namely a connecting argument and a list of arguments.

```
datatype 'v connective = CT \mid CF \mid CVar \mid v \mid CNot \mid CAnd \mid COr \mid CImp \mid CEq

abbreviation nullary-connective \equiv \{CF\} \cup \{CT\} \cup \{CVar \mid x \mid x. \mid True\}

definition binary-connectives \equiv \{CAnd, COr, CImp, CEq\}
```

We define our own induction principal: instead of distinguishing every constructor, we group them by arity.

```
lemma propo-induct-arity[case-names nullary unary binary]: fixes \varphi \psi :: 'v \ propo assumes nullary: \bigwedge \varphi \ x. \ \varphi = FF \lor \varphi = FT \lor \varphi = FVar \ x \Longrightarrow P \ \varphi and unary: \bigwedge \psi . P \ \psi \Longrightarrow P \ (FNot \ \psi) and binary: \bigwedge \varphi \ \psi 1 \ \psi 2. \ P \ \psi 1 \Longrightarrow P \ \psi 2 \Longrightarrow \varphi = FAnd \ \psi 1 \ \psi 2 \lor \varphi = FOr \ \psi 1 \ \psi 2 \lor \varphi = FImp \ \psi 1 \psi 2 \lor \varphi = FEq \ \psi 1 \ \psi 2 \Longrightarrow P \ \varphi shows P \ \psi \langle proof \rangle
```

The function *conn* is the interpretation of our representation (connective and list of arguments). We define any thing that has no sense to be false

```
\begin{array}{l} \mathbf{fun} \ conn \ :: \ 'v \ connective \Rightarrow \ 'v \ propo \ list \Rightarrow \ 'v \ propo \ \mathbf{where} \\ conn \ CT \ [] = FT \ | \\ conn \ CF \ [] = FF \ | \\ conn \ (CVar \ v) \ [] = FVar \ v \ | \\ conn \ CNot \ [\varphi] = FNot \ \varphi \ | \\ conn \ CAnd \ (\varphi \ \# \ [\psi]) = FAnd \ \varphi \ \psi \ | \\ conn \ COr \ (\varphi \ \# \ [\psi]) = FOr \ \varphi \ \psi \ | \\ conn \ CImp \ (\varphi \ \# \ [\psi]) = FImp \ \varphi \ \psi \ | \\ conn \ CEq \ (\varphi \ \# \ [\psi]) = FEq \ \varphi \ \psi \ | \\ conn \ - - = FF \end{array}
```

We will often use case distinction, based on the arity of the 'v connective, thus we define our own splitting principle.

```
lemma connective-cases-arity[case-names nullary binary unary]: assumes nullary: \bigwedge x.\ c = CT \lor c = CF \lor c = CVar\ x \Longrightarrow P and binary: c \in binary\text{-}connectives \Longrightarrow P and unary: c = CNot \Longrightarrow P shows P \langle proof \rangle
```

```
assumes nullary: c \in nullary\text{-}connective \Longrightarrow P
and unary: c \in CNot \Longrightarrow P
and binary: c \in binary\text{-}connectives \Longrightarrow P
shows P
\langle proof \rangle
```

Our previous definition is not necessary correct (connective and list of arguments) , so we define an inductive predicate.

```
inductive wf-conn :: 'v connective \Rightarrow 'v propo list \Rightarrow bool for c :: 'v connective where
wf-conn-nullary[simp]: (c = CT \lor c = CF \lor c = CVar \lor c) \Longrightarrow wf\text{-conn} c
wf-conn-unary[simp]: c = CNot \Longrightarrow wf-conn c [\psi]
wf-conn-binary[simp]: c \in binary-connectives \implies wf-conn c (\psi \# \psi' \# [])
thm wf-conn.induct
lemma wf-conn-induct[consumes 1, case-names CT CF CVar CNot COr CAnd CImp CEq]:
  assumes wf-conn c x and
    \bigwedge v. \ c = CT \Longrightarrow P [] and
    \bigwedge v. \ c = CF \Longrightarrow P \mid  and
    \bigwedge v. \ c = CVar \ v \Longrightarrow P \ [] and
    \wedge \psi \psi'. c = COr \Longrightarrow P [\psi, \psi'] and
    \wedge \psi \psi'. c = CAnd \Longrightarrow P[\psi, \psi'] and
    \wedge \psi \psi'. c = CImp \Longrightarrow P [\psi, \psi'] and
    \wedge \psi \psi'. c = CEq \Longrightarrow P [\psi, \psi']
  shows P x
  \langle proof \rangle
```

#### 3.1.2 properties of the abstraction

First we can define simplification rules.

**lemma** wf-conn-conn[simp]:

```
 \begin{array}{l} \textit{wf-conn} \ \textit{CT} \ l \Longrightarrow \textit{conn} \ \textit{CT} \ l = \textit{FT} \\ \textit{wf-conn} \ \textit{CF} \ l \Longrightarrow \textit{conn} \ \textit{CF} \ l = \textit{FF} \\ \textit{wf-conn} \ (\textit{CVar} \ x) \ l \Longrightarrow \textit{conn} \ (\textit{CVar} \ x) \ l = \textit{FVar} \ x \\ \langle \textit{proof} \rangle \end{array}
```

```
\textbf{lemma} \ \textit{wf-conn-list-decomp}[simp] :
```

```
 \begin{array}{l} \textit{wf-conn} \ \textit{CT} \ l \longleftrightarrow l = [] \\ \textit{wf-conn} \ \textit{CF} \ l \longleftrightarrow l = [] \\ \textit{wf-conn} \ (\textit{CVar} \ x) \ l \longleftrightarrow l = [] \\ \textit{wf-conn} \ \textit{CNot} \ (\xi \ @ \ \varphi \ \# \ \xi') \longleftrightarrow \xi = [] \ \land \ \xi' = [] \\ \langle \textit{proof} \rangle \end{array}
```

#### lemma wf-conn-list:

```
 \begin{array}{l} \textit{wf-conn}\ c\ l \Longrightarrow \textit{conn}\ c\ l = \textit{FT} \longleftrightarrow (c = \textit{CT} \land l = []) \\ \textit{wf-conn}\ c\ l \Longrightarrow \textit{conn}\ c\ l = \textit{FF} \longleftrightarrow (c = \textit{CF} \land l = []) \\ \textit{wf-conn}\ c\ l \Longrightarrow \textit{conn}\ c\ l = \textit{FVar}\ x \longleftrightarrow (c = \textit{CVar}\ x \land l = []) \\ \textit{wf-conn}\ c\ l \Longrightarrow \textit{conn}\ c\ l = \textit{FAnd}\ a\ b \longleftrightarrow (c = \textit{CAnd}\ \land\ l = a\ \#\ b\ \#\ []) \\ \textit{wf-conn}\ c\ l \Longrightarrow \textit{conn}\ c\ l = \textit{FOr}\ a\ b \longleftrightarrow (c = \textit{COr}\ \land\ l = a\ \#\ b\ \#\ []) \\ \textit{wf-conn}\ c\ l \Longrightarrow \textit{conn}\ c\ l = \textit{FImp}\ a\ b \longleftrightarrow (c = \textit{CImp}\ \land\ l = a\ \#\ b\ \#\ []) \\ \textit{wf-conn}\ c\ l \Longrightarrow \textit{conn}\ c\ l = \textit{FNot}\ a \longleftrightarrow (c = \textit{CNot}\ \land\ l = a\ \#\ b\ \#\ []) \\ \textit{wf-conf}\ \rangle \\ \end{array}
```

In the binary connective cases, we will often decompose the list of arguments (of length 2) into two elements.

```
lemma list-length2-decomp: length l = 2 \Longrightarrow (\exists \ a \ b. \ l = a \# b \# []) \land proof \rangle
```

wf-conn for binary operators means that there are two arguments.

**lemma** wf-conn-bin-list-length:

```
fixes l:: 'v \ propo \ list assumes conn: c \in binary\text{-}connectives shows length \ l = 2 \longleftrightarrow wf\text{-}conn \ c \ l \langle proof \rangle
```

```
lemma wf-conn-not-list-length[iff]:

fixes l :: 'v \ propo \ list

shows wf-conn CNot \ l \longleftrightarrow length \ l = 1

\langle proof \rangle
```

Decomposing the Not into an element is moreover very useful.

```
lemma wf-conn-Not-decomp:
```

```
fixes l:: 'v \ propo \ list \ and \ a:: 'v \ assumes \ corr: \ wf-conn \ CNot \ l \ shows \ \exists \ a. \ l = [a] \ \langle proof \rangle
```

The wf-conn remains correct if the length of list does not change. This lemma is very useful when we do one rewriting step

```
lemma wf-conn-no-arity-change:
```

```
\begin{array}{c} \textit{length } l = \textit{length } l' \Longrightarrow \textit{wf-conn } c \ l \longleftrightarrow \textit{wf-conn } c \ l' \\ \langle \textit{proof} \rangle \end{array}
```

```
lemma wf-conn-no-arity-change-helper:
length (\xi @ \varphi \# \xi') = length (\xi @ \varphi' \# \xi')
\langle proof \rangle
```

The injectivity of *conn* is useful to prove equality of the connectives and the lists.

```
The injectivity of conn is useful to prove equalification lemma conn-inj-not:

assumes correct: wf-conn c l
and conn: conn c l = FNot \psi
shows c = CNot and l = [\psi]
\langle proof \rangle

lemma conn-inj:
fixes c ca :: 'v connective and l \psi s :: 'v propo list assumes corr: wf-conn ca l
and corr': wf-conn c \psi s
and eq: conn ca l = conn c \psi s
shows ca = c \land \psi s = l
\langle proof \rangle
```

#### 3.1.3 Subformulas and properties

A characterization using sub-formulas is interesting for rewriting: we will define our relation on the sub-term level, and then lift the rewriting on the term-level. So the rewriting takes place on a subformula.

```
inductive subformula :: 'v propo \Rightarrow 'v propo \Rightarrow bool (infix \leq 45) for \varphi where subformula-refl[simp]: \varphi \leq \varphi | subformula-into-subformula: \psi \in set\ l \Longrightarrow wf\text{-}conn\ c\ l \Longrightarrow \varphi \leq \psi \Longrightarrow \varphi \leq conn\ c\ l
```

On the *subformula-into-subformula*, we can see why we use our *conn* representation: one case is enough to express the subformulas property instead of listing all the cases.

This is an example of a property related to subformulas.

```
\mathbf{lemma}\ subformula-in-subformula-not:
shows b: FNot \varphi \leq \psi \Longrightarrow \varphi \leq \psi
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma subformula-in-binary-conn:
  assumes conn: c \in binary-connectives
  shows f \leq conn \ c \ [f, \ g]
  and g \leq conn \ c \ [f, \ g]
\langle proof \rangle
lemma subformula-trans:
 \psi \preceq \psi' \Longrightarrow \varphi \preceq \psi \Longrightarrow \varphi \preceq \psi'
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma subformula-leaf:
  fixes \varphi \psi :: 'v \ propo
  assumes incl: \varphi \leq \psi
  and simple: \psi = FT \lor \psi = FF \lor \psi = FVar x
  shows \varphi = \psi
  \langle proof \rangle
```

 $\mathbf{lemma}\ \mathit{subfurmula-not-incl-eq}\colon$ 

```
assumes \varphi \leq conn \ c \ l
  and wf-conn c l
  and \forall \psi. \ \psi \in set \ l \longrightarrow \neg \ \varphi \preceq \psi
  shows \varphi = conn \ c \ l
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma wf-subformula-conn-cases:
  wf-conn c \ l \implies \varphi \leq conn \ c \ l \longleftrightarrow (\varphi = conn \ c \ l \lor (\exists \psi. \ \psi \in set \ l \land \varphi \leq \psi))
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma subformula-decomp-explicit[simp]:
  \varphi \leq FAnd \ \psi \ \psi' \longleftrightarrow (\varphi = FAnd \ \psi \ \psi' \lor \varphi \leq \psi \lor \varphi \leq \psi') \ (is \ ?P \ FAnd)
  \varphi \leq FOr \ \psi \ \psi' \longleftrightarrow (\varphi = FOr \ \psi \ \psi' \lor \varphi \leq \psi \lor \varphi \leq \psi')
  \varphi \leq FEq \ \psi \ \psi' \longleftrightarrow (\varphi = FEq \ \psi \ \psi' \lor \varphi \leq \psi \lor \varphi \leq \psi')
  \varphi \leq FImp \ \psi \ \psi' \longleftrightarrow (\varphi = FImp \ \psi \ \psi' \lor \varphi \preceq \psi \lor \varphi \preceq \psi')
\langle proof \rangle
lemma wf-conn-helper-facts[iff]:
  wf-conn CNot [\varphi]
  wf-conn CT []
  wf-conn CF []
  wf-conn (CVar x) []
  wf-conn CAnd [\varphi, \psi]
  wf-conn COr [\varphi, \psi]
  wf-conn CImp [\varphi, \psi]
  wf-conn CEq [\varphi, \psi]
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma exists-c-conn: \exists c l. \varphi = conn c l \land wf-conn c l
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma subformula-conn-decomp[simp]:
  assumes wf: wf-conn c l
  shows \varphi \leq conn \ c \ l \longleftrightarrow (\varphi = conn \ c \ l \lor (\exists \ \psi \in set \ l. \ \varphi \leq \psi)) (is ?A \longleftrightarrow ?B)
\langle proof \rangle
lemma subformula-leaf-explicit[simp]:
  \varphi \leq FT \longleftrightarrow \varphi = FT
  \varphi \preceq \mathit{FF} \longleftrightarrow \varphi = \mathit{FF}
  \varphi \leq FVar \ x \longleftrightarrow \varphi = FVar \ x
  \langle proof \rangle
The variables inside the formula gives precisely the variables that are needed for the formula.
primrec vars-of-prop:: 'v propo \Rightarrow 'v set where
vars-of-prop\ FT = \{\}\ |
vars-of-prop FF = \{\} \mid
vars-of-prop (FVar x) = \{x\} \mid
vars-of-prop \ (FNot \ \varphi) = vars-of-prop \ \varphi \ |
vars-of-prop \ (FAnd \ \varphi \ \psi) = vars-of-prop \ \varphi \cup vars-of-prop \ \psi \ |
vars-of-prop \ (FOr \ \varphi \ \psi) = vars-of-prop \ \varphi \cup vars-of-prop \ \psi \ |
vars-of-prop \ (FImp \ \varphi \ \psi) = vars-of-prop \ \varphi \cup vars-of-prop \ \psi \ |
vars-of-prop (FEq \varphi \psi) = vars-of-prop \varphi \cup vars-of-prop \psi
lemma vars-of-prop-incl-conn:
  fixes \xi \xi' :: 'v \text{ propo list and } \psi :: 'v \text{ propo and } c :: 'v \text{ connective}
```

assumes corr: wf-conn c l and incl:  $\psi \in set l$ 

```
shows vars-of-prop \ \psi \subseteq vars-of-prop \ (conn \ c \ l)
\langle proof \rangle
The set of variables is compatible with the subformula order.
lemma subformula-vars-of-prop:
  \varphi \preceq \psi \Longrightarrow vars-of-prop \ \varphi \subseteq vars-of-prop \ \psi
  \langle proof \rangle
3.1.4 Positions
Instead of 1 or 2 we use L or R
datatype sign = L \mid R
We use nil instead of \varepsilon.
fun pos :: 'v \ propo \Rightarrow sign \ list \ set \ where
pos FF = \{[]\} \mid
pos FT = \{[]\} \mid
pos (FVar x) = \{[]\}
pos (FAnd \varphi \psi) = \{[]\} \cup \{L \# p \mid p. p \in pos \varphi\} \cup \{R \# p \mid p. p \in pos \psi\} \mid
pos (FOr \varphi \psi) = \{[]\} \cup \{L \# p \mid p. p \in pos \varphi\} \cup \{R \# p \mid p. p \in pos \psi\} \mid
pos (FEq \varphi \psi) = \{[]\} \cup \{L \# p \mid p. p \in pos \varphi\} \cup \{R \# p \mid p. p \in pos \psi\} \mid
pos (FImp \varphi \psi) = \{[]\} \cup \{L \# p \mid p. p \in pos \varphi\} \cup \{R \# p \mid p. p \in pos \psi\} \mid
pos (FNot \varphi) = \{[]\} \cup \{L \# p \mid p. p \in pos \varphi\}
lemma finite-pos: finite (pos \varphi)
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma finite-inj-comp-set:
  fixes s :: 'v \ set
  assumes finite: finite s
  and inj: inj f
  shows card (\{f \mid p \mid p. p \in s\}) = card \mid s
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma cons-inject:
  inj (op \# s)
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma finite-insert-nil-cons:
  finite s \Longrightarrow card\ (insert\ [\ \{L \ \#\ p\ | p.\ p \in s\}) = 1 + card\ \{L \ \#\ p\ | p.\ p \in s\}
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma cord-not[simp]:
  card (pos (FNot \varphi)) = 1 + card (pos \varphi)
\langle proof \rangle
lemma card-seperate:
  assumes finite s1 and finite s2
  shows card (\{L \# p \mid p. p \in s1\} \cup \{R \# p \mid p. p \in s2\}) = card (\{L \# p \mid p. p \in s1\})
            + \ card(\{R \ \# \ p \ | p. \ p \in s2\}) \ (\textbf{is} \ \ card \ (?L \cup ?R) = \ \ card \ ?L + \ \ \ \ \ \ \ ?R)
\langle proof \rangle
```

**definition** prop-size where prop-size  $\varphi = card \ (pos \ \varphi)$ 

```
lemma prop-size-vars-of-prop: fixes \varphi :: 'v propo shows card (vars-of-prop \varphi) \leq prop-size \varphi \langle proof \rangle value pos (FImp (FAnd (FVar P) (FVar Q)) (FOr (FVar P) (FVar Q))) inductive path-to :: sign list <math>\Rightarrow 'v propo \Rightarrow 'v propo \Rightarrow bool where path-to-refl[intro]: path-to [] \varphi \varphi | path-to-l: c \in binary-connectives \forall c = CNot \Longrightarrow wf-conn c (\varphi \# l) \Longrightarrow path-to p \varphi \varphi' \Longrightarrow path-to (L \# p) (conn c (\varphi \# l)) \varphi' | path-to-r: c \in binary-connectives \Longrightarrow wf-conn c (\psi \# \varphi \# l]) \Longrightarrow path-to p \varphi \varphi' \Longrightarrow path-to (R \# p) (conn c (\psi \# \varphi \# l])) \varphi'
```

There is a deep link between subformulas and pathes: a (correct) path leads to a subformula and a subformula is associated to a given path.

```
lemma path-to-subformula:
  path-to p \varphi \varphi' \Longrightarrow \varphi' \preceq \varphi
  \langle proof \rangle
{f lemma}\ subformula-path-exists:
  fixes \varphi \varphi' :: 'v \ propo
  shows \varphi' \preceq \varphi \Longrightarrow \exists p. path-to p \varphi \varphi'
fun replace-at :: sign \ list \Rightarrow 'v \ propo \Rightarrow 'v \ propo \Rightarrow 'v \ propo \ where
replace-at [] - \psi = \psi |
replace-at (L \# l) (FAnd \varphi \varphi') \psi = FAnd (replace-at l \varphi \psi) \varphi'
replace-at (R \# l) (FAnd \varphi \varphi') \psi = FAnd \varphi (replace-at l \varphi' \psi)
replace-at (L \# l) (FOr \varphi \varphi') \psi = FOr (replace-at l \varphi \psi) \varphi' \mid
replace-at (R \# l) (FOr \varphi \varphi') \psi = FOr \varphi (replace-at l \varphi' \psi)
replace-at (L \# l) (FEq \varphi \varphi') \psi = FEq (replace-at l \varphi \psi) \varphi'
replace-at (R \# l) (FEq \varphi \varphi') \psi = FEq \varphi (replace-at l \varphi' \psi)
replace-at (L \# l) (FImp \varphi \varphi') \psi = FImp (replace-at l \varphi \psi) \varphi'
replace-at (R \# l) (FImp \varphi \varphi') \psi = FImp \varphi (replace-at l \varphi' \psi)
replace-at (L \# l) (FNot \varphi) \psi = FNot (replace-at l \varphi \psi)
```

## 3.2 Semantics over the syntax

Given the syntax defined above, we define a semantics, by defining an evaluation function *eval*. This function is the bridge between the logic as we define it here and the built-in logic of Isabelle.

```
fun eval :: ('v \Rightarrow bool) \Rightarrow 'v \ propo \Rightarrow bool \ (infix \models 50) \ where 
\mathcal{A} \models FT = True \mid
\mathcal{A} \models FF = False \mid
\mathcal{A} \models FVar \ v = (\mathcal{A} \ v) \mid
\mathcal{A} \models FNot \ \varphi = (\neg(\mathcal{A} \models \varphi)) \mid
\mathcal{A} \models FAnd \ \varphi_1 \ \varphi_2 = (\mathcal{A} \models \varphi_1 \land \mathcal{A} \models \varphi_2) \mid
\mathcal{A} \models FOr \ \varphi_1 \ \varphi_2 = (\mathcal{A} \models \varphi_1 \lor \mathcal{A} \models \varphi_2) \mid
\mathcal{A} \models FImp \ \varphi_1 \ \varphi_2 = (\mathcal{A} \models \varphi_1 \to \mathcal{A} \models \varphi_2) \mid
\mathcal{A} \models FEq \ \varphi_1 \ \varphi_2 = (\mathcal{A} \models \varphi_1 \longleftrightarrow \mathcal{A} \models \varphi_2)
definition evalf \ (infix \models f \ 50) \ where
evalf \ \varphi \ \psi = (\forall A. \ A \models \varphi \longrightarrow A \models \psi)
```

The deduction rule is in the book. And the proof looks like to the one of the book.

theorem deduction-theorem:

```
\varphi \models f \psi \longleftrightarrow (\forall A. \ A \models FImp \ \varphi \ \psi)\langle proof \rangle
```

A shorter proof:

```
\mathbf{lemma} \ \varphi \models f \ \psi \longleftrightarrow (\forall \ A. \ A \models \mathit{FImp} \ \varphi \ \psi) \langle \mathit{proof} \rangle
```

```
definition same-over-set:: ('v \Rightarrow bool) \Rightarrow ('v \Rightarrow bool) \Rightarrow 'v \ set \Rightarrow bool where same-over-set A \ B \ S = (\forall \ c \in S. \ A \ c = B \ c)
```

If two mapping A and B have the same value over the variables, then the same formula are satisfiable.

```
lemma same-over-set-eval:
```

```
assumes same-over-set A B (vars-of-prop \varphi) shows A \models \varphi \longleftrightarrow B \models \varphi \langle proof \rangle
```

#### end

theory Prop-Abstract-Transformation imports Main Prop-Logic Wellfounded-More

#### begin

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

## 3.3 Rewrite systems and properties

#### 3.3.1 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 \Rightarrow propo-rew-step r \varphi \psi \mid propo-rew-one-step-lift: propo-rew-step r \varphi \varphi' \Rightarrow wf-conn c (\psi s @ \varphi \# \psi s') \Rightarrow 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 \longleftrightarrow 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'.
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
3.3.2
             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 q \Longrightarrow preserves-un-sat (f OO q)
  \langle proof \rangle
{f 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
```

### 3.3.3 Full Lifting

assumes wf-conn c l

 $\langle proof \rangle$ 

**shows** all-subformula-st test-symb (conn c l)

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
```

## 3.4 Transformation testing

### 3.4.1 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 \Longrightarrow 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)
  \langle proof \rangle
\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.
lemma all-subformula-st-decomp-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
lemma all-subformula-st-decomp:
  fixes c :: 'v \ connective \ and \ l :: 'v \ propo \ list
```

 $\longleftrightarrow (test\text{-}symb\ (conn\ c\ l) \land (\forall \varphi \in set\ l.\ all\text{-}subformula\text{-}st\ test\text{-}symb\ \varphi))$ 

```
lemma helper-fact: c \in binary-connectives \longleftrightarrow (c = COr \lor c = CAnd \lor c = CEq \lor c = CImp) \langle proof \rangle
lemma all\text{-subformula-st-decomp-explicit}[simp]:
fixes \varphi \psi :: 'v \ propo
shows all\text{-subformula-st test-symb } (FAnd \ \varphi \ \psi)
\longleftrightarrow (test\text{-symb } (FAnd \ \varphi \ \psi) \land all\text{-subformula-st test-symb } \varphi \land all\text{-subformula-st test-symb } \psi)
and all\text{-subformula-st test-symb } (FOr \ \varphi \ \psi)
\longleftrightarrow (test\text{-symb } (FOr \ \varphi \ \psi) \land all\text{-subformula-st test-symb } \varphi \land all\text{-subformula-st test-symb } \psi)
and all\text{-subformula-st test-symb } (FNot \ \varphi)
\longleftrightarrow (test\text{-symb } (FNot \ \varphi) \land all\text{-subformula-st test-symb } \varphi \land all\text{-subformula-st test-symb } \psi)
and all\text{-subformula-st test-symb } (FEq \ \varphi \ \psi)
\longleftrightarrow (test\text{-symb } (FEq \ \varphi \ \psi) \land all\text{-subformula-st test-symb } \varphi \land all\text{-subformula-st test-symb } \psi)
and all\text{-subformula-st test-symb } (FImp \ \varphi \ \psi)
\longleftrightarrow (test\text{-symb } (FImp \ \varphi \ \psi) \land all\text{-subformula-st test-symb } \varphi \land all\text{-subformula-st test-symb } \psi)
```

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 \ \land \ test-symb \ FT \ \land \ 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 \ \land \ r \ \psi \ \psi' \ \langle proof \rangle
```

#### 3.4.2 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  $\forall \varphi' \psi$ .  $\varphi' \leq \Phi \longrightarrow r \varphi' \psi \longrightarrow all\text{-subformula-st test-symb } \varphi' \longrightarrow all\text{-subformula-st test-symb } \psi$  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  $(conn \ c \ (\xi \ @ \ \varphi \ \# \ \xi')) \longrightarrow test$ -symb  $(conn \ c \ (\xi \ @ \ \varphi' \ \# \ \xi'))$ 

#### 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
```

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

 $\mathbf{lemma}\ propo-rew-step-inv-stay:$ 

```
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\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\text{-}conn \ c \ (\xi \ @ \ \varphi \ \# \ \xi') \longrightarrow test\text{-}symb \ (conn \ c \ (\xi \ @ \ \varphi \ \# \ \xi')) \ and \ propo-rew\text{-}step \ r \ \varphi \ \psi \ and \ all\text{-subformula-st test-symb} \ \varphi
 shows \ all\text{-subformula-st test-symb} \ \psi
 \langle proof \rangle
```

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

#### Invariant after all rewriting

```
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 wf-conn c (\xi @ \varphi \# \xi') \longrightarrow test-symb (conn c (\xi @ \varphi \# \xi')) \longrightarrow test-symb \varphi'
        \longrightarrow test\text{-}symb\ (conn\ c\ (\xi\ @\ \varphi'\ \#\ \xi')) 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
         \rightarrow 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}\ \varphi'\ \longrightarrow\ test\text{-symb}\ (conn\ c\ (\xi\ @\ \varphi'\ \#\ \xi')) 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 \ \mathbf{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-subformula-st test-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 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.

#### 3.5 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.

#### 3.5.1 Elimination of the equivalences

The first transformation consists in removing every equivalence symbol.

```
inductive elim-equiv :: 'v \ propo \Rightarrow 'v \ propo \Rightarrow bool where elim-equiv[simp]: elim-equiv \ (FEq \ \varphi \ \psi) \ (FAnd \ (FImp \ \varphi \ \psi)) lemma elim-equiv-transformation-consistent: A \models FEq \ \varphi \ \psi \longleftrightarrow A \models FAnd \ (FImp \ \varphi \ \psi) \ (FImp \ \psi \ \varphi)
```

```
\langle proof \rangle
\mathbf{lemma} \ elim\text{-}equiv\text{-}explicit\text{:} \ elim\text{-}equiv\ \varphi\ \psi \Longrightarrow \forall\ A.\ A \models \varphi \longleftrightarrow A \models \psi
\langle proof \rangle
\mathbf{lemma} \ elim\text{-}equiv\text{-}consistent\text{:} \ preserves\text{-}un\text{-}sat\ elim\text{-}equiv}
\langle proof \rangle
\mathbf{lemma} \ elimEquv\text{-}lifted\text{-}consistant\text{:}
preserves\text{-}un\text{-}sat\ (full\ (propo\text{-}rew\text{-}step\ elim\text{-}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 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-equiv \ (FNot \ \varphi) \longleftrightarrow no-equiv \ \varphi \land no-equiv \ \psi \land no-equiv \ \psi) \longleftrightarrow (no-equiv \ \varphi \land no-equiv \ \psi) \land no-equiv \ \psi) \land no-equiv \ (FImp \ \varphi \ \psi) \longleftrightarrow (no-equiv \ \varphi \land no-equiv \ \psi) \land proof \rangle
```

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
```

#### 3.5.2 Eliminate Implication

```
After that, we can eliminate the implication symbols.
inductive elim-imp :: 'v \ propo \Rightarrow 'v \ propo \Rightarrow bool \ \mathbf{where}
[simp]: elim-imp (FImp \varphi \psi) (FOr (FNot \varphi) \psi)
\mathbf{lemma}\ elim-imp-transformation\text{-}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
lemma elim-imp-consistent: preserves-un-sat elim-imp
  \langle proof \rangle
\mathbf{lemma} \ \mathit{elim-imp-lifted-consistant} :
  preserves-un-sat (full (propo-rew-step elim-imp))
  \langle proof \rangle
\mathbf{fun} \ no\text{-}imp\text{-}symb \ \mathbf{where}
no\text{-}imp\text{-}symb \ (FImp - -) = False \ |
no\text{-}imp\text{-}symb - = True
{f lemma} no-imp-symb-conn-characterization:
  wf-conn c \ l \Longrightarrow no-imp-symb (conn \ c \ l) \longleftrightarrow c \ne 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\text{-}imp\ FT
  no-imp FF
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma all-subformula-st-decomp-explicit-imp[simp]:
```

shows

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

Invariant of the *elim-imp* transformation

```
\mathbf{lemma}\ \mathit{elim-imp-no-equiv} :
   elim-imp \ \varphi \ \psi \implies no-equiv \ \varphi \implies no-equiv \ \psi
```

```
\langle proof \rangle
\mathbf{lemma} \ elim\text{-}imp\text{-}inv\text{:}
\mathbf{fixes} \ \varphi \ \psi \ :: \ 'v \ propo
\mathbf{assumes} \ full \ (propo\text{-}rew\text{-}step \ elim\text{-}imp) \ \varphi \ \psi \ \mathbf{and} \ no\text{-}equiv \ \varphi
\mathbf{shows} \ no\text{-}equiv \ \psi
\langle proof \rangle
\mathbf{lemma} \ no\text{-}no\text{-}imp\text{-}elim\text{-}imp\text{-}step\text{-}exists\text{:}}
\mathbf{fixes} \ \varphi \ :: \ 'v \ propo
\mathbf{assumes} \ no\text{-}equiv : \ \neg \ no\text{-}imp \ \varphi
\mathbf{shows} \ \exists \ \psi \ \psi' . \ \psi \ \leq \ \varphi \ \wedge \ elim\text{-}imp \ \psi \ \psi'
\langle proof \rangle
\mathbf{lemma} \ no\text{-}imp\text{-}full\text{-}propo\text{-}rew\text{-}step\text{-}elim\text{-}imp\text{:}} \ full \ (propo\text{-}rew\text{-}step \ elim\text{-}imp) \ \varphi \ \psi \implies no\text{-}imp \ \psi
\langle proof \rangle
```

#### 3.5.3 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
ElimTB1': elimTB (FAnd FT \varphi) \varphi
Elim TB2: elim TB (FAnd \varphi FF) FF
Elim TB2': elim TB (FAnd FF \varphi) FF |
Elim TB3: elim TB (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
lemma elimTB-consistent: preserves-un-sat elimTB
\langle proof \rangle
inductive no-T-F-symb :: 'v propo \Rightarrow bool where
no-T-F-symb-comp: c \neq CF \Longrightarrow c \neq CT \Longrightarrow wf-conn c \mid c \implies (\forall \varphi \in set \mid l. \mid \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-T-F-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\text{-}T\text{-}F\text{-}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-T-F-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.
{\bf inductive}\ no\text{-}T\text{-}F\text{-}symb\text{-}except\text{-}toplevel\ {\bf where}
no-T-F-symb-except-toplevel-true[simp]: no-T-F-symb-except-toplevel FT
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
\mathbf{lemma}\ no\text{-}T\text{-}F\text{-}symb\text{-}except\text{-}toplevel\text{-}bool\text{:}}
  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
lemma no-T-F-symb-except-toplevel-bin-decom:
  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 \text{ propo list and } c :: 'v \text{ 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 \text{ propo list and } c :: 'v \text{ connective}
  assumes wf-conn c l
  and FT \in set \ l \lor FF \in set \ l
  shows \neg no-T-F-except-top-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-T-F-except-top-level (FOr \varphi \psi)
     \neg no\text{-}T\text{-}F\text{-}except\text{-}top\text{-}level (FEq <math>\varphi \psi)
     \neg no\text{-}T\text{-}F\text{-}except\text{-}top\text{-}level (FImp <math>\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
\mathbf{lemma}\ no\text{-}T\text{-}F\text{-}except\text{-}top\text{-}level\text{-}simp[simp]:}\ no\text{-}T\text{-}F\text{-}except\text{-}top\text{-}level\text{-}}FF\ no\text{-}T\text{-}F\text{-}except\text{-}top\text{-}level\text{-}}FT
   \langle proof \rangle
lemma no-T-F-no-T-F-except-top-level'[simp]:
   no\text{-}T\text{-}F\text{-}except\text{-}top\text{-}level\ }\varphi\longleftrightarrow(\varphi=FF\vee\varphi=FT\vee no\text{-}T\text{-}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)
     \textit{no-T-F} \ (\textit{FOr} \ \varphi \ \psi) \ \longleftrightarrow (\textit{no-T-F} \ \varphi \ \land \ \textit{no-T-F} \ \psi)
     no\text{-}T\text{-}F \ (FEq \ \varphi \ \psi) \ \longleftrightarrow (no\text{-}T\text{-}F \ \varphi \land 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
\mathbf{lemma}\ no\text{-}T\text{-}F\text{-}symb\text{-}except\text{-}toplevel\text{-}step\text{-}exists\text{:}}
  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 elimTB) \varphi \psi
  and no-equiv \varphi and no-imp \varphi
  shows no-equiv \psi and no-imp \psi
\langle proof \rangle
\mathbf{lemma}\ elim TB-full-propo-rew-step:
  fixes \varphi \psi :: 'v \ propo
  assumes no-equiv \varphi and no-imp \varphi and full (propo-rew-step elim TB) \varphi \psi
  shows no-T-F-except-top-level \psi
  \langle proof \rangle
3.5.4
            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}\ push Neg-transformation\text{-}consistent:
A \models FNot (FAnd \varphi \psi) \longleftrightarrow A \models (FOr (FNot \varphi) (FNot \psi))
A \models \mathit{FNot} \; (\mathit{FOr} \; \varphi \; \psi) \; \longleftrightarrow A \models (\mathit{FAnd} \; (\mathit{FNot} \; \varphi) \; (\mathit{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
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma pushNeg-consistent: preserves-un-sat pushNeg
  \langle proof \rangle
\mathbf{lemma}\ pushNeg-lifted-consistant:
preserves-un-sat (full (propo-rew-step pushNeg))
  \langle proof \rangle
fun simple where
simple\ FT = True
simple FF = True
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
\mathbf{lemma}\ subformula\text{-}conn\text{-}decomp\text{-}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)
simple-not-symb -= True
definition simple-not 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-not-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 \preceq \varphi \land pushNeg \ \psi \ \psi'
\langle proof \rangle
lemma no-T-F-except-top-level-pushNeq1:
  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\text{-}T\text{-}F\text{-}except\text{-}top\text{-}level } \varphi \Longrightarrow no\text{-}T\text{-}F\text{-}symb } \psi \Longrightarrow no\text{-}T\text{-}F\text{-}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 pushNeg-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-full-propo-rew-step:
  fixes \varphi \psi :: 'v \ propo
  assumes
    no-equiv \varphi and
    no\text{-}imp\ \varphi\ \mathbf{and}
    full (propo-rew-step pushNeg) \varphi \psi and
    no-T-F-except-top-level <math>\varphi
  shows simple-not \ \psi
  \langle proof \rangle
3.5.5
             Push inside
inductive push-conn-inside :: 'v connective \Rightarrow 'v connective \Rightarrow 'v propo \Rightarrow 'v propo \Rightarrow bool
  for c c':: 'v connective where
\textit{push-conn-inside-l[simp]: } c = \textit{CAnd} \lor c = \textit{COr} \Longrightarrow c' = \textit{CAnd} \lor c' = \textit{COr}
  \implies push\text{-}conn\text{-}inside\ c\ c'\ (conn\ c\ [conn\ c'\ [\varphi 1,\ \varphi 2],\ \psi])
         (conn \ c' \ [conn \ c \ [\varphi 1, \psi], \ conn \ c \ [\varphi 2, \psi]]) \mid
push-conn-inside-r[simp]: c = CAnd \lor c = COr \Longrightarrow c' = CAnd \lor c' = COr
  \implies push\text{-}conn\text{-}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')
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 not\text{-}c\text{-}in\text{-}c'\text{-}symb\ c\ c'\ (conn\ c\ [conn\ c'\ [\varphi,\ \varphi'],\ \psi])\ |
not\text{-}c\text{-}in\text{-}c'\text{-}symb\text{-}r[simp]: wf\text{-}conn \ c\ [\psi, conn \ c'\ [\varphi, \varphi']] \Longrightarrow 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
```

 $not\text{-}c\text{-}in\text{-}c'\text{-}symb\ c\ c'\ \xi \Longrightarrow \xi = FF\ \lor\ \xi = FT\ \lor\ \xi = FVar\ x\ \lor\ \xi = FNot\ FF\ \lor\ \xi = FNot\ FT$ 

**lemma** c-in-c'-symb-simp:

 $\vee \xi = FNot \ (FVar \ x) \Longrightarrow False$ 

```
\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-in-c'-only c c' \equiv all-subformula-st (c-in-c'-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 \implies wf\text{-}conn\ c\ [\varphi,\,\psi] \implies \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} \text{ 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 \leq \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 \preceq \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
lemma simple-propo-rew-step-push-conn-inside-inv:
propo-rew-step (push-conn-inside c c') \varphi \psi \implies simple \varphi \implies 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 \Longrightarrow simple-not \varphi \Longrightarrow simple-not \psi
\langle proof \rangle
\mathbf{lemma}\ 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 @ \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
{f lemma}\ push-conn-inside-not-true-false:
  push-conn-inside c c' \varphi \psi \Longrightarrow \psi \neq FT \land \psi \neq FF
  \langle proof \rangle
\mathbf{lemma}\ \mathit{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-T-F-except-top-level <math>\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
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 \Longrightarrow 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)
{f 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
{f 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 \wedge wf\text{-}conn \ c \ l)))
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma only-c-inside-c-c'-false:
 fixes c c' :: 'v connective and l :: 'v propo list 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 propo list and c c' ca :: 'v 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 \implies c-in-c'-only c \ c' \ (conn \ c \ l) \implies (\forall \ \psi \in set \ l. \ only-c-inside c \ \psi)
\langle proof \rangle
Push Conjunction
definition pushConj where pushConj = push-conn-inside CAnd COr
{f lemma}\ push Conj\text{-}consistent:\ preserves\text{-}un\text{-}sat\ push Conj
  \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 pushConj-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\text{-}imp\ \varphi\ \mathbf{and}
   full\ (propo-rew-step\ pushConj)\ \varphi\ \psi\ {\bf and}
   no-T-F-except-top-level \varphi and
   simple-not \varphi
  shows and-in-or-only \psi
  \langle proof \rangle
Push Disjunction
definition pushDisj where pushDisj = push-conn-inside COr CAnd
{f lemma}\ push Disj{-}consistent:\ preserves{-}un{-}sat\ push Disj
  \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
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 \varphi and
   simple-not \varphi
  shows or-in-and-only \psi
```

### 3.6 The full transformations

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

### Definition

 $\langle proof \rangle$ 

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

```
inductive grouped-by :: 'a connective \Rightarrow 'a propo \Rightarrow bool for c where
simple\text{-}is\text{-}grouped[simp]\text{: }simple\ \varphi \Longrightarrow grouped\text{-}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])
\mathbf{lemma}\ simple\text{-}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
lemma only-c-inside-imp-grouped-by:
  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
  \langle proof \rangle
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])
\mathbf{lemma}\ simple\text{-}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
3.6.2
            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\text{-}cnf \ \varphi \equiv is\text{-}conj\text{-}with\text{-}TF \ \varphi \land no\text{-}T\text{-}F\text{-}except\text{-}top\text{-}level \ \varphi
```

### 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))
\mathbf{lemma}\ cnf\text{-}rew\text{-}consistent:\ preserves\text{-}un\text{-}sat\ cnf\text{-}rew}
\langle proof \rangle
\mathbf{lemma}\ cnf\text{-}rew\text{-}is\text{-}cnf:\ cnf\text{-}rew\ \varphi\ \varphi' \implies is\text{-}cnf\ \varphi'
\langle proof \rangle
\mathbf{3.6.3}\ \ \mathbf{Disjunctive\ Normal\ Form}
\mathbf{definition}\ is\text{-}disj\text{-}with\text{-}TF\ \mathbf{where}\ is\text{-}disj\text{-}with\text{-}TF\ \equiv\ super\text{-}grouped\text{-}by\ CAnd\ COr}
\mathbf{lemma}\ and\text{-}in\text{-}or\text{-}only\text{-}conjunction\text{-}in\text{-}disj\text{:}}
\mathbf{shows}\ no\text{-}equiv\ \varphi \implies no\text{-}imp\ \varphi \implies simple\text{-}not\ \varphi \implies and\text{-}in\text{-}or\text{-}only\ \varphi \implies is\text{-}disj\text{-}with\text{-}TF\ \varphi}
\langle proof \rangle
```

### Full DNF transform

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

```
\begin{array}{l} \textbf{definition} \ dnf\text{-}rew \ \textbf{where} \ dnf\text{-}rew \equiv \\ \ (full \ (propo\text{-}rew\text{-}step \ elim\text{-}equiv)) \ OO \\ \ (full \ (propo\text{-}rew\text{-}step \ elim\text{-}imp)) \ OO \\ \ (full \ (propo\text{-}rew\text{-}step \ elimTB)) \ OO \\ \ (full \ (propo\text{-}rew\text{-}step \ pushNeg)) \ OO \\ \ (full \ (propo\text{-}rew\text{-}step \ pushConj)) \\ \\ \textbf{lemma} \ dnf\text{-}rew\text{-}consistent: \ preserves\text{-}un\text{-}sat \ dnf\text{-}rew \\ \ \langle proof \rangle \\ \\ \textbf{theorem} \ dnf\text{-}transformation\text{-}correction: \\ \ dnf\text{-}rew \ \varphi \ \varphi' \implies is\text{-}dnf \ \varphi' \\ \ \langle proof \rangle \\ \end{array}
```

**definition** is-dnf :: 'a propo  $\Rightarrow$  bool where

is-dnf  $\varphi \longleftrightarrow is$ -disj-with-TF  $\varphi \land no$ -T-F-except-top-level  $\varphi$ 

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

### 3.7.1 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 elimTBFull where 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 ElimTBFull2'[simp]: elimTBFull1 (FAnd FF \varphi) FF \mid ElimTBFull2'[simp]: elimTBFull2 (FAnd FF \varphi) FF \mid ElimTBFull2'[simp]: elimTBFull2'[simp]
```

```
ElimTBFull3[simp]: elimTBFull (FOr \varphi FT) FT
ElimTBFull3'[simp]: elimTBFull (FOr FT \varphi) FT
ElimTBFull_{simp}: elimTBFull (FOr \varphi FF) \varphi
ElimTBFull4'[simp]: elimTBFull (FOr FF \varphi) \varphi
ElimTBFull5[simp]: elimTBFull (FNot FT) FF |
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 <math>\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 <math>\varphi) (FNot \varphi)
Elim TBFull7-r[simp]: elim TBFull (FEq \varphi FT) \varphi
ElimTBFull?-r'[simp]: elimTBFull (FEq \varphi FF) (FNot \varphi)
The transformation is still consistent.
{f lemma}\ elim TBFull-consistent:\ preserves-un-sat\ elim TBFull
```

Contrary to the theorem no-T-F-symb-except-toplevel-step-exists, we do not need the assumption no- $equiv <math>\varphi$  and no- $imp <math>\varphi$ , 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.

```
\begin{array}{l} \textbf{lemma} \ no\text{-}T\text{-}F\text{-}except\text{-}top\text{-}level\text{-}rew'\text{:}} \\ \textbf{fixes} \ \varphi :: \ 'v \ propo \\ \textbf{assumes} \ noTB\text{:} \ \neg \ no\text{-}T\text{-}F\text{-}except\text{-}top\text{-}level} \ \varphi \\ \textbf{shows} \ \exists \ \psi \ \psi' . \ \psi \ \preceq \ \varphi \ \wedge \ elimTBFull \ \psi \ \psi' \\ \langle proof \rangle \end{array}
```

```
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
```

### 3.7.2 More invariants

 $\langle proof \rangle$ 

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-ElimEquiv-no-T-F: propo-rew-step elim-equiv  $\varphi \ \psi \Longrightarrow no$ -T-F  $\varphi \Longrightarrow no$ -T-F  $\psi \ \langle proof \rangle$ 

```
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 \Longrightarrow no-T-F \varphi \Longrightarrow 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-T-F-except-top-level \psi
\langle proof \rangle
3.7.3
           The new CNF and DNF transformation
The transformation is the same as before, but the order is not the same.
definition dnf\text{-}rew' :: 'a \ propo \Rightarrow 'a \ propo \Rightarrow bool \ \text{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
theorem cnf-transformation-correction:
    dnf\text{-}rew' \varphi \varphi' \Longrightarrow is\text{-}dnf \varphi'
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
begin
```

# 3.8 Link with Multiset Version

### 3.8.1 Transformation to Multiset

```
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 \mid
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)\}
\textit{mset-of-formula } \mathit{FF} = \{\{\#\}\} \mid
mset-of-formula FT = \{\}
            Equisatisfiability of the two Version
3.8.2
{f lemma}\ is\mbox{-}conj\mbox{-}with\mbox{-}TF\mbox{-}FNot:
  is-conj-with-TF (FNot \varphi) \longleftrightarrow (\exists v. \varphi = FVar \ v \lor \varphi = FF \lor \varphi = FT)
  \langle proof \rangle
{f 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
lemma grouped-by-CAnd-FAnd:
  grouped-by CAnd (FAnd \varphi 1 \varphi 2) \longleftrightarrow grouped-by CAnd \varphi 1 \land grouped-by CAnd \varphi 2
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma grouped-by-COr-FOr:
  grouped-by COr (FOr \varphi 1 \varphi 2) \longleftrightarrow grouped-by COr \varphi 1 \land grouped-by COr \varphi 2
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma grouped-by-COr-FAnd[simp]: \neg grouped-by COr (FAnd \varphi1 \varphi2)
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)
lemma [simp]: \neg grouped-by COr (FEq \varphi \psi)
  \langle proof \rangle
```

```
\begin{array}{l} \mathbf{lemma} \ [\mathit{simp}] \colon \neg \ \mathit{is-conj-with-TF} \ (\mathit{FEq} \ \varphi \ \psi) \\ & \langle \mathit{proof} \rangle \\ \\ \mathbf{lemma} \ \mathit{is-conj-with-TF-Fand} \colon \\ & \mathit{is-conj-with-TF} \ (\mathit{FAnd} \ \varphi 1 \ \varphi 2) \Longrightarrow \ \mathit{is-conj-with-TF} \ \varphi 1 \ \land \ \mathit{is-conj-with-TF} \ \varphi 2 \\ & \langle \mathit{proof} \rangle \\ \\ \mathbf{lemma} \ \mathit{is-conj-with-TF-FOr} \colon \\ & \mathit{is-conj-with-TF} \ (\mathit{FOr} \ \varphi 1 \ \varphi 2) \Longrightarrow \mathit{grouped-by} \ \mathit{COr} \ \varphi 1 \ \land \ \mathit{grouped-by} \ \mathit{COr} \ \varphi 2 \\ & \langle \mathit{proof} \rangle \\ \\ \mathbf{lemma} \ \mathit{grouped-by-COr-mset-of-formula} \colon \\ & \mathit{grouped-by} \ \mathit{COr} \ \varphi \Longrightarrow \mathit{mset-of-formula} \ \varphi = (\mathit{if} \ \varphi = \mathit{FT} \ \mathit{then} \ \{\} \ \mathit{else} \ \{\mathit{mset-of-conj} \ \varphi \}) \\ & \langle \mathit{proof} \rangle \\ \end{array}
```

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
```

### $\mathbf{end}$

theory Prop-Resolution imports Partial-Clausal-Logic List-More Wellfounded-More

begin

# Chapter 4

# Resolution-based techniques

This chapter contains the formalisation of resolution and superposition.

# 4.1 Resolution

## 4.1.1 Simplification Rules

```
inductive simplify :: 'v clauses \Rightarrow 'v clauses \Rightarrow bool for N :: 'v clause set where
tautology-deletion:
  A + \{\# Pos \ P\#\} + \{\# Neg \ P\#\} \in N \Longrightarrow simplify \ \ N \ (N - \{A + \{\# Pos \ P\#\} + \{\# Neg \ P\#\}\})|
condensation:
  A + \{\#L\#\} + \{\#L\#\} \in N \Longrightarrow simplify \ N \ (N - \{A + \{\#L\#\} + \{\#L\#\}\}) \ | \ A + \{\#L\#\}\} \cup \{A + \{\#L\#\}\}\})
subsumption:
  A \in N \Longrightarrow A \subset \# B \Longrightarrow B \in N \Longrightarrow simplify N (N - \{B\})
lemma simplify-preserves-un-sat':
  fixes N N' :: 'v \ clauses
  assumes simplify N N'
  and total-over-m\ I\ N
  shows I \models s N' \longrightarrow I \models s N
  \langle \mathit{proof} \rangle
lemma simplify-preserves-un-sat:
  fixes N N' :: 'v \ clauses
  assumes simplify N N'
  and total-over-m I N
  shows I \models s N \longrightarrow I \models s N'
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma simplify-preserves-un-sat":
  fixes N N' :: 'v \ clauses
  assumes simplify N N'
  and total-over-m\ I\ N'
  shows I \models s N \longrightarrow I \models s N'
  \langle proof \rangle
\mathbf{lemma}\ simplify\text{-}preserves\text{-}un\text{-}sat\text{-}eq:
  fixes N N' :: 'v \ clauses
  assumes simplify N N'
  and total-over-m \ I \ N
  \mathbf{shows}\ I \models s\ N \longleftrightarrow I \models s\ N'
```

```
\langle proof \rangle
{f lemma}\ simplify	ext{-}preserves	ext{-}finite:
 assumes simplify \psi \psi'
 shows finite \psi \longleftrightarrow finite \psi'
 \langle proof \rangle
{\bf lemma}\ rtranclp\hbox{-}simplify\hbox{-}preserves\hbox{-}finite:
assumes rtranclp simplify \psi \psi'
 shows finite \psi \longleftrightarrow finite \psi'
 \langle proof \rangle
lemma simplify-atms-of-ms:
  assumes simplify \psi \psi'
  shows atms-of-ms \psi' \subseteq atms-of-ms \psi
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma rtranclp-simplify-atms-of-ms:
  assumes rtranclp\ simplify\ \psi\ \psi'
  shows atms-of-ms \psi' \subseteq atms-of-ms \psi
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma factoring-imp-simplify:
  assumes \{\#L\#\} + \{\#L\#\} + C \in N
  shows \exists N'. simplify NN'
\langle proof \rangle
4.1.2
             Unconstrained Resolution
type-synonym 'v uncon-state = 'v clauses
inductive uncon\text{-}res :: 'v \ uncon\text{-}state \Rightarrow 'v \ uncon\text{-}state \Rightarrow bool \ \mathbf{where}
   \{\#Pos\ p\#\}\ +\ C\ \in\ N\ \Longrightarrow\ \{\#Neg\ p\#\}\ +\ D\ \in\ N\ \Longrightarrow\ (\{\#Pos\ p\#\}\ +\ C,\ \{\#Neg\ p\#\}\ +\ D)\ \notin\ A
already\hbox{-}used
    \implies uncon\text{-res }(N) \ (N \cup \{C + D\}) \ |
factoring: \{\#L\#\} + \{\#L\#\} + C \in N \Longrightarrow uncon\text{-res } N \ (N \cup \{C + \{\#L\#\}\})
lemma uncon-res-increasing:
  assumes uncon-res S S' and \psi \in S
  shows \psi \in S'
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma rtranclp-uncon-inference-increasing:
  assumes rtrancly uncon-res S S' and \psi \in S
  shows \psi \in S'
  \langle proof \rangle
Subsumption
definition subsumes :: 'a literal multiset \Rightarrow 'a literal multiset \Rightarrow bool where
subsumes \ \chi \ \chi' \longleftrightarrow
  (\forall I. total\text{-}over\text{-}m \ I \ \{\chi'\} \longrightarrow total\text{-}over\text{-}m \ I \ \{\chi\})
  \land (\forall I. \ total\text{-}over\text{-}m \ I \ \{\chi\} \longrightarrow I \models \chi \longrightarrow I \models \chi')
lemma subsumes-refl[simp]:
```

subsumes  $\chi \chi$ 

```
\langle proof \rangle
{f lemma}\ subsumes-subsumption:
  assumes subsumes D \chi
 and C \subset \# D and \neg tautology \chi
 shows subsumes\ C\ \chi\ \langle proof \rangle
lemma subsumes-tautology:
 assumes subsumes (C + \{\#Pos\ P\#\} + \{\#Neg\ P\#\}) \chi
  shows tautology \chi
  \langle proof \rangle
4.1.3
          Inference Rule
type-synonym 'v state = 'v clauses \times ('v clause \times 'v clause) set
inductive inference-clause :: 'v state \Rightarrow 'v clause \times ('v clause \times 'v clause) set \Rightarrow bool
  (infix \Rightarrow_{Res} 100) where
resolution:
  \{\#Pos\ p\#\} + C \in N \Longrightarrow \{\#Neg\ p\#\} + D \in N \Longrightarrow (\{\#Pos\ p\#\} + C, \{\#Neg\ p\#\} + D) \notin A
already-used
  \implies inference-clause (N, already-used) (C + D, already-used \cup {({#Pos p#} + C, {#Neg p#} +
D)\}) \mid
factoring: \{\#L\#\} + \{\#L\#\} + C \in \mathbb{N} \Longrightarrow inference-clause\ (N,\ already-used)\ (C + \{\#L\#\},\ already-used)
inductive inference :: 'v state \Rightarrow 'v state \Rightarrow bool where
inference-step: inference-clause S (clause, already-used)
 \implies inference S (fst S \cup \{clause\}, already-used)
abbreviation already-used-inv
  :: 'a literal multiset set \times ('a literal multiset \times 'a literal multiset) set \Rightarrow bool where
already-used-inv\ state \equiv
  (\forall (A, B) \in snd \ state. \ \exists \ p. \ Pos \ p \in \# \ A \land Neg \ p \in \# \ B \land
          ((\exists \chi \in fst \ state. \ subsumes \ \chi \ ((A - \{\#Pos \ p\#\}) + (B - \{\#Neg \ p\#\})))
            \vee \ tautology \ ((A - \{\#Pos \ p\#\}) + (B - \{\#Neg \ p\#\}))))
lemma inference-clause-preserves-already-used-inv:
  assumes inference-clause S S'
 and already-used-inv S
  shows already-used-inv (fst S \cup \{fst S'\}, snd S'\}
{\bf lemma}\ in ference \hbox{-} preserves \hbox{-} already \hbox{-} used \hbox{-} inv:
 assumes inference S S'
 and already-used-inv S
 shows already-used-inv S'
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma rtranclp-inference-preserves-already-used-inv:
  assumes rtranclp inference S S'
```

lemma subsumes-condensation:

and already-used-inv S shows already-used-inv S'

 $\langle proof \rangle$ 

```
assumes subsumes (C + \{\#L\#\} + \{\#L\#\}) D
 shows subsumes (C + \{\#L\#\}) D
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma simplify-preserves-already-used-inv:
  assumes simplify N N'
 and already-used-inv (N, already-used)
 shows already-used-inv (N', already-used)
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma
 factoring-satisfiable: I \models \{\#L\#\} + \{\#L\#\} + C \longleftrightarrow I \models \{\#L\#\} + C and
  resolution\mbox{-}satisfiable\mbox{:}
    consistent-interp I \Longrightarrow I \models \{\#Pos\ p\#\} + C \Longrightarrow I \models \{\#Neg\ p\#\} + D \Longrightarrow I \models C + D and
    factoring-same-vars: atms-of (\{\#L\#\} + \{\#L\#\} + C) = atms-of (\{\#L\#\} + C)
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma inference-increasing:
  assumes inference S S' and \psi \in fst S
 shows \psi \in fst S'
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma rtranclp-inference-increasing:
  assumes rtrancly inference S S' and \psi \in fst S
  shows \psi \in fst S'
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma inference-clause-already-used-increasing:
  assumes inference-clause S S'
 shows snd S \subseteq snd S'
  \langle proof \rangle
{\bf lemma}\ in ference \hbox{-} already \hbox{-} used \hbox{-} increasing:
  assumes inference S S'
  shows snd S \subseteq snd S'
  \langle proof \rangle
{\bf lemma}\ in ference-clause-preserves-un-sat:
  fixes N N' :: 'v \ clauses
 assumes inference-clause T T'
 and total-over-m \ I \ (fst \ T)
 and consistent: consistent-interp I
 shows I \models s fst \ T \longleftrightarrow I \models s fst \ T \cup \{fst \ T'\}
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma inference-preserves-un-sat:
 fixes N N' :: 'v \ clauses
 assumes inference T T'
 and total-over-m \ I \ (fst \ T)
 and consistent: consistent-interp I
 shows I \models s fst \ T \longleftrightarrow I \models s fst \ T'
  \langle proof \rangle
```

```
{\bf lemma}\ in ference-clause-preserves-atms-of-ms:
 assumes inference-clause S S'
  shows atms-of-ms (fst (fst S \cup \{fst \ S'\}, \ snd \ S'\}) \subseteq atms-of-ms (fst \ S)
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma inference-preserves-atms-of-ms:
  fixes N N' :: 'v \ clauses
  assumes inference T T'
 shows atms-of-ms (fst T') \subseteq atms-of-ms (fst T)
{\bf lemma}\ in ference \hbox{-} preserves \hbox{-} total \hbox{:}
  fixes N N' :: 'v \ clauses
 assumes inference (N, already-used) (N', already-used')
 shows total-over-m I N \Longrightarrow total-over-m I N'
    \langle proof \rangle
lemma rtranclp-inference-preserves-total:
  assumes rtrancly inference T T'
 shows total-over-m I (fst T) \Longrightarrow total-over-m I (fst T')
  \langle proof \rangle
\mathbf{lemma}\ \mathit{rtranclp-inference-preserves-un-sat}:
  assumes rtranclp inference N N'
 and total-over-m \ I \ (fst \ N)
 and consistent: consistent-interp I
 shows I \models s fst \ N \longleftrightarrow I \models s fst \ N'
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma inference-preserves-finite:
 assumes inference \psi \psi' and finite (fst \psi)
 shows finite (fst \psi')
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma inference-clause-preserves-finite-snd:
  assumes inference-clause \psi \psi' and finite (snd \psi)
  shows finite (snd \psi')
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma inference-preserves-finite-snd:
  assumes inference \psi \psi' and finite (snd \psi)
  shows finite (snd \psi')
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma rtranclp-inference-preserves-finite:
  assumes rtrancly inference \psi \psi' and finite (fst \psi)
  shows finite (fst \psi')
  \langle proof \rangle
\mathbf{lemma}\ consistent\text{-}interp\text{-}insert:
 assumes consistent-interp I
 and atm\text{-}of P \notin atm\text{-}of ' I
```

```
shows consistent-interp (insert P I)
\langle proof \rangle
{\bf lemma}\ simplify\text{-}clause\text{-}preserves\text{-}sat:
  assumes simp: simplify \psi \psi'
  and satisfiable \psi'
  shows satisfiable \psi
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma simplify-preserves-unsat:
  assumes inference \psi \psi'
  shows satisfiable (fst \psi') \longrightarrow satisfiable (fst \psi)
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma inference-preserves-unsat:
  assumes inference** S S'
  shows satisfiable (fst S') \longrightarrow satisfiable (fst S)
datatype 'v sem-tree = Node 'v 'v sem-tree 'v sem-tree | Leaf
fun sem-tree-size :: 'v sem-tree \Rightarrow nat where
sem-tree-size Leaf = 0
sem-tree-size (Node - ag ad) = 1 + sem-tree-size ag + sem-tree-size ad
lemma sem-tree-size[case-names bigger]:
  (\bigwedge xs: \ 'v \ sem\text{-}tree. \ (\bigwedge ys:: \ 'v \ sem\text{-}tree. \ sem\text{-}tree\text{-}size \ ys < sem\text{-}tree\text{-}size \ xs \Longrightarrow P \ ys) \Longrightarrow P \ xs)
  \implies P xs
  \langle proof \rangle
fun partial-interps :: 'v sem-tree \Rightarrow 'v interp \Rightarrow 'v clauses \Rightarrow bool where
partial-interps Leaf I \psi = (\exists \chi. \neg I \models \chi \land \chi \in \psi \land total\text{-}over\text{-}m \ I \{\chi\}) \mid
partial-interps (Node v ag ad) I \psi \longleftrightarrow
  (partial\text{-}interps\ ag\ (I \cup \{Pos\ v\})\ \psi \land partial\text{-}interps\ ad\ (I \cup \{Neg\ v\})\ \psi)
lemma simplify-preserve-partial-leaf:
  simplify \ N \ N' \Longrightarrow partial-interps \ Leaf \ I \ N \Longrightarrow partial-interps \ Leaf \ I \ N'
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma simplify-preserve-partial-tree:
  assumes simplify N N'
  and partial-interps t I N
  shows partial-interps t I N'
  \langle proof \rangle
{\bf lemma}\ in ference-preserve-partial\text{-}tree:}
  assumes inference S S'
  and partial-interps t I (fst S)
  shows partial-interps t I (fst S')
  \langle proof \rangle
```

```
{\bf lemma}\ rtranclp-inference-preserve-partial-tree:
  assumes rtrancly inference N N'
  and partial-interps t I (fst N)
  shows partial-interps t I (fst N')
  \langle proof \rangle
function build-sem-tree :: 'v :: linorder set \Rightarrow 'v clauses \Rightarrow 'v sem-tree where
build-sem-tree atms \psi =
  (if \ atms = \{\} \lor \neg \ finite \ atms
  then Leaf
  else Node (Min atms) (build-sem-tree (Set.remove (Min atms) atms) \psi)
     (build\text{-}sem\text{-}tree\ (Set.remove\ (Min\ atms)\ atms)\ \psi))
\langle proof \rangle
termination
  \langle proof \rangle
declare build-sem-tree.induct[case-names tree]
lemma unsatisfiable-empty[simp]:
  \neg unsatisfiable \{\}
   \langle proof \rangle
lemma partial-interps-build-sem-tree-atms-general:
  fixes \psi :: 'v :: linorder \ clauses \ {\bf and} \ p :: 'v \ literal \ list
  assumes unsat: unsatisfiable \psi and finite \psi and consistent-interp I
  and finite atms
  and atms-of-ms \ \psi = atms \cup atms-of-s \ I and atms \cap atms-of-s \ I = \{\}
  shows partial-interps (build-sem-tree atms \psi) I \psi
  \langle proof \rangle
{\bf lemma}\ partial-interps-build-sem-tree-atms:
  fixes \psi :: 'v :: linorder \ clauses \ and \ p :: 'v \ literal \ list
  assumes unsat: unsatisfiable \psi and finite: finite \psi
  shows partial-interps (build-sem-tree (atms-of-ms \psi) \psi) {} \psi
\langle proof \rangle
lemma can-decrease-count:
  fixes \psi'' :: 'v \ clauses \times ('v \ clause \times 'v \ clause \times 'v) \ set
  assumes count \chi L = n
  and L \in \# \chi and \chi \in fst \psi
  shows \exists \psi' \chi'. inference^{**} \psi \psi' \wedge \chi' \in fst \psi' \wedge (\forall L. \ L \in \# \chi \longleftrightarrow L \in \# \chi')
                  \wedge \ count \ \chi' \ L = 1
                  \land \ (\forall \varphi. \ \varphi \in \mathit{fst} \ \psi \longrightarrow \varphi \in \mathit{fst} \ \psi')
                  \land (I \models \chi \longleftrightarrow I \models \chi')
                  \land \ (\forall \ I'. \ total\text{-}over\text{-}m \ I' \ \{\chi\} \longrightarrow total\text{-}over\text{-}m \ I' \ \{\chi'\})
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma can-decrease-tree-size:
  fixes \psi :: 'v \text{ state and tree} :: 'v \text{ sem-tree}
  assumes finite (fst \psi) and already-used-inv \psi
  and partial-interps tree I (fst \psi)
  shows \exists (tree':: 'v sem-tree) \psi'. inference** \psi \psi' \wedge partial-interps tree' I (fst \psi')
              \land (sem-tree-size tree' < sem-tree-size tree \lor sem-tree-size tree = 0)
  \langle proof \rangle
```

```
lemma inference-completeness-inv:
  fixes \psi :: 'v :: linorder state
  assumes
    unsat: \neg satisfiable (fst \psi) and
    finite: finite (fst \psi) and
    a-u-v: already-used-inv <math>\psi
  shows \exists \psi'. (inference** \psi \psi' \land \{\#\} \in fst \psi')
\langle proof \rangle
lemma inference-completeness:
  fixes \psi :: 'v :: linorder state
  assumes unsat: \neg satisfiable (fst \ \psi)
  and finite: finite (fst \psi)
  and snd \psi = \{\}
  shows \exists \psi'. (rtrancly inference \psi \psi' \land \{\#\} \in fst \psi')
\langle proof \rangle
lemma inference-soundness:
  fixes \psi :: 'v :: linorder state
  assumes rtrancly inference \psi \psi' and \{\#\} \in fst \psi'
  shows unsatisfiable (fst \psi)
  \langle proof \rangle
{\bf lemma}\ in ference \hbox{-} soundness \hbox{-} and \hbox{-} completeness \hbox{:}
fixes \psi :: 'v :: linorder state
assumes finite: finite (fst \psi)
and snd \psi = \{\}
shows (\exists \psi'. (inference^{**} \psi \psi' \land \{\#\} \in fst \psi')) \longleftrightarrow unsatisfiable (fst \psi)
4.1.4
          Lemma about the simplified state
abbreviation simplified \ \psi \equiv (\textit{no-step simplify } \psi)
lemma simplified-count:
  assumes simp: simplified \ \psi \ {\bf and} \ \chi: \chi \in \psi
  shows count \chi L \leq 1
\langle proof \rangle
\mathbf{lemma} \ \mathit{simplified}\text{-}\mathit{no}\text{-}\mathit{both}\text{:}
  assumes simp: simplified \psi and \chi: \chi \in \psi
  shows \neg (L \in \# \chi \land -L \in \# \chi)
\langle proof \rangle
lemma simplified-not-tautology:
  assumes simplified \{\psi\}
  shows ^{\sim}tautology \ \psi
\langle proof \rangle
lemma simplified-remove:
  assumes simplified \{\psi\}
  shows simplified \{\psi - \{\#l\#\}\}
\langle proof \rangle
```

 ${\bf lemma}\ in\text{-}simplified\text{-}simplified\text{:}$ 

```
assumes simp: simplified \psi and incl: \psi' \subseteq \psi
 shows simplified \psi'
\langle proof \rangle
lemma simplified-in:
  assumes simplified \psi
 and N \in \psi
 shows simplified \{N\}
  \langle proof \rangle
{f lemma}\ subsumes{-imp-formula}:
  assumes \psi \leq \# \varphi
 shows \{\psi\} \models p \varphi
  \langle proof \rangle
\mathbf{lemma}\ simplified\text{-}imp\text{-}distinct\text{-}mset\text{-}tauto:
 assumes simp: simplified \psi'
 shows distinct-mset-set \psi' and \forall \chi \in \psi'. \neg tautology \chi
\langle proof \rangle
lemma simplified-no-more-full1-simplified:
  assumes simplified \psi
 shows \neg full1 \ simplify \ \psi \ \psi'
  \langle proof \rangle
           Resolution and Invariants
4.1.5
inductive resolution :: 'v state \Rightarrow 'v state \Rightarrow bool where
full1-simp: full1 simplify N N' \Longrightarrow resolution (N, already-used) (N', already-used) |
inferring: inference (N, already-used) (N', already-used') \Longrightarrow simplified N
 \implies full simplify N'N'' \implies resolution (N, already-used) (N'', already-used')
Invariants
lemma resolution-finite:
  assumes resolution \psi \psi' and finite (fst \psi)
 shows finite (fst \psi')
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma rtranclp-resolution-finite:
  assumes resolution^{**} \psi \psi' and finite (fst \psi)
 shows finite (fst \psi')
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma resolution-finite-snd:
 assumes resolution \psi \psi' and finite (snd \psi)
 shows finite (snd \psi')
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma rtranclp-resolution-finite-snd:
  assumes resolution^{**} \psi \psi' and finite (snd \psi)
  shows finite (snd \psi')
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma resolution-always-simplified:
assumes resolution \psi \psi'
```

```
shows simplified (fst \psi')
 \langle proof \rangle
lemma tranclp-resolution-always-simplified:
  assumes trancly resolution \psi \psi'
  shows simplified (fst \psi')
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma resolution-atms-of:
  assumes resolution \psi \psi' and finite (fst \psi)
  shows atms-of-ms (fst \psi') \subseteq atms-of-ms (fst \psi)
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma rtranclp-resolution-atms-of:
  assumes resolution^{**} \psi \psi' and finite (fst \psi)
  shows atms-of-ms (fst \psi') \subseteq atms-of-ms (fst \psi)
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma resolution-include:
  assumes res: resolution \psi \psi' and finite: finite (fst \psi)
  shows fst \ \psi' \subseteq simple-clss \ (atms-of-ms \ (fst \ \psi))
\langle proof \rangle
{\bf lemma}\ rtranclp\text{-}resolution\text{-}include:
  assumes res: trancly resolution \psi \psi' and finite: finite (fst \psi)
  shows fst \psi' \subseteq simple\text{-}clss (atms\text{-}of\text{-}ms (fst \psi))
  \langle proof \rangle
{\bf abbreviation}\ already-used-all-simple
  :: ('a \ literal \ multiset \times 'a \ literal \ multiset) \ set \Rightarrow 'a \ set \Rightarrow bool \ where
already-used-all-simple already-used vars \equiv
(\forall (A, B) \in already\text{-}used. simplified \{A\} \land simplified \{B\} \land atms\text{-}of A \subseteq vars \land atms\text{-}of B \subseteq vars)
lemma already-used-all-simple-vars-incl:
  assumes vars \subseteq vars'
  \mathbf{shows}\ \mathit{already-used-all-simple}\ \mathit{a}\ \mathit{vars} \Longrightarrow \mathit{already-used-all-simple}\ \mathit{a}\ \mathit{vars}'
  \langle proof \rangle
{\bf lemma}\ in ference-clause-preserves-already-used-all-simple:
  assumes inference-clause S S'
  and already-used-all-simple (snd S) vars
  and simplified (fst S)
  and atms-of-ms (fst S) \subseteq vars
  shows already-used-all-simple (snd (fst S \cup \{fst S'\}, snd S')) vars
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma inference-preserves-already-used-all-simple:
  assumes inference S S'
  and already-used-all-simple (snd S) vars
  and simplified (fst S)
  and atms-of-ms (fst \ S) \subseteq vars
  shows already-used-all-simple (snd S') vars
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma already-used-all-simple-inv:
```

assumes resolution S S'

```
and already-used-all-simple (snd S) vars
  and atms-of-ms (fst S) \subseteq vars
  shows already-used-all-simple (snd S') vars
  \langle proof \rangle
{f lemma}\ rtranclp-already-used-all-simple-inv:
  assumes resolution** S S'
  and already-used-all-simple (snd S) vars
  and atms-of-ms (fst S) \subseteq vars
  and finite (fst\ S)
  shows already-used-all-simple (snd S') vars
  \langle proof \rangle
\mathbf{lemma}\ inference\text{-}clause\text{-}simplified\text{-}already\text{-}used\text{-}subset:
  assumes inference-clause S S'
  and simplified (fst S)
  shows snd S \subset snd S'
  \langle proof \rangle
{\bf lemma}\ inference \hbox{-} simplified\hbox{-} already\hbox{-} used\hbox{-} subset:
  assumes inference S S'
  and simplified (fst S)
  shows snd S \subset snd S'
  \langle proof \rangle
\mathbf{lemma}\ resolution\text{-}simplified\text{-}already\text{-}used\text{-}subset:
  assumes resolution S S'
  and simplified (fst S)
  shows snd S \subset snd S'
  \langle proof \rangle
\mathbf{lemma}\ tranclp\text{-}resolution\text{-}simplified\text{-}already\text{-}used\text{-}subset:
  assumes trancly resolution S S'
  and simplified (fst S)
  shows snd S \subset snd S'
  \langle proof \rangle
abbreviation already-used-top vars \equiv simple-clss vars \times simple-clss vars
\mathbf{lemma}\ already\text{-}used\text{-}all\text{-}simple\text{-}in\text{-}already\text{-}used\text{-}top\text{:}
  assumes already-used-all-simple s vars and finite vars
  shows s \subseteq already-used-top vars
\langle proof \rangle
lemma already-used-top-finite:
  assumes finite vars
  shows finite (already-used-top vars)
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma already-used-top-increasing:
  assumes var \subseteq var' and finite var'
  shows already-used-top var \subseteq already-used-top var'
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma already-used-all-simple-finite:
  fixes s :: ('a \ literal \ multiset \times 'a \ literal \ multiset) \ set and vars :: 'a \ set
```

```
assumes already-used-all-simple s vars and finite vars
  shows finite s
  \langle proof \rangle
abbreviation card-simple vars \psi \equiv card (already-used-top vars -\psi)
lemma resolution-card-simple-decreasing:
  assumes res: resolution \psi \psi'
 and a-u-s: already-used-all-simple (snd \psi) vars
 and finite-v: finite vars
 and finite-fst: finite (fst \psi)
 and finite-snd: finite (snd \psi)
 and simp: simplified (fst \psi)
 and atms-of-ms (fst \psi) \subseteq vars
  shows card-simple vars (snd \psi') < card-simple vars (snd \psi)
\langle proof \rangle
lemma tranclp-resolution-card-simple-decreasing:
  assumes trancly resolution \psi \psi' and finite-fst: finite (fst \psi)
 and already-used-all-simple (snd \psi) vars
 and atms-of-ms (fst \psi) \subseteq vars
  and finite-v: finite vars
 and finite-snd: finite (snd \psi)
 and simplified (fst \psi)
  shows card-simple vars (snd \psi') < card-simple vars (snd \psi)
  \langle proof \rangle
\mathbf{lemma}\ tranclp\text{-}resolution\text{-}card\text{-}simple\text{-}decreasing\text{-}2\text{:}
  assumes trancly resolution \psi \psi'
 and finite-fst: finite (fst \psi)
 and empty-snd: snd \psi = \{\}
 and simplified (fst \psi)
 shows card-simple (atms-of-ms (fst \psi)) (snd \psi') < card-simple (atms-of-ms (fst \psi)) (snd \psi)
\langle proof \rangle
well-foundness if the relation
{\bf lemma}\ \textit{wf-simplified-resolution}:
  assumes f-vars: finite vars
 shows wf \{(y:: 'v:: linorder state, x). (atms-of-ms (fst x) \subseteq vars \land simplified (fst x)\}
   \land finite (snd x) \land finite (fst x) \land already-used-all-simple (snd x) vars) \land resolution x y}
\langle proof \rangle
lemma wf-simplified-resolution':
  assumes f-vars: finite vars
  shows wf \{(y:: 'v:: linorder state, x). (atms-of-ms (fst x) \subseteq vars \land \neg simplified (fst x)\}
    \land finite (snd x) \land finite (fst x) \land already-used-all-simple (snd x) vars) \land resolution x y}
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma wf-resolution:
  assumes f-vars: finite vars
  shows wf (\{(y:: 'v:: linorder state, x). (atms-of-ms (fst x) \subseteq vars \land simplified (fst x)\}
        \land finite (snd\ x) \land finite\ (fst\ x) \land already-used-all-simple\ (snd\ x)\ vars) \land resolution\ x\ y
   \cup \{(y, x). (atms-of-ms (fst x) \subseteq vars \land \neg simplified (fst x) \land finite (snd x) \land finite (fst x)\}
```

```
\land already-used-all-simple (snd x) vars) \land resolution x y}) (is wf (?R \cup ?S))
\langle proof \rangle
\mathbf{lemma}\ rtrancp\text{-}simplify\text{-}already\text{-}used\text{-}inv:
  assumes simplify** S S'
  and already-used-inv (S, N)
  shows already-used-inv (S', N)
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma full1-simplify-already-used-inv:
  assumes full1 simplify S S'
  and already-used-inv (S, N)
  shows already-used-inv (S', N)
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma full-simplify-already-used-inv:
  assumes full simplify S S'
  and already-used-inv (S, N)
  shows already-used-inv (S', N)
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma resolution-already-used-inv:
  assumes resolution S S'
  and already-used-inv S
  shows already-used-inv S'
  \langle proof \rangle
{f lemma}\ rtranclp{\it -resolution-already-used-inv}:
  assumes resolution^{**} S S'
  and already-used-inv S
  shows already-used-inv S'
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma rtanclp-simplify-preserves-unsat:
  assumes simplify^{**} \psi \psi'
  shows satisfiable \psi' \longrightarrow satisfiable \ \psi
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma full1-simplify-preserves-unsat:
  assumes full1 simplify \psi \psi'
  shows satisfiable \psi' \longrightarrow satisfiable \ \psi
  \langle proof \rangle
\mathbf{lemma}\ \mathit{full-simplify-preserves-unsat}\colon
  assumes full simplify \psi \psi'
  shows satisfiable \psi' \longrightarrow satisfiable \ \psi
  \langle proof \rangle
\mathbf{lemma}\ resolution\text{-}preserves\text{-}unsat:
  assumes resolution \psi \psi'
  shows satisfiable (fst \psi') \longrightarrow satisfiable (fst \psi)
  \langle proof \rangle
\mathbf{lemma}\ rtranclp\text{-}resolution\text{-}preserves\text{-}unsat:
  assumes resolution^{**} \psi \psi'
  shows satisfiable (fst \psi') \longrightarrow satisfiable (fst \psi)
  \langle proof \rangle
```

```
{\bf lemma}\ rtranclp\text{-}simplify\text{-}preserve\text{-}partial\text{-}tree:}
  assumes simplify** N N'
  and partial-interps t I N
  shows partial-interps t I N'
  \langle proof \rangle
{\bf lemma}\ full 1-simplify-preserve-partial-tree:
  assumes full1 simplify N N'
  and partial-interps t I N
  shows partial-interps t I N'
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma\ full-simplify-preserve-partial-tree:
  assumes full simplify N N'
  and partial-interps t I N
  shows partial-interps t I N'
  \langle proof \rangle
{\bf lemma}\ resolution\text{-}preserve\text{-}partial\text{-}tree\text{:}
  assumes resolution S S'
  and partial-interps t I (fst S)
  shows partial-interps t I (fst S')
  \langle proof \rangle
{\bf lemma}\ rtranclp\text{-}resolution\text{-}preserve\text{-}partial\text{-}tree:}
  assumes resolution** S S'
  and partial-interps t I (fst S)
  shows partial-interps t I (fst S')
  \langle proof \rangle
  thm nat-less-induct nat.induct
lemma nat-ge-induct[case-names 0 Suc]:
  assumes P \theta
  and \bigwedge n. \ (\bigwedge m. \ m < Suc \ n \Longrightarrow P \ m) \Longrightarrow P \ (Suc \ n)
  shows P n
  \langle proof \rangle
{\bf lemma}\ \textit{wf-always-more-step-False}:
  assumes wf R
  shows (\forall x. \exists z. (z, x) \in R) \Longrightarrow False
 \langle proof \rangle
lemma finite-finite-mset-element-of-mset[simp]:
  assumes finite N
  shows finite \{f \varphi L | \varphi L. \varphi \in N \land L \in \# \varphi \land P \varphi L\}
  \langle proof \rangle
definition sum-count-ge-2 :: 'a multiset set \Rightarrow nat (\Xi) where
sum-count-ge-2 \equiv folding. F(\lambda \varphi. op + (msetsum \{\#count \varphi L | L \in \# \varphi. 2 \leq count \varphi L \#\})) 0
interpretation sum\text{-}count\text{-}ge\text{-}2:
  folding (\lambda \varphi. \ op + (msetsum \{\#count \ \varphi \ L \ | L \in \# \ \varphi. \ 2 \leq count \ \varphi \ L\#\})) \ 0
rewrites
```

```
folding.F (\lambda \varphi. op +(msetsum {#count \varphi L | L \in \# \varphi. 2 \leq count \varphi L \#})) 0 = sum\text{-}count\text{-}ge\text{-}2
\langle proof \rangle
lemma finite-incl-le-setsum:
finite (B::'a \ multiset \ set) \Longrightarrow A \subseteq B \Longrightarrow \Xi \ A \le \Xi \ B
\langle proof \rangle
{\bf lemma}\ simplify\mbox{-}finite\mbox{-}measure\mbox{-}decrease:
  simplify N N' \Longrightarrow finite N \Longrightarrow card N' + \Xi N' < card N + \Xi N
\langle proof \rangle
{\bf lemma}\ simplify\text{-}terminates:
  wf \{(N', N). finite N \wedge simplify N N'\}
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma wf-terminates:
  assumes wf r
  shows \exists N'.(N', N) \in r^* \land (\forall N''. (N'', N') \notin r)
\langle proof \rangle
lemma rtranclp-simplify-terminates:
  assumes fin: finite N
  shows \exists N'. simplify^{**} N N' \land simplified N'
\langle proof \rangle
lemma finite-simplified-full1-simp:
  assumes finite N
  shows simplified N \vee (\exists N'. full1 simplify N N')
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma finite-simplified-full-simp:
  assumes finite N
  shows \exists N'. full simplify NN'
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma can-decrease-tree-size-resolution:
  fixes \psi :: 'v \text{ state and tree} :: 'v \text{ sem-tree}
  assumes finite (fst \psi) and already-used-inv \psi
  and partial-interps tree I (fst \psi)
  and simplified (fst \psi)
  shows \exists (tree':: 'v \ sem\text{-}tree) \ \psi'. \ resolution^{**} \ \psi \ \psi' \land partial\text{-}interps \ tree' \ I \ (fst \ \psi')
    \land (sem-tree-size tree' < sem-tree-size tree \lor sem-tree-size tree = 0)
  \langle proof \rangle
\mathbf{lemma}\ resolution\text{-}completeness\text{-}inv:
  fixes \psi :: 'v :: linorder state
  assumes
    unsat: \neg satisfiable (fst \ \psi) and
    finite: finite (fst \psi) and
    a-u-v: already-used-inv <math>\psi
  shows \exists \psi'. (resolution^{**} \psi \psi' \land \{\#\} \in fst \psi')
\langle proof \rangle
```

 ${\bf lemma}\ resolution\hbox{-} preserves\hbox{-} already\hbox{-} used\hbox{-} inv.$ 

```
assumes resolution S S'
  and already-used-inv S
  shows already-used-inv S'
  \langle proof \rangle
\mathbf{lemma}\ rtranclp\text{-}resolution\text{-}preserves\text{-}already\text{-}used\text{-}inv:
  assumes resolution** S S'
  and already-used-inv S
  shows already-used-inv S'
  \langle proof \rangle
{\bf lemma}\ resolution\text{-}completeness:}
  \mathbf{fixes}\ \psi :: \ 'v :: linorder\ state
  assumes unsat: \neg satisfiable (fst \ \psi)
  and finite: finite (fst \psi)
  and snd \ \psi = \{\}
  shows \exists \psi'. (resolution^{**} \psi \psi' \land \{\#\} \in fst \psi')
\langle proof \rangle
\mathbf{lemma}\ rtranclp\text{-}preserves\text{-}sat:
  assumes simplify^{**} S S'
  and satisfiable S
  shows satisfiable S'
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma resolution-preserves-sat:
  assumes resolution S S'
  and satisfiable (fst S)
  shows satisfiable (fst S')
  \langle proof \rangle
{\bf lemma}\ rtranclp\text{-}resolution\text{-}preserves\text{-}sat:
  assumes resolution** S S'
  and satisfiable (fst S)
  shows satisfiable (fst S')
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma resolution-soundness:
  fixes \psi :: 'v :: linorder state
  assumes resolution^{**} \psi \psi' and \{\#\} \in fst \psi'
  shows unsatisfiable (fst \psi)
  \langle proof \rangle
{\bf lemma}\ resolution\hbox{-}soundness\hbox{-}and\hbox{-}completeness\hbox{:}
fixes \psi :: 'v :: linorder state
assumes finite: finite (fst \psi)
and snd: snd \psi = \{\}
shows (\exists \psi'. (resolution^{**} \psi \psi' \land \{\#\} \in fst \psi')) \longleftrightarrow unsatisfiable (fst \psi)
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma simplified-falsity:
  assumes simp: simplified \psi
  and \{\#\} \in \psi
  shows \psi = \{\{\#\}\}
\langle proof \rangle
```

```
{\bf lemma}\ simplify \hbox{-} falsity \hbox{-} in \hbox{-} preserved:
  assumes simplify \chi s \chi s'
  and \{\#\} \in \chi s
  shows \{\#\} \in \chi s'
  \langle proof \rangle
\mathbf{lemma}\ rtranclp\text{-}simplify\text{-}falsity\text{-}in\text{-}preserved:
  assumes simplify^{**} \chi s \chi s'
  and \{\#\} \in \chi s
  shows \{\#\} \in \chi s'
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma resolution-falsity-get-falsity-alone:
  assumes finite (fst \psi)
  shows (\exists \psi'. (resolution^{**} \psi \psi' \land \{\#\} \in fst \psi')) \longleftrightarrow (\exists a\text{-}u\text{-}v. resolution^{**} \psi (\{\{\#\}\}, a\text{-}u\text{-}v))
    (is ?A \longleftrightarrow ?B)
\langle proof \rangle
{\bf lemma}\ resolution\hbox{-}soundness\hbox{-}and\hbox{-}completeness'\hbox{:}
  fixes \psi :: 'v :: linorder state
  assumes
    finite: finite (fst \psi)and
    snd: snd \ \psi = \{\}
  shows (\exists a \text{-} u \text{-} v. (resolution^{**} \ \psi (\{\{\#\}\}, a \text{-} u \text{-} v))) \longleftrightarrow unsatisfiable (fst \ \psi)
    \langle proof \rangle
end
theory Prop-Superposition
imports Partial-Clausal-Logic ../lib/Herbrand-Interpretation
begin
4.2
            Superposition
no-notation Herbrand-Interpretation.true-cls (infix \models 50)
notation Herbrand-Interpretation.true-cls (infix \models h 50)
no-notation Herbrand-Interpretation.true-clss (infix \models s 50)
notation Herbrand-Interpretation.true-clss (infix \models hs 50)
lemma herbrand-interp-iff-partial-interp-cls:
  S \models h \ C \longleftrightarrow \{Pos \ P | P. \ P \in S\} \cup \{Neg \ P | P. \ P \notin S\} \models C
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma herbrand-consistent-interp:
  consistent-interp (\{Pos\ P|P.\ P\in S\} \cup \{Neg\ P|P.\ P\notin S\})
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma herbrand-total-over-set:
  total-over-set (\{Pos\ P|P.\ P\in S\} \cup \{Neg\ P|P.\ P\notin S\}) T
  \langle proof \rangle
\mathbf{lemma}\ herbrand\text{-}total\text{-}over\text{-}m:
  total-over-m (\{Pos\ P|P.\ P\in S\} \cup \{Neg\ P|P.\ P\notin S\}) T
  \langle proof \rangle
```

```
\mathbf{lemma}\ \mathit{herbrand-interp-iff-partial-interp-clss}\colon
      S \models hs \ C \longleftrightarrow \{Pos \ P|P. \ P \in S\} \cup \{Neg \ P|P. \ P \notin S\} \models s \ C
      \langle proof \rangle
definition clss-lt :: 'a::wellorder clauses \Rightarrow 'a clause \Rightarrow 'a clauses where
clss-lt N C = \{D \in N. D \# \subset \# C\}
notation (latex output)
   clss-lt (-<^bsup>-<^esup>)
locale selection =
      fixes S :: 'a \ clause \Rightarrow 'a \ clause
     assumes
           S-selects-subseteq: \bigwedge C. S C \leq \# C and
           S-selects-neg-lits: \bigwedge C L. L \in \# S C \Longrightarrow is-neg L
locale \ ground-resolution-with-selection =
      selection S for S :: ('a :: wellorder) clause \Rightarrow 'a clause
begin
context
     fixes N :: 'a \ clause \ set
begin
We do not create an equivalent of \delta, but we directly defined N_C by inlining the definition.
     production :: 'a \ clause \Rightarrow 'a \ interp
where
     production C =
        \{A.\ C\in N\land C\neq \{\#\}\land Max\ (set\text{-mset}\ C)=Pos\ A\land count\ C\ (Pos\ A)\leq 1\}
              \land \neg (\bigcup D \in \{D. \ D \# \subset \# \ C\}. \ production \ D) \models h \ C \land S \ C = \{\#\}\}
      \langle proof \rangle
termination \langle proof \rangle
declare production.simps[simp del]
definition interp :: 'a clause \Rightarrow 'a interp where
      interp C = (\bigcup D \in \{D. \ D \# \subset \# \ C\}. \ production \ D)
lemma production-unfold:
      production C = \{A. \ C \in N \land C \neq \{\#\} \land Max \ (set\text{-mset } C) = Pos \ A \land \ count \ C \ (Pos \ A) \leq 1 \land \neg
interp C \models h \ C \land S \ C = \{\#\}\}
      \langle proof \rangle
abbreviation productive A \equiv (production \ A \neq \{\})
abbreviation produces :: 'a clause \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow bool where
      produces\ C\ A \equiv production\ C = \{A\}
lemma producesD:
      produces C A \Longrightarrow C \in N \land C \neq \{\#\} \land Pos A = Max (set\text{-mset } C) \land count C (Pos A) \leq 1 \land Pos A = Max (set\text{-mset } C) \land count C (Pos A) \leq 1 \land Pos A = Max (set\text{-mset } C) \land C \neq \{\#\} \land Pos A = Max (set\text{-mset } C) \land C \neq \{\#\} \land Pos A = Max (set\text{-mset } C) \land C \neq \{\#\} \land Pos A = Max (set\text{-mset } C) \land C \neq \{\#\} \land Pos A = Max (set\text{-mset } C) \land C \neq \{\#\} \land Pos A = Max (set\text{-mset } C) \land C \neq \{\#\} \land Pos A = Max (set\text{-mset } C) \land C \neq \{\#\} \land Pos A = Max (set\text{-mset } C) \land C \neq \{\#\} \land Pos A = Max (set\text{-mset } C) \land C \neq \{\#\} \land Pos A = Max (set\text{-mset } C) \land C \neq \{\#\} \land Pos A = Max (set\text{-mset } C) \land C \neq \{\#\} \land Pos A = Max (set\text{-mset } C) \land C \neq \{\#\} \land Pos A = Max (set\text{-mset } C) \land C \neq \{\#\} \land Pos A = Max (set\text{-mset } C) \land C \neq \{\#\} \land Pos A = Max (set\text{-mset } C) \land C \neq \{\#\} \land Pos A = Max (set\text{-mset } C) \land C \neq \{\#\} \land Pos A = Max (set\text{-mset } C) \land C \neq \{\#\} \land Pos A = Max (set\text{-mset } C) \land C \neq \{\#\} \land Pos A = Max (set\text{-mset } C) \land C \neq \{\#\} \land Pos A = Max (set\text{-mset } C) \land C \neq \{\#\} \land Pos A = Max (set\text{-mset } C) \land C \neq \{\#\} \land Pos A = Max (set\text{-mset } C) \land C \neq \{\#\} \land C \neq
            \neg interp C \models h C \land S C = \{\#\}
      \langle proof \rangle
```

lemma produces  $C A \Longrightarrow Pos A \in \# C$ 

```
\langle proof \rangle
lemma interp'-def-in-set:
  interp C = (\bigcup D \in \{D \in N. D \# \subset \# C\}. production D)
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma production-iff-produces:
  produces\ D\ A \longleftrightarrow A \in production\ D
  \langle proof \rangle
definition Interp :: 'a clause \Rightarrow 'a interp where
  Interp C = interp \ C \cup production \ C
lemma
 assumes produces \ C \ P
 shows Interp C \models h C
  \langle proof \rangle
definition INTERP :: 'a interp where
INTERP = (\bigcup D \in N. \ production \ D)
lemma interp-subseteq-Interp[simp]: interp C \subseteq Interp C
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma Interp-as-UNION: Interp C = ([] D \in \{D. D \# \subseteq \# C\}), production D
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma productive-not-empty: productive C \Longrightarrow C \neq \{\#\}
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma productive-imp-produces-Max-literal: productive C \Longrightarrow produces\ C\ (atm-of\ (Max\ (set-mset\ C)))
lemma productive-imp-produces-Max-atom: productive C \Longrightarrow produces \ C \ (Max \ (atms-of \ C))
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma produces-imp-Max-literal: produces C A \Longrightarrow A = atm-of (Max (set-mset C))
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma produces-imp-Max-atom: produces C A \Longrightarrow A = Max \ (atms-of \ C)
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma produces-imp-Pos-in-lits: produces C A \Longrightarrow Pos A \in \# C
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma productive-in-N: productive C \Longrightarrow C \in N
lemma produces-imp-atms-leq: produces C A \Longrightarrow B \in atms-of C \Longrightarrow B \leq A
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma produces-imp-neg-notin-lits: produces C A \Longrightarrow Neg A \notin H C
  \langle proof \rangle
```

lemma less-eq-imp-interp-subseteq-interp:  $C \# \subseteq \# D \Longrightarrow interp C \subseteq interp D$ 

```
\langle proof \rangle
lemma less-eq-imp-interp-subseteq-Interp: C \# \subseteq \# D \Longrightarrow interp C \subseteq Interp D
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma less-imp-production-subseteq-interp: C \# \subset \# D \Longrightarrow production C \subseteq interp D
lemma less-eq-imp-production-subseteq-Interp: C \# \subseteq \# D \Longrightarrow production C \subseteq Interp D
lemma less-imp-Interp-subseteq-interp: C \# \subset \# D \Longrightarrow Interp C \subseteq interp D
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma less-eq-imp-Interp-subseteq-Interp: C \# \subseteq \# D \Longrightarrow Interp \ C \subseteq Interp \ D
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma false-Interp-to-true-interp-imp-less-multiset: A \notin Interp\ C \Longrightarrow A \in interp\ D \Longrightarrow C \# \subset \#
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma false-interp-to-true-interp-imp-less-multiset: A \notin interp \ C \Longrightarrow A \in interp \ D \Longrightarrow C \# \subset \# D
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma false-Interp-to-true-Interp-imp-less-multiset: A \notin Interp\ C \Longrightarrow A \in Interp\ D \Longrightarrow C \# \subset \#\ D
lemma false-interp-to-true-Interp-imp-le-multiset: A \notin interp \ C \Longrightarrow A \in Interp \ D \Longrightarrow C \# \subseteq \# \ D
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma interp-subseteq-INTERP: interp \ C \subseteq INTERP
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma production-subseteq-INTERP: production C \subseteq INTERP
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma Interp-subseteq-INTERP: Interp\ C \subseteq INTERP
  \langle proof \rangle
This lemma corresponds to theorem 2.7.6 page 67 of Weidenbach's book.
lemma produces-imp-in-interp:
  assumes a-in-c: Neg A \in \# C and d: produces D A
  shows A \in interp \ C
\langle proof \rangle
lemma neg-notin-Interp-not-produce: Neg A \in \# C \Longrightarrow A \notin Interp D \Longrightarrow C \# \subseteq \# D \Longrightarrow \neg produces
D''A
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma in-production-imp-produces: A \in production \ C \Longrightarrow produces \ C \ A
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma not-produces-imp-notin-production: \neg produces C A \Longrightarrow A \notin production C
```

**lemma** not-produces-imp-notin-interp:  $(\bigwedge D. \neg produces \ D. A) \Longrightarrow A \notin interp \ C$ 

 $\langle proof \rangle$ 

The results below corresponds to Lemma 3.4.

**Nitpicking:** If D = D' and D is productive,  $I^D \subseteq I_{D'}$  does not hold.

```
\mathbf{lemma}\ true\text{-}Interp\text{-}imp\text{-}general\text{:}
```

```
assumes c\text{-}le\text{-}d: C \# \subseteq \# D and
```

```
d-lt-d': D \# \subset \# D' and c-at-d: Intern <math>D \models h \ C and
```

c-at-d: Interp  $D \models h \ C$  and

subs: interp  $D' \subseteq (\bigcup C \in CC. production \ C)$ shows  $(\bigcup C \in CC. production \ C) \models h \ C$ 

 $\langle proof \rangle$ 

lemma true-Interp-imp-interp:  $C \# \subseteq \# D \implies D \# \subset \# D' \implies Interp D \models h C \implies interp D' \models h C \land proof \rangle$ 

lemma true-Interp-imp-Interp:  $C \# \subseteq \# D \implies D \# \subset \# D' \implies Interp D \models h C \implies Interp D' \models h C \land proof \rangle$ 

lemma true-Interp-imp-INTERP:  $C \# \subseteq \# D \Longrightarrow Interp D \models h C \Longrightarrow INTERP \models h C \land proof \rangle$ 

**lemma** true-interp-imp-general:

#### assumes

```
c\text{-}le\text{-}d: C \# \subseteq \# D and d\text{-}lt\text{-}d': D \# \subset \# D' and c\text{-}at\text{-}d: interp\ D \models h\ C and
```

subs: interp  $D' \subseteq (\bigcup C \in CC. production C)$ 

shows  $(\bigcup \vec{C} \in CC$ . production  $\vec{C}) \models h \ C$   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

This lemma corresponds to theorem 2.7.6 page 67 of Weidenbach's book. Here the strict maximality is important

lemma true-interp-imp-interp:  $C \# \subseteq \# D \implies D \# \subset \# D' \implies interp D \models h C \implies interp D' \models h C \land proof \rangle$ 

lemma true-interp-imp-Interp:  $C \# \subseteq \# D \implies D \# \subset \# D' \implies interp D \models h C \implies Interp D' \models h C \land proof \rangle$ 

**lemma** true-interp-imp-INTERP:  $C \# \subseteq \# D \implies interp D \models h C \implies INTERP \models h C \land proof \rangle$ 

**lemma** productive-imp-false-interp: productive  $C \Longrightarrow \neg$  interp  $C \models h \ C \land (proof)$ 

This lemma corresponds to theorem 2.7.6 page 67 of Weidenbach's book. Here the strict maximality is important

```
lemma cls-gt-double-pos-no-production:

assumes D: \{\#Pos\ P,\ Pos\ P\#\}\ \#\subset\#\ C

shows \neg produces\ C\ P

\langle proof \rangle
```

This lemma corresponds to theorem 2.7.6 page 67 of Weidenbach's book.

### lemma

```
assumes D: C+\{\#Neg\ P\#\}\ \#\subset\#\ D
shows production\ D\neq \{P\}
```

```
\langle proof \rangle
lemma in-interp-is-produced:
  assumes P \in INTERP
 shows \exists D. D + \{\#Pos P\#\} \in N \land produces (D + \{\#Pos P\#\}) P
end
end
abbreviation MMax\ M \equiv Max\ (set\text{-}mset\ M)
4.2.1
           We can now define the rules of the calculus
inductive superposition-rules :: 'a clause \Rightarrow 'a clause \Rightarrow 'a clause \Rightarrow bool where
factoring: superposition-rules (C + \{\#Pos\ P\#\} + \{\#Pos\ P\#\})\ B\ (C + \{\#Pos\ P\#\})\ |
superposition-l: superposition-rules (C_1 + \{\#Pos\ P\#\})\ (C_2 + \{\#Neg\ P\#\})\ (C_1 + C_2)
inductive superposition :: 'a clauses \Rightarrow 'a clauses \Rightarrow bool where
superposition: A \in N \Longrightarrow B \in N \Longrightarrow superposition-rules A \ B \ C
  \implies superposition \ N \ (N \cup \{C\})
definition abstract-red :: 'a::wellorder clause \Rightarrow 'a clauses \Rightarrow bool where
abstract-red C N = (clss-lt N C \models p C)
lemma less-multiset[iff]: M < N \longleftrightarrow M \# \subset \# N
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma less-eq-multiset[iff]: M \leq N \longleftrightarrow M \# \subseteq \# N
  \langle proof \rangle
\mathbf{lemma}\ \mathit{herbrand-true-clss-true-clss-cls-herbrand-true-clss}:
  assumes
    AB: A \models hs B  and
    BC: B \models p C
 shows A \models h C
\langle proof \rangle
lemma abstract-red-subset-mset-abstract-red:
 assumes
    abstr: abstract-red C N and
    c-lt-d: C \subseteq \# D
  shows abstract\text{-}red\ D\ N
\langle proof \rangle
lemma true-clss-cls-extended:
  assumes
    A \models p B \text{ and }
    tot: total-over-m I A and
    cons: consistent-interp\ I and
    I-A: I \models s A
 shows I \models B
\langle proof \rangle
```

lemma

```
assumes
    CP: \neg clss-lt \ N \ (\{\#C\#\} + \{\#E\#\}) \models p \ \{\#C\#\} + \{\#Neg \ P\#\} \ and
     clss-lt\ N\ (\{\#C\#\} + \{\#E\#\}) \models p\ \{\#E\#\} + \{\#Pos\ P\#\} \lor clss-lt\ N\ (\{\#C\#\} + \{\#E\#\}) \models p
\{\#C\#\} + \{\#Neg\ P\#\}
  shows clss-lt N (\{\#C\#\} + \{\#E\#\}) \models p \{\#E\#\} + \{\#Pos P\#\}
\langle proof \rangle
locale\ ground-ordered-resolution-with-redundancy =
  ground-resolution-with-selection +
  fixes redundant :: 'a::wellorder clause \Rightarrow 'a clauses \Rightarrow bool
  assumes
    redundant\text{-}iff\text{-}abstract\text{:}\ redundant\ A\ N\longleftrightarrow abstract\text{-}red\ A\ N
begin
definition saturated :: 'a clauses <math>\Rightarrow bool where
saturated\ N \longleftrightarrow (\forall\ A\ B\ C.\ A \in N \longrightarrow B \in N \longrightarrow \neg redundant\ A\ N \longrightarrow \neg redundant\ B\ N
  \longrightarrow superposition-rules A \ B \ C \longrightarrow redundant \ C \ N \lor C \in N)
lemma
  assumes
    saturated: saturated N and
    finite: finite N and
    empty: \{\#\} \notin N
  \mathbf{shows}\ \mathit{INTERP}\ \mathit{N}\ \models \mathit{hs}\ \mathit{N}
\langle proof \rangle
end
lemma tautology-is-redundant:
  assumes tautology C
  shows abstract-red C N
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma subsumed-is-redundant:
  assumes AB: A \subset \# B
  and AN: A \in N
  shows abstract-red B N
\langle proof \rangle
inductive redundant :: 'a clause \Rightarrow 'a clauses \Rightarrow bool where
subsumption: A \in N \Longrightarrow A \subset \# B \Longrightarrow redundant B N
\mathbf{lemma}\ redundant\text{-}is\text{-}redundancy\text{-}criterion\text{:}
  fixes A :: 'a :: wellorder clause and N :: 'a :: wellorder clauses
  assumes redundant A N
  shows abstract-red A N
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma redundant-mono:
  redundant\ A\ N \Longrightarrow A \subseteq \#\ B \Longrightarrow \ redundant\ B\ N
  \langle proof \rangle
locale truc =
    selection S for S :: nat clause \Rightarrow nat clause
begin
```

end

# 4.3 Partial Clausal Logic

We here define decided literals (that will be used in both DPLL and CDCL) and the entailment corresponding to it.

```
{\bf theory}\ Partial-Annotated-Clausal-Logic\\ {\bf imports}\ Partial-Clausal-Logic\\
```

begin

### 4.3.1 Decided Literals

### Definition

```
datatype ('v, 'mark) ann-lit =
  is-decided: Decided (lit-of: 'v literal)
  is-proped: Propagated (lit-of: 'v literal) (mark-of: 'mark)
lemma ann-lit-list-induct[case-names Nil Decided Propagated]:
  assumes P \mid  and
  \bigwedge L \ xs. \ P \ xs \Longrightarrow P \ (Decided \ L \ \# \ xs) \ {\bf and}
  \bigwedge L \ m \ xs. \ P \ xs \Longrightarrow P \ (Propagated \ L \ m \ \# \ xs)
  shows P xs
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma is-decided-ex-Decided:
  is-decided L \Longrightarrow (\bigwedge K. \ L = Decided \ K \Longrightarrow P) \Longrightarrow P
  \langle proof \rangle
type-synonym ('v, 'm) ann-lits = ('v, 'm) ann-lit list
definition lits-of :: ('a, 'b) ann-lit set \Rightarrow 'a literal set where
lits-of Ls = lit-of ' Ls
abbreviation lits-of-l :: ('a, 'b) ann-lits \Rightarrow 'a literal set where
lits-of-l Ls \equiv lits-of (set Ls)
lemma lits-of-l-empty[simp]:
  lits\text{-}of\ \{\}=\{\}
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma lits-of-insert[simp]:
  lits-of (insert\ L\ Ls) = insert\ (lit-of L)\ (lits-of Ls)
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma lits-of-l-Un[simp]:
  lits-of (l \cup l') = lits-of l \cup lits-of l'
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma finite-lits-of-def[simp]:
  finite\ (lits-of-l\ L)
  \langle proof \rangle
```

```
abbreviation unmark where
unmark \equiv (\lambda a. \{\#lit\text{-}of a\#\})
abbreviation unmark-s where
\mathit{unmark}\text{-}\mathit{s}\;\mathit{M} \equiv \mathit{unmark} ' \mathit{M}
abbreviation unmark-l where
unmark-l\ M \equiv unmark-s\ (set\ M)
lemma atms-of-ms-lambda-lit-of-is-atm-of-lit-of[simp]:
  atms-of-ms (unmark-l M') = atm-of ' lits-of-l M'
   \langle proof \rangle
lemma lits-of-l-empty-is-empty[iff]:
  lits-of-lM = \{\} \longleftrightarrow M = []
  \langle proof \rangle
Entailment
definition true-annot :: ('a, 'm) \ ann-lits \Rightarrow 'a \ clause \Rightarrow bool \ (infix \models a \ 49) \ where
  I \models a C \longleftrightarrow (lits - of - l I) \models C
definition true-annots :: ('a, 'm) ann-lits \Rightarrow 'a clauses \Rightarrow bool (infix \models as 49) where
  I \models as \ CC \longleftrightarrow (\forall \ C \in CC. \ I \models a \ C)
lemma true-annot-empty-model[simp]:
   \neg[] \models a \psi
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma true-annot-empty[simp]:
  \neg I \models a \{\#\}
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma empty-true-annots-def[iff]:
  [] \models as \ \psi \longleftrightarrow \psi = \{\}
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma true-annots-empty[simp]:
  I \models as \{\}
  \langle proof \rangle
\mathbf{lemma} \ true\text{-}annots\text{-}single\text{-}true\text{-}annot[iff]:
  I \models as \{C\} \longleftrightarrow I \models a C
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma true-annot-insert-l[simp]:
  M \models a A \Longrightarrow L \# M \models a A
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma true-annots-insert-l [simp]:
  M \models as A \Longrightarrow L \# M \models as A
  \langle proof \rangle
\mathbf{lemma} \ \mathit{true-annots-union}[\mathit{iff}] :
  M \models as A \cup B \longleftrightarrow (M \models as A \land M \models as B)
```

 $\langle proof \rangle$ 

 $\mathbf{lemma} \ true\text{-}annots\text{-}insert[\mathit{iff}]:$ 

$$M \models as \ insert \ a \ A \longleftrightarrow (M \models a \ a \land M \models as \ A)$$
  
 $\langle proof \rangle$ 

Link between  $\models as$  and  $\models s$ :

 $\mathbf{lemma} \ \mathit{true-annots-true-cls} :$ 

$$I \models as \ CC \longleftrightarrow lits of -l \ I \models s \ CC \ \langle proof \rangle$$

 $\mathbf{lemma} \ \textit{in-lit-of-true-annot}:$ 

 $\mathbf{lemma} \ \mathit{true-annot-lit-of-notin-skip} :$ 

$$L \ \# \ M \models a \ A \Longrightarrow \mathit{lit-of} \ L \not \in \# \ A \Longrightarrow M \models a \ A \\ \langle \mathit{proof} \rangle$$

 $\mathbf{lemma}\ true\text{-}clss\text{-}singleton\text{-}lit\text{-}of\text{-}implies\text{-}incl\text{:}}$ 

$$I \models s \ unmark-l \ MLs \Longrightarrow lits-of-l \ MLs \subseteq I \ \langle proof \rangle$$

lemma true-annot-true-clss-cls:

$$MLs \models a \psi \Longrightarrow set (map \ unmark \ MLs) \models p \ \psi \ \langle proof \rangle$$

 $\mathbf{lemma}\ true\text{-}annots\text{-}true\text{-}clss\text{-}cls\text{:}$ 

$$MLs \models as \ \psi \implies set \ (map \ unmark \ MLs) \models ps \ \psi \ \langle proof \rangle$$

 $\mathbf{lemma} \ true\text{-}annots\text{-}decided\text{-}true\text{-}cls[iff]:$ 

$$\begin{array}{c} \textit{map Decided } M \models \textit{as } N \longleftrightarrow \textit{set } M \models \textit{s } N \\ \langle \textit{proof} \rangle \end{array}$$

**lemma** true-annot-singleton[iff]:  $M \models a \{\#L\#\} \longleftrightarrow L \in lits$ -of- $l M \land proof \land$ 

 $\mathbf{lemma} \ \mathit{true-annots-true-clss-clss}:$ 

 ${f lemma}\ true ext{-}annot ext{-}commute:$ 

 $\mathbf{lemma} \ \mathit{true-annots-commute} :$ 

$$M @ M' \models as D \longleftrightarrow M' @ M \models as D \\ \langle proof \rangle$$

lemma true-annot-mono[dest]:

$$set \ I \subseteq set \ I' \Longrightarrow I \models \stackrel{\cdot}{a} N \stackrel{\cdot}{\Longrightarrow} I' \models a \ N$$
 
$$\langle proof \rangle$$

 $\mathbf{lemma} \ \mathit{true-annots-mono}:$ 

```
set \ I \subseteq set \ I' \Longrightarrow I \models as \ N \Longrightarrow I' \models as \ N \\ \langle proof \rangle
```

### Defined and undefined literals

We introduce the functions *defined-lit* and *undefined-lit* to know whether a literal is defined with respect to a list of decided literals (aka a trail in most cases).

Remark that undefined already exists and is a completely different Isabelle function.

```
definition defined-lit :: ('a, 'm) ann-lits \Rightarrow 'a literal \Rightarrow bool
  where
defined-lit I \mathrel{L} \longleftrightarrow (Decided \mathrel{L} \in set \mathrel{I}) \lor (\exists P. Propagated \mathrel{L} \mathrel{P} \in set \mathrel{I})
  \vee (Decided (-L) \in set\ I) \vee (\exists\ P.\ Propagated\ (-L)\ P \in set\ I)
abbreviation undefined-lit :: ('a, 'm) ann-lits \Rightarrow 'a literal \Rightarrow bool
where undefined-lit IL \equiv \neg defined-lit IL
lemma defined-lit-rev[simp]:
  defined-lit (rev\ M)\ L \longleftrightarrow defined-lit M\ L
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma atm-imp-decided-or-proped:
  assumes x \in set\ I
  shows
    (Decided\ (-\ lit\text{-}of\ x)\in set\ I)
    \vee (Decided (lit-of x) \in set I)
    \vee (\exists l. \ Propagated \ (- \ lit - of \ x) \ l \in set \ I)
    \vee (\exists l. \ Propagated \ (lit of \ x) \ l \in set \ I)
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma literal-is-lit-of-decided:
  assumes L = lit\text{-}of x
  shows (x = Decided L) \lor (\exists l'. x = Propagated L l')
  \langle proof \rangle
\mathbf{lemma}\ true\text{-}annot\text{-}iff\text{-}decided\text{-}or\text{-}true\text{-}lit:
  defined-lit I \ L \longleftrightarrow (lits-of-l I \models l \ L \lor lits-of-l I \models l \ -L)
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma consistent-inter-true-annots-satisfiable:
  consistent-interp (lits-of-l I) \Longrightarrow I \models as N \Longrightarrow satisfiable N
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma defined-lit-map:
  defined-lit Ls L \longleftrightarrow atm\text{-}of \ L \in (\lambda l. \ atm\text{-}of \ (lit\text{-}of \ l)) 'set Ls
 \langle proof \rangle
lemma defined-lit-uminus[iff]:
  defined-lit I (-L) \longleftrightarrow defined-lit I L
  \langle proof \rangle
\mathbf{lemma}\ \mathit{Decided-Propagated-in-iff-in-lits-of-l}:
  defined-lit I \ L \longleftrightarrow (L \in lits-of-l I \lor -L \in lits-of-l I)
  \langle proof \rangle
```

**lemma** consistent-add-undefined-lit-consistent[simp]:

```
assumes
    consistent-interp (lits-of-l Ls) and
    undefined-lit Ls L
  shows consistent-interp (insert L (lits-of-l Ls))
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma decided-empty[simp]:
  \neg defined-lit [] L
  \langle proof \rangle
4.3.2
           Backtracking
\mathbf{fun}\ \mathit{backtrack-split} :: (\ 'v,\ 'm)\ \mathit{ann-lits}
  \Rightarrow ('v, 'm) ann-lits \times ('v, 'm) ann-lits where
backtrack-split [] = ([], [])
backtrack-split (Propagated L P # mlits) = apfst ((op #) (Propagated L P)) (backtrack-split mlits) |
backtrack-split (Decided L \# mlits) = ([], Decided L \# mlits)
lemma backtrack-split-fst-not-decided: a \in set (fst (backtrack-split l)) \Longrightarrow \neg is-decided a
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma backtrack-split-snd-hd-decided:
  snd\ (backtrack-split\ l) \neq [] \implies is\text{-}decided\ (hd\ (snd\ (backtrack-split\ l)))
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma backtrack-split-list-eq[simp]:
 fst\ (backtrack-split\ l)\ @\ (snd\ (backtrack-split\ l)) = l
  \langle proof \rangle
{\bf lemma}\ backtrack\text{-}snd\text{-}empty\text{-}not\text{-}decided\text{:}
  backtrack\text{-}split\ M = (M'', []) \Longrightarrow \forall\ l \in set\ M.\ \neg\ is\text{-}decided\ l
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma backtrack-split-some-is-decided-then-snd-has-hd:
  \exists l \in set \ M. \ is\text{-}decided \ l \Longrightarrow \exists M' \ L' \ M''. \ backtrack\text{-}split \ M = (M'', L' \# M')
  \langle proof \rangle
Another characterisation of the result of backtrack-split. This view allows some simpler proofs,
since take While and drop While are highly automated:
```

```
lemma backtrack-split-takeWhile-dropWhile:
  backtrack-split M = (take While (Not o is-decided) M, drop While (Not o is-decided) M)
  \langle proof \rangle
```

#### 4.3.3Decomposition with respect to the First Decided Literals

In this section we define a function that returns a decomposition with the first decided literal. This function is useful to define the backtracking of DPLL.

### Definition

The pattern get-all-ann-decomposition [] = [([], [])] is necessary otherwise, we can call the hd function in the other pattern.

```
fun get-all-ann-decomposition :: ('a, 'm) ann-lits
  \Rightarrow (('a, 'm) ann-lits \times ('a, 'm) ann-lits) list where
```

```
get-all-ann-decomposition (Decided L # Ls) =
  (Decided L \# Ls, []) \# get-all-ann-decomposition Ls |
get-all-ann-decomposition (Propagated L P# Ls) =
  (apsnd\ ((op\ \#)\ (Propagated\ L\ P))\ (hd\ (get-all-ann-decomposition\ Ls)))
    \# tl (get-all-ann-decomposition Ls)
get-all-ann-decomposition [] = [([], [])]
value get-all-ann-decomposition [Propagated A5 B5, Decided C4, Propagated A3 B3,
  Propagated A2 B2, Decided C1, Propagated A0 B0]
Now we can prove several simple properties about the function.
lemma get-all-ann-decomposition-never-empty[iff]:
  get-all-ann-decomposition M = [] \longleftrightarrow False
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma get-all-ann-decomposition-never-empty-sym[iff]:
 [] = get\text{-}all\text{-}ann\text{-}decomposition } M \longleftrightarrow False
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma qet-all-ann-decomposition-decomp:
  hd (qet-all-ann-decomposition S) = (a, c) \Longrightarrow S = c @ a
\langle proof \rangle
\mathbf{lemma}\ get-all-ann-decomposition-backtrack-split:
  backtrack-split S = (M, M') \longleftrightarrow hd (get-all-ann-decomposition S) = (M', M)
\langle proof \rangle
\mathbf{lemma}\ \textit{get-all-ann-decomposition-Nil-backtrack-split-snd-Nil}:
  get-all-ann-decomposition S = [([], A)] \Longrightarrow snd (backtrack-split S) = []
  \langle proof \rangle
This functions says that the first element is either empty or starts with a decided element of
the list.
lemma qet-all-ann-decomposition-length-1-fst-empty-or-length-1:
 assumes get-all-ann-decomposition M = (a, b) \# []
 shows a = [] \lor (length \ a = 1 \land is\text{-}decided \ (hd \ a) \land hd \ a \in set \ M)
  \langle proof \rangle
\mathbf{lemma} \ \textit{get-all-ann-decomposition-fst-empty-or-hd-in-}M:
 assumes get-all-ann-decomposition M = (a, b) \# l
 shows a = [] \lor (is\text{-}decided (hd a) \land hd a \in set M)
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma qet-all-ann-decomposition-snd-not-decided:
 assumes (a, b) \in set (qet-all-ann-decomposition M)
 and L \in set b
 shows \neg is\text{-}decided\ L
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma tl-get-all-ann-decomposition-skip-some:
 assumes x \in set (tl (get-all-ann-decomposition M1))
 shows x \in set (tl (get-all-ann-decomposition (M0 @ M1)))
  \langle proof \rangle
```

**lemma** hd-get-all-ann-decomposition-skip-some:

```
assumes (x, y) = hd (get-all-ann-decomposition M1)
 shows (x, y) \in set (get-all-ann-decomposition (M0 @ Decided K # M1))
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma\ in-get-all-ann-decomposition-in-get-all-ann-decomposition-prepend:
  (a, b) \in set (get-all-ann-decomposition M') \Longrightarrow
   \exists b'. (a, b' @ b) \in set (get-all-ann-decomposition (M @ M'))
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma in-get-all-ann-decomposition-decided-or-empty:
 assumes (a, b) \in set (get-all-ann-decomposition M)
 shows a = [] \lor (is\text{-}decided (hd a))
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma qet-all-ann-decomposition-remove-undecided-length:
 assumes \forall l \in set M'. \neg is\text{-}decided l
 \mathbf{shows}\ length\ (\textit{get-all-ann-decomposition}\ (\textit{M}'\ @\ \textit{M}'')) = \textit{length}\ (\textit{get-all-ann-decomposition}\ \textit{M}'')
  \langle proof \rangle
\mathbf{lemma}\ get-all-ann-decomposition-not-is-decided-length:
 assumes \forall l \in set M'. \neg is\text{-}decided l
 shows 1 + length (get-all-ann-decomposition (Propagated <math>(-L) P \# M))
= length (get-all-ann-decomposition (M' @ Decided L \# M))
\langle proof \rangle
lemma qet-all-ann-decomposition-last-choice:
 assumes tl (get-all-ann-decomposition (M' @ Decided L \# M)) \neq []
 and \forall l \in set M'. \neg is\text{-}decided l
 and hd (tl (get-all-ann-decomposition (M' @ Decided L # M))) = (M0', M0)
 shows hd (get-all-ann-decomposition (Propagated (-L) P \# M)) = (M0', Propagated (-L) P \# M0)
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma get-all-ann-decomposition-except-last-choice-equal:
 assumes \forall l \in set M'. \neg is-decided l
 shows tl (get-all-ann-decomposition (Propagated (-L) P \# M))
= tl \ (tl \ (get-all-ann-decomposition \ (M' @ Decided \ L \# M)))
 \langle proof \rangle
lemma get-all-ann-decomposition-hd-hd:
 assumes get-all-ann-decomposition Ls = (M, C) \# (M0, M0') \# l
 shows tl\ M = M0' @ M0 \land is\text{-}decided\ (hd\ M)
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma get-all-ann-decomposition-exists-prepend[dest]:
 assumes (a, b) \in set (get-all-ann-decomposition M)
 shows \exists c. M = c @ b @ a
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma qet-all-ann-decomposition-incl:
 assumes (a, b) \in set (get-all-ann-decomposition M)
 shows set b \subseteq set M and set a \subseteq set M
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma get-all-ann-decomposition-exists-prepend':
 assumes (a, b) \in set (get-all-ann-decomposition M)
 obtains c where M = c @ b @ a
```

```
\langle proof \rangle
\mathbf{lemma}\ union\text{-}in\text{-}get\text{-}all\text{-}ann\text{-}decomposition\text{-}is\text{-}subset:}
  assumes (a, b) \in set (get-all-ann-decomposition M)
  shows set \ a \cup set \ b \subseteq set \ M
  \langle proof \rangle
\mathbf{lemma}\ \textit{Decided-cons-in-get-all-ann-decomposition-append-Decided-cons}:
  \exists M1\ M2.\ (Decided\ K\ \#\ M1,\ M2) \in set\ (get-all-ann-decomposition\ (c\ @\ Decided\ K\ \#\ c'))
  \langle proof \rangle
\mathbf{lemma}\ \mathit{fst-get-all-ann-decomposition-prepend-not-decided}:
  assumes \forall m \in set MS. \neg is\text{-}decided m
  shows set (map\ fst\ (get-all-ann-decomposition\ M))
    = set (map fst (qet-all-ann-decomposition (MS @ M)))
    \langle proof \rangle
Entailment of the Propagated by the Decided Literal
lemma get-all-ann-decomposition-snd-union:
  set\ M = \bigcup (set\ `snd\ `set\ (get\ -all\ -ann\ -decomposition\ M)) \cup \{L\ | L.\ is\ -decided\ L\ \land\ L\in set\ M\}
  (is ?M M = ?U M \cup ?Ls M)
\langle proof \rangle
definition all-decomposition-implies :: 'a literal multiset set
  \Rightarrow (('a, 'm) ann-lits \times ('a, 'm) ann-lits) list \Rightarrow bool where
 all-decomposition-implies N S \longleftrightarrow (\forall (Ls, seen) \in set S. unmark-l Ls \cup N \models ps unmark-l seen)
lemma all-decomposition-implies-empty[iff]:
  all-decomposition-implies N \mid \langle proof \rangle
lemma all-decomposition-implies-single[iff]:
  all-decomposition-implies N [(Ls, seen)] \longleftrightarrow unmark-l Ls \cup N \models ps unmark-l seen
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma all-decomposition-implies-append[iff]:
  all-decomposition-implies N (S @ S')
    \longleftrightarrow (all-decomposition-implies N S \land all-decomposition-implies N S')
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma all-decomposition-implies-cons-pair[iff]:
  all-decomposition-implies N ((Ls, seen) \# S')
    \longleftrightarrow (all-decomposition-implies N [(Ls, seen)] \land all-decomposition-implies N S')
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma all-decomposition-implies-cons-single[iff]:
  all-decomposition-implies N (l \# S') \longleftrightarrow
    (unmark-l (fst \ l) \cup N \models ps \ unmark-l (snd \ l) \land
      all-decomposition-implies NS')
  \langle proof \rangle
\textbf{lemma} \ all\text{-}decomposition\text{-}implies\text{-}trail\text{-}is\text{-}implied\text{:}}
  assumes all-decomposition-implies N (get-all-ann-decomposition M)
  shows N \cup \{unmark \ L \mid L. \ is\text{-}decided \ L \land L \in set \ M\}
    \models ps\ unmark\ `\bigcup (set\ `snd\ `set\ (get-all-ann-decomposition\ M))
```

 $\langle proof \rangle$ 

```
 \begin{array}{l} \textbf{lemma} \ all\text{-}decomposition\text{-}implies\text{-}propagated\text{-}lits\text{-}are\text{-}implied\text{:}} \\ \textbf{assumes} \ all\text{-}decomposition\text{-}implies\ N\ (get\text{-}all\text{-}ann\text{-}decomposition\ M}) \\ \textbf{shows} \ N \cup \{unmark\ L\ | L.\ is\text{-}decided\ L\ \land\ L \in set\ M\} \models ps\ unmark\text{-}l\ M} \\ \textbf{(is\ ?}I \models ps\ ?A) \\ \textbf{\langle proof \rangle} \\ \textbf{lemma} \ all\text{-}decomposition\text{-}implies\text{-}insert\text{-}single\text{:}} \\ all\text{-}decomposition\text{-}implies\ N\ M \implies all\text{-}decomposition\text{-}implies\ (insert\ C\ N)\ M} \\ \textbf{\langle proof \rangle} \\ \end{array}
```

# 4.3.4 Negation of Clauses

We define the negation of a 'a Partial-Clausal-Logic.clause: it converts it from the a single clause to a set of clauses, wherein each clause is a single negated literal.

```
definition CNot :: 'v \ clause \Rightarrow 'v \ clauses \ \mathbf{where}
CNot \ \psi = \{ \{\#-L\#\} \mid L. \ L \in \# \ \psi \} \}
lemma in-CNot-uminus[iff]:
  shows \{\#L\#\} \in \mathit{CNot}\ \psi \longleftrightarrow -L \in \#\psi
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma
  shows
     CNot\text{-}singleton[simp]: CNot \{\#L\#\} = \{\{\#-L\#\}\} \text{ and }
     CNot\text{-}empty[simp]: CNot \{\#\} = \{\}  and
     CNot\text{-}plus[simp]: CNot (A + B) = CNot A \cup CNot B
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma CNot-eq-empty[iff]:
  CNot\ D = \{\} \longleftrightarrow D = \{\#\}
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma in-CNot-implies-uminus:
  assumes L \in \# D and M \models as CNot D
  shows M \models a \{\#-L\#\} \text{ and } -L \in \textit{lits-of-l } M
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma CNot-remdups-mset[simp]:
  CNot (remdups-mset A) = CNot A
  \langle proof \rangle
\mathbf{lemma}\ \textit{Ball-CNot-Ball-mset}[\textit{simp}]:
  (\forall x \in CNot \ D. \ P \ x) \longleftrightarrow (\forall L \in \# \ D. \ P \ \{\#-L\#\})
 \langle proof \rangle
\mathbf{lemma}\ consistent\text{-}CNot\text{-}not:
  assumes consistent-interp I
  shows I \models s \ CNot \ \varphi \Longrightarrow \neg I \models \varphi
  \langle proof \rangle
\mathbf{lemma}\ total-not-true-cls-true-clss-CNot:
  assumes total-over-m I \{\varphi\} and \neg I \models \varphi
  shows I \models s CNot \varphi
  \langle proof \rangle
```

```
\mathbf{lemma}\ total\text{-}not\text{-}CNot:
  assumes total-over-m I \{\varphi\} and \neg I \models s \ CNot \ \varphi
  shows I \models \varphi
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma atms-of-ms-CNot-atms-of[simp]:
  atms-of-ms (CNot \ C) = atms-of C
  \langle proof \rangle
\mathbf{lemma}\ true\text{-}clss\text{-}clss\text{-}contradiction\text{-}true\text{-}clss\text{-}cls\text{-}false:
  C \in D \Longrightarrow D \models ps \ CNot \ C \Longrightarrow D \models p \ \{\#\}
  \langle proof \rangle
\mathbf{lemma}\ true\text{-}annots\text{-}CNot\text{-}all\text{-}atms\text{-}defined:
  assumes M \models as \ CNot \ T and a1: L \in \# \ T
  shows atm\text{-}of\ L\in atm\text{-}of ' lits\text{-}of\text{-}l\ M
  \langle proof \rangle
\mathbf{lemma}\ \mathit{true-annots-CNot-all-uminus-atms-defined}\colon
  assumes M \models as \ CNot \ T \ and \ a1: -L \in \# \ T
  shows atm\text{-}of\ L\in atm\text{-}of ' lits\text{-}of\text{-}l\ M
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma true-clss-clss-false-left-right:
  assumes \{\{\#L\#\}\}\cup B\models p \{\#\}
  shows B \models ps \ CNot \ \{\#L\#\}
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma true-annots-true-cls-def-iff-negation-in-model:
  M \models as \ CNot \ C \longleftrightarrow (\forall \ L \in \# \ C. \ -L \in lits \text{-}of \text{-}l \ M)
  \langle proof \rangle
\mathbf{lemma}\ true\text{-}annot\text{-}CNot\text{-}diff:
  I \models as \ CNot \ C \Longrightarrow I \models as \ CNot \ (C - C')
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma CNot-mset-replicate[simp]:
  CNot \ (mset \ (replicate \ n \ L)) = (if \ n = 0 \ then \ \{\} \ else \ \{\{\#-L\#\}\})
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma consistent-CNot-not-tautology:
  consistent-interp M \Longrightarrow M \models s \ CNot \ D \Longrightarrow \neg tautology \ D
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma atms-of-ms-CNot-atms-of-ms: atms-of-ms: (CNot \ CC) = atms-of-ms \ \{CC\}
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma total-over-m-CNot-toal-over-m[simp]:
  total-over-m \ I \ (CNot \ C) = total-over-set I \ (atms-of C)
  \langle proof \rangle
The following lemma is very useful when in the goal appears an axioms like -L=K: this
lemma allows the simplifier to rewrite L.
lemma uminus-lit-swap: -(a::'a \ literal) = i \longleftrightarrow a = -i
```

```
\langle proof \rangle
\mathbf{lemma} \ \mathit{true-clss-cls-plus-CNot} \colon
  assumes
     CC-L: A \models p CC + \{\#L\#\} and
     CNot\text{-}CC: A \models ps \ CNot \ CC
  shows A \models p \{\#L\#\}
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma true-annots-CNot-lit-of-notin-skip:
  assumes LM: L \# M \models as \ CNot \ A \ and \ LA: \ lit-of \ L \notin \# A \ -lit-of \ L \notin \# A
  shows M \models as \ CNot \ A
  \langle proof \rangle
\mathbf{lemma}\ true\text{-}clss\text{-}clss\text{-}union\text{-}false\text{-}true\text{-}clss\text{-}clss\text{-}cnot\text{:}
  A \cup \{B\} \models ps \{\{\#\}\} \longleftrightarrow A \models ps \ \mathit{CNot} \ B
  \langle proof \rangle
\mathbf{lemma} \ \textit{true-annot-remove-hd-if-notin-vars}:
  assumes a \# M' \models a D and atm\text{-}of (lit\text{-}of a) \notin atms\text{-}of D
  shows M' \models a D
  \langle proof \rangle
\mathbf{lemma} \ \mathit{true-annot-remove-if-notin-vars} :
  assumes M @ M' \models a D and \forall x \in atms\text{-}of D. x \notin atm\text{-}of `lits\text{-}of\text{-}l M
  shows M' \models a D
  \langle proof \rangle
{f lemma}\ true\mbox{-}annots\mbox{-}remove\mbox{-}if\mbox{-}notin\mbox{-}vars:
  assumes M @ M' \models as D and \forall x \in atms - of - ms D. x \notin atm - of `lits - of - l M
  shows M' \models as D \langle proof \rangle
\mathbf{lemma}\ \mathit{all-variables-defined-not-imply-cnot}:
  assumes
    \forall s \in atms\text{-}of\text{-}ms \{B\}. \ s \in atm\text{-}of \text{ `lits-}of\text{-}l \ A \text{ and }
     \neg A \models a B
  shows A \models as \ CNot \ B
  \langle proof \rangle
{\bf lemma}\ \mathit{CNot-union-mset}[\mathit{simp}] \colon
  CNot (A \# \cup B) = CNot A \cup CNot B
  \langle proof \rangle
4.3.5
              Other
abbreviation no-dup L \equiv distinct \pmod{(\lambda l. atm-of (lit-of l))} L
lemma no-dup-rev[simp]:
  no-dup (rev M) \longleftrightarrow no-dup M
  \langle proof \rangle
\mathbf{lemma}\ no\text{-}dup\text{-}length\text{-}eq\text{-}card\text{-}atm\text{-}of\text{-}lits\text{-}of\text{-}l:
  assumes no-dup M
  shows length M = card (atm-of 'lits-of-l M)
  \langle proof \rangle
```

```
\begin{array}{l} \mathbf{lemma} \ distinct\text{-}consistent\text{-}interp: \\ no\text{-}dup \ M \implies consistent\text{-}interp \ (lits\text{-}of\text{-}l \ M) \\ \langle proof \rangle \\ \\ \mathbf{lemma} \ distinct\text{-}get\text{-}all\text{-}ann\text{-}decomposition\text{-}no\text{-}dup: } \\ \mathbf{assumes} \ (a, \ b) \in set \ (get\text{-}all\text{-}ann\text{-}decomposition \ M) \\ \mathbf{and} \ no\text{-}dup \ M \\ \mathbf{shows} \ no\text{-}dup \ (a @ b) \\ \langle proof \rangle \\ \\ \mathbf{lemma} \ true\text{-}annots\text{-}lit\text{-}of\text{-}notin\text{-}skip: } \\ \mathbf{assumes} \ L \ \# \ M \ \models as \ CNot \ A \\ \mathbf{and} \ -lit\text{-}of \ L \ \notin \# \ A \\ \mathbf{and} \ no\text{-}dup \ (L \ \# \ M) \\ \mathbf{shows} \ M \ \models as \ CNot \ A \\ \langle proof \rangle \\ \\ \end{array}
```

## 4.3.6 Extending Entailments to multisets

We have defined previous entailment with respect to sets, but we also need a multiset version depending on the context. The conversion is simple using the function *set-mset* (in this direction, there is no loss of information).

```
abbreviation true-annots-mset (infix \models asm 50) where
I \models asm \ C \equiv I \models as \ (set\text{-}mset \ C)
abbreviation true-clss-clss-m:: 'v clause multiset \Rightarrow 'v clause multiset \Rightarrow bool (infix \models psm 50)
where
I \models psm \ C \equiv set\text{-}mset \ I \models ps \ (set\text{-}mset \ C)
Analog of theorem true-clss-clss-subsetE
lemma true\text{-}clss\text{-}clssm\text{-}subsetE \colon N \models psm\ B \Longrightarrow A \subseteq \#\ B \Longrightarrow N \models psm\ A
  \langle proof \rangle
abbreviation true-clss-cls-m: 'a clause multiset \Rightarrow 'a clause \Rightarrow bool (infix \models pm \ 50) where
I \models pm \ C \equiv set\text{-mset} \ I \models p \ C
abbreviation distinct-mset-mset :: 'a multiset multiset \Rightarrow bool where
\textit{distinct-mset-mset} \ \Sigma \equiv \textit{distinct-mset-set} \ (\textit{set-mset} \ \Sigma)
abbreviation all-decomposition-implies-m where
all-decomposition-implies-m A B \equiv all-decomposition-implies (set-mset A) B
abbreviation atms-of-mm :: 'a literal multiset multiset \Rightarrow 'a set where
atms-of-mm U \equiv atms-of-ms (set-mset U)
Other definition using Union-mset
lemma atms-of-mm U \equiv set-mset (\bigcup \# image-mset (image-mset atm-of) U)
  \langle proof \rangle
abbreviation true-clss-m:: 'a interp \Rightarrow 'a clause multiset \Rightarrow bool (infix \modelssm 50) where
I \models sm \ C \equiv I \models s \ set\text{-mset} \ C
abbreviation true-clss-ext-m (infix \models sextm 49) where
I \models sextm \ C \equiv I \models sext \ set\text{-mset} \ C
```

type-synonym 'v clauses = 'v clause multiset end

# Chapter 5

# NOT's CDCL and DPLL

theory CDCL-WNOT-Measure imports Main List-More begin

The organisation of the development is the following:

- CDCL\_WNOT\_Measure.thy contains the measure used to show the termination the core of CDCL.
- CDCL\_NOT. thy contains the specification of the rules: the rules are defined, and we proof the correctness and termination for some strategies CDCL.
- DPLL\_NOT.thy contains the DPLL calculus based on the CDCL version.
- DPLL\_W.thy contains Weidenbach's version of DPLL and the proof of equivalence between the two DPLL versions.

# 5.1 Measure

This measure show the termination of the core of CDCL: each step improves the number of literals we know for sure.

This measure can also be seen as the increasing lexicographic order: it is an order on bounded sequences, when each element is bounded. The proof involves a measure like the one defined here (the same?).

```
definition \mu_C :: nat \Rightarrow nat \Rightarrow nat \ list \Rightarrow nat \ where
\mu_C \ s \ b \ M \equiv (\sum i=0... < length \ M. \ M!i * b \ (s+i-length \ M))
\begin{array}{l} \mathbf{lemma} \ \mu_C - Nil[simp]: \\ \mu_C \ s \ b \ [] = 0 \\ \langle proof \rangle \end{array}
\begin{array}{l} \mathbf{lemma} \ \mu_C - single[simp]: \\ \mu_C \ s \ b \ [L] = L * b \ \hat{\ } (s-Suc \ 0) \\ \langle proof \rangle \end{array}
\begin{array}{l} \mathbf{lemma} \ set - sum - at Least Less Than - add: \\ (\sum i = k... < k + (b::nat). \ f \ i) = (\sum i = 0... < b. \ f \ (k+i)) \\ \langle proof \rangle \end{array}
```

```
\mathbf{lemma}\ set\text{-}sum\text{-}atLeastLessThan\text{-}Suc:
  (\sum i=1...<Suc\ j.\ f\ i)=(\sum i=0...<j.\ f\ (Suc\ i))
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma \mu_C-cons:
  \mu_C \ s \ b \ (L \# M) = L * b \ \widehat{} \ (s-1 - length M) + \mu_C \ s \ b \ M
\langle proof \rangle
lemma \mu_C-append:
 assumes s \ge length \ (M@M')
 shows \mu_C \ s \ b \ (M@M') = \mu_C \ (s - length \ M') \ b \ M + \mu_C \ s \ b \ M'
\langle proof \rangle
lemma \mu_C-cons-non-empty-inf:
 assumes M-ge-1: \forall i \in set M. i \geq 1 and M: M \neq []
 shows \mu_C \ s \ b \ M \ge b \ \widehat{\ } (s - length \ M)
Copy of ~~/src/HOL/ex/NatSum.thy (but generalized to 0 \le k)
lemma sum-of-powers: 0 \le k \Longrightarrow (k-1) * (\sum i=0... < n. \ k\hat{i}) = k\hat{n} - (1::nat)
  \langle proof \rangle
In the degenerated cases, we only have the large inequality holds. In the other cases, the
following strict inequality holds:
lemma \mu_C-bounded-non-degenerated:
  fixes b :: nat
  assumes
   b > \theta and
   M \neq [] and
   M-le: \forall i < length M. M!i < b and
   s \geq length M
 shows \mu_C \ s \ b \ M < b \hat{s}
\langle proof \rangle
In the degenerate case b = (\theta::'a), the list M is empty (since the list cannot contain any
element).
lemma \mu_C-bounded:
 fixes b :: nat
 assumes
   M-le: \forall i < length M. M!i < b and
   s \ge length M
   b > 0
 shows \mu_C \ s \ b \ M < b \ \hat{\ } s
\langle proof \rangle
When b = 0, we cannot show that the measure is empty, since 0^0 = 1.
lemma \mu_C-base-\theta:
 assumes length M < s
  shows \mu_C \ s \ \theta \ M \le M! \theta
\langle proof \rangle
\mathbf{lemma}\ \mathit{finite-bounded-pair-list}\colon
 fixes b :: nat
 shows finite \{(ys, xs). length xs < s \land length ys < s \land \}
```

```
(\forall i < length \ xs. \ xs \mid i < b) \land (\forall i < length \ ys. \ ys \mid i < b))
\langle proof \rangle
definition \nu NOT :: nat \Rightarrow nat \Rightarrow (nat \ list \times nat \ list) \ set \ \mathbf{where}
\nu NOT \ s \ base = \{(ys, xs). \ length \ xs < s \land \ length \ ys < s \land \}
  (\forall i < length \ xs. \ xs \ ! \ i < base) \land (\forall i < length \ ys. \ ys \ ! \ i < base) \land
  (ys, xs) \in lenlex less-than
lemma finite-\nu NOT[simp]:
  finite (\nu NOT \ s \ base)
\langle proof \rangle
lemma acyclic-\nu NOT: acyclic~(\nu NOT~s~base)
lemma wf-\nu NOT: wf (\nu NOT \ s \ base)
  \langle proof \rangle
end
theory CDCL-NOT
imports List-More Wellfounded-More CDCL-WNOT-Measure Partial-Annotated-Clausal-Logic
begin
```

## 5.2 NOT's CDCL

# 5.2.1 Auxiliary Lemmas and Measure

We define here some more simplification rules, or rules that have been useful as help for some tactic

# 5.2.2 Initial definitions

### The state

We define here an abstraction over operation on the state we are manipulating.

```
locale dpll-state-ops = fixes trail :: 'st \Rightarrow ('v, unit) \ ann-lits \ {\bf and} \ clauses_{NOT} :: 'st \Rightarrow 'v \ clauses \ {\bf and}
```

```
prepend-trail :: ('v, unit) \ ann-lit \Rightarrow 'st \Rightarrow 'st \ {\bf and}
tl-trail :: 'st \Rightarrow 'st \ {\bf and}
add-cls_{NOT} :: 'v \ clause \Rightarrow 'st \Rightarrow 'st \ {\bf and}
remove-cls_{NOT} :: 'v \ clause \Rightarrow 'st \Rightarrow 'st
begin
{\bf abbreviation} \ state_{NOT} :: 'st \Rightarrow ('v, unit) \ ann-lit \ list \times 'v \ clauses \ {\bf where}
state_{NOT} \ S \equiv (trail \ S, \ clauses_{NOT} \ S)
end
```

NOT's state is basically a pair composed of the trail (i.e. the candidate model) and the set of clauses. We abstract this state to convert this state to other states. like Weidenbach's five-tuple.

```
locale dpll-state =
  dpll-state-ops
    trail\ clauses_{NOT}\ prepend-trail\ tl-trail\ add-cls_{NOT}\ remove-cls_{NOT} — related to the state
    trail :: 'st \Rightarrow ('v, unit) \ ann-lits \ \mathbf{and}
    clauses_{NOT} :: 'st \Rightarrow 'v \ clauses \ {\bf and}
    prepend-trail :: ('v, unit) ann-lit \Rightarrow 'st \Rightarrow 'st and
    tl-trail :: 'st \Rightarrow 'st and
    add-cls_{NOT} :: 'v clause \Rightarrow 'st \Rightarrow 'st and
    remove\text{-}cls_{NOT} :: 'v \ clause \Rightarrow 'st \Rightarrow 'st +
  assumes
    prepend-trail_{NOT}:
      state_{NOT} (prepend-trail L st) = (L # trail st, clauses_{NOT} st) and
    tl-trail_{NOT}:
      state_{NOT} (tl-trail st) = (tl (trail st), clauses_{NOT} st) and
    add-cls_{NOT}:
      state_{NOT} \ (add\text{-}cls_{NOT} \ C \ st) = (trail \ st, \{\#C\#\} + clauses_{NOT} \ st) and
    remove-cls_{NOT}:
      state_{NOT} (remove-cls<sub>NOT</sub> C st) = (trail st, removeAll-mset C (clauses<sub>NOT</sub> st))
begin
lemma
  trail-prepend-trail[simp]:
    trail\ (prepend-trail\ L\ st) = L\ \#\ trail\ st
    and
  trail-tl-trail_{NOT}[simp]: trail (tl-trail st) = tl (trail st) and
  trail-add-cls_{NOT}[simp]: trail\ (add-cls_{NOT}\ C\ st)=trail\ st and
  trail-remove-cls_{NOT}[simp]: trail (remove-cls_{NOT} C st) = trail st and
  clauses-prepend-trail[simp]:
    clauses_{NOT} (prepend-trail L st) = clauses_{NOT} st
  clauses-tl-trail[simp]: clauses_{NOT} (tl-trail st) = clauses_{NOT} st and
  clauses-add-cls_{NOT}[simp]:
    clauses_{NOT} (add\text{-}cls_{NOT} \ C \ st) = \{\#C\#\} + clauses_{NOT} \ st \ and
  clauses-remove-cls_{NOT}[simp]:
    clauses_{NOT} (remove-cls_{NOT} C st) = removeAll-mset C (clauses_{NOT} st)
  \langle proof \rangle
We define the following function doing the backtrack in the trail:
function reduce-trail-to_{NOT} :: 'a list \Rightarrow 'st \Rightarrow 'st where
reduce-trail-to<sub>NOT</sub> FS =
  (if length (trail S) = length F \vee trail S = [] then S else reduce-trail-to<sub>NOT</sub> F (tl-trail S))
\langle proof \rangle
termination \langle proof \rangle
```

```
declare reduce-trail-to_{NOT}.simps[simp\ del]
```

Then we need several lemmas about the reduce-trail-to<sub>NOT</sub>.

```
lemma
  shows
  \mathit{reduce-trail-to}_{NOT}-\mathit{Nil}[\mathit{simp}]: \mathit{trail}\ S = [] \Longrightarrow \mathit{reduce-trail-to}_{NOT}\ F\ S = S and
  reduce-trail-to_{NOT}-eq-length[simp]: length (trail S) = length F \Longrightarrow reduce-trail-to_{NOT} F S = S
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma reduce-trail-to_{NOT}-length-ne[simp]:
  length (trail S) \neq length F \Longrightarrow trail S \neq [] \Longrightarrow
    reduce-trail-to<sub>NOT</sub> F S = reduce-trail-to<sub>NOT</sub> F (tl-trail S)
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma trail-reduce-trail-to_{NOT}-length-le:
  assumes length F > length (trail S)
  shows trail (reduce-trail-to_{NOT} F S) = []
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma trail-reduce-trail-to_{NOT}-Nil[simp]:
  trail (reduce-trail-to_{NOT} [] S) = []
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma clauses-reduce-trail-to<sub>NOT</sub>-Nil:
  clauses_{NOT} (reduce-trail-to_{NOT} [] S) = clauses_{NOT} S
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma trail-reduce-trail-to_{NOT}-drop:
  trail (reduce-trail-to_{NOT} F S) =
    (if \ length \ (trail \ S) \ge length \ F
    then drop (length (trail S) – length F) (trail S)
    else [])
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma reduce-trail-to_{NOT}-skip-beginning:
  assumes trail S = F' @ F
  shows trail (reduce-trail-to<sub>NOT</sub> FS) = F
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma reduce-trail-to<sub>NOT</sub>-clauses[simp]:
  clauses_{NOT} (reduce-trail-to<sub>NOT</sub> F S) = clauses_{NOT} S
lemma trail-eq-reduce-trail-to_{NOT}-eq:
  trail\ S = trail\ T \Longrightarrow trail\ (reduce-trail-to_{NOT}\ F\ S) = trail\ (reduce-trail-to_{NOT}\ F\ T)
\mathbf{lemma} \ \textit{trail-reduce-trail-to}_{NOT}\text{-}add\text{-}cls_{NOT}[simp] :
  no-dup (trail S) \Longrightarrow
    trail\ (reduce-trail-to_{NOT}\ F\ (add-cls_{NOT}\ C\ S)) = trail\ (reduce-trail-to_{NOT}\ F\ S)
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma reduce-trail-to_{NOT}-trail-tl-trail-decomp[simp]:
  trail\ S = F' @ Decided\ K \# F \Longrightarrow
     trail (reduce-trail-to_{NOT} F (tl-trail S)) = F
  \langle proof \rangle
```

```
lemma reduce-trail-to_{NOT}-length:
  length M = length M' \Longrightarrow reduce-trail-to_{NOT} M S = reduce-trail-to_{NOT} M' S
  \langle proof \rangle
abbreviation trail-weight where
trail-weight\ S \equiv map\ ((\lambda l.\ 1 + length\ l)\ o\ snd)\ (get-all-ann-decomposition\ (trail\ S))
```

As we are defining abstract states, the Isabelle equality about them is too strong: we want the weaker equivalence stating that two states are equal if they cannot be distinguished, i.e. given

```
the getter trail and clauses_{NOT} do not distinguish them.
definition state\text{-}eq_{NOT}:: 'st \Rightarrow 'st \Rightarrow bool (infix \sim 50) where
S \sim T \longleftrightarrow trail \ S = trail \ T \wedge clauses_{NOT} \ S = clauses_{NOT} \ T
lemma state-eq_{NOT}-ref[simp]:
  S \sim S
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma state-eq_{NOT}-sym:
  S \sim T \longleftrightarrow T \sim S
  \langle proof \rangle
\mathbf{lemma}\ state\text{-}eq_{NOT}\text{-}trans:
  S \sim \, T \Longrightarrow \, T \sim \, U \Longrightarrow S \sim \, U
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma
  shows
    state\text{-}eq_{NOT}\text{-}trail: S \sim T \Longrightarrow trail S = trail T \text{ and }
    state\text{-}eq_{NOT}\text{-}clauses: S \sim T \Longrightarrow clauses_{NOT} S = clauses_{NOT} T
  \langle proof \rangle
lemmas state-simp_{NOT}[simp] = state-eq_{NOT}-trail state-eq_{NOT}-clauses
lemma reduce-trail-to_{NOT}-state-eq_{NOT}-compatible:
  assumes ST: S \sim T
  shows reduce-trail-to<sub>NOT</sub> F S \sim reduce-trail-to<sub>NOT</sub> F T
\langle proof \rangle
end
```

### Definition of the operation

Each possible is in its own locale.

```
locale propagate-ops =
  dpll-state trail\ clauses_{NOT}\ prepend-trail tl-trail add-cls_{NOT}\ remove-cls_{NOT}
     trail :: 'st \Rightarrow ('v, unit) \ ann-lits \ and
    clauses_{NOT} :: 'st \Rightarrow 'v \ clauses \ \mathbf{and}
    prepend-trail :: ('v, unit) \ ann-lit \Rightarrow 'st \Rightarrow 'st \ \mathbf{and}
    tl-trail :: 'st \Rightarrow 'st and
    add\text{-}cls_{NOT} :: 'v clause \Rightarrow 'st \Rightarrow 'st and
    remove\text{-}cls_{NOT} :: 'v \ clause \Rightarrow 'st \Rightarrow 'st +
    propagate\text{-}cond :: ('v, unit) \ ann\text{-}lit \Rightarrow 'st \Rightarrow bool
```

```
begin
inductive propagate_{NOT} :: 'st \Rightarrow 'st \Rightarrow bool  where
propagate_{NOT}[intro]: C + \{\#L\#\} \in \# clauses_{NOT} S \Longrightarrow trail S \models as CNot C
    \implies undefined-lit (trail S) L
    \implies propagate-cond (Propagated L ()) S
    \implies T \sim prepend-trail (Propagated L ()) S
    \implies propagate_{NOT} S T
inductive-cases propagate_{NOT}E[elim]: propagate_{NOT} S T
end
locale decide-ops =
  dpll-state trail\ clauses_{NOT}\ prepend-trail tl-trail add-cls_{NOT}\ remove-cls_{NOT}
  for
    trail :: 'st \Rightarrow ('v, unit) \ ann-lits \ and
    clauses_{NOT} :: 'st \Rightarrow 'v \ clauses \ \mathbf{and}
    prepend-trail :: ('v, unit) ann-lit \Rightarrow 'st \Rightarrow 'st and
    tl-trail :: 'st \Rightarrow 'st and
    add\text{-}cls_{NOT} :: 'v \ clause \Rightarrow 'st \Rightarrow 'st \ \textbf{and}
    remove\text{-}cls_{NOT} :: 'v \ clause \Rightarrow 'st \Rightarrow 'st
begin
inductive decide_{NOT} :: 'st \Rightarrow 'st \Rightarrow bool where
decide_{NOT}[intro]: undefined-lit (trail\ S)\ L \Longrightarrow atm\text{-}of\ L \in atms\text{-}of\text{-}mm\ (clauses_{NOT}\ S)
  \implies T \sim prepend-trail (Decided L) S
  \implies decide_{NOT} \ S \ T
inductive-cases decide_{NOT}E[elim]: decide_{NOT} S S'
end
locale backjumping-ops =
  dpll-state trail\ clauses_{NOT}\ prepend-trail tl-trail add-cls_{NOT}\ remove-cls_{NOT}
  for
    trail :: 'st \Rightarrow ('v, unit) \ ann-lits \ and
    clauses_{NOT} :: 'st \Rightarrow 'v \ clauses \ and
    prepend-trail :: ('v, unit) ann-lit \Rightarrow 'st \Rightarrow 'st and
    tl-trail :: 'st \Rightarrow 'st and
    add\text{-}cls_{NOT} :: 'v \ clause \Rightarrow 'st \Rightarrow 'st \ \text{and}
    remove\text{-}cls_{NOT} :: 'v \ clause \Rightarrow 'st \Rightarrow 'st +
    backjump\text{-}conds :: 'v \ clause \Rightarrow 'v \ clause \Rightarrow 'v \ literal \Rightarrow 'st \Rightarrow 'st \Rightarrow bool
begin
inductive backjump where
\mathit{trail}\ S = \mathit{F'} \ @\ \mathit{Decided}\ \mathit{K\#}\ \mathit{F}
   \implies T \sim prepend-trail (Propagated L ()) (reduce-trail-to_{NOT} F S)
   \implies C \in \# clauses_{NOT} S
   \implies trail \ S \models as \ CNot \ C
   \implies undefined\text{-}lit\ F\ L
   \implies atm-of L \in atms-of-mm (clauses_{NOT} S) \cup atm-of ' (lits-of-l (trail S))
   \implies clauses_{NOT} S \models pm C' + \{\#L\#\}
   \implies F \models as \ CNot \ C'
   \implies backjump\text{-}conds\ C\ C'\ L\ S\ T
   \implies backjump \ S \ T
inductive-cases backjumpE: backjump S T
```

The condition  $atm\text{-}of\ L \in atms\text{-}of\text{-}mm\ (clauses_{NOT}\ S) \cup atm\text{-}of\ `its\text{-}of\text{-}l\ (trail\ S)$  is not

implied by the the condition  $clauses_{NOT} S \models pm C' + \{\#L\#\}$  (no negation).

end

# 5.2.3 DPLL with backjumping

```
locale dpll-with-backjumping-ops =
  propagate-ops\ trail\ clauses_{NOT}\ prepend-trail\ tl-trail\ add-cls_{NOT}\ remove-cls_{NOT}\ propagate-conds\ +
  decide-ops\ trail\ clauses_{NOT}\ prepend-trail\ tl-trail\ add-cls_{NOT}\ remove-cls_{NOT}\ +
  backjumping-ops\ trail\ clauses_{NOT}\ prepend-trail\ tl-trail\ add-cls_{NOT}\ remove-cls_{NOT}\ backjump-conds
     trail :: 'st \Rightarrow ('v, unit) \ ann-lits \ and
    clauses_{NOT} :: 'st \Rightarrow 'v \ clauses \ {\bf and}
    prepend-trail :: ('v, unit) \ ann-lit \Rightarrow 'st \Rightarrow 'st \ and
    tl-trail :: 'st \Rightarrow 'st and
    add\text{-}cls_{NOT} :: 'v \ clause \Rightarrow 'st \Rightarrow 'st \ \text{and}
    remove\text{-}cls_{NOT} :: 'v \ clause \Rightarrow 'st \Rightarrow 'st \ \mathbf{and}
    inv :: 'st \Rightarrow bool and
    backjump\text{-}conds :: 'v \ clause \Rightarrow 'v \ literal \Rightarrow 'st \Rightarrow 'st \Rightarrow bool \ \mathbf{and}
    propagate\text{-}conds :: ('v, unit) \ ann\text{-}lit \Rightarrow 'st \Rightarrow bool +
  assumes
       bj-can-jump:
       \bigwedge S C F' K F L.
         inv S \Longrightarrow
         no-dup (trail S) \Longrightarrow
         trail\ S = F' @ Decided\ K \# F \Longrightarrow
          C \in \# clauses_{NOT} S \Longrightarrow
         trail \ S \models as \ CNot \ C \Longrightarrow
         undefined-lit F L \Longrightarrow
         atm\text{-}of\ L \in atms\text{-}of\text{-}mm\ (clauses_{NOT}\ S) \cup atm\text{-}of\ `(lits\text{-}of\text{-}l\ (F'\ @\ Decided\ K\ \#\ F)) \Longrightarrow
         clauses_{NOT} S \models pm C' + \{\#L\#\} \Longrightarrow
         F \models as \ CNot \ C' \Longrightarrow
          \neg no\text{-step backjump } S
begin
```

We cannot add a like condition atms-of  $C' \subseteq atms$ -of-ms N to ensure that we can backjump even if the last decision variable has disappeared from the set of clauses.

The part of the condition  $atm\text{-}of\ L\in atm\text{-}of$  '  $lits\text{-}of\text{-}l\ (F'\ @\ Decided\ K\ \#\ F)$  is important, otherwise you are not sure that you can backtrack.

### Definition

We define dpll with backjumping:

```
inductive dpll-bj :: 'st \Rightarrow 'st \Rightarrow bool for S :: 'st where bj-decide_{NOT}: decide_{NOT} S S' \Longrightarrow dpll-bj S S' \mid bj-propagate_{NOT}: propagate_{NOT} S S' \Longrightarrow dpll-bj S S' \mid bj-backjump: backjump S S' \Longrightarrow dpll-bj S S'

lemmas dpll-bj-induct = dpll-bj.induct[split-format(complete)]
thm dpll-bj-induct[OF dpll-with-backjumping-ops-axioms]
lemma dpll-bj-all-induct[consumes 2, case-names decide_{NOT} propagate_{NOT} backjump]: fixes S T :: 'st assumes dpll-bj S T and inv S
```

```
\bigwedge L T. undefined-lit (trail S) L \Longrightarrow atm\text{-}of\ L \in atms\text{-}of\text{-}mm\ (clauses_{NOT}\ S)
      \implies T \sim prepend-trail (Decided L) S
      \implies P S T  and
    \bigwedge C \ L \ T. \ C + \{\#L\#\} \in \# \ clauses_{NOT} \ S \Longrightarrow trail \ S \models as \ CNot \ C \Longrightarrow undefined-lit \ (trail \ S) \ L
      \implies T \sim prepend-trail (Propagated L ()) S
      \implies P S T \text{ and}
    \bigwedge C \ F' \ K \ F \ L \ C' \ T. \ C \in \# \ clauses_{NOT} \ S \Longrightarrow F' @ \ Decided \ K \ \# \ F \models as \ CNot \ C
      \implies trail \ S = F' \ @ \ Decided \ K \ \# \ F
      \implies undefined\text{-}lit \ F \ L
      \implies atm-of L \in atms-of-mm (clauses<sub>NOT</sub> S) \cup atm-of '(lits-of-l (F' @ Decided K # F))
      \implies clauses_{NOT} S \models pm C' + \{\#L\#\}
      \implies F \models as \ CNot \ C'
      \implies T \sim prepend-trail (Propagated L ()) (reduce-trail-to_{NOT} F S)
      \implies P S T
  shows P S T
  \langle proof \rangle
Basic properties
First, some better suited induction principle lemma dpll-bj-clauses:
  assumes dpll-bj S T and inv S
  shows clauses_{NOT} S = clauses_{NOT} T
  \langle proof \rangle
No duplicates in the trail lemma dpll-bj-no-dup:
  assumes dpll-bj S T and inv S
  and no-dup (trail S)
  shows no-dup (trail T)
  \langle proof \rangle
Valuations lemma dpll-bj-sat-iff:
  assumes dpll-bj S T and inv S
  shows I \models sm \ clauses_{NOT} \ S \longleftrightarrow I \models sm \ clauses_{NOT} \ T
  \langle proof \rangle
Clauses lemma dpll-bj-atms-of-ms-clauses-inv:
  assumes
    dpll-bj S T and
    inv S
  shows atms-of-mm (clauses_{NOT} S) = atms-of-mm (clauses_{NOT} T)
  \langle proof \rangle
\mathbf{lemma}\ dpll\text{-}bj\text{-}atms\text{-}in\text{-}trail\text{:}
  assumes
    dpll-bj S T and
    inv S and
    atm\text{-}of \cdot (lits\text{-}of\text{-}l \ (trail \ S)) \subseteq atms\text{-}of\text{-}mm \ (clauses_{NOT} \ S)
  shows atm-of '(lits-of-l (trail T)) \subseteq atms-of-mm (clauses<sub>NOT</sub> S)
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma dpll-bj-atms-in-trail-in-set:
  assumes dpll-bj S T and
    inv S and
  atms-of-mm (clauses_{NOT} S) \subseteq A and
  atm\text{-}of ' (lits\text{-}of\text{-}l\ (trail\ S))\subseteq A
```

```
shows atm\text{-}of ' (lits\text{-}of\text{-}l\ (trail\ T))\subseteq A
  \langle proof \rangle
\mathbf{lemma}\ dpll-bj-all-decomposition-implies-inv:
  assumes
    dpll-bj S T and
   inv: inv S and
   decomp: all-decomposition-implies-m \ (clauses_{NOT} \ S) \ (get-all-ann-decomposition \ (trail \ S))
  shows all-decomposition-implies-m (clauses<sub>NOT</sub> T) (get-all-ann-decomposition (trail T))
Termination
```

```
Using a proper measure lemma length-get-all-ann-decomposition-append-Decided:
  length (get-all-ann-decomposition (F' @ Decided K \# F)) =
   length (get-all-ann-decomposition F')
   + length (get-all-ann-decomposition (Decided K \# F))
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma take-length-get-all-ann-decomposition-decided-sandwich:
  take (length (get-all-ann-decomposition F))
      (\mathit{map}\ (\mathit{f}\ \mathit{o}\ \mathit{snd})\ (\mathit{rev}\ (\mathit{get-all-ann-decomposition}\ (\mathit{F'}\ @\ \mathit{Decided}\ \mathit{K}\ \#\ \mathit{F}))))
    map\ (f\ o\ snd)\ (rev\ (get-all-ann-decomposition\ F))
\langle proof \rangle
lemma length-qet-all-ann-decomposition-length:
  length (get-all-ann-decomposition M) \leq 1 + length M
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma length-in-qet-all-ann-decomposition-bounded:
  assumes i:i \in set (trail-weight S)
 shows i \leq Suc \ (length \ (trail \ S))
\langle proof \rangle
```

### Well-foundedness The bounds are the following:

- 1 + card (atms-of-ms A): card (atms-of-ms A) is an upper bound on the length of the list. As qet-all-ann-decomposition appends an possibly empty couple at the end, adding one is needed.
- 2 + card (atms-of-ms A): card (atms-of-ms A) is an upper bound on the number of elements, where adding one is necessary for the same reason as for the bound on the list, and one is needed to have a strict bound.

```
abbreviation unassigned-lit :: 'b literal multiset set \Rightarrow 'a list \Rightarrow nat where
  unassigned-lit N M \equiv card (atms-of-ms N) - length M
lemma dpll-bj-trail-mes-increasing-prop:
 fixes M :: ('v, unit) \ ann-lits \ and \ N :: 'v \ clauses
 assumes
   dpll-bj S T and
   inv S and
   NA: atms-of-mm \ (clauses_{NOT} \ S) \subseteq atms-of-ms \ A \ and
```

```
MA: atm\text{-}of \text{ '} lits\text{-}of\text{-}l \text{ (trail } S) \subseteq atms\text{-}of\text{-}ms \text{ A} and
    n-d: no-dup (trail S) and
    finite: finite A
  shows \mu_C (1+card (atms-of-ms A)) (2+card (atms-of-ms A)) (trail-weight T)
    > \mu_C (1+card (atms-of-ms A)) (2+card (atms-of-ms A)) (trail-weight S)
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma dpll-bj-trail-mes-decreasing-prop:
  assumes dpll: dpll-bj S T and inv: inv S and
  N-A: atms-of-mm (clauses_{NOT} S) \subseteq atms-of-ms A and
  M-A: atm-of ' lits-of-l (trail\ S) \subseteq atms-of-ms\ A and
  nd: no-dup (trail S) and
 fin-A: finite A
 shows (2+card (atms-of-ms A)) \cap (1+card (atms-of-ms A))
               -\mu_C (1+card (atms-of-ms A)) (2+card (atms-of-ms A)) (trail-weight T)
            <(2+card\ (atms-of-ms\ A)) \cap (1+card\ (atms-of-ms\ A))
               -\mu_C (1+card (atms-of-ms A)) (2+card (atms-of-ms A)) (trail-weight S)
\langle proof \rangle
lemma wf-dpll-bj:
  assumes fin: finite A
  shows wf \{ (T, S), dpll-bj S T \}
    \land \ atms\text{-}of\text{-}mm \ (clauses_{NOT} \ S) \subseteq atms\text{-}of\text{-}ms \ A \ \land \ atm\text{-}of \ \lq \ lits\text{-}of\text{-}l \ (trail \ S) \subseteq atms\text{-}of\text{-}ms \ A
    \land no-dup (trail S) \land inv S}
  (is wf ?A)
\langle proof \rangle
```

### **Normal Forms**

We prove that given a normal form of DPLL, with some structural invariants, then either N is satisfiable and the built valuation M is a model; or N is unsatisfiable.

Idea of the proof: We have to prove tat satisfiable  $N, \neg M \models as N$  and there is no remaining step is incompatible.

- 1. The decide rule tells us that every variable in N has a value.
- 2. The assumption  $\neg M \models as N$  implies that there is conflict.
- 3. There is at least one decision in the trail (otherwise, M would be a model of the set of clauses N).
- 4. Now if we build the clause with all the decision literals of the trail, we can apply the backjump rule.

The assumption are saying that we have a finite upper bound A for the literals, that we cannot do any step no-step dpll-bj S

```
theorem dpll-backjump-final-state:

fixes A:: 'v \ clause \ set \ and \ S \ T:: 'st

assumes

atms-of-mm \ (clauses_{NOT} \ S) \subseteq atms-of-ms \ A and

atm-of ' lits-of-l \ (trail \ S) \subseteq atms-of-ms \ A and

no-dup (trail \ S) and

finite \ A and

inv: inv \ S and
```

```
n-s: no-step dpll-bj S and
    decomp: all-decomposition-implies-m \ (clauses_{NOT} \ S) \ (get-all-ann-decomposition \ (trail \ S))
  shows unsatisfiable (set-mset (clauses<sub>NOT</sub> S))
    \lor (\mathit{trail} \ S \models \mathit{asm} \ \mathit{clauses}_{NOT} \ S \ \land \ \mathit{satisfiable} \ (\mathit{set-mset} \ (\mathit{clauses}_{NOT} \ S)))
\langle proof \rangle
end — End of dpll-with-backjumping-ops
locale dpll-with-backjumping =
  dpll-with-backjumping-ops trail clauses_{NOT} prepend-trail tl-trail add-cls_{NOT} remove-cls_{NOT} inv
    backjump-conds propagate-conds
  for
    trail :: 'st \Rightarrow ('v, unit) \ ann-lits \ \mathbf{and}
    clauses_{NOT} :: 'st \Rightarrow 'v \ clauses \ \mathbf{and}
    prepend-trail :: ('v, unit) ann-lit \Rightarrow 'st \Rightarrow 'st and
    tl-trail :: 'st \Rightarrow 'st and
    add\text{-}cls_{NOT} :: 'v \ clause \Rightarrow 'st \Rightarrow 'st \ \mathbf{and}
    remove\text{-}cls_{NOT} :: 'v \ clause \Rightarrow 'st \Rightarrow 'st \ \text{and}
    inv :: 'st \Rightarrow bool and
    backjump\text{-}conds:: 'v\ clause \Rightarrow 'v\ clause \Rightarrow 'v\ literal \Rightarrow 'st \Rightarrow 'st \Rightarrow bool\ \mathbf{and}
    propagate\text{-}conds :: ('v, unit) \ ann\text{-}lit \Rightarrow 'st \Rightarrow bool
  assumes dpll-bj-inv: \bigwedge S T. dpll-bj S T \Longrightarrow inv S \Longrightarrow inv T
begin
lemma rtranclp-dpll-bj-inv:
  assumes dpll-bj^{**} S T and inv S
  shows inv T
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma rtranclp-dpll-bj-no-dup:
  assumes dpll-bj^{**} S T and inv S
  and no-dup (trail S)
  shows no-dup (trail\ T)
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma rtranclp-dpll-bj-atms-of-ms-clauses-inv:
  assumes
    dpll-bj^{**} S T and inv S
  shows atms-of-mm (clauses_{NOT} S) = atms-of-mm (clauses_{NOT} T)
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma rtranclp-dpll-bj-atms-in-trail:
  assumes
    dpll-bj^{**} S T and
    inv S and
    atm\text{-}of \cdot (lits\text{-}of\text{-}l \ (trail \ S)) \subseteq atms\text{-}of\text{-}mm \ (clauses_{NOT} \ S)
  shows atm-of '(lits-of-l (trail T)) \subseteq atms-of-mm (clauses<sub>NOT</sub> T)
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma rtranclp-dpll-bj-sat-iff:
  assumes dpll-bj^{**} S T and inv S
  shows I \models sm \ clauses_{NOT} \ S \longleftrightarrow I \models sm \ clauses_{NOT} \ T
  \langle proof \rangle
\mathbf{lemma}\ \mathit{rtranclp-dpll-bj-atms-in-trail-in-set}:
```

```
assumes
    dpll-bj^{**} S T and
    atms-of-mm (clauses_{NOT} S) \subseteq A and
    atm\text{-}of ' (lits-of-l (trail S)) \subseteq A
  shows atm\text{-}of ' (lits\text{-}of\text{-}l\ (trail\ T))\subseteq A
  \langle proof \rangle
{\bf lemma}\ rtranclp-dpll-bj-all-decomposition-implies-inv:
  assumes
    dpll-bj^{**} S T and
    inv S
    all-decomposition-implies-m (clauses_{NOT} S) (get-all-ann-decomposition (trail S))
  shows all-decomposition-implies-m (clauses<sub>NOT</sub> T) (get-all-ann-decomposition (trail T))
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma rtranclp-dpll-bj-inv-incl-dpll-bj-inv-trancl:
  \{(T, S), dpll-bj^{++} S T\}
    \land atms-of-mm (clauses<sub>NOT</sub> S) \subseteq atms-of-ms A \land atm-of 'lits-of-l (trail S) \subseteq atms-of-ms A
    \land no-dup (trail S) \land inv S}
     \subseteq \{(T, S). \ dpll-bj \ S \ T \land atms-of-mm \ (clauses_{NOT} \ S) \subseteq atms-of-ms \ A
        \land atm-of 'lits-of-l (trail S) \subseteq atms-of-ms A \land no-dup (trail S) \land inv S}<sup>+</sup>
    (is ?A \subseteq ?B^+)
\langle proof \rangle
lemma wf-tranclp-dpll-bj:
  assumes fin: finite A
  shows wf \{(T, S). dpll-bj^{++} S T
    \land atms-of-mm (clauses<sub>NOT</sub> S) \subseteq atms-of-ms A \land atm-of 'lits-of-l (trail S) \subseteq atms-of-ms A
    \land no-dup (trail S) \land inv S}
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma dpll-bj-sat-ext-iff:
  dpll-bj \ S \ T \Longrightarrow inv \ S \Longrightarrow I \models sextm \ clauses_{NOT} \ S \longleftrightarrow I \models sextm \ clauses_{NOT} \ T
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma rtranclp-dpll-bj-sat-ext-iff:
  dpll-bj^{**} S T \Longrightarrow inv S \Longrightarrow I \models sextm \ clauses_{NOT} S \longleftrightarrow I \models sextm \ clauses_{NOT} T
  \langle proof \rangle
theorem full-dpll-backjump-final-state:
  fixes A :: 'v \ clause \ set \ and \ S \ T :: 'st
  assumes
    full: full dpll-bj S T and
    atms-S: atms-of-mm (clauses_{NOT} S) \subseteq atms-of-ms A and
    atms-trail: atm-of ' lits-of-l (trail S) \subseteq atms-of-ms A and
    n-d: no-dup (trail S) and
    finite A and
    inv: inv S and
    decomp: all-decomposition-implies-m (clauses<sub>NOT</sub> S) (get-all-ann-decomposition (trail S))
  shows unsatisfiable (set-mset (clauses<sub>NOT</sub> S))
  \vee (trail T \models asm\ clauses_{NOT}\ S \land satisfiable\ (set\text{-mset}\ (clauses_{NOT}\ S)))
\langle proof \rangle
{\bf corollary}\ full-dpll-backjump-final-state-from-init-state:
  fixes A :: 'v \ clause \ set \ and \ S \ T :: 'st
```

```
assumes
   full: full \ dpll-bj \ S \ T \ \mathbf{and}
   trail S = [] and
   clauses_{NOT} S = N and
 shows unsatisfiable (set-mset N) \vee (trail T \models asm \ N \land satisfiable (set-mset N))
  \langle proof \rangle
\mathbf{lemma}\ tranclp\text{-}dpll\text{-}bj\text{-}trail\text{-}mes\text{-}decreasing\text{-}prop:
 assumes dpll: dpll-bj^{++} S T and inv: inv S and
  N-A: atms-of-mm (clauses_{NOT} S) \subseteq atms-of-ms A and
  M-A: atm-of ' lits-of-l (trail\ S) \subseteq atms-of-ms\ A and
  n-d: no-dup (trail S) and
 fin-A: finite A
 shows (2+card (atms-of-ms A)) \cap (1+card (atms-of-ms A))
              -\mu_C (1+card (atms-of-ms A)) (2+card (atms-of-ms A)) (trail-weight T)
           < (2+card (atms-of-ms A)) \cap (1+card (atms-of-ms A))
              -\mu_C (1+card (atms-of-ms A)) (2+card (atms-of-ms A)) (trail-weight S)
  \langle proof \rangle
end — End of dpll-with-backjumping
```

### 5.2.4 CDCL

In this section we will now define the conflict driven clause learning above DPLL: we first introduce the rules learn and forget, and the add these rules to the DPLL calculus.

### Learn and Forget

Learning adds a new clause where all the literals are already included in the clauses.

```
locale learn-ops =
  dpll-state trail clauses<sub>NOT</sub> prepend-trail tl-trail add-cls<sub>NOT</sub> remove-cls<sub>NOT</sub>
     trail :: 'st \Rightarrow ('v, unit) \ ann-lits \ \mathbf{and}
    clauses_{NOT} :: 'st \Rightarrow 'v \ clauses \ {\bf and}
    prepend-trail :: ('v, unit) ann-lit \Rightarrow 'st \Rightarrow 'st and
    tl-trail :: 'st \Rightarrow 'st and
    add\text{-}cls_{NOT} :: 'v \ clause \Rightarrow 'st \Rightarrow 'st \ \mathbf{and}
    remove\text{-}cls_{NOT} :: 'v \ clause \Rightarrow 'st \Rightarrow 'st +
  fixes
    learn\text{-}cond :: 'v \ clause \Rightarrow 'st \Rightarrow bool
begin
inductive learn :: 'st \Rightarrow 'st \Rightarrow bool where
learn_{NOT}-rule: clauses_{NOT} S \models pm C \Longrightarrow
  atms-of\ C\subseteq atms-of-mm\ (clauses_{NOT}\ S)\cup atm-of\ `(lits-of-l\ (trail\ S))\Longrightarrow
  learn\text{-}cond\ C\ S \Longrightarrow
  T \sim add\text{-}cls_{NOT} \ C S \Longrightarrow
  learn S T
inductive-cases learn_{NOT}E: learn S T
lemma learn-\mu_C-stable:
  assumes learn S T and no-dup (trail S)
  shows \mu_C \ A \ B \ (trail-weight \ S) = \mu_C \ A \ B \ (trail-weight \ T)
  \langle proof \rangle
```

### end

Forget removes an information that can be deduced from the context (e.g. redundant clauses, tautologies)

```
locale forget-ops =
  dpll-state trail\ clauses_{NOT}\ prepend-trail tl-trail add-cls_{NOT}\ remove-cls_{NOT}
    trail :: 'st \Rightarrow ('v, unit) \ ann-lits \ and
    clauses_{NOT} :: 'st \Rightarrow 'v \ clauses \ {\bf and}
    prepend-trail :: ('v, unit) \ ann-lit \Rightarrow 'st \Rightarrow 'st \ \mathbf{and}
    tl-trail :: 'st \Rightarrow 'st and
    add\text{-}cls_{NOT} :: 'v \ clause \Rightarrow 'st \Rightarrow 'st \ \text{and}
    remove\text{-}cls_{NOT} :: 'v \ clause \Rightarrow 'st \Rightarrow 'st +
  fixes
    forget\text{-}cond :: 'v \ clause \Rightarrow 'st \Rightarrow bool
begin
inductive forget_{NOT} :: 'st \Rightarrow 'st \Rightarrow bool  where
forget_{NOT}:
  removeAll\text{-}mset\ C(clauses_{NOT}\ S) \models pm\ C \Longrightarrow
  forget\text{-}cond\ C\ S \Longrightarrow
  C \in \# clauses_{NOT} S \Longrightarrow
  T \sim remove\text{-}cls_{NOT} \ C \ S \Longrightarrow
  forget_{NOT} S T
inductive-cases forget_{NOT}E: forget_{NOT} S T
lemma forget-\mu_C-stable:
  assumes forget_{NOT} S T
  shows \mu_C A B (trail-weight S) = \mu_C A B (trail-weight T)
  \langle proof \rangle
end
locale learn-and-forget_{NOT} =
  learn-ops\ trail\ clauses_{NOT}\ prepend-trail\ tl-trail\ add-cls_{NOT}\ remove-cls_{NOT}\ learn-cond\ +
  forget-ops\ trail\ clauses_{NOT}\ prepend-trail\ tl-trail\ add-cls_{NOT}\ remove-cls_{NOT}\ forget-cond
    trail :: 'st \Rightarrow ('v, unit) \ ann-lits \ and
    clauses_{NOT} :: 'st \Rightarrow 'v \ clauses \ \mathbf{and}
    prepend-trail :: ('v, unit) \ ann-lit \Rightarrow 'st \Rightarrow 'st \ \mathbf{and}
    tl-trail :: 'st \Rightarrow'st and
    add\text{-}cls_{NOT} :: 'v \ clause \Rightarrow 'st \Rightarrow 'st \ \mathbf{and}
    remove\text{-}cls_{NOT}:: 'v \ clause \Rightarrow 'st \Rightarrow 'st \ \textbf{and}
    learn\text{-}cond\ forget\text{-}cond\ ::\ 'v\ clause \Rightarrow 'st \Rightarrow bool
inductive learn-and-forget NOT :: 'st \Rightarrow 'st \Rightarrow bool
where
lf-learn: learn S T \Longrightarrow learn-and-forget_{NOT} S T
lf-forget: forget_{NOT} S T \Longrightarrow learn-and-forget<sub>NOT</sub> S T
end
```

### **Definition of CDCL**

```
for
    trail :: 'st \Rightarrow ('v, unit) \ ann-lits \ \mathbf{and}
    clauses_{NOT} :: 'st \Rightarrow 'v \ clauses \ and
    prepend-trail :: ('v, unit) \ ann-lit \Rightarrow 'st \Rightarrow 'st \ \mathbf{and}
    tl-trail :: 'st \Rightarrow 'st and
    add\text{-}cls_{NOT} :: 'v \ clause \Rightarrow 'st \Rightarrow 'st \ \mathbf{and}
    remove\text{-}cls_{NOT} :: 'v \ clause \Rightarrow 'st \Rightarrow 'st \ \mathbf{and}
    inv :: 'st \Rightarrow bool and
    backjump\text{-}conds:: 'v\ clause \Rightarrow 'v\ clause \Rightarrow 'v\ literal \Rightarrow 'st \Rightarrow 'st \Rightarrow bool\ \mathbf{and}
    propagate\text{-}conds:: ('v, unit) \ ann\text{-}lit \Rightarrow 'st \Rightarrow bool \ and
    learn\text{-}cond\ forget\text{-}cond\ ::\ 'v\ clause \Rightarrow 'st \Rightarrow bool
begin
inductive cdcl_{NOT} :: 'st \Rightarrow 'st \Rightarrow bool for S :: 'st where
c-dpll-bj: dpll-bj S S' \Longrightarrow cdcl_{NOT} S S'
c-learn: learn \ S \ S' \Longrightarrow cdcl_{NOT} \ S \ S'
c-forget<sub>NOT</sub>: forget<sub>NOT</sub> S S' \Longrightarrow cdcl_{NOT} S S'
lemma cdcl_{NOT}-all-induct[consumes 1, case-names dpll-bj learn forget_{NOT}]:
  fixes S T :: 'st
  assumes cdcl_{NOT} S T and
     dpll: \bigwedge T. \ dpll-bj \ S \ T \Longrightarrow P \ S \ T \ and
    learning:
       \bigwedge C \ T. \ clauses_{NOT} \ S \models pm \ C \Longrightarrow
       atms-of\ C\subseteq atms-of-mm\ (clauses_{NOT}\ S)\cup atm-of\ `(lits-of-l\ (trail\ S))\Longrightarrow
       T \sim add\text{-}cls_{NOT} \ C S \Longrightarrow
       PST and
    forgetting: \bigwedge C T. removeAll-mset C (clauses<sub>NOT</sub> S) \models pm C \Longrightarrow
       C \in \# \ clauses_{NOT} \ S \Longrightarrow
       T \sim remove\text{-}cls_{NOT} CS \Longrightarrow
       PST
  shows P S T
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma cdcl_{NOT}-no-dup:
  assumes
     cdcl_{NOT} S T and
    inv S and
    no-dup (trail S)
  shows no-dup (trail T)
  \langle proof \rangle
Consistency of the trail lemma cdcl_{NOT}-consistent:
  assumes
     cdcl_{NOT} S T and
    inv S and
     no-dup (trail S)
  shows consistent-interp (lits-of-l (trail T))
```

The subtle problem here is that tautologies can be removed, meaning that some variable can disappear of the problem. It is also means that some variable of the trail might not be present in the clauses anymore.

```
lemma cdcl_{NOT}-atms-of-ms-clauses-decreasing:
assumes cdcl_{NOT} S T and inv S and no-dup (trail S)
```

```
shows atms-of-mm (clauses_{NOT}\ T) \subseteq atms-of-mm (clauses_{NOT}\ S) \cup atm-of ' (lits-of-l\ (trail\ S))
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma cdcl_{NOT}-atms-in-trail:
  assumes cdcl_{NOT} S Tand inv S and no-dup (trail S)
  and atm\text{-}of ' (lits\text{-}of\text{-}l\ (trail\ S)) \subseteq atms\text{-}of\text{-}mm\ (clauses_{NOT}\ S)
  shows atm\text{-}of ' (lits\text{-}of\text{-}l\ (trail\ T))\subseteq atms\text{-}of\text{-}mm\ (clauses_{NOT}\ S)
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma cdcl_{NOT}-atms-in-trail-in-set:
  assumes
    cdcl_{NOT} S T and inv S and no-dup (trail S) and
    atms-of-mm (clauses_{NOT} S) \subseteq A and
    atm\text{-}of ' (lits\text{-}of\text{-}l (trail S)) \subseteq A
  shows atm\text{-}of ' (lits\text{-}of\text{-}l\ (trail\ T))\subseteq A
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma cdcl_{NOT}-all-decomposition-implies:
  assumes cdcl_{NOT} S T and inv S and n-d[simp]: no-dup (trail S) and
    all-decomposition-implies-m (clauses<sub>NOT</sub> S) (get-all-ann-decomposition (trail S))
  \mathbf{shows}
    all-decomposition-implies-m (clauses<sub>NOT</sub> T) (get-all-ann-decomposition (trail T))
  \langle proof \rangle
Extension of models lemma cdcl_{NOT}-bj-sat-ext-iff:
  assumes cdcl_{NOT} S Tand inv S and n-d: no-dup (trail\ S)
 shows I \models sextm\ clauses_{NOT}\ S \longleftrightarrow I \models sextm\ clauses_{NOT}\ T
  \langle proof \rangle
end — end of conflict-driven-clause-learning-ops
CDCL with invariant
locale conflict-driven-clause-learning =
  conflict-driven-clause-learning-ops +
  assumes cdcl_{NOT}-inv: \bigwedge S T. cdcl_{NOT} S T \Longrightarrow inv S \Longrightarrow inv T
begin
sublocale dpll-with-backjumping
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma rtranclp-cdcl_{NOT}-inv:
  cdcl_{NOT}^{**} S T \Longrightarrow inv S \Longrightarrow inv T
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma rtranclp-cdcl_{NOT}-no-dup:
  assumes cdcl_{NOT}^{**} S T and inv S
  and no-dup (trail S)
  shows no-dup (trail T)
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma rtranclp-cdcl_{NOT}-trail-clauses-bound:
  assumes
    cdcl: cdcl_{NOT}^{**} S T and
    inv: inv S and
    n-d: no-dup (trail S) and
    atms-clauses-S: atms-of-mm (clauses<sub>NOT</sub> S) \subseteq A and
```

```
atms-trail-S: atm-of '(lits-of-l (trail S)) \subseteq A
  shows atm-of '(lits-of-l (trail T)) \subseteq A \land atms-of-mm (clauses_{NOT} T) \subseteq A
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma rtranclp-cdcl_{NOT}-all-decomposition-implies:
  assumes cdcl_{NOT}^{**} S T and inv S and no-dup (trail S) and
    all-decomposition-implies-m (clauses<sub>NOT</sub> S) (get-all-ann-decomposition (trail S))
  shows
    all-decomposition-implies-m (clauses<sub>NOT</sub> T) (get-all-ann-decomposition (trail T))
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma rtranclp-cdcl_{NOT}-bj-sat-ext-iff:
  assumes cdcl_{NOT}^{**} S Tand inv S and no-dup (trail S)
  shows I \models sextm\ clauses_{NOT}\ S \longleftrightarrow I \models sextm\ clauses_{NOT}\ T
  \langle proof \rangle
definition cdcl_{NOT}-NOT-all-inv where
cdcl_{NOT}-NOT-all-inv A \ S \longleftrightarrow (finite \ A \land inv \ S \land atms-of-mm \ (clauses_{NOT} \ S) \subseteq atms-of-ms \ A
   \land atm-of 'lits-of-l (trail S) \subseteq atms-of-ms A \land no-dup (trail S))
lemma cdcl_{NOT}-NOT-all-inv:
  assumes cdcl_{NOT}^{**} S T and cdcl_{NOT}-NOT-all-inv A S
  shows cdcl_{NOT}-NOT-all-inv A T
  \langle proof \rangle
abbreviation learn-or-forget where
learn-or-forget S T \equiv learn S T \lor forget_{NOT} S T
lemma rtranclp-learn-or-forget-cdcl_{NOT}:
  learn-or-forget^{**} S T \Longrightarrow cdcl_{NOT}^{**} S T
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma learn-or-forget-dpll-\mu_C:
  assumes
   l-f: learn-or-forget** S T and
   dpll: dpll-bj \ T \ U \ {\bf and}
    inv: cdcl_{NOT}-NOT-all-inv \ A \ S
  shows (2+card (atms-of-ms A)) \cap (1+card (atms-of-ms A))
      -\mu_C (1+card (atms-of-ms A)) (2+card (atms-of-ms A)) (trail-weight U)
    < (2+card (atms-of-ms A)) \cap (1+card (atms-of-ms A))
      -\mu_C (1+card (atms-of-ms A)) (2+card (atms-of-ms A)) (trail-weight S)
     (is ?\mu U < ?\mu S)
\langle proof \rangle
\mathbf{lemma}\ in finite-cdcl_{NOT}\text{-}exists-learn-and-forget-infinite-chain}:
 assumes
    \bigwedge i. \ cdcl_{NOT} \ (f \ i) \ (f(Suc \ i)) and
    inv: cdcl_{NOT}-NOT-all-inv A (f \theta)
  shows \exists j. \forall i \geq j. learn-or-forget (f i) (f (Suc i))
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma wf-cdcl_{NOT}-no-learn-and-forget-infinite-chain:
  assumes
    no\text{-}infinite\text{-}lf: \bigwedge f j. \neg (\forall i \geq j. learn\text{-}or\text{-}forget (f i) (f (Suc i)))
  shows wf \{(T, S). \ cdcl_{NOT} \ S \ T \land cdcl_{NOT}\text{-}NOT\text{-}all\text{-}inv \ A \ S\}
```

```
(is wf \{(T, S). \ cdcl_{NOT} \ S \ T \land ?inv \ S\})
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma inv-and-tranclp-cdcl-_{NOT}-tranclp-cdcl__{NOT}-and-inv:
  cdcl_{NOT}^{++} S T \wedge cdcl_{NOT}-NOT-all-inv A S \longleftrightarrow (\lambda S T. cdcl_{NOT} S T \wedge cdcl_{NOT}-NOT-all-inv A
S)^{++} S T
  (is ?A \land ?I \longleftrightarrow ?B)
\langle proof \rangle
lemma wf-tranclp-cdcl_{NOT}-no-learn-and-forget-infinite-chain:
    no-infinite-lf: \bigwedge f j. \neg (\forall i \geq j. learn-or-forget (f i) (f (Suc i)))
  shows wf \{(T, S). \ cdcl_{NOT}^{++} \ S \ T \land cdcl_{NOT}^{-}.NOT\text{-}all\text{-}inv \ A \ S\}
lemma cdcl_{NOT}-final-state:
  assumes
    n-s: no-step cdcl_{NOT} S and
    inv: cdcl_{NOT}-NOT-all-inv \ A \ S and
    decomp: all-decomposition-implies-m (clauses<sub>NOT</sub> S) (get-all-ann-decomposition (trail S))
  shows unsatisfiable (set-mset (clauses<sub>NOT</sub> S))
    \lor (trail \ S \models asm \ clauses_{NOT} \ S \land satisfiable \ (set\text{-mset} \ (clauses_{NOT} \ S)))
\langle proof \rangle
lemma full-cdcl_{NOT}-final-state:
  assumes
    full: full cdcl_{NOT} S T and
    inv: cdcl_{NOT}-NOT-all-inv \ A \ S and
    n-d: no-dup (trail S) and
    decomp: all-decomposition-implies-m (clauses_{NOT} S) (get-all-ann-decomposition (trail S))
  shows unsatisfiable (set-mset (clauses<sub>NOT</sub> T))
    \vee (trail T \models asm\ clauses_{NOT}\ T \land satisfiable\ (set\text{-mset}\ (clauses_{NOT}\ T)))
\langle proof \rangle
end — end of conflict-driven-clause-learning
```

### **Termination**

To prove termination we need to restrict learn and forget. Otherwise we could forget and relearn the exact same clause over and over. A first idea is to forbid removing clauses that can be used to backjump. This does not change the rules of the calculus. A second idea is to "merge" backjump and learn: that way, though closer to implementation, needs a change of the rules, since the backjump-rule learns the clause used to backjump.

### Restricting learn and forget

```
for
    trail :: 'st \Rightarrow ('v, unit) \ ann-lits \ and
    clauses_{NOT} :: 'st \Rightarrow 'v \ clauses \ and
    prepend-trail :: ('v, unit) \ ann-lit \Rightarrow 'st \Rightarrow 'st \ and
    tl-trail :: 'st \Rightarrow 'st and
    add\text{-}cls_{NOT} :: 'v \ clause \Rightarrow 'st \Rightarrow 'st \ \text{and}
     remove\text{-}cls_{NOT} :: 'v \ clause \Rightarrow 'st \Rightarrow 'st \ \mathbf{and}
     inv :: 'st \Rightarrow bool  and
    backjump\text{-}conds:: 'v\ clause \Rightarrow 'v\ clause \Rightarrow 'v\ literal \Rightarrow 'st \Rightarrow 'st \Rightarrow bool\ \mathbf{and}
    propagate\text{-}conds:: ('v, unit) \ ann\text{-}lit \Rightarrow 'st \Rightarrow bool \ and
    learn-restrictions forget-restrictions :: 'v clause \Rightarrow 'st \Rightarrow bool
begin
lemma cdcl_{NOT}-learn-all-induct[consumes 1, case-names dpll-bj learn forget_{NOT}]:
  fixes S T :: 'st
  assumes cdcl_{NOT} S T and
     dpll: \bigwedge T. \ dpll-bj \ S \ T \Longrightarrow P \ S \ T \ \mathbf{and}
    learning:
       \bigwedge C \ F \ K \ F' \ C' \ L \ T. \ clauses_{NOT} \ S \models pm \ C \Longrightarrow
         atms-of\ C\subseteq atms-of-mm\ (clauses_{NOT}\ S)\cup atm-of\ `(lits-of-l\ (trail\ S))\Longrightarrow
         distinct-mset C \Longrightarrow
         \neg tautology C \Longrightarrow
         learn\text{-}restrictions\ C\ S \Longrightarrow
          trail\ S = F' @ Decided\ K \ \# \ F \Longrightarrow
          C = C' + \{\#L\#\} \Longrightarrow
          F \models as \ CNot \ C' \Longrightarrow
          C' + \{\#L\#\} \notin \# clauses_{NOT} S \Longrightarrow
          T \sim add\text{-}cls_{NOT} \ C \ S \Longrightarrow
          P S T and
    forgetting: \bigwedge C T. removeAll-mset C (clauses<sub>NOT</sub> S) \models pm C \Longrightarrow
       C \in \# clauses_{NOT} S \Longrightarrow
       \neg(\exists F' \ F \ K \ L. \ trail \ S = F' \ @ \ Decided \ K \ \# \ F \land F \models as \ CNot \ (C - \{\#L\#\})) \Longrightarrow
       T \sim remove\text{-}cls_{NOT} \ C \ S \Longrightarrow
       forget-restrictions C S \Longrightarrow
       PST
    shows P S T
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma rtranclp-cdcl_{NOT}-inv:
  cdcl_{NOT}^{**} S T \Longrightarrow inv S \Longrightarrow inv T
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma learn-always-simple-clauses:
  assumes
    learn: learn S T and
    n-d: no-dup (trail S)
  shows set-mset (clauses_{NOT} T - clauses_{NOT} S)
     \subseteq simple\text{-}clss \ (atms\text{-}of\text{-}mm \ (clauses_{NOT} \ S) \cup atm\text{-}of \ `lits\text{-}of\text{-}l \ (trail \ S))
\langle proof \rangle
definition conflicting-bj-clss S \equiv
    \{C+\{\#L\#\}\mid C\ L.\ C+\{\#L\#\}\in\#\ clauses_{NOT}\ S\ \land\ distinct\text{-mset}\ (C+\{\#L\#\})\}
   \land \neg tautology (C + \{\#L\#\})
      \land (\exists F' \ K \ F. \ trail \ S = F' @ Decided \ K \ \# \ F \land F \models as \ CNot \ C) \}
```

**lemma** conflicting-bj-clss-remove-cls $_{NOT}[simp]$ :

```
conflicting-bj-clss\ (remove-cls_{NOT}\ C\ S) = conflicting-bj-clss\ S - \{C\}
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma conflicting-bj-clss-remove-cls_{NOT} '[simp]:
  T \sim remove\text{-}cls_{NOT} \ C \ S \Longrightarrow conflicting\text{-}bj\text{-}clss \ T = conflicting\text{-}bj\text{-}clss \ S - \{C\}
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma conflicting-bj-clss-add-cls_{NOT}-state-eq:
  assumes
    T: T \sim add\text{-}cls_{NOT} C' S and
    n-d: no-dup (trail S)
  shows conflicting-bj-clss\ T
    = conflicting-bj-clss S
      \cup (if \exists C L. C' = C + \{\#L\#\} \land distinct\text{-mset} (C + \{\#L\#\}) \land \neg tautology (C + \{\#L\#\})
     \land (\exists F' \ K \ d \ F. \ trail \ S = F' \ @ \ Decided \ K \ \# \ F \ \land F \models as \ CNot \ C)
     then \{C'\} else \{\}\}
\langle proof \rangle
lemma conflicting-bj-clss-add-cls_{NOT}:
  no-dup (trail S) \Longrightarrow
  conflicting-bj-clss (add-cls_{NOT} C'S)
    = conflicting-bj-clss S
      \cup (if \exists C L. C' = C + \{\#L\#\} \land distinct\text{-mset} (C + \{\#L\#\}) \land \neg tautology (C + \{\#L\#\})
     \land (\exists F' \ K \ d \ F. \ trail \ S = F' \ @ \ Decided \ K \ \# \ F \ \land F \models as \ CNot \ C)
     then \{C'\} else \{\}\}
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma conflicting-bj-clss-incl-clauses:
   conflicting-bj-clss\ S \subseteq set-mset\ (clauses_{NOT}\ S)
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma finite-conflicting-bj-clss[simp]:
  finite\ (conflicting-bj-clss\ S)
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma learn-conflicting-increasing:
  no\text{-}dup\ (trail\ S) \Longrightarrow learn\ S\ T \Longrightarrow conflicting-bj\text{-}clss\ S \subseteq conflicting-bj\text{-}clss\ T
  \langle proof \rangle
abbreviation conflicting-bj-clss-yet b S \equiv
  3 \hat{b} - card (conflicting-bj-clss S)
abbreviation \mu_L :: nat \Rightarrow 'st \Rightarrow nat \times nat where
  \mu_L b S \equiv (conflicting-bj-clss-yet b S, card (set-mset (clauses_{NOT} S)))
\mathbf{lemma}\ remove 1\text{-}mset\text{-}single\text{-}add\text{-}if\colon
  remove1-mset L(C + \{\#L'\#\}) = (if L = L' then C else remove1-mset L(C + \{\#L'\#\}))
  \langle proof \rangle
\mathbf{lemma}\ do\text{-}not\text{-}forget\text{-}before\text{-}backtrack\text{-}rule\text{-}clause\text{-}learned\text{-}clause\text{-}untouched\text{:}}
  assumes forget_{NOT} S T
  shows conflicting-bj-clss S = conflicting-bj-clss T
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma forget-\mu_L-decrease:
  assumes forget_{NOT}: forget_{NOT} S T
```

```
shows (\mu_L \ b \ T, \ \mu_L \ b \ S) \in less-than \ <*lex*> less-than \ \langle proof \rangle

lemma set\text{-}condition\text{-}or\text{-}split:
\{a.\ (a = b \lor Q\ a) \land S\ a\} = (if\ S\ b\ then\ \{b\}\ else\ \{\}) \cup \{a.\ Q\ a \land S\ a\} \ \langle proof \rangle

lemma set\text{-}insert\text{-}neq:
A \neq insert\ a\ A \longleftrightarrow a \notin A \ \langle proof \rangle

lemma learn\text{-}\mu_L\text{-}decrease:
assumes learnST: learn\ S\ T and n\text{-}d: no\text{-}dup\ (trail\ S) and
A: atms\text{-}of\text{-}mm\ (clauses_{NOT}\ S) \cup atm\text{-}of\ `lits\text{-}of\text{-}l\ (trail\ S) \subseteq A and fin\text{-}A: finite\ A
shows (\mu_L\ (card\ A)\ T,\ \mu_L\ (card\ A)\ S) \in less\text{-}than\ (*lex*> less\text{-}than\ (*proof\ )}
```

We have to assume the following:

- inv S: the invariant holds in the inital state.
- A is a (finite finite A) superset of the literals in the trail atm-of ' lits-of-l ( $trail\ S$ )  $\subseteq$   $atms\text{-}of\text{-}ms\ A$  and in the clauses atms-of-mm ( $clauses_{NOT}\ S$ )  $\subseteq$   $atms\text{-}of\text{-}ms\ A$ . This can the set of all the literals in the starting set of clauses.
- no-dup (trail S): no duplicate in the trail. This is invariant along the path.

```
definition \mu_{CDCL} where
\mu_{CDCL} A T \equiv ((2+card (atms-of-ms A)) \cap (1+card (atms-of-ms A))
               -\mu_C (1+card (atms-of-ms A)) (2+card (atms-of-ms A)) (trail-weight T),
           conflicting-bj-clss-yet (card (atms-of-ms A)) T, card (set-mset (clauses_{NOT} T)))
lemma cdcl_{NOT}-decreasing-measure:
  assumes
    cdcl_{NOT} S T and
    inv: inv S and
    atm-clss: atms-of-mm (clauses_{NOT} S) \subseteq atms-of-ms A and
   atm-lits: atm-of ' lits-of-l (trail S) \subseteq atms-of-ms A and
   n-d: no-dup (trail S) and
   fin-A: finite A
  shows (\mu_{CDCL} \ A \ T, \mu_{CDCL} \ A \ S)
           \in \mathit{less-than} <\!\!*\mathit{lex*}\!\!> (\mathit{less-than} <\!\!*\mathit{lex*}\!\!> \mathit{less-than})
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma wf-cdcl_{NOT}-restricted-learning:
  assumes finite A
  shows wf \{(T, S).
   (atms-of-mm\ (clauses_{NOT}\ S)\subseteq atms-of-ms\ A\wedge atm-of\ `lits-of-l\ (trail\ S)\subseteq atms-of-ms\ A
   \land no-dup (trail S)
   \wedge inv S
   \land \ cdcl_{NOT} \ S \ T \ 
  \langle proof \rangle
definition \mu_C' :: 'v clause set \Rightarrow 'st \Rightarrow nat where
\mu_C' A T \equiv \mu_C (1 + card (atms-of-ms A)) (2 + card (atms-of-ms A)) (trail-weight T)
```

```
definition \mu_{CDCL}' :: 'v \ clause \ set \Rightarrow 'st \Rightarrow nat \ \mathbf{where}
\mu_{CDCL}' A T \equiv
 ((2+card\ (atms-of-ms\ A)) \cap (1+card\ (atms-of-ms\ A)) - \mu_C'\ A\ T) * (1+3 \cap (atms-of-ms\ A)) *
  + \ conflicting\text{-}bj\text{-}clss\text{-}yet \ (\textit{card} \ (\textit{atms-}of\text{-}ms \ A)) \ T \, * \, 2
  + \ card \ (set\text{-}mset \ (clauses_{NOT} \ T))
lemma cdcl_{NOT}-decreasing-measure':
  assumes
    cdcl_{NOT} S T and
    inv: inv S and
    atms-clss: atms-of-mm (clauses_{NOT} S) \subseteq atms-of-ms A and
    atms-trail: atm-of ' lits-of-l (trail\ S) \subseteq atms-of-ms\ A and
    n-d: no-dup (trail S) and
    fin-A: finite A
  shows \mu_{CDCL}' A T < \mu_{CDCL}' A S
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma cdcl_{NOT}-clauses-bound:
  assumes
    cdcl_{NOT} S T and
    inv S and
    atms-of-mm (clauses_{NOT} S) \subseteq A and
    atm\text{-}of \ (lits\text{-}of\text{-}l \ (trail \ S)) \subseteq A \ \mathbf{and}
    n-d: no-dup (trail S) and
    fin-A[simp]: finite\ A
  shows set-mset (clauses_{NOT} \ T) \subseteq set-mset (clauses_{NOT} \ S) \cup simple-clss A
lemma rtranclp-cdcl_{NOT}-clauses-bound:
 assumes
    cdcl_{NOT}^{**} S T and
    inv S and
    atms-of-mm (clauses_{NOT} S) \subseteq A and
    atm\text{-}of \ (lits\text{-}of\text{-}l \ (trail \ S)) \subseteq A \ \mathbf{and}
    n-d: no-dup (trail S) and
    finite: finite A
  shows set-mset (clauses<sub>NOT</sub> T) \subseteq set-mset (clauses<sub>NOT</sub> S) \cup simple-clss A
lemma rtranclp-cdcl_{NOT}-card-clauses-bound:
  assumes
    cdcl_{NOT}^{**} S T and
    inv S and
    atms-of-mm (clauses_{NOT} S) \subseteq A and
    atm\text{-}of \ (lits\text{-}of\text{-}l \ (trail \ S)) \subseteq A \ \mathbf{and}
    n-d: no-dup (trail S) and
    finite: finite A
  shows card (set-mset (clauses<sub>NOT</sub> T)) \leq card (set-mset (clauses<sub>NOT</sub> S)) + 3 \hat{} (card A)
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma rtranclp-cdcl_{NOT}-card-clauses-bound':
  assumes
    cdcl_{NOT}^{**} S T and
    inv S and
```

```
atms-of-mm (clauses_{NOT} S) \subseteq A and
    atm\text{-}of \ (lits\text{-}of\text{-}l \ (trail \ S)) \subseteq A \ \mathbf{and}
    n-d: no-dup (trail S) and
    finite: finite A
  shows card \{C|C, C \in \# clauses_{NOT} T \land (tautology C \lor \neg distinct-mset C)\}
    \leq card \{C|C. C \in \# clauses_{NOT} S \land (tautology C \lor \neg distinct\text{-mset } C)\} + 3 \cap (card A)
    (is card ?T \leq card ?S + -)
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma rtranclp-cdcl_{NOT}-card-simple-clauses-bound:
  assumes
    cdcl_{NOT}^{**} S T and
    inv S and
    NA: atms-of-mm (clauses_{NOT} S) \subseteq A and
    MA: atm\text{-}of \ (lits\text{-}of\text{-}l \ (trail \ S)) \subseteq A \ \mathbf{and}
    n-d: no-dup (trail S) and
    finite: finite A
  shows card (set-mset (clauses<sub>NOT</sub> T))
  \leq card \{C. \ C \in \# \ clauses_{NOT} \ S \land (tautology \ C \lor \neg distinct\text{-mset } C)\} + 3 \ \widehat{} \ (card \ A)
    (is card ?T \leq card ?S + -)
  \langle proof \rangle
definition \mu_{CDCL}'-bound :: 'v clause set \Rightarrow 'st \Rightarrow nat where
\mu_{CDCL}'-bound A S =
  ((2 + card (atms-of-ms A)) \cap (1 + card (atms-of-ms A))) * (1 + 3 \cap card (atms-of-ms A)) * 2
     + 2*3 \cap (card (atms-of-ms A))
    + \ card \ \{C. \ C \in \# \ clauses_{NOT} \ S \land (tautology \ C \lor \neg distinct\text{-}mset \ C)\} + 3 \ \widehat{\ } (card \ (atms\text{-}of\text{-}ms \ A))
lemma \mu_{CDCL}'-bound-reduce-trail-to<sub>NOT</sub>[simp]:
  \mu_{CDCL}'-bound A (reduce-trail-to<sub>NOT</sub> MS) = \mu_{CDCL}'-bound AS
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma rtranclp-cdcl_{NOT}-\mu_{CDCL}'-bound-reduce-trail-to<sub>NOT</sub>:
  assumes
    cdcl_{NOT}^{**} S T and
    inv S and
    atms-of-mm (clauses_{NOT} S) \subseteq atms-of-ms A and
    \mathit{atm\text{-}of} \,\, \lq (\mathit{lits\text{-}of\text{-}l} \,\, (\mathit{trail} \,\, S)) \subseteq \mathit{atms\text{-}of\text{-}ms} \,\, A \,\, \mathbf{and} \,\,
    n-d: no-dup (trail S) and
    finite: finite (atms-of-ms A) and
    U: U \sim reduce-trail-to<sub>NOT</sub> M T
  shows \mu_{CDCL}' A U \leq \mu_{CDCL}'-bound A S
\langle proof \rangle
lemma rtranclp-cdcl_{NOT}-\mu_{CDCL}'-bound:
  assumes
    cdcl_{NOT}^{**} S T and
    inv S and
    atms-of-mm (clauses_{NOT} S) \subseteq atms-of-ms A and
    atm\text{-}of '(lits\text{-}of\text{-}l (trail S)) \subseteq atms\text{-}of\text{-}ms A and
    n-d: no-dup (trail S) and
    finite: finite (atms-of-ms A)
  shows \mu_{CDCL}' A T \leq \mu_{CDCL}'-bound A S
\langle proof \rangle
```

lemma  $rtranclp-\mu_{CDCL}'$ -bound-decreasing:

```
assumes
    cdcl_{NOT}^{**} S T and
    inv S and
    atms-of-mm (clauses_{NOT} S) \subseteq atms-of-ms A and
    atm\text{-}of '(lits\text{-}of\text{-}l (trail S)) \subseteq atms\text{-}of\text{-}ms A and
    n-d: no-dup (trail S) and
    finite[simp]: finite\ (atms-of-ms\ A)
  shows \mu_{CDCL}'-bound A T \leq \mu_{CDCL}'-bound A S
\langle proof \rangle
end — end of conflict-driven-clause-learning-learning-before-backjump-only-distinct-learnt
5.2.5
             CDCL with restarts
Definition
locale restart-ops =
  fixes
    cdcl_{NOT} :: 'st \Rightarrow 'st \Rightarrow bool and
    restart :: 'st \Rightarrow 'st \Rightarrow bool
begin
inductive cdcl_{NOT}-raw-restart :: 'st \Rightarrow 'st \Rightarrow bool where
cdcl_{NOT} S T \Longrightarrow cdcl_{NOT}-raw-restart S T
\mathit{restart}\ S\ T \Longrightarrow \mathit{cdcl}_{NOT}\text{-}\mathit{raw}\text{-}\mathit{restart}\ S\ T
end
{f locale}\ conflict\mbox{-}driven\mbox{-}clause\mbox{-}learning\mbox{-}with\mbox{-}restarts =
  conflict-driven-clause-learning trail <math>clauses_{NOT} prepend-trail <math>tl-trail <math>add-cls_{NOT} remove-cls_{NOT}
    inv backjump-conds propagate-conds learn-cond forget-cond
  for
    trail :: 'st \Rightarrow ('v, unit) \ ann-lits \ \mathbf{and}
    clauses_{NOT} :: 'st \Rightarrow 'v \ clauses \ {\bf and}
    prepend-trail :: ('v, unit) \ ann-lit \Rightarrow 'st \Rightarrow 'st \ \mathbf{and}
    tl-trail :: 'st \Rightarrow 'st and
    add\text{-}cls_{NOT} :: 'v \ clause \Rightarrow 'st \Rightarrow 'st \ \mathbf{and}
    remove\text{-}cls_{NOT} :: 'v \ clause \Rightarrow 'st \Rightarrow 'st \ \text{and}
    inv :: 'st \Rightarrow bool  and
    backjump\text{-}conds :: 'v \ clause \Rightarrow 'v \ clause \Rightarrow 'v \ literal \Rightarrow 'st \Rightarrow 'st \Rightarrow bool \ \mathbf{and}
    propagate\text{-}conds:: ('v, unit) \ ann\text{-}lit \Rightarrow 'st \Rightarrow bool \ and
    learn\text{-}cond\ forget\text{-}cond\ ::\ 'v\ clause \Rightarrow 'st \Rightarrow bool
begin
lemma cdcl_{NOT}-iff-cdcl_{NOT}-raw-restart-no-restarts:
  cdcl_{NOT} \ S \ T \longleftrightarrow restart ops.cdcl_{NOT} -raw-restart \ cdcl_{NOT} \ (\lambda - -. \ False) \ S \ T
  (is ?C S T \longleftrightarrow ?R S T)
\langle proof \rangle
lemma cdcl_{NOT}-cdcl_{NOT}-raw-restart:
  cdcl_{NOT} S T \Longrightarrow restart-ops.cdcl_{NOT}-raw-restart cdcl_{NOT} restart S T
  \langle proof \rangle
```

### **Increasing restarts**

end

To add restarts we needs some assumptions on the predicate (called  $cdcl_{NOT}$  here):

- a function f that is strictly monotonic. The first step is actually only used as a restart to clean the state (e.g. to ensure that the trail is empty). Then we assume that  $(1::'a) \leq f$  n for  $(1::'a) \leq n$ : it means that between two consecutive restarts, at least one step will be done. This is necessary to avoid sequence. like: full restart full ...
- a measure  $\mu$ : it should decrease under the assumptions bound-inv, whenever a  $cdcl_{NOT}$  or a restart is done. A parameter is given to  $\mu$ : for conflict- driven clause learning, it is an upper-bound of the clauses. We are assuming that such a bound can be found after a restart whenever the invariant holds.
- we also assume that the measure decrease after any  $cdcl_{NOT}$  step.
- $\bullet$  an invariant on the states  $cdcl_{NOT}$ -inv that also holds after restarts.
- it is not required that the measure decrease with respect to restarts, but the measure has to be bound by some function  $\mu$ -bound taking the same parameter as  $\mu$  and the initial state of the considered  $cdcl_{NOT}$  chain.

```
locale \ cdcl_{NOT}-increasing-restarts-ops =
  restart-ops cdcl_{NOT} restart for
     restart :: 'st \Rightarrow 'st \Rightarrow bool and
     cdcl_{NOT} :: 'st \Rightarrow 'st \Rightarrow bool +
  fixes
     f :: nat \Rightarrow nat and
     bound-inv :: 'bound \Rightarrow 'st \Rightarrow bool and
     \mu :: 'bound \Rightarrow 'st \Rightarrow nat and
     cdcl_{NOT}-inv :: 'st \Rightarrow bool and
     \mu-bound :: 'bound \Rightarrow 'st \Rightarrow nat
  assumes
     f: unbounded f and
     f-ge-1:\bigwedge n. n \ge 1 \implies f n \ne 0 and
     \textit{bound-inv}: \bigwedge A \ S \ T. \ \textit{cdcl}_{NOT}\text{-}\textit{inv} \ S \Longrightarrow \textit{bound-inv} \ A \ S \Longrightarrow \textit{cdcl}_{NOT} \ S \ T \Longrightarrow \textit{bound-inv} \ A \ T \ \textbf{and}
     cdcl_{NOT}-measure: \bigwedge A S T. cdcl_{NOT}-inv S \Longrightarrow bound-inv A S \Longrightarrow cdcl_{NOT} S T \Longrightarrow \mu A T < \mu
     \textit{measure-bound2:} \; \bigwedge \!\! A \; T \; U. \; \textit{cdcl}_{NOT}\text{-}\textit{inv} \; T \Longrightarrow \textit{bound-inv} \; A \; T \Longrightarrow \textit{cdcl}_{NOT}^{**} \; T \; U
         \implies \mu \ A \ U \leq \mu \text{-bound } A \ T \ \text{and}
     measure-bound4: \bigwedge A T U. cdcl_{NOT}-inv T \Longrightarrow bound-inv A T \Longrightarrow cdcl_{NOT}^{**} T U
         \implies \mu-bound A \ U \leq \mu-bound A \ T and
     cdcl_{NOT}-restart-inv: \bigwedge A\ U\ V. cdcl_{NOT}-inv U\Longrightarrow restart\ U\ V\Longrightarrow bound-inv A\ U\Longrightarrow bound-inv
A V
     exists-bound: \bigwedge R S. cdcl_{NOT}-inv R \Longrightarrow restart R S \Longrightarrow \exists A. bound-inv A S and
     cdcl_{NOT}-inv: \bigwedge S T. cdcl_{NOT}-inv S \Longrightarrow cdcl_{NOT} S T \Longrightarrow cdcl_{NOT}-inv T and
     cdcl_{NOT}-inv-restart: \bigwedge S T. cdcl_{NOT}-inv S \Longrightarrow restart S T \Longrightarrow cdcl_{NOT}-inv T
begin
lemma cdcl_{NOT}-cdcl_{NOT}-inv:
  assumes
     (cdcl_{NOT} \widehat{\hspace{1em}} n) S T and
     cdcl_{NOT}-inv S
  shows cdcl_{NOT}-inv T
  \langle proof \rangle
```

lemma  $cdcl_{NOT}$ -bound-inv:

assumes

```
(cdcl_{NOT} \widehat{\hspace{1em}} n) S T and
    cdcl_{NOT}-inv S
    bound-inv\ A\ S
  shows bound-inv A T
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma rtranclp-cdcl_{NOT}-cdcl_{NOT}-inv:
  assumes
    cdcl_{NOT}^{**} S T and
    cdcl_{NOT}-inv S
  shows cdcl_{NOT}-inv T
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma rtranclp-cdcl_{NOT}-bound-inv:
  assumes
    cdcl_{NOT}^{**} S T and
    bound-inv \ A \ S \ {\bf and}
    cdcl_{NOT}-inv S
  shows bound-inv A T
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma cdcl_{NOT}-comp-n-le:
  assumes
    (cdcl_{NOT} \widehat{\hspace{1em}} (Suc\ n))\ S\ T and
    bound-inv A S
    cdcl_{NOT}-inv S
  shows \mu A T < \mu A S - n
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma wf-cdcl_{NOT}:
  wf \{(T, S). \ cdcl_{NOT} \ S \ T \land \ cdcl_{NOT}\text{-}inv \ S \land \ bound\text{-}inv \ A \ S\} \ (\textbf{is} \ wf \ ?A)
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma rtranclp-cdcl_{NOT}-measure:
  assumes
    cdcl_{NOT}^{**} S T and
    bound-inv A S and
    cdcl_{NOT}-inv S
  shows \mu A T \leq \mu A S
  \langle proof \rangle
\mathbf{lemma}\ cdcl_{NOT}\text{-}comp\text{-}bounded:
    bound-inv A S and cdcl_{NOT}-inv S and m \geq 1 + \mu A S
  shows \neg(cdcl_{NOT} \ \widehat{\ } \ m) \ S \ T
  \langle proof \rangle
    • f n < m ensures that at least one step has been done.
inductive cdcl_{NOT}-restart where
restart-step: (cdcl_{NOT} \widehat{\hspace{1em}} m) \ S \ T \Longrightarrow m \ge f \ n \Longrightarrow restart \ T \ U
  \implies cdcl_{NOT}\text{-}restart\ (S,\ n)\ (U,\ Suc\ n)
restart-full: full1 cdcl_{NOT} S T \Longrightarrow cdcl_{NOT}-restart (S, n) (T, Suc n)
lemmas cdcl_{NOT}-with-restart-induct = cdcl_{NOT}-restart.induct[split-format(complete),
```

```
OF\ cdcl_{NOT}-increasing-restarts-ops-axioms]
```

```
lemma cdcl_{NOT}-restart-cdcl_{NOT}-raw-restart:
  cdcl_{NOT}-restart S \ T \Longrightarrow cdcl_{NOT}-raw-restart** (fst S) (fst T)
\langle proof \rangle
lemma cdcl_{NOT}-with-restart-bound-inv:
  assumes
    cdcl_{NOT}-restart S T and
    bound-inv A (fst S) and
    cdcl_{NOT}-inv (fst S)
  shows bound-inv A (fst T)
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma cdcl_{NOT}-with-restart-cdcl_{NOT}-inv:
  assumes
    cdcl_{NOT}\text{-}restart\ S\ T and
    cdcl_{NOT}-inv (fst S)
  shows cdcl_{NOT}-inv (fst T)
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma rtranclp-cdcl_{NOT}-with-restart-cdcl<sub>NOT</sub>-inv:
  assumes
    cdcl_{NOT}-restart** S T and
    cdcl_{NOT}-inv (fst S)
  shows cdcl_{NOT}-inv (fst T)
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma rtranclp-cdcl_{NOT}-with-restart-bound-inv:
  assumes
    cdcl_{NOT}-restart** S T and
    cdcl_{NOT}-inv (fst S) and
    bound-inv \ A \ (fst \ S)
  shows bound-inv A (fst T)
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma cdcl_{NOT}-with-restart-increasing-number:
  cdcl_{NOT}\text{-}restart\ S\ T \Longrightarrow snd\ T = 1\ +\ snd\ S
  \langle proof \rangle
end
locale \ cdcl_{NOT}-increasing-restarts =
  cdcl_{NOT}-increasing-restarts-ops restart cdcl_{NOT} f bound-inv \mu cdcl_{NOT}-inv \mu-bound +
  dpll-state trail\ clauses_{NOT}\ prepend-trail tl-trail add-cls_{NOT}\ remove-cls_{NOT}
  for
    trail :: 'st \Rightarrow ('v, unit) \ ann-lits \ and
    clauses_{NOT} :: 'st \Rightarrow 'v \ clauses \ {\bf and}
    prepend-trail :: ('v, unit) \ ann-lit \Rightarrow 'st \Rightarrow 'st \ and
    tl-trail :: 'st \Rightarrow 'st and
    add\text{-}cls_{NOT} :: 'v \ clause \Rightarrow 'st \Rightarrow 'st \ \mathbf{and}
    remove\text{-}cls_{NOT} :: 'v clause \Rightarrow 'st \Rightarrow 'st and
    f :: nat \Rightarrow nat and
    restart :: 'st \Rightarrow 'st \Rightarrow bool and
    bound-inv :: 'bound \Rightarrow 'st \Rightarrow bool and
    \mu :: 'bound \Rightarrow 'st \Rightarrow nat and
    cdcl_{NOT} :: 'st \Rightarrow 'st \Rightarrow bool and
```

```
cdcl_{NOT}-inv :: 'st \Rightarrow bool and
    \mu-bound :: 'bound \Rightarrow 'st \Rightarrow nat +
    measure-bound: \bigwedge A \ T \ V \ n. \ cdcl_{NOT}-inv T \Longrightarrow bound-inv A \ T
      \implies cdcl_{NOT}\text{-restart }(T, n) \ (V, Suc \ n) \implies \mu \ A \ V \leq \mu\text{-bound } A \ T \ \text{and}
    cdcl_{NOT}-raw-restart-\mu-bound:
       cdcl_{NOT}-restart (T, a) (V, b) \Longrightarrow cdcl_{NOT}-inv T \Longrightarrow bound-inv A T
         \implies \mu-bound A \ V \le \mu-bound A \ T
begin
\mathbf{lemma}\ \mathit{rtranclp-cdcl}_{NOT}\textit{-raw-restart-}\mu\textit{-bound} :
  cdcl_{NOT}-restart** (T, a) (V, b) \Longrightarrow cdcl_{NOT}-inv T \Longrightarrow bound-inv A T
    \implies \mu-bound A \ V \le \mu-bound A \ T
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma cdcl_{NOT}-raw-restart-measure-bound:
  cdcl_{NOT}-restart (T, a) (V, b) \Longrightarrow cdcl_{NOT}-inv T \Longrightarrow bound-inv A T
    \implies \mu \ A \ V \leq \mu \text{-bound } A \ T
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma rtranclp-cdcl_{NOT}-raw-restart-measure-bound:
  cdcl_{NOT}-restart** (T, a) (V, b) \Longrightarrow cdcl_{NOT}-inv T \Longrightarrow bound-inv A T
    \implies \mu \ A \ V \leq \mu \text{-bound } A \ T
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma wf-cdcl_{NOT}-restart:
  wf \{(T, S). \ cdcl_{NOT}\text{-restart} \ S \ T \land cdcl_{NOT}\text{-inv} \ (fst \ S)\}\ (\textbf{is} \ wf \ ?A)
\langle proof \rangle
lemma cdcl_{NOT}-restart-steps-bigger-than-bound:
  assumes
    cdcl_{NOT}-restart S T and
    bound-inv A (fst S) and
    cdcl_{NOT}-inv (fst S) and
    f (snd S) > \mu-bound A (fst S)
  shows full1 cdcl_{NOT} (fst S) (fst T)
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma rtranclp-cdcl_{NOT}-with-inv-inv-rtranclp-cdcl<sub>NOT</sub>:
  assumes
    inv: cdcl_{NOT}-inv S and
    binv: bound-inv A S
  shows (\lambda S \ T. \ cdcl_{NOT} \ S \ T \land \ cdcl_{NOT}\text{-}inv \ S \land \ bound-inv \ A \ S)^{**} \ S \ T \longleftrightarrow \ cdcl_{NOT}^{**} \ S \ T
    (\mathbf{is} \ ?A^{**} \ S \ T \longleftrightarrow ?B^{**} \ S \ T)
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma no-step-cdcl_{NOT}-restart-no-step-cdcl_{NOT}:
  assumes
    n-s: no-step cdcl_{NOT}-restart S and
    inv: cdcl_{NOT}-inv (fst S) and
    binv: bound-inv A (fst S)
  shows no-step cdcl_{NOT} (fst S)
\langle proof \rangle
```

end

# 5.2.6 Merging backjump and learning

```
locale\ cdcl_{NOT}-merge-bj-learn-ops =
  decide-ops\ trail\ clauses_{NOT}\ prepend-trail\ tl-trail\ add-cls_{NOT}\ remove-cls_{NOT}\ +
 forget-ops\ trail\ clauses_{NOT}\ prepend-trail\ tl-trail\ add-cls_{NOT}\ remove-cls_{NOT}\ forget-cond\ +
  propagate-ops\ trail\ clauses_{NOT}\ prepend-trail\ tl-trail\ add-cls_{NOT}\ remove-cls_{NOT}\ propagate-conds
  for
    trail :: 'st \Rightarrow ('v, unit) \ ann-lits \ and
    clauses_{NOT} :: 'st \Rightarrow 'v \ clauses \ \mathbf{and}
    prepend-trail :: ('v, unit) ann-lit \Rightarrow 'st \Rightarrow 'st and
    tl-trail :: 'st \Rightarrow 'st and
    add\text{-}cls_{NOT} :: 'v \ clause \Rightarrow 'st \Rightarrow 'st \ \mathbf{and}
    remove\text{-}cls_{NOT}:: 'v \ clause \Rightarrow 'st \Rightarrow 'st \ \textbf{and}
    propagate\text{-}conds:: ('v, unit) \ ann\text{-}lit \Rightarrow 'st \Rightarrow bool \ \mathbf{and}
    forget\text{-}cond :: 'v \ clause \Rightarrow 'st \Rightarrow bool +
  fixes backjump-l-cond :: v clause \Rightarrow v clause \Rightarrow v literal \Rightarrow st \Rightarrow st \Rightarrow bool
begin
We have a new backjump that combines the backjumping on the trail and the learning of the
used clause (called C'' below)
inductive backjump-l where
\textit{backjump-l: trail } S = \textit{F'} @ \textit{Decided } K \ \# \ \textit{F}
   \implies no\text{-}dup \ (trail \ S)
   \implies T \sim prepend-trail (Propagated L ()) (reduce-trail-to_{NOT} F (add-cls_{NOT} C'' S))
   \implies C \in \# clauses_{NOT} S
   \implies trail \ S \models as \ CNot \ C
   \implies undefined\text{-}lit\ F\ L
   \implies atm-of L \in atms-of-mm (clauses<sub>NOT</sub> S) \cup atm-of '(lits-of-l (trail S))
   \implies clauses_{NOT} S \models pm C' + \{\#L\#\}
   \implies C'' = C' + \{\#L\#\}
   \implies F \models as \ CNot \ C'
   \implies backjump-l\text{-}cond \ C\ C'\ L\ S\ T
   \implies backjump-l\ S\ T
Avoid (meaningless) simplification in the theorem generated by inductive-cases:
declare reduce-trail-to<sub>NOT</sub>-length-ne[simp del] Set.Un-iff[simp del] Set.insert-iff[simp del]
inductive-cases backjump-lE: backjump-l S T
thm backjump-lE
declare reduce-trail-to_{NOT}-length-ne[simp] Set.Un-iff[simp] Set.insert-iff[simp]
inductive cdcl_{NOT}-merged-bj-learn :: 'st \Rightarrow 'st \Rightarrow bool for S :: 'st where
cdcl_{NOT}-merged-bj-learn-decide_{NOT}: decide_{NOT} S S' \Longrightarrow cdcl_{NOT}-merged-bj-learn S S'
cdcl_{NOT}-merged-bj-learn-propagate<sub>NOT</sub>: propagate_{NOT} S S' \Longrightarrow cdcl_{NOT}-merged-bj-learn S S' \mid
cdcl_{NOT}-merged-bj-learn-backjump-l: backjump-l S S' \Longrightarrow cdcl_{NOT}-merged-bj-learn S S' |
cdcl_{NOT}-merged-bj-learn-forget<sub>NOT</sub>: forget_{NOT} S S' \Longrightarrow cdcl_{NOT}-merged-bj-learn S S'
lemma cdcl_{NOT}-merged-bj-learn-no-dup-inv:
  cdcl_{NOT}\text{-}merged\text{-}bj\text{-}learn\ S\ T \Longrightarrow no\text{-}dup\ (trail\ S) \Longrightarrow no\text{-}dup\ (trail\ T)
  \langle proof \rangle
end
locale \ cdcl_{NOT}-merge-bj-learn-proxy =
  cdcl_{NOT}-merge-bj-learn-ops trail clauses_{NOT} prepend-trail tl-trail add-cls_{NOT} remove-cls_{NOT}
    propagate-conds forget-cond
    \lambda C\ C'\ L'\ S\ T.\ backjump-l-cond\ C\ C'\ L'\ S\ T
    \land distinct\text{-mset} (C' + \{\#L'\#\}) \land \neg tautology (C' + \{\#L'\#\})
```

```
for
    trail :: 'st \Rightarrow ('v, unit) \ ann-lits \ and
    clauses_{NOT} :: 'st \Rightarrow 'v \ clauses \ and
    prepend-trail :: ('v, unit) \ ann-lit \Rightarrow 'st \Rightarrow 'st \ and
    tl-trail :: 'st \Rightarrow 'st and
    add\text{-}cls_{NOT} :: 'v \ clause \Rightarrow 'st \Rightarrow 'st \ \mathbf{and}
    remove\text{-}cls_{NOT} :: 'v \ clause \Rightarrow 'st \Rightarrow 'st \ \text{and}
    propagate\text{-}conds :: ('v, unit) \ ann\text{-}lit \Rightarrow 'st \Rightarrow bool \ \mathbf{and}
    forget\text{-}cond :: 'v \ clause \Rightarrow 'st \Rightarrow bool \ \mathbf{and}
     backjump\text{-}l\text{-}cond :: 'v \ clause \Rightarrow 'v \ clause \Rightarrow 'v \ literal \Rightarrow 'st \Rightarrow 'st \Rightarrow bool +
  fixes
     inv :: 'st \Rightarrow bool
  assumes
      bj-merge-can-jump:
      \bigwedge S \ C \ F' \ K \ F \ L.
        inv S
        \implies trail \ S = F' \ @ \ Decided \ K \ \# \ F
        \implies C \in \# clauses_{NOT} S
        \implies trail \ S \models as \ CNot \ C
        \implies undefined\text{-}lit\ F\ L
        \implies atm-of L \in atms-of-mm (clauses<sub>NOT</sub> S) \cup atm-of '(lits-of-l (F' @ Decided K # F))
        \implies clauses_{NOT} S \models pm C' + \{\#L\#\}
        \implies F \models as \ CNot \ C'
        \implies \neg no\text{-step backjump-l } S and
      cdcl-merged-inv: \bigwedge S T. cdcl_{NOT}-merged-bj-learn S T \Longrightarrow inv S \Longrightarrow inv T
begin
abbreviation backjump-conds :: 'v clause \Rightarrow 'v clause \Rightarrow 'v literal \Rightarrow 'st \Rightarrow 'st \Rightarrow bool
backjump\text{-}conds \equiv \lambda C \ C' \ L' \ S \ T. \ distinct\text{-}mset \ (C' + \{\#L'\#\}) \land \neg tautology \ (C' + \{\#L'\#\})
Without additional knowledge on backjump-l-cond, it is impossible to have the same invariant.
{\bf sublocale}\ dpll-with-backjumping-ops\ trail\ clauses_{NOT}\ prepend-trail\ tl-trail\ add-cls_{NOT}\ remove-cls_{NOT}
  inv backjump-conds propagate-conds
\langle proof \rangle
end
locale \ cdcl_{NOT}-merge-bj-learn-proxy2 =
  cdcl_{NOT}-merge-bj-learn-proxy trail clauses_{NOT} prepend-trail tl-trail add-cls_{NOT} remove-cls_{NOT}
    propagate-conds forget-cond backjump-l-cond inv
  for
    trail :: 'st \Rightarrow ('v, unit) \ ann-lits \ and
    clauses_{NOT}::'st \Rightarrow 'v \ clauses \ {\bf and}
    prepend-trail :: ('v, unit) ann-lit \Rightarrow 'st \Rightarrow 'st and
    tl-trail :: 'st \Rightarrow 'st and
    add\text{-}cls_{NOT} :: 'v \ clause \Rightarrow 'st \Rightarrow 'st \ \textbf{and}
    remove\text{-}cls_{NOT} :: 'v \ clause \Rightarrow 'st \Rightarrow 'st \ \textbf{and}
    propagate\text{-}conds:: ('v, unit) \ ann\text{-}lit \Rightarrow 'st \Rightarrow bool \ and
    forget\text{-}cond :: 'v \ clause \Rightarrow 'st \Rightarrow bool \ \mathbf{and}
    backjump\text{-}l\text{-}cond :: 'v \ clause \Rightarrow 'v \ clause \Rightarrow 'v \ literal \Rightarrow 'st \Rightarrow 'st \Rightarrow bool \ and
     inv :: 'st \Rightarrow bool
begin
```

sublocale conflict-driven-clause-learning-ops trail clauses<sub>NOT</sub> prepend-trail tl-trail add-cls<sub>NOT</sub> remove-cls<sub>NOT</sub> inv backjump-conds propagate-conds

```
\lambda C -. distinct-mset C \wedge \neg tautology C
  forget-cond
  \langle proof \rangle
end
locale \ cdcl_{NOT}-merge-bj-learn =
  cdcl_{NOT}\text{-}merge\text{-}bj\text{-}learn\text{-}proxy2\ trail\ clauses}_{NOT}\ prepend\text{-}trail\ tl\text{-}trail\ add\text{-}cls_{NOT}\ remove\text{-}cls_{NOT}
    propagate-conds forget-cond backjump-l-cond inv
  for
    trail :: 'st \Rightarrow ('v, unit) \ ann-lits \ and
    clauses_{NOT} :: 'st \Rightarrow 'v \ clauses \ and
    prepend-trail :: ('v, unit) ann-lit \Rightarrow 'st \Rightarrow 'st and
    tl-trail :: 'st \Rightarrow 'st and
    add\text{-}cls_{NOT} :: 'v \ clause \Rightarrow 'st \Rightarrow 'st \ \textbf{and}
    remove\text{-}cls_{NOT}:: 'v \ clause \Rightarrow 'st \Rightarrow 'st \ \mathbf{and}
    backjump-l-cond :: 'v clause \Rightarrow 'v clause \Rightarrow 'v literal \Rightarrow 'st \Rightarrow 'st \Rightarrow bool and
    propagate-conds :: ('v, unit) ann-lit \Rightarrow 'st \Rightarrow bool and
    forget\text{-}cond :: 'v \ clause \Rightarrow 'st \Rightarrow bool \ \mathbf{and}
    inv :: 'st \Rightarrow bool +
  assumes
    dpll-merge-bj-inv: \bigwedge S T. dpll-bj S T \Longrightarrow inv S \Longrightarrow inv T and
    learn-inv: \bigwedge S \ T. \ learn \ S \ T \Longrightarrow inv \ S \Longrightarrow inv \ T
begin
sublocale
   conflict-driven-clause-learning\ trail\ clauses_{NOT}\ prepend-trail\ tl-trail\ add-cls_{NOT}\ remove-cls_{NOT}
     inv backjump-conds propagate-conds
     \lambda C -. distinct-mset C \wedge \neg tautology C
     forget-cond
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma backjump-l-learn-backjump:
  assumes bt: backjump-l S T and inv: inv S and n-d: no-dup (trail S)
  shows \exists C' L D. learn S (add-cls_{NOT} D S)
    \wedge D = (C' + \{\#L\#\})
    \land backjump (add-cls<sub>NOT</sub> D S) T
    \land atms-of (C' + \#L\#\}) \subseteq atms-of-mm (clauses_{NOT} S) \cup atm-of (lits-of-(trail S))
\langle proof \rangle
lemma cdcl_{NOT}-merged-bj-learn-is-tranclp-cdcl_{NOT}:
  cdcl_{NOT}-merged-bj-learn S T \Longrightarrow inv S \Longrightarrow no-dup (trail S) \Longrightarrow cdcl_{NOT}^{++} S T
\langle proof \rangle
lemma rtranclp-cdcl_{NOT}-merged-bj-learn-is-rtranclp-cdcl_{NOT}-and-inv:
  cdcl_{NOT}-merged-bj-learn** S \rightarrow inv S \implies no-dup (trail S) \implies cdcl_{NOT}** S \rightarrow inv T
\langle proof \rangle
lemma rtranclp-cdcl_{NOT}-merged-bj-learn-is-rtranclp-cdcl_{NOT}:
  cdcl_{NOT}-merqed-bj-learn** S T \Longrightarrow inv S \Longrightarrow no-dup (trail S) \Longrightarrow cdcl_{NOT}** S T
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma rtranclp-cdcl_{NOT}-merged-bj-learn-inv:
  cdcl_{NOT}-merged-bj-learn** S T \Longrightarrow inv S \Longrightarrow no-dup (trail S) \Longrightarrow inv T
  \langle proof \rangle
definition \mu_C' :: 'v clause set \Rightarrow 'st \Rightarrow nat where
```

```
\mu_C' A T \equiv \mu_C (1 + card (atms-of-ms A)) (2 + card (atms-of-ms A)) (trail-weight T)
definition \mu_{CDCL}'-merged :: 'v clause set \Rightarrow 'st \Rightarrow nat where
\mu_{CDCL}'-merged A T \equiv
   ((2+card\ (atms-of-ms\ A)) \cap (1+card\ (atms-of-ms\ A)) - \mu_C'\ A\ T) * 2 + card\ (set-mset\ (clauses_{NOT}) + card\ (set-mset) + card\ (set-mset) + card\ (set-mset) + card\ (set-mset) + car
 T))
lemma cdcl_{NOT}-decreasing-measure':
    assumes
        cdcl_{NOT}-merged-bj-learn S T and
        inv: inv S and
        atm-clss: atms-of-mm (clauses_{NOT} S) \subseteq atms-of-ms A and
        atm-trail: atm-of ' lits-of-l (trail\ S) \subseteq atms-of-ms\ A and
        n-d: no-dup (trail S) and
        fin-A: finite A
    shows \mu_{CDCL}'-merged A T < \mu_{CDCL}'-merged A S
    \langle proof \rangle
\mathbf{lemma} \ \textit{wf-cdcl}_{NOT}\text{-}\textit{merged-bj-learn}:
    assumes
        fin-A: finite A
    shows wf \{(T, S).
        (inv\ S \land atms-of-mm\ (clauses_{NOT}\ S) \subseteq atms-of-ms\ A \land atm-of\ `itis-of-l\ (trail\ S) \subseteq atms-of-ms\ A
        \land no-dup (trail S))
        \land cdcl_{NOT}-merged-bj-learn S T
    \langle proof \rangle
lemma tranclp-cdcl_{NOT}-cdcl_{NOT}-tranclp:
    assumes
        cdcl_{NOT}-merged-bj-learn^{++} S T and
        inv: inv S and
        atm-clss: atms-of-mm (clauses_{NOT} S) \subseteq atms-of-ms A and
        atm-trail: atm-of 'lits-of-l (trail S) \subseteq atms-of-ms A and
        n-d: no-dup (trail S) and
        fin-A[simp]: finite A
    shows (T, S) \in \{(T, S).
        (inv\ S \land atms\text{-}of\text{-}mm\ (clauses_{NOT}\ S) \subseteq atms\text{-}of\text{-}ms\ A \land atm\text{-}of\ `itis\text{-}of\text{-}l\ (trail\ S) \subseteq atms\text{-}of\text{-}ms\ A
        \land no-dup (trail S))
        \land \ cdcl_{NOT}-merged-bj-learn S \ T\}^+ \ (\mathbf{is} \ \text{-} \in \ ?P^+)
    \langle proof \rangle
lemma wf-tranclp-cdcl_{NOT}-merged-bj-learn:
    assumes finite A
    shows wf \{(T, S).
        (inv\ S \land atms-of-mm\ (clauses_{NOT}\ S) \subseteq atms-of-ms\ A \land atm-of\ `itis-of-l\ (trail\ S) \subseteq atms-of-ms\ A
        \land no-dup (trail S))
        \land cdcl_{NOT}-merged-bj-learn<sup>++</sup> S T
    \langle proof \rangle
lemma backjump-no-step-backjump-l:
    backjump \ S \ T \Longrightarrow inv \ S \Longrightarrow \neg no\text{-step backjump-l } S
    \langle proof \rangle
lemma cdcl_{NOT}-merged-bj-learn-final-state:
    fixes A :: 'v \ clause \ set \ and \ S \ T :: 'st
    assumes
```

```
n-s: no-step cdcl_{NOT}-merged-bj-learn S and
   atms-S: atms-of-mm (clauses_{NOT} S) \subseteq atms-of-ms A and
   atms-trail: atm-of ' lits-of-l (trail S) \subseteq atms-of-ms A and
   n-d: no-dup (trail S) and
   finite A and
   inv: inv S and
    decomp: all-decomposition-implies-m \ (clauses_{NOT} \ S) \ (get-all-ann-decomposition \ (trail \ S))
  shows unsatisfiable (set-mset (clauses_{NOT} S))
    \vee (trail S \models asm\ clauses_{NOT}\ S \land satisfiable\ (set\text{-mset}\ (clauses_{NOT}\ S)))
\langle proof \rangle
lemma full-cdcl_{NOT}-merged-bj-learn-final-state:
  fixes A :: 'v \ clause \ set \ {\bf and} \ S \ T :: 'st
  assumes
   full: full\ cdcl_{NOT}-merged-bj-learn S\ T and
   atms-S: atms-of-mm (clauses_{NOT} S) \subseteq atms-of-ms A and
   atms-trail: atm-of ' lits-of-l (trail S) \subseteq atms-of-ms A and
   n-d: no-dup (trail S) and
   finite A and
   inv: inv S and
    decomp: all-decomposition-implies-m (clauses<sub>NOT</sub> S) (get-all-ann-decomposition (trail S))
  shows unsatisfiable (set-mset (clauses<sub>NOT</sub> T))
    \lor (trail \ T \models asm \ clauses_{NOT} \ T \land satisfiable \ (set\text{-}mset \ (clauses_{NOT} \ T)))
\langle proof \rangle
```

### 5.2.7 Instantiations

end

assumes

In this section, we instantiate the previous locales to ensure that the assumption are not contradictory.

```
{\bf locale}\ cdcl_{NOT}\hbox{-}with\hbox{-}backtrack\hbox{-}and\hbox{-}restarts=
  conflict-driven-clause-learning-learning-before-backjump-only-distinct-learnt
     trail\ clauses_{NOT}\ prepend-trail\ tl-trail\ add-cls_{NOT}\ remove-cls_{NOT}
     inv\ backjump\text{-}conds\ propagate\text{-}conds\ learn\text{-}restrictions\ forget\text{-}restrictions
  for
     trail :: 'st \Rightarrow ('v, unit) \ ann-lits \ and
    clauses_{NOT} :: 'st \Rightarrow 'v \ clauses \ {\bf and}
    prepend-trail :: ('v, unit) \ ann-lit \Rightarrow 'st \Rightarrow 'st \ \mathbf{and}
    tl-trail :: 'st \Rightarrow 'st and
    add\text{-}cls_{NOT} :: 'v clause \Rightarrow 'st \Rightarrow 'st and
    remove\text{-}cls_{NOT} :: 'v \ clause \Rightarrow 'st \Rightarrow 'st \ \mathbf{and}
    inv :: 'st \Rightarrow bool and
    backjump\text{-}conds :: 'v \ clause \Rightarrow 'v \ clause \Rightarrow 'v \ literal \Rightarrow 'st \Rightarrow 'st \Rightarrow bool \ \mathbf{and}
    propagate-conds :: ('v, unit) ann-lit \Rightarrow 'st \Rightarrow bool and
    learn-restrictions forget-restrictions :: 'v clause \Rightarrow 'st \Rightarrow bool
  fixes f :: nat \Rightarrow nat
     unbounded: unbounded f and f-ge-1: \bigwedge n. n \geq 1 \Longrightarrow f n \geq 1 and
     inv\text{-}restart: \bigwedge S \ T. \ inv \ S \Longrightarrow \ T \sim reduce\text{-}trail\text{-}to_{NOT} \ ([]::'a \ list) \ S \Longrightarrow inv \ T
begin
lemma bound-inv-inv:
```

```
inv S and
    n-d: no-dup (trail S) and
    atms-clss-S-A: atms-of-mm (clauses_{NOT} S) \subseteq atms-of-ms A and
    atms-trail-S-A:atm-of ' lits-of-l (trail S) \subseteq atms-of-ms A and
    finite A and
    cdcl_{NOT}: cdcl_{NOT} S T
  shows
    atms-of-mm (clauses_{NOT} \ T) \subseteq atms-of-ms A and
    atm\text{-}of ' lits\text{-}of\text{-}l (trail\ T) \subseteq atms\text{-}of\text{-}ms\ A and
    finite A
\langle proof \rangle
sublocale cdcl_{NOT}-increasing-restarts-ops \lambda S T. T \sim reduce-trail-to<sub>NOT</sub> ([]::'a list) S cdcl_{NOT} f
  \lambda A \ S. \ atms-of-mm \ (clauses_{NOT} \ S) \subseteq atms-of-ms \ A \land atm-of \ `lits-of-l \ (trail \ S) \subseteq atms-of-ms \ A \land
  \mu_{CDCL}' \lambda S. inv S \wedge no-dup (trail S)
  \mu_{CDCL}'-bound
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma cdcl_{NOT}-with-restart-\mu_{CDCL}'-le-\mu_{CDCL}'-bound:
    cdcl_{NOT}: cdcl_{NOT}-restart (T, a) (V, b) and
    cdcl_{NOT}-inv:
      inv T
      no-dup (trail T) and
    bound-inv:
      atms-of-mm (clauses_{NOT} \ T) \subseteq atms-of-ms A
      atm\text{-}of ' lits\text{-}of\text{-}l (trail T) \subseteq atms\text{-}of\text{-}ms A
      finite A
  shows \mu_{CDCL}' A V \leq \mu_{CDCL}'-bound A T
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma cdcl_{NOT}-with-restart-\mu_{CDCL}'-bound-le-\mu_{CDCL}'-bound:
    cdcl_{NOT}: cdcl_{NOT}-restart (T, a) (V, b) and
    cdcl_{NOT}-inv:
      inv T
      no-dup (trail T) and
    bound\text{-}inv\text{:}
      atms-of-mm (clauses_{NOT} \ T) \subseteq atms-of-ms A
      atm-of ' lits-of-l (trail\ T) \subseteq atms-of-ms\ A
      finite A
  shows \mu_{CDCL}'-bound A \ V \leq \mu_{CDCL}'-bound A \ T
  \langle proof \rangle
\mathbf{sublocale}\ \mathit{cdcl}_{NOT}\textit{-}\mathit{increasing-restarts} \ \texttt{-----}
    \lambda S \ T. \ T \sim reduce-trail-to_{NOT} \ ([]::'a \ list) \ S
  \lambda A \ S. \ atms-of-mm \ (clauses_{NOT} \ S) \subseteq atms-of-ms \ A
     \land atm-of 'lits-of-l (trail S) \subseteq atms-of-ms A \land finite A
   \mu_{CDCL}' \ cdcl_{NOT}
    \lambda S. inv S \wedge no\text{-}dup (trail S)
  \mu_{CDCL}'-bound
  \langle proof \rangle
```

 $\mathbf{lemma}\ cdcl_{NOT}\text{-}restart\text{-}all\text{-}decomposition\text{-}implies:}$ 

```
assumes cdcl_{NOT}-restart S T and
   inv (fst S) and
   no-dup (trail (fst S))
   all-decomposition-implies-m (clauses<sub>NOT</sub> (fst S)) (get-all-ann-decomposition (trail (fst S)))
    all-decomposition-implies-m (clauses<sub>NOT</sub> (fst T)) (get-all-ann-decomposition (trail (fst T)))
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma rtranclp-cdcl_{NOT}-restart-all-decomposition-implies:
 assumes cdcl_{NOT}-restart** S T and
   inv: inv (fst S) and
   n-d: no-dup (trail (fst S)) and
   decomp:
     all-decomposition-implies-m (clauses<sub>NOT</sub> (fst S)) (get-all-ann-decomposition (trail (fst S)))
   all-decomposition-implies-m (clauses<sub>NOT</sub> (fst T)) (get-all-ann-decomposition (trail (fst T)))
lemma cdcl_{NOT}-restart-sat-ext-iff:
 assumes
   st: cdcl_{NOT}-restart S T and
   n-d: no-dup (trail (fst S)) and
   inv: inv (fst S)
  shows I \models sextm\ clauses_{NOT}\ (fst\ S) \longleftrightarrow I \models sextm\ clauses_{NOT}\ (fst\ T)
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma rtranclp-cdcl_{NOT}-restart-sat-ext-iff:
 fixes S T :: 'st \times nat
 assumes
   st: cdcl_{NOT}-restart** S T and
   n-d: no-dup (trail (fst S)) and
   inv: inv (fst S)
 shows I \models sextm\ clauses_{NOT}\ (fst\ S) \longleftrightarrow I \models sextm\ clauses_{NOT}\ (fst\ T)
  \langle proof \rangle
theorem full-cdcl_{NOT}-restart-backjump-final-state:
 fixes A :: 'v \ clause \ set \ and \ S \ T :: 'st
 assumes
   full: full cdcl_{NOT}-restart (S, n) (T, m) and
   atms-S: atms-of-mm (clauses_{NOT} S) \subseteq atms-of-ms A and
   atms-trail: atm-of ' lits-of-l (trail S) \subseteq atms-of-ms A and
   n-d: no-dup (trail S) and
   fin-A[simp]: finite A and
   inv: inv S and
   decomp: all-decomposition-implies-m \ (clauses_{NOT} \ S) \ (get-all-ann-decomposition \ (trail \ S))
 shows unsatisfiable (set-mset (clauses<sub>NOT</sub> S))
   \vee (lits-of-l (trail T) \models sextm clauses<sub>NOT</sub> S \wedge satisfiable (set-mset (clauses<sub>NOT</sub> S)))
end — end of cdcl_{NOT}-with-backtrack-and-restarts locale
The restart does only reset the trail, contrary to Weidenbach's version where forget and restart
are always combined. But there is a forget rule.
locale\ cdcl_{NOT}-merge-bj-learn-with-backtrack-restarts =
  cdcl_{NOT}-merge-bj-learn trail clauses_{NOT} prepend-trail tl-trail add-cls_{NOT} remove-cls_{NOT}
   \lambda C \ C' \ L' \ S \ T. \ distinct\text{-mset} \ (C' + \{\#L'\#\}) \land backjump\text{-l-cond} \ C \ C' \ L' \ S \ T
   propagate-conds forget-conds inv
```

```
for
    trail :: 'st \Rightarrow ('v, unit) \ ann-lits \ and
    clauses_{NOT} :: 'st \Rightarrow 'v \ clauses \ \mathbf{and}
    prepend-trail :: ('v, unit) \ ann-lit \Rightarrow 'st \Rightarrow 'st \ \mathbf{and}
    tl-trail :: 'st \Rightarrow 'st and
    add\text{-}cls_{NOT} :: 'v \ clause \Rightarrow 'st \Rightarrow 'st \ \mathbf{and}
    remove\text{-}cls_{NOT} :: 'v \ clause \Rightarrow 'st \Rightarrow 'st \ \mathbf{and}
    propagate\text{-}conds :: ('v, unit) \ ann\text{-}lit \Rightarrow 'st \Rightarrow bool \ \mathbf{and}
    inv :: 'st \Rightarrow bool and
    forget\text{-}conds :: 'v \ clause \Rightarrow 'st \Rightarrow bool \ \mathbf{and}
    backjump\text{-}l\text{-}cond :: 'v \ clause \Rightarrow 'v \ clause \Rightarrow 'v \ literal \Rightarrow 'st \Rightarrow 'st \Rightarrow bool
  fixes f :: nat \Rightarrow nat
  assumes
    unbounded: unbounded f and f-ge-1: \bigwedge n. n \geq 1 \implies f n \geq 1 and
    inv\text{-restart:} \land S \ T. \ inv \ S \Longrightarrow \ T \sim reduce\text{-trail-to}_{NOT} \ [] \ S \Longrightarrow inv \ T
begin
definition not-simplified-cls A = \{ \#C \in \# A. \ tautology \ C \lor \neg distinct-mset \ C \# \}
lemma simple-clss-or-not-simplified-cls:
  assumes atms-of-mm (clauses_{NOT} S) \subseteq atms-of-ms A and
    x \in \# clauses_{NOT} S and finite A
  shows x \in simple\text{-}clss (atms\text{-}of\text{-}ms A) \lor x \in \# not\text{-}simplified\text{-}cls (clauses_{NOT} S)
\langle proof \rangle
lemma cdcl_{NOT}-merged-bj-learn-clauses-bound:
  assumes
    cdcl_{NOT}-merged-bj-learn S T and
    inv: inv S and
    atms-clss: atms-of-mm (clauses_{NOT} S) \subseteq atms-of-ms A and
    atms-trail: atm-of '(lits-of-l (trail S)) \subseteq atms-of-ms A and
    n-d: no-dup (trail S) and
    fin-A[simp]: finite\ A
  shows set-mset (clauses<sub>NOT</sub> T) \subseteq set-mset (not-simplified-cls (clauses<sub>NOT</sub> S))
    \cup simple-clss (atms-of-ms A)
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma cdcl_{NOT}-merged-bj-learn-not-simplified-decreasing:
  assumes cdcl_{NOT}-merged-bj-learn S T
  shows not-simplified-cls (clauses<sub>NOT</sub> T) \subseteq \# not-simplified-cls (clauses<sub>NOT</sub> S)
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma rtranclp-cdcl_{NOT}-merged-bj-learn-not-simplified-decreasing:
  assumes cdcl_{NOT}-merged-bj-learn** S T
  shows not-simplified-cls (clauses<sub>NOT</sub> T) \subseteq \# not-simplified-cls (clauses<sub>NOT</sub> S)
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma rtranclp-cdcl_{NOT}-merged-bj-learn-clauses-bound:
  assumes
    cdcl_{NOT}-merged-bj-learn** S T and
    atms-of-mm (clauses_{NOT} S) \subseteq atms-of-ms A and
    atm-of '(lits-of-l (trail S)) \subseteq atms-of-ms A and
    n-d: no-dup (trail S) and
    finite[simp]: finite A
```

```
shows set-mset (clauses_{NOT} \ T) \subseteq set-mset (not-simplified-cls (clauses_{NOT} \ S))
    \cup simple-clss (atms-of-ms A)
  \langle proof \rangle
abbreviation \mu_{CDCL}'-bound where
\mu_{CDCL}'-bound A T \equiv ((2+card (atms-of-ms A)) ^ (1+card (atms-of-ms A))) * 2
     + \ card \ (set\text{-}mset \ (not\text{-}simplified\text{-}cls(clauses_{NOT} \ T)))
     + 3 \hat{} card (atms-of-ms A)
lemma rtranclp-cdcl_{NOT}-merged-bj-learn-clauses-bound-card:
  assumes
    cdcl_{NOT}-merged-bj-learn** S T and
    inv S and
    atms-of-mm (clauses_{NOT} S) \subseteq atms-of-ms A and
    atm\text{-}of '(lits\text{-}of\text{-}l (trail S)) \subseteq atms\text{-}of\text{-}ms A and
    n-d: no-dup (trail S) and
    finite: finite A
  shows \mu_{CDCL}'-merged A T \leq \mu_{CDCL}'-bound A S
\langle proof \rangle
sublocale cdcl_{NOT}-increasing-restarts-ops \lambda S T. T \sim reduce-trail-to<sub>NOT</sub> ([::'a list) S
   cdcl_{NOT}-merged-bj-learn f
   \lambda A \ S. \ atms-of-mm \ (clauses_{NOT} \ S) \subseteq atms-of-ms \ A
     \land atm-of 'lits-of-l (trail S) \subseteq atms-of-ms A \land finite A
  \mu_{CDCL}'-merged
   \lambda S. inv S \wedge no\text{-}dup (trail S)
   \mu_{CDCL}'-bound
   \langle proof \rangle
lemma cdcl_{NOT}-restart-\mu_{CDCL}'-merged-le-\mu_{CDCL}'-bound:
  assumes
    cdcl_{NOT}-restart T V
    inv (fst T) and
    no-dup (trail (fst T)) and
    atms-of-mm (clauses_{NOT} (fst T)) \subseteq atms-of-ms A and
    atm\text{-}of ' lits\text{-}of\text{-}l (trail (fst T)) \subseteq atms\text{-}of\text{-}ms A and
  shows \mu_{CDCL}'-merged A (fst V) \leq \mu_{CDCL}'-bound A (fst T)
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma cdcl_{NOT}-restart-\mu_{CDCL}'-bound-le-\mu_{CDCL}'-bound:
  assumes
    cdcl_{NOT}-restart T V and
    no-dup (trail (fst T)) and
    inv (fst T) and
    fin: finite A
  shows \mu_{CDCL}'-bound A (fst V) \leq \mu_{CDCL}'-bound A (fst T)
  \langle proof \rangle
\mathbf{sublocale}\ \mathit{cdcl}_{NOT}\textit{-}\mathit{increasing-restarts} \mathrel{-----} f
   \lambda S T. T \sim reduce\text{-}trail\text{-}to_{NOT} ([]::'a list) S
   \lambda A \ S. \ atms-of-mm \ (clauses_{NOT} \ S) \subseteq atms-of-ms \ A
     \land atm-of 'lits-of-l (trail S) \subseteq atms-of-ms A \land finite A
   \mu_{CDCL}'-merged cdcl_{NOT}-merged-bj-learn
    \lambda S. inv S \wedge no\text{-}dup (trail S)
```

```
\lambda A T. ((2+card (atms-of-ms A)) \cap (1+card (atms-of-ms A))) * 2
     + \ card \ (set\text{-}mset \ (not\text{-}simplified\text{-}cls(clauses_{NOT} \ T)))
     + 3 \hat{} card (atms-of-ms A)
   \langle proof \rangle
lemma cdcl_{NOT}-restart-eq-sat-iff:
  assumes
    cdcl_{NOT}-restart S T and
    no-dup (trail (fst S))
    inv (fst S)
  shows I \models sextm\ clauses_{NOT}\ (fst\ S) \longleftrightarrow I \models sextm\ clauses_{NOT}\ (fst\ T)
lemma rtranclp-cdcl_{NOT}-restart-eq-sat-iff:
  assumes
   cdcl_{NOT}-restart** S T and
    inv: inv (fst S) and n-d: no-dup(trail (fst S))
  shows I \models sextm\ clauses_{NOT}\ (fst\ S) \longleftrightarrow I \models sextm\ clauses_{NOT}\ (fst\ T)
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma cdcl_{NOT}-restart-all-decomposition-implies-m:
  assumes
    cdcl_{NOT}-restart S T and
   inv: inv (fst S) and n-d: no-dup(trail (fst S)) and
   all-decomposition-implies-m (clauses<sub>NOT</sub> (fst S))
      (qet-all-ann-decomposition\ (trail\ (fst\ S)))
  shows all-decomposition-implies-m (clauses<sub>NOT</sub> (fst T))
      (get-all-ann-decomposition\ (trail\ (fst\ T)))
\mathbf{lemma}\ rtranclp\text{-}cdcl_{NOT}\text{-}restart\text{-}all\text{-}decomposition\text{-}implies\text{-}m\text{:}}
 assumes
    cdcl_{NOT}-restart** S T and
    inv: inv (fst S) and n-d: no-dup(trail (fst S)) and
   decomp: all-decomposition-implies-m (clauses<sub>NOT</sub> (fst S))
      (qet-all-ann-decomposition (trail (fst S)))
  shows all-decomposition-implies-m (clauses<sub>NOT</sub> (fst T))
      (get-all-ann-decomposition\ (trail\ (fst\ T)))
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma full-cdcl_{NOT}-restart-normal-form:
  assumes
   full: full cdcl_{NOT}-restart S T and
   inv: inv (fst S) and n-d: no-dup(trail (fst S)) and
   decomp: all-decomposition-implies-m (clauses<sub>NOT</sub> (fst S))
      (get-all-ann-decomposition\ (trail\ (fst\ S))) and
    atms-cls: atms-of-mm (clauses_{NOT} (fst S)) \subseteq atms-of-ms A and
   atms-trail: atm-of 'lits-of-l (trail (fst S)) \subseteq atms-of-ms A and
   fin: finite A
  shows unsatisfiable (set-mset (clauses<sub>NOT</sub> (fst S)))
   \vee lits-of-l (trail (fst T)) \models sextm clauses<sub>NOT</sub> (fst S) \wedge
       satisfiable (set\text{-}mset (clauses_{NOT} (fst S)))
\langle proof \rangle
{\bf corollary}\ full-cdcl_{NOT}\hbox{-} restart-normal-form-init-state:
```

assumes

```
\begin{array}{l} \textit{init-state: trail } S = [] \ \textit{clauses}_{NOT} \ S = N \ \textbf{and} \\ \textit{full: full } \textit{cdcl}_{NOT}\text{-}\textit{restart } (S, \ \theta) \ T \ \textbf{and} \\ \textit{inv: inv } S \\ \textbf{shows} \ \textit{unsatisfiable } (\textit{set-mset } N) \\ \lor \textit{lits-of-l } (\textit{trail } (\textit{fst } T)) \models \textit{sextm } N \land \textit{satisfiable } (\textit{set-mset } N) \\ \lor \textit{proof} \lor \\ \textbf{end} \\ \textbf{end} \\ \textbf{theory } \textit{DPLL-NOT} \\ \textbf{imports } \textit{CDCL-NOT} \\ \textbf{begin} \end{array}
```

# 5.3 DPLL as an instance of NOT

### 5.3.1 DPLL with simple backtrack

We are using a concrete couple instead of an abstract state.

```
{\bf locale}\ dpll\text{-}with\text{-}backtrack
begin
inductive backtrack :: ('v, unit) ann-lits \times 'v clauses
  \Rightarrow ('v, unit) ann-lits \times 'v clauses \Rightarrow bool where
backtrack\text{-}split (fst S) = (M', L \# M) \Longrightarrow is\text{-}decided L \Longrightarrow D \in \# snd S
  \implies fst S \models as \ CNot \ D \implies backtrack \ S \ (Propagated \ (- (lit-of \ L)) \ () \# M, \ snd \ S)
inductive-cases backtrackE[elim]: backtrack (M, N) (M', N')
lemma backtrack-is-backjump:
 fixes M M' :: ('v, unit) ann-lits
  assumes
    backtrack: backtrack (M, N) (M', N') and
    no-dup: (no\text{-}dup \circ fst) (M, N) and
    decomp: all-decomposition-implies-m \ N \ (get-all-ann-decomposition \ M)
    shows
       \exists C F' K F L l C'.
          M = \mathit{F'} \ @ \ \mathit{Decided} \ \mathit{K} \ \# \ \mathit{F} \ \land \\
          M' = Propagated \ L \ l \ \# \ F \land N = N' \land C \in \# \ N \land F' \ @ \ Decided \ K \ \# \ F \models as \ CNot \ C \land
          undefined-lit\ F\ L\ \land\ atm-of\ L\ \in\ atms-of-mm\ N\ \cup\ atm-of\ `lits-of-l\ (F'\ @\ Decided\ K\ \#\ F)\ \land
          N \models pm \ C' + \{\#L\#\} \land F \models as \ CNot \ C'
\langle proof \rangle
lemma backtrack-is-backjump':
 fixes M M' :: ('v, unit) ann-lits
 assumes
    backtrack: backtrack S T and
    no-dup: (no-dup \circ fst) S and
    decomp: all-decomposition-implies-m (snd S) (get-all-ann-decomposition (fst S))
    shows
        \exists C F' K F L l C'.
          fst S = F' @ Decided K \# F \land
          T = (Propagated \ L \ l \ \# \ F, \ snd \ S) \land C \in \# \ snd \ S \land fst \ S \models as \ CNot \ C
          \land undefined-lit F \ L \land atm-of L \in atm-of-mm (snd S) \cup atm-of ' lits-of-l (fst S) \land
          snd S \models pm C' + \{\#L\#\} \land F \models as CNot C'
  \langle proof \rangle
```

```
{\bf sublocale}\ \mathit{dpll-state}
 fst snd \lambda L (M, N). (L \# M, N) \lambda (M, N). (tl M, N)
 \lambda C (M, N). (M, \{\#C\#\} + N) \lambda C (M, N). (M, removeAll-mset C N)
  \langle proof \rangle
sublocale backjumping-ops
 fst snd \lambda L (M, N). (L \# M, N) \lambda (M, N). (tl M, N)
 \lambda C (M, N). (M, \{\#C\#\} + N) \lambda C (M, N). (M, removeAll-mset\ C\ N) \lambda- - - S T. backtrack S T
thm reduce-trail-to<sub>NOT</sub>-clauses
lemma reduce-trail-to<sub>NOT</sub>:
  reduce-trail-to_{NOT} F S =
   (if \ length \ (fst \ S) \ge length \ F
   then drop (length (fst S) – length F) (fst S)
   snd S) (is ?R = ?C)
\langle proof \rangle
\mathbf{lemma}\ \mathit{backtrack-is-backjump''} :
  fixes M M' :: ('v, unit) \ ann-lits
  assumes
   backtrack: backtrack S T and
   no-dup: (no-dup \circ fst) S and
   decomp: all-decomposition-implies-m (snd S) (qet-all-ann-decomposition (fst S))
   shows backjump S T
\langle proof \rangle
lemma can-do-bt-step:
  assumes
    M: fst \ S = F' @ Decided \ K \# F  and
    C \in \# \ snd \ S \ and
     C: fst \ S \models as \ CNot \ C
  shows \neg no-step backtrack S
\langle proof \rangle
end
sublocale dpll-with-backtrack \subseteq dpll-with-backjumping-ops
   fst snd \lambda L (M, N). (L \# M, N)
  \lambda(M, N). (tl M, N) \lambda C (M, N). (M, {#C#} + N) \lambda C (M, N). (M, removeAll-mset C N)
 \lambda(M, N). no-dup M \wedge all-decomposition-implies-m N (get-all-ann-decomposition M)
  \lambda- - - S T. backtrack S T
  \lambda- -. True
  \langle proof \rangle
sublocale dpll-with-backtrack \subseteq dpll-with-backjumping
   fst snd \lambda L (M, N). (L \# M, N)
  \lambda(M, N). (tl M, N) \lambda C (M, N). (M, {#C#} + N) \lambda C (M, N). (M, removeAll-mset C N)
  \lambda(M, N). no-dup M \wedge all-decomposition-implies-m N (get-all-ann-decomposition M)
  \lambda- - - S T. backtrack S T
  \lambda- -. True
  \langle proof \rangle
{f context}\ dpll	ext{-}with	ext{-}backtrack
```

begin

```
lemma wf-tranclp-dpll-inital-state:
  assumes fin: finite A
  shows wf \{((M'::('v, unit) \ ann\text{-}lits, \ N'::'v \ clauses), \ ([], \ N))|M' \ N' \ N.
    dpll-bj^{++} ([], N) (M', N') \land atms-of-mm N \subseteq atms-of-ms A}
  \langle proof \rangle
corollary full-dpll-final-state-conclusive:
  fixes M M' :: ('v, unit) \ ann-lits
 assumes
   full: full dpll-bj ([], N) (M', N')
  shows unsatisfiable (set-mset N) \vee (M' \models asm N \wedge satisfiable (set-mset N))
  \langle proof \rangle
corollary full-dpll-normal-form-from-init-state:
 fixes M M' :: ('v, unit) ann-lits
 assumes
   full: full dpll-bj ([], N) (M', N')
 shows M' \models asm \ N \longleftrightarrow satisfiable (set-mset \ N)
\langle proof \rangle
interpretation conflict-driven-clause-learning-ops
   fst snd \lambda L (M, N). (L \# M, N)
  \lambda(M, N). (tl M, N) \lambda C (M, N). (M, {#C#} + N) \lambda C (M, N). (M, removeAll-mset C N)
  \lambda(M, N). no-dup M \wedge all-decomposition-implies-m N (get-all-ann-decomposition M)
  \lambda- - - S T. backtrack S T
  \lambda- -. True \lambda- -. False \lambda- -. False
  \langle proof \rangle
interpretation conflict-driven-clause-learning
   fst snd \lambda L (M, N). (L \# M, N)
  \lambda(M, N). (tl M, N) \lambda C (M, N). (M, {#C#} + N) \lambda C (M, N). (M, removeAll-mset C N)
 \lambda(M, N). no-dup M \wedge all-decomposition-implies-m N (get-all-ann-decomposition M)
  \lambda- - - S T. backtrack S T
  \lambda- -. True \lambda- -. False \lambda- -. False
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma cdcl_{NOT}-is-dpll:
  cdcl_{NOT} S T \longleftrightarrow dpll-bj S T
  \langle proof \rangle
Another proof of termination:
lemma wf \{(T, S). dpll-bj S T \land cdcl_{NOT}-NOT-all-inv A S\}
  \langle proof \rangle
end
```

# 5.3.2 Adding restarts

This was mainly a test whether it was possible to instantiate the assumption of the locale.

```
locale dpll-withbacktrack-and-restarts = dpll-with-backtrack + fixes f:: nat \Rightarrow nat assumes unbounded: unbounded f and f-ge-1:\bigwedge n. n \geq 1 \implies f n \geq 1 begin sublocale cdcl_{NOT}-increasing-restarts fst \ snd \ \lambda L \ (M, \ N). \ (L \ \# \ M, \ N) \ \lambda (M, \ N). \ (tl \ M, \ N)
```

```
\lambda C (M, N). (M, \#C\#\} + N) \lambda C (M, N). (M, removeAll-mset\ C\ N) f \lambda (-, N) S. S = ([], N)
  \lambda A \ (M,\ N). \ atms-of-mm \ N \subseteq atms-of-ms \ A \wedge atm-of \ `lits-of-l \ M \subseteq atms-of-ms \ A \wedge finite \ A
   \land all-decomposition-implies-m N (get-all-ann-decomposition M)
  \lambda A \ T. \ (2+card \ (atms-of-ms \ A)) \ \widehat{\ } \ (1+card \ (atms-of-ms \ A))
               -\mu_C (1+card (atms-of-ms A)) (2+card (atms-of-ms A)) (trail-weight T) dpll-bj
  \lambda(M, N). no-dup M \wedge all-decomposition-implies-m N (qet-all-ann-decomposition M)
  \lambda A -. (2+card (atms-of-ms A)) \cap (1+card (atms-of-ms A))
  \langle proof \rangle
end
end
theory DPLL-W
imports Main Partial-Clausal-Logic Partial-Annotated-Clausal-Logic List-More Wellfounded-More
  DPLL-NOT
begin
          Weidenbach's DPLL
5.4
5.4.1
          Rules
type-synonym 'a dpll_W-ann-lit = ('a, unit) ann-lit
type-synonym 'a dpll_W-ann-lits = ('a, unit) ann-lits
type-synonym 'v dpll_W-state = 'v dpll_W-ann-lits \times 'v clauses
abbreviation trail :: 'v \ dpll_W-state \Rightarrow 'v \ dpll_W-ann-lits where
trail \equiv fst
abbreviation clauses :: 'v dpll_W-state \Rightarrow 'v clauses where
clauses \equiv snd
inductive dpll_W :: 'v \ dpll_W \text{-state} \Rightarrow 'v \ dpll_W \text{-state} \Rightarrow bool \text{ where}
propagate: C + \{\#L\#\} \in \# clauses S \Longrightarrow trail S \models as CNot C \Longrightarrow undefined-lit (trail S) L
  \implies dpll_W \ S \ (Propagated \ L \ () \ \# \ trail \ S, \ clauses \ S) \ |
decided: undefined-lit (trail S) L \Longrightarrow atm\text{-}of \ L \in atm\text{-}of\text{-}mm \ (clauses \ S)
  \implies dpll_W \ S \ (Decided \ L \ \# \ trail \ S, \ clauses \ S) \ |
backtrack: backtrack-split (trail\ S) = (M',\ L \ \# \ M) \Longrightarrow is\text{-}decided\ L \Longrightarrow D \in \#\ clauses\ S
  \implies trail S \models as\ CNot\ D \implies dpll_W\ S\ (Propagated\ (-\ (lit-of\ L))\ ()\ \#\ M,\ clauses\ S)
5.4.2
          Invariants
lemma dpll_W-distinct-inv:
  assumes dpll_W S S'
 and no-dup (trail S)
 shows no-dup (trail S')
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma dpll_W-consistent-interp-inv:
  assumes dpll_W S S'
 and consistent-interp (lits-of-l (trail S))
  and no-dup (trail S)
  shows consistent-interp (lits-of-l (trail S'))
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma dpll_W-vars-in-snd-inv:
  assumes dpll_W S S'
  and atm\text{-}of ' (lits\text{-}of\text{-}l\ (trail\ S)) \subseteq atms\text{-}of\text{-}mm\ (clauses\ S)
  shows atm-of '(lits-of-l (trail S')) \subseteq atms-of-mm (clauses S')
```

```
\langle proof \rangle
lemma atms-of-ms-lit-of-atms-of: atms-of-ms ((\lambda a. \{\#lit\text{-}of a\#\}) \cdot c) = atm\text{-}of \cdot lit\text{-}of \cdot c
  \langle proof \rangle
theorem 2.8.2 page 73 of Weidenbach's book
lemma dpll_W-propagate-is-conclusion:
  assumes dpll_W S S'
  and all-decomposition-implies-m (clauses S) (get-all-ann-decomposition (trail S))
 and atm\text{-}of ' lits\text{-}of\text{-}l (trail\ S) \subseteq atms\text{-}of\text{-}mm (clauses\ S)
  shows all-decomposition-implies-m (clauses S') (qet-all-ann-decomposition (trail S'))
  \langle proof \rangle
theorem 2.8.3 page 73 of Weidenbach's book
theorem dpll_W-propagate-is-conclusion-of-decided:
  assumes dpll_W S S'
 and all-decomposition-implies-m (clauses S) (qet-all-ann-decomposition (trail S))
  and atm\text{-}of ' lits\text{-}of\text{-}l (trail\ S) \subseteq atms\text{-}of\text{-}mm (clauses\ S)
  shows set-mset (clauses S') \cup {{\#lit\text{-of }L\#}} |L. is-decided L \land L \in set (trail S')}
   \models ps \ (\lambda a. \ \{\#lit-of \ a\#\}) \ `\{\} \ (set \ `snd \ `set \ (get-all-ann-decomposition \ (trail \ S')))
  \langle proof \rangle
theorem 2.8.4 page 73 of Weidenbach's book
lemma only-propagated-vars-unsat:
  assumes decided: \forall x \in set M. \neg is\text{-decided } x
 and DN: D \in N and D: M \models as CNot D
 and inv: all-decomposition-implies N (get-all-ann-decomposition M)
 and atm-incl: atm-of 'lits-of-l M \subseteq atms-of-ms N
 shows unsatisfiable N
\langle proof \rangle
lemma dpll_W-same-clauses:
  assumes dpll_W S S'
  shows clauses S = clauses S'
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma rtranclp-dpll_W-inv:
  assumes rtranclp \ dpll_W \ S \ S'
 and inv: all-decomposition-implies-m (clauses S) (get-all-ann-decomposition (trail S))
 and atm-incl: atm-of 'lits-of-l (trail S) \subseteq atms-of-mm (clauses S)
 and consistent-interp (lits-of-l (trail S))
 and no-dup (trail S)
 shows all-decomposition-implies-m (clauses S') (get-all-ann-decomposition (trail S'))
 and atm-of ' lits-of-l (trail S') \subseteq atms-of-mm (clauses S')
 and clauses S = clauses S'
  and consistent-interp (lits-of-l (trail S'))
  and no-dup (trail S')
  \langle proof \rangle
definition dpll_W-all-inv S \equiv
  (all-decomposition-implies-m (clauses S) (get-all-ann-decomposition (trail S))
  \land atm\text{-}of \text{ '} lits\text{-}of\text{-}l \text{ (trail } S) \subseteq atms\text{-}of\text{-}mm \text{ (clauses } S)
  \land consistent-interp (lits-of-l (trail S))
  \land no-dup (trail S))
```

```
lemma dpll_W-all-inv-dest[dest]:
  assumes dpll_W-all-inv S
  shows all-decomposition-implies-m (clauses S) (get-all-ann-decomposition (trail S))
  and atm-of 'lits-of-l (trail S) \subseteq atms-of-mm (clauses S)
 and consistent-interp (lits-of-l (trail S)) \land no-dup (trail S)
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma rtranclp-dpll_W-all-inv:
  assumes rtranclp \ dpll_W \ S \ S'
 and dpll_W-all-inv S
 shows dpll_W-all-inv S'
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma dpll_W-all-inv:
 assumes dpll_W S S'
 and dpll_W-all-inv S
 shows dpll_W-all-inv S'
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma rtranclp-dpll_W-inv-starting-from-\theta:
  assumes rtranclp \ dpll_W \ S \ S'
 and inv: trail S = []
  shows dpll_W-all-inv S'
\langle proof \rangle
lemma dpll_W-can-do-step:
  assumes consistent-interp (set M)
 and distinct M
 and atm\text{-}of ' (set\ M)\subseteq atms\text{-}of\text{-}mm\ N
  shows rtrancly dpll_W ([], N) (map Decided M, N)
  \langle proof \rangle
definition conclusive-dpll<sub>W</sub>-state (S:: 'v dpll<sub>W</sub>-state) \longleftrightarrow
  (trail\ S \models asm\ clauses\ S \lor ((\forall\ L \in set\ (trail\ S).\ \neg is\text{-}decided\ L)
 \land (\exists C \in \# clauses S. trail S \models as CNot C)))
theorem 2.8.6 page 74 of Weidenbach's book
lemma dpll_W-strong-completeness:
  assumes set M \models sm N
 and consistent-interp (set M)
 and distinct M
 \mathbf{and}\ \mathit{atm\text{-}of}\ `(\mathit{set}\ M) \subseteq \mathit{atms\text{-}of\text{-}mm}\ N
  shows dpll_{W}^{**} ([], N) (map Decided M, N)
  and conclusive-dpll_W-state (map Decided\ M, N)
\langle proof \rangle
theorem 2.8.5 page 73 of Weidenbach's book
lemma dpll_W-sound:
 assumes
   rtranclp dpll_W ([], N) (M, N) and
   \forall S. \neg dpll_W (M, N) S
 shows M \models asm \ N \longleftrightarrow satisfiable (set-mset \ N) (is ?A \longleftrightarrow ?B)
\langle proof \rangle
```

#### 5.4.3 Termination

```
definition dpll_W-mes M n =
  map \ (\lambda l. \ if \ is\ decided \ l \ then \ 2 \ else \ (1::nat)) \ (rev \ M) \ @ \ replicate \ (n - length \ M) \ 3
lemma length-dpll_W-mes:
  assumes length M \leq n
 shows length (dpll_W - mes\ M\ n) = n
lemma distinct card-atm-of-lit-of-eq-length:
  assumes no-dup S
  shows card (atm\text{-}of ' lits\text{-}of\text{-}l S) = length S
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma dpll_W-card-decrease:
 assumes dpll: dpll_W S S' and length (trail S') \leq card vars
 and length (trail S) \leq card vars
 shows (dpll_W-mes (trail\ S') (card\ vars), dpll_W-mes (trail\ S) (card\ vars))
   \in lexn \{(a, b). a < b\} (card vars)
  \langle proof \rangle
theorem 2.8.7 page 74 of Weidenbach's book
lemma dpll_W-card-decrease':
 assumes dpll: dpll_W S S'
 and atm-incl: atm-of 'lits-of-l (trail S) \subseteq atms-of-mm (clauses S)
 and no-dup: no-dup (trail S)
 shows (dpll_W - mes \ (trail \ S') \ (card \ (atms-of-mm \ (clauses \ S'))),
         dpll_W-mes (trail S) (card (atms-of-mm (clauses S)))) \in lex \{(a, b), a < b\}
\langle proof \rangle
lemma wf-lexn: wf (lexn \{(a, b), (a::nat) < b\} (card (atms-of-mm (clauses S))))
\langle proof \rangle
lemma dpll_W-wf:
  wf \{(S', S). dpll_W - all - inv S \wedge dpll_W S S'\}
  \langle proof \rangle
\mathbf{lemma}\ dpll_W\text{-}tranclp\text{-}star\text{-}commute\text{:}
  \{(S', S).\ dpll_W - all - inv\ S \land dpll_W\ S\ S'\}^+ = \{(S', S).\ dpll_W - all - inv\ S \land tranclp\ dpll_W\ S\ S'\}
   (is ?A = ?B)
\langle proof \rangle
lemma dpll_W-wf-tranclp: wf \{(S', S). dpll_W-all-inv S \wedge dpll_W^{++} S S'\}
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma dpll_W-wf-plus:
  shows wf \{(S', ([], N)) | S'. dpll_W^{++} ([], N) S'\} (is wf ?P)
  \langle proof \rangle
```

# 5.4.4 Final States

Proposition 2.8.1: final states are the normal forms of  $dpll_W$ 

**lemma**  $dpll_W$ -no-more-step-is-a-conclusive-state:

```
assumes \forall S'. \neg dpll_W S S'

shows conclusive\text{-}dpll_W\text{-}state S

\langle proof \rangle

lemma dpll_W\text{-}conclusive\text{-}state\text{-}correct:}

assumes dpll_W^{**}([], N) (M, N) and conclusive\text{-}dpll_W\text{-}state (M, N)

shows M \models asm N \longleftrightarrow satisfiable (set\text{-}mset N) (is ?A \longleftrightarrow ?B)

\langle proof \rangle
```

#### 5.4.5 Link with NOT's DPLL

```
interpretation dpll_{W-NOT}: dpll-with-backtrack \langle proof \rangle
declare dpll_{W-NOT}.state-simp_{NOT}[simp\ del]
lemma state\text{-}eq_{NOT}\text{-}iff\text{-}eq[iff, simp]: dpll_{W\text{-}NOT}.state\text{-}eq_{NOT} S T \longleftrightarrow S = T
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma dpll_W-dpll_W-bj:
  assumes inv: dpll_W-all-inv S and dpll: dpll_W S T
 shows dpll_{W-NOT}.dpll-bj S T
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma dpll_W-bj-dpll:
  assumes inv: dpll_W-all-inv S and dpll: dpll_W-_{NOT}.dpll-bj S T
  shows dpll_W S T
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma rtranclp-dpll_W-rtranclp-dpll_W-_{NOT}:
  assumes dpll_W^{**} S T and dpll_W-all-inv S
 shows dpll_{W-NOT}.dpll-bj^{**} S T
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma rtranclp-dpll-rtranclp-dpll_W:
  assumes dpll_{W-NOT}.dpll-bj^{**} S T and dpll_{W}-all-inv S
 shows dpll_W^{**} S T
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma dpll-conclusive-state-correctness:
 assumes dpll_{W-NOT}.dpll-bj^{**} ([], N) (M, N) and conclusive-dpll_{W}-state (M, N)
  shows M \models asm N \longleftrightarrow satisfiable (set-mset N)
```

#### Level of literals and clauses

 $\mathbf{imports}\ \textit{Partial-Annotated-Clausal-Logic}$ 

theory CDCL-W-Level

 $\langle proof \rangle$ 

end

begin

Getting the level of a variable, implies that the list has to be reversed. Here is the function after reversing.

```
abbreviation count-decided :: ('v, 'm) ann-lits \Rightarrow nat where count-decided l \equiv length (filter is-decided l)

abbreviation get-level :: ('v, 'm) ann-lits \Rightarrow 'v literal \Rightarrow nat where get-level S \ L \equiv length (filter is-decided (dropWhile (\lambda S. atm-of (lit-of S) \neq atm-of L) S))
```

```
lemma get-level-uminus: get-level M(-L) = get-level ML
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma atm-of-notin-get-rev-level-eq-0[simp]:
  assumes atm\text{-}of \ L \notin atm\text{-}of ' lits\text{-}of\text{-}l \ M
  shows get-level ML = 0
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma get-level-ge-0-atm-of-in:
 assumes qet-level M L > n
 shows atm\text{-}of\ L\in atm\text{-}of ' lits\text{-}of\text{-}l\ M
  \langle proof \rangle
In get-level (resp. get-level), the beginning (resp. the end) can be skipped if the literal is not
in the beginning (resp. the end).
lemma get-rev-level-skip[simp]:
 assumes atm\text{-}of \ L \notin atm\text{-}of ' lits\text{-}of\text{-}l \ M
 shows get-level (M @ M') L = get-level M' L
  \langle proof \rangle
If the literal is at the beginning, then the end can be skipped
lemma get-rev-level-skip-end[simp]:
  assumes atm\text{-}of\ L\in atm\text{-}of\ '\ lits\text{-}of\text{-}l\ M
  shows get-level (M @ M') L = get-level M L + length (filter is-decided M')
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma get-level-skip-beginning:
  assumes atm\text{-}of L' \neq atm\text{-}of (lit\text{-}of K)
 shows get-level (K \# M) L' = get-level M L'
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma get-level-skip-beginning-not-decided[simp]:
 assumes atm-of L \notin atm-of ' lits-of-l S
 and \forall s \in set S. \neg is\text{-}decided s
 shows get-level (M @ S) L = get-level M L
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma qet-level-skip-in-all-not-decided:
  fixes M :: ('a, 'b) ann-lits and L :: 'a literal
  assumes \forall m \in set M. \neg is\text{-}decided m
 \mathbf{and}\ \mathit{atm\text{-}of}\ L \in \mathit{atm\text{-}of}\ `\mathit{lits\text{-}of\text{-}l}\ M
 shows get-level ML = 0
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma get-level-skip-all-not-decided[simp]:
  assumes \forall m \in set M. \neg is\text{-}decided m
 shows get-level ML = 0
  \langle proof \rangle
abbreviation MMax\ M \equiv Max\ (set\text{-}mset\ M)
the \{\#\theta::'a\#\} is there to ensures that the set is not empty.
```

**definition** get-maximum-level :: ('a, 'b) ann-lits  $\Rightarrow$  'a literal multiset  $\Rightarrow$  nat

```
where
get-maximum-level M D = MMax (\{\#0\#\} + image-mset (get-level M) D)
lemma get-maximum-level-ge-get-level:
  L \in \# D \Longrightarrow get\text{-}maximum\text{-}level\ M\ D \ge get\text{-}level\ M\ L
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma \ get-maximum-level-empty[simp]:
  get-maximum-level M \{\#\} = 0
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma get-maximum-level-exists-lit-of-max-level:
  D \neq \{\#\} \Longrightarrow \exists L \in \# D. \ get\text{-level} \ M \ L = get\text{-maximum-level} \ M \ D
lemma get-maximum-level-empty-list[simp]:
  get-maximum-level []D = 0
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma \ get-maximum-level-single[simp]:
  get-maximum-level M \{ \#L\# \} = get-level M L
  \langle proof \rangle
\mathbf{lemma}\ \textit{get-maximum-level-plus}\colon
  qet-maximum-level M (D + D') = max (qet-maximum-level M D) (qet-maximum-level M D')
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma get-maximum-level-exists-lit:
  assumes n: n > 0
 and max: qet-maximum-level MD = n
 shows \exists L \in \#D. get-level ML = n
\langle proof \rangle
lemma get-maximum-level-skip-first[simp]:
  assumes atm-of L \notin atms-of D
 shows get-maximum-level (Propagated L C \# M) D = get-maximum-level M D
  \langle proof \rangle
\mathbf{lemma}\ \textit{get-maximum-level-skip-beginning} :
 assumes DH: \forall x \in atms\text{-}of D. \ x \notin atm\text{-}of \ `lits\text{-}of\text{-}l \ c
  shows get-maximum-level (c @ H) D = get-maximum-level H D
\langle proof \rangle
lemma get-maximum-level-D-single-propagated:
  get-maximum-level [Propagated x21 x22] D = 0
  \langle proof \rangle
\mathbf{lemma} \ \textit{get-maximum-level-skip-un-decided-not-present}:
 assumes
   \forall L \in \#D. \ atm\text{-}of \ L \notin atm\text{-}of \ `lits\text{-}of\text{-}l \ M \ and }
   \forall m \in set M. \neg is\text{-}decided m
  shows get-maximum-level (M @ aa) D = get-maximum-level aa D
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma get-maximum-level-union-mset:
  get-maximum-level M (A \# \cup B) = get-maximum-level M (A + B)
```

```
\langle proof \rangle
lemma count-decided-rev[simp]:
  count-decided (rev M) = count-decided M
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma count-decided-ge-get-level[simp]:
  count-decided M \ge get-level M L
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma count-decided-ge-get-maximum-level:
  count-decided M \ge get-maximum-level M D
  \langle proof \rangle
fun get-all-mark-of-propagated where
get-all-mark-of-propagated [] = []
get-all-mark-of-propagated (Decided - \# L) = get-all-mark-of-propagated L |
get-all-mark-of-propagated (Propagated - mark \# L) = mark \# get-all-mark-of-propagated L
lemma get-all-mark-of-propagated-append[simp]:
  get-all-mark-of-propagated \ (A @ B) = get-all-mark-of-propagated \ A @ get-all-mark-of-propagated \ B
  \langle proof \rangle
Properties about the levels
\mathbf{lemma}\ atm\text{-}lit\text{-}of\text{-}set\text{-}lits\text{-}of\text{-}l:
  (\lambda l. \ atm\text{-}of \ (lit\text{-}of \ l)) 'set xs = atm\text{-}of 'lits-of-l xs
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma le-count-decided-decomp:
 assumes no-dup M
 showsi < count-decided M \longleftrightarrow (\exists c \ K \ c'. \ M = c @ Decided \ K \# c' \land get-level M \ K = Suc \ i)
   (is ?A \longleftrightarrow ?B)
\langle proof \rangle
end
theory CDCL-W
imports List-More CDCL-W-Level Wellfounded-More Partial-Annotated-Clausal-Logic
```

begin

# Chapter 6

# Weidenbach's CDCL

The organisation of the development is the following:

- CDCL\_W.thy contains the specification of the rules: the rules and the strategy are defined, and we proof the correctness of CDCL.
- CDCL\_W\_Termination.thy contains the proof of termination.
- CDCL\_W\_Merge.thy contains a variant of the calculus: some rules of the raw calculus are always applied together (like the rules analysing the conflict and then backtracking). We define an equivalent version of the calculus where these rules are applied together. This is useful for implementations.
- CDCL\_WNOT.thy proves the inclusion of Weidenbach's version of CDCL in NOT's version. We use here the version defined in CDCL\_W\_Merge.thy. We need this, because NOT's backjump corresponds to multiple applications of three rules in Weidenbach's calculus. We show also the termination of the calculus without strategy.

We have some variants build on the top of Weidenbach's CDCL calculus:

- CDCL\_W\_Incremental.thy adds incrementality on the top of CDCL\_W.thy. The way we are doing it is not compatible with CDCL\_W\_Merge.thy, because we add conflicts and the CDCL\_W\_Merge.thy cannot analyse conflicts added externally, because the conflict and analyse are merged.
- CDCL\_W\_Restart.thy adds restart. It is built on the top of CDCL\_W\_Merge.thy.

# 6.1 Weidenbach's CDCL with Multisets

**declare**  $upt.simps(2)[simp \ del]$ 

#### 6.1.1 The State

We will abstract the representation of clause and clauses via two locales. We here use multisets, contrary to CDCL\_W\_Abstract\_State.thy where we assume only the existence of a conversion to the state.

 $locale state_W - ops =$ 

```
fixes
    trail :: 'st \Rightarrow ('v, 'v \ clause) \ ann-lits \ and
    init-clss :: 'st \Rightarrow 'v clauses and
    learned-clss :: 'st \Rightarrow 'v \ clauses \ \mathbf{and}
    backtrack-lvl :: 'st \Rightarrow nat and
    conflicting :: 'st \Rightarrow 'v clause option and
    cons-trail :: ('v, 'v clause) ann-lit \Rightarrow 'st \Rightarrow 'st and
    tl-trail :: 'st \Rightarrow 'st and
    add-learned-cls :: 'v clause \Rightarrow 'st \Rightarrow 'st and
    remove\text{-}cls :: 'v \ clause \Rightarrow 'st \Rightarrow 'st \ \text{and}
    update-backtrack-lvl :: nat \Rightarrow 'st \Rightarrow 'st and
    update\text{-}conflicting :: 'v \ clause \ option \Rightarrow 'st \Rightarrow 'st \ \mathbf{and}
    init-state :: 'v clauses \Rightarrow 'st
begin
abbreviation hd-trail :: 'st \Rightarrow ('v, 'v \ clause) \ ann-lit where
hd-trail S \equiv hd (trail S)
definition clauses :: 'st \Rightarrow 'v \ clauses \ where
clauses S = init-clss S + learned-clss S
abbreviation resolve-cls where
resolve\text{-}cls\ L\ D'\ E \equiv remove1\text{-}mset\ (-L)\ D'\ \#\cup\ remove1\text{-}mset\ L\ E
abbreviation state :: 'st \Rightarrow ('v, 'v clause) ann-lits \times 'v clauses \times 'v clauses
  \times nat \times 'v clause option where
state\ S \equiv (trail\ S,\ init-clss\ S,\ learned-clss\ S,\ backtrack-lvl\ S,\ conflicting\ S)
```

We are using an abstract state to abstract away the detail of the implementation: we do not need to know how the clauses are represented internally, we just need to know that they can be converted to multisets.

Weidenbach state is a five-tuple composed of:

- 1. the trail is a list of decided literals;
- 2. the initial set of clauses (that is not changed during the whole calculus);
- 3. the learned clauses (clauses can be added or remove);
- 4. the maximum level of the trail;
- 5. the conflicting clause (if any has been found so far).

There are two different clause representation: one for the conflicting clause ('v Partial-Clausal-Logic.clause, standing for conflicting clause) and one for the initial and learned clauses ('v Partial-Clausal-Logic.clause, standing for clause). The representation of the clauses annotating literals in the trail is slightly different: being able to convert it to 'v Partial-Clausal-Logic.clause is enough (needed for function hd-trail below).

There are several axioms to state the independence of the different fields of the state: for example, adding a clause to the learned clauses does not change the trail.

 $locale state_W =$ 

```
state_W-ops
```

```
— functions about the state:
      — getter:
    trail init-clss learned-clss backtrack-lvl conflicting
    cons\text{-}trail\ tl\text{-}trail\ add\text{-}learned\text{-}cls\ remove\text{-}cls\ update\text{-}backtrack\text{-}lvl
    update	ext{-}conflicting
      — Some specific states:
    init\text{-}state
  for
    trail :: 'st \Rightarrow ('v, 'v \ clause) \ ann-lits \ \mathbf{and}
    init-clss :: 'st \Rightarrow 'v clauses and
    learned-clss :: 'st \Rightarrow 'v clauses and
    backtrack-lvl :: 'st \Rightarrow nat and
    conflicting :: 'st \Rightarrow 'v \ clause \ option \ and
    cons-trail :: ('v, 'v clause) ann-lit \Rightarrow 'st \Rightarrow 'st and
    tl-trail :: 'st \Rightarrow 'st and
    add-learned-cls :: 'v clause \Rightarrow 'st \Rightarrow 'st and
    remove\text{-}cls :: 'v \ clause \Rightarrow 'st \Rightarrow 'st \ \mathbf{and}
    update-backtrack-lvl :: nat \Rightarrow 'st \Rightarrow 'st and
    update\text{-}conflicting :: 'v \ clause \ option \Rightarrow 'st \Rightarrow 'st \ \mathbf{and}
    init-state :: 'v clauses \Rightarrow 'st +
  assumes
    cons-trail:
      \bigwedge S'. state st = (M, S') \Longrightarrow
        state\ (cons-trail\ L\ st) = (L\ \#\ M,\ S') and
    tl-trail:
      \bigwedge S'. state st = (M, S') \Longrightarrow state (tl-trail st) = (tl M, S') and
    remove-cls:
      \bigwedge S'. state st = (M, N, U, S') \Longrightarrow
        state\ (remove-cls\ C\ st) =
           (M, removeAll-mset\ C\ N, removeAll-mset\ C\ U,\ S') and
    add-learned-cls:
      \bigwedge S'. state st = (M, N, U, S') \Longrightarrow
        state (add-learned-cls C st) = (M, N, \{\#C\#\} + U, S') and
    update-backtrack-lvl:
      \bigwedge S'. state st = (M, N, U, k, S') \Longrightarrow
        state\ (update-backtrack-lvl\ k'\ st)=(M,\ N,\ U,\ k',\ S') and
    update-conflicting:
      state \ st = (M, N, U, k, D) \Longrightarrow
        state\ (update\text{-}conflicting\ E\ st) = (M,\ N,\ U,\ k,\ E)\ \mathbf{and}
      state\ (init\text{-}state\ N) = ([],\ N,\ \{\#\},\ \theta,\ None)
begin
  lemma
    trail-cons-trail[simp]:
```

```
trail\ (cons-trail\ L\ st) = L\ \#\ trail\ st\ {\bf and}
trail-tl-trail[simp]: trail (tl-trail st) = tl (trail st) and
trail-add-learned-cls[simp]:
 trail\ (add-learned-cls\ C\ st)=trail\ st\ {\bf and}
trail-remove-cls[simp]:
 trail\ (remove-cls\ C\ st) = trail\ st\ and
trail-update-backtrack-lvl[simp]: trail (update-backtrack-lvl k st) = trail st and
trail-update-conflicting[simp]: trail (update-conflicting E st) = trail st and
init-clss-cons-trail[simp]:
 init-clss (cons-trail M st) = init-clss st
 and
init-clss-tl-trail[simp]:
 init-clss (tl-trail st) = init-clss st and
init-clss-add-learned-cls[simp]:
 init-clss (add-learned-cls C st) = init-clss st and
init-clss-remove-cls[simp]:
 init-clss (remove-cls C st) = removeAll-mset C (init-clss st) and
init-clss-update-backtrack-lvl[simp]:
 init-clss (update-backtrack-lvl k st) = init-clss st and
init-clss-update-conflicting [simp]:
 init-clss (update-conflicting E st) = init-clss st and
learned-clss-cons-trail[simp]:
 learned-clss (cons-trail M st) = learned-clss st and
learned-clss-tl-trail[simp]:
 learned-clss (tl-trail st) = learned-clss st and
learned-cls-add-learned-cls[simp]:
 learned-clss\ (add-learned-cls\ C\ st) = \{\#C\#\} + learned-clss\ st\ and
learned-clss-remove-cls[simp]:
 learned-clss (remove-cls C st) = removeAll-mset C (learned-clss st) and
learned-clss-update-backtrack-lvl[simp]:
 learned-clss (update-backtrack-lvl k st) = learned-clss st and
learned-clss-update-conflicting[simp]:
 learned-clss (update-conflicting E st) = learned-clss st and
backtrack-lvl-cons-trail[simp]:
 backtrack-lvl (cons-trail M st) = backtrack-lvl st and
backtrack-lvl-tl-trail[simp]:
 backtrack-lvl (tl-trail st) = backtrack-lvl st  and
backtrack-lvl-add-learned-cls[simp]:
 backtrack-lvl \ (add-learned-cls \ C \ st) = backtrack-lvl \ st \ and
backtrack-lvl-remove-cls[simp]:
 backtrack-lvl (remove-cls C st) = backtrack-lvl st and
backtrack-lvl-update-backtrack-lvl[simp]:
  backtrack-lvl (update-backtrack-lvl k st) = k and
backtrack-lvl-update-conflicting[simp]:
 backtrack-lvl (update-conflicting E st) = backtrack-lvl st and
conflicting-cons-trail[simp]:
 conflicting (cons-trail M st) = conflicting st  and
conflicting-tl-trail[simp]:
  conflicting (tl-trail st) = conflicting st  and
conflicting-add-learned-cls[simp]:
  conflicting (add-learned-cls \ C \ st) = conflicting \ st
 and
```

```
conflicting-remove-cls[simp]:
     conflicting (remove-cls \ C \ st) = conflicting \ st \ and
   conflicting-update-backtrack-lvl[simp]:
     conflicting (update-backtrack-lvl \ k \ st) = conflicting \ st \ and
   conflicting-update-conflicting[simp]:
     conflicting (update-conflicting E st) = E and
   init-state-trail[simp]: trail (init-state N) = [] and
   init-state-clss[simp]: init-clss (init-state N) = N and
   init-state-learned-clss[simp]: learned-clss(init-state N) = \{\#\} and
   init-state-backtrack-lvl[simp]: backtrack-lvl (init-state N) = 0 and
   init-state-conflicting [simp]: conflicting (init-state N) = None
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma
 shows
   clauses-cons-trail[simp]:
     clauses (cons-trail M S) = clauses S and
   clss-tl-trail[simp]: clauses (tl-trail S) = clauses S and
   clauses-add-learned-cls-unfolded:
     clauses (add-learned-cls US) = {\#U\#} + learned-clss S + init-clss S
   clauses-update-backtrack-lvl[simp]: clauses (update-backtrack-lvl k S) = clauses S and
   clauses-update-conflicting[simp]: clauses (update-conflicting D(S) = clauses(S) and
   clauses-remove-cls[simp]:
     clauses (remove-cls \ C \ S) = removeAll-mset \ C \ (clauses \ S) and
    clauses-add-learned-cls[simp]:
      clauses (add-learned-cls CS) = {\#C\#} + clauses S and
   clauses-init-state[simp]: clauses (init-state N) = N
    \langle proof \rangle
abbreviation incr-lvl :: 'st \Rightarrow 'st where
incr-lvl S \equiv update-backtrack-lvl (backtrack-lvl S + 1) S
definition state-eq :: 'st \Rightarrow 'st \Rightarrow bool (infix \sim 50) where
S \sim T \longleftrightarrow state \ S = state \ T
lemma state-eq-ref[simp, intro]:
 S \sim S
 \langle proof \rangle
lemma state-eq-sym:
 S \sim T \longleftrightarrow T \sim S
 \langle proof \rangle
lemma state-eq-trans:
 S \sim T \Longrightarrow T \sim U \Longrightarrow S \sim U
 \langle proof \rangle
lemma
 shows
   state-eq-trail: S \sim T \Longrightarrow trail \ S = trail \ T and
   state-eq-init-clss: S \sim T \Longrightarrow init-clss S = init-clss T and
   state-eq-learned-clss: S \sim T \Longrightarrow learned-clss: S = learned-clss: T and
```

```
state-eq\text{-}backtrack\text{-}lvl: S \sim T \Longrightarrow backtrack\text{-}lvl \ S = backtrack\text{-}lvl \ T \ \textbf{and} state-eq\text{-}conflicting: S \sim T \Longrightarrow conflicting \ S = conflicting \ T \ \textbf{and} state-eq\text{-}clauses: S \sim T \Longrightarrow clauses \ S = clauses \ T \ \textbf{and} state-eq\text{-}undefined\text{-}lit: \ S \sim T \Longrightarrow undefined\text{-}lit \ (trail \ S) \ L = undefined\text{-}lit \ (trail \ T) \ L \langle proof \rangle \textbf{lemma} \ state-eq\text{-}conflicting\text{-}None: S \sim T \Longrightarrow conflicting \ T = None \Longrightarrow conflicting \ S = None \langle proof \rangle
```

We combine all simplification rules about  $op \sim$  in a single list of theorems. While they are handy as simplification rule as long as we are working on the state, they also cause a *huge* slow down in all other cases.

```
slow-down in all other cases.
lemmas state-simp[simp] = state-eq-trail state-eq-init-clss state-eq-learned-clss
  state-eq-backtrack-lvl state-eq-conflicting state-eq-clauses state-eq-undefined-lit
  state-eq-conflicting-None
function reduce-trail-to :: 'a list \Rightarrow 'st \Rightarrow 'st where
reduce-trail-to F S =
  (if length (trail S) = length F \lor trail S = [] then S else reduce-trail-to F (tl-trail S))
\langle proof \rangle
termination
  \langle proof \rangle
declare reduce-trail-to.simps[simp del]
lemma
 shows
   reduce-trail-to-Nil[simp]: trail S = [] \implies reduce-trail-to F S = S and
    reduce-trail-to-eq-length[simp]: length (trail S) = length F \Longrightarrow reduce-trail-to F S = S
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma reduce-trail-to-length-ne:
  length (trail S) \neq length F \Longrightarrow trail S \neq [] \Longrightarrow
    reduce-trail-to F S = reduce-trail-to F (tl-trail S)
  \langle proof \rangle
\mathbf{lemma} \ \textit{trail-reduce-trail-to-length-le} :
  assumes length F > length (trail S)
  shows trail (reduce-trail-to F S) = []
lemma trail-reduce-trail-to-Nil[simp]:
  trail (reduce-trail-to [] S) = []
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma clauses-reduce-trail-to-Nil:
  clauses (reduce-trail-to [] S) = clauses S
\langle proof \rangle
lemma reduce-trail-to-skip-beginning:
  assumes trail S = F' @ F
  shows trail (reduce-trail-to F S) = F
  \langle proof \rangle
```

```
lemma clauses-reduce-trail-to[simp]:
  clauses (reduce-trail-to F S) = clauses S
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma conflicting-update-trail[simp]:
  conflicting (reduce-trail-to F S) = conflicting S
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma backtrack-lvl-update-trail[simp]:
  backtrack-lvl (reduce-trail-to F S) = backtrack-lvl S
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma init-clss-update-trail[simp]:
  init-clss (reduce-trail-to F(S) = init-clss S
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma learned-clss-update-trail[simp]:
  learned-clss (reduce-trail-to F(S) = learned-clss S
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma conflicting-reduce-trail-to[simp]:
  conflicting\ (reduce-trail-to\ F\ S) = None \longleftrightarrow conflicting\ S = None
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma trail-eq-reduce-trail-to-eq:
  trail\ S = trail\ T \Longrightarrow trail\ (reduce-trail-to\ F\ S) = trail\ (reduce-trail-to\ F\ T)
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma reduce-trail-to-state-eq_{NOT}-compatible:
  assumes ST: S \sim T
 shows reduce-trail-to F S \sim reduce-trail-to F T
\langle proof \rangle
lemma reduce-trail-to-trail-tl-trail-decomp[simp]:
  trail\ S = F' \ @\ Decided\ K \ \#\ F \Longrightarrow (trail\ (reduce-trail-to\ F\ S)) = F
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma reduce-trail-to-add-learned-cls[simp]:
  trail\ (reduce-trail-to\ F\ (add-learned-cls\ C\ S)) = trail\ (reduce-trail-to\ F\ S)
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma reduce-trail-to-remove-learned-cls[simp]:
  trail\ (reduce-trail-to\ F\ (remove-cls\ C\ S)) = trail\ (reduce-trail-to\ F\ S)
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma reduce-trail-to-update-conflicting[simp]:
  trail\ (reduce-trail-to\ F\ (update-conflicting\ C\ S)) = trail\ (reduce-trail-to\ F\ S)
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma reduce-trail-to-update-backtrack-lvl[simp]:
  trail\ (reduce-trail-to\ F\ (update-backtrack-lvl\ k\ S)) = trail\ (reduce-trail-to\ F\ S)
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma reduce-trail-to-length:
  length M = length M' \Longrightarrow reduce-trail-to MS = reduce-trail-to M'S
  \langle proof \rangle
```

```
\mathbf{lemma} \ \textit{trail-reduce-trail-to-drop} :
  trail (reduce-trail-to F S) =
   (if length (trail S) \ge length F
   then drop (length (trail S) – length F) (trail S)
    else [])
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma in-get-all-ann-decomposition-trail-update-trail[simp]:
 assumes H: (L \# M1, M2) \in set (get-all-ann-decomposition (trail S))
 shows trail (reduce-trail-to\ M1\ S) = M1
\langle proof \rangle
lemma conflicting-cons-trail-conflicting[simp]:
  assumes undefined-lit (trail S) (lit-of L)
 shows
    conflicting\ (cons-trail\ L\ S) = None \longleftrightarrow conflicting\ S = None
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma conflicting-add-learned-cls-conflicting[simp]:
  conflicting (add-learned-cls CS) = None \longleftrightarrow conflicting S = None
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma \ conflicting-update-backtracl-lvl[simp]:
  conflicting (update-backtrack-lvl k S) = None \longleftrightarrow conflicting S = None
  \langle proof \rangle
end — end of state_W locale
```

# 6.1.2 CDCL Rules

Because of the strategy we will later use, we distinguish propagate, conflict from the other rules

```
locale conflict-driven-clause-learning_W =
  state_{W}
    — functions for the state:
       — access functions:
    trail init-clss learned-clss backtrack-lvl conflicting
         - changing state:
    cons\text{-}trail\ tl\text{-}trail\ add\text{-}learned\text{-}cls\ remove\text{-}cls\ update\text{-}backtrack\text{-}lvl
    update-conflicting
        — get state:
    init-state
  for
    trail :: 'st \Rightarrow ('v, 'v \ clause) \ ann-lits \ and
    init-clss :: 'st \Rightarrow 'v clauses and
    learned-clss :: 'st \Rightarrow 'v clauses and
    backtrack-lvl :: 'st \Rightarrow nat and
    conflicting :: 'st \Rightarrow 'v clause option and
    cons-trail :: ('v, 'v clause) ann-lit \Rightarrow 'st \Rightarrow 'st and
    tl-trail :: 'st \Rightarrow 'st and
    add-learned-cls :: 'v clause \Rightarrow 'st \Rightarrow 'st and
    remove\text{-}cls:: 'v \ clause \Rightarrow 'st \Rightarrow 'st \ \mathbf{and}
    update-backtrack-lvl :: nat \Rightarrow 'st \Rightarrow 'st and
```

```
update\text{-}conflicting :: 'v \ clause \ option \Rightarrow 'st \Rightarrow 'st \ \mathbf{and}
    init-state :: 'v clauses \Rightarrow 'st
begin
inductive propagate :: 'st \Rightarrow 'st \Rightarrow bool for S :: 'st where
propagate-rule: conflicting S = None \Longrightarrow
  E \in \# clauses S \Longrightarrow
  L \in \# E \Longrightarrow
  trail \ S \models as \ CNot \ (E - \{\#L\#\}) \Longrightarrow
  undefined-lit (trail\ S)\ L \Longrightarrow
  T \sim cons-trail (Propagated L E) S \Longrightarrow
  propagate S T
inductive-cases propagateE: propagateS T
inductive conflict :: 'st \Rightarrow 'st \Rightarrow bool for S :: 'st where
conflict-rule:
  conflicting S = None \Longrightarrow
  D \in \# \ clauses \ S \Longrightarrow
  trail \ S \models as \ CNot \ D \Longrightarrow
  T \sim update\text{-conflicting (Some D) } S \Longrightarrow
  conflict S T
inductive-cases conflictE: conflict S T
inductive backtrack :: 'st \Rightarrow 'st \Rightarrow bool for S :: 'st where
backtrack-rule:
  conflicting S = Some D \Longrightarrow
  L \in \# D \Longrightarrow
  (Decided\ K\ \#\ M1,\ M2) \in set\ (get-all-ann-decomposition\ (trail\ S)) \Longrightarrow
  get-level (trail S) L = backtrack-lvl S \Longrightarrow
  get-level (trail S) L = get-maximum-level (trail S) D \Longrightarrow
  get-maximum-level (trail\ S)\ (D - \{\#L\#\}) \equiv i \Longrightarrow
  get-level (trail S) K = i + 1 \Longrightarrow
  T \sim cons-trail (Propagated L D)
         (reduce-trail-to M1
           (add-learned-cls D
             (update-backtrack-lvl i
               (update\text{-}conflicting\ None\ S)))) \Longrightarrow
  backtrack \ S \ T
inductive-cases backtrackE: backtrack\ S\ T
thm backtrackE
inductive decide :: 'st \Rightarrow 'st \Rightarrow bool \text{ for } S :: 'st \text{ where}
decide-rule:
  conflicting S = None \Longrightarrow
  undefined-lit (trail S) L \Longrightarrow
  atm\text{-}of\ L\in atms\text{-}of\text{-}mm\ (init\text{-}clss\ S)\Longrightarrow
  T \sim cons-trail (Decided L) (incr-lvl S) \Longrightarrow
  decide S T
inductive-cases decideE: decide S T
```

inductive  $skip :: 'st \Rightarrow 'st \Rightarrow bool \text{ for } S :: 'st \text{ where}$ 

```
skip-rule:
  trail\ S = Propagated\ L\ C' \#\ M \Longrightarrow
   conflicting S = Some E \Longrightarrow
   -L \notin \# E \Longrightarrow
   E \neq \{\#\} \Longrightarrow
   T \sim tl-trail S \Longrightarrow
   skip S T
inductive-cases skipE: skip S T
get-maximum-level (Propagated L (C + \{\#L\#\}\)) # M) D = k \vee k = 0 (that was in a previous
version of the book) is equivalent to get-maximum-level (Propagated L (C + \{\#L\#\}\}) \# M) D
= k, when the structural invariants holds.
inductive resolve :: 'st \Rightarrow 'st \Rightarrow bool for S :: 'st where
resolve-rule: trail S \neq [] \Longrightarrow
  hd-trail S = Propagated L E \Longrightarrow
  L \in \# E \Longrightarrow
  conflicting S = Some D' \Longrightarrow
  -L \in \# D' \Longrightarrow
  get-maximum-level (trail S) ((remove1-mset (-L) D')) = backtrack-lvl S \Longrightarrow
  T \sim update\text{-}conflicting (Some (resolve\text{-}cls L D' E))
    (tl\text{-}trail\ S) \Longrightarrow
  resolve\ S\ T
inductive-cases resolveE: resolve S T
inductive restart :: 'st \Rightarrow 'st \Rightarrow bool for S :: 'st where
restart: state S = (M, N, U, k, None) \Longrightarrow
  \neg M \models asm \ clauses \ S \Longrightarrow
  U' \subseteq \# U \Longrightarrow
  state T = ([], N, U', 0, None) \Longrightarrow
  restart\ S\ T
inductive-cases restartE: restart S T
We add the condition C \notin \# init\text{-}clss S, to maintain consistency even without the strategy.
inductive forget :: 'st \Rightarrow 'st \Rightarrow bool where
forget-rule:
  conflicting S = None \Longrightarrow
  C \in \# learned\text{-}clss \ S \Longrightarrow
  \neg(trail\ S) \models asm\ clauses\ S \Longrightarrow
  C \notin set (get-all-mark-of-propagated (trail S)) \Longrightarrow
  C \notin \# init\text{-}clss S \Longrightarrow
  T \sim remove\text{-}cls \ C \ S \Longrightarrow
  forget S T
inductive-cases forgetE: forget S T
inductive cdcl_W-rf :: 'st \Rightarrow 'st \Rightarrow bool for S :: 'st where
restart: restart S T \Longrightarrow cdcl_W-rf S T
forget: forget S T \Longrightarrow cdcl_W-rf S T
```

inductive  $cdcl_W$ -bj ::  $'st \Rightarrow 'st \Rightarrow bool$  where

skip: skip  $S S' \Longrightarrow cdcl_W$ -bj  $S S' \mid$  resolve: resolve  $S S' \Longrightarrow cdcl_W$ -bj  $S S' \mid$ 

```
backtrack: backtrack \ S \ S' \Longrightarrow cdcl_W \text{-bj} \ S \ S'
inductive-cases cdcl_W-bjE: cdcl_W-bj S T
inductive cdcl_W-o :: 'st \Rightarrow 'st \Rightarrow bool for S :: 'st where
decide: decide \ S \ S' \Longrightarrow cdcl_W \text{-}o \ S \ S'
bj: cdcl_W-bj S S' \Longrightarrow cdcl_W-o S S'
inductive cdcl_W :: 'st \Rightarrow 'st \Rightarrow bool \text{ for } S :: 'st \text{ where}
propagate: propagate S S' \Longrightarrow cdcl_W S S'
conflict: conflict S S' \Longrightarrow cdcl_W S S'
other: cdcl_W-o S S' \Longrightarrow cdcl_W S S'
rf: cdcl_W - rf S S' \Longrightarrow cdcl_W S S'
lemma rtranclp-propagate-is-rtranclp-cdcl_W:
  propagate^{**} S S' \Longrightarrow cdcl_W^{**} S S'
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma cdcl_W-all-rules-induct[consumes 1, case-names propagate conflict forget restart decide skip
    resolve backtrack]:
  fixes S :: 'st
  assumes
    cdcl_W: cdcl_W S S' and
    propagate: \bigwedge T. \ propagate \ S \ T \Longrightarrow P \ S \ T \ {\bf and}
    conflict: \bigwedge T. conflict S T \Longrightarrow P S T and
    forget: \bigwedge T. forget S T \Longrightarrow P S T and
    restart: \bigwedge T. restart S T \Longrightarrow P S T and
    decide: \bigwedge T. \ decide \ S \ T \Longrightarrow P \ S \ T \ {\bf and}
    skip: \bigwedge T. \ skip \ S \ T \Longrightarrow P \ S \ T \ and
    resolve: \bigwedge T. resolve S \ T \Longrightarrow P \ S \ T and
    backtrack: \bigwedge T.\ backtrack\ S\ T \Longrightarrow P\ S\ T
  shows P S S'
  \langle proof \rangle
\mathbf{lemma}\ cdcl_W-all-induct[consumes 1, case-names propagate conflict forget restart decide skip
    resolve backtrack]:
  fixes S :: 'st
  assumes
    cdcl_W: cdcl_W S S' and
    propagateH: \bigwedge C \ L \ T. \ conflicting \ S = None \Longrightarrow
        C \in \# clauses S \Longrightarrow
        L \in \# C \Longrightarrow
        trail \ S \models as \ CNot \ (remove1\text{-}mset \ L \ C) \Longrightarrow
        undefined-lit (trail\ S)\ L \Longrightarrow
        T \sim cons-trail (Propagated L C) S \Longrightarrow
        P S T and
    conflictH: \land D \ T. \ conflicting \ S = None \Longrightarrow
        D \in \# \ clauses \ S \Longrightarrow
        trail \ S \models as \ CNot \ D \Longrightarrow
        T \sim update\text{-}conflicting (Some D) S \Longrightarrow
        P S T and
    forgetH: \bigwedge C \ T. \ conflicting \ S = None \Longrightarrow
       C \in \# learned\text{-}clss S \Longrightarrow
       \neg(trail\ S) \models asm\ clauses\ S \Longrightarrow
       C \notin set (get-all-mark-of-propagated (trail S)) \Longrightarrow
       C \notin \# init\text{-}clss S \Longrightarrow
```

```
T \sim remove\text{-}cls \ C \ S \Longrightarrow
      PST and
    restartH: \land T \ U. \ \neg trail \ S \models asm \ clauses \ S \Longrightarrow
      conflicting S = None \Longrightarrow
      state T = ([], init\text{-}clss S, U, 0, None) \Longrightarrow
       U \subseteq \# learned\text{-}clss S \Longrightarrow
      PST and
     decideH: \bigwedge L \ T. \ conflicting \ S = None \Longrightarrow
      undefined-lit (trail\ S)\ L \Longrightarrow
      atm\text{-}of\ L\in atms\text{-}of\text{-}mm\ (init\text{-}clss\ S)\Longrightarrow
       T \sim cons-trail (Decided L) (incr-lvl S) \Longrightarrow
      PST and
    skipH: \bigwedge L \ C' \ M \ E \ T.
      trail\ S = Propagated\ L\ C' \#\ M \Longrightarrow
      conflicting S = Some E \Longrightarrow
       -L \notin \# E \Longrightarrow E \neq \{\#\} \Longrightarrow
       T \sim tl-trail S \Longrightarrow
       P S T and
    resolveH: \land L \ E \ M \ D \ T.
      trail\ S = Propagated\ L\ E\ \#\ M \Longrightarrow
      L \in \# E \Longrightarrow
      hd-trail S = Propagated L E \Longrightarrow
      conflicting S = Some D \Longrightarrow
      -L\in \#\ D\Longrightarrow
      get-maximum-level (trail S) ((remove1-mset (-L) D)) = backtrack-lvl S \Longrightarrow
       T \sim update\text{-}conflicting
         (Some (resolve-cls \ L \ D \ E)) \ (tl-trail \ S) \Longrightarrow
      P S T and
    backtrackH: \bigwedge L \ D \ K \ i \ M1 \ M2 \ T.
      conflicting S = Some D \Longrightarrow
      L \in \# D \Longrightarrow
      (Decided\ K\ \#\ M1,\ M2) \in set\ (get-all-ann-decomposition\ (trail\ S)) \Longrightarrow
      get-level (trail S) L = backtrack-lvl S \Longrightarrow
      get-level (trail S) L = get-maximum-level (trail S) D \Longrightarrow
      get-maximum-level (trail S) (remove1-mset L D) \equiv i \Longrightarrow
      qet-level (trail S) K = i+1 \Longrightarrow
       T \sim cons-trail (Propagated L D)
             (reduce-trail-to M1
                (add-learned-cls D
                  (update-backtrack-lvl\ i
                    (update\text{-}conflicting\ None\ S)))) \Longrightarrow
        PST
  shows P S S'
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma cdcl_W-o-induct[consumes 1, case-names decide skip resolve backtrack]:
  fixes S :: 'st
  assumes cdcl_W: cdcl_W-o S T and
    decideH: \land L \ T. \ conflicting \ S = None \Longrightarrow undefined-lit \ (trail \ S) \ L
      \implies atm\text{-}of\ L\in atms\text{-}of\text{-}mm\ (init\text{-}clss\ S)
      \implies T \sim cons\text{-trail (Decided L) (incr-lvl S)}
       \implies P S T  and
    skipH: \bigwedge L \ C' \ M \ E \ T.
      trail\ S = Propagated\ L\ C' \#\ M \Longrightarrow
      conflicting S = Some E \Longrightarrow
      -L \notin \# E \Longrightarrow E \neq \{\#\} \Longrightarrow
```

```
T \sim tl-trail S \Longrightarrow
      PST and
    resolveH: \land L \ E \ M \ D \ T.
      trail\ S = Propagated\ L\ E\ \#\ M \Longrightarrow
      L \in \# E \Longrightarrow
      hd-trail S = Propagated L E \Longrightarrow
      conflicting S = Some D \Longrightarrow
      -L \in \# D \Longrightarrow
      get-maximum-level (trail S) ((remove1-mset (-L) D)) = backtrack-lvl S \Longrightarrow
      T \sim update\text{-}conflicting
        (Some (resolve-cls \ L \ D \ E)) \ (tl-trail \ S) \Longrightarrow
      PST and
    backtrackH: \bigwedge L \ D \ K \ i \ M1 \ M2 \ T.
      conflicting S = Some D \Longrightarrow
      L \in \# D \Longrightarrow
      (Decided\ K\ \#\ M1,\ M2) \in set\ (get-all-ann-decomposition\ (trail\ S)) \Longrightarrow
      get-level (trail S) L = backtrack-lvl S \Longrightarrow
      qet-level (trail S) L = qet-maximum-level (trail S) D \Longrightarrow
      get-maximum-level (trail S) (remove1-mset L D) \equiv i \Longrightarrow
      get-level (trail S) K = i + 1 \Longrightarrow
      T \sim cons-trail (Propagated L D)
                 (reduce-trail-to M1
                   (add-learned-cls D
                     (update-backtrack-lvl\ i
                       (update\text{-}conflicting\ None\ S)))) \Longrightarrow
       PST
  shows P S T
  \langle proof \rangle
thm cdcl_W-o.induct
lemma cdcl_W-o-all-rules-induct[consumes 1, case-names decide backtrack skip resolve]:
  fixes S T :: 'st
  assumes
    cdcl_W-o S T and
    \bigwedge T. decide S T \Longrightarrow P S T and
    \bigwedge T. backtrack S T \Longrightarrow P S T and
    \bigwedge T. \ skip \ S \ T \Longrightarrow P \ S \ T \ {\bf and}
    \bigwedge T. resolve S T \Longrightarrow P S T
  shows P S T
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma cdcl_W-o-rule-cases[consumes 1, case-names decide backtrack skip resolve]:
  fixes S T :: 'st
  assumes
    cdcl_W-o S T and
    decide\ S\ T \Longrightarrow P and
    backtrack \ S \ T \Longrightarrow P \ {\bf and}
    skip S T \Longrightarrow P and
    resolve S T \Longrightarrow P
  shows P
  \langle proof \rangle
```

#### 6.1.3 Structural Invariants

## Properties of the trail

We here establish that:

- the consistency of the trail;
- the fact that there is no duplicate in the trail.

```
lemma backtrack-lit-skiped:
 assumes
   L: get-level (trail S) L = backtrack-lvl S and
   M1: (Decided\ K\ \#\ M1,\ M2) \in set\ (get-all-ann-decomposition\ (trail\ S)) and
   no-dup: no-dup (trail S) and
   bt-l: backtrack-lvl S = length (filter is-decided (trail S)) and
   lev-K: get-level (trail S) K = i + 1
 shows atm-of L \notin atm-of ' lits-of-l M1
\langle proof \rangle
lemma cdcl_W-distinctinv-1:
 assumes
   cdcl_W S S' and
   no-dup (trail S) and
   bt-lev: backtrack-lvl S = count-decided (trail S)
 shows no-dup (trail S')
 \langle proof \rangle
Item 1 page 81 of Weidenbach's book
lemma cdcl_W-consistent-inv-2:
 assumes
   cdcl_W S S' and
   no-dup (trail S) and
   backtrack-lvl S = count-decided (trail S)
 shows consistent-interp (lits-of-l (trail S'))
 \langle proof \rangle
lemma cdcl_W-o-bt:
 assumes
   cdcl_W-o SS' and
   backtrack-lvl S = count-decided (trail S) and
   n-d[simp]: no-dup (trail S)
 shows backtrack-lvl S' = count-decided (trail S')
 \langle proof \rangle
lemma cdcl_W-rf-bt:
 assumes
   cdcl_W-rf S S' and
   backtrack-lvl S = count-decided (trail S)
 shows backtrack-lvl S' = count-decided (trail S')
Item 7 page 81 of Weidenbach's book
lemma cdcl_W-bt:
 assumes
```

```
cdcl_W S S' and
   backtrack-lvl\ S = count-decided\ (trail\ S) and
   no-dup (trail S)
 shows backtrack-lvl S' = count-decided (trail S')
  \langle proof \rangle
We write 1 + count\text{-}decided (trail S) instead of backtrack-lvl S to avoid non termination of
rewriting.
definition cdcl_W-M-level-inv :: 'st \Rightarrow bool where
cdcl_W-M-level-inv S \longleftrightarrow
  consistent-interp (lits-of-l (trail S))
 \land no-dup (trail S)
 \land \ backtrack\text{-}lvl \ S = \ count\text{-}decided \ (trail \ S)
lemma cdcl_W-M-level-inv-decomp:
 assumes cdcl_W-M-level-inv S
 shows
    consistent-interp (lits-of-l (trail S)) and
    no-dup (trail S)
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma cdcl_W-consistent-inv:
 fixes S S' :: 'st
 assumes
   cdcl_W S S' and
   cdcl_W-M-level-inv S
 shows cdcl_W-M-level-inv S'
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma rtranclp-cdcl_W-consistent-inv:
   cdcl_{W}^{**} S S' and
   cdcl_W-M-level-inv S
 shows cdcl_W-M-level-inv S'
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma tranclp-cdcl_W-consistent-inv:
 assumes
   cdcl_W^{++} S S' and
   cdcl_W-M-level-inv S
 shows cdcl_W-M-level-inv S'
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma cdcl_W-M-level-inv-S0-cdcl_W[simp]:
  cdcl_W-M-level-inv (init-state N)
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma cdcl_W-M-level-inv-get-level-le-backtrack-lvl:
 assumes inv: cdcl_W-M-level-inv S
 shows get-level (trail S) L \leq backtrack-lvl S
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma backtrack-ex-decomp:
 assumes
   M-l: cdcl_W-M-level-inv S and
   i-S: i < backtrack-lvl S
```

```
shows \exists K \ M1 \ M2. \ (Decided \ K \ \# \ M1, \ M2) \in set \ (get\text{-all-ann-decomposition} \ (trail \ S)) \ \land
    get-level (trail S) K = Suc i
\langle proof \rangle
\mathbf{lemma}\ \textit{backtrack-lvl-backtrack-decrease} :
  assumes inv: cdcl_W-M-level-inv S and bt: backtrack S T
  shows backtrack-lvl T < backtrack-lvl S
  \langle proof \rangle
Compatibility with op \sim
\mathbf{lemma}\ propagate\text{-}state\text{-}eq\text{-}compatible\text{:}
  assumes
    propa: propagate \ S \ T \ {\bf and}
    SS': S \sim S' and
    TT': T \sim T'
  shows propagate S' T'
\langle proof \rangle
\mathbf{lemma}\ conflict\text{-} state\text{-}eq\text{-}compatible\text{:}
  assumes
    confl: conflict S T  and
    TT': T \sim T' and
    SS': S \sim S'
  shows conflict S' T'
\langle proof \rangle
{f lemma}\ backtrack	ext{-}state	ext{-}eq	ext{-}compatible:
  assumes
    bt: backtrack S T and
    SS': S \sim S' and
    TT': T \sim T' and
    inv: cdcl_W-M-level-inv S
  shows backtrack S' T'
\langle proof \rangle
\mathbf{lemma}\ decide\text{-}state\text{-}eq\text{-}compatible\text{:}
  assumes
    decide S T and
    S \sim S' and
    T \sim T'
  shows decide\ S'\ T'
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma skip-state-eq-compatible:
  assumes
    skip: skip S T and
    SS': S \sim S' and
    TT': T \sim T'
  shows skip S' T'
\langle proof \rangle
lemma resolve-state-eq-compatible:
  assumes
    res: resolve S T  and
```

TT':  $T \sim T'$  and

```
SS': S \sim S'
 shows resolve S' T'
\langle proof \rangle
\mathbf{lemma}\ forget\text{-}state\text{-}eq\text{-}compatible\text{:}
  assumes
   forget: forget S T and
   SS': S \sim S' and
    TT': T \sim T'
 shows forget S' T'
\langle proof \rangle
lemma cdcl_W-state-eq-compatible:
   cdcl_W S T and \neg restart S T and
   S \sim S'
    T \sim T' and
   cdcl_W-M-level-inv S
  shows cdcl_W S' T'
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma cdcl_W-bj-state-eq-compatible:
  assumes
    cdcl_W-bj S T and cdcl_W-M-level-inv S
    T \sim T'
 shows cdcl_W-bj S T'
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma tranclp-cdcl_W-bj-state-eq-compatible:
   cdcl_W-bj^{++} S T and inv: cdcl_W-M-level-inv S and
   S \sim S' and
    T \sim T'
 shows cdcl_W-bj^{++} S' T'
  \langle proof \rangle
Conservation of some Properties
lemma cdcl_W-o-no-more-init-clss:
 assumes
    cdcl_W-o S S' and
   inv: cdcl_W-M-level-inv S
 shows init-clss S = init-clss S'
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma tranclp-cdcl_W-o-no-more-init-clss:
  assumes
   cdcl_W-o^{++} S S' and
   inv: cdcl_W-M-level-inv S
  shows init-clss S = init-clss S'
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma rtranclp-cdcl_W-o-no-more-init-clss:
  assumes
   cdcl_W-o^{**} S S' and
   inv: cdcl_W-M-level-inv S
```

```
\begin{array}{l} \textbf{shows} \ init\text{-}clss \ S = init\text{-}clss \ S' \\ \langle proof \rangle \\ \\ \textbf{lemma} \ cdcl_W \cdot init\text{-}clss : \\ \textbf{assumes} \\ cdcl_W \ S \ T \ \textbf{and} \\ inv: \ cdcl_W \cdot M\text{-}level\text{-}inv \ S \\ \textbf{shows} \ init\text{-}clss \ S = init\text{-}clss \ T \\ \langle proof \rangle \\ \\ \textbf{lemma} \ rtranclp\text{-}cdcl_W\text{-}init\text{-}clss : \\ cdcl_W^{**} \ S \ T \Longrightarrow cdcl_W \cdot M\text{-}level\text{-}inv \ S \Longrightarrow init\text{-}clss \ S = init\text{-}clss \ T \\ \langle proof \rangle \\ \\ \textbf{lemma} \ tranclp\text{-}cdcl_W\text{-}init\text{-}clss : \\ cdcl_W^{++} \ S \ T \Longrightarrow cdcl_W \cdot M\text{-}level\text{-}inv \ S \Longrightarrow init\text{-}clss \ S = init\text{-}clss \ T \\ \langle proof \rangle \\ \end{array}
```

## Learned Clause

This invariant shows that:

- the learned clauses are entailed by the initial set of clauses.
- the conflicting clause is entailed by the initial set of clauses.
- the marks are entailed by the clauses.

```
definition cdcl_W-learned-clause (S :: 'st) \longleftrightarrow

(init\text{-}clss \ S \models psm \ learned\text{-}clss \ S

\land (\forall \ T. \ conflicting \ S = Some \ T \longrightarrow init\text{-}clss \ S \models pm \ T)

\land \ set \ (get\text{-}all\text{-}mark\text{-}of\text{-}propagated} \ (trail \ S)) \subseteq set\text{-}mset \ (clauses \ S))
```

of Weidenbach's book for the inital state and some additional structural properties about the trail.

Item 4 page 81 of Weidenbach's book

```
lemma cdcl_W-learned-clss:
```

```
\begin{array}{l} \textbf{assumes} \\ cdcl_W \ S \ S' \ \textbf{and} \\ learned: \ cdcl_W \ -learned \ -clause \ S \ \textbf{and} \\ lev \ -inv: \ cdcl_W \ -M \ -level \ -inv \ S \\ \textbf{shows} \ cdcl_W \ -learned \ -clause \ S' \\ \langle proof \rangle \end{array}
```

lemma  $rtranclp-cdcl_W$ -learned-clss:

```
\begin{array}{c} \textbf{assumes} \\ cdcl_W^{**} \ S \ S' \ \textbf{and} \\ cdcl_W\text{-}M\text{-}level\text{-}inv \ S \\ cdcl_W\text{-}learned\text{-}clause \ S \\ \textbf{shows} \ cdcl_W\text{-}learned\text{-}clause \ S' \\ \langle proof \rangle \end{array}
```

#### No alien atom in the state

This invariant means that all the literals are in the set of clauses. These properties are implicit in Weidenbach's book.

```
definition no-strange-atm S' \longleftrightarrow (
    (\forall T. conflicting S' = Some T \longrightarrow atms-of T \subseteq atms-of-mm (init-clss S'))
  \land (\forall L \ mark. \ Propagated \ L \ mark \in set \ (trail \ S')
        \longrightarrow atms-of mark \subseteq atms-of-mm \ (init-clss S'))
  \land atms-of-mm (learned-clss S') \subseteq atms-of-mm (init-clss S')
  \land atm-of ' (lits-of-l (trail S')) \subseteq atms-of-mm (init-clss S'))
lemma no-strange-atm-decomp:
  assumes no-strange-atm S
  shows conflicting S = Some \ T \Longrightarrow atms-of \ T \subseteq atms-of-mm \ (init-clss \ S)
  and (\forall L \ mark. \ Propagated \ L \ mark \in set \ (trail \ S))
     \longrightarrow atms\text{-}of\ mark \subseteq atms\text{-}of\text{-}mm\ (init\text{-}clss\ S))
  and atms-of-mm (learned-clss S) \subseteq atms-of-mm (init-clss S)
  and atm\text{-}of ' (lits\text{-}of\text{-}l\ (trail\ S))\subseteq atms\text{-}of\text{-}mm\ (init\text{-}clss\ S)
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma no-strange-atm-S0 [simp]: no-strange-atm (init-state N)
\mathbf{lemma}\ in\text{-}atms\text{-}of\text{-}implies\text{-}atm\text{-}of\text{-}on\text{-}atms\text{-}of\text{-}ms\text{:}
  C + \{\#L\#\} \in \#A \implies x \in atms\text{-}of \ C \implies x \in atms\text{-}of\text{-}mm \ A
lemma propagate-no-strange-atm-inv:
  assumes
    propagate S T and
    alien: no-strange-atm S
  shows no-strange-atm T
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma in-atms-of-remove1-mset-in-atms-of:
  x \in atms\text{-}of \ (remove1\text{-}mset \ L \ C) \Longrightarrow x \in atms\text{-}of \ C
  \langle proof \rangle
\mathbf{lemma}\ atms\text{-}of\text{-}ms\text{-}learned\text{-}clss\text{-}restart\text{-}state\text{-}in\text{-}atms\text{-}of\text{-}ms\text{-}learned\text{-}clssI\text{:}}
  atms-of-mm (learned-clss S) \subseteq atms-of-mm (init-clss S) \Longrightarrow
   x \in atms\text{-}of\text{-}mm \ (learned\text{-}clss \ T) \Longrightarrow
   learned\text{-}clss\ T\subseteq\#\ learned\text{-}clss\ S\Longrightarrow
   x \in atms\text{-}of\text{-}mm \ (init\text{-}clss \ S)
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma cdcl_W-no-strange-atm-explicit:
  assumes
    cdcl_W S S' and
    lev: cdcl_W-M-level-inv S and
    conf: \forall T. \ conflicting \ S = Some \ T \longrightarrow atms-of \ T \subseteq atms-of-mm \ (init-clss \ S) \ {\bf and}
    decided: \forall L \ mark. \ Propagated \ L \ mark \in set \ (trail \ S)
       \longrightarrow atms-of mark \subseteq atms-of-mm \ (init-clss S) and
    learned: atms-of-mm (learned-clss S) \subseteq atms-of-mm (init-clss S) and
    trail: atm-of ' (lits-of-l (trail S)) \subseteq atms-of-mm (init-clss S)
  shows
```

```
(\forall \ T.\ conflicting\ S' = Some\ T \longrightarrow atms-of\ T \subseteq atms-of-mm\ (init-clss\ S')) \land \\ (\forall \ L\ mark.\ Propagated\ L\ mark \in set\ (trail\ S') \\ \longrightarrow atms-of\ mark \subseteq atms-of-mm\ (init-clss\ S') \land \\ atms-of-mm\ (learned-clss\ S') \subseteq atms-of-mm\ (init-clss\ S') \land \\ atm-of\ (lits-of-l\ (trail\ S')) \subseteq atms-of-mm\ (init-clss\ S') \land \\ atm-of\ (lits-of-l\ (trail\ S')) \subseteq atms-of-mm\ (init-clss\ S') \land \\ (is\ ?C\ S' \land ?M\ S' \land ?U\ S' \land ?V\ S') \\ \langle proof \rangle
\begin{array}{c} \mathbf{lemma}\ cdcl_W\text{-}no\text{-}strange\text{-}atm\text{-}inv\text{:} \\ \mathbf{assumes}\ cdcl_W\ S\ S'\ \mathbf{and}\ no\text{-}strange\text{-}atm\ S\ \mathbf{and}\ cdcl_W\text{-}M\text{-}level\text{-}inv\ S\ \mathbf{shows}\ no\text{-}strange\text{-}atm\ S' \\ \langle proof \rangle \\ \end{array}
\begin{array}{c} \mathbf{lemma}\ rtranclp\text{-}cdcl_W\text{-}no\text{-}strange\text{-}atm\text{-}inv\text{:} \\ \mathbf{assumes}\ cdcl_W^{**}\ S\ S'\ \mathbf{and}\ no\text{-}strange\text{-}atm\ S\ \mathbf{and}\ cdcl_W\text{-}M\text{-}level\text{-}inv\ S\ \mathbf{shows}\ no\text{-}strange\text{-}atm\ S' \\ \langle proof \rangle \\ \end{array}
```

## No Duplicates all Around

This invariant shows that there is no duplicate (no literal appearing twice in the formula). The last part could be proven using the previous invariant also. Remark that we will show later that there cannot be duplicate *clause*.

```
definition distinct\text{-}cdcl_W\text{-}state (S :: 'st)
  \longleftrightarrow ((\forall T. conflicting S = Some T \longrightarrow distinct-mset T)
    \land distinct-mset-mset (learned-clss S)
    \land distinct-mset-mset (init-clss S)
    \land (\forall L \ mark. \ (Propagated \ L \ mark \in set \ (trail \ S) \longrightarrow distinct\text{-mset } mark)))
lemma distinct\text{-}cdcl_W\text{-}state\text{-}decomp:
  assumes distinct\text{-}cdcl_W\text{-}state\ (S::'st)
  shows
    \forall T. conflicting S = Some T \longrightarrow distinct\text{-mset } T \text{ and }
    distinct-mset-mset (learned-clss S) and
    distinct-mset-mset (init-clss S) and
    \forall L \ mark. \ (Propagated \ L \ mark \in set \ (trail \ S) \longrightarrow distinct-mset \ mark)
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma distinct\text{-}cdcl_W\text{-}state\text{-}decomp\text{-}2:
  assumes distinct-cdcl<sub>W</sub>-state (S :: 'st) and conflicting S = Some \ T
  shows distinct-mset T
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma distinct\text{-}cdcl_W\text{-}state\text{-}S0\text{-}cdcl_W[simp]:
  distinct-mset-mset N \implies distinct-cdcl<sub>W</sub>-state (init-state N)
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma distinct\text{-}cdcl_W\text{-}state\text{-}inv:
  assumes
    cdcl_W S S' and
    lev-inv: cdcl_W-M-level-inv S and
    distinct-cdcl_W-state S
  shows distinct\text{-}cdcl_W\text{-}state\ S'
  \langle proof \rangle
```

```
lemma rtanclp-distinct-cdcl_W-state-inv:

assumes
cdcl_W^{**} S S' \text{ and}
cdcl_W-M-level-inv S \text{ and}
distinct-cdcl_W-state S
shows distinct-cdcl_W-state S'
\langle proof \rangle
```

## Conflicts and Annotations

This invariant shows that each mark contains a contradiction only related to the previously defined variable.

```
abbreviation every-mark-is-a-conflict :: 'st \Rightarrow bool where
every-mark-is-a-conflict <math>S \equiv
\forall L \ mark \ a \ b. \ a @ Propagated \ L \ mark \ \# \ b = (trail \ S)
   \longrightarrow (b \models as \ CNot \ (mark - \{\#L\#\}) \land L \in \# \ mark)
definition cdcl_W-conflicting S \longleftrightarrow
  (\forall T. conflicting S = Some T \longrightarrow trail S \models as CNot T)
  \land every-mark-is-a-conflict S
\mathbf{lemma}\ \textit{backtrack-atms-of-D-in-M1}\colon
  fixes M1 :: ('v, 'v \ clause) \ ann-lits
  assumes
    inv: cdcl_W-M-level-inv S and
    i: get-maximum-level (trail S) ((remove1-mset L D)) \equiv i and
    decomp: (Decided K \# M1, M2)
       \in set (qet-all-ann-decomposition (trail S)) and
    S-lvl: backtrack-lvl S = get-maximum-level (trail S) D and
    S-confl: conflicting S = Some D and
    lev-K: get-level (trail S) K = Suc i  and
    T: T \sim cons-trail (Propagated L D)
                (reduce-trail-to M1
                  (add-learned-cls D
                    (update-backtrack-lvl\ i
                      (update\text{-}conflicting\ None\ S)))) and
    \mathit{confl} \colon \forall \ \mathit{T.\ conflicting}\ \mathit{S} = \mathit{Some}\ \mathit{T} \longrightarrow \mathit{trail}\ \mathit{S} \models \mathit{as}\ \mathit{CNot}\ \mathit{T}
  shows atms-of ((remove1\text{-}mset\ L\ D)) \subseteq atm\text{-}of\ (tl\ (trail\ T))
\langle proof \rangle
\mathbf{lemma}\ distinct-atms-of-incl-not-in-other:
  assumes
    a1: no-dup (M @ M') and
    a2: atms-of D \subseteq atm-of ' lits-of-l M' and
    a3: x \in atms\text{-}of D
  shows x \notin atm\text{-}of ' lits\text{-}of\text{-}l M
Item 5 page 81 of Weidenbach's book
lemma cdcl_W-propagate-is-conclusion:
  assumes
    cdcl_W S S' and
    inv: cdcl_W-M-level-inv S and
    decomp: all-decomposition-implies-m (init-clss S) (get-all-ann-decomposition (trail S)) and
    learned: cdcl_W-learned-clause S and
```

```
confl: \forall T. conflicting S = Some \ T \longrightarrow trail \ S \models as \ CNot \ T and
   alien: no-strange-atm S
  shows all-decomposition-implies-m (init-clss S') (get-all-ann-decomposition (trail S'))
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma cdcl_W-propagate-is-false:
  assumes
    cdcl_W S S' and
   lev: cdcl_W-M-level-inv S and
   learned: cdcl_W-learned-clause S and
   decomp: all-decomposition-implies-m (init-clss S) (get-all-ann-decomposition (trail S)) and
   confl: \forall T. conflicting S = Some \ T \longrightarrow trail \ S \models as \ CNot \ T and
   alien: no-strange-atm S and
    mark-confl: every-mark-is-a-conflict S
  shows every-mark-is-a-conflict S'
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma cdcl_W-conflicting-is-false:
  assumes
    cdcl_W S S' and
   M-lev: cdcl_W-M-level-inv S and
   confl-inv: \forall T. conflicting S = Some \ T \longrightarrow trail \ S \models as \ CNot \ T and
   decided-confl: \forall L \text{ mark } a \text{ b. } a @ Propagated L \text{ mark } \# b = (trail S)
      \longrightarrow (b \models as \ CNot \ (mark - \{\#L\#\}) \land L \in \# \ mark) \ \mathbf{and}
    dist: distinct-cdcl_W-state S
  shows \forall T. conflicting S' = Some \ T \longrightarrow trail \ S' \models as \ CNot \ T
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma cdcl_W-conflicting-decomp:
  assumes cdcl_W-conflicting S
 shows \forall T. conflicting S = Some \ T \longrightarrow trail \ S \models as \ CNot \ T
 and \forall L \ mark \ a \ b. \ a @ Propagated \ L \ mark \ \# \ b = (trail \ S)
    \longrightarrow (b \models as \ CNot \ (mark - \{\#L\#\}) \land L \in \# \ mark)
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma cdcl_W-conflicting-decomp2:
  assumes cdcl_W-conflicting S and conflicting <math>S = Some \ T
  shows trail S \models as \ CNot \ T
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma cdcl_W-conflicting-S0-cdcl_W[simp]:
  cdcl_W-conflicting (init-state N)
  \langle proof \rangle
Putting all the invariants together
lemma cdcl_W-all-inv:
  assumes
    cdcl_W: cdcl_W S S' and
    1: all-decomposition-implies-m (init-clss S) (get-all-ann-decomposition (trail S)) and
   2: cdcl_W-learned-clause S and
   4: cdcl_W-M-level-inv S and
   5: no-strange-atm S and
    7: distinct\text{-}cdcl_W\text{-}state\ S and
   8: cdcl_W-conflicting S
  shows
```

```
all-decomposition-implies-m (init-clss S') (get-all-ann-decomposition (trail S')) and
    cdcl_W-learned-clause S' and
    cdcl_W-M-level-inv S' and
    no-strange-atm S' and
   distinct-cdcl_W-state S' and
    cdcl_W-conflicting S'
\langle proof \rangle
lemma rtranclp-cdcl_W-all-inv:
  assumes
   cdcl_W: rtranclp \ cdcl_W \ S \ S' and
    1: all-decomposition-implies-m (init-clss S) (get-all-ann-decomposition (trail S)) and
   2: cdcl_W-learned-clause S and
   4: cdcl_W-M-level-inv S and
    5: no\text{-}strange\text{-}atm \ S \ \mathbf{and}
    7: distinct\text{-}cdcl_W\text{-}state\ S and
    8: cdcl_W-conflicting S
    all-decomposition-implies-m (init-clss S') (get-all-ann-decomposition (trail S')) and
   cdcl_W-learned-clause S' and
    cdcl_W-M-level-inv S' and
    no-strange-atm S' and
    distinct-cdcl_W-state S' and
    cdcl_W-conflicting S'
   \langle proof \rangle
lemma all-invariant-S0-cdcl_W:
  assumes distinct-mset-mset N
  shows
   all-decomposition-implies-m (init-clss (init-state N))
                                 (get-all-ann-decomposition\ (trail\ (init-state\ N))) and
   cdcl_W-learned-clause (init-state N) and
   \forall T. \ conflicting \ (init\text{-state } N) = Some \ T \longrightarrow (trail \ (init\text{-state } N)) \models as \ CNot \ T \ and
   no-strange-atm (init-state N) and
   consistent-interp (lits-of-l (trail (init-state N))) and
   \forall L \ mark \ a \ b. \ a @ Propagated \ L \ mark \ \# \ b = trail \ (init\text{-state } N) \longrightarrow
    (b \models as \ CNot \ (mark - \{\#L\#\}) \land L \in \# \ mark) and
     distinct\text{-}cdcl_W\text{-}state \ (init\text{-}state \ N)
  \langle proof \rangle
Item 6 page 81 of Weidenbach's book
lemma cdcl_W-only-propagated-vars-unsat:
  assumes
    decided: \forall x \in set M. \neg is\text{-}decided x \text{ and }
   DN: D \in \# \ clauses \ S \ and
    D: M \models as \ CNot \ D and
    inv: all\mbox{-}decomposition\mbox{-}implies\mbox{-}m\ N\ (get\mbox{-}all\mbox{-}ann\mbox{-}decomposition\ M) and
   state: state S = (M, N, U, k, C) and
   learned-cl: cdcl_W-learned-clause S and
   atm-incl: no-strange-atm S
  shows unsatisfiable (set-mset N)
\langle proof \rangle
```

Item 5 page 81 of Weidenbach's book

We have actually a much stronger theorem, namely all-decomposition-implies-propagated-lits-are-implied,

that show that the only choices we made are decided in the formula

```
lemma
  assumes all-decomposition-implies-m N (get-all-ann-decomposition M)
 and \forall m \in set M. \neg is\text{-}decided m
 shows set-mset N \models ps \ unmark-l \ M
\langle proof \rangle
Item 7 page 81 of Weidenbach's book (part 1)
lemma conflict-with-false-implies-unsat:
  assumes
   cdcl_W: cdcl_W S S' and
   lev: cdcl_W-M-level-inv S and
   [simp]: conflicting S' = Some \{\#\} and
   learned: cdcl_W-learned-clause S
  shows unsatisfiable (set-mset (init-clss S))
  \langle proof \rangle
Item 7 page 81 of Weidenbach's book (part 2)
{\bf lemma}\ conflict \hbox{-} with \hbox{-} false \hbox{-} implies \hbox{-} terminated \hbox{:}
 assumes cdcl_W S S'
  and conflicting S = Some \{ \# \}
 \mathbf{shows}\ \mathit{False}
  \langle proof \rangle
```

#### No tautology is learned

**lemma** learned-clss-are-not-tautologies:

This is a simple consequence of all we have shown previously. It is not strictly necessary, but helps finding a better bound on the number of learned clauses.

```
assumes  cdcl_W \ S \ S' \ \text{and}   lev: \ cdcl_W - M - level - inv \ S \ \text{and}   conflicting: \ cdcl_W - conflicting \ S \ \text{and}   no \text{-} tauto: \ \forall \ s \in \# \ learned - clss \ S. \ \neg tautology \ s   \text{shows} \ \forall \ s \in \# \ learned - clss \ S'. \ \neg tautology \ s   \langle proof \rangle   \text{definition} \ final - cdcl_W - state \ (S :: 'st)   \longleftrightarrow \ (trail \ S \models asm \ init - clss \ S   \lor \ ((\forall \ L \in set \ (trail \ S). \ \neg is - decided \ L) \ \land   (\exists \ C \in \# \ init - clss \ S. \ trail \ S \models as \ CNot \ C)))
```

```
\land (\exists C \in \# init\text{-}clss \ S. \ trail \ S \models as \ CNot \ C)))
```

CDCL Strong Completeness

 $\vee$  (( $\forall L \in atms\text{-}of\text{-}mm \ (init\text{-}clss \ S). \ L \in atm\text{-}of \ `its\text{-}of\text{-}l \ (trail \ S)$ )

```
lemma cdcl_W-can-do-step:

assumes

consistent-interp (set M) and

distinct \ M and

atm-of ' (set M) \subseteq atms-of-mm \ N
```

**definition**  $termination-cdcl_W$ -state (S :: 'st)

 $\longleftrightarrow$  (trail  $S \models asm init-clss S$ 

6.1.4

```
shows \exists S. \ rtranclp \ cdcl_W \ (init\text{-state } N) \ S
\land \ state \ S = (map \ (\lambda L. \ Decided \ L) \ M, \ N, \ \{\#\}, \ length \ M, \ None)
\langle proof \rangle
theorem 2.9.11 page 84 of Weidenbach's book
\begin{aligned} &\text{lemma} \ cdcl_W\text{-strong-completeness:} \\ &\text{assumes} \\ &MN: \ set \ M \models sm \ N \ \text{and} \\ &cons: \ consistent\text{-interp} \ (set \ M) \ \text{and} \\ &dist: \ distinct \ M \ \text{and} \\ &atm: \ atm\text{-of} \ `(set \ M) \subseteq atms\text{-of-mm} \ N \end{aligned}
obtains S \ \text{where} 
state \ S = (map \ (\lambda L. \ Decided \ L) \ M, \ N, \ \{\#\}, \ length \ M, \ None) \ \text{and} \\ &final\text{-cdcl}_W \ (init\text{-state } N) \ S \ \text{and} \\ &final\text{-cdcl}_W\text{-state } S \end{aligned}
\langle proof \rangle
```

# 6.1.5 Higher level strategy

The rules described previously do not lead to a conclusive state. We have to add a strategy.

## Definition

```
\mathbf{lemma} \ \mathit{tranclp-conflict} :
  tranclp\ conflict\ S\ S' \Longrightarrow\ conflict\ S\ S'
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma tranclp-conflict-iff[iff]:
  full1 \ conflict \ S \ S' \longleftrightarrow conflict \ S \ S'
\langle proof \rangle
inductive cdcl_W-cp :: 'st \Rightarrow 'st \Rightarrow bool where
conflict'[intro]: conflict \ S \ S' \Longrightarrow cdcl_W - cp \ S \ S' \mid
propagate': propagate \ S \ S' \Longrightarrow cdcl_W - cp \ S \ S'
lemma rtranclp-cdcl_W-cp-rtranclp-cdcl_W:
  cdcl_W - cp^{**} S T \Longrightarrow cdcl_W^{**} S T
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma cdcl_W-cp-state-eq-compatible:
  assumes
    cdcl_W-cp S T and
    S \sim S' and
    T \sim T'
  shows cdcl_W-cp S' T'
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma tranclp-cdcl_W-cp-state-eq-compatible:
  assumes
    cdcl_W-cp^{++} S T and
    S \sim S' and
    T \sim T'
  shows cdcl_W-cp^{++} S' T'
  \langle proof \rangle
```

```
lemma option-full-cdcl_W-cp:
  conflicting S \neq None \Longrightarrow full \ cdcl_W - cp \ S \ S
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma skip-unique:
  skip \ S \ T \Longrightarrow skip \ S \ T' \Longrightarrow T \sim T'
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma resolve-unique:
  resolve \ S \ T \Longrightarrow resolve \ S \ T' \Longrightarrow T \sim T'
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma cdcl_W-cp-no-more-clauses:
  assumes cdcl_W-cp S S'
  shows clauses S = clauses S'
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma tranclp-cdcl_W-cp-no-more-clauses:
  assumes cdcl_W-cp^{++} S S'
  shows clauses S = clauses S'
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma rtranclp-cdcl_W-cp-no-more-clauses:
  assumes cdcl_W-cp^{**} S S'
  shows clauses S = clauses S'
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma no-conflict-after-conflict:
  conflict \ S \ T \Longrightarrow \neg conflict \ T \ U
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma no-propagate-after-conflict:
  conflict \ S \ T \Longrightarrow \neg propagate \ T \ U
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma tranclp\text{-}cdcl_W\text{-}cp\text{-}propagate\text{-}with\text{-}conflict\text{-}or\text{-}not:
  assumes cdcl_W-cp^{++} S U
  shows (propagate^{++} S U \land conflicting U = None)
    \vee (\exists T D. propagate^{**} S T \wedge conflict T U \wedge conflicting U = Some D)
\langle proof \rangle
lemma cdcl_W-cp-conflicting-not-empty[simp]: conflicting S = Some \ D \Longrightarrow \neg cdcl_W-cp S \ S'
\langle proof \rangle
lemma no\text{-}step\text{-}cdcl_W\text{-}cp\text{-}no\text{-}conflict\text{-}no\text{-}propagate}:
  assumes no-step cdcl_W-cp S
  shows no-step conflict S and no-step propagate S
  \langle proof \rangle
CDCL with the reasonable strategy: we fully propagate the conflict and propagate, then we
apply any other possible rule cdcl_W-o S S' and re-apply conflict and propagate cdcl_W-cp^{\downarrow} S'
S''
inductive cdcl_W-stgy :: 'st \Rightarrow 'st \Rightarrow bool for S :: 'st where
conflict': full1 \ cdcl_W - cp \ S \ S' \Longrightarrow \ cdcl_W - stgy \ S \ S'
\mathit{other'} \colon \mathit{cdcl}_W \text{-}\mathit{o} \ S \ S' \Longrightarrow \mathit{no-step} \ \mathit{cdcl}_W \text{-}\mathit{cp} \ S \Longrightarrow \mathit{full} \ \mathit{cdcl}_W \text{-}\mathit{cp} \ S' \ S'' \Longrightarrow \mathit{cdcl}_W \text{-}\mathit{stgy} \ S \ S''
```

#### **Invariants**

These are the same invariants as before, but lifted

```
lemma cdcl_W-cp-learned-clause-inv:
 assumes cdcl_W-cp S S'
 shows learned-clss S = learned-clss S'
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma rtranclp-cdcl_W-cp-learned-clause-inv:
 assumes cdcl_W-cp^{**} S S'
 shows learned-clss S = learned-clss S'
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma tranclp-cdcl_W-cp-learned-clause-inv:
 assumes cdcl_W-cp^{++} S S'
 shows learned-clss S = learned-clss S'
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma cdcl_W-cp-backtrack-lvl:
 assumes cdcl_W-cp S S'
 shows backtrack-lvl S = backtrack-lvl S'
  \langle proof \rangle
\mathbf{lemma}\ rtranclp\text{-}cdcl_W\text{-}cp\text{-}backtrack\text{-}lvl\text{:}
 assumes cdcl_W-cp^{**} S S'
 shows backtrack-lvl S = backtrack-lvl S'
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma cdcl_W-cp-consistent-inv:
 assumes cdcl_W-cp S S' and cdcl_W-M-level-inv S
 shows cdcl_W-M-level-inv S'
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma full1-cdcl_W-cp-consistent-inv:
 assumes full1\ cdcl_W-cp S\ S' and cdcl_W-M-level-inv S
 shows cdcl_W-M-level-inv S'
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma rtranclp-cdcl_W-cp-consistent-inv:
 assumes rtranclp\ cdcl_W-cp\ S\ S' and cdcl_W-M-level-inv\ S
 shows cdcl_W-M-level-inv S'
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma cdcl_W-stgy-consistent-inv:
 assumes cdcl_W-stgy S S' and cdcl_W-M-level-inv S
 shows cdcl_W-M-level-inv S'
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma rtranclp-cdcl_W-stgy-consistent-inv:
 assumes cdcl_W-stgy^{**} S S' and cdcl_W-M-level-inv S
 shows cdcl_W-M-level-inv S'
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma cdcl_W-cp-no-more-init-clss:
 assumes cdcl_W-cp S S'
```

```
shows init-clss S = init-clss S'
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma tranclp\text{-}cdcl_W\text{-}cp\text{-}no\text{-}more\text{-}init\text{-}clss:
  assumes cdcl_W-cp^{++} S S'
 shows init-clss S = init-clss S'
  \langle proof \rangle
\mathbf{lemma} \ \ cdcl_W\textit{-stgy-no-more-init-clss} :
  assumes cdcl_W-stgy S S' and cdcl_W-M-level-inv S
  shows init-clss S = init-clss S'
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma rtranclp-cdcl_W-stgy-no-more-init-clss:
  assumes cdcl_W-stgy^{**} S S' and cdcl_W-M-level-inv S
 shows init-clss S = init-clss S'
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma cdcl_W-cp-drop While-trail':
  assumes cdcl_W-cp S S'
  obtains M where trail S' = M @ trail S  and (\forall l \in set M. \neg is\text{-}decided l)
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma rtranclp-cdcl_W-cp-drop\ While-trail':
  assumes cdcl_W-cp^{**} S S'
  obtains M :: ('v, 'v \ clause) \ ann-lits \ where
    trail \ S' = M \ @ \ trail \ S \ {\bf and} \ \forall \ l \in set \ M. \ \neg is\mbox{-}decided \ l
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma cdcl_W-cp-dropWhile-trail:
  assumes cdcl_W-cp S S'
 shows \exists M. trail S' = M @ trail S \land (\forall l \in set M. \neg is-decided l)
\mathbf{lemma} \ \mathit{rtranclp-cdcl}_W \textit{-}\mathit{cp-drop\,While-trail} :
  assumes cdcl_W-cp^{**} S S'
  shows \exists M. trail S' = M @ trail S \land (\forall l \in set M. \neg is-decided l)
  \langle proof \rangle
This theorem can be seen a a termination theorem for cdcl_W-cp.
lemma length-model-le-vars:
 assumes
    no-strange-atm S and
    no-d: no-dup (trail S) and
    finite\ (atms-of-mm\ (init-clss\ S))
  shows length (trail S) < card (atms-of-mm (init-clss S))
\langle proof \rangle
lemma cdcl_W-cp-decreasing-measure:
  assumes
    cdcl_W: cdcl_W-cp S T and
    M-lev: cdcl_W-M-level-inv S and
    alien: no-strange-atm S
  shows (\lambda S. \ card \ (atms-of-mm \ (init-clss \ S)) - length \ (trail \ S)
      + (if \ conflicting \ S = None \ then \ 1 \ else \ 0)) \ S
    > (\lambda S. \ card \ (atms-of-mm \ (init-clss \ S)) - length \ (trail \ S)
```

```
+ (if \ conflicting \ S = None \ then \ 1 \ else \ 0)) \ T
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma cdcl_W-cp-wf: wf {(b, a). (cdcl_W-M-level-inv a \land no-strange-atm a) \land cdcl_W-cp a b}
lemma rtranclp-cdcl_W-all-struct-inv-cdcl_W-cp-iff-rtranclp-cdcl_W-cp:
  assumes
    lev: cdcl_W-M-level-inv S and
    alien: no-strange-atm S
 shows (\lambda a \ b. \ (cdcl_W - M - level - inv \ a \land no - strange - atm \ a) \land cdcl_W - cp \ a \ b)^{**} \ S \ T
    \longleftrightarrow cdcl_W - cp^{**} S T
  (is ?IST \longleftrightarrow ?CST)
\langle proof \rangle
lemma cdcl_W-cp-normalized-element:
 assumes
    lev: cdcl_W-M-level-inv S and
    no-strange-atm S
  obtains T where full\ cdcl_W-cp\ S\ T
\langle proof \rangle
lemma always-exists-full-cdcl_W-cp-step:
  assumes no-strange-atm S
 shows \exists S''. full cdcl_W-cp S S''
  \langle proof \rangle
```

## Literal of highest level in conflicting clauses

One important property of the  $cdcl_W$  with strategy is that, whenever a conflict takes place, there is at least a literal of level k involved (except if we have derived the false clause). The reason is that we apply conflicts before a decision is taken.

```
abbreviation no-clause-is-false :: 'st \Rightarrow bool where
no-clause-is-false \equiv
  \lambda S. \ (conflicting \ S = None \longrightarrow (\forall \ D \in \# \ clauses \ S. \ \neg trail \ S \models as \ CNot \ D))
abbreviation conflict-is-false-with-level :: 'st \Rightarrow bool where
\textit{conflict-is-false-with-level } S \equiv \forall \ D. \ \textit{conflicting } S = \textit{Some } D \longrightarrow D \neq \{\#\}
   \longrightarrow (\exists L \in \# D. \ get\text{-level (trail S)} \ L = backtrack\text{-lvl S})
{f lemma} not-conflict-not-any-negated-init-clss:
  assumes \forall S'. \neg conflict S S'
  {\bf shows}\ no\text{-}clause\text{-}is\text{-}false\ S
\langle proof \rangle
lemma full-cdcl_W-cp-not-any-negated-init-clss:
  assumes full cdcl_W-cp S S'
  shows no-clause-is-false S'
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma full1-cdcl_W-cp-not-any-negated-init-clss:
  assumes full1 cdcl_W-cp S S'
  shows no-clause-is-false S'
  \langle proof \rangle
```

```
lemma cdcl_W-stgy-not-non-negated-init-clss:
  assumes cdcl_W-stgy SS'
  shows no-clause-is-false S'
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma rtranclp-cdcl_W-stgy-not-non-negated-init-clss:
  assumes cdcl_W-stgy^{**} S S' and no-clause-is-false S
 shows no-clause-is-false S'
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma cdcl_W-stgy-conflict-ex-lit-of-max-level:
  assumes
    cdcl_W-cp \ S \ S' and
   no-clause-is-false S and
    cdcl_W-M-level-inv S
  shows conflict-is-false-with-level S'
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma no-chained-conflict:
  assumes conflict\ S\ S' and conflict\ S'\ S''
  shows False
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma rtranclp-cdcl_W-cp-propa-or-propa-conft:
  assumes cdcl_W-cp^{**} S U
  shows propagate^{**} S U \vee (\exists T. propagate^{**} S T \wedge conflict T U)
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma rtranclp-cdcl_W-co-conflict-ex-lit-of-max-level:
  assumes full: full cdcl_W-cp S U
 and cls-f: no-clause-is-false S
 and conflict-is-false-with-level S
 and lev: cdcl_W-M-level-inv S
 shows conflict-is-false-with-level U
\langle proof \rangle
Literal of highest level in decided literals
definition mark-is-false-with-level :: 'st \Rightarrow bool where
mark-is-false-with-level S' \equiv
 \forall D \ M1 \ M2 \ L. \ M1 @ Propagated \ L \ D \# M2 = trail \ S' \longrightarrow D - \{\#L\#\} \neq \{\#\}
    \longrightarrow (\exists L. \ L \in \# \ D \land get\text{-level (trail } S') \ L = count\text{-decided } M1)
definition no-more-propagation-to-do :: 'st \Rightarrow bool where
no\text{-}more\text{-}propagation\text{-}to\text{-}do\ S \equiv
 \forall \ D\ M\ M'\ L.\ D + \{\#L\#\} \in \#\ clauses\ S \longrightarrow trail\ S = M'\ @\ M \longrightarrow M \models as\ CNot\ D
    \longrightarrow undefined-lit M L \longrightarrow count-decided M < backtrack-lvl S
   \longrightarrow (\exists L. \ L \in \# \ D \land get\text{-level (trail S)} \ L = count\text{-decided } M)
lemma propagate-no-more-propagation-to-do:
  assumes propagate: propagate S S'
 and H: no-more-propagation-to-do S
 and lev-inv: cdcl_W-M-level-inv S
  shows no-more-propagation-to-do S'
  \langle proof \rangle
```

```
\mathbf{lemma}\ conflict-no-more-propagation-to-do:
  assumes
    conflict: conflict S S' and
   H: no\text{-}more\text{-}propagation\text{-}to\text{-}do\ S\ and
   M: cdcl_W-M-level-inv S
  shows no-more-propagation-to-do S'
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma cdcl_W-cp-no-more-propagation-to-do:
  assumes
    conflict: cdcl_W-cp S S' and
   H: no\text{-}more\text{-}propagation\text{-}to\text{-}do\ S\ \mathbf{and}
   M: cdcl_W-M-level-inv S
  shows no-more-propagation-to-do S'
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma cdcl_W-then-exists-cdcl_W-stgy-step:
  assumes
    o: cdcl_W-o S S' and
   alien: no-strange-atm S and
   lev: cdcl_W-M-level-inv S
  shows \exists S'. \ cdcl_W-stgy SS'
\langle proof \rangle
lemma backtrack-no-decomp:
  assumes
   S: conflicting S = Some E  and
   LE: L \in \# E \text{ and }
   L: get-level (trail S) L = backtrack-lvl S and
   D: qet-maximum-level (trail S) (remove1-mset L E) < backtrack-lvl S and
   bt: backtrack-lvl\ S = get-maximum-level\ (trail\ S)\ E and
   M-L: cdcl_W-M-level-inv S
  shows \exists S'. \ cdcl_W \text{-}o \ S \ S'
\langle proof \rangle
lemma cdcl_W-stgy-final-state-conclusive:
   termi: \forall S'. \neg cdcl_W \text{-stgy } S S' \text{ and }
   decomp: all-decomposition-implies-m (init-clss S) (get-all-ann-decomposition (trail S)) and
   learned: cdcl_W-learned-clause S and
   level-inv: cdcl_W-M-level-inv S and
   alien: no-strange-atm S and
   no-dup: distinct-cdcl_W-state S and
   confl: cdcl_W-conflicting S and
    confl-k: conflict-is-false-with-level S
  shows (conflicting S = Some \{\#\} \land unsatisfiable (set-mset (init-clss S)))
        \vee (conflicting S = None \wedge trail S \models as set-mset (init-clss S))
\langle proof \rangle
lemma cdcl_W-cp-tranclp-cdcl_W:
  cdcl_W-cp S S' \Longrightarrow cdcl_W^{++} S S'
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma tranclp-cdcl_W-cp-tranclp-cdcl_W:
  cdcl_W - cp^{++} S S' \Longrightarrow cdcl_W^{++} S S'
  \langle proof \rangle
```

```
lemma cdcl_W-stgy-tranclp-cdcl_W:
  cdcl_W-stgy S S' \Longrightarrow cdcl_W^{++} S S'
\langle proof \rangle
lemma tranclp-cdcl_W-stgy-tranclp-cdcl_W:
  cdcl_W-stgy^{++} S S' \Longrightarrow cdcl_W^{++} S S'
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma rtranclp-cdcl_W-stgy-rtranclp-cdcl_W:
  cdcl_W-stgy^{**} S S' \Longrightarrow cdcl_W^{**} S S'
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma not-empty-get-maximum-level-exists-lit:
 assumes n: D \neq \{\#\}
 and max: get\text{-}maximum\text{-}level\ M\ D=n
 shows \exists L \in \#D. get-level M L = n
\langle proof \rangle
lemma cdcl_W-o-conflict-is-false-with-level-inv:
 assumes
   cdcl_W-o S S' and
   lev: cdcl_W-M-level-inv S and
   confl-inv: conflict-is-false-with-level S and
   n-d: distinct-cdcl_W-state S and
   conflicting: cdcl_W-conflicting S
 shows conflict-is-false-with-level S'
  \langle proof \rangle
Strong completeness
lemma cdcl_W-cp-propagate-confl:
 assumes cdcl_W-cp S T
 shows propagate^{**} S T \lor (\exists S'. propagate^{**} S S' \land conflict S' T)
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma rtranclp-cdcl_W-cp-propagate-conft:
 assumes cdcl_W-cp^{**} S T
 shows propagate^{**} S T \vee (\exists S'. propagate^{**} S S' \wedge conflict S' T)
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma propagate-high-levelE:
 assumes propagate S T
 obtains M'N'UkLC where
   state S = (M', N', U, k, None) and
   state T = (Propagated \ L \ (C + \{\#L\#\}) \ \# \ M', \ N', \ U, \ k, \ None) and
   C + \{\#L\#\} \in \# local.clauses S  and
   M' \models as \ CNot \ C and
    undefined-lit (trail S) L
\langle proof \rangle
lemma cdcl_W-cp-propagate-completeness:
 assumes MN: set M \models s set-mset N and
  cons: consistent-interp (set M) and
  tot: total-over-m (set M) (set-mset N) and
  lits-of-l(trail S) \subseteq set M and
```

```
init-clss S = N and
  propagate^{**} S S' and
  learned-clss S = {\#}
  shows length (trail S) \leq length (trail S') \wedge lits-of-l (trail S') \subseteq set M
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma
  assumes propagate^{**} S X
  shows
    rtranclp-propagate-init-clss: init-clss X = init-clss S and
    rtranclp-propagate-learned-clss: learned-clss X = learned-clss S
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma completeness-is-a-full1-propagation:
  fixes S :: 'st and M :: 'v literal list
  assumes MN: set M \models s set-mset N
  and cons: consistent-interp (set M)
  and tot: total-over-m (set M) (set-mset N)
  and alien: no-strange-atm S
  and learned: learned-clss S = \{\#\}
  and clsS[simp]: init-clss\ S = N
  and lits: lits-of-l (trail S) \subseteq set M
  shows \exists S'. propagate^{**} S S' \wedge full \ cdcl_W - cp \ S S'
\langle proof \rangle
See also rtranclp-cdcl_W-cp-drop\ While-trail
\mathbf{lemma}\ rtranclp\text{-}propagate\text{-}is\text{-}trail\text{-}append:
  propagate^{**} S T \Longrightarrow \exists c. trail T = c @ trail S
  \langle proof \rangle
\mathbf{lemma}\ rtranclp	ext{-}propagate	ext{-}is	ext{-}update	ext{-}trail:
  propagate^{**} S T \Longrightarrow cdcl_W \text{-}M\text{-}level\text{-}inv S \Longrightarrow
    init\text{-}clss\ S = init\text{-}clss\ T\ \land\ learned\text{-}clss\ S = learned\text{-}clss\ T\ \land\ backtrack\text{-}lvl\ S = backtrack\text{-}lvl\ T
    \land \ conflicting \ S = \ conflicting \ T
\langle proof \rangle
lemma cdcl_W-stgy-strong-completeness-n:
  assumes
    MN: set M \models s set\text{-}mset N  and
    cons: consistent-interp (set M) and
    tot: total\text{-}over\text{-}m \ (set \ M) \ (set\text{-}mset \ N) \ \mathbf{and}
    \textit{atm-incl: atm-of `(set \ M) \subseteq atms-of\text{-}mm \ N \ \textbf{and}}
    distM: distinct M and
    length: n \leq length M
  shows
    \exists M' \ k \ S. \ length \ M' \geq n \ \land
      lits-of-lM' \subseteq set M \land
      no-dup M' <math>\wedge
      state S = (M', N, \{\#\}, k, None) \land
      cdcl_W-stgy^{**} (init-state N) S
  \langle proof \rangle
theorem 2.9.11 page 84 of Weidenbach's book (with strategy)
lemma cdcl_W-stgy-strong-completeness:
  assumes
    MN: set M \models s set\text{-}mset N  and
```

```
cons: consistent-interp (set M) and tot: total-over-m (set M) (set-mset N) and atm-incl: atm-of ' (set M) \subseteq atms-of-mm N and distM: distinct M shows \exists M' \ k \ S. lits-of-l \ M' = st M \ \land state S = (M', \ N, \ \{\#\}, \ k, \ None) \land cdcl_W-stgy** (init-state N) S \ \land final-cdcl_W-state S \langle proof\rangle
```

## No conflict with only variables of level less than backtrack level

This invariant is stronger than the previous argument in the sense that it is a property about all possible conflicts.

```
definition no-smaller-conft (S :: 'st) \equiv
  (\forall M \ K \ M' \ D. \ M' \ @ \ Decided \ K \ \# \ M = trail \ S \longrightarrow D \in \# \ clauses \ S
    \longrightarrow \neg M \models as \ CNot \ D)
lemma no-smaller-confl-init-sate[simp]:
  no\text{-}smaller\text{-}confl (init-state N) \langle proof \rangle
lemma cdcl_W-o-no-smaller-confl-inv:
  fixes S S' :: 'st
 assumes
   cdcl_W-o S S' and
   lev: cdcl_W-M-level-inv S and
   max-lev: conflict-is-false-with-level S and
   smaller: no-smaller-confl S and
   no-f: no-clause-is-false S
  shows no-smaller-confl S'
  \langle proof \rangle
\mathbf{lemma}\ conflict \hbox{-} no\hbox{-} smaller \hbox{-} confl\hbox{-} inv:
  assumes conflict S S'
 and no-smaller-confl S
  shows no-smaller-confl S'
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma propagate-no-smaller-confl-inv:
 assumes propagate: propagate S S'
 and n-l: no-smaller-confl S
 shows no-smaller-confl S'
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma cdcl_W-cp-no-smaller-confl-inv:
  assumes propagate: cdcl_W-cp S S'
 and n-l: no-smaller-confl S
 shows no-smaller-confl S'
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma rtrancp-cdcl_W-cp-no-smaller-confl-inv:
  assumes propagate: cdcl_W - cp^{**} S S'
 and n-l: no-smaller-confl S
```

```
shows no-smaller-confl S'
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma trancp-cdcl_W-cp-no-smaller-confl-inv:
  assumes propagate: cdcl_W-cp^{++} S S'
  and n-l: no-smaller-confl S
  shows no-smaller-confl S'
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma full-cdcl_W-cp-no-smaller-confl-inv:
  assumes full cdcl_W-cp S S'
  and n-l: no-smaller-confl S
  shows no-smaller-confl S'
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma full1-cdcl_W-cp-no-smaller-confl-inv:
  assumes full1 cdcl_W-cp S S'
  and n-l: no-smaller-confl S
  shows no-smaller-confl S'
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma cdcl_W-stgy-no-smaller-confl-inv:
  assumes cdcl_W-stgy SS'
  and n-l: no-smaller-confl S
  and conflict-is-false-with-level S
  and cdcl_W-M-level-inv S
  shows no-smaller-confl S'
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma is-conflicting-exists-conflict:
  assumes \neg(\forall D \in \#init\text{-}clss \ S' + learned\text{-}clss \ S'. \ \neg \ trail \ S' \models as \ CNot \ D)
  and conflicting S' = None
  shows \exists S''. conflict S' S''
  \langle proof \rangle
\mathbf{lemma} \ \mathit{cdcl}_W\text{-}\mathit{o\text{-}}\mathit{conflict\text{-}}\mathit{is\text{-}}\mathit{no\text{-}}\mathit{clause\text{-}}\mathit{is\text{-}}\mathit{false}:
  fixes S S' :: 'st
  assumes
    cdcl_W-o S S' and
    lev: cdcl_W-M-level-inv S and
    max-lev: conflict-is-false-with-level S and
    no	ext{-}f : no	ext{-}clause	ext{-}is	ext{-}false \ S \ \mathbf{and}
    no-l: no-smaller-confi S
  shows no-clause-is-false S'
    \lor (conflicting S' = None
         \longrightarrow (\forall D \in \# \ clauses \ S'. \ trail \ S' \models as \ CNot \ D
              \longrightarrow (\exists L. \ L \in \# D \land get\text{-level (trail } S') \ L = backtrack\text{-lvl } S')))
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma full1-cdcl_W-cp-exists-conflict-decompose:
  assumes
    confl: \exists D \in \#clauses \ S. \ trail \ S \models as \ CNot \ D \ and
    full: full cdcl_W-cp S U and
    no-confl: conflicting S = None and
    lev: cdcl_W-M-level-inv S
  shows \exists T. propagate^{**} S T \land conflict T U
```

```
\langle proof \rangle
lemma full1-cdcl_W-cp-exists-conflict-full1-decompose:
 assumes
   confl: \exists D \in \#clauses \ S. \ trail \ S \models as \ CNot \ D \ and
   full: full cdcl_W-cp S U and
   no-confl: conflicting S = Noneand
   lev: cdcl_W-M-level-inv S
 shows \exists T D. propagate^{**} S T \land conflict T U
   \land trail T \models as \ CNot \ D \land conflicting \ U = Some \ D \land D \in \# \ clauses \ S
\langle proof \rangle
lemma cdcl_W-stgy-no-smaller-confl:
 assumes
   cdcl_W-stqy S S' and
   n-l: no-smaller-confl S and
   conflict-is-false-with-level S and
   cdcl_W-M-level-inv S and
   no-clause-is-false S and
   distinct-cdcl_W-state S and
   cdcl_W-conflicting S
  shows no-smaller-confl S'
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma cdcl_W-stgy-ex-lit-of-max-level:
 assumes
   cdcl_W-stgy S S' and
   n-l: no-smaller-confl S and
   conflict-is-false-with-level S and
   cdcl_W-M-level-inv S and
   no-clause-is-false S and
   distinct-cdcl_W-state S and
   cdcl_W-conflicting S
 shows conflict-is-false-with-level S'
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma rtranclp-cdcl_W-stqy-no-smaller-confl-inv:
 assumes
   cdcl_W-stgy^{**} S S' and
   n-l: no-smaller-confl S and
   cls-false: conflict-is-false-with-level S and
   lev: cdcl_W-M-level-inv S and
   no-f: no-clause-is-false S and
   dist: distinct-cdcl_W-state S and
   conflicting: cdcl_W-conflicting S and
   decomp: all-decomposition-implies-m (init-clss S) (get-all-ann-decomposition (trail S)) and
   learned: cdcl_W-learned-clause S and
   alien: no-strange-atm S
  shows no-smaller-confl S' \wedge conflict-is-false-with-level S'
  \langle proof \rangle
Final States are Conclusive
lemma full-cdcl_W-stgy-final-state-conclusive-non-false:
 fixes S' :: 'st
 assumes full: full cdcl_W-stgy (init-state N) S'
```

```
and no-d: distinct-mset-mset N
  and no-empty: \forall D \in \#N. D \neq \{\#\}
  shows (conflicting S' = Some \{\#\} \land unsatisfiable (set-mset (init-clss <math>S')))
    \lor (conflicting S' = None \land trail S' \models asm init-clss S')
\langle proof \rangle
lemma conflict-is-full1-cdcl_W-cp:
  assumes cp: conflict S S'
  shows full1 cdcl_W-cp S S'
\langle proof \rangle
lemma cdcl_W-cp-fst-empty-conflicting-false:
  assumes
    cdcl_W-cp S S' and
    trail S = [] and
    conflicting S \neq None
  shows False
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma cdcl_W-o-fst-empty-conflicting-false:
  assumes cdcl_W-o SS'
  and trail S = []
  and conflicting S \neq None
  shows False
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma cdcl_W-stgy-fst-empty-conflicting-false:
  assumes cdcl_W-stgy SS'
  and trail S = []
  and conflicting S \neq None
  {f shows}\ \mathit{False}
  \langle proof \rangle
thm cdcl_W-cp.induct[split-format(complete)]
lemma cdcl_W-cp-conflicting-is-false:
  cdcl_W-cp \ S \ S' \Longrightarrow conflicting \ S = Some \ \{\#\} \Longrightarrow False
  \langle proof \rangle
\mathbf{lemma}\ \mathit{rtranclp-cdcl}_W\text{-}\mathit{cp-conflicting-is-false}:
  cdcl_W - cp^{++} S S' \Longrightarrow conflicting S = Some \{\#\} \Longrightarrow False
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma cdcl_W-o-conflicting-is-false:
  cdcl_W-o S S' \Longrightarrow conflicting <math>S = Some \ \{\#\} \Longrightarrow False
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma cdcl_W-stgy-conflicting-is-false:
  cdcl_W-stgy S S' \Longrightarrow conflicting <math>S = Some \{\#\} \Longrightarrow False
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma rtranclp-cdcl_W-stgy-conflicting-is-false:
  cdcl_W-stgy** S S' \Longrightarrow conflicting S = Some {\#} \Longrightarrow S' = S
  \langle proof \rangle
```

**lemma** full- $cdcl_W$ -init-clss-with-false-normal-form:

```
assumes
   \forall m \in set M. \neg is\text{-}decided m  and
   E = Some D and
   state S = (M, N, U, 0, E)
   full\ cdcl_W-stgy S\ S' and
   all-decomposition-implies-m (init-clss S) (get-all-ann-decomposition (trail S))
   cdcl_W-learned-clause S
   cdcl_W-M-level-inv S
   no-strange-atm S
   distinct-cdcl_W-state S
   cdcl_W-conflicting S
 shows \exists M''. state S' = (M'', N, U, \theta, Some {\#})
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma full-cdcl_W-stqy-final-state-conclusive-is-one-false:
 fixes S' :: 'st
 assumes full: full cdcl_W-stgy (init-state N) S'
 and no-d: distinct-mset-mset N
 and empty: \{\#\} \in \# N
 shows conflicting S' = Some \{\#\} \land unsatisfiable (set-mset (init-clss <math>S'))
\langle proof \rangle
theorem 2.9.9 page 83 of Weidenbach's book
lemma full-cdcl_W-stgy-final-state-conclusive:
 fixes S' :: 'st
 assumes full: full cdcl_W-stgy (init-state N) S' and no-d: distinct-mset-mset N
 shows (conflicting S' = Some \{\#\} \land unsatisfiable (set-mset (init-clss <math>S')))
   \lor (conflicting S' = None \land trail S' \models asm init-clss S')
  \langle proof \rangle
theorem 2.9.9 page 83 of Weidenbach's book
lemma full-cdcl_W-stgy-final-state-conclusive-from-init-state:
 fixes S' :: 'st
 assumes full: full cdcl_W-stgy (init-state N) S'
 and no-d: distinct-mset-mset N
 shows (conflicting S' = Some \{\#\} \land unsatisfiable (set-mset N))
  \lor (conflicting S' = None \land trail S' \models asm N \land satisfiable (set-mset N))
\langle proof \rangle
end
end
theory CDCL-W-Termination
imports CDCL-W
begin
context conflict-driven-clause-learning<sub>W</sub>
begin
```

#### 6.1.6 Termination

The condition that no learned clause is a tautology is overkill (in the sense that the no-duplicate condition is enough), but we can reuse *simple-clss*.

The invariant contains all the structural invariants that holds,

definition  $cdcl_W$ -all-struct-inv where

```
cdcl_W-all-struct-inv S \longleftrightarrow
    no-strange-atm S \wedge
    cdcl_W-M-level-inv S \wedge
    (\forall s \in \# learned\text{-}clss S. \neg tautology s) \land
    distinct\text{-}cdcl_W\text{-}state\ S\ \land
    cdcl_W-conflicting S \wedge
    all-decomposition-implies-m (init-clss S) (get-all-ann-decomposition (trail S)) \land
    cdcl_W-learned-clause S
lemma cdcl_W-all-struct-inv-inv:
  assumes cdcl_W S S' and cdcl_W-all-struct-inv S
 shows cdcl_W-all-struct-inv S'
  \langle proof \rangle
\mathbf{lemma}\ \mathit{rtranclp-cdcl}_W\mathit{-all-struct-inv-inv}:
  assumes cdcl_W^{**} S S' and cdcl_W-all-struct-inv S
 shows cdcl_W-all-struct-inv S'
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma cdcl_W-stgy-cdcl_W-all-struct-inv:
  cdcl_W-stgy S T \Longrightarrow cdcl_W-all-struct-inv S \Longrightarrow cdcl_W-all-struct-inv T
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma rtranclp-cdcl_W-stgy-cdcl_W-all-struct-inv:
  cdcl_W-stgy** S T \Longrightarrow cdcl_W-all-struct-inv S \Longrightarrow cdcl_W-all-struct-inv T
  \langle proof \rangle
No Relearning of a clause
lemma cdcl_W-o-new-clause-learned-is-backtrack-step:
  assumes learned: D \in \# learned-clss T and
  new: D \notin \# learned\text{-}clss S  and
  cdcl_W: cdcl_W-o S T and
  lev: cdcl_W-M-level-inv S
  shows backtrack S T \land conflicting <math>S = Some \ D
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma cdcl_W-cp-new-clause-learned-has-backtrack-step:
  assumes learned: D \in \# learned-clss T and
  new: D \notin \# learned\text{-}clss S  and
  cdcl_W: cdcl_W-stgy S T and
  lev: cdcl_W-M-level-inv S
  shows \exists S'. backtrack S S' \land cdcl_W-stgy** S' T \land conflicting S = Some D
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma rtranclp-cdcl_W-cp-new-clause-learned-has-backtrack-step:
  assumes learned: D \in \# learned-clss T and
  new: D \notin \# learned\text{-}clss S  and
  cdcl_W: cdcl_W-stgy^{**} S T and
  lev: cdcl_W-M-level-inv S
  shows \exists S' S''. cdcl_W-stgy^{**} S S' \land backtrack S' S'' \land conflicting S' = Some D \land
    cdcl_W-stgy^{**} S^{\prime\prime} T
  \langle proof \rangle
\mathbf{lemma}\ propagate-no\text{-}more\text{-}Decided\text{-}lit:
  assumes propagate S S'
```

```
shows Decided K \in set (trail S) \longleftrightarrow Decided K \in set (trail S')
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma conflict-no-more-Decided-lit:
  assumes conflict S S'
  shows Decided K \in set (trail S) \longleftrightarrow Decided K \in set (trail S')
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma cdcl_W-cp-no-more-Decided-lit:
  assumes cdcl_W-cp S S'
  shows Decided K \in set (trail S) \longleftrightarrow Decided K \in set (trail S')
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma rtranclp-cdcl_W-cp-no-more-Decided-lit:
  assumes cdcl_W-cp^{**} S S'
 shows Decided K \in set (trail S) \longleftrightarrow Decided K \in set (trail S')
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma cdcl_W-o-no-more-Decided-lit:
  assumes cdcl_W-o S S' and lev: cdcl_W-M-level-inv S and \neg decide S S'
  shows Decided K \in set (trail S') \longrightarrow Decided K \in set (trail S)
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma cdcl_W-new-decided-at-beginning-is-decide:
  assumes cdcl_W-stqy S S' and
  lev: cdcl_W-M-level-inv S and
  trail \ S' = M' @ Decided \ L \# M \ and
  trail\ S = M
 shows \exists T. decide S T \land no\text{-step } cdcl_W\text{-cp } S
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma cdcl_W-o-is-decide:
  assumes cdcl_W-o S T and lev: cdcl_W-M-level-inv S
  trail T = drop \ (length \ M_0) \ M' @ Decided \ L \# H @ Mand
  \neg (\exists M'. trail S = M' @ Decided L \# H @ M)
 shows decide S T
  \langle proof \rangle
\mathbf{lemma}\ rtranclp\text{-}cdcl_W\text{-}new\text{-}decided\text{-}at\text{-}beginning\text{-}is\text{-}decide}:
  assumes cdcl_W-stgy^{**} R U and
  trail\ U = M' @ Decided\ L \ \# \ H @ M and
  trail R = M  and
  cdcl_W-M-level-inv R
  shows
    \exists S \ T \ T'. \ cdcl_W\text{-}stgy^{**} \ R \ S \ \land \ decide \ S \ T \ \land \ cdcl_W\text{-}stgy^{**} \ T \ U \ \land \ cdcl_W\text{-}stgy^{**} \ S \ U \ \land
      cdcl_W-stgy^{**} T' U
  \langle proof \rangle
\mathbf{lemma}\ rtranclp\text{-}cdcl_W\text{-}new\text{-}decided\text{-}at\text{-}beginning\text{-}is\text{-}decide':
  assumes cdcl_W-stgy^{**} R U and
  trail\ U=M'\ @\ Decided\ L\ \#\ H\ @\ M\ {\bf and}
  trail R = M and
  cdcl_W-M-level-inv R
  shows \exists y \ y'. \ cdcl_W \text{-stgy}^{**} \ R \ y \land cdcl_W \text{-stgy} \ y \ y' \land \neg \ (\exists c. \ trail \ y = c @ Decided \ L \# H @ M)
    \wedge (\lambda a \ b. \ cdcl_W \text{-stgy} \ a \ b \ \wedge (\exists \ c. \ trail \ a = c \ @ \ Decided \ L \ \# \ H \ @ \ M))^{**} \ y' \ U
```

```
\langle proof \rangle
lemma beginning-not-decided-invert:
  assumes A: M @ A = M' @ Decided K \# H and
  nm: \forall m \in set M. \neg is\text{-}decided m
  shows \exists M. A = M @ Decided K \# H
\langle proof \rangle
lemma cdcl_W-stgy-trail-has-new-decided-is-decide-step:
  assumes cdcl_W-stgy S T
  \neg (\exists c. trail S = c @ Decided L \# H @ M) and
  (\lambda a \ b. \ cdcl_W \text{-stgy} \ a \ b \land (\exists \ c. \ trail \ a = c \ @ \ Decided \ L \ \# \ H \ @ \ M))^{**} \ T \ U \ \textbf{and}
  \exists M'. trail U = M' @ Decided L \# H @ M  and
  lev: cdcl_W-M-level-inv S
  shows \exists S'. decide S S' \land full \ cdcl_W - cp \ S' \ T \land no\text{-step} \ cdcl_W - cp \ S
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma rtranclp-cdcl_W-stgy-with-trail-end-has-trail-end:
  assumes (\lambda a \ b. \ cdcl_W-stgy a \ b \land (\exists \ c. \ trail \ a = c @ Decided \ L \# H @ M))^{**} \ T \ U and
  \exists M'. trail U = M' @ Decided L \# H @ M
  shows \exists M'. trail T = M' @ Decided L \# H @ M
  \langle proof \rangle
\mathbf{lemma}\ remove 1\text{-}mset\text{-}eq\text{-}remove 1\text{-}mset\text{-}same:
  remove1-mset\ L\ D = remove1-mset\ L'\ D \Longrightarrow L \in \#\ D \Longrightarrow L = L'
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma cdcl_W-o-cannot-learn:
  assumes
    cdcl_W-o y z and
    lev: cdcl_W-M-level-inv y and
    M: trail y = c @ Decided Kh # H and
    DL: D \notin \# learned\text{-}clss \ y \ \mathbf{and}
    LD: L \in \# D and
    DH: atms-of \ (remove1-mset \ L \ D) \subseteq atm-of \ `lits-of-l \ H \ {\bf and}
    LH: atm\text{-}of \ L \notin atm\text{-}of \ `lits\text{-}of\text{-}l \ H \ {\bf and}
    learned: \forall T. conflicting y = Some T \longrightarrow trail y \models as CNot T and
    z: trail z = c' @ Decided Kh # H
  shows D \notin \# learned\text{-}clss z
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma cdcl_W-stgy-with-trail-end-has-not-been-learned:
  assumes
    cdcl_W-stgy y z and
    cdcl_W-M-level-inv y and
    trail\ y = c\ @\ Decided\ Kh\ \#\ H\ {\bf and}
    D \notin \# learned\text{-}clss \ y \ \mathbf{and}
    LD: L \in \# D and
    DH: atms-of (remove1-mset L D) \subseteq atm-of 'lits-of-l H and
    LH: atm\text{-}of \ L \notin atm\text{-}of \ `lits\text{-}of\text{-}l \ H \ \mathbf{and}
    \forall T. conflicting y = Some T \longrightarrow trail y \models as CNot T and
    trail\ z = c'\ @\ Decided\ Kh\ \#\ H
  shows D \notin \# learned\text{-}clss z
  \langle proof \rangle
```

 $\mathbf{lemma}\ \mathit{rtranclp-cdcl}_W\mathit{-stgy-with-trail-end-has-not-been-learned} :$ 

```
assumes
   (\lambda a \ b. \ cdcl_W-stgy a \ b \land (\exists \ c. \ trail \ a = c @ Decided \ K \# \ H @ []))^{**} \ S \ z \ and
   cdcl_W-all-struct-inv S and
   trail\ S = c\ @\ Decided\ K\ \#\ H\ and
   D \notin \# learned\text{-}clss S and
   LD: L \in \# D and
   DH: atms-of \ (remove1-mset \ L \ D) \subseteq atm-of \ `lits-of-l \ H \ and
   LH: atm\text{-}of \ L \notin atm\text{-}of \ `lits\text{-}of\text{-}l \ H \ \mathbf{and}
   \exists c'. trail z = c' @ Decided K \# H
 shows D \notin \# learned\text{-}clss z
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma cdcl_W-stgy-new-learned-clause:
 assumes cdcl_W-stgy S T and
   lev: cdcl_W-M-level-inv S and
   E \notin \# learned\text{-}clss \ S and
   E \in \# learned\text{-}clss T
 shows \exists S'. backtrack S S' \land conflicting S = Some E \land full cdcl_W - cp S' T
  \langle proof \rangle
theorem 2.9.7 page 83 of Weidenbach's book
lemma cdcl_W-stgy-no-relearned-clause:
 assumes
   invR: cdcl_W-all-struct-inv R and
   st': cdcl_W \text{-} stgy^{**} R S and
   bt: backtrack S T and
   confl: conflicting S = Some E and
   already-learned: E \in \# clauses S and
   R: trail R = []
 shows False
\langle proof \rangle
lemma rtranclp-cdcl_W-stgy-distinct-mset-clauses:
 assumes
   invR: cdcl_W-all-struct-inv R and
   st: cdcl_W - stqy^{**} R S and
   dist: distinct-mset (clauses R) and
   R: trail R = []
 shows distinct-mset (clauses S)
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma cdcl_W-stgy-distinct-mset-clauses:
 assumes
   st: cdcl_W - stgy^{**} (init-state N) S and
   no-duplicate-clause: distinct-mset N and
   no-duplicate-in-clause: distinct-mset-mset N
  shows distinct-mset (clauses S)
  \langle proof \rangle
Decrease of a Measure
fun cdcl_W-measure where
cdcl_W-measure S =
 [(3::nat) \cap (card (atms-of-mm (init-clss S))) - card (set-mset (learned-clss S)),
    if conflicting S = None then 1 else 0,
   if conflicting S = None then card (atms-of-mm (init-clss S)) – length (trail S)
```

```
else length (trail S)
\mathbf{lemma}\ \mathit{length}\text{-}\mathit{model}\text{-}\mathit{le-vars}\text{-}\mathit{all}\text{-}\mathit{inv}\text{:}
  assumes cdcl_W-all-struct-inv S
 shows length (trail S) \leq card (atms-of-mm (init-clss S))
  \langle proof \rangle
end
context conflict-driven-clause-learning<sub>W</sub>
begin
\mathbf{lemma}\ \mathit{learned-clss-less-upper-bound}\colon
 fixes S :: 'st
 assumes
    distinct-cdcl_W-state S and
    \forall s \in \# learned\text{-}clss S. \neg tautology s
 shows card(set\text{-}mset\ (learned\text{-}clss\ S)) \leq 3 \cap card\ (atms\text{-}of\text{-}mm\ (learned\text{-}clss\ S))
\langle proof \rangle
lemma cdcl_W-measure-decreasing:
  fixes S :: 'st
  assumes
    cdcl_W S S' and
    no-restart:
      \neg (learned\text{-}clss\ S \subseteq \#\ learned\text{-}clss\ S' \land [] = trail\ S' \land conflicting\ S' = None)
    no-forget: learned-clss S \subseteq \# learned-clss S' and
    no-relearn: \bigwedge S'. backtrack S S' \Longrightarrow \forall T. conflicting S = Some \ T \longrightarrow T \notin \# \ learned-clss \ S
    alien: no-strange-atm S and
    M-level: cdcl_W-M-level-inv S and
    no\text{-}taut: \forall s \in \# \ learned\text{-}clss \ S. \ \neg tautology \ s \ \mathbf{and}
    no-dup: distinct-cdcl_W-state S and
    confl: cdcl_W-conflicting S
  shows (cdcl_W-measure S', cdcl_W-measure S) \in lexn\ less-than 3
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma propagate-measure-decreasing:
  fixes S :: 'st
  assumes propagate S S' and cdcl_W-all-struct-inv S
  shows (cdcl_W-measure S', cdcl_W-measure S) \in lexn\ less-than 3
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma conflict-measure-decreasing:
 fixes S :: 'st
 assumes conflict \ S \ S' and cdcl_W-all-struct-inv S
  shows (cdcl_W-measure S', cdcl_W-measure S) \in lexn \ less-than 3
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma decide-measure-decreasing:
  fixes S :: 'st
  assumes decide\ S\ S' and cdcl_W-all-struct-inv S
 shows (cdcl_W-measure S', cdcl_W-measure S) \in lexn \ less-than 3
  \langle proof \rangle
```

```
lemma cdcl_W-cp-measure-decreasing:
 fixes S :: 'st
 assumes cdcl_W-cp S S' and cdcl_W-all-struct-inv S
 shows (cdcl_W-measure S', cdcl_W-measure S) \in lexn \ less-than 3
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma tranclp\text{-}cdcl_W\text{-}cp\text{-}measure\text{-}decreasing:
 fixes S :: 'st
 assumes cdcl_W-cp^{++} S S' and cdcl_W-all-struct-inv S
 shows (cdcl_W-measure S', cdcl_W-measure S) \in lexn\ less-than 3
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma cdcl_W-stgy-step-decreasing:
 fixes R S T :: 'st
 assumes cdcl_W-stgy S T and
  cdcl_W-stgy^{**} R S
  trail R = [] and
  cdcl_W-all-struct-inv R
 shows (cdcl_W-measure T, cdcl_W-measure S) \in lexn\ less-than 3
\langle proof \rangle
Roughly corresponds to theorem 2.9.15 page 86 of Weidenbach's book (using a different bound)
lemma tranclp-cdcl_W-stgy-decreasing:
 fixes R S T :: 'st
 assumes cdcl_W-stgy^{++} R S
 trail R = [] and
  cdcl_W-all-struct-inv R
 shows (cdcl_W-measure S, cdcl_W-measure R) \in lexn less-than 3
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma tranclp\text{-}cdcl_W\text{-}stgy\text{-}S0\text{-}decreasing:
 fixes R S T :: 'st
 assumes
   pl: cdcl_W-stgy^{++} (init-state N) S and
   no-dup: distinct-mset-mset N
 shows (cdcl_W-measure S, cdcl_W-measure (init-state N)) \in lexn\ less-than 3
lemma wf-tranclp-cdcl_W-stgy:
  wf \{(S::'st, init\text{-}state\ N)|
    S N. distinct\text{-}mset\text{-}mset N \wedge cdcl_W\text{-}stqy^{++} (init\text{-}state N) S
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma cdcl_W-cp-wf-all-inv:
 wf \{(S', S). \ cdcl_W \text{-all-struct-inv } S \land cdcl_W \text{-cp } S \ S'\}
 (is wf ?R)
\langle proof \rangle
end
```

end

# 6.2 Merging backjump rules

theory CDCL-W-Merge imports CDCL-W-Termination begin

Before showing that Weidenbach's CDCL is included in NOT's CDCL, we need to work on a variant of Weidenbach's calculus: NOT's backjump assumes the existence of a clause that is suitable to backjump. This clause is obtained in W's CDCL by applying:

- 1. conflict-driven-clause-learning<sub>W</sub>.conflict to find the conflict
- 2. the conflict is analysed by repetitive application of conflict-driven-clause-learningw.resolve and conflict-driven-clause-learningw.skip,
- 3. finally conflict-driven-clause-learning<sub>W</sub>. backtrack is used to backtrack.

We show that this new calculus has the same final states than Weidenbach's CDCL if the calculus starts in a state such that the invariant holds and no conflict has been found yet. The latter condition holds for initial states.

#### 6.2.1 Inclusion of the states

```
context conflict-driven-clause-learning<sub>W</sub>
begin
declare cdcl_W.intros[intro] cdcl_W-bj.intros[intro] cdcl_W-o.intros[intro]
lemma backtrack-no-cdcl_W-bj:
  assumes cdcl: cdcl_W-bj T U and inv: cdcl_W-M-level-inv V
 shows \neg backtrack\ V\ T
  \langle proof \rangle
skip-or-resolve corresponds to the analyze function in the code of MiniSAT.
inductive skip-or-resolve :: 'st \Rightarrow 'st \Rightarrow bool where
s-or-r-skip[intro]: skip S T \Longrightarrow skip-or-resolve S T
s-or-r-resolve[intro]: resolve S T \Longrightarrow skip-or-resolve S T
lemma rtranclp-cdcl_W-bj-skip-or-resolve-backtrack:
  assumes cdcl_W-bj^{**} S U and inv: cdcl_W-M-level-inv S
 shows skip-or-resolve** S \ U \lor (\exists \ T. \ skip-or-resolve** S \ T \land backtrack \ T \ U)
lemma rtranclp-skip-or-resolve-rtranclp-cdcl_W:
  skip\text{-}or\text{-}resolve^{**} \ S \ T \Longrightarrow cdcl_W^{**} \ S \ T
definition backjump-l-cond :: 'v clause <math>\Rightarrow 'v clause <math>\Rightarrow 'v literal <math>\Rightarrow 'st \Rightarrow bool where
backjump-l-cond \equiv \lambda C C' L' S T. True
definition inv_{NOT} :: 'st \Rightarrow bool  where
inv_{NOT} \equiv \lambda S. \text{ no-dup (trail } S)
declare inv_{NOT}-def[simp]
end
```

# 6.2.2 More lemmas conflict-propagate and backjumping

## **Termination**

```
lemma cdcl_W-cp-normalized-element-all-inv:
 assumes inv: cdcl_W-all-struct-inv S
 obtains T where full cdcl_W-cp S T
\mathbf{thm} backtrackE
lemma cdcl_W-bj-measure:
 assumes cdcl_W-bj S T and cdcl_W-M-level-inv S
  shows length (trail\ S) + (if\ conflicting\ S = None\ then\ 0\ else\ 1)
    > length (trail T) + (if conflicting T = None then 0 else 1)
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma wf-cdcl_W-bj:
  wf \{(b,a). \ cdcl_W - bj \ a \ b \land cdcl_W - M - level - inv \ a\}
lemma cdcl_W-bj-exists-normal-form:
 assumes lev: cdcl_W-M-level-inv S
 shows \exists T. full \ cdcl_W-bj S T
\langle proof \rangle
{\bf lemma}\ rtranclp\text{-}skip\text{-}state\text{-}decomp\text{:}
  assumes skip^{**} S T and no-dup (trail S)
   \exists M. \ trail \ S = M \ @ \ trail \ T \land (\forall m \in set \ M. \neg is - decided \ m)
   init-clss S = init-clss T
   learned-clss\ S = learned-clss\ T
   backtrack-lvl S = backtrack-lvl T
    conflicting S = conflicting T
  \langle proof \rangle
```

## More backjumping

 $\langle proof \rangle$ 

Backjumping after skipping or jump directly lemma rtranclp-skip-backtrack-backtrack:

```
assumes skip^{**} S T and backtrack T W and cdcl_W-all-struct-inv S shows backtrack S W \langle proof \rangle

See also theorem rtranclp-skip-backtrack-backtrack lemma rtranclp-skip-backtrack-backtrack-end: assumes skip: skip^{**} S T and bt: backtrack S W and inv: cdcl_W-all-struct-inv S shows backtrack T W
```

```
lemma cdcl_W-bj-decomp-resolve-skip-and-bj:
 assumes cdcl_W-bj^{**} S T and inv: cdcl_W-M-level-inv S
  shows (skip\text{-}or\text{-}resolve^{**} \ S \ T
    \vee (\exists U. \ skip-or-resolve^{**} \ S \ U \land backtrack \ U \ T))
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma resolve-skip-deterministic:
  resolve \ S \ T \Longrightarrow skip \ S \ U \Longrightarrow False
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma list-same-level-decomp-is-same-decomp:
  assumes M-K: M=M1 @ Decided K # M2 and M-K': M=M1' @ Decided K' # M2' and
  lev-KK': get-level M K = get-level M K' and
  n-d: no-dup M
  shows K = K' and M1 = M1' and M2 = M2'
\langle proof \rangle
lemma backtrack-unique:
 assumes
    bt-T: backtrack S T and
    bt-U: backtrack S U and
    inv: cdcl_W-all-struct-inv S
  shows T \sim U
\langle proof \rangle
lemma if-can-apply-backtrack-no-more-resolve:
  assumes
    skip: skip^{**} S U and
    bt: backtrack S T and
    inv: cdcl_W-all-struct-inv S
 shows \neg resolve\ U\ V
\langle proof \rangle
{f lemma}\ if-can-apply-resolve-no-more-backtrack:
  assumes
    skip: skip^{**} S U and
    resolve: resolve S T and
    inv: cdcl_W-all-struct-inv S
  shows \neg backtrack\ U\ V
  \langle proof \rangle
\mathbf{lemma}\ \textit{if-can-apply-backtrack-skip-or-resolve-is-skip}.
 assumes
    bt: backtrack S T and
    \mathit{skip} \colon \mathit{skip} \text{-} \mathit{or} \text{-} \mathit{resolve}^{**} \ S \ U \ \mathbf{and}
    inv: cdcl_W-all-struct-inv S
  shows skip^{**} S U
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma cdcl_W-bj-bj-decomp:
  assumes cdcl_W-bj^{**} S W and cdcl_W-all-struct-inv S
    (\exists T \ U \ V. \ (\lambda S \ T. \ skip-or-resolve \ S \ T \land no-step \ backtrack \ S)^{**} \ S \ T
        \wedge (\lambda T U. resolve T U \wedge no-step backtrack T) T U
        \wedge skip^{**} U V \wedge backtrack V W
    \vee (\exists T \ U. \ (\lambda S \ T. \ skip\text{-}or\text{-}resolve \ S \ T \land no\text{-}step \ backtrack \ S)^{**} \ S \ T
```

```
\wedge (\lambda T \ U. \ resolve \ T \ U \wedge no\text{-step backtrack} \ T) \ T \ U \wedge skip^{**} \ U \ W)
   \vee (\exists T. skip^{**} S T \wedge backtrack T W)
   \vee skip^{**} S W (is ?RB S W \vee ?R S W \vee ?SB S W \vee ?S S W)
  \langle proof \rangle
The case distinction is needed, since T \sim V does not imply that R^{**} T V.
lemma cdcl_W-bj-strongly-confluent:
  assumes
     cdcl_W-bj^{**} S V and
     cdcl_W-bj^{**} S T and
     n-s: no-step cdcl_W-bj V and
     inv: cdcl_W-all-struct-inv S
  shows T \sim V \vee cdcl_W - bj^{**} T V
   \langle proof \rangle
lemma cdcl_W-bj-unique-normal-form:
  assumes
   ST: cdcl_W-bj^{**} S T \text{ and } SU: cdcl_W-bj^{**} S U \text{ and }
   n-s-U: no-step cdcl_W-bj U and
   n-s-T: no-step cdcl_W-bj T and
   inv: cdcl_W-all-struct-inv S
 shows T \sim U
\langle proof \rangle
lemma full-cdcl_W-bj-unique-normal-form:
assumes full cdcl_W-bj S T and full cdcl_W-bj S U and
   inv: cdcl_W-all-struct-inv S
 shows T \sim U
   \langle proof \rangle
6.2.3
           CDCL with Merging
inductive cdcl_W-merge-restart :: 'st \Rightarrow 'st \Rightarrow bool where
fw-r-propagate: propagate S S' \Longrightarrow cdcl_W-merge-restart S S'
fw-r-conflict: conflict S T \Longrightarrow full \ cdcl_W-bj T \ U \Longrightarrow cdcl_W-merge-restart S \ U \ |
fw-r-decide: decide\ S\ S' \Longrightarrow cdcl_W-merge-restart S\ S'
fw-r-rf: cdcl_W-rf S S' \Longrightarrow cdcl_W-merge-restart S S'
lemma rtranclp-cdcl_W-bj-rtranclp-cdcl_W:
  cdcl_W-bj^{**} S T \Longrightarrow cdcl_W^{**} S T
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma cdcl_W-merge-restart-cdcl_W:
 assumes cdcl_W-merge-restart S T
  shows cdcl_{W}^{**} S T
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma cdcl_W-merge-restart-conflicting-true-or-no-step:
  assumes cdcl_W-merge-restart S T
  shows conflicting T = None \lor no\text{-step } cdcl_W T
  \langle proof \rangle
inductive cdcl_W-merge :: 'st \Rightarrow 'st \Rightarrow bool where
fw-propagate: propagate \ S \ S' \Longrightarrow cdcl_W-merge S \ S' \mid
fw-conflict: conflict S T \Longrightarrow full \ cdcl_W-bj T \ U \Longrightarrow cdcl_W-merge S \ U \ |
```

```
fw-decide: decide \ S \ S' \Longrightarrow cdcl_W-merge S \ S'
fw-forget: forget \ S \ S' \Longrightarrow cdcl_W-merge S \ S'
lemma cdcl_W-merge-cdcl_W-merge-restart:
  cdcl_W-merge S T \Longrightarrow cdcl_W-merge-restart S T
  \langle proof \rangle
\mathbf{lemma}\ rtranclp\text{-}cdcl_W\text{-}merge\text{-}tranclp\text{-}cdcl_W\text{-}merge\text{-}restart\text{:}
  cdcl_W-merge** S T \Longrightarrow cdcl_W-merge-restart** S T
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma cdcl_W-merge-rtranclp-cdcl_W:
  cdcl_W-merge S T \Longrightarrow cdcl_W^{**} S T
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma rtranclp-cdcl_W-merge-rtranclp-cdcl_W:
  cdcl_W-merge^{**} S T \Longrightarrow cdcl_W^{**} S T
  \langle proof \rangle
lemmas rulesE =
  skipE\ resolveE\ backtrackE\ propagateE\ conflictE\ decideE\ restartE\ forgetE
\mathbf{lemma} \ \ cdcl_W \text{-}all\text{-}struct\text{-}inv\text{-}tranclp\text{-}cdcl_W \text{-}merge\text{-}tranclp\text{-}cdcl_W \text{-}merge\text{-}cdcl_W \text{-}all\text{-}struct\text{-}inv\text{:}}
  assumes
    inv: cdcl_W-all-struct-inv b
    cdcl_W-merge^{++} b a
  shows (\lambda S \ T. \ cdcl_W-all-struct-inv S \land \ cdcl_W-merge S \ T)^{++} \ b \ a
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma backtrack-is-full1-cdcl<sub>W</sub>-bj:
  assumes bt: backtrack S T and inv: cdcl_W-M-level-inv S
  shows full1 cdcl_W-bj S T
   \langle proof \rangle
\mathbf{lemma}\ \mathit{rtrancl-cdcl}_W\text{-}\mathit{conflicting-true-cdcl}_W\text{-}\mathit{merge-restart}\colon
  assumes cdcl_W^{**} S V and inv: cdcl_W-M-level-inv S and conflicting S = None
  shows (cdcl_W - merge - restart^{**} S V \land conflicting V = None)
    \vee (\exists T U. cdcl_W-merge-restart** S T \wedge conflicting V \neq None \wedge conflict T U \wedge cdcl_W-bj** U V)
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma no\text{-}step\text{-}cdcl_W\text{-}no\text{-}step\text{-}cdcl_W\text{-}merge\text{-}restart: }no\text{-}step \ cdcl_W \ S \implies no\text{-}step \ cdcl_W\text{-}merge\text{-}restart
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma no-step-cdcl_W-merge-restart-no-step-cdcl_W:
  assumes
    conflicting S = None  and
    cdcl_W-M-level-inv S and
    no-step cdcl_W-merge-restart S
  shows no-step cdcl_W S
\langle proof \rangle
lemma cdcl_W-merge-restart-no-step-cdcl_W-bj:
  assumes
    cdcl_W-merge-restart S T
  shows no-step cdcl_W-bj T
```

```
\langle proof \rangle
lemma rtranclp-cdcl_W-merge-restart-no-step-cdcl_W-bj:
  assumes
   cdcl_W-merge-restart** S T and
    conflicting S = None
  shows no-step cdcl_W-bj T
  \langle proof \rangle
If conflicting S \neq None, we cannot say anything.
Remark that this theorem does not say anything about well-foundedness: even if you know that
one relation is well-founded, it only states that the normal forms are shared.
lemma conflicting-true-full-cdcl_W-iff-full-cdcl_W-merge:
  assumes confl: conflicting S = None and lev: cdcl_W-M-level-inv S
 shows full cdcl_W S V \longleftrightarrow full \ cdcl_W-merge-restart S V
\langle proof \rangle
lemma init-state-true-full-cdcl_W-iff-full-cdcl_W-merge:
 shows full cdcl_W (init-state N) V \longleftrightarrow full\ cdcl_W-merge-restart (init-state N) V
  \langle proof \rangle
6.2.4
           CDCL with Merge and Strategy
The intermediate step
inductive cdcl_W-s':: 'st \Rightarrow 'st \Rightarrow bool where
conflict': full1 \ cdcl_W - cp \ S \ S' \Longrightarrow cdcl_W - s' \ S \ S'
decide': decide \ S \ S' \Longrightarrow no\text{-step} \ cdcl_W\text{-cp} \ S \Longrightarrow full \ cdcl_W\text{-cp} \ S' \ S'' \Longrightarrow cdcl_W\text{-s'} \ S \ S'' \ |
bj': full1 cdcl_W-bj S S' \Longrightarrow no-step cdcl_W-cp S \Longrightarrow full \ cdcl_W-cp S' S'' \Longrightarrow cdcl_W-s' S S''
inductive-cases cdcl_W-s'E: cdcl_W-s' S T
lemma rtranclp-cdcl_W-bj-full1-cdclp-cdcl_W-stgy:
  cdcl_W - bj^{**} S S' \Longrightarrow full \ cdcl_W - cp \ S' S'' \Longrightarrow cdcl_W - stgy^{**} S S''
\langle proof \rangle
lemma cdcl_W-s'-is-rtranclp-cdcl<sub>W</sub>-stgy:
  cdcl_W-s' S T \Longrightarrow cdcl_W-stgy^{**} S T
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma cdcl_W-cp-cdcl_W-bj-bissimulation:
  assumes
   full\ cdcl_W-cp\ T\ U and
   cdcl_W-bj^{**} T T' and
   cdcl_W-all-struct-inv T and
   no-step cdcl_W-bj T'
  shows full cdcl_W-cp T' U
   \vee (\exists U' U''. full cdcl_W-cp T' U'' \wedge full cdcl_W-bj U U' \wedge full cdcl_W-cp U' U''
      \land \ cdcl_W - s'^{**} \ U \ U'')
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma cdcl_W-cp-cdcl_W-bj-bissimulation':
  assumes
   full\ cdcl_W-cp\ T\ U and
   cdcl_W-bj^{**} T T' and
```

 $cdcl_W$ -all-struct-inv T and

```
no-step cdcl_W-bj T'
  shows full\ cdcl_W-cp\ T'\ U
    \vee (\exists U'. full1 cdcl_W-bj U U' \wedge (\forall U''. full cdcl_W-cp U' U'' \longrightarrow full \ cdcl_W-cp T' U''
      \wedge \ cdcl_W - s'^{**} \ U \ U'')
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma cdcl_W-stgy-cdcl_W-s'-connected:
  assumes cdcl_W-stgy S U and cdcl_W-all-struct-inv S
  shows cdcl_W-s' S U
    \vee \ (\exists \ U'. \ \mathit{full1} \ \mathit{cdcl}_W \mathit{-bj} \ U \ U' \wedge \ (\forall \ U''. \ \mathit{full} \ \mathit{cdcl}_W \mathit{-cp} \ U' \ U'' \longrightarrow \ \mathit{cdcl}_W \mathit{-s'} \ S \ U'' \ ))
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma cdcl_W-stgy-cdcl_W-s'-connected':
  assumes cdcl_W-stgy S U and cdcl_W-all-struct-inv S
  shows cdcl_W-s' S U
    \vee (\exists U' U''. cdcl_W - s' S U'' \wedge full cdcl_W - bj U U' \wedge full cdcl_W - cp U' U'')
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma cdcl_W-stgy-cdcl_W-s'-no-step:
  assumes cdcl_W-stgy S U and cdcl_W-all-struct-inv S and no-step cdcl_W-bj U
  shows cdcl_W-s' S U
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma rtranclp-cdcl_W-stgy-connected-to-rtranclp-cdcl_W-s':
  assumes cdcl_W-stgy^{**} S U and inv: cdcl_W-M-level-inv S
  shows cdcl_W - s'^{**} S U \vee (\exists T. cdcl_W - s'^{**} S T \wedge cdcl_W - bj^{++} T U \wedge conflicting U \neq None)
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma n-step-cdcl<sub>W</sub>-stgy-iff-no-step-cdcl<sub>W</sub>-cl-cdcl<sub>W</sub>-o:
  assumes inv: cdcl_W-all-struct-inv S
 shows no-step cdcl_W-s' S \longleftrightarrow no-step cdcl_W-cp S \land no-step cdcl_W-o S (is ?S' S \longleftrightarrow ?C S \land ?O S)
\langle proof \rangle
lemma cdcl_W-s'-tranclp-cdcl_W:
   cdcl_W-s' S S' \Longrightarrow cdcl_W^{++} S S'
\langle proof \rangle
lemma tranclp-cdcl_W-s'-tranclp-cdcl_W:
  cdcl_W-s'^{++} S S' \Longrightarrow cdcl_W<sup>++</sup> S S'
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma rtranclp-cdcl_W-s'-rtranclp-cdcl_W:
   cdcl_W-s'** S S' \Longrightarrow cdcl_W** S S'
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma full-cdcl_W-stgy-iff-full-cdcl_W-s':
  assumes inv: cdcl_W-all-struct-inv S
  shows full cdcl_W-stgy S T \longleftrightarrow full cdcl_W-s' S T (is ?S \longleftrightarrow ?S)
\langle proof \rangle
lemma conflict-step-cdcl_W-stgy-step:
  assumes
    conflict S T
    cdcl_W-all-struct-inv S
  shows \exists T. \ cdcl_W-stgy S \ T
\langle proof \rangle
```

```
lemma decide-step-cdcl_W-stgy-step:
  assumes
    decide S T
    cdcl_W-all-struct-inv S
  shows \exists T. cdcl_W-stgy S T
\langle proof \rangle
lemma rtranclp-cdcl_W-cp-conflicting-Some:
  cdcl_W-cp^{**} S T \Longrightarrow conflicting <math>S = Some \ D \Longrightarrow S = T
  \langle proof \rangle
inductive cdcl_W-merge-cp: 'st \Rightarrow 'st \Rightarrow bool for S: 'st where
conflict': conflict \ S \ T \Longrightarrow full \ cdcl_W - bj \ T \ U \Longrightarrow cdcl_W - merge-cp \ S \ U \ |
propagate': propagate^{++} S S' \Longrightarrow cdcl_W-merge-cp S S'
lemma cdcl_W-merge-restart-cases [consumes 1, case-names conflict propagate]:
  assumes
    cdcl_W-merge-cp S U and
    \bigwedge T. conflict S T \Longrightarrow full\ cdcl_W-bj T U \Longrightarrow P and
    propagate^{++} S U \Longrightarrow P
  shows P
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma cdcl_W-merge-cp-tranclp-cdcl_W-merge:
  cdcl_W-merge-cp S T \Longrightarrow cdcl_W-merge<sup>++</sup> S T
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma rtranclp-cdcl_W-merge-cp-rtranclp-cdcl_W:
  cdcl_W-merge-cp^{**} S T \Longrightarrow cdcl_W^{**} S T
 \langle proof \rangle
lemma full1-cdcl_W-bj-no-step-cdcl_W-bj:
 full1 cdcl_W-bj S T \Longrightarrow no-step cdcl_W-cp S
  \langle proof \rangle
Full Transformation
inductive cdcl_W-s'-without-decide where
conflict'-without-decide [intro]: full1 cdcl_W-cp S S' \Longrightarrow cdcl_W-s'-without-decide S S'
bj'-without-decide[intro]: full1 cdcl_W-bj S S' \Longrightarrow no-step cdcl_W-cp S \Longrightarrow full cdcl_W-cp S' S''
      \implies cdcl_W-s'-without-decide S S''
\mathbf{lemma}\ rtranclp\text{-}cdcl_W\text{-}s'\text{-}without\text{-}decide\text{-}rtranclp\text{-}cdcl_W\text{:}
  cdcl_W-s'-without-decide** S T \Longrightarrow cdcl_W** S T
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma rtranclp-cdcl_W-s'-without-decide-rtranclp-cdcl_W-s':
  cdcl_W-s'-without-decide** S \ T \Longrightarrow cdcl_W-s'** S \ T
\langle proof \rangle
lemma rtranclp-cdcl_W-merge-cp-is-rtranclp-cdcl_W-s'-without-decide:
  assumes
    cdcl_W-merge-cp^{**} S V
    conflicting\ S=None
  shows
```

```
(cdcl_W - s' - without - decide^{**} S V)
    \vee (\exists T. \ cdcl_W - s' - without - decide^{**} \ S \ T \land propagate^{++} \ T \ V)
    \vee (\exists T \ U. \ cdcl_W - s' - without - decide^{**} \ S \ T \land full 1 \ cdcl_W - bj \ T \ U \land propagate^{**} \ U \ V)
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma rtranclp-cdcl_W-s'-without-decide-is-rtranclp-cdcl_W-merge-cp:
  assumes
    cdcl_W-s'-without-decide** S V and
    confl: conflicting S = None
  shows
    (cdcl_W - merge - cp^{**} S V \wedge conflicting V = None)
    \lor (cdcl_W \text{-}merge\text{-}cp^{**} \ S \ V \land conflicting \ V \neq None \land no\text{-}step \ cdcl_W \text{-}cp \ V \land no\text{-}step \ cdcl_W \text{-}bj \ V)
    \vee (\exists T. \ cdcl_W \text{-merge-} cp^{**} \ S \ T \land conflict \ T \ V)
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma no-step-cdcl_W-s'-no-ste-cdcl_W-merge-cp:
  assumes
    cdcl_W-all-struct-inv S
    conflicting S = None
    no-step cdcl_W-s' S
  shows no-step cdcl_W-merge-cp S
  \langle proof \rangle
The no-step decide S is needed, since cdcl_W-merge-cp is cdcl_W-s' without decide.
\mathbf{lemma}\ conflicting\text{-}true\text{-}no\text{-}step\text{-}cdcl_W\text{-}merge\text{-}cp\text{-}no\text{-}step\text{-}s'\text{-}without\text{-}decide}:
  assumes
    confl: conflicting S = None and
    inv: cdcl_W-M-level-inv S and
    n-s: no-step cdcl_W-merge-cp S
  shows no-step cdcl_W-s'-without-decide S
\langle proof \rangle
\mathbf{lemma}\ conflicting\text{-}true\text{-}no\text{-}step\text{-}s'\text{-}without\text{-}decide\text{-}no\text{-}step\text{-}cdcl_W\text{-}merge\text{-}cp};
  assumes
    inv: cdcl_W-all-struct-inv S and
    n-s: no-step cdcl_W-s'-without-decide S
  shows no-step cdcl_W-merge-cp S
\langle proof \rangle
lemma no-step-cdcl_W-merge-cp-no-step-cdcl_W-cp:
  no\text{-step } cdcl_W\text{-merge-cp } S \Longrightarrow cdcl_W\text{-M-level-inv } S \Longrightarrow no\text{-step } cdcl_W\text{-cp } S
\mathbf{lemma}\ conflicting\text{-}not\text{-}true\text{-}rtranclp\text{-}cdcl_W\text{-}merge\text{-}cp\text{-}no\text{-}step\text{-}cdcl_W\text{-}bj\text{:}}
  assumes
    conflicting S = None  and
    cdcl_W-merge-cp^{**} S T
  shows no-step cdcl_W-bj T
  \langle proof \rangle
\mathbf{lemma}\ conflicting\text{-}true\text{-}full\text{-}cdcl_W\text{-}merge\text{-}cp\text{-}iff\text{-}full\text{-}cdcl_W\text{-}s'\text{-}without\text{-}decode}:
  assumes
    confl: conflicting S = None and
    inv: cdcl_W-all-struct-inv S
  shows
    full\ cdcl_W-merge-cp S\ V\longleftrightarrow full\ cdcl_W-s'-without-decide S\ V\ (\mathbf{is}\ ?fw\longleftrightarrow ?s')
```

```
\langle proof \rangle
\mathbf{lemma}\ conflicting\text{-}true\text{-}full1\text{-}cdcl_W\text{-}merge\text{-}cp\text{-}iff\text{-}full1\text{-}cdcl_W\text{-}s'\text{-}without\text{-}decode}:
  assumes
    confl: conflicting S = None  and
    inv: cdcl_W-all-struct-inv S
  shows
    full1\ cdcl_W-merge-cp S\ V\longleftrightarrow full1\ cdcl_W-s'-without-decide S\ V
\langle proof \rangle
\mathbf{lemma}\ conflicting\text{-}true\text{-}full1\text{-}cdcl_W\text{-}merge\text{-}cp\text{-}imp\text{-}full1\text{-}cdcl_W\text{-}s'\text{-}without\text{-}decode}:
  assumes
    fw: full1 cdcl_W-merge-cp S V and
    inv: cdcl_W-all-struct-inv S
  shows
    full1\ cdcl_W-s'-without-decide S\ V
\langle proof \rangle
inductive cdcl_W-merge-stgy for S :: 'st where
fw-s-cp[intro]: full1\ cdcl_W-merge-cp S\ T \Longrightarrow cdcl_W-merge-stgy S\ T |
fw-s-decide[intro]: decide S T \Longrightarrow no-step cdcl_W-merge-cp S \Longrightarrow full \ cdcl_W-merge-cp T U
  \implies cdcl_W-merge-stgy S \ U
lemma cdcl_W-merge-stgy-tranclp-cdcl_W-merge:
  assumes fw: cdcl_W-merge-stgy S T
  shows cdcl_W-merge<sup>++</sup> S T
\langle proof \rangle
lemma rtranclp-cdcl_W-merge-stgy-rtranclp-cdcl_W-merge:
  assumes fw: cdcl_W-merge-stqy** S T
  shows cdcl_W-merge** S T
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma cdcl_W-merge-stgy-rtranclp-cdcl_W:
  cdcl_W-merge-stgy S T \Longrightarrow cdcl_W^{**} S T
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma rtranclp-cdcl_W-merge-stgy-rtranclp-cdcl_W:
  cdcl_W-merge-stgy** S T \Longrightarrow cdcl_W** S T
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma cdcl_W-merge-stgy-cases[consumes 1, case-names fw-s-cp fw-s-decide]:
  assumes
    cdcl_W-merge-stgy S U
    full1\ cdcl_W-merge-cp S\ U \Longrightarrow P
    \bigwedge T. decide S T \Longrightarrow no-step cdcl_W-merge-cp S \Longrightarrow full \ cdcl_W-merge-cp T U \Longrightarrow P
  shows P
  \langle proof \rangle
inductive cdcl_W-s'-w :: 'st \Rightarrow 'st \Rightarrow bool where
conflict': full1 cdcl_W-s'-without-decide S S' \Longrightarrow cdcl_W-s'-w S S'
decide': decide \ S \ S' \Longrightarrow no\text{-}step \ cdcl_W\text{-}s'\text{-}without\text{-}decide} \ S \Longrightarrow full \ cdcl_W\text{-}s'\text{-}without\text{-}decide} \ S' \ S''
  \implies cdcl_W - s' - w \ S \ S''
lemma cdcl_W-s'-w-rtranclp-cdcl_W:
  cdcl_W-s'-w S T \Longrightarrow cdcl_W^{**} S T
```

```
\langle proof \rangle
lemma rtranclp-cdcl_W-s'-w-rtranclp-cdcl_W:
  cdcl_W-s'-w** S T \Longrightarrow cdcl_W** S T
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma no-step-cdcl_W-cp-no-step-cdcl_W-s'-without-decide:
  assumes no-step cdcl_W-cp S and conflicting <math>S = None and inv: cdcl_W-M-level-inv S
  shows no-step cdcl_W-s'-without-decide S
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma no-step-cdcl_W-cp-no-step-cdcl_W-merge-restart:
  assumes no-step cdcl_W-cp S and conflicting <math>S = None
 shows no-step cdcl_W-merge-cp S
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma after-cdcl_W-s'-without-decide-no-step-cdcl_W-cp:
 assumes cdcl_W-s'-without-decide S T
  shows no-step cdcl_W-cp T
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma no\text{-}step\text{-}cdcl_W\text{-}s'\text{-}without\text{-}decide\text{-}no\text{-}step\text{-}cdcl_W\text{-}cp}:
  cdcl_W-all-struct-inv S \Longrightarrow no-step cdcl_W-s'-without-decide S \Longrightarrow no-step cdcl_W-cp S
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma after-cdcl_W-s'-w-no-step-cdcl_W-cp:
  assumes cdcl_W-s'-w S T and cdcl_W-all-struct-inv S
 shows no-step cdcl_W-cp T
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma rtranclp-cdcl_W-s'-w-no-step-cdcl_W-cp-or-eq:
  assumes cdcl_W-s'-w** S T and cdcl_W-all-struct-inv S
  shows S = T \vee no\text{-step } cdcl_W\text{-}cp T
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma rtranclp-cdcl_W-merge-stgy'-no-step-cdcl_W-cp-or-eq:
  assumes cdcl_W-merge-stgy** S T and inv: cdcl_W-all-struct-inv S
  shows S = T \vee no\text{-step } cdcl_W\text{-}cp T
  \langle proof \rangle
\mathbf{lemma}\ no\text{-}step\text{-}cdcl_W\text{-}s'\text{-}without\text{-}decide\text{-}no\text{-}step\text{-}cdcl_W\text{-}bj\text{:}}
  assumes no-step cdcl_W-s'-without-decide S and inv: cdcl_W-all-struct-inv S
 shows no-step cdcl_W-bj S
\langle proof \rangle
lemma cdcl_W-s'-w-no-step-cdcl_W-bj:
  assumes cdcl_W-s'-w S T and cdcl_W-all-struct-inv S
  shows no-step cdcl_W-bj T
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma rtranclp-cdcl_W-s'-w-no-step-cdcl_W-bj-or-eq:
  assumes cdcl_W-s'-w^{**} S T and cdcl_W-all-struct-inv S
 shows S = T \vee no\text{-step } cdcl_W\text{-bj } T
  \langle proof \rangle
```

 $\mathbf{lemma}\ rtranclp\text{-}cdcl_W\text{-}s'\text{-}no\text{-}step\text{-}cdcl_W\text{-}s'\text{-}without\text{-}}decide\text{-}decomp\text{-}into\text{-}cdcl_W\text{-}merge:$ 

assumes

```
cdcl_W-s'** R V and
    conflicting R = None  and
    inv: cdcl_W-all-struct-inv R
  shows (cdcl_W \text{-}merge\text{-}stgy^{**} R \ V \land conflicting \ V = None)
  \lor (cdcl_W \text{-merge-stgy}^{**} \ R \ V \land conflicting \ V \neq None \land no\text{-step} \ cdcl_W \text{-bj} \ V)
  \vee (\exists S \ T \ U. \ cdcl_W-merge-stgy** R \ S \land no-step cdcl_W-merge-cp S \land decide \ S \ T
    \land cdcl_W-merge-cp^{**} T U \land conflict U V)
  \vee (\exists S \ T. \ cdcl_W \text{-merge-stgy}^{**} \ R \ S \land no\text{-step} \ cdcl_W \text{-merge-cp} \ S \land decide \ S \ T
    \land \ cdcl_W-merge-cp^{**} \ T \ V
      \land conflicting V = None
  \vee (cdcl_W \text{-merge-}cp^{**} \ R \ V \land conflicting \ V = None)
  \vee (\exists U. \ cdcl_W \text{-merge-} cp^{**} \ R \ U \land conflict \ U \ V)
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma decide-rtranclp-cdcl_W-s'-rtranclp-cdcl_W-s':
 assumes
    dec: decide S T  and
    cdcl_W-s'** T U and
    n-s-S: no-step cdcl_W-cp S and
    no-step cdcl_W-cp U
  shows cdcl_W-s'** S U
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma rtranclp-cdcl_W-merge-stgy-rtranclp-cdcl_W-s':
  assumes
    cdcl_W-merge-stgy^{**} R V and
    inv: cdcl_W-all-struct-inv R
  shows cdcl_W-s'^{**} R V
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma rtranclp-cdcl_W-merge-stgy-distinct-mset-clauses:
 assumes invR: cdcl_W-all-struct-inv R and
  st: cdcl_W-merge-stgy^{**} R S and
  dist: distinct-mset (clauses R) and
  R: trail\ R = []
  shows distinct-mset (clauses S)
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma no\text{-}step\text{-}cdcl_W\text{-}s'\text{-}no\text{-}step\text{-}cdcl_W\text{-}merge\text{-}stgy:
 assumes
    inv: cdcl_W-all-struct-inv R and s': no-step cdcl_W-s' R
 shows no-step cdcl_W-merge-stgy R
\langle proof \rangle
end
```

#### Termination and full Equivalence

We will discharge the assumption later using NOT's proof of termination.

```
lemma wf-cdcl_W-merge-cp:
  wf\{(T, S).\ cdcl_W\text{-all-struct-inv}\ S \land cdcl_W\text{-merge-cp}\ S\ T\}
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma wf-cdcl_W-merge-stgy:
  wf\{(T, S). \ cdcl_W - all - struct - inv \ S \land cdcl_W - merge - stgy \ S \ T\}
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma cdcl_W-merge-cp-obtain-normal-form:
 assumes inv: cdcl_W-all-struct-inv R
 obtains S where full\ cdcl_W-merge-cp\ R\ S
\langle proof \rangle
lemma no-step-cdcl_W-merge-stgy-no-step-cdcl_W-s':
 assumes
   inv: cdcl_W-all-struct-inv R and
   confl: conflicting R = None and
   n-s: no-step cdcl_W-merge-stgy R
 shows no-step cdcl_W-s' R
\langle proof \rangle
lemma rtranclp-cdcl_W-merge-cp-no-step-cdcl_W-bj:
 assumes conflicting R = None and cdcl_W-merge-cp^{**} R S
 shows no-step cdcl_W-bj S
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma rtranclp-cdcl_W-merge-stgy-no-step-cdcl_W-bj:
 assumes confl: conflicting R = None and cdcl_W-merge-stgy** R S
 shows no-step cdcl_W-bj S
  \langle proof \rangle
end
end
theory CDCL-WNOT
imports CDCL-NOT CDCL-W-Termination CDCL-W-Merge
begin
```

# 6.3 Link between Weidenbach's and NOT's CDCL

### 6.3.1 Inclusion of the states

```
declare upt.simps(2)[simp\ del]

fun convert-ann-lit-from-W where

convert-ann-lit-from-W (Propagated\ L\ -) = Propagated\ L\ () \mid

convert-ann-lit-from-W (Decided\ L) = Decided\ L

abbreviation convert-trail-from-W ::

('v, 'mark)\ ann-lits

\Rightarrow ('v, unit)\ ann-lits where

convert-trail-from-W \equiv map\ convert-ann-lit-from-W

lemma lits-of-l-convert-trail-from-W[simp]:
```

```
lits-of-l (convert-trail-from-W M) = lits-of-l M
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma lit-of-convert-trail-from-W[simp]:
  lit-of\ (convert-ann-lit-from-W\ L) = lit-of\ L
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma no-dup-convert-from-W[simp]:
  no-dup (convert-trail-from-WM) \longleftrightarrow no-dup M
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma convert-trail-from-W-true-annots[simp]:
  convert-trail-from-WM \models as C \longleftrightarrow M \models as C
lemma defined-lit-convert-trail-from-W[simp]:
  defined-lit (convert-trail-from-W S) L \longleftrightarrow defined-lit S L
The values \theta and \{\#\} are dummy values.
consts dummy-cls :: 'cls
\mathbf{fun}\ convert\text{-}ann\text{-}lit\text{-}from\text{-}NOT
 :: ('v, 'mark) \ ann-lit \Rightarrow ('v, 'cls) \ ann-lit \ where
convert-ann-lit-from-NOT (Propagated L -) = Propagated L dummy-cls
convert-ann-lit-from-NOT (Decided L) = Decided L
abbreviation convert-trail-from-NOT where
convert-trail-from-NOT \equiv map convert-ann-lit-from-NOT
lemma undefined-lit-convert-trail-from-NOT[simp]:
  undefined-lit (convert-trail-from-NOT F) L \longleftrightarrow undefined-lit F L
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma\ lits-of-l-convert-trail-from-NOT:
  lits-of-l (convert-trail-from-NOT F) = lits-of-l F
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma convert-trail-from-W-from-NOT[simp]:
  convert-trail-from-W (convert-trail-from-NOT M) = M
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma convert-trail-from-W-convert-lit-from-NOT[simp]:
  convert-ann-lit-from-W (convert-ann-lit-from-NOT L) = L
  \langle proof \rangle
abbreviation trail_{NOT} where
trail_{NOT} S \equiv convert\text{-}trail\text{-}from\text{-}W (fst S)
lemma undefined-lit-convert-trail-from-W[iff]:
  undefined-lit (convert-trail-from-W M) L \longleftrightarrow undefined-lit M L
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma lit-of-convert-ann-lit-from-NOT[iff]:
  lit-of (convert-ann-lit-from-NOTL) = lit-of L
  \langle proof \rangle
```

```
sublocale state_W \subseteq dpll\text{-}state\text{-}ops
  \lambda S. convert-trail-from-W (trail S)
  \lambda L \ S. \ cons-trail (convert-ann-lit-from-NOT L) S
   \lambda S. tl-trail S
   \lambda C S. add-learned-cls C S
   \lambda C S. remove-cls C S
   \langle proof \rangle
sublocale state_W \subseteq dpll-state
  \lambda S. convert-trail-from-W (trail S)
   clauses
   \lambda L \ S. \ cons-trail (convert-ann-lit-from-NOT L) S
   \lambda S. tl-trail S
   \lambda C S. add-learned-cls C S
  \lambda C S. remove-cls C S
  \langle proof \rangle
context state_W
begin
declare state-simp_{NOT}[simp\ del]
end
sublocale conflict-driven-clause-learning_W \subseteq cdcl_{NOT}-merge-bj-learn-ops
  \lambda S. convert-trail-from-W (trail S)
  \lambda L \ S. \ cons-trail (convert-ann-lit-from-NOT L) S
  \lambda S. tl-trail S
  \lambda C S. \ add-learned-cls C S
  \lambda C S. remove-cls C S
  \lambda- -. True
  \lambda- S. conflicting S = None
  \lambda C C' L' S T. backjump-l-cond C C' L' S T
    \land distinct\text{-mset} (C' + \{\#L'\#\}) \land \neg tautology (C' + \{\#L'\#\})
  \langle proof \rangle
thm cdcl_{NOT}-merge-bj-learn-proxy.axioms
sublocale conflict-driven-clause-learning_W \subseteq cdcl_{NOT}-merge-bj-learn-proxy
  \lambda S. convert-trail-from-W (trail S)
  clauses
  \lambda L\ S.\ cons-trail (convert-ann-lit-from-NOT L) S
 \lambda S. tl-trail S
 \lambda C S. add-learned-cls C S
 \lambda C S. remove-cls C S
  \lambda- -. True
  \lambda- S. conflicting S = None
  backjump-l-cond
  inv_{NOT}
\langle proof \rangle
sublocale conflict-driven-clause-learning_W \subseteq cdcl_{NOT}-merge-bj-learn-proxy2
  \lambda S. convert-trail-from-W (trail S)
  clauses
  \lambda L \ S. \ cons-trail (convert-ann-lit-from-NOT L) S
  \lambda S. tl-trail S
```

```
\lambda C S. add-learned-cls C S
  \lambda C S. remove-cls C S
  \lambda- -. True
  \lambda- S. conflicting S = None \ backjump-l-cond \ inv_{NOT}
  \langle proof \rangle
sublocale conflict-driven-clause-learning_W \subseteq cdcl_{NOT}-merge-bj-learn
  \lambda S. convert-trail-from-W (trail S)
  clauses
  \lambda L \ S. \ cons-trail (convert-ann-lit-from-NOT L) S
  \lambda S. tl-trail S
  \lambda C S. add-learned-cls C S
  \lambda C S. remove-cls C S
  backjump-l-cond
  \lambda- -. True
  \lambda- S. conflicting S = None \ inv_{NOT}
  \langle proof \rangle
context conflict-driven-clause-learning<sub>W</sub>
begin
Notations are lost while proving locale inclusion:
notation state-eq<sub>NOT</sub> (infix \sim_{NOT} 50)
             Additional Lemmas between NOT and W states
6.3.2
\mathbf{lemma} \ \mathit{trail}_W \textit{-} \mathit{eq} \textit{-} \mathit{reduce} \textit{-} \mathit{trail} \textit{-} \mathit{to}_{NOT} \textit{-} \mathit{eq} :
  trail\ S = trail\ T \Longrightarrow trail\ (reduce-trail-to_{NOT}\ F\ S) = trail\ (reduce-trail-to_{NOT}\ F\ T)
\langle proof \rangle
\mathbf{lemma} \ \textit{trail-reduce-trail-to}_{NOT}\text{-}\textit{add-learned-cls}\text{:}
no-dup (trail S) \Longrightarrow
  trail\ (reduce-trail-to_{NOT}\ M\ (add-learned-cls\ D\ S)) = trail\ (reduce-trail-to_{NOT}\ M\ S)
 \langle proof \rangle
lemma reduce-trail-to<sub>NOT</sub>-reduce-trail-convert:
  reduce-trail-to NOT C S = reduce-trail-to (convert-trail-from-NOT C) S
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma reduce-trail-to-map[simp]:
  reduce-trail-to (map\ f\ M)\ S = reduce-trail-to M\ S
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma reduce-trail-to_{NOT}-map[simp]:
  \mathit{reduce\text{-}trail\text{-}to}_{NOT} \ (\mathit{map} \ f \ \mathit{M}) \ \mathit{S} = \mathit{reduce\text{-}trail\text{-}to}_{NOT} \ \mathit{M} \ \mathit{S}
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma skip-or-resolve-state-change:
  assumes skip-or-resolve** S T
  shows
    \exists M. \ trail \ S = M @ \ trail \ T \land (\forall m \in set \ M. \neg is\text{-}decided \ m)
    clauses S = clauses T
    backtrack-lvl \ S = backtrack-lvl \ T
  \langle proof \rangle
```

#### 6.3.3 Inclusion of Weidenbach's CDCL in NOT's CDCL

This lemma shows the inclusion of Weidenbach's CDCL  $cdcl_W$ -merge (with merging) in NOT's  $cdcl_{NOT}$ -merged-bj-learn.

```
lemma cdcl_W-merge-is-cdcl_{NOT}-merged-bj-learn:
  assumes
    inv: cdcl_W-all-struct-inv S and
    cdcl_W: cdcl_W-merge S T
 shows cdcl_{NOT}-merged-bj-learn S T
   \vee (no-step cdcl_W-merge T \wedge conflicting <math>T \neq None)
  \langle proof \rangle
abbreviation cdcl_{NOT}-restart where
cdcl_{NOT}-restart \equiv restart-ops.cdcl_{NOT}-raw-restart cdcl_{NOT} restart
lemma cdcl_W-merge-restart-is-cdcl_{NOT}-merged-bj-learn-restart-no-step:
  assumes
    inv: cdcl_W-all-struct-inv S and
    cdcl_W: cdcl_W-merge-restart S T
 shows cdcl_{NOT}-restart** S \ T \lor (no\text{-step } cdcl_W\text{-merge } T \land conflicting \ T \ne None)
\langle proof \rangle
abbreviation \mu_{FW} :: 'st \Rightarrow nat where
\mu_{FW} S \equiv (if no-step \ cdcl_W-merge \ S \ then \ 0 \ else \ 1+\mu_{CDCL}'-merged \ (set-mset \ (init-clss \ S)) \ S)
lemma cdcl_W-merge-\mu_{FW}-decreasing:
 assumes
   inv: cdcl_W-all-struct-inv S and
   fw: cdcl_W-merge S T
 shows \mu_{FW} T < \mu_{FW} S
lemma wf-cdcl<sub>W</sub>-merge: wf \{(T, S). cdcl_W-all-struct-inv S \land cdcl_W-merge S T\}
\mathbf{sublocale}\ conflict-driven-clause-learning \mathbf{w}-termination
  \langle proof \rangle
          Correctness of cdcl_W-merge-stgy
lemma full-cdcl_W-s'-full-cdcl_W-merge-restart:
  assumes
    conflicting R = None  and
    inv: cdcl_W-all-struct-inv R
 shows full cdcl_W-s' R V \longleftrightarrow full <math>cdcl_W-merge-stgy R V (is ?s' \longleftrightarrow ?fw)
\langle proof \rangle
lemma full-cdcl_W-stgy-full-cdcl_W-merge:
  assumes
    conflicting R = None  and
    cdcl_W-all-struct-inv R
  shows full cdcl_W-stgy R V \longleftrightarrow full <math>cdcl_W-merge-stgy R V
lemma full-cdcl_W-merge-stgy-final-state-conclusive':
  fixes S' :: 'st
```

```
assumes
   full: full cdcl_W-merge-stgy (init-state N) S' and
   no-d: distinct-mset-mset N
 shows (conflicting S' = Some \{\#\} \land unsatisfiable (set-mset N))
   \vee (conflicting S' = None \wedge trail S' \models asm N \wedge satisfiable (set-mset N))
\langle proof \rangle
end
end
theory CDCL-W-Restart
imports CDCL-W-Merge
begin
           Adding Restarts
6.3.5
locale \ cdcl_W-restart =
  conflict-driven-clause-learning_W
     - functions for the state:
      — access functions:
   trail init-clss learned-clss backtrack-lvl conflicting
       — changing state:
   cons\text{-}trail\ tl\text{-}trail\ add\text{-}learned\text{-}cls\ remove\text{-}cls\ update\text{-}backtrack\text{-}lvl
    update-conflicting
      — get state:
    in it\text{-}state
  for
    trail :: 'st \Rightarrow ('v, 'v \ clause) \ ann-lits \ and
   init-clss :: 'st \Rightarrow 'v clauses and
   learned-clss :: 'st \Rightarrow 'v clauses and
   backtrack-lvl :: 'st \Rightarrow nat and
    conflicting :: 'st \Rightarrow 'v \ clause \ option \ \mathbf{and}
   cons-trail :: ('v, 'v clause) ann-lit \Rightarrow 'st \Rightarrow 'st and
   tl-trail :: 'st \Rightarrow 'st and
   add-learned-cls :: 'v clause \Rightarrow 'st \Rightarrow 'st and
   remove\text{-}cls :: 'v \ clause \Rightarrow 'st \Rightarrow 'st \ \mathbf{and}
    update-backtrack-lvl :: nat \Rightarrow 'st \Rightarrow 'st and
   update\text{-}conflicting :: 'v \ clause \ option \Rightarrow 'st \Rightarrow 'st \ \mathbf{and}
    init-state :: 'v clauses \Rightarrow 'st +
  fixes f :: nat \Rightarrow nat
  assumes f: unbounded f
begin
The condition of the differences of cardinality has to be strict. Otherwise, you could be in
a strange state, where nothing remains to do, but a restart is done. See the proof of well-
foundedness.
inductive cdcl_W-merge-with-restart where
restart-step:
  (cdcl_W-merge-stgy^{\sim}(card\ (set-mset\ (learned-clss\ T)) - card\ (set-mset\ (learned-clss\ S)))) S T
 \implies card (set-mset (learned-clss T)) - card (set-mset (learned-clss S)) > f n
  \implies restart \ T \ U \implies cdcl_W-merge-with-restart (S, n) \ (U, Suc \ n)
restart-full: full1 cdcl_W-merge-stgy S T \Longrightarrow cdcl_W-merge-with-restart (S, n) (T, Suc n)
```

**lemma**  $cdcl_W$ -merge-with-restart S  $T \Longrightarrow cdcl_W$ -merge-restart\*\* (fst S) (fst T)

```
\langle proof \rangle
lemma cdcl_W-merge-with-restart-rtranclp-cdcl_W:
  cdcl_W-merge-with-restart S \ T \Longrightarrow cdcl_W^{**} \ (fst \ S) \ (fst \ T)
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma cdcl_W-merge-with-restart-increasing-number:
  cdcl_W-merge-with-restart S T \Longrightarrow snd T = 1 + snd S
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma full cdcl_W-merge-stgy S T \Longrightarrow cdcl_W-merge-with-restart (S, n) (T, Suc n)
lemma cdcl_W-all-struct-inv-learned-clss-bound:
  assumes inv: cdcl_W-all-struct-inv S
 shows set-mset (learned-clss S) \subseteq simple-clss (atms-of-mm (init-clss S))
\langle proof \rangle
lemma cdcl_W-merge-with-restart-init-clss:
  cdcl_W-merge-with-restart S T \Longrightarrow cdcl_W-M-level-inv (fst S) \Longrightarrow
  init\text{-}clss\ (fst\ S)=init\text{-}clss\ (fst\ T)
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma
  wf \{ (T, S). \ cdcl_W - all - struct - inv \ (fst \ S) \land cdcl_W - merge - with - restart \ S \ T \}
\langle proof \rangle
lemma cdcl_W-merge-with-restart-distinct-mset-clauses:
  assumes invR: cdcl_W-all-struct-inv (fst R) and
  st: cdcl_W-merge-with-restart R S and
  dist: distinct-mset (clauses (fst R)) and
  R: trail (fst R) = []
  shows distinct-mset (clauses (fst S))
  \langle proof \rangle
inductive cdcl_W-with-restart where
  (cdcl_W\text{-stgy}^{\sim}(card\ (set\text{-mset}\ (learned\text{-}clss\ T)) - card\ (set\text{-mset}\ (learned\text{-}clss\ S))))\ S\ T\Longrightarrow
     card\ (set\text{-}mset\ (learned\text{-}clss\ T)) - card\ (set\text{-}mset\ (learned\text{-}clss\ S)) > f\ n \Longrightarrow
     restart\ T\ U \Longrightarrow
   cdcl_W-with-restart (S, n) (U, Suc n)
restart-full: full1 cdcl_W-stgy S T \Longrightarrow cdcl_W-with-restart (S, n) (T, Suc n)
lemma cdcl_W-with-restart-rtranclp-cdcl_W:
  cdcl_W-with-restart S \ T \Longrightarrow cdcl_W^{**} \ (fst \ S) \ (fst \ T)
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma cdcl_W-with-restart-increasing-number:
  cdcl_W-with-restart S \ T \Longrightarrow snd \ T = 1 + snd \ S
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma full1 cdcl_W-stgy S T \Longrightarrow cdcl_W-with-restart (S, n) (T, Suc n)
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma cdcl_W-with-restart-init-clss:
  cdcl_W-with-restart S T \Longrightarrow cdcl_W-M-level-inv (fst S) \Longrightarrow init-clss (fst S) = init-clss (fst T)
```

```
\langle proof \rangle
lemma
  wf \{(T, S). \ cdcl_W - all - struct - inv \ (fst \ S) \land cdcl_W - with - restart \ S \ T\}
\langle proof \rangle
lemma cdcl_W-with-restart-distinct-mset-clauses:
  assumes invR: cdcl_W-all-struct-inv (fst R) and
  st: cdcl_W-with-restart R S and
  dist: distinct-mset (clauses (fst R)) and
  R: trail (fst R) = []
 shows distinct-mset (clauses (fst S))
  \langle proof \rangle
end
locale luby-sequence =
 fixes ur :: nat
 assumes ur > 0
begin
lemma exists-luby-decomp:
 fixes i :: nat
  shows \exists k :: nat. (2 \hat{k} - 1) \le i \land i < 2 \hat{k} - 1) \lor i = 2 \hat{k} - 1
\langle proof \rangle
Luby sequences are defined by:
    • 2^k - 1, if i = (2::'a)^k - (1::'a)
    • luby-sequence-core (i-2^{k-1}+1), if (2::'a)^{k-1} \le i and i \le (2::'a)^k - (1::'a)
Then the sequence is then scaled by a constant unit run (called ur here), strictly positive.
function luby-sequence-core :: nat \Rightarrow nat where
luby-sequence-core i =
  (if \ \exists \ k. \ i = 2\hat{\ \ }k - 1
  then 2^{(SOME k. i = 2^k - 1) - 1)}
  else luby-sequence-core (i-2^{(SOME\ k.\ 2^{(k-1)} \le i \land i < 2^{k}-1)-1)+1))
\langle proof \rangle
termination
\langle proof \rangle
function natlog2 :: nat \Rightarrow nat where
natlog2 \ n = (if \ n = 0 \ then \ 0 \ else \ 1 + natlog2 \ (n \ div \ 2))
  \langle proof \rangle
termination \langle proof \rangle
declare natlog2.simps[simp del]
declare luby-sequence-core.simps[simp del]
lemma two-pover-n-eq-two-power-n'-eq:
 assumes H: (2::nat) \hat{\ } (k::nat) - 1 = 2 \hat{\ } k' - 1
  shows k' = k
\langle proof \rangle
```

```
lemma luby-sequence-core-two-power-minus-one:
  luby-sequence-core (2\hat{k}-1)=2\hat{k}-1 (is ?L=?K)
\langle proof \rangle
{f lemma}\ different-luby-decomposition-false:
  assumes
    H: 2 \ \widehat{\ } (k-Suc\ \theta) \leq i \ {\bf and} \ k': i < 2 \ \widehat{\ } k'-Suc\ \theta \ {\bf and}
    k-k': k > k'
  shows False
\langle proof \rangle
{\bf lemma}\ \textit{luby-sequence-core-not-two-power-minus-one}:
    k-i: 2 \cap (k-1) \leq i and
    i-k: i < 2^k - 1
  shows luby-sequence-core (i - 2 \hat{\ } (k - 1) + 1)
\langle proof \rangle
{\bf lemma}\ unbounded{\it -luby-sequence-core}:\ unbounded\ luby{\it -sequence-core}
  \langle proof \rangle
abbreviation luby-sequence :: nat \Rightarrow nat where
luby\text{-}sequence \ n \equiv \ ur * luby\text{-}sequence\text{-}core \ n
lemma bounded-luby-sequence: unbounded luby-sequence
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma luby-sequence-core-0: luby-sequence-core 0 = 1
\langle proof \rangle
lemma luby-sequence-core n \geq 1
\langle proof \rangle
end
locale luby-sequence-restart =
  luby-sequence ur +
  conflict-driven-clause-learning_W
    — functions for the state:
      — access functions:
    trail init-clss learned-clss backtrack-lvl conflicting
         - changing state:
    cons\text{-}trail\ tl\text{-}trail\ add\text{-}learned\text{-}cls\ remove\text{-}cls\ update\text{-}backtrack\text{-}lvl
    update-conflicting
       — get state:
    init-state
  for
    ur :: nat  and
    trail :: 'st \Rightarrow ('v, 'v \ clause) \ ann-lits \ and
    \textit{hd-trail} :: 'st \Rightarrow ('v, 'v \ \textit{clause}) \ \textit{ann-lit} \ \textbf{and}
    init-clss :: 'st \Rightarrow 'v clauses and
    learned-clss :: 'st \Rightarrow 'v clauses and
    backtrack-lvl :: 'st \Rightarrow nat and
    conflicting:: 'st \Rightarrow 'v \ clause \ option \ {\bf and}
```

```
cons-trail :: ('v, 'v clause) ann-lit \Rightarrow 'st \Rightarrow 'st and tl-trail :: 'st \Rightarrow 'st and add-learned-cls :: 'v clause \Rightarrow 'st \Rightarrow 'st and remove-cls :: 'v clause \Rightarrow 'st \Rightarrow 'st and update-backtrack-lvl :: nat \Rightarrow 'st \Rightarrow 'st and update-conflicting :: 'v clause option \Rightarrow 'st \Rightarrow 'st and init-state :: 'v clauses \Rightarrow 'st begin sublocale\ cdcl_W-restart - - - - - - - - - luby-sequence \langle proof \rangle end sublocale\ cdcl_W-Incremental imports CDCL-W-Incremental imports CDCL-W-Termination begin
```

# 6.4 Incremental SAT solving

```
locale state_W-adding-init-clause =
  state_W
    — functions about the state:
        — getter:
    trail init-clss learned-clss backtrack-lvl conflicting
    cons\text{-}trail\ tl\text{-}trail\ add\text{-}learned\text{-}cls\ remove\text{-}cls\ update\text{-}backtrack\text{-}lvl
    update-conflicting
       — Some specific states:
    in it\text{-}state
  for
    trail :: 'st \Rightarrow ('v, 'v \ clause) \ ann-lits \ \mathbf{and}
    init-clss :: 'st \Rightarrow 'v clauses and
    learned-clss :: 'st \Rightarrow 'v \ clauses \ \mathbf{and}
    backtrack-lvl :: 'st \Rightarrow nat and
    conflicting :: 'st \Rightarrow 'v \ clause \ option \ \mathbf{and}
    cons-trail :: ('v, 'v clause) ann-lit \Rightarrow 'st \Rightarrow 'st and
    tl-trail :: 'st \Rightarrow 'st and
    add-learned-cls :: 'v clause \Rightarrow 'st \Rightarrow 'st and
    remove\text{-}cls:: 'v \ clause \Rightarrow 'st \Rightarrow 'st \ \mathbf{and}
    update-backtrack-lvl :: nat \Rightarrow 'st \Rightarrow 'st and
    update\text{-}conflicting :: 'v \ clause \ option \Rightarrow 'st \Rightarrow 'st \ \mathbf{and}
    init-state :: 'v clauses \Rightarrow 'st +
  fixes
    add-init-cls :: 'v clause \Rightarrow 'st \Rightarrow 'st
  assumes
    add-init-cls:
       state \ st = (M, N, U, S') \Longrightarrow
         state (add-init-cls C st) = (M, \{\#C\#\} + N, U, S')
begin
```

```
lemma
  trail-add-init-cls[simp]:
    trail\ (add-init-cls\ C\ st)=trail\ st\ {\bf and}
  init-clss-add-init-cls[simp]:
    init\text{-}clss\ (add\text{-}init\text{-}cls\ C\ st) = \{\#C\#\} + init\text{-}clss\ st
    and
  learned-clss-add-init-cls[simp]:
    learned-clss (add-init-cls C st) = learned-clss st and
  backtrack-lvl-add-init-cls[simp]:
    backtrack-lvl \ (add-init-cls \ C \ st) = backtrack-lvl \ st \ and
  conflicting-add-init-cls[simp]:
    conflicting (add-init-cls \ C \ st) = conflicting \ st
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma clauses-add-init-cls[simp]:
   clauses\ (add\text{-}init\text{-}cls\ N\ S) = \{\#N\#\} + init\text{-}clss\ S + learned\text{-}clss\ S
   \langle proof \rangle
lemma reduce-trail-to-add-init-cls[simp]:
  trail\ (reduce-trail-to\ F\ (add-init-cls\ C\ S)) = trail\ (reduce-trail-to\ F\ S)
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma conflicting-add-init-cls-iff-conflicting[simp]:
  conflicting\ (add-init-cls\ C\ S) = None \longleftrightarrow conflicting\ S = None
  \langle proof \rangle
end
locale\ conflict-driven-clause-learning-with-adding-init-clause_W =
  state_W-adding-init-clause
    — functions for the state:
      — access functions:
    trail init-clss learned-clss backtrack-lvl conflicting
       — changing state:
    cons\text{-}trail\ tl\text{-}trail\ add\text{-}learned\text{-}cls\ remove\text{-}cls\ update\text{-}backtrack\text{-}lvl
    update-conflicting
      — get state:
    init-state

    Adding a clause:

    add-init-cls
  for
    trail :: 'st \Rightarrow ('v, 'v \ clause) \ ann-lits \ \mathbf{and}
    hd\text{-}trail :: 'st \Rightarrow ('v, 'v \ clause) \ ann\text{-}lit \ \mathbf{and}
    init-clss :: 'st \Rightarrow 'v clauses and
    learned-clss :: 'st \Rightarrow 'v clauses and
    backtrack-lvl :: 'st \Rightarrow nat and
    conflicting :: 'st \Rightarrow 'v clause option and
    cons-trail :: ('v, 'v clause) ann-lit \Rightarrow 'st \Rightarrow 'st and
    tl-trail :: 'st \Rightarrow 'st and
    add-learned-cls :: 'v clause \Rightarrow 'st \Rightarrow 'st and
    remove\text{-}cls :: 'v \ clause \Rightarrow 'st \Rightarrow 'st \ and
    update-backtrack-lvl :: nat \Rightarrow 'st \Rightarrow 'st and
```

update-conflicting :: 'v clause option  $\Rightarrow$  'st  $\Rightarrow$  'st and

```
init-state :: 'v clauses \Rightarrow 'st and
   add-init-cls :: 'v clause \Rightarrow 'st \Rightarrow 'st
begin
sublocale conflict-driven-clause-learning_W
This invariant holds all the invariant related to the strategy. See the structural invariant in
cdcl_W-all-struct-inv
definition cdcl_W-stgy-invariant where
cdcl_W-stgy-invariant S \longleftrightarrow
  conflict-is-false-with-level S
 \land no-clause-is-false S
 \land no-smaller-confl S
 \land no-clause-is-false S
lemma cdcl_W-stgy-cdcl_W-stgy-invariant:
 assumes
  cdcl_W: cdcl_W-stgy S T and
  inv-s: cdcl_W-stqy-invariant S and
  inv: cdcl_W-all-struct-inv S
 shows
   cdcl_W-stgy-invariant T
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma rtranclp-cdcl_W-stgy-cdcl_W-stgy-invariant:
  assumes
  cdcl_W: cdcl_W-stgy^{**} S T and
  inv-s: cdcl_W-stgy-invariant S and
  inv:\ cdcl_W\operatorname{-all-struct-inv}\, S
  shows
   cdcl_W-stgy-invariant T
  \langle proof \rangle
abbreviation decr-bt-lvl where
decr-bt-lvl \ S \equiv update-backtrack-lvl \ (backtrack-lvl \ S - 1) \ S
When we add a new clause, we reduce the trail until we get to the first literal included in C.
Then we can mark the conflict.
fun cut-trail-wrt-clause where
cut-trail-wrt-clause C [] S = S
cut-trail-wrt-clause C (Decided L \# M) S =
 (if -L \in \# C then S
   else cut-trail-wrt-clause C M (decr-bt-lvl (tl-trail S))) |
cut-trail-wrt-clause C (Propagated L - \# M) S =
  (if -L \in \# C then S)
   else cut-trail-wrt-clause C M (tl-trail S)
definition add-new-clause-and-update :: 'v clause \Rightarrow 'st \Rightarrow 'st where
add-new-clause-and-update CS =
  (if trail S \models as \ CNot \ C
  then update-conflicting (Some C) (add-init-cls C
```

 $(cut\text{-}trail\text{-}wrt\text{-}clause\ C\ (trail\ S)\ S))$ 

else add-init-cls CS)

```
{f thm} cut-trail-wrt-clause.induct
lemma init-clss-cut-trail-wrt-clause[simp]:
  init-clss (cut-trail-wrt-clause C M S) = init-clss S
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma learned-clss-cut-trail-wrt-clause[simp]:
  learned-clss (cut-trail-wrt-clause C M S) = learned-clss S
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma conflicting-clss-cut-trail-wrt-clause[simp]:
  conflicting\ (cut\text{-}trail\text{-}wrt\text{-}clause\ C\ M\ S) = conflicting\ S
  \langle proof \rangle
{f lemma}\ trail\text{-}cut\text{-}trail\text{-}wrt\text{-}clause:
  \exists M. \ trail \ S = M \ @ \ trail \ (cut-trail-wrt-clause \ C \ (trail \ S) \ S)
\langle proof \rangle
lemma n-dup-no-dup-trail-cut-trail-wrt-clause[simp]:
  assumes n-d: no-dup (trail\ T)
  \mathbf{shows}\ no\text{-}dup\ (trail\ (cut\text{-}trail\text{-}wrt\text{-}clause\ C\ (trail\ T)\ T))
\langle proof \rangle
\mathbf{lemma}\ \mathit{cut-trail-wrt-clause-backtrack-lvl-length-decided}\colon
  assumes
     backtrack-lvl T = count-decided (trail T)
    backtrack-lvl (cut-trail-wrt-clause C (trail T) T) =
      count-decided (trail (cut-trail-wrt-clause C (trail T) T))
lemma cut-trail-wrt-clause-CNot-trail:
  assumes trail T \models as \ CNot \ C
  shows
    (trail\ ((cut\text{-}trail\text{-}wrt\text{-}clause\ C\ (trail\ T)\ T))) \models as\ CNot\ C
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma cut-trail-wrt-clause-hd-trail-in-or-empty-trail:
  ((\forall L \in \#C. -L \notin lits - of -l (trail T)) \land trail (cut-trail-wrt-clause C (trail T) T) = [])
    \vee (-lit\text{-}of \ (hd \ (trail \ (cut\text{-}trail\text{-}wrt\text{-}clause \ C \ (trail \ T) \ T))) \in \# \ C
       \land length (trail (cut-trail-wrt-clause C (trail T) T)) \geq 1)
  \langle proof \rangle
We can fully run cdcl_W-s or add a clause. Remark that we use cdcl_W-s to avoid an explicit
skip, resolve, and backtrack normalisation to get rid of the conflict C if possible.
inductive incremental-cdcl<sub>W</sub> :: 'st \Rightarrow 'st \Rightarrow bool for S where
  trail \ S \models asm \ init-clss \ S \Longrightarrow \ distinct-mset \ C \Longrightarrow \ conflicting \ S = None \Longrightarrow
   trail S \models as CNot C \Longrightarrow
   full\ cdcl_W-stgy
     (update\text{-}conflicting\ (Some\ C))
        (add\text{-}init\text{-}cls\ C\ (cut\text{-}trail\text{-}wrt\text{-}clause\ C\ (trail\ S)\ S)))\ T \Longrightarrow
   incremental\text{-}cdcl_W \ S \ T \ |
add-no-confl:
  trail \ S \models asm \ init-clss \ S \Longrightarrow \ distinct-mset \ C \Longrightarrow \ conflicting \ S = None \Longrightarrow
   \neg trail \ S \models as \ CNot \ C \Longrightarrow
   full\ cdcl_W-stgy (add-init-cls C\ S) T \implies
```

```
\mathbf{lemma}\ cdcl_W\text{-}all\text{-}struct\text{-}inv\text{-}add\text{-}new\text{-}clause\text{-}and\text{-}update\text{-}cdcl_W\text{-}all\text{-}struct\text{-}inv\text{:}}
  assumes
    inv-T: cdcl_W-all-struct-inv T and
   tr-T-N[simp]: trail T \models asm N and
   tr-C[simp]: trail T \models as CNot C and
   [simp]: distinct-mset C
  shows cdcl_W-all-struct-inv (add-new-clause-and-update C T) (is cdcl_W-all-struct-inv ?T')
\langle proof \rangle
\mathbf{lemma}\ cdcl_W\text{-}all\text{-}struct\text{-}inv\text{-}add\text{-}new\text{-}clause\text{-}and\text{-}update\text{-}cdcl_W\text{-}stgy\text{-}inv\text{:}
  assumes
    inv-s: cdcl_W-stgy-invariant T and
   inv: cdcl_W-all-struct-inv T and
   tr-T-N[simp]: trail T \models asm N and
   tr-C[simp]: trail\ T \models as\ CNot\ C and
    [simp]: distinct-mset C
  shows cdcl_W-stgy-invariant (add-new-clause-and-update C T)
    (is cdcl_W-stgy-invariant ?T')
\langle proof \rangle
lemma full-cdcl_W-stgy-inv-normal-form:
  assumes
   full: full cdcl_W-stqy S T and
   inv-s: cdcl_W-stgy-invariant S and
   inv: cdcl_W-all-struct-inv S
  shows conflicting T = Some \{\#\} \land unsatisfiable (set-mset (init-clss S))
    \vee conflicting T = None \wedge trail \ T \models asm \ init-clss \ S \wedge satisfiable (set-mset (init-clss \ S))
\langle proof \rangle
lemma incremental - cdcl_W - inv:
 assumes
    inc: incremental\text{-}cdcl_W S T and
   inv: cdcl_W-all-struct-inv S and
   s-inv: cdcl_W-stgy-invariant S
    cdcl_W-all-struct-inv T and
    cdcl_W-stgy-invariant T
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma rtranclp-incremental-cdcl_W-inv:
  assumes
   inc: incremental\text{-}cdcl_W^{**} \ S \ T and
   inv: cdcl_W-all-struct-inv S and
   s-inv: cdcl_W-stgy-invariant S
  shows
    cdcl_W-all-struct-inv T and
   cdcl_W-stgy-invariant T
     \langle proof \rangle
lemma incremental-conclusive-state:
  assumes
    inc: incremental\text{-}cdcl_W S T and
   inv: cdcl_W-all-struct-inv S and
   s-inv: cdcl_W-stgy-invariant S
```

```
shows conflicting T = Some \ \{\#\} \land unsatisfiable \ (set-mset \ (init-clss \ T))
\lor conflicting \ T = None \land trail \ T \models asm \ init-clss \ T \land satisfiable \ (set-mset \ (init-clss \ T))
\lor proof \lor

lemma tranclp\text{-}incremental\text{-}correct:
assumes
inc: incremental\text{-}cdcl_W^{++} \ S \ T \ \text{and}
inv: cdcl_W\text{-}all\text{-}struct\text{-}inv \ S \ \text{and}
s\text{-}inv: cdcl_W\text{-}stgy\text{-}invariant \ S
shows conflicting \ T = Some \ \{\#\} \land unsatisfiable \ (set\text{-}mset \ (init\text{-}clss \ T))
\lor conflicting \ T = None \land trail \ T \models asm \ init\text{-}clss \ T \land satisfiable \ (set\text{-}mset \ (init\text{-}clss \ T))
\lor proof \lor
end

end
theory DPLL\text{-}CDCL\text{-}W\text{-}Implementation
imports Partial\text{-}Annotated\text{-}Clausal\text{-}Logic \ CDCL\text{-}W\text{-}Level}
begin
```

# Chapter 7

# Implementation of DPLL and CDCL

We then reuse all the theorems to go towards an implementation using 2-watched literals:

• CDCL\_W\_Abstract\_State.thy defines a better-suited state: the operation operating on it are more constrained, allowing simpler proofs and less edge cases later.

# 7.1 Simple List-Based Implementation of the DPLL and CDCL

The idea of the list-based implementation is to test the stack: the theories about the calculi, adapting the theorems to a simple implementation and the code exportation. The implementation are very simple and simply iterate over-and-over on lists.

#### 7.1.1 Common Rules

#### **Propagation**

```
The following theorem holds:
```

```
lemma lits-of-l-unfold[iff]: (\forall \ c \in set \ C. \ -c \in lits\text{-}of\text{-}l \ Ms) \longleftrightarrow Ms \models as \ CNot \ (mset \ C) \\ \langle proof \rangle
```

The right-hand version is written at a high-level, but only the left-hand side is executable.

```
definition is-unit-clause :: 'a literal list \Rightarrow ('a, 'b) ann-lits \Rightarrow 'a literal option where is-unit-clause l M = (case List.filter (\lambda a. atm-of a \notin atm-of ' lits-of-l M) l of a \# [] \Rightarrow if M \models as CNot (mset l - \{\#a\#\}) then Some a else None |-\Rightarrow None)

definition is-unit-clause-code :: 'a literal list \Rightarrow ('a, 'b) ann-lits \Rightarrow 'a literal option where is-unit-clause-code l M = (case List.filter (\lambda a. atm-of a \notin atm-of ' lits-of-l M) l of a \# [] \Rightarrow if (\forall c \in set (remove1 a l). -c \in lits-of-l M) then Some a else None |-\Rightarrow None)
```

```
lemma is-unit-clause-is-unit-clause-code[code]: is-unit-clause l M = is-unit-clause-code l M
```

```
\langle proof \rangle
lemma is-unit-clause-some-undef:
  assumes is-unit-clause l M = Some a
  shows undefined-lit M a
\langle proof \rangle
lemma is-unit-clause-some-CNot: is-unit-clause l M = Some \ a \Longrightarrow M \models as \ CNot \ (mset \ l - \{\#a\#\})
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma is-unit-clause-some-in: is-unit-clause lM = Some \ a \Longrightarrow a \in set \ l
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma is-unit-clause-Nil[simp]: is-unit-clause [] M = None
  \langle proof \rangle
Unit propagation for all clauses
Finding the first clause to propagate
fun find-first-unit-clause :: 'a literal list list \Rightarrow ('a, 'b) ann-lits
  \Rightarrow ('a literal \times 'a literal list) option where
find-first-unit-clause (a # l) M =
  (case is-unit-clause a M of
    None \Rightarrow find\text{-}first\text{-}unit\text{-}clause \ l \ M
  | Some L \Rightarrow Some (L, a) |
find-first-unit-clause [] - = None
lemma find-first-unit-clause-some:
  find-first-unit-clause\ l\ M = Some\ (a,\ c)
  \implies c \in set \ l \land M \models as \ CNot \ (mset \ c - \{\#a\#\}) \land undefined-lit \ M \ a \land a \in set \ c
  \langle proof \rangle
{\bf lemma}\ propagate \hbox{-} is \hbox{-} unit \hbox{-} clause \hbox{-} not \hbox{-} None:
  assumes dist: distinct c and
  M: M \models as \ CNot \ (mset \ c - \{\#a\#\}) \ and
  undef: undefined-lit M a and
  ac: a \in set c
  shows is-unit-clause c M \neq None
\langle proof \rangle
lemma find-first-unit-clause-none:
  distinct\ c \Longrightarrow c \in set\ l \Longrightarrow\ M \models as\ CNot\ (mset\ c - \{\#a\#\}) \Longrightarrow undefined-lit\ M\ a \Longrightarrow a \in set\ c
  \implies find-first-unit-clause l M \neq None
  \langle proof \rangle
Decide
fun find-first-unused-var :: 'a literal list list \Rightarrow 'a literal set \Rightarrow 'a literal option where
find-first-unused-var (a # l) M =
  (case List.find (\lambdalit. lit \notin M \wedge -lit \notin M) a of
    None \Rightarrow find\text{-}first\text{-}unused\text{-}var\ l\ M
  \mid Some \ a \Rightarrow Some \ a) \mid
find-first-unused-var [] - = None
```

**lemma** find-none[iff]:

```
List.find (\lambdalit. lit \notin M \land -lit \notin M) a = None \longleftrightarrow atm-of 'set a \subseteq atm-of ' M
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma find-some: List.find (\lambdalit. lit \notin M \land -lit \notin M) a = Some \ b \Longrightarrow b \in set \ a \land b \notin M \land -b \notin M
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma find-first-unused-var-None[iff]:
 find-first-unused-var\ l\ M=None\longleftrightarrow (\forall\ a\in set\ l.\ atm-of\ `set\ a\subseteq atm-of\ `M)
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma find-first-unused-var-Some-not-all-incl:
  assumes find-first-unused-var\ l\ M = Some\ c
 shows \neg(\forall a \in set \ l. \ atm\text{-}of \ `set \ a \subseteq atm\text{-}of \ `M)
\langle proof \rangle
\mathbf{lemma}\ \mathit{find-first-unused-var-Some} :
 find\-first\-unused\-var\ l\ M = Some\ a \Longrightarrow (\exists\ m\in set\ l.\ a\in set\ m\land a\notin M\land -a\notin M)
  \langle proof \rangle
\mathbf{lemma}\ \mathit{find-first-unused-var-undefined}\colon
 find-first-unused-var l (lits-of-l Ms) = Some \ a \Longrightarrow undefined-lit Ms a
  \langle proof \rangle
7.1.2
           CDCL specific functions
Level
fun maximum-level-code:: 'a literal list \Rightarrow ('a, 'b) ann-lits \Rightarrow nat
  where
maximum-level-code [] - = 0 |
maximum-level-code (L \# Ls) M = max (get-level M L) (maximum-level-code Ls M)
lemma maximum-level-code-eq-get-maximum-level[simp]:
  maximum-level-code D M = get-maximum-level M (mset D)
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma [code]:
  fixes M :: ('a, 'b) \ ann-lits
  shows get-maximum-level M (mset D) = maximum-level-code D M
  \langle proof \rangle
Backjumping
fun find-level-decomp where
find-level-decomp M \mid D \mid k = None \mid
find-level-decomp M (L \# Ls) D k =
  (case (get-level M L, maximum-level-code (D @ Ls) M) of
    (i, j) \Rightarrow if \ i = k \land j < i \ then \ Some \ (L, j) \ else \ find-level-decomp \ M \ Ls \ (L\#D) \ k
lemma find-level-decomp-some:
  assumes find-level-decomp M Ls D k = Some (L, j)
 shows L \in set\ Ls \land get\text{-}maximum\text{-}level\ M\ (mset\ (remove1\ L\ (Ls\ @\ D))) = j \land get\text{-}level\ M\ L = k
  \langle proof \rangle
```

**lemma** find-level-decomp-none:

```
assumes find-level-decomp M Ls E k = None and mset (L#D) = mset (Ls @ E)
 shows \neg(L \in set \ Ls \land get\text{-}maximum\text{-}level \ M \ (mset \ D) < k \land k = get\text{-}level \ M \ L)
  \langle proof \rangle
fun bt-cut where
bt-cut\ i\ (Propagated - - \#\ Ls) = bt-cut\ i\ Ls
bt-cut i (Decided K \# Ls) = (if count-decided Ls = i then Some (Decided K \# Ls) else bt-cut i Ls)
bt-cut i [] = None
lemma bt-cut-some-decomp:
 assumes no-dup M and bt-cut i M = Some M'
 shows \exists K M2 M1. M = M2 @ M' \land M' = Decided K \# M1 \land get-level M K = (i+1)
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma bt-cut-not-none:
 assumes no-dup M and M = M2 @ Decided K # M' and get-level M K = (i+1)
 shows bt-cut i M \neq None
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma get-all-ann-decomposition-ex:
 \exists N. (Decided \ K \# M', N) \in set (get-all-ann-decomposition (M2@Decided \ K \# M'))
  \langle proof \rangle
\mathbf{lemma}\ bt\text{-}cut\text{-}in\text{-}get\text{-}all\text{-}ann\text{-}decomposition}:
 assumes no-dup M and bt-cut i M = Some M'
 shows \exists M2. (M', M2) \in set (get-all-ann-decomposition M)
  \langle proof \rangle
fun do-backtrack-step where
do-backtrack-step (M, N, U, k, Some D) =
 (case find-level-decomp MD [] k of
   None \Rightarrow (M, N, U, k, Some D)
  | Some (L, j) \Rightarrow
   (case bt-cut j M of
     Some (Decided - \# Ls) \Rightarrow (Propagated L D \# Ls, N, D \# U, j, None)
    - \Rightarrow (M, N, U, k, Some D)
do-backtrack-step S = S
end
theory DPLL-W-Implementation
imports DPLL-CDCL-W-Implementation DPLL-W \sim src/HOL/Library/Code-Target-Numeral
begin
7.1.3
         Simple Implementation of DPLL
```

#### Combining the propagate and decide: a DPLL step

```
definition DPLL-step :: int dpll_W-ann-lits \times int literal list list \Rightarrow int dpll_W-ann-lits \times int literal list list \mathbf{where} DPLL-step = (\lambda(Ms, N)). (case find-first-unit-clause N Ms of Some (L, -) \Rightarrow (Propagated L () \# Ms, N) | - \Rightarrow if \exists C \in set N. (\forall c \in set C. -c \in lits-of-l Ms) then
```

```
(case backtrack-split Ms of
       (-, L \# M) \Rightarrow (Propagated (- (lit-of L)) () \# M, N)
     | (-, -) \Rightarrow (Ms, N)
    else
   (case find-first-unused-var N (lits-of-l Ms) of
       Some a \Rightarrow (Decided \ a \# Ms, \ N)
     | None \Rightarrow (Ms, N)))
Example of propagation:
value DPLL-step ([Decided (Neg 1)], [[Pos (1::int), Neg 2]])
We define the conversion function between the states as defined in Prop-DPLL (with multisets)
and here (with lists).
abbreviation toS \equiv \lambda(Ms::(int, unit) \ ann-lits)
                    (N:: int\ literal\ list\ list).\ (Ms,\ mset\ (map\ mset\ N))
abbreviation toS' \equiv \lambda(Ms::(int, unit) ann-lits,
                       N:: int literal list list). (Ms, mset (map mset N))
Proof of correctness of DPLL-step
lemma DPLL-step-is-a-dpll<sub>W</sub>-step:
 assumes step: (Ms', N') = DPLL-step (Ms, N)
 and neq: (Ms, N) \neq (Ms', N')
 shows dpll_W (toS Ms N) (toS Ms' N')
\langle proof \rangle
{f lemma}\ DPLL	ext{-step-stuck-final-state}:
 assumes step: (Ms, N) = DPLL-step (Ms, N)
 shows conclusive-dpll_W-state (toS Ms N)
\langle proof \rangle
Adding invariants
Invariant tested in the function function DPLL-ci :: int dpll_W-ann-lits \Rightarrow int literal list list
 \Rightarrow int dpll_W-ann-lits \times int literal list list where
DPLL-ci\ Ms\ N =
  (if \neg dpll_W - all - inv (Ms, mset (map mset N))
  then (Ms, N)
  else
  let (Ms', N') = DPLL-step (Ms, N) in
  if (Ms', N') = (Ms, N) then (Ms, N) else DPLL-ci Ms'(N)
  \langle proof \rangle
termination
\langle proof \rangle
No invariant tested function (domintros) DPLL-part:: int dpll_W-ann-lits \Rightarrow int literal list list \Rightarrow
 int \ dpll_W-ann-lits \times \ int \ literal \ list \ list \ where
DPLL-part Ms\ N =
  (let (Ms', N') = DPLL\text{-}step (Ms, N) in
  if (Ms', N') = (Ms, N) then (Ms, N) else DPLL-part Ms'(N)
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma snd-DPLL-step[simp]:
  snd\ (DPLL\text{-}step\ (Ms,\ N)) = N
  \langle proof \rangle
```

```
lemma dpll_W-all-inv-implieS-2-eq3-and-dom:
 assumes dpll_W-all-inv (Ms, mset (map mset N))
 shows DPLL-ci~Ms~N = DPLL-part~Ms~N \land DPLL-part-dom~(Ms, N)
 \langle proof \rangle
lemma DPLL-ci-dpll_W-rtranclp:
 assumes DPLL-ci Ms N = (Ms', N')
 shows dpll_W^{**} (toS Ms N) (toS Ms' N)
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma dpll_W-all-inv-dpll_W-tranclp-irrefl:
 assumes dpll_W-all-inv (Ms, N)
 and dpll_W^{++} (Ms, N) (Ms, N)
 shows False
\langle proof \rangle
lemma DPLL-ci-final-state:
 assumes step: DPLL-ci\ Ms\ N=(Ms,\ N)
 and inv: dpll_W-all-inv (toS Ms N)
 shows conclusive-dpll_W-state (toS Ms N)
\langle proof \rangle
\mathbf{lemma}\ \mathit{DPLL-step-obtains} :
 obtains Ms' where (Ms', N) = DPLL-step (Ms, N)
  \langle proof \rangle
\mathbf{lemma}\ DPLL\text{-}ci\text{-}obtains:
 obtains Ms' where (Ms', N) = DPLL-ci Ms N
\langle proof \rangle
lemma DPLL-ci-no-more-step:
 assumes step: DPLL-ci Ms N = (Ms', N')
 shows DPLL-ci\ Ms'\ N' = (Ms',\ N')
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma DPLL-part-dpll_W-all-inv-final:
 fixes M Ms':: (int, unit) ann-lits and
   N :: int \ literal \ list \ list
 assumes inv: dpll_W-all-inv (Ms, mset (map mset N))
 and MsN: DPLL-part Ms N = (Ms', N)
 shows conclusive-dpll<sub>W</sub>-state (toS Ms' N) \wedge dpll<sub>W</sub>** (toS Ms N) (toS Ms' N)
\langle proof \rangle
Embedding the invariant into the type
Defining the type typedef dpll_W-state =
   \{(M{::}(int,\;unit)\;\;ann{-}lits,\;N{::}int\;literal\;list\;list).
       dpll_W-all-inv (toS M N)}
 morphisms rough-state-of state-of
\langle proof \rangle
```

lemma

```
DPLL-part-dom ([], N)
  \langle proof \rangle
Some type classes instantiation dpll_W-state :: equal
definition equal-dpll_W-state :: dpll_W-state \Rightarrow dpll_W-state \Rightarrow bool where
equal-dpll_W-state S S' = (rough-state-of S = rough-state-of S')
instance
 \langle proof \rangle
end
DPLL definition DPLL-step' :: dpll_W-state \Rightarrow dpll_W-state where
 DPLL-step' S = state-of (DPLL-step (rough-state-of S))
declare rough-state-of-inverse[simp]
lemma DPLL-step-dpll_W-conc-inv:
  DPLL-step (rough-state-of S) \in \{(M, N). dpll_W-all-inv (to SMN)
 \langle proof \rangle
lemma rough-state-of-DPLL-step'-DPLL-step[simp]:
 rough-state-of (DPLL-step' S) = DPLL-step (rough-state-of S)
  \langle proof \rangle
function DPLL-tot:: dpll_W-state \Rightarrow dpll_W-state where
DPLL-tot S =
 (let S' = DPLL-step' S in
  if S' = S then S else DPLL-tot S')
  \langle proof \rangle
termination
\langle proof \rangle
lemma [code]:
DPLL-tot S =
 (let S' = DPLL-step' S in
  if S' = S then S else DPLL-tot S') \langle proof \rangle
lemma DPLL-tot-DPLL-step-DPLL-tot (simp]: DPLL-tot (DPLL-step' S) = DPLL-tot S
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma DOPLL-step'-DPLL-tot[simp]:
  DPLL-step' (DPLL-tot S) = DPLL-tot S
  \langle proof \rangle
{f lemma} DPLL-tot-final-state:
 assumes DPLL-tot S = S
 shows conclusive-dpll_W-state (toS'(rough-state-of S))
\langle proof \rangle
\mathbf{lemma}\ \mathit{DPLL-tot-star}\colon
 assumes rough-state-of (DPLL\text{-}tot\ S) = S'
 shows dpll_{W}^{**} (toS' (rough-state-of S)) (toS' S')
  \langle proof \rangle
```

```
lemma rough-state-of-rough-state-of-Nil[simp]: rough-state-of (state-of ([], N)) = ([], N) 

\langle proof \rangle

Theorem of correctness
lemma DPLL-tot-correct:
assumes rough-state-of (DPLL-tot (state-of (([], N)))) = (M, N') and (M', N'') = toS'(M, N')
shows M' \models asm N'' \longleftrightarrow satisfiable (set-mset N'')
\langle proof \rangle
```

#### Code export

A conversion to DPLL-W- $Implementation.dpll_W$ -state definition  $Con :: (int, unit) \ ann-lits \times int \ literal \ list$ 

```
\Rightarrow dpll_W-state where 
Con xs = state-of (if dpll_W-all-inv (toS (fst xs) (snd xs)) then xs else ([], [])) lemma [code abstype]: 
Con (rough-state-of S) = S \langle proof \rangle
```

 $\mathbf{declare}\ rough\text{-}state\text{-}of\text{-}DPLL\text{-}step'\text{-}DPLL\text{-}step[code\ abstract]}$ 

```
lemma Con-DPLL-step-rough-state-of-state-of[simp]: Con (DPLL-step (rough-state-of s)) = state-of (DPLL-step (rough-state-of s)) \langle proof \rangle
```

A slightly different version of *DPLL-tot* where the returned boolean indicates the result.

```
definition DPLL-tot-rep where DPLL-tot-rep S = (let (M, N) = (rough-state-of (DPLL-tot S)) in <math>(\forall A \in set N. (\exists a \in set A. a \in lits-of-l (M)), M))
```

One version of the generated SML code is here, but not included in the generated document. The only differences are:

- export 'a literal from the SML Module Clausal-Logic;
- export the constructor *Con* from *DPLL-W-Implementation*;
- export the *int* constructor from *Arith*.

  All these allows to test on the code on some examples.

```
{\bf end} \\ {\bf theory} \ \ CDCL\text{-}W\text{-}Implementation \\ {\bf imports} \ \ DPLL\text{-}CDCL\text{-}W\text{-}Implementation \ \ CDCL\text{-}W\text{-}Termination \\ {\bf begin} \\
```

#### 7.1.4 List-based CDCL Implementation

We here have a very simple implementation of Weidenbach's CDCL, based on the same principle as the implementation of DPLL: iterating over-and-over on lists. We do not use any fancy data-structure (see the two-watched literals for a better suited data-structure).

The goal was (as for DPLL) to test the infrastructure and see if an important lemma was missing to prove the correctness and the termination of a simple implementation.

#### Types and Instantiation

```
notation image-mset (infixr '# 90)
type-synonym 'a cdcl_W-mark = 'a clause
type-synonym 'v cdcl_W-ann-lit = ('v, 'v cdcl_W-mark) ann-lit
type-synonym 'v \ cdcl_W-ann-lits = ('v, 'v \ cdcl_W-mark) ann-lits
type-synonym v \ cdcl_W-state =
  'v\ cdcl_W-ann-lits \times\ 'v\ clauses\ \times\ 'v\ clauses\ \times\ nat\ \times\ 'v\ clause\ option
abbreviation raw-trail :: 'a \times 'b \times 'c \times 'd \times 'e \Rightarrow 'a where
raw-trail \equiv (\lambda(M, -), M)
abbreviation raw-cons-trail :: 'a \Rightarrow 'a list \times 'b \times 'c \times 'd \times 'e \Rightarrow 'a list \times 'b \times 'c \times 'd \times 'e
raw-cons-trail \equiv (\lambda L (M, S), (L \# M, S))
abbreviation raw-tl-trail :: 'a list \times 'b \times 'c \times 'd \times 'e \Rightarrow 'a list \times 'b \times 'c \times 'd \times 'e where
raw-tl-trail \equiv (\lambda(M, S), (tl M, S))
abbreviation raw-init-clss :: a \times b \times c \times d \times e \Rightarrow b where
raw-init-clss \equiv \lambda(M, N, -). N
abbreviation raw-learned-clss :: 'a \times 'b \times 'c \times 'd \times 'e \Rightarrow 'c where
raw-learned-clss \equiv \lambda(M, N, U, -). U
abbreviation raw-backtrack-lvl :: 'a \times 'b \times 'c \times 'd \times 'e \Rightarrow 'd where
raw-backtrack-lvl \equiv \lambda(M, N, U, k, -). k
abbreviation raw-update-backtrack-lvl :: 'd \Rightarrow 'a \times 'b \times 'c \times 'd \times 'e \Rightarrow 'a \times 'b \times 'c \times 'd \times 'e
  where
raw-update-backtrack-lvl \equiv \lambda k \ (M, N, U, -, S). \ (M, N, U, k, S)
abbreviation raw-conflicting :: a \times b \times c \times d \times e \Rightarrow e where
raw-conflicting \equiv \lambda(M, N, U, k, D). D
abbreviation raw-update-conflicting :: 'e \Rightarrow 'a \times 'b \times 'c \times 'd \times 'e \Rightarrow 'a \times 'b \times 'c \times 'd \times 'e
raw-update-conflicting \equiv \lambda S \ (M, N, U, k, -). \ (M, N, U, k, S)
abbreviation S0-cdcl<sub>W</sub> N \equiv (([], N, \{\#\}, 0, None):: 'v \ cdcl_W-state)
abbreviation raw-add-learned-clss where
raw-add-learned-clss \equiv \lambda C \ (M, N, U, S). \ (M, N, \{\#C\#\} + U, S)
abbreviation raw-remove-cls where
raw-remove-cls \equiv \lambda C (M, N, U, S). (M, removeAll-mset C N, removeAll-mset C U, S)
lemma raw-trail-conv: raw-trail (M, N, U, k, D) = M and
  clauses-conv: raw-init-clss (M, N, U, k, D) = N and
  raw-learned-clss-conv: raw-learned-clss (M, N, U, k, D) = U and
  raw-conflicting-conv: raw-conflicting (M, N, U, k, D) = D and
  raw-backtrack-lvl-conv: raw-backtrack-lvl (M, N, U, k, D) = k
  \langle proof \rangle
```

```
lemma state-conv:
  S = (raw\text{-}trail\ S,\ raw\text{-}init\text{-}clss\ S,\ raw\text{-}learned\text{-}clss\ S,\ raw\text{-}backtrack\text{-}lvl\ S,\ raw\text{-}conflicting\ S)
  \langle proof \rangle
interpretation state_W
  raw-trail raw-init-clss raw-learned-clss raw-backtrack-lvl raw-conflicting
  \lambda L (M, S). (L \# M, S)
  \lambda(M, S). (tl M, S)
  \lambda C (M, N, U, S). (M, N, \{\#C\#\} + U, S)
  \lambda C (M, N, U, S). (M, removeAll-mset C N, removeAll-mset C U, S)
  \lambda(k::nat) \ (M, N, U, -, D). \ (M, N, U, k, D)
  \lambda D (M, N, U, k, -). (M, N, U, k, D)
  \lambda N. ([], N, \{\#\}, \theta, None)
  \langle proof \rangle
interpretation conflict-driven-clause-learning w raw-trail raw-init-clss raw-learned-clss raw-backtrack-lvl
raw-conflicting
  \lambda L (M, S). (L \# M, S)
  \lambda(M, S). (tl M, S)
  \lambda C (M, N, U, S). (M, N, \{\#C\#\} + U, S)
 \lambda C (M, N, U, S). (M, removeAll-mset C N, removeAll-mset C U, S)
  \lambda(k::nat) \ (M,\ N,\ U,\ -,\ D).\ (M,\ N,\ U,\ k,\ D)
  \lambda D (M, N, U, k, -). (M, N, U, k, D)
 \lambda N. ([], N, \{\#\}, \theta, None)
  \langle proof \rangle
declare clauses-def[simp]
lemma cdcl_W-state-eq-equality[iff]: state-eq S T \longleftrightarrow S = T
  \langle proof \rangle
declare state-simp[simp \ del]
lemma reduce-trail-to-empty-trail[simp]:
  reduce-trail-to F([], aa, ab, ac, b) = ([], aa, ab, ac, b)
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma raw-trail-reduce-trail-to-length-le:
  assumes length F > length (raw-trail S)
 shows raw-trail (reduce-trail-to F(S) = []
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma reduce-trail-to:
  reduce-trail-to F S =
   ((if \ length \ (raw-trail \ S) \ge length \ F)
   then drop (length (raw-trail S) – length F) (raw-trail S)
   else []), raw-init-clss S, raw-learned-clss S, raw-backtrack-lvl S, raw-conflicting S)
   (is ?S = -)
\langle proof \rangle
```

#### 7.1.5 CDCL Implementation

#### Definition of the rules

```
Types lemma true-raw-init-clss-remdups[simp]: I \models s \ (mset \circ remdups) \ `N \longleftrightarrow I \models s \ mset \ `N
```

```
\langle proof \rangle
lemma satisfiable-mset-remdups[simp]:
  satisfiable \ ((mset \circ remdups) \ `N) \longleftrightarrow satisfiable \ (mset \ `N)
\langle proof \rangle
type-synonym 'v cdcl_W-state-inv-st = ('v, 'v literal list) ann-lit list \times
  'v literal list list \times 'v literal list list \times nat \times 'v literal list option
We need some functions to convert between our abstract state 'v \ cdcl_W-state and the concrete
state 'v \ cdcl_W-state-inv-st.
fun convert :: ('a, 'c list) ann-lit \Rightarrow ('a, 'c multiset) ann-lit where
convert (Propagated \ L \ C) = Propagated \ L \ (mset \ C)
convert (Decided K) = Decided K
abbreviation convertC :: 'a \ list \ option \Rightarrow 'a \ multiset \ option \ \ \mathbf{where}
convertC \equiv map\text{-}option \ mset
lemma convert-Propagated[elim!]:
  convert z = Propagated \ L \ C \Longrightarrow (\exists \ C'. \ z = Propagated \ L \ C' \land C = mset \ C')
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma is-decided-convert[simp]: is-decided (convert x) = is-decided x
lemma get-level-map-convert[simp]:
  get-level (map\ convert\ M)\ x = get-level M\ x
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma get-maximum-level-map-convert[simp]:
  get-maximum-level (map convert M) D = get-maximum-level M D
  \langle proof \rangle
Conversion function
fun toS :: 'v \ cdcl_W-state-inv-st \Rightarrow 'v \ cdcl_W-state where
toS(M, N, U, k, C) = (map\ convert\ M,\ mset\ (map\ mset\ N),\ mset\ (map\ mset\ U),\ k,\ convert\ C)
Definition an abstract type
typedef 'v cdcl_W - state - inv = \{S:: 'v cdcl_W - state - inv - st. cdcl_W - all - struct - inv (toS S)\}
  morphisms rough-state-of state-of
\langle proof \rangle
instantiation cdcl_W-state-inv :: (type) equal
definition equal-cdcl<sub>W</sub>-state-inv :: 'v cdcl<sub>W</sub>-state-inv \Rightarrow 'v cdcl<sub>W</sub>-state-inv \Rightarrow bool where
 equal-cdcl_W-state-inv S S' = (rough-state-of S = rough-state-of S')
instance
  \langle proof \rangle
end
lemma lits-of-map-convert[simp]: lits-of-l (map\ convert\ M) = lits-of-l M
  \langle proof \rangle
```

**lemma** atm-lit-of-convert[simp]:

```
lit-of (convert x) = lit-of x
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma undefined-lit-map-convert[iff]:
  undefined-lit (map\ convert\ M)\ L \longleftrightarrow undefined-lit M\ L
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma true-annot-map-convert[simp]: map convert M \models a N \longleftrightarrow M \models a N
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma true-annots-map-convert[simp]: map convert M \models as N \longleftrightarrow M \models as N
lemmas propagateE
lemma find-first-unit-clause-some-is-propagate:
 assumes H: find-first-unit-clause (N @ U) M = Some (L, C)
 shows propagate (toS (M, N, U, k, None)) (toS (Propagated L C # M, N, U, k, None))
  \langle proof \rangle
The Transitions
Propagate definition do-propagate-step where
do-propagate-step S =
  (case S of
    (M, N, U, k, None) \Rightarrow
      (case find-first-unit-clause (N @ U) M of
        Some (L, C) \Rightarrow (Propagated \ L \ C \# M, N, U, k, None)
      | None \Rightarrow (M, N, U, k, None) \rangle
  \mid S \Rightarrow S \rangle
lemma do-propate-step:
  do\text{-propagate-step } S \neq S \Longrightarrow propagate \ (toS\ S)\ (toS\ (do\text{-propagate-step } S))
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma do-propagate-step-option[simp]:
  raw-conflicting S \neq None \Longrightarrow do-propagate-step S = S
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma do-propagate-step-no-step:
  assumes dist: \forall c \in set \ (raw\text{-}init\text{-}clss \ S \ @ \ raw\text{-}learned\text{-}clss \ S). \ distinct \ c \ and
 prop-step: do-propagate-step S = S
 shows no-step propagate (toS S)
\langle proof \rangle
Conflict fun find-conflict where
find\text{-}conflict\ M\ [] = None\ []
find-conflict M (N \# Ns) = (if (\forall c \in set N. -c \in lits-of-l M) then Some N else find-conflict M Ns)
lemma find-conflict-Some:
 find\text{-}conflict\ M\ Ns = Some\ N \Longrightarrow N \in set\ Ns \land M \models as\ CNot\ (mset\ N)
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma find-conflict-None:
 find\text{-}conflict\ M\ Ns = None \longleftrightarrow (\forall\ N\in set\ Ns.\ \neg M\models as\ CNot\ (mset\ N))
  \langle proof \rangle
```

```
\mathbf{lemma} \ \mathit{find-conflict-None-no-confl}:
  find\text{-}conflict\ M\ (N@U) = None \longleftrightarrow no\text{-}step\ conflict\ (toS\ (M,\ N,\ U,\ k,\ None))
  \langle proof \rangle
definition do-conflict-step where
do\text{-}conflict\text{-}step\ S =
  (case\ S\ of
     (M, N, U, k, None) \Rightarrow
       (case find-conflict M (N @ U) of
          Some a \Rightarrow (M, N, U, k, Some a)
       | None \Rightarrow (M, N, U, k, None) \rangle
  \mid S \Rightarrow S \rangle
\mathbf{lemma}\ do\text{-}conflict\text{-}step:
  do\text{-}conflict\text{-}step\ S \neq S \Longrightarrow conflict\ (toS\ S)\ (toS\ (do\text{-}conflict\text{-}step\ S))
lemma do-conflict-step-no-step:
  do\text{-}conflict\text{-}step\ S = S \Longrightarrow no\text{-}step\ conflict\ (toS\ S)
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma do\text{-}conflict\text{-}step\text{-}option[simp]:
  raw-conflicting S \neq None \implies do-conflict-step S = S
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma do-conflict-step-raw-conflicting[dest]:
  do\text{-}conflict\text{-}step\ S \neq S \Longrightarrow raw\text{-}conflicting\ (do\text{-}conflict\text{-}step\ S) \neq None
  \langle proof \rangle
definition do-cp-step where
do\text{-}cp\text{-}step\ S =
  (do\text{-}propagate\text{-}step\ o\ do\text{-}conflict\text{-}step)\ S
lemma cp-step-is-cdcl_W-cp:
  assumes H: do\text{-}cp\text{-}step \ S \neq S
  shows cdcl_W-cp (toS S) (toS (do-cp-step S))
\langle proof \rangle
\mathbf{lemma}\ do\text{-}cp\text{-}step\text{-}eq\text{-}no\text{-}prop\text{-}no\text{-}confl:
  do\text{-}cp\text{-}step\ S = S \Longrightarrow do\text{-}conflict\text{-}step\ S = S \land do\text{-}propagate\text{-}step\ S = S
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma no\text{-}cdcl_W\text{-}cp\text{-}iff\text{-}no\text{-}propagate\text{-}no\text{-}conflict:}
  no\text{-}step\ cdcl_W\text{-}cp\ S\longleftrightarrow no\text{-}step\ propagate\ S\land no\text{-}step\ conflict\ S
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma do-cp-step-eq-no-step:
  assumes H: do\text{-}cp\text{-}step \ S = S \ \text{and} \ \forall \ c \in set \ (raw\text{-}init\text{-}clss \ S \ @ \ raw\text{-}learned\text{-}clss \ S). \ distinct \ c
  shows no-step cdcl_W-cp (toS\ S)
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma cdcl_W-cp-cdcl_W-st: cdcl_W-cp S S' \Longrightarrow cdcl_W^{**} S S'
\mathbf{lemma} \ cdcl_W - all - struct - inv - rough - state[simp]: \ cdcl_W - all - struct - inv \ (toS \ (rough - state - of \ S))
  \langle proof \rangle
```

```
lemma [simp]: cdcl_W-all-struct-inv (toS S) \Longrightarrow rough-state-of (state-of S) = S
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma rough-state-of-state-of-do-cp-step[simp]:
  rough-state-of (state-of (do-cp-step (rough-state-of S))) = do-cp-step (rough-state-of S)
\langle proof \rangle
Skip fun do-skip-step :: 'v cdcl_W-state-inv-st \Rightarrow 'v cdcl_W-state-inv-st where
do-skip-step (Propagated L C \# Ls,N,U,k, Some D) =
  (if -L \notin set \ D \land D \neq []
  then (Ls, N, U, k, Some D)
  else (Propagated L C \#Ls, N, U, k, Some D)) |
do-skip-step S = S
lemma do-skip-step:
  do\text{-}skip\text{-}step\ S \neq S \Longrightarrow skip\ (toS\ S)\ (toS\ (do\text{-}skip\text{-}step\ S))
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma do-skip-step-no:
  do\text{-}skip\text{-}step\ S = S \Longrightarrow no\text{-}step\ skip\ (toS\ S)
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma do-skip-step-raw-trail-is-None[iff]:
  do-skip-step S = (a, b, c, d, None) \longleftrightarrow S = (a, b, c, d, None)
  \langle proof \rangle
Resolve fun maximum-level-code: 'a literal list \Rightarrow ('a, 'a literal list) ann-lit list \Rightarrow nat
  where
maximum-level-code [] - = 0
maximum-level-code (L \# Ls) M = max (get-level M L) (maximum-level-code Ls M)
lemma maximum-level-code-eq-get-maximum-level[code, simp]:
  maximum-level-code D M = get-maximum-level M (mset D)
  \langle proof \rangle
fun do-resolve-step :: 'v cdcl_W-state-inv-st \Rightarrow 'v cdcl_W-state-inv-st where
do-resolve-step (Propagated L C \# Ls, N, U, k, Some D) =
  (if -L \in set \ D \land maximum-level-code \ (remove1 \ (-L) \ D) \ (Propagated \ L \ C \ \# \ Ls) = k
  then (Ls, N, U, k, Some (remdups (remove1 L C @ remove1 (-L) D)))
  else (Propagated L C \# Ls, N, U, k, Some D))
do-resolve-step S = S
lemma do-resolve-step:
  cdcl_W-all-struct-inv (toS S) \Longrightarrow do-resolve-step S \neq S
  \implies resolve (toS S) (toS (do-resolve-step S))
\langle proof \rangle
lemma do-resolve-step-no:
  do\text{-}resolve\text{-}step\ S = S \Longrightarrow no\text{-}step\ resolve\ (toS\ S)
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma rough-state-of-state-of-resolve[simp]:
  cdcl_W-all-struct-inv (toS S) \Longrightarrow rough-state-of (state-of (do-resolve-step S)) = do-resolve-step S
  \langle proof \rangle
```

```
lemma do-resolve-step-raw-trail-is-None[iff]:
  do-resolve-step S = (a, b, c, d, None) \longleftrightarrow S = (a, b, c, d, None)
  \langle proof \rangle
Backjumping lemma get-all-ann-decomposition-map-convert:
  (get-all-ann-decomposition (map convert M)) =
   map\ (\lambda(a, b).\ (map\ convert\ a,\ map\ convert\ b))\ (get-all-ann-decomposition\ M)
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma do-backtrack-step:
  assumes
    db: do-backtrack-step S \neq S and
    inv: cdcl_W-all-struct-inv (toS S)
 \mathbf{shows}\ backtrack\ (toS\ S)\ (toS\ (do\text{-}backtrack\text{-}step\ S))
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma map-eq-list-length:
  map \ f \ L = L' \Longrightarrow length \ L = length \ L'
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma map-mmset-of-mlit-eq-cons:
 assumes map convert M = a @ c
 obtains a' c' where
    M = a' @ c' and
    a = map \ convert \ a' and
    c = map \ convert \ c'
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma Decided-convert-iff:
  Decided K = convert za \longleftrightarrow za = Decided K
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma do-backtrack-step-no:
  assumes
   db: do-backtrack-step S = S and
    inv: cdcl_W-all-struct-inv (toS S)
 shows no-step backtrack (toS S)
\langle proof \rangle
lemma rough-state-of-state-of-backtrack[simp]:
  assumes inv: cdcl_W-all-struct-inv (toS S)
  shows rough-state-of (state-of (do-backtrack-step S))= do-backtrack-step S
\langle proof \rangle
Decide fun do-decide-step where
do\text{-}decide\text{-}step\ (M,\ N,\ U,\ k,\ None) =
  (case find-first-unused-var N (lits-of-l M) of
    None \Rightarrow (M, N, U, k, None)
  | Some L \Rightarrow (Decided L \# M, N, U, k+1, None)) |
do-decide-step S = S
lemma do-decide-step:
  do\text{-}decide\text{-}step\ S \neq S \Longrightarrow decide\ (toS\ S)\ (toS\ (do\text{-}decide\text{-}step\ S))
  \langle proof \rangle
```

```
lemma do-decide-step-no:
  do\text{-}decide\text{-}step\ S = S \Longrightarrow no\text{-}step\ decide\ (toS\ S)
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma rough-state-of-state-of-do-decide-step[simp]:
  cdcl_W-all-struct-inv (toS S) \Longrightarrow rough-state-of (state-of (do-decide-step S)) = do-decide-step S
\langle proof \rangle
lemma rough-state-of-state-of-do-skip-step[simp]:
  cdcl_W-all-struct-inv (toS S) \Longrightarrow rough-state-of (state-of (do-skip-step S)) = do-skip-step S
  \langle proof \rangle
Code generation
Type definition There are two invariants: one while applying conflict and propagate and one
for the other rules
declare rough-state-of-inverse[simp add]
definition Con where
  Con xs = state-of (if cdcl_W-all-struct-inv (toS (fst xs, snd xs)) then xs
  else ([], [], [], \theta, None))
lemma [code abstype]:
 Con (rough-state-of S) = S
  \langle proof \rangle
definition do-cp-step' where
do\text{-}cp\text{-}step' S = state\text{-}of (do\text{-}cp\text{-}step (rough\text{-}state\text{-}of S))
typedef'v \ cdcl_W-state-inv-from-init-state =
  \{S:: 'v \ cdcl_W \text{-state-inv-st.} \ cdcl_W \text{-all-struct-inv} \ (toS \ S)
    \land cdcl_W \text{-}stgy^{**} (S0\text{-}cdcl_W (raw\text{-}init\text{-}clss (toS S))) (toS S)
  morphisms rough-state-from-init-state-of state-from-init-state-of
\langle proof \rangle
instantiation cdcl_W-state-inv-from-init-state :: (type) equal
begin
definition equal-cdcl<sub>W</sub>-state-inv-from-init-state :: 'v cdcl<sub>W</sub>-state-inv-from-init-state \Rightarrow
  v \ cdcl_W-state-inv-from-init-state \Rightarrow bool \ \mathbf{where}
 equal\text{-}cdcl_W\text{-}state\text{-}inv\text{-}from\text{-}init\text{-}state\ S\ S'\longleftrightarrow
   (rough\text{-}state\text{-}from\text{-}init\text{-}state\text{-}of\ S=rough\text{-}state\text{-}from\text{-}init\text{-}state\text{-}of\ S')
instance
  \langle proof \rangle
end
definition ConI where
  ConI S = state-from-init-state-of (if cdcl_W-all-struct-inv (toS (fst S, snd S)))
    \land cdcl_W - stgy^{**} (S0 - cdcl_W (raw-init-clss (toS S))) (toS S) then S else ([], [], [], 0, None))
lemma [code abstype]:
  ConI (rough-state-from-init-state-of S) = S
  \langle proof \rangle
```

**definition** id-of-I-to:: 'v  $cdcl_W$ -state-inv-from-init-state  $\Rightarrow$  'v  $cdcl_W$ -state-inv where

```
id\text{-}of\text{-}I\text{-}to\ S = state\text{-}of\ (rough\text{-}state\text{-}from\text{-}init\text{-}state\text{-}of\ S)
lemma [code abstract]:
  rough-state-of (id-of-I-to S) = rough-state-from-init-state-of S
  \langle proof \rangle
Conflict and Propagate function do-full1-cp-step :: v \ cdcl_W-state-inv \Rightarrow v \ cdcl_W-state-inv
where
do-full1-cp-step S =
  (let S' = do-cp-step' S in
   if S = S' then S else do-full1-cp-step S')
termination
\langle proof \rangle
lemma do-full1-cp-step-fix-point-of-do-full1-cp-step:
  do-cp-step(rough-state-of\ (do-full1-cp-step\ S)) = (rough-state-of\ (do-full1-cp-step\ S))
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma in-clauses-rough-state-of-is-distinct:
  c \in set \ (raw\text{-}init\text{-}clss \ (rough\text{-}state\text{-}of \ S) \ @ \ raw\text{-}learned\text{-}clss \ (rough\text{-}state\text{-}of \ S)) \implies distinct \ c
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma do-full1-cp-step-full:
  full\ cdcl_W-cp (toS\ (rough\text{-}state\text{-}of\ S))
    (toS\ (rough\text{-}state\text{-}of\ (do\text{-}full1\text{-}cp\text{-}step\ S)))
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma [code abstract]:
 rough-state-of (do-cp-step' S) = do-cp-step (rough-state-of S)
 \langle proof \rangle
The other rules fun do-other-step where
do-other-step S =
   (let T = do\text{-}skip\text{-}step S in
     if T \neq S
     then T
     else
       (let\ U=\textit{do-resolve-step}\ T\ \textit{in}
       if U \neq T
       then U else
       (let\ V = do\text{-}backtrack\text{-}step\ U\ in
       if V \neq U then V else do-decide-step V)))
lemma do-other-step:
  assumes inv: cdcl_W-all-struct-inv (toS \ S) and
  st: do\text{-}other\text{-}step \ S \neq S
  shows cdcl_W-o (toS\ S)\ (toS\ (do\text{-}other\text{-}step\ S))
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma do-other-step-no:
  assumes inv: cdcl_W-all-struct-inv (toS S) and
  st: do-other-step S = S
  shows no-step cdcl_W-o (toS\ S)
  \langle proof \rangle
```

```
lemma rough-state-of-state-of-do-other-step[simp]:
  rough-state-of (state-of (do-other-step (rough-state-of S))) = do-other-step (rough-state-of S)
\langle proof \rangle
definition do-other-step' where
do-other-step' S =
  state-of\ (do-other-step\ (rough-state-of\ S))
lemma rough-state-of-do-other-step'[code abstract]:
 rough-state-of (do-other-step' S) = do-other-step (rough-state-of S)
 \langle proof \rangle
definition do\text{-}cdcl_W\text{-}stgy\text{-}step where
do\text{-}cdcl_W\text{-}stqy\text{-}step\ S =
  (let T = do-full1-cp-step S in
     if T \neq S
     then T
     else
       (let \ U = (do\text{-}other\text{-}step'\ T)\ in
        (do-full1-cp-step\ U)))
definition do\text{-}cdcl_W\text{-}stgy\text{-}step' where
do\text{-}cdcl_W\text{-}stgy\text{-}step'\ S = state\text{-}from\text{-}init\text{-}state\text{-}of\ (rough\text{-}state\text{-}of\ (do\text{-}cdcl_W\text{-}stgy\text{-}step\ (id\text{-}of\text{-}I\text{-}to\ S)))
lemma toS-do-full1-cp-step-not-eq: do-full1-cp-step S \neq S \Longrightarrow
    toS (rough-state-of S) \neq toS (rough-state-of (do-full1-cp-step S))
\langle proof \rangle
do-full1-cp-step should not be unfolded anymore:
declare do-full1-cp-step.simps[simp del]
Correction of the transformation lemma do-cdcl_W-stgy-step:
  assumes do\text{-}cdcl_W\text{-}stgy\text{-}step \ S \neq S
  shows cdcl_W-stqy (toS (rough-state-of S)) (toS (rough-state-of (do-cdcl_W-stqy-step S)))
\langle proof \rangle
lemma length-raw-trail-toS[simp]:
  length (raw-trail (toS S)) = length (raw-trail S)
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma raw-conflicting-no True-iff-to S[simp]:
  raw-conflicting (toS\ S) \neq None \longleftrightarrow raw-conflicting S \neq None
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma raw-trail-toS-neg-imp-raw-trail-neg:
  raw-trail (toS S) \neq raw-trail (toS S') \Longrightarrow raw-trail S \neq raw-trail S'
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma do-skip-step-raw-trail-changed-or-conflict:
  assumes d: do-other-step S \neq S
 and inv: cdcl_W-all-struct-inv (toS S)
  shows raw-trail S \neq raw-trail (do-other-step S)
\langle proof \rangle
\mathbf{lemma}\ do-full1-cp-step-induct:
```

```
(\bigwedge S. \ (S \neq do\text{-}cp\text{-}step'\ S \Longrightarrow P\ (do\text{-}cp\text{-}step'\ S)) \Longrightarrow P\ S) \Longrightarrow P\ a0
  \langle proof \rangle
\mathbf{lemma}\ do\text{-}cp\text{-}step\text{-}neq\text{-}raw\text{-}trail\text{-}increase:}
  \exists c. \ raw\text{-trail} \ (do\text{-}cp\text{-}step \ S) = c \ @ \ raw\text{-}trail \ S \land (\forall m \in set \ c. \ \neg \ is\text{-}decided \ m)
  \langle proof \rangle
\mathbf{lemma}\ do\text{-}full1\text{-}cp\text{-}step\text{-}neq\text{-}raw\text{-}trail\text{-}increase:}
  \exists c. raw\text{-}trail \ (rough\text{-}state\text{-}of \ (do\text{-}full1\text{-}cp\text{-}step \ S)) = c \ @ \ raw\text{-}trail \ (rough\text{-}state\text{-}of \ S)
    \land (\forall m \in set \ c. \ \neg \ is\text{-}decided \ m)
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma do-cp-step-raw-conflicting:
  raw-conflicting (rough-state-of S) \neq None \implies do-cp-step' S = S
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma do-full1-cp-step-raw-conflicting:
  raw-conflicting (rough-state-of S) \neq None \Longrightarrow do-full1-cp-step S=S
  \langle proof \rangle
\mathbf{lemma}\ do\text{-}decide\text{-}step\text{-}not\text{-}raw\text{-}conflicting\text{-}one\text{-}more\text{-}decide\text{:}}
  assumes
    raw-conflicting S = None and
    do-decide-step S \neq S
  shows Suc (length (filter is-decided (raw-trail S)))
     = length (filter is-decided (raw-trail (do-decide-step S)))
  \langle proof \rangle
\mathbf{lemma}\ do\text{-}decide\text{-}step\text{-}not\text{-}raw\text{-}conflicting\text{-}one\text{-}more\text{-}decide\text{-}bt\text{:}}
  assumes raw-conflicting S \neq None and
  do-decide-step <math>S \neq S
  shows length (filter is-decided (raw-trail S)) < length (filter is-decided (raw-trail (do-decide-step S)))
  \langle proof \rangle
\mathbf{lemma}\ count\text{-}decided\text{-}raw\text{-}trail\text{-}toS\text{:}
  count-decided (raw-trail (toS S)) = count-decided (raw-trail S)
  \langle proof \rangle
\mathbf{lemma}\ \textit{do-other-step-not-raw-conflicting-one-more-decide-bt}:
  assumes
    raw-conflicting (rough-state-of S) \neq None and
    raw-conflicting (rough-state-of (do-other-step' S)) = None and
    do-other-step' S \neq S
  shows count-decided (raw-trail (rough-state-of S))
    > count-decided (raw-trail (rough-state-of (do-other-step'S)))
\langle proof \rangle
lemma do-other-step-not-raw-conflicting-one-more-decide:
  assumes raw-conflicting (rough-state-of S) = None and
  do-other-step' S \neq S
  shows 1 + length (filter is-decided (raw-trail (rough-state-of S)))
     = length (filter is-decided (raw-trail (rough-state-of (do-other-step' S))))
\langle proof \rangle
lemma rough-state-of-state-of-do-skip-step-rough-state-of[simp]:
  rough-state-of (state-of (do-skip-step (rough-state-of S))) = do-skip-step (rough-state-of S)
```

```
\langle proof \rangle
lemma raw-conflicting-do-resolve-step-iff[iff]:
  raw-conflicting (do-resolve-step S) = None \longleftrightarrow raw-conflicting S = None
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma raw-conflicting-do-skip-step-iff[iff]:
  raw-conflicting (do-skip-step S) = None \longleftrightarrow raw-conflicting S = None
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma raw-conflicting-do-decide-step-iff[iff]:
  raw-conflicting (do-decide-step S) = None \longleftrightarrow raw-conflicting S = None
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma raw-conflicting-do-backtrack-step-imp[simp]:
  do-backtrack-step S \neq S \Longrightarrow raw-conflicting (do-backtrack-step S) = None
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma do-skip-step-eq-iff-raw-trail-eq:
  do-skip-step S = S \longleftrightarrow raw-trail (do-skip-step S) = raw-trail S
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma do-decide-step-eq-iff-raw-trail-eq:
  do	ext{-}decide	ext{-}step \ S = S \longleftrightarrow raw	ext{-}trail \ (do	ext{-}decide	ext{-}step \ S) = raw	ext{-}trail \ S
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma do-backtrack-step-eq-iff-raw-trail-eq:
  assumes no-dup (raw-trail S)
  shows do-backtrack-step S = S \longleftrightarrow raw-trail (do-backtrack-step S) = raw-trail S
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma do-resolve-step-eq-iff-raw-trail-eq:
  do\text{-}resolve\text{-}step\ S = S \longleftrightarrow raw\text{-}trail\ (do\text{-}resolve\text{-}step\ S) = raw\text{-}trail\ S
  \langle proof \rangle
\mathbf{lemma}\ do\text{-}other\text{-}step\text{-}eq\text{-}iff\text{-}raw\text{-}trail\text{-}eq\text{:}
  assumes no-dup (raw-trail S)
  shows raw-trail (do-other-step S) = raw-trail S \longleftrightarrow do-other-step S = S
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma do-full1-cp-step-do-other-step'-normal-form[dest!]:
  assumes H: do-full1-cp-step (do-other-step' S) = S
  shows do-other-step' S = S \land do-full1-cp-step S = S
\langle proof \rangle
lemma do-cdcl_W-stgy-step-no:
  assumes S: do\text{-}cdcl_W\text{-}stgy\text{-}step\ S = S
  shows no-step cdcl_W-stgy (toS (rough-state-of S))
\langle proof \rangle
lemma toS-rough-state-of-state-of-rough-state-from-init-state-of [simp]:
  toS (rough-state-of (state-of (rough-state-from-init-state-of S)))
    = toS (rough-state-from-init-state-of S)
  \langle proof \rangle
```

```
lemma cdcl_W-cp-is-rtranclp-cdcl_W: cdcl_W-cp S T \Longrightarrow cdcl_W^{**} S T
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma rtranclp-cdcl_W-cp-is-rtranclp-cdcl_W: cdcl_W-cp^{**} \ S \ T \Longrightarrow cdcl_W^{**} \ S \ T
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma cdcl_W-stqy-is-rtranclp-cdcl<sub>W</sub>:
  cdcl_W-stgy S T \Longrightarrow cdcl_W^{**} S T
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma cdcl_W-stgy-init-raw-init-clss:
  cdcl_W-stgy S T \Longrightarrow cdcl_W-M-level-inv S \Longrightarrow raw-init-clss S = raw-init-clss T
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma clauses-toS-rough-state-of-do-cdcl_W-stgy-step[simp]:
  raw-init-clss (toS (rough-state-of (do-cdcl<sub>W</sub>-stgy-step (state-of (rough-state-from-init-state-of S)))))
    = raw-init-clss (toS (rough-state-from-init-state-of S)) (is - = raw-init-clss (toS ?S))
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma rough-state-from-init-state-of-do-cdcl_W-stgy-step'[code abstract]:
 rough-state-from-init-state-of (do-cdcl<sub>W</sub>-stgy-step' S) =
   rough-state-of (do-cdcl_W-stgy-step (id-of-I-to S))
\langle proof \rangle
All rules together function do-all-cdcl_W-stgy where
do-all-cdcl_W-stgy S =
  (let T = do-cdcl_W-stqy-step' S in
  if T = S then S else do-all-cdcl<sub>W</sub>-stgy T)
\langle proof \rangle
termination
\langle proof \rangle
thm do-all-cdcl_W-stgy.induct
lemma do-all-cdcl_W-stgy-induct:
  (\bigwedge S. (do-cdcl_W-stgy-step' S \neq S \Longrightarrow P (do-cdcl_W-stgy-step' S)) \Longrightarrow P S) \Longrightarrow P a0
 \langle proof \rangle
lemma no\text{-}step\text{-}cdcl_W\text{-}stgy\text{-}cdcl_W\text{-}all:
  fixes S :: 'a \ cdcl_W-state-inv-from-init-state
  shows no-step cdcl_W-stgy (toS (rough-state-from-init-state-of (do-all-cdcl_W-stgy S)))
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma do-all-cdcl_W-stgy-is-rtranclp-cdcl_W-stgy:
  cdcl_W-stgy** (toS (rough-state-from-init-state-of S))
    (toS\ (rough\text{-}state\text{-}from\text{-}init\text{-}state\text{-}of\ (do\text{-}all\text{-}cdcl_W\text{-}stgy\ S)))
\langle proof \rangle
Final theorem:
lemma DPLL-tot-correct:
 assumes
    r: rough-state-from-init-state-of (do-all-cdcl<sub>W</sub>-stgy (state-from-init-state-of)
      (([], map\ remdups\ N, [], \theta, None)))) = S and
    S: (M', N', U', k, E) = toS S
  shows (E \neq Some \{\#\} \land satisfiable (set (map mset N)))
    \vee (E = Some {#} \wedge unsatisfiable (set (map mset N)))
```

```
\langle proof \rangle
```

**The Code** The SML code is skipped in the documentation, but stays to ensure that some version of the exported code is working. The only difference between the generated code and the one used here is the export of the constructor ConI.

```
end
theory CDCL-Abstract-Clause-Representation
imports Main Partial-Clausal-Logic
begin

type-synonym 'v clause = 'v literal multiset
type-synonym 'v clauses = 'v clause multiset
```

# 7.1.6 Abstract Clause Representation

We will abstract the representation of clause and clauses via two locales. We expect our representation to behave like multiset, but the internal representation can be done using list or whatever other representation.

We assume the following:

union-mset-list remove1

**interpretation** cls-cls: raw-ccls-union id op #∪ remove1-mset

 $\langle proof \rangle$ 

locale raw-cls =

• there is an equivalent to adding and removing a literal and to taking the union of clauses.

```
fixes
    mset-cls :: 'cls \Rightarrow 'v \ clause
begin
end
locale raw-ccls-union =
    mset-cls :: 'cls \Rightarrow 'v \ clause \ and
    union\text{-}cls :: 'cls \Rightarrow 'cls \Rightarrow 'cls \text{ and }
    remove\text{-}clit :: 'v \ literal \Rightarrow 'cls \Rightarrow 'cls
    mset\text{-}ccls\text{-}union\text{-}cls[simp]: mset\text{-}cls \ (union\text{-}cls \ C \ D) = mset\text{-}cls \ C \ \# \cup \ mset\text{-}cls \ D \ \text{and}
    remove-clit[simp]: mset-cls (remove-clit L C) = remove1-mset L (mset-cls C)
begin
end
Instantiation of the previous locale, in an unnamed context to avoid polluating with simp rules
context
begin
  interpretation list-cls: raw-cls mset
    \langle proof \rangle
  interpretation cls-cls: raw-cls id
    \langle proof \rangle
  interpretation list-cls: raw-ccls-union mset
```

```
\mathbf{end}^{\left\langle proof\right\rangle }
```

Over the abstract clauses, we have the following properties:

- We can insert a clause
- We can take the union (used only in proofs for the definition of *clauses*)
- there is an operator indicating whether the abstract clause is contained or not
- if a concrete clause is contained the abstract clauses, then there is an abstract clause

```
locale raw-clss =
  raw-cls mset-cls
    mset-cls :: 'cls \Rightarrow 'v \ clause +
  fixes
    mset-clss:: 'clss \Rightarrow 'v \ clauses \ and
    union\text{-}clss :: 'clss \Rightarrow 'clss \Rightarrow 'clss \text{ and }
    in\text{-}clss :: 'cls \Rightarrow 'clss \Rightarrow bool \text{ and }
    insert-clss :: 'cls \Rightarrow 'clss \Rightarrow 'clss and
    remove-from-clss :: 'cls \Rightarrow 'clss \Rightarrow 'clss
  assumes
    insert-clss[simp]: mset-clss (insert-clss L C) = mset-clss C + {\#mset-cls L\#} and
    union-clss[simp]: mset-clss \ (union-clss \ C \ D) = mset-clss \ C + mset-clss \ D \ {\bf and}
    mset-clss-union-clss[simp]: mset-clss (insert-clss C'D) = \{\#mset-clss C'\#\} + mset-clss D and
    in\text{-}clss\text{-}mset\text{-}clss[dest]: in\text{-}clss\ a\ C \Longrightarrow mset\text{-}cls\ a \in \#\ mset\text{-}clss\ C and
    in\text{-}mset\text{-}clss\text{-}exists\text{-}preimage:}\ b\in\#\ mset\text{-}clss\ C\implies\exists\ b'.\ in\text{-}clss\ b'\ C\land mset\text{-}cls\ b'=b\ \mathbf{and}
    remove-from-clss-mset-clss[simp]:
      mset-clss\ (remove-from-clss\ a\ C) = <math>mset-clss\ C - \{\#mset-cls\ a\#\} and
    in-clss-union-clss[simp]:
      in\text{-}clss\ a\ (union\text{-}clss\ C\ D)\longleftrightarrow in\text{-}clss\ a\ C\ \lor\ in\text{-}clss\ a\ D
begin
end
experiment
begin
  fun remove-first where
  remove-first - [] = []
  remove-first C (C' \# L) = (if mset C = mset C' then L else C' \# remove-first C L)
  lemma mset-map-mset-remove-first:
    mset\ (map\ mset\ (remove-first\ a\ C)) = remove1-mset\ (mset\ a)\ (mset\ (map\ mset\ C))
    \langle proof \rangle
  interpretation clss-clss: raw-clss id
    id\ op + op \in \# \lambda L\ C.\ C + \{\#L\#\}\ remove 1\text{-}mset
    \langle proof \rangle
  interpretation list-clss: raw-clss mset
    \lambda L. \ mset \ (map \ mset \ L) \ op @ \lambda L \ C. \ L \in set \ C \ op \ \#
    remove	ext{-}first
    \langle proof \rangle
end
```

end

theory CDCL-W-Abstract-State

imports CDCL-Abstract-Clause-Representation List-More CDCL-W-Level Wellfounded-More CDCL-WNOT CDCL-Abstract-Clause-Representation

begin

# 7.2 Weidenbach's CDCL with Abstract Clause Representation

We first instantiate the locale of Weidenbach's locale. Then we define another abstract state: the goal of this state is to be used for implementations. We add more assumptions on the function about the state. For example *cons-trail* is restricted to undefined literals.

## 7.2.1 Instantiation of the Multiset Version

We use definition, otherwise we could not use the simplification theorems we have already shown.

```
definition trail :: 'v \ cdcl_W \text{-}mset \Rightarrow ('v, 'v \ clause) \ ann-lit \ list \ \mathbf{where} trail \equiv \lambda(M, \, \text{-}). \ M
```

```
definition init-clss :: 'v cdcl_W-mset \Rightarrow 'v clauses where init-clss \equiv \lambda(\text{-}, N, \text{-}). N
```

```
definition learned-clss :: 'v cdcl<sub>W</sub>-mset \Rightarrow 'v clauses where learned-clss \equiv \lambda(-, -, U, -). U
```

```
definition backtrack-lvl :: 'v \ cdcl_W - mset \Rightarrow nat \ \mathbf{where} backtrack-lvl \equiv \lambda(-, -, -, k, -). \ k
```

```
definition conflicting :: 'v cdcl_W-mset \Rightarrow 'v clause option where conflicting \equiv \lambda(-, -, -, -, C). C
```

```
definition cons-trail :: ('v, 'v clause) ann-lit \Rightarrow 'v cdcl<sub>W</sub>-mset \Rightarrow 'v cdcl<sub>W</sub>-mset where cons-trail \equiv \lambda L (M, R). (L \# M, R)
```

```
definition tl-trail where
```

```
tl-trail \equiv \lambda(M, R). (tl M, R)
```

#### definition add-learned-cls where

```
add-learned-cls \equiv \lambda C (M, N, U, R). (M, N, {\#C\#} + U, R)
```

#### definition remove-cls where

```
remove-cls \equiv \lambda C \ (M, N, U, R). \ (M, removeAll-mset \ C \ N, removeAll-mset \ C \ U, R)
```

#### definition update-backtrack-lvl where

```
update-backtrack-lvl \equiv \lambda k \ (M, N, U, -, D). \ (M, N, U, k, D)
```

## definition update-conflicting where

```
update\text{-}conflicting \equiv \lambda D \ (M, N, U, k, -). \ (M, N, U, k, D)
```

```
definition init-state where
init\text{-state} \equiv \lambda N. ([], N, \{\#\}, 0, None)
lemmas \ cdcl_W-mset-state = trail-def cons-trail-def tl-trail-def add-learned-cls-def
   remove\text{-}cls\text{-}def update-backtrack-lvl-def update-conflicting-def init-clss-def learned-clss-def
   backtrack-lvl-def conflicting-def init-state-def
interpretation cdcl_W-mset: state_W-ops where
  trail = trail and
  init-clss = init-clss and
  learned-clss = learned-clss and
  backtrack-lvl = backtrack-lvl and
  conflicting = conflicting and
  cons-trail = cons-trail and
  tl-trail = tl-trail and
  add-learned-cls = add-learned-cls and
  remove-cls = remove-cls and
  update-backtrack-lvl = update-backtrack-lvl and
  update-conflicting = update-conflicting and
  init-state = init-state
  \langle proof \rangle
interpretation cdcl_W-mset: state_W where
  trail = trail and
  init-clss = init-clss and
  learned-clss = learned-clss and
  backtrack-lvl = backtrack-lvl and
  conflicting = conflicting and
  cons-trail = cons-trail and
  tl-trail = tl-trail and
  add-learned-cls = add-learned-cls and
  remove\text{-}cls = remove\text{-}cls and
  update-backtrack-lvl = update-backtrack-lvl and
  update-conflicting = update-conflicting and
  init-state = init-state
  \langle proof \rangle
interpretation cdcl_W-mset: conflict-driven-clause-learning_W where
  trail = trail and
  init-clss = init-clss and
  learned-clss = learned-clss and
  backtrack-lvl = backtrack-lvl and
  conflicting = conflicting and
  cons-trail = cons-trail and
  tl-trail = tl-trail and
  add-learned-cls = add-learned-cls and
  remove-cls = remove-cls and
  update-backtrack-lvl = update-backtrack-lvl and
  update-conflicting = update-conflicting and
  init-state = init-state
  \langle proof \rangle
```

```
lemma cdcl_W-mset-state-eq-eq: cdcl_W-mset.state-eq = (op =) \langle proof \rangle
notation cdcl_W-mset.state-eq (infix \sim m 49)
```

## 7.2.2 Abstract Relation and Relation Theorems

This locales makes the lifting from the relation defined with multiset R and the version with an abstract state R-abs. We are lifting many different relations (each rule and the strategy).

```
locale relation-implied-relation-abs =
  fixes
     R :: 'v \ cdcl_W \text{-}mset \Rightarrow 'v \ cdcl_W \text{-}mset \Rightarrow bool \ \mathbf{and}
    R-abs :: 'st \Rightarrow 'st \Rightarrow bool and
    state :: 'st \Rightarrow 'v \ cdcl_W \text{-}mset \ \mathbf{and}
    inv :: 'v \ cdcl_W \text{-}mset \Rightarrow bool
  assumes
     relation-compatible-state:
       inv (state S) \Longrightarrow R-abs S T \Longrightarrow R (state S) (state T) and
    relation-compatible-abs:
       \bigwedge S \ S' \ T. inv S \Longrightarrow S \sim m \ state \ S' \Longrightarrow R \ S \ T \Longrightarrow \exists \ U. \ R-abs \ S' \ U \wedge T \sim m \ state \ U \ and
     relation\hbox{-}invariant:
       \bigwedge S \ T. \ R \ S \ T \Longrightarrow inv \ S \Longrightarrow inv \ T and
    relation-abs-right-compatible:
       \bigwedge S \ T \ U. \ inv \ (state \ S) \Longrightarrow R-abs \ S \ T \Longrightarrow state \ T \sim m \ state \ U \Longrightarrow R-abs \ S \ U
begin
lemma relation-compatible-eq:
  assumes
    inv: inv (state S) and
    abs: R-abs S T and
    SS': state S \sim m state S' and
     TT': state T \sim m state T'
  shows R-abs S' T'
\langle proof \rangle
{f lemma}\ rtranclp{\it -relation-invariant}:
  R^{++} S T \Longrightarrow inv S \Longrightarrow inv T
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma rtranclp-abs-rtranclp:
  R\text{-}abs^{**} \ S \ T \Longrightarrow inv \ (state \ S) \Longrightarrow R^{**} \ (state \ S) \ (state \ T)
  \langle proof \rangle
{\bf lemma}\ tranclp-relation-tranclp-relation-abs-compatible:
  fixes S :: 'st
  assumes
    R: R^{++} (state S) T and
    inv: inv (state S)
  shows \exists U. R - abs^{++} S U \wedge T \sim m \ state U
  \langle proof \rangle
\mathbf{lemma}\ rtranclp\text{-}relation\text{-}rtranclp\text{-}relation\text{-}abs\text{-}compatible}:
  fixes S :: 'st
```

assumes

```
R: R^{**} (state S) T and
   inv: inv (state S)
  shows \exists U. R - abs^{**} S U \wedge T \sim m \ state \ U
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma no-step-iff:
  inv (state S) \Longrightarrow no\text{-step } R (state S) \longleftrightarrow no\text{-step } R\text{-abs } S
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma tranclp-relation-compatible-eq-and-inv:
 assumes
   inv: inv (state S) and
   st: R-abs^{++} S T and
   SS': state S \sim m state S' and
    TU: state T \sim m state U
  shows R-abs^{++} S' U \wedge inv (state U)
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma
  assumes
   inv: inv (state S) and
   st: R-abs^{++} S T and
   SS': state S \sim m state S' and
    TU: state T \sim m state U
  shows
    tranclp-relation-compatible-eq: R-abs<sup>++</sup> S' U and
   tranclp-relation-abs-invariant: inv (state U)
   \langle proof \rangle
lemma tranclp-abs-tranclp: R-abs<sup>++</sup> S T \Longrightarrow inv (state S) \Longrightarrow R^{++} (state S) (state T)
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma full1-iff:
 assumes inv: inv (state S)
 shows full R (state S) (state T) \longleftrightarrow full R-abs S T (is ?R \longleftrightarrow ?R-abs)
\langle proof \rangle
lemma full1-iff-compatible:
  assumes inv: inv (state S) and SS': S' \sim m state S and TT': T' \sim m state T
 shows full1 R S' T' \longleftrightarrow full1 R-abs S T (is ?R \longleftrightarrow ?R-abs)
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma full-if-full-abs:
  assumes inv (state S) and full R-abs S T
  shows full R (state S) (state T)
  \langle proof \rangle
The converse does not hold, since we cannot prove that S = T given state S = state S.
lemma full-abs-if-full:
  assumes inv (state S) and full R (state S) (state T)
 shows full R-abs S T \lor (state S \sim m state T \land no-step R (state S))
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma full-exists-full-abs:
  assumes inv: inv (state S) and full: full R (state S) T
 obtains U where full R-abs S U and T \sim m state U
```

```
\langle proof \rangle
\mathbf{lemma}\ full 1-exists-full 1-abs:
  assumes inv: inv (state S) and full1: full1 R (state S) T
  obtains U where full1 R-abs S U and T \sim m state U
\langle proof \rangle
\mathbf{lemma}\ \mathit{full1-right-compatible} :
  assumes inv (state S) and
    full1: full1 R-abs S T and TV: state T \sim m state V
  shows full1 R-abs S V
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma full-right-compatible:
  assumes inv: inv (state S) and
    full-ST: full R-abs S T and TU: state T \sim m state U
  shows full R-abs S U \vee (S = T \wedge no\text{-step } R\text{-abs } S)
\langle proof \rangle
end
locale relation-relation-abs =
  fixes
     R :: 'v \ cdcl_W \text{-}mset \Rightarrow 'v \ cdcl_W \text{-}mset \Rightarrow bool \ \mathbf{and}
    R-abs :: 'st \Rightarrow 'st \Rightarrow bool and
    state :: 'st \Rightarrow 'v \ cdcl_W \text{-}mset \ \mathbf{and}
    inv :: 'v \ cdcl_W \text{-}mset \Rightarrow bool
  assumes
     relation-compatible-state:
       inv (state S) \Longrightarrow R (state S) (state T) \longleftrightarrow R-abs S T and
    relation-compatible-abs:
       \bigwedge S \ S' \ T. inv S \Longrightarrow S \sim m \ state \ S' \Longrightarrow R \ S \ T \Longrightarrow \exists \ U. R-abs S' \ U \wedge T \sim m \ state \ U and
    relation-invariant:
       \bigwedge S \ T. \ R \ S \ T \Longrightarrow inv \ S \Longrightarrow inv \ T
begin
lemma relation-compatible-eq:
  inv\ (state\ S) \Longrightarrow R\text{-}abs\ S\ T \Longrightarrow state\ S \sim m\ state\ S' \Longrightarrow state\ T \sim m\ state\ T' \Longrightarrow R\text{-}abs\ S'\ T'
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma relation-right-compatible:
  inv \ (state \ S) \Longrightarrow R\text{-}abs \ S \ T \Longrightarrow state \ T \sim m \ state \ U \Longrightarrow R\text{-}abs \ S \ U
  \langle proof \rangle
{\bf sublocale}\ relation\hbox{-}implied\hbox{-}relation\hbox{-}abs
  \langle proof \rangle
end
```

#### 7.2.3 The State

We will abstract the representation of clause and clauses via two locales. We expect our representation to behave like multiset, but the internal representation can be done using list or whatever other representation.

```
locale abs-state_W-ops =
  raw-clss mset-cls
    mset\text{-}clss\ union\text{-}clss\ in\text{-}clss\ insert\text{-}clss\ remove\text{-}from\text{-}clss
  raw-ccls-union mset-ccls union-ccls remove-clit
  for
      Clause
    mset-cls :: 'cls \Rightarrow 'v \ clause \ and
    — Multiset of Clauses
    mset-clss :: 'clss \Rightarrow 'v \ clauses \ and
    union\text{-}clss :: 'clss \Rightarrow 'clss \Rightarrow 'clss \text{ and }
    in\text{-}clss :: 'cls \Rightarrow 'clss \Rightarrow bool \text{ and }
    insert-clss :: 'cls \Rightarrow 'clss \Rightarrow 'clss and
    remove-from-clss :: 'cls \Rightarrow 'clss \Rightarrow 'clss and
    mset\text{-}ccls :: 'ccls \Rightarrow 'v \ clause \ \mathbf{and}
    union\text{-}ccls :: 'ccls \Rightarrow 'ccls \Rightarrow 'ccls \text{ and }
    remove\text{-}clit :: 'v \ literal \Rightarrow 'ccls \Rightarrow 'ccls
  fixes
    ccls-of-cls :: 'cls \Rightarrow 'ccls and
    cls-of-ccls :: 'ccls \Rightarrow 'cls and
    conc-trail :: 'st \Rightarrow ('v, 'v clause) ann-lits and
    hd-raw-conc-trail :: 'st \Rightarrow ('v, 'cls) ann-lit and
    raw-conc-init-clss :: 'st \Rightarrow 'clss and
    raw-conc-learned-clss :: 'st \Rightarrow 'clss and
    conc-backtrack-lvl :: 'st \Rightarrow nat and
    raw-conc-conflicting :: 'st \Rightarrow 'ccls option and
    cons\text{-}conc\text{-}trail::('v, 'cls) \ ann\text{-}lit \Rightarrow 'st \Rightarrow 'st \ \mathbf{and}
    tl-conc-trail :: 'st \Rightarrow 'st and
    add-conc-learned-cls :: 'cls \Rightarrow 'st \Rightarrow 'st and
    remove\text{-}cls:: 'cls \Rightarrow 'st \Rightarrow 'st and
    update\text{-}conc\text{-}backtrack\text{-}lvl :: nat \Rightarrow 'st \Rightarrow 'st and
    update\text{-}conc\text{-}conflicting} :: 'ccls \ option \Rightarrow 'st \Rightarrow 'st \ \mathbf{and}
    reduce-conc-trail-to :: ('v, 'v clause) ann-lits \Rightarrow 'st \Rightarrow 'st and
    conc\text{-}init\text{-}state :: 'clss \Rightarrow 'st \text{ and }
    restart-state :: 'st \Rightarrow 'st
  assumes
    mset-ccls-ccls-of-cls[simp]:
       mset\text{-}ccls\ (ccls\text{-}of\text{-}cls\ C) = mset\text{-}cls\ C and
    mset-cls-of-ccls[simp]:
       mset-cls (cls-of-ccls D) = mset-ccls D and
     ex-mset-cls: \exists a. mset-cls a = E
begin
fun mmset-of-mlit :: ('v, 'cls) \ ann-lit \Rightarrow ('v, 'v \ clause) \ ann-lit
mmset-of-mlit (Propagated L C) = Propagated L (mset-cls C)
mmset-of-mlit (Decided L) = Decided L
lemma lit-of-mmset-of-mlit[simp]:
  lit-of\ (mmset-of-mlit\ a)=lit-of\ a
  \langle proof \rangle
```

```
lemma lit-of-mmset-of-mlit-set-lit-of-l[simp]:
  lit-of 'mmset-of-mlit' set M' = lits-of-l M'
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma map-mmset-of-mlit-true-annots-true-cls[simp]:
  map mmset-of-mlit\ M' \models as\ C \longleftrightarrow M' \models as\ C
  \langle proof \rangle
abbreviation conc-init-clss \equiv \lambda S. mset-clss (raw-conc-init-clss S)
abbreviation conc-learned-clss \equiv \lambda S. mset-clss (raw-conc-learned-clss S)
abbreviation conc-conflicting \equiv \lambda S. map-option mset-ccls (raw-conc-conflicting S)
notation in-clss (infix ! \in ! 50)
notation union-clss (infix \oplus 50)
notation insert-clss (infix !++! 50)
notation union-ccls (infix ! \cup 50)
definition raw-clauses :: 'st \Rightarrow 'clss where
raw\text{-}clauses\ S=union\text{-}clss\ (raw\text{-}conc\text{-}init\text{-}clss\ S)\ (raw\text{-}conc\text{-}learned\text{-}clss\ S)
abbreviation conc-clauses :: 'st \Rightarrow 'v clauses where
conc\text{-}clauses\ S \equiv mset\text{-}clss\ (raw\text{-}clauses\ S)
abbreviation resolve-cls where
resolve-cls L D' E \equiv union-ccls (remove-clit (-L) D') (remove-clit L (ccls-of-cls E))
definition state :: 'st \Rightarrow 'v \ cdcl_W \text{-}mset \ \mathbf{where}
state = (\lambda S. (conc\text{-}trail S, conc\text{-}init\text{-}clss S, conc\text{-}learned\text{-}clss S, conc\text{-}backtrack\text{-}lvl S,
  conc\text{-}conflicting S))
```

## end

We are using an abstract state to abstract away the detail of the implementation: we do not need to know how the clauses are represented internally, we just need to know that they can be converted to multisets.

Weidenbach state is a five-tuple composed of:

- 1. the trail is a list of decided literals;
- 2. the initial set of clauses (that is not changed during the whole calculus);
- 3. the learned clauses (clauses can be added or remove);
- 4. the maximum level of the trail;
- 5. the conflicting clause (if any has been found so far).

There are two different clause representation: one for the conflicting clause ('ccls, standing for conflicting clause) and one for the initial and learned clauses ('cls, standing for clause). The representation of the clauses annotating literals in the trail is slightly different: being able to convert it to 'v CDCL-Abstract-Clause-Representation.clause is enough (needed for function hd-raw-conc-trail below).

There are several axioms to state the independence of the different fields of the state: for example, adding a clause to the learned clauses does not change the trail.

```
locale abs-state_W =
      abs-state_W-ops
           — functions for clauses:
          mset-cls
                mset-clss union-clss in-clss insert-clss remove-from-clss
          — functions for the conflicting clause:
          mset-ccls union-ccls remove-clit
            — Conversion between conflicting and non-conflicting
          ccls-of-cls cls-of-ccls
            — functions about the state:
               — getter:
           conc\text{-}trail\text{ }hd\text{-}raw\text{-}conc\text{-}trail\text{ }raw\text{-}conc\text{-}init\text{-}clss\text{ }raw\text{-}conc\text{-}learned\text{-}clss\text{ }conc\text{-}backtrack\text{-}lvl\text{-}learned\text{-}clss\text{ }conc\text{-}backtrack\text{-}lvl\text{-}learned\text{-}clss\text{ }conc\text{-}backtrack\text{-}lvl\text{-}learned\text{-}clss\text{-}conc\text{-}backtrack\text{-}lvl\text{-}learned\text{-}clss\text{-}conc\text{-}backtrack\text{-}lvl\text{-}learned\text{-}clss\text{-}conc\text{-}backtrack\text{-}lvl\text{-}learned\text{-}clss\text{-}conc\text{-}backtrack\text{-}lvl\text{-}learned\text{-}clss\text{-}conc\text{-}backtrack\text{-}lvl\text{-}learned\text{-}clss\text{-}conc\text{-}backtrack\text{-}lvl\text{-}learned\text{-}clss\text{-}conc\text{-}backtrack\text{-}lvl\text{-}learned\text{-}clss\text{-}conc\text{-}backtrack\text{-}lvl\text{-}learned\text{-}clss\text{-}conc\text{-}backtrack\text{-}lvl\text{-}learned\text{-}clss\text{-}conc\text{-}backtrack\text{-}lvl\text{-}learned\text{-}clss\text{-}conc\text{-}backtrack\text{-}lvl\text{-}learned\text{-}clss\text{-}conc\text{-}backtrack\text{-}lvl\text{-}learned\text{-}clss\text{-}conc\text{-}backtrack\text{-}lvl\text{-}learned\text{-}clss\text{-}conc\text{-}backtrack\text{-}lvl\text{-}learned\text{-}clss\text{-}conc\text{-}backtrack\text{-}lvl\text{-}learned\text{-}clss\text{-}conc\text{-}clss\text{-}conc\text{-}clss\text{-}conc\text{-}clss\text{-}conc\text{-}clss\text{-}conc\text{-}clss\text{-}conc\text{-}clss\text{-}conc\text{-}clss\text{-}conc\text{-}clss\text{-}conc\text{-}clss\text{-}conc\text{-}clss\text{-}conc\text{-}clss\text{-}conc\text{-}clss\text{-}conc\text{-}clss\text{-}conc\text{-}clss\text{-}conc\text{-}clss\text{-}conc\text{-}clss\text{-}conc\text{-}clss\text{-}conc\text{-}clss\text{-}conc\text{-}clss\text{-}conc\text{-}clss\text{-}conc\text{-}clss\text{-}conc\text{-}clss\text{-}clss\text{-}clss\text{-}conc\text{-}clss\text{-}clss\text{-}clss\text{-}clss\text{-}clss\text{-}clss\text{-}clss\text{-}clss\text{-}clss\text{-}clss\text{-}clss\text{-}clss\text{-}clss\text{-}clss\text{-}clss\text{-}clss\text{-}clss\text{-}clss\text{-}clss\text{-}clss\text{-}clss\text{-}clss\text{-}clss\text{-}clss\text{-}clss\text{-}clss\text{-}clss\text{-}clss\text{-}clss\text{-}clss\text{-}clss\text{-}clss\text{-}clss\text{-}clss\text{-}clss\text{-}clss\text{-}clss\text{-}clss\text{-}clss\text{-}clss\text{-}clss\text{-}clss\text{-}clss\text{-}clss\text{-}clss\text{-}clss\text{-}clss\text{-}clss\text{-}clss\text{-}clss\text{-}clss\text{-}clss\text{-}clss\text{-}clss\text{-}clss\text{-}clss\text{-}clss\text{-}clss\text{-}clss\text{-}clss\text{-}clss\text{-}clss\text{-}clss\text{-}clss\text{-}clss\text{-}clss\text{-}clss\text{-}clss\text{-}clss\text{-}clss\text{-}clss\text{-}clss\text{-}clss\text{-}clss\text{-}clss\text{-}clss\text{-}clss\text{-}clss\text{-}clss\text{-}clss\text{-}clss\text{-}clss\text{-}clss\text{-}clss\text{-}clss\text{-}clss\text{-}clss\text{-}clss\text{-}clss\text{
           raw-conc-conflicting
                     – setter:
           cons\text{-}conc\text{-}trail\ tl\text{-}conc\text{-}trail\ add\text{-}conc\text{-}learned\text{-}cls\ remove\text{-}cls\ update\text{-}conc\text{-}backtrack\text{-}lvl
           update-conc-conflicting reduce-conc-trail-to
                — Some specific states:
           conc\text{-}init\text{-}state
           restart\text{-}state
     for
           mset-cls :: 'cls \Rightarrow 'v \ clause \ and
          mset-clss :: 'clss \Rightarrow 'v \ clauses \ and
           union\text{-}clss :: 'clss \Rightarrow 'clss \Rightarrow 'clss \text{ and }
           in\text{-}clss :: 'cls \Rightarrow 'clss \Rightarrow bool \text{ and }
          insert-clss :: 'cls \Rightarrow 'clss \Rightarrow 'clss and
           remove-from-clss :: 'cls \Rightarrow 'clss \Rightarrow 'clss and
           mset\text{-}ccls :: 'ccls \Rightarrow 'v \ clause \ \mathbf{and}
           union\text{-}ccls :: 'ccls \Rightarrow 'ccls \Rightarrow 'ccls \text{ and }
           remove\text{-}clit :: 'v \ literal \Rightarrow 'ccls \Rightarrow 'ccls \ \mathbf{and}
           ccls-of-cls :: 'cls \Rightarrow 'ccls and
           cls-of-ccls :: 'ccls \Rightarrow 'cls and
           conc-trail :: 'st \Rightarrow ('v, 'v clause) ann-lits and
          hd-raw-conc-trail :: 'st \Rightarrow ('v, 'cls) ann-lit and
          raw-conc-init-clss :: 'st \Rightarrow 'clss and
           raw-conc-learned-clss :: 'st \Rightarrow 'clss and
           conc-backtrack-lvl :: 'st \Rightarrow nat and
           raw-conc-conflicting :: 'st \Rightarrow 'ccls option and
           cons\text{-}conc\text{-}trail :: ('v, 'cls) \ ann\text{-}lit \Rightarrow 'st \Rightarrow 'st \ \text{and}
           tl-conc-trail :: 'st \Rightarrow 'st and
           add-conc-learned-cls :: 'cls \Rightarrow 'st \Rightarrow 'st and
           remove\text{-}cls :: 'cls \Rightarrow 'st \Rightarrow 'st and
           update\text{-}conc\text{-}backtrack\text{-}lvl :: nat \Rightarrow 'st \Rightarrow 'st and
           update\text{-}conc\text{-}conflicting :: 'ccls option <math>\Rightarrow 'st \Rightarrow 'st and
           reduce\text{-}conc\text{-}trail\text{-}to :: ('v, 'v \ clause) \ ann\text{-}lits \Rightarrow 'st \Rightarrow 'st \ and
```

```
conc\text{-}init\text{-}state :: 'clss \Rightarrow 'st \text{ and }
    restart-state :: 'st \Rightarrow 'st +
  assumes
     — Definition of hd-raw-trail:
    hd-raw-conc-trail:
      conc-trail S \neq [] \implies mmset-of-mlit (hd-raw-conc-trail S) = hd (conc-trail S) and
    cons-conc-trail:
      \bigwedge S'. undefined-lit (conc-trail st) (lit-of L) \Longrightarrow
        state \ st = (M, S') \Longrightarrow
        state\ (cons\text{-}conc\text{-}trail\ L\ st) = (mmset\text{-}of\text{-}mlit\ L\ \#\ M,\ S') and
    tl-conc-trail:
      \bigwedge S'. state st = (M, S') \Longrightarrow state (tl-conc-trail st) = (tl M, S') and
    remove-cls:
      \bigwedge S'. state st = (M, N, U, S') \Longrightarrow
        state\ (remove-cls\ C\ st) =
          (M, removeAll-mset (mset-cls C) N, removeAll-mset (mset-cls C) U, S') and
    add-conc-learned-cls:
      \bigwedge S'. no-dup (conc-trail st) \Longrightarrow state st = (M, N, U, S') \Longrightarrow
        state\ (add\text{-}conc\text{-}learned\text{-}cls\ C\ st) =
          (M, N, \{\#mset\text{-}cls \ C\#\} + U, S') and
    update	ext{-}conc	ext{-}backtrack	ext{-}lvl:
      \bigwedge S'. state st = (M, N, U, k, S') \Longrightarrow
        state\ (update-conc-backtrack-lvl\ k'\ st) = (M,\ N,\ U,\ k',\ S') and
    update\text{-}conc\text{-}conflicting:
      state \ st = (M, N, U, k, D) \Longrightarrow
        state (update-conc-conflicting E st) = (M, N, U, k, map-option mset-ccls E) and
    conc\text{-}conflicting\text{-}update\text{-}conc\text{-}conflicting[simp]:}
      raw-conc-conflicting (update-conc-conflicting E st) = E and
    conc\text{-}init\text{-}state:
      state\ (conc\text{-}init\text{-}state\ Ns) = ([],\ mset\text{-}clss\ Ns,\ \{\#\},\ \theta,\ None)\ \mathbf{and}
    — Properties about restarting restart-state:
    conc-trail-restart-state[simp]: conc-trail (restart-state S) = [] and
    conc-init-clss-restart-state[simp]: conc-init-clss (restart-state S) = conc-init-clss S and
    conc-learned-clss-restart-state[intro]:
      conc-learned-clss (restart-state S) \subseteq \# conc-learned-clss S and
    conc-backtrack-lvl-restart-state[simp]: conc-backtrack-lvl (restart-state S) = 0 and
    conc\text{-}conflicting\text{-}restart\text{-}state[simp]: conc\text{-}conflicting (restart\text{-}state S) = None and
    — Properties about reduce-conc-trail-to:
    reduce-conc-trail-to[simp]:
      \bigwedge S'. conc-trail st = M2 \otimes M1 \Longrightarrow state \ st = (M, S') \Longrightarrow
        state\ (reduce\text{-}conc\text{-}trail\text{-}to\ M1\ st) = (M1, S')
begin
```

# lemma

— Properties about the trail *conc-trail*:

```
conc-trail-cons-conc-trail[simp]:
  undefined-lit (conc-trail st) (lit-of L) \Longrightarrow
    conc-trail (cons-conc-trail L st) = mmset-of-mlit L \# conc-trail st and
conc-trail-tl-conc-trail[simp]:
  conc-trail (tl-conc-trail st) = tl (conc-trail st) and
conc-trail-add-conc-learned-cls[simp]:
  no\text{-}dup\ (conc\text{-}trail\ st) \Longrightarrow conc\text{-}trail\ (add\text{-}conc\text{-}learned\text{-}cls\ C\ st) = conc\text{-}trail\ st\ and
conc-trail-remove-cls[simp]:
  conc-trail (remove-cls C st) = conc-trail st and
conc-trail-update-conc-backtrack-lvl[simp]:
  conc-trail (update-conc-backtrack-lvl k st) = conc-trail st and
conc-trail-update-conc-conflicting[simp]:
  conc-trail (update-conc-conflicting E st) = conc-trail st and
— Properties about the initial clauses conc-init-clss:
conc\text{-}init\text{-}clss\text{-}cons\text{-}conc\text{-}trail[simp]:
  undefined-lit (conc-trail st) (lit-of L) \Longrightarrow
    conc\text{-}init\text{-}clss \ (cons\text{-}conc\text{-}trail \ L \ st) = conc\text{-}init\text{-}clss \ st
  and
conc-init-clss-tl-conc-trail[simp]:
  conc\text{-}init\text{-}clss (tl\text{-}conc\text{-}trail st) = conc\text{-}init\text{-}clss st  and
conc-init-clss-add-conc-learned-cls[simp]:
  no-dup (conc-trail st) \Longrightarrow
    conc\text{-}init\text{-}clss \ (add\text{-}conc\text{-}learned\text{-}cls \ C \ st) = conc\text{-}init\text{-}clss \ st \ \mathbf{and}
conc\text{-}init\text{-}clss\text{-}remove\text{-}cls[simp]:
  conc-init-clss (remove-cls C st) = removeAll-mset (mset-cls C) (conc-init-clss st) and
conc\text{-}init\text{-}clss\text{-}update\text{-}conc\text{-}backtrack\text{-}lvl[simp]:}
  conc\text{-}init\text{-}clss \ (update\text{-}conc\text{-}backtrack\text{-}lvl \ k \ st) = conc\text{-}init\text{-}clss \ st \ and
conc-init-clss-update-conc-conflicting[simp]:
  conc\text{-}init\text{-}clss \ (update\text{-}conc\text{-}conflicting } E \ st) = conc\text{-}init\text{-}clss \ st \ and
— Properties about the learned clauses conc-learned-clss:
conc-learned-clss-cons-conc-trail[simp]:
  undefined-lit (conc-trail st) (lit-of L) \Longrightarrow
    conc-learned-clss (cons-conc-trail L st) = conc-learned-clss st and
conc-learned-clss-tl-conc-trail[simp]:
  conc-learned-clss (tl-conc-trail st) = conc-learned-clss st and
conc-learned-cls-add-conc-learned-cls[simp]:
  no-dup (conc-trail st) \Longrightarrow
    conc-learned-clss (add-conc-learned-cls C st) = {\#mset-cls C\#} + conc-learned-clss st and
conc-learned-clss-remove-cls[simp]:
  conc-learned-clss (remove-cls C st) = removeAll-mset (mset-cls C) (conc-learned-clss st) and
conc-learned-clss-update-conc-backtrack-lvl[simp]:
  conc-learned-clss (update-conc-backtrack-lvl k st) = conc-learned-clss st and
conc-learned-clss-update-conc-conflicting[simp]:
  conc-learned-clss (update-conc-conflicting E st) = conc-learned-clss st and
  — Properties about the backtracking level conc-backtrack-lvl:
conc-backtrack-lvl-cons-conc-trail[simp]:
  undefined-lit (conc-trail st) (lit-of L) \Longrightarrow
    conc-backtrack-lvl (cons-conc-trail L st) = conc-backtrack-lvl st and
conc-backtrack-lvl-tl-conc-trail[simp]:
  conc-backtrack-lvl (tl-conc-trail st) = conc-backtrack-lvl st and
conc-backtrack-lvl-add-conc-learned-cls[simp]:
  no-dup (conc-trail st) \Longrightarrow
    conc-backtrack-lvl (add-conc-learned-cls C st) = conc-backtrack-lvl st and
```

```
conc-backtrack-lvl-remove-cls[simp]:
      conc-backtrack-lvl (remove-cls C st) = conc-backtrack-lvl st and
    conc-backtrack-lvl-update-conc-backtrack-lvl[simp]:
      conc-backtrack-lvl (update-conc-backtrack-lvl k st) = k and
    conc-backtrack-lvl-update-conc-conflicting[simp]:
      conc-backtrack-lvl (update-conc-conflicting E st) = conc-backtrack-lvl st and
      — Properties about the conflicting clause conc-conflicting:
    conc\text{-}conflicting\text{-}cons\text{-}conc\text{-}trail[simp]:
      undefined-lit (conc-trail st) (lit-of L) \Longrightarrow
        conc\text{-}conflicting\ (cons\text{-}conc\text{-}trail\ L\ st) = conc\text{-}conflicting\ st\ and
    conc\text{-}conflicting\text{-}tl\text{-}conc\text{-}trail[simp]:
      conc-conflicting (tl-conc-trail st) = conc-conflicting st and
    conc\text{-}conflicting\text{-}add\text{-}conc\text{-}learned\text{-}cls[simp]:
      no-dup (conc-trail st) \Longrightarrow
        conc\text{-}conflicting\ (add\text{-}conc\text{-}learned\text{-}cls\ C\ st) = conc\text{-}conflicting\ st
      and
    conc\text{-}conflicting\text{-}remove\text{-}cls[simp]:
      conc\text{-}conflicting\ (remove\text{-}cls\ C\ st) = conc\text{-}conflicting\ st\ and
    conc\text{-}conflicting\text{-}update\text{-}conc\text{-}backtrack\text{-}lvl[simp]:}
      conc\text{-}conflicting (update\text{-}conc\text{-}backtrack\text{-}lvl \ k \ st) = conc\text{-}conflicting \ st \ and
    — Properties about the initial state conc-init-state:
    conc\text{-}init\text{-}state\text{-}conc\text{-}trail[simp]: conc\text{-}trail (conc\text{-}init\text{-}state Ns) = [] and
    conc\text{-}init\text{-}state\text{-}clss[simp]: conc\text{-}init\text{-}clss (conc\text{-}init\text{-}state Ns) = mset\text{-}clss Ns  and
    conc-init-state-conc-learned-clss[simp]: conc-learned-clss(conc-init-state Ns) = \{\#\} and
    conc-init-state-conc-backtrack-lvl[simp]: conc-backtrack-lvl (conc-init-state Ns) = 0 and
    conc-init-state-conc-conflicting [simp]: conc-conflicting (conc-init-state Ns) = None and
     — Properties about reduce-conc-trail-to:
    trail-reduce-conc-trail-to[simp]:
      conc-trail st = M2 @ M1 \Longrightarrow conc-trail (reduce-conc-trail-to M1 \ st) = M1 \ and
    conc-init-clss-reduce-conc-trail-to[simp]:
      conc-trail st = M2 @ M1 \Longrightarrow
        conc\text{-}init\text{-}clss \ (reduce\text{-}conc\text{-}trail\text{-}to \ M1 \ st) = conc\text{-}init\text{-}clss \ st \ \mathbf{and}
    conc-learned-clss-reduce-conc-trail-to[simp]:
      conc-trail st = M2 @ M1 \Longrightarrow
        conc-learned-clss (reduce-conc-trail-to M1 st) = conc-learned-clss st and
    conc-backtrack-lvl-reduce-conc-trail-to[simp]:
      conc-trail st = M2 @ M1 \Longrightarrow
        conc-backtrack-lvl (reduce-conc-trail-to M1 st) = conc-backtrack-lvl st and
    conc\text{-}conflicting\text{-}reduce\text{-}conc\text{-}trail\text{-}to[simp]:}
      conc-trail st = M2 @ M1 \Longrightarrow
        conc-conflicting (reduce-conc-trail-to M1 st) = conc-conflicting st
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma
  shows
    clauses-cons-conc-trail[simp]:
      undefined-lit (conc-trail S) (lit-of L) \Longrightarrow
        conc\text{-}clauses\ (cons\text{-}conc\text{-}trail\ L\ S) = conc\text{-}clauses\ S\ and
    clss-tl-conc-trail[simp]: conc-clauses (tl-conc-trail S) = conc-clauses S and
    clauses-add-conc-learned-cls-unfolded:
      no\text{-}dup\ (conc\text{-}trail\ S) \Longrightarrow conc\text{-}clauses\ (add\text{-}conc\text{-}learned\text{-}cls\ U\ S) =
```

```
\{\#mset\text{-}cls\ U\#\} + conc\text{-}learned\text{-}clss\ S + conc\text{-}init\text{-}clss\ S
      and
    clauses-update-conc-backtrack-lvl[simp]:
      conc-clauses (update-conc-backtrack-lvl k S) = conc-clauses S and
    clauses-update-conc-conflicting[simp]:
      conc-clauses (update-conc-conflicting D(S) = conc-clauses S and
    clauses-remove-cls[simp]:
      conc-clauses (remove-cls CS) = removeAll-mset (mset-cls C) (conc-clauses S) and
    clauses-add-conc-learned-cls[simp]:
      no-dup (conc-trail S) \Longrightarrow
       conc-clauses (add-conc-learned-cls CS) = {\#mset-cls C\#} + conc-clauses S and
    clauses-restart[simp]: conc-clauses (restart-state S) \subseteq \# conc-clauses S  and
    clauses-conc-init-state[simp]: \bigwedge N. conc-clauses (conc-init-state N) = mset-clss N
    \langle proof \rangle
abbreviation incr-lvl :: 'st \Rightarrow 'st where
incr-lvl\ S \equiv update-conc-backtrack-lvl\ (conc-backtrack-lvl\ S + 1)\ S
abbreviation state-eq :: 'st \Rightarrow 'st \Rightarrow bool (infix \sim 36) where
S \sim T \equiv state \ S \sim m \ state \ T
lemma state-eq-sym:
  S \sim T \longleftrightarrow T \sim S
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma state-eq-trans:
  S \sim T \Longrightarrow T \sim U \Longrightarrow S \sim U
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma
 shows
   state-eq-conc-trail: S \sim T \Longrightarrow conc-trail S = conc-trail T and
   state-eq-conc-init-clss: S \sim T \Longrightarrow conc-init-clss S = conc-init-clss T and
   state-eq-conc-learned-clss: S \sim T \Longrightarrow conc-learned-clss S = conc-learned-clss T and
   state-eq\text{-}conc\text{-}backtrack\text{-}lvl: }S \sim T \Longrightarrow conc\text{-}backtrack\text{-}lvl }S = conc\text{-}backtrack\text{-}lvl }T and
   state-eq-conc-conflicting: S \sim T \Longrightarrow conc\text{-}conflicting \ S = conc\text{-}conflicting \ T and
    state-eq-clauses: S \sim T \Longrightarrow conc\text{-}clauses \ S = conc\text{-}clauses \ T and
   state-eq-undefined-lit:
      S \sim T \Longrightarrow undefined-lit (conc-trail S) L = undefined-lit (conc-trail T) L
  \langle proof \rangle
We combine all simplification rules about op \sim in a single list of theorems. While they are
handy as simplification rule as long as we are working on the state, they also cause a huge
slow-down in all other cases.
lemmas\ state-simp = state-eq-conc-trail\ state-eq-conc-init-clss\ state-eq-conc-learned-clss
  state-eq\text{-}conc\text{-}backtrack\text{-}lvl\ state-eq\text{-}conc\text{-}conflicting\ state-eq\text{-}clauses\ state-eq\text{-}undefined\text{-}lit
\textbf{lemma} \ atms-of-ms-conc-learned-clss-restart-state-in-atms-of-ms-conc-learned-clss I [intro]:
  x \in atms-of-mm (conc-learned-clss (restart-state S)) \Longrightarrow x \in atms-of-mm (conc-learned-clss S)
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma clauses-reduce-conc-trail-to[simp]:
```

conc-trail  $S = M2 @ M1 \Longrightarrow conc$ -clauses (reduce-conc-trail-to  $M1 \ S$ ) = conc-clauses S

 $\langle proof \rangle$ 

```
\mathbf{lemma}\ in-get-all-ann-decomposition-conc-trail-update-conc-trail[simp]:
     assumes H: (L \# M1, M2) \in set (get-all-ann-decomposition (conc-trail S))
     shows conc-trail (reduce-conc-trail-to M1 S) = M1
      \langle proof \rangle
lemma raw-conc-conflicting-cons-conc-trail[simp]:
     assumes undefined-lit (conc-trail S) (lit-of L)
     shows
           raw-conc-conflicting (cons-conc-trail L(S) = None \longleftrightarrow raw-conc-conflicting S = None
      \langle proof \rangle
\mathbf{lemma}\ raw\text{-}conc\text{-}conflicting\text{-}add\text{-}conc\text{-}learned\text{-}cls[simp]\text{:}
      no-dup (conc-trail S) \Longrightarrow
           raw-conc-conflicting (add-conc-learned-cls C(S) = None \longleftrightarrow raw-conc-conflicting S = None
      \langle proof \rangle
lemma raw-conc-conflicting-update-backtracl-lvl[simp]:
     raw-conc-conflicting (update-conc-backtrack-lvl k S) = None \longleftrightarrow raw-conc-conflicting S = None
      \langle proof \rangle
end — end of state_W locale
7.2.4
                             CDCL Rules
locale \ abs-conflict-driven-clause-learning_W =
      abs-state_W
               – functions for clauses:
          mset-cls
          mset-clss union-clss in-clss insert-clss remove-from-clss
           — functions for the conflicting clause:
          mset-ccls union-ccls remove-clit
           — conversion
          ccls-of-cls cls-of-ccls
          — functions for the state:
                — access functions:
          conc\text{-}trail\text{ }hd\text{-}raw\text{-}conc\text{-}trail\text{ }raw\text{-}conc\text{-}init\text{-}clss\text{ }raw\text{-}conc\text{-}learned\text{-}clss\text{ }conc\text{-}backtrack\text{-}lvl\text{ }ll\text{-}ll\text{-}ll\text{-}ll\text{-}ll\text{-}ll\text{-}ll\text{-}ll\text{-}ll\text{-}ll\text{-}ll\text{-}ll\text{-}ll\text{-}ll\text{-}ll\text{-}ll\text{-}ll\text{-}ll\text{-}ll\text{-}ll\text{-}ll\text{-}ll\text{-}ll\text{-}ll\text{-}ll\text{-}ll\text{-}ll\text{-}ll\text{-}ll\text{-}ll\text{-}ll\text{-}ll\text{-}ll\text{-}ll\text{-}ll\text{-}ll\text{-}ll\text{-}ll\text{-}ll\text{-}ll\text{-}ll\text{-}ll\text{-}ll\text{-}ll\text{-}ll\text{-}ll\text{-}ll\text{-}ll\text{-}ll\text{-}ll\text{-}ll\text{-}ll\text{-}ll\text{-}ll\text{-}ll\text{-}ll\text{-}ll\text{-}ll\text{-}ll\text{-}ll\text{-}ll\text{-}ll\text{-}ll\text{-}ll\text{-}ll\text{-}ll\text{-}ll\text{-}ll\text{-}ll\text{-}ll\text{-}ll\text{-}ll\text{-}ll\text{-}ll\text{-}ll\text{-}ll\text{-}ll\text{-}ll\text{-}ll\text{-}ll\text{-}ll\text{-}ll\text{-}ll\text{-}ll\text{-}ll\text{-}ll\text{-}ll\text{-}ll\text{-}ll\text{-}ll\text{-}ll\text{-}ll\text{-}ll\text{-}ll\text{-}ll\text{-}ll\text{-}ll\text{-}ll\text{-}ll\text{-}ll\text{-}ll\text{-}ll\text{-}ll\text{-}ll\text{-}ll\text{-}ll\text{-}ll\text{-}ll\text{-}ll\text{-}ll\text{-}ll\text{-}ll\text{-}ll\text{-}ll\text{-}ll\text{-}ll\text{-}ll\text{-}ll\text{-}ll\text{-}ll\text{-}ll\text{-}ll\text{-}ll\text{-}ll\text{-}ll\text{-}ll\text{-}ll\text{-}ll\text{-}ll\text{-}ll\text{-}ll\text{-}ll\text{-}ll\text{-}ll\text{-}ll\text{-}ll\text{-}ll\text{-}ll\text{-}ll\text{-}ll\text{-}ll\text{-}ll\text{-}ll\text{-}ll\text{-}ll\text{-}ll\text{-}ll\text{-}ll\text{-}ll\text{-}ll\text{-}ll\text{-}ll\text{-}ll\text{-}ll\text{-}ll\text{-}ll\text{-}ll\text{-}ll\text{-}ll\text{-}ll\text{-}ll\text{-}ll\text{-}ll\text{-}ll\text{-}ll\text{-}ll\text{-}ll\text{-}ll\text{-}ll\text{-}ll\text{-}ll\text{-}ll\text{-}ll\text{-}ll\text{-}ll\text{-}ll\text{-}ll\text{-}ll\text{-}ll\text{-}ll\text{-}ll\text{-}ll\text{-}ll\text{-}ll\text{-}ll\text{-}ll\text{-}ll\text{-}ll\text{-}ll\text{-}ll\text{-}ll\text{-}ll\text{-}ll\text{-}ll\text{-}ll\text{-}ll\text{-}ll\text{-}ll\text{-}ll\text{-}ll\text{-}ll\text{-}ll\text{-}ll\text{-}ll\text{-}ll\text{-}ll\text{-}ll\text{-}ll\text{-}ll\text{-}ll\text{-}ll\text{-}ll\text{-}ll\text{-}ll\text{-}ll\text{-}ll\text{-}ll\text{-}ll\text{-}ll\text{-}ll\text{-}ll\text{-}ll\text{-}ll\text{-}ll\text{-}ll\text{-}ll\text{-}ll\text{-}ll\text{-}ll\text{-}ll\text{-}ll\text{-}ll\text{-}ll\text{-}ll\text{-}ll\text{-}ll\text{-}ll\text{-}ll\text{-}ll\text{-}ll\text{-}ll\text{-}ll\text{-}ll\text{-}ll\text{-}ll\text{-}ll\text{-}ll\text{-}ll\text{-}ll\text{-}ll\text{-}ll\text{-}ll\text{-}ll\text{-}ll\text{-}ll\text{-}ll\text{-}ll\text{-}ll\text{-}ll\text{-}ll\text{-}ll\text{-}ll\text{-}ll\text{-}ll\text{-}ll\text{-}ll\text{-}ll\text{-}ll\text{-}ll\text{-}ll\text{-}ll\text{-}ll\text{-}ll\text{-}ll\text{-}ll\text{-}ll\text{-}ll\text{-}ll\text{-}ll\text{-}ll\text{-}ll\text{-}ll\text{-}ll\text{-}ll\text{-}ll\text{-}ll\text{-}ll\text{-}ll\text{-}ll\text{-}ll\text{-}ll\text{-}ll\text{-}ll\text{-}ll\text{-}ll\text{-}ll\text{-}ll\text{-}ll\text{-}ll\text{-}ll\text{-}ll\text{-}ll\text{-}ll\text{-}ll\text{-}ll\text{-}ll\text{-}ll\text{-}ll\text{-}ll\text{-}ll\text{-}ll\text{-}ll\text{-}ll\text{-}ll\text{-}ll\text{-}ll\text{-}ll\text{-}ll
          raw-conc-conflicting
                      - changing state:
           cons-conc-trail\ tl-conc-trail\ add-conc-learned-cls\ remove-cls\ update-conc-backtrack-lvl
           update\text{-}conc\text{-}conflicting\ reduce\text{-}conc\text{-}trail\text{-}to
                — get state:
          conc\text{-}init\text{-}state
          restart-state
     for
           mset-cls :: 'cls \Rightarrow 'v \ clause \ and
          mset-clss :: 'clss \Rightarrow 'v \ clauses \ and
           union\text{-}clss :: 'clss \Rightarrow 'clss \Rightarrow 'clss \text{ and }
           in\text{-}clss :: 'cls \Rightarrow 'clss \Rightarrow bool \text{ and }
          insert-clss :: 'cls \Rightarrow 'clss \Rightarrow 'clss and
           remove-from-clss::'cls \Rightarrow 'clss \Rightarrow 'clss and
```

```
mset\text{-}ccls :: 'ccls \Rightarrow 'v \ clause \ \mathbf{and}
    union\text{-}ccls :: 'ccls \Rightarrow 'ccls \Rightarrow 'ccls \text{ and }
    remove\text{-}clit :: 'v \ literal \Rightarrow 'ccls \Rightarrow 'ccls \ \mathbf{and}
    ccls-of-cls :: 'cls \Rightarrow 'ccls and
    cls-of-ccls :: 'ccls \Rightarrow 'cls and
    conc\text{-}trail :: 'st \Rightarrow ('v, 'v \ clause) \ ann\text{-}lits \ \mathbf{and}
    hd-raw-conc-trail :: 'st \Rightarrow ('v, 'cls) ann-lit and
    raw-conc-init-clss :: 'st \Rightarrow 'clss and
    raw-conc-learned-clss :: 'st \Rightarrow 'clss and
    conc-backtrack-lvl :: 'st \Rightarrow nat and
    raw-conc-conflicting :: 'st \Rightarrow 'ccls option and
    cons\text{-}conc\text{-}trail :: ('v, 'cls) \ ann\text{-}lit \Rightarrow 'st \Rightarrow 'st \ \text{and}
     tl-conc-trail :: 'st \Rightarrow 'st and
    add\text{-}conc\text{-}learned\text{-}cls :: 'cls \Rightarrow 'st \Rightarrow 'st and
     remove\text{-}cls :: 'cls \Rightarrow 'st \Rightarrow 'st and
     update\text{-}conc\text{-}backtrack\text{-}lvl :: nat \Rightarrow 'st \Rightarrow 'st and
     update\text{-}conc\text{-}conflicting :: 'ccls \ option \Rightarrow 'st \Rightarrow 'st \ \mathbf{and}
    reduce\text{-}conc\text{-}trail\text{-}to::('v, 'v \ clause) \ ann\text{-}lits \Rightarrow 'st \Rightarrow 'st \ \mathbf{and}
     conc\text{-}init\text{-}state :: 'clss \Rightarrow 'st \text{ and }
     restart-state :: 'st \Rightarrow 'st
begin
lemma clauses-state-conc-clauses[simp]: cdcl_W-mset.clauses (state S) = conc-clauses S
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma conflicting-None-iff-raw-conc-conflicting[simp]:
  conflicting\ (state\ S) = None \longleftrightarrow raw-conc-conflicting\ S = None
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma trail-state-add-conc-learned-cls:
  no\text{-}dup\ (conc\text{-}trail\ S) \Longrightarrow trail\ (state\ (add\text{-}conc\text{-}learned\text{-}cls\ D\ S)) = trail\ (state\ S)
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma trail-state-update-backtrack-lvl:
  trail\ (state\ (update-conc-backtrack-lvl\ i\ S)) = trail\ (state\ S)
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma trail-state-update-conflicting:
  trail\ (state\ (update\text{-}conc\text{-}conflicting\ i\ S)) = trail\ (state\ S)
  \langle proof \rangle
\mathbf{lemma} \ trail\text{-}state\text{-}conc\text{-}trail[simp]:
  trail\ (state\ S) = conc-trail\ S
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma init-clss-state-conc-init-clss[simp]:
  init-clss (state S) = conc-init-clss S
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma learned-clss-state-conc-learned-clss[simp]:
  learned-clss (state S) = conc-learned-clss S
  \langle proof \rangle
```

```
lemma tl-trail-state-tl-con-trail[simp]:
  tl-trail (state S) = state (tl-conc-trail S)
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma add-learned-cls-state-add-conc-learned-cls[simp]:
  assumes no-dup (conc-trail S)
  shows add-learned-cls (mset-ccls D') (state S) = state (add-conc-learned-cls (cls-of-ccls D') S)
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma state-cons-cons-trail-cons-trail[simp]:
  undefined-lit (trail\ (state\ S))\ (lit-of L) \Longrightarrow
    cons-trail (mmset-of-mlit L) (state S) = state (cons-conc-trail LS)
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma state-cons-trail-cons-trail-propagated[simp]:
  undefined-lit (trail (state S)) K \Longrightarrow
   cons-trail (Propagated K (mset-cls C)) (state S) = state (cons-conc-trail (Propagated K C) S)
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma state-cons-trail-cons-trail-propagated-ccls[simp]:
  undefined-lit (trail\ (state\ S))\ K \Longrightarrow
   cons-trail (Propagated K (mset-ccls C)) (state S) =
      state\ (cons\text{-}conc\text{-}trail\ (Propagated\ K\ (cls\text{-}of\text{-}ccls\ C))\ S)
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma state-cons-cons-trail-cons-trail-decided[simp]:
  undefined-lit (trail\ (state\ S))\ K \Longrightarrow
    cons-trail (Decided K) (state S) = state (cons-conc-trail (Decided K) S)
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma state-update-conc-conflicting-update-conflicting[simp]:
  update-conflicting (Some (mset-ccls D)) (state S) = state (update-conc-conflicting (Some D) S)
  update-conflicting (Some (mset-cls D')) (state S) =
    state\ (update\text{-}conc\text{-}conflicting\ (Some\ (ccls\text{-}of\text{-}cls\ D'))\ S)
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma update-conflicting-None-state[simp]:
  update-conflicting None (state S) = state (update-conc-conflicting None S)
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma update-backtrack-lvl-state[simp]:
  update-backtrack-lvl\ i\ (state\ S) = state\ (update-conc-backtrack-lvl\ i\ S)
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma conc-conflicting-conflicting[simp]:
  conflicting (state S) = conc\text{-}conflicting S
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma update-conflicting-resolve-state-update-conc-conflicting[simp]:
  update\text{-}conflicting (Some (remove1\text{-}mset (- L) (mset\text{-}ccls D') \# \cup remove1\text{-}mset L (mset\text{-}cls E')))
   (state\ (tl\text{-}conc\text{-}trail\ S)) =
   state\ (update\text{-}conc\text{-}conflicting\ (Some\ (resolve\text{-}cls\ L\ D'\ E'))\ (tl\text{-}conc\text{-}trail\ S))
  \langle proof \rangle
```

 $lemma \ conc-backtrack-lvl-backtrack-lvl[simp]:$ 

```
backtrack-lvl (state S) = conc-backtrack-lvl S
  \langle proof \rangle
\mathbf{lemma} state\text{-}state:
  cdcl_W-mset.state (state S) = (trail (state S), init-clss (state S), learned-clss (state S),
  backtrack-lvl (state S), conflicting (state S))
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma state-reduce-conc-trail-to-reduce-conc-trail-to[simp]:
 assumes [simp]: conc-trail S = M2 @ M1
 shows cdcl_W-mset.reduce-trail-to M1 (state S) = state (reduce-conc-trail-to M1 S) (is ?RS = ?SR)
\langle proof \rangle
lemma state-conc-init-state: state (conc-init-state N) = init-state (mset-clss N)
  \langle proof \rangle
More robust version of in-mset-clss-exists-preimage:
lemma in-clauses-preimage:
  assumes b: b \in \# cdcl_W-mset.clauses (state C)
  shows \exists b'. b' ! \in ! raw\text{-}clauses \ C \land mset\text{-}cls \ b' = b
\langle proof \rangle
lemma state-reduce-conc-trail-to-reduce-conc-trail-to-decomp[simp]:
  assumes (P \# M1, M2) \in set (get-all-ann-decomposition (conc-trail S))
 shows cdcl_W-mset.reduce-trail-to M1 (state S) = state (reduce-conc-trail-to M1 S)
  \langle proof \rangle
inductive propagate-abs :: 'st \Rightarrow 'st \Rightarrow bool for S :: 'st where
propagate-abs-rule: conc-conflicting S = None \Longrightarrow
  E !\in ! raw\text{-}clauses S \Longrightarrow
  L \in \# mset\text{-}cls \ E \Longrightarrow
  conc-trail S \models as \ CNot \ (mset-cls \ E - \{\#L\#\}) \Longrightarrow
  undefined-lit (conc-trail S) L \Longrightarrow
  T \sim cons\text{-}conc\text{-}trail (Propagated L E) S \Longrightarrow
  propagate-abs S T
inductive-cases propagate-absE: propagate-abs\ S\ T
lemma propagate-propagate-abs:
  cdcl_W-mset.propagate (state S) (state T) \longleftrightarrow propagate-abs S T (is ?mset \longleftrightarrow ?abs)
\langle proof \rangle
lemma propagate-compatible-abs:
 assumes SS': S \sim m state S' and abs: cdcl_W-mset.propagate S T
  obtains U where propagate-abs S' U and T \sim m state U
interpretation propagate-abs: relation-relation-abs cdcl_W-mset.propagate propagate-abs state
  \lambda-. True
  \langle proof \rangle
inductive conflict-abs :: 'st \Rightarrow 'st \Rightarrow bool for S :: 'st where
conflict-abs-rule:
  conc\text{-}conflicting S = None \Longrightarrow
  D !\in ! raw\text{-}clauses S \Longrightarrow
  conc\text{-}trail\ S \models as\ CNot\ (mset\text{-}cls\ D) \Longrightarrow
```

```
T \sim update\text{-}conc\text{-}conflicting (Some (ccls-of\text{-}cls D)) } S \Longrightarrow
  conflict-abs S T
inductive-cases conflict-absE: conflict-absS
lemma conflict-conflict-abs:
  cdcl_W-mset.conflict (state S) (state T) \longleftrightarrow conflict-abs S T (is ?mset \longleftrightarrow ?abs)
\langle proof \rangle
lemma conflict-compatible-abs:
 assumes SS': S \sim m state S' and conflict: cdcl_W-mset.conflict S T
 obtains U where conflict-abs S' U and T \sim m state U
\langle proof \rangle
interpretation conflict-abs: relation-relation-abs cdclw-mset.conflict conflict-abs state
  \langle proof \rangle
inductive backtrack-abs :: 'st \Rightarrow 'st \Rightarrow bool for S :: 'st where
backtrack-abs-rule:
  raw-conc-conflicting S = Some D \Longrightarrow
  L \in \# mset\text{-}ccls \ D \Longrightarrow
  (Decided\ K\ \#\ M1,\ M2) \in set\ (get\mbox{-}all\mbox{-}ann\mbox{-}decomposition\ (conc\mbox{-}trail\ S)) \Longrightarrow
  get-level (conc-trail S) L = conc-backtrack-lvl S \Longrightarrow
  get-level (conc-trail S) L = get-maximum-level (conc-trail S) (mset-ccls D) \Longrightarrow
  get-maximum-level (conc-trail S) (mset-ccls D - \{\#L\#\}) \equiv i \Longrightarrow
  get-level (conc-trail S) K = i + 1 \Longrightarrow
  T \sim cons\text{-}conc\text{-}trail (Propagated L (cls-of\text{-}ccls D))
        (reduce-conc-trail-to M1
          (add-conc-learned-cls (cls-of-ccls D)
            (update-conc-backtrack-lvl\ i
              (update\text{-}conc\text{-}conflicting None S)))) \Longrightarrow
  backtrack-abs S T
inductive-cases backtrack-absE: backtrack-absS T
lemma backtrack-backtrack-abs:
 assumes inv: cdcl_W-mset.cdcl_W-all-struct-inv: (state S)
  shows cdcl_W-mset.backtrack (state S) (state T) \longleftrightarrow backtrack-abs S T (is ?conc \longleftrightarrow ?abs)
\langle proof \rangle
lemma backtrack-exists-backtrack-abs-step:
  assumes bt: cdcl_W-mset.backtrack S T and inv: cdcl_W-mset.cdcl_W-all-struct-inv S and
   SS': S \sim m \ state \ S'
  obtains U where backtrack-abs S' U and T \sim m state U
interpretation\ backtrack-abs:\ relation-relation-abs\ cdcl_W-mset.backtrack\ backtrack-abs\ state
  cdcl_W -mset.cdcl_W -all-struct-inv
  \langle proof \rangle
inductive decide-abs :: 'st \Rightarrow 'st \Rightarrow bool \text{ for } S :: 'st \text{ where}
decide-abs-rule:
  conc\text{-}conflicting S = None \Longrightarrow
  undefined-lit (conc-trail S) L \Longrightarrow
  atm\text{-}of\ L\in atms\text{-}of\text{-}mm\ (conc\text{-}init\text{-}clss\ S)\Longrightarrow
```

```
T \sim cons\text{-}conc\text{-}trail (Decided L) (incr-lvl S) \Longrightarrow
  decide-abs\ S\ T
inductive-cases decide-absE: decide-absS T
\mathbf{lemma}\ \textit{decide-decide-abs}\colon
  cdcl_W-mset.decide (state S) (state T) \longleftrightarrow decide-abs S T
  \langle proof \rangle
interpretation \ decide-abs: \ relation-relation-abs \ cdcl_W-mset. decide \ decide-abs \ state
  \lambda-. True
  \langle proof \rangle
inductive skip-abs :: 'st \Rightarrow 'st \Rightarrow bool \text{ for } S :: 'st \text{ where}
skip-abs-rule:
  conc-trail S = Propagated L C' \# M \Longrightarrow
   raw-conc-conflicting S = Some \ E \Longrightarrow
   -L \notin \# mset\text{-}ccls E \Longrightarrow
   mset\text{-}ccls\ E \neq \{\#\} \Longrightarrow
   T \sim tl\text{-}conc\text{-}trail\ S \Longrightarrow
   skip-abs S T
inductive-cases skip-absE: skip-abs\ S\ T
lemma skip-skip-abs:
  cdcl_W-mset.skip (state S) (state T) \longleftrightarrow skip-abs S T (is ?conc \longleftrightarrow ?abs)
\langle proof \rangle
lemma skip-exists-skip-abs:
  assumes skip: cdcl_W-mset.skip S T and SS': S \sim m state S'
  obtains U where skip\text{-}abs\ S'\ U and T\sim m\ state\ U
\langle proof \rangle
interpretation skip-abs: relation-relation-abs cdclw-mset.skip skip-abs state
  \lambda-. True
  \langle proof \rangle
inductive resolve-abs :: 'st \Rightarrow 'st \Rightarrow bool for S :: 'st where
resolve-abs-rule: conc-trail S \neq [] \Longrightarrow
  hd-raw-conc-trail S = Propagated \ L \ E \Longrightarrow
  L \in \# mset\text{-}cls \ E \Longrightarrow
  raw-conc-conflicting S = Some D' \Longrightarrow
  -L \in \# mset\text{-}ccls \ D' \Longrightarrow
  get-maximum-level (conc-trail S) (mset-ccls (remove-clit (-L) D')) = conc-backtrack-lvl S \Longrightarrow
  T \sim update\text{-}conc\text{-}conflicting (Some (resolve\text{-}cls L D' E))}
    (tl\text{-}conc\text{-}trail\ S) \Longrightarrow
  resolve-abs S T
inductive-cases resolve-absE: resolve-abs S T
{f lemma} resolve-resolve-abs:
  cdcl_W-mset.resolve (state S) (state T) \longleftrightarrow resolve-abs S T (is ?conc \longleftrightarrow ?abs)
\langle proof \rangle
{f lemma}\ resolve	ext{-}exists	ext{-}resolve	ext{-}abs:
```

assumes

```
res: cdcl_W-mset.resolve S T and
    SS': S \sim m \ state \ S'
  obtains U where resolve-abs S' U and T \sim m state U
\langle proof \rangle
interpretation resolve-abs: relation-relation-abs cdcl_W-mset.resolve resolve-abs state
  \lambda-. True
  \langle proof \rangle
inductive restart :: 'st \Rightarrow 'st \Rightarrow bool for S :: 'st where
restart: conc-conflicting S = None \Longrightarrow
  \neg conc\text{-}trail\ S \models asm\ conc\text{-}clauses\ S \Longrightarrow
  T \sim \textit{restart-state } S \Longrightarrow
  restart\ S\ T
inductive-cases restartE: restart S T
We add the condition C \notin \# conc\text{-}init\text{-}clss S, to maintain consistency even without the strategy.
inductive forget :: 'st \Rightarrow 'st \Rightarrow bool where
forget-rule:
  conc\text{-}conflicting S = None \Longrightarrow
  C \in ! raw-conc-learned-clss S \Longrightarrow
  \neg(conc\text{-trail }S) \models asm \ clauses \ S \Longrightarrow
  \textit{mset-cls}\ \textit{C} \not\in \textit{set}\ (\textit{get-all-mark-of-propagated}\ (\textit{conc-trail}\ S)) \Longrightarrow
  mset\text{-}cls\ C \notin \#\ conc\text{-}init\text{-}clss\ S \Longrightarrow
  T \sim remove\text{-}cls \ C \ S \Longrightarrow
  forget S T
inductive-cases forgetE: forget S T
inductive cdcl_W-abs-rf :: 'st \Rightarrow 'st \Rightarrow bool for S :: 'st where
restart: restart-abs S T \Longrightarrow cdcl_W-abs-rf S T
forget: forget-abs S \ T \Longrightarrow cdcl_W-abs-rf S \ T
inductive cdcl_W-abs-bj :: 'st \Rightarrow 'st \Rightarrow bool where
skip: skip\text{-}abs \ S \ S' \Longrightarrow cdcl_W \text{-}abs\text{-}bj \ S \ S' \mid
resolve: resolve-abs S S' \Longrightarrow cdcl_W-abs-bj S S'
backtrack: backtrack-abs \ S \ S' \Longrightarrow cdcl_W -abs-bj \ S \ S'
inductive-cases cdcl_W-abs-bjE: cdcl_W-abs-bjS T
lemma cdcl_W-abs-bj-cdcl_W-abs-bj:
  cdcl_W-mset.cdcl_W-all-struct-inv (state S) \Longrightarrow
    cdcl_W-mset.cdcl_W-bj (state S) (state T) \longleftrightarrow cdcl_W-abs-bj S T
  \langle proof \rangle
interpretation cdcl<sub>W</sub>-abs-bj: relation-relation-abs cdcl<sub>W</sub>-mset.cdcl<sub>W</sub>-bj cdcl<sub>W</sub>-abs-bj state
  cdcl_W-mset.cdcl_W-all-struct-inv
  \langle proof \rangle
inductive cdcl_W-abs-o :: 'st \Rightarrow 'st \Rightarrow bool for S :: 'st where
decide: decide-abs \ S \ S' \Longrightarrow cdcl_W -abs-o \ S \ S'
bj: cdcl_W-abs-bj S S' \Longrightarrow cdcl_W-abs-o S S'
inductive cdcl_W-abs :: 'st \Rightarrow 'st \Rightarrow bool for S :: 'st where
propagate: propagate-abs S S' \Longrightarrow cdcl_W-abs S S'
```

```
conflict: conflict-abs S S' \Longrightarrow cdcl_W-abs S S' \mid
other: cdcl_W-abs-o S S' \Longrightarrow cdcl_W-abs S S' \mid
rf: cdcl_W-abs-rf S S' \Longrightarrow cdcl_W-abs S S'
```

# 7.2.5 Higher level strategy

The rules described previously do not lead to a conclusive state. We have add a strategy and show the inclusion in the multiset version.

```
inductive cdcl_W-merge-abs-cp: 'st \Rightarrow 'st \Rightarrow bool for S: 'st where
conflict': conflict-abs\ S\ T \Longrightarrow full\ cdcl_W-abs-bj\ T\ U \Longrightarrow cdcl_W-merge-abs-cp\ S\ U\ |
propagate': propagate-abs^{++} S S' \Longrightarrow cdcl_W-merge-abs-cp S S'
lemma cdcl_W-merge-cp-cdcl_W-abs-merge-cp:
 assumes
   cp: cdcl_W-merge-abs-cp S T and
   inv: cdcl_W-mset.cdcl_W-all-struct-inv (state S)
  shows cdcl_W-mset.cdcl_W-merge-cp (state S) (state T)
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma cdcl_W-merge-cp-abs-exists-cdcl_W-merge-cp:
  assumes
   cp: cdcl_W-mset.cdcl_W-merge-cp: (state S) T and
   inv: cdcl_W-mset.cdcl_W-all-struct-inv (state S)
 obtains U where cdcl_W-merge-abs-cp S U and T \sim m state U
lemma no-step-cdcl_W-merge-cp-no-step-cdcl_W-abs-merge-cp:
 assumes
    inv: cdcl_W-mset.cdcl_W-all-struct-inv (state S)
 shows no-step cdcl_W-merge-abs-cp S \longleftrightarrow no-step cdcl_W-mset.cdcl_W-merge-cp (state S)
  (is ?abs \longleftrightarrow ?conc)
\langle proof \rangle
lemma cdcl_W-merge-abs-cp-right-compatible:
  cdcl_W-merge-abs-cp S \ V \Longrightarrow cdcl_W-mset.cdcl_W-all-struct-inv (state S) \Longrightarrow
  V \sim W \Longrightarrow cdcl_W-merge-abs-cp S W
\langle proof \rangle
interpretation cdcl_W-merge-abs-cp: relation-implied-relation-abs
  cdcl_W-mset.cdcl_W-merge-cp cdcl_W-merge-abs-cp state cdcl_W-mset.cdcl_W-all-struct-inv
inductive cdcl_W-merge-abs-stgy for S :: 'st where
fw-s-cp: full1 cdcl_W-merge-abs-cp S T \Longrightarrow cdcl_W-merge-abs-stgy S T
fw-s-decide: decide-abs S T \Longrightarrow no-step cdcl_W-merge-abs-cp S \Longrightarrow full \ cdcl_W-merge-abs-cp T \ U
 \implies cdcl_W-merge-abs-stqy S \ U
lemma cdcl_W-cp-cdcl_W-abs-cp:
 assumes stgy: cdcl_W-merge-abs-stgy S T and
    inv: cdcl_W-mset.cdcl_W-all-struct-inv (state S)
 shows cdcl_W-mset.cdcl_W-merge-stgy (state S) (state T)
  \langle proof \rangle
```

```
assumes
   inv: cdcl_W-mset.cdcl_W-all-struct-inv S and
   SS': S \sim m \ state \ S' and
   st: cdcl_W-mset.cdcl_W-merge-stgy S T
  shows \exists U. cdcl_W-merge-abs-stgy S' U \land T \sim m \text{ state } U
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma cdcl_W-merge-abs-stgy-right-compatible:
 assumes
   inv: cdcl_W-mset.cdcl_W-all-struct-inv (state S) and
   st: cdcl_W-merge-abs-stgy S T and
    TU: T \sim V
 shows cdcl_W-merge-abs-stgy S V
  \langle proof \rangle
interpretation cdcl_W-merge-abs-stgy: relation-implied-relation-abs
  cdcl_W-mset.cdcl_W-merge-stgy cdcl_W-merge-abs-stgy state cdcl_W-mset.cdcl_W-all-struct-inv
lemma cdcl_W-merge-abs-stgy-final-State-conclusive:
 fixes T :: 'st
 assumes
   full: full cdcl_W-merge-abs-stgy (conc-init-state N) T and
   n-d: distinct-mset-mset (mset-clss N)
 shows (conc-conflicting T = Some \{\#\} \land unsatisfiable (set-mset (mset-clss <math>N)))
   \vee (conc-conflicting T = None \wedge conc\text{-trail } T \models asm \textit{ mset-clss } N
     \land satisfiable (set-mset (mset-clss N)))
\langle proof \rangle
end
end
```

# 7.3 2-Watched-Literal

 $\begin{array}{ll} \textbf{theory} \ \textit{CDCL-Two-Watched-Literals} \\ \textbf{imports} \ \textit{CDCL-W-Abstract-State} \\ \textbf{begin} \end{array}$ 

First we define here the core of the two-watched literal data structure:

- 1. A clause is composed of (at most) two watched literals.
- 2. It is sufficient to find the candidates for propagation and conflict from the clauses such that the new literal is watched.

While this it the principle behind the two-watched literals, an implementation have to remember the candidates that have been found so far while updating the data structure.

We will directly on the two-watched literals data structure with lists: it could be also seen as a state over some abstract clause representation we would later refine as lists. However, as we need a way to select element from a clause, working on lists is better.

#### 7.3.1 Essence of 2-WL

# Data structure and Access Functions

Only the 2-watched literals have to be verified here: the backtrack level and the trail that appear in the state are not related to the 2-watched algoritm.

```
datatype 'v twl-clause =
  TWL-Clause (watched: 'v literal list) (unwatched: 'v literal list)
datatype 'v twl-state =
  TWL-State (raw-trail: ('v, 'v twl-clause) ann-lits)
   (raw-init-clss: 'v twl-clause list)
   (raw-learned-clss: 'v twl-clause list) (backtrack-lvl: nat)
   (raw-conflicting: 'v literal list option)
fun mmset-of-mlit :: ('v, 'v twl-clause) ann-lit <math>\Rightarrow ('v, 'v clause) ann-lit
 where
mmset-of-mlit (Propagated L C) = Propagated L (mset (watched C @ unwatched C))
mmset-of-mlit (Decided L) = Decided L
lemma lit-of-mmset-of-mlit[simp]: lit-of (mmset-of-mlit x) = lit-of x
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma lits-of-mmset-of-mlit[simp]: lits-of (mmset-of-mlit 'S) = lits-of S
abbreviation trail where
trail S \equiv map \ mmset-of-mlit \ (raw-trail S)
abbreviation clauses-of-l where
  clauses-of-l \equiv \lambda L. \ mset \ (map \ mset \ L)
definition raw-clause :: 'v twl-clause \Rightarrow 'v literal list where
  raw-clause C \equiv watched \ C @ unwatched \ C
definition clause :: 'v twl-clause \Rightarrow 'v clause where
  clause\ C \equiv mset\ (raw-clause\ C)
\mathbf{lemma} \mathit{clause-def-lambda}:
  clause = (\lambda C. mset (raw-clause C))
  \langle proof \rangle
abbreviation raw-clss :: 'v twl-state <math>\Rightarrow 'v clauses where
  raw-clss S \equiv mset (map clause (raw-init-clss S @ raw-learned-clss S))
abbreviation raw-clss-l::'a twl-clause list \Rightarrow 'a literal multiset multiset where
 raw-clss-l C \equiv mset \ (map \ clause \ C)
interpretation raw-cls clause \langle proof \rangle
lemma mset-map-clause-remove1-cond:
  mset\ (map\ (\lambda x.\ mset\ (unwatched\ x) + mset\ (watched\ x))
   (remove1\text{-}cond\ (\lambda D.\ clause\ D=\ clause\ a)\ Cs))=
  remove1-mset (clause a) (mset (map clause Cs))
  \langle proof \rangle
```

```
interpretation raw-clss
  clause
  raw-clss-l op @
  \lambda L \ C. \ L \in set \ C \ op \ \# \ \lambda C. \ remove 1-cond \ (\lambda D. \ clause \ D = clause \ C)
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma ex-mset-unwatched-watched:
  \exists a. mset (unwatched a) + mset (watched a) = E
\langle proof \rangle
interpretation twl: abs-state_W-ops
  clause
  raw-clss-l op @
  \lambda L \ C. \ L \in set \ C \ op \ \# \ \lambda C. \ remove1-cond \ (\lambda D. \ clause \ D = clause \ C)
  mset \lambda xs ys. case-prod append (fold (\lambda x (ys, zs). (remove1 x ys, x # zs)) xs (ys, []))
  remove1
  raw-clause \lambda C. TWL-Clause [] C
  trail \ \lambda S. \ hd \ (raw-trail \ S)
  raw-init-clss raw-learned-clss backtrack-lvl raw-conflicting
 rewrites
    twl.mmset-of-mlit = mmset-of-mlit
\langle proof \rangle
declare CDCL-Two-Watched-Literals.twl.mset-ccls-ccls-of-cls[simp_del]
definition
  candidates-propagate :: 'v twl-state \Rightarrow ('v literal \times 'v twl-clause) set
where
  candidates-propagate S =
   \{(L, C) \mid L C.
     C \in set (twl.raw-clauses S) \land
     set (watched C) - (uminus `lits-of-l (trail S)) = \{L\} \land
     undefined-lit (raw-trail S) L}
definition candidates-conflict :: 'v twl-state \Rightarrow 'v twl-clause set where
  candidates-conflict S =
  \{C.\ C \in set\ (twl.raw-clauses\ S)\ \land
     set (watched C) \subseteq uminus `lits-of-l (raw-trail S) 
primrec (nonexhaustive) index :: 'a list \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow nat where
index (a \# l) c = (if a = c then 0 else 1 + index l c)
lemma index-nth:
  a \in set \ l \Longrightarrow l \ ! \ (index \ l \ a) = a
  \langle proof \rangle
```

#### **Invariants**

The structural invariants states that there are at most two watched elements, that the watched literals are distinct, and that there are 2 watched literals if there are at least than two different literals in the full clauses.

```
primrec struct-wf-twl-cls :: v twl-clause <math>\Rightarrow bool where struct-wf-twl-cls (TWL-Clause W UW) \longleftrightarrow
```

```
distinct W \land length \ W \leq 2 \land (length \ W < 2 \longrightarrow set \ UW \subseteq set \ W)
```

We need the following property about updates: if there is a literal L with -L in the trail, and L is not watched, then it stays unwatched; i.e., while updating with rewatch, L does not get swapped with a watched literal L' such that -L' is in the trail. This corresponds to the laziness of the data structure.

Remark that M is a trail: literals at the end were the first to be added to the trail.

```
primrec watched-only-lazy-updates :: ('v, 'mark) ann-lits \Rightarrow
  'v~twl\text{-}clause \Rightarrow bool
  where
watched-only-lazy-updates M (TWL-Clause W UW) \longleftrightarrow
  (\forall L' \in set \ W. \ \forall L \in set \ UW.
    -L' \in lits-of-l M \longrightarrow -L \in lits-of-l M \longrightarrow L \notin set W \longrightarrow
      index \ (map \ lit-of \ M) \ (-L') \leq index \ (map \ lit-of \ M) \ (-L))
```

If the negation of a watched literal is included in the trail, then the negation of every unwatched

```
literals is also included in the trail. Otherwise, the data-structure has to be updated.
primrec watched-wf-twl-cls :: ('a, 'b) ann-lits \Rightarrow 'a twl-clause \Rightarrow
  bool where
watched-wf-twl-cls\ M\ (TWL-Clause\ W\ UW) \longleftrightarrow
  (\forall\,L\in\,set\ W.\ -L\in\,lits\text{-}of\text{-}l\ M\longrightarrow(\forall\,L'\in\,set\ UW.\ L'\notin\,set\ W\longrightarrow-L'\in\,lits\text{-}of\text{-}l\ M))
Here are the invariant strictly related to the 2-WL data structure.
primrec wf-twl-cls :: ('v, 'mark) ann-lits \Rightarrow 'v twl-clause \Rightarrow bool where
  wf-twl-cls M (TWL-Clause W UW) \longleftrightarrow
  struct-wf-twl-cls (TWL-Clause W UW) \wedge watched-wf-twl-cls M (TWL-Clause W UW) \wedge
   watched-only-lazy-updates M (TWL-Clause W UW)
lemma wf-twl-cls-annotation-independent:
  assumes M: map lit-of M = map lit-of M
  shows wf-twl-cls M (TWL-Clause W UW) \longleftrightarrow wf-twl-cls M' (TWL-Clause W UW)
\langle proof \rangle
lemma wf-twl-cls-wf-twl-cls-tl:
  assumes wf: wf\text{-}twl\text{-}cls\ M\ C and n\text{-}d: no\text{-}dup\ M
 shows wf-twl-cls (tl M) C
\langle proof \rangle
lemma wf-twl-cls-append:
  assumes
   n-d: no-dup (M' @ M) and
    wf: wf\text{-}twl\text{-}cls \ (M' @ M) \ C
  shows wf-twl-cls M C
  \langle proof \rangle
definition wf-twl-state :: 'v twl-state \Rightarrow bool where
  wf-twl-state S \longleftrightarrow
   (\forall C \in set \ (twl.raw\text{-}clauses \ S). \ wf\text{-}twl\text{-}cls \ (raw\text{-}trail \ S) \ C) \land no\text{-}dup \ (raw\text{-}trail \ S)
lemma wf-candidates-propagate-sound:
  assumes wf: wf\text{-}twl\text{-}state S and
   cand: (L, C) \in candidates-propagate S
  shows raw-trail S \models as CNot (mset (removeAll\ L\ (raw-clause\ C))) <math>\land undefined-lit (raw-trail S)\ L
   (is ?Not \land ?undef)
```

```
\langle proof \rangle
{f lemma}\ wf\ -candidates\ -propagate\ -complete:
 assumes wf: wf\text{-}twl\text{-}state\ S and
   c-mem: C \in set (twl.raw-clauses S) and
   l-mem: L \in set (raw-clause C) and
   unsat: trail S \models as\ CNot\ (mset\text{-set}\ (set\ (raw\text{-}clause\ C) - \{L\})) and
    undef: undefined-lit (raw-trail S) L
 shows (L, C) \in candidates-propagate S
\langle proof \rangle
lemma wf-candidates-conflict-sound:
 assumes wf: wf\text{-}twl\text{-}state\ S and
   cand: C \in candidates\text{-}conflict S
 shows trail S \models as CNot (clause C) \land C \in set (twl.raw-clauses S)
\langle proof \rangle
lemma wf-candidates-conflict-complete:
 assumes wf: wf\text{-}twl\text{-}state\ S and
   c-mem: C \in set (twl.raw-clauses S) and
   unsat: trail S \models as CNot (clause C)
 shows C \in candidates-conflict S
\langle proof \rangle
typedef 'v wf-twl = \{S::'v \ twl-state. \ wf-twl-state \ S\}
morphisms rough-state-of-twl twl-of-rough-state
\langle proof \rangle
lemma [code abstype]:
  twl-of-rough-state (rough-state-of-twl S) = S
lemma wf-twl-state-rough-state-of-twl[simp]: wf-twl-state (rough-state-of-twl S)
  \langle proof \rangle
abbreviation candidates-conflict-twl :: 'v wf-twl \Rightarrow 'v twl-clause set where
candidates-conflict-twl S \equiv candidates-conflict (rough-state-of-twl S)
abbreviation candidates-propagate-twl :: 'v wf-twl \Rightarrow ('v literal \times 'v twl-clause) set where
candidates-propagate-twl S \equiv candidates-propagate (rough-state-of-twl S)
abbreviation raw-trail-twl :: 'a wf-twl \Rightarrow ('a, 'a twl-clause) ann-lits where
raw-trail-twl S \equiv raw-trail (rough-state-of-twl S)
abbreviation trail-twl :: 'a wf-twl \Rightarrow ('a, 'a literal multiset) ann-lits where
trail-twl S \equiv trail (rough-state-of-twl S)
abbreviation raw-clauses-twl :: 'a wf-twl \Rightarrow 'a twl-clause list where
raw-clauses-twl S \equiv twl.raw-clauses (rough-state-of-twl S)
abbreviation raw-init-clss-twl :: 'a wf-twl \Rightarrow 'a twl-clause list where
raw-init-clss-twl S \equiv raw-init-clss (rough-state-of-twl S)
abbreviation raw-learned-clss-twl :: 'a wf-twl \Rightarrow 'a twl-clause list where
raw-learned-clss-twl S \equiv raw-learned-clss (rough-state-of-twl S)
```

```
abbreviation backtrack-lvl-twl where
backtrack-lvl-twl S \equiv backtrack-lvl (rough-state-of-twl S)
abbreviation raw-conflicting-twl where
raw-conflicting-twl S \equiv raw-conflicting (rough-state-of-twl S)
{f lemma}\ wf-candidates-twl-conflict-complete:
 assumes
   c-mem: C \in set (raw-clauses-twl S) and
   unsat: trail-twl\ S \models as\ CNot\ (clause\ C)
 shows C \in candidates-conflict-twl S
  \langle proof \rangle
abbreviation update-backtrack-lvl where
  update-backtrack-lvl k S \equiv
   TWL-State (raw-trail S) (raw-init-clss S) (raw-learned-clss S) k (raw-conflicting S)
abbreviation update-conflicting where
  update-conflicting C S \equiv
    TWL-State (raw-trail S) (raw-init-clss S) (raw-learned-clss S) (backtrack-lvl S) C
Abstract 2-WL
definition tl-trail where
  tl-trail S =
   TWL-State (tl (raw-trail S)) (raw-init-clss S) (raw-learned-clss S) (backtrack-lvl S)
  (raw-conflicting S)
locale \ abstract-twl =
 fixes
   watch :: 'v \ twl\text{-state} \Rightarrow 'v \ literal \ list \Rightarrow 'v \ twl\text{-clause} and
   rewatch :: 'v \ literal \Rightarrow 'v \ twl\text{-state} \Rightarrow
     'v \ twl-clause \Rightarrow 'v \ twl-clause and
    restart-learned :: 'v twl-state \Rightarrow 'v twl-clause list
   clause-watch: no-dup (raw-trail S) \implies clause (watch S C) = mset C and
   wf-watch: no-dup (raw-trail S) \Longrightarrow wf-twl-cls (raw-trail S) (watch S C) and
   clause-rewatch: clause (rewatch L' S C') = clause C' and
   wf-rewatch:
     no\text{-}dup\ (raw\text{-}trail\ S) \Longrightarrow undefined\text{-}lit\ (raw\text{-}trail\ S)\ (lit\text{-}of\ L) \Longrightarrow
       wf-twl-cls (raw-trail S) C' \Longrightarrow
       wf-twl-cls (L \# raw-trail S) (rewatch (lit-of L) S C')
   restart-learned: mset (restart-learned S) \subseteq \# mset (raw-learned-clss S) — We need mset and not set
to take care of duplicates.
begin
definition
  cons-trail :: ('v, 'v twl-clause) ann-lit \Rightarrow 'v twl-state \Rightarrow 'v twl-state
where
  cons-trail L S =
  TWL-State (L \# raw-trail S) (map (rewatch (lit-of L) S) (raw-init-clss S))
    (map (rewatch (lit-of L) S) (raw-learned-clss S)) (backtrack-lvl S) (raw-conflicting S)
definition
```

add-init-cls :: 'v literal list  $\Rightarrow$  'v twl-state  $\Rightarrow$  'v twl-state

```
add-init-cls C S =
   TWL-State (raw-trail S) (watch S C # raw-init-clss S) (raw-learned-clss S) (backtrack-lvl S)
    (raw-conflicting S)
definition
  add-learned-cls :: 'v literal list \Rightarrow 'v twl-state \Rightarrow 'v twl-state
where
  add-learned-cls C S =
   TWL-State (raw-trail S) (raw-init-clss S) (watch S C # raw-learned-clss S) (backtrack-lvl S)
    (raw-conflicting S)
definition
  remove\text{-}cls: 'v literal\ list \Rightarrow 'v twl\text{-}state \Rightarrow 'v twl\text{-}state
where
  remove\text{-}cls\ C\ S =
   TWL-State (raw-trail S)
    (removeAll\text{-}cond\ (\lambda D.\ clause\ D=mset\ C)\ (raw\text{-}init\text{-}clss\ S))
    (removeAll\text{-}cond\ (\lambda D.\ clause\ D=mset\ C)\ (raw\text{-}learned\text{-}clss\ S))
    (backtrack-lvl\ S)
    (raw-conflicting S)
definition init-state :: 'v literal list list \Rightarrow 'v twl-state where
  init-state N = fold \ add-init-cls \ N \ (TWL-State \ [] \ [] \ [] \ 0 \ None)
lemma unchanged-fold-add-init-cls:
  raw-trail (fold add-init-cls Cs (TWL-State\ M\ N\ U\ k\ C)) = M
  raw-learned-clss (fold add-init-cls Cs (TWL-State M N U k C)) = U
  backtrack-lvl \ (fold \ add-init-cls \ Cs \ (TWL-State \ M \ N \ U \ k \ C)) = k
  raw-conflicting (fold add-init-cls Cs (TWL-State M N U k C)) = C
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma unchanged-init-state[simp]:
  raw-trail (init-state N) = []
  raw-learned-clss (init-state N) = []
  backtrack-lvl (init-state N) = 0
  raw-conflicting (init-state N) = None
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma clauses-init-fold-add-init:
  no-dup M \Longrightarrow
  twl.conc-init-clss (fold add-init-cls Cs (TWL-State M N U k C)) =
   clauses-of-l Cs + raw-clss-l N
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma\ init-clss-init-state[simp]:\ twl.conc-init-clss\ (init-state\ N)=\ clauses-of-l\ N
  \langle proof \rangle
definition restart' where
  restart' S = TWL\text{-}State \ [] \ (raw\text{-}init\text{-}clss \ S) \ (restart\text{-}learned \ S) \ 0 \ None
end
Instanciation of the previous locale
```

where

```
watch-nat S C =
   (let
       C' = remdups C;
       neg-not-assigned = filter (\lambda L. -L \notin lits-of-l (raw-trail S)) C';
       neq-assigned-sorted-by-trail = filter (\lambda L, L \in set C) (map (\lambda L, -lit-of L) (raw-trail S));
       W = take \ 2 \ (neg-not-assigned \ @ neg-assigned-sorted-by-trail);
       UW = foldr \ remove1 \ W \ C
    in TWL-Clause W UW)
lemma list-cases2:
  fixes l :: 'a \ list
  assumes
    l = [] \Longrightarrow P and
    \bigwedge x. \ l = [x] \Longrightarrow P \text{ and }
    \bigwedge x \ y \ xs. \ l = x \# y \# xs \Longrightarrow P
  shows P
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma filter-in-list-prop-verifiedD:
  assumes [L \leftarrow P : Q L] = l
  shows \forall x \in set \ l. \ x \in set \ P \land Q \ x
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma no-dup-filter-diff:
  assumes n-d: no-dup M and H: [L \leftarrow map \ (\lambda L. - lit\text{-of } L) \ M. \ L \in set \ C] = l
  shows distinct l
  \langle proof \rangle
\mathbf{lemma}\ watch-nat\text{-}lists\text{-}disjointD:
  assumes
    l: [L \leftarrow remdups \ C. - L \notin lits - of - l \ (raw - trail \ S)] = l \ and
    l': [L \leftarrow map \ (\lambda L. - lit - of \ L) \ (raw - trail \ S) \ . \ L \in set \ C] = l'
  shows \forall x \in set \ l. \ \forall y \in set \ l'. \ x \neq y
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma watch-nat-list-cases-witness[consumes 2, case-names Nil-Nil Nil-single Nil-other
  single-Nil single-other other]:
  fixes
    C :: 'v \ literal \ list \ \mathbf{and}
    S :: 'v \ twl-state
    xs \equiv [L \leftarrow remdups \ C. - L \notin lits - of - l \ (raw - trail \ S)] and
    ys \equiv [L \leftarrow map \ (\lambda L. - lit - of \ L) \ (raw - trail \ S) \ . \ L \in set \ C]
  assumes
    n-d: no-dup (raw-trail S) and
    Nil-Nil: xs = [] \Longrightarrow ys = [] \Longrightarrow P and
    Nil-single:
       \bigwedge a. \ xs = [] \Longrightarrow ys = [a] \Longrightarrow a \in set \ C \Longrightarrow P \ and
    Nil-other: \bigwedge a\ b\ ys'.\ xs = [] \Longrightarrow ys = a\ \#\ b\ \#\ ys' \Longrightarrow a \neq b \Longrightarrow P and
    single-Nil: \land a. \ xs = [a] \Longrightarrow ys = [] \Longrightarrow P \ \mathbf{and}
    single-other: \bigwedge a \ b \ ys'. \ xs = [a] \Longrightarrow ys = b \ \# \ ys' \Longrightarrow a \neq b \Longrightarrow P and
    other: \bigwedge a\ b\ xs'. xs = a \# b \# xs' \Longrightarrow a \neq b \Longrightarrow P
  shows P
\langle proof \rangle
```

lemma watch-nat-list-cases [consumes 1, case-names Nil-Nil Nil-single Nil-other single-Nil

```
single-other other]:
  fixes
    C :: 'v \ literal \ list \ \mathbf{and}
    S :: 'v \ twl-state
  defines
    xs \equiv [L \leftarrow remdups \ C \ . \ - \ L \notin lits - of - l \ (raw - trail \ S)] and
    ys \equiv [L \leftarrow map \ (\lambda L. - lit - of \ L) \ (raw - trail \ S) \ . \ L \in set \ C]
  assumes
    n-d: no-dup (raw-trail S) and
    Nil-Nil: xs = [] \Longrightarrow ys = [] \Longrightarrow P and
    Nil-single:
       \bigwedge a. \ xs = [] \Longrightarrow ys = [a] \Longrightarrow \ a \in set \ C \Longrightarrow P \ {\bf and}
    Nil-other: \bigwedge a\ b\ ys'.\ xs = [] \Longrightarrow ys = a \# b \# ys' \Longrightarrow a \neq b \Longrightarrow P and
    single-Nil: \land a. \ xs = [a] \Longrightarrow ys = [] \Longrightarrow P \ \mathbf{and}
    single-other: \bigwedge a \ b \ ys'. \ xs = [a] \Longrightarrow ys = b \ \# \ ys' \Longrightarrow a \neq b \Longrightarrow P and
    other: \bigwedge a\ b\ xs'. xs = a \# b \# xs' \Longrightarrow a \neq b \Longrightarrow P
  shows P
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma watch-nat-lists-set-union-witness:
  fixes
    C:: 'v literal list and
    S :: 'v \ twl-state
  defines
    xs \equiv [L \leftarrow remdups \ C. - L \notin lits - of - l \ (raw - trail \ S)] and
    ys \equiv [L \leftarrow map \ (\lambda L. - lit - of \ L) \ (raw - trail \ S) \ . \ L \in set \ C]
  assumes n-d: no-dup (raw-trail S)
  shows set C = set xs \cup set ys
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma mset-intersection-inclusion: A + (B - A) = B \longleftrightarrow A \subseteq \# B
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma clause-watch-nat:
  assumes no-dup (raw-trail S)
  shows clause (watch-nat S C) = mset C
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma index-uminus-index-map-uminus:
  -a \in set \ L \Longrightarrow index \ L \ (-a) = index \ (map \ uminus \ L) \ (a::'a \ literal)
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma index-filter:
  a \in set \ L \Longrightarrow b \in set \ L \Longrightarrow P \ a \Longrightarrow P \ b \Longrightarrow
   index\ L\ a \leq index\ L\ b \longleftrightarrow index\ (filter\ P\ L)\ a \leq index\ (filter\ P\ L)\ b
lemma foldr-remove1-W-Nil[simp]: foldr remove1 W [] = []
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma image-lit-of-mmset-of-mlit[simp]:
  lit-of ' mmset-of-mlit ' A = lit-of ' A
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma distinct-filter-eq:
  assumes distinct xs
```

```
shows [L \leftarrow xs. \ L = a] = (if \ a \in set \ xs \ then \ [a] \ else \ [])
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma no-dup-distinct-map-uminus-lit-of:
  no-dup xs \Longrightarrow distinct (map (<math>\lambda L. - lit-of L) xs)
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma wf-watch-witness:
  fixes C :: 'v \ literal \ list and
     S :: 'v \ twl-state
     ass: neg-not-assigned \equiv filter \ (\lambda L. -L \notin lits-of-l \ (raw-trail \ S)) \ (remdups \ C) and
     tr: neg-assigned-sorted-by-trail \equiv filter (\lambda L. \ L \in set \ C) \ (map \ (\lambda L. \ -lit-of \ L) \ (raw-trail \ S))
   defines
       W: W \equiv take \ 2 \ (neq-not-assigned @ neq-assigned-sorted-by-trail)
  assumes
    n-d[simp]: no-dup (raw-trail S)
  shows wf-twl-cls (raw-trail S) (TWL-Clause W (foldr remove1 W C))
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma wf-watch-nat: no-dup (raw-trail S) \Longrightarrow wf-twl-cls (raw-trail S) (watch-nat S C)
  \langle proof \rangle
definition
  rewatch-nat ::
  'v\ literal \Rightarrow 'v\ twl\text{-}state \Rightarrow 'v\ twl\text{-}clause \Rightarrow 'v\ twl\text{-}clause
where
  rewatch\text{-}nat\ L\ S\ C =
  (if - L \in set (watched C) then
      case filter (\lambda L'. L' \notin set \ (watched \ C) \land - L' \notin insert \ L \ (lits-of-l \ (trail \ S)))
         (unwatched C) of
        [] \Rightarrow C
      \mid L' \# - \Rightarrow
        TWL-Clause (L' # remove1 (-L) (watched C)) (-L # remove1 L' (unwatched C))
    else
      C
lemma clause-rewatch-nat:
  fixes UW :: 'v literal list and
    S :: 'v \ twl-state and
    L :: 'v \ literal \ \mathbf{and} \ C :: 'v \ twl-clause
  shows clause (rewatch-nat L S C) = clause C
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma filter-sorted-list-of-multiset-Nil:
  [x \leftarrow sorted\text{-}list\text{-}of\text{-}multiset\ M.\ p\ x] = [] \longleftrightarrow (\forall\ x \in \#\ M.\ \neg\ p\ x)
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma filter-sorted-list-of-multiset-ConsD:
  [x \leftarrow sorted\text{-}list\text{-}of\text{-}multiset\ M.\ p\ x] = x \# xs \Longrightarrow p\ x
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma mset-minus-single-eq-mempty:
  a - \{\#b\#\} = \{\#\} \longleftrightarrow a = \{\#b\#\} \lor a = \{\#\}\}
  \langle proof \rangle
```

```
lemma size-mset-le-2-cases:
 assumes size W \leq 2
 shows W = \{\#\} \lor (\exists a. \ W = \{\#a\#\}) \lor (\exists a \ b. \ W = \{\#a,b\#\})
\langle proof \rangle
lemma filter-sorted-list-of-multiset-eqD:
 assumes [x \leftarrow sorted\text{-}list\text{-}of\text{-}multiset A. p x] = x \# xs (is ?comp = -)
  shows x \in \# A
\langle proof \rangle
lemma clause-rewatch-witness':
  assumes
    wf: wf-twl-cls (raw-trail S) C and
   undef: undefined-lit (raw-trail S) (lit-of L)
  shows wf-twl-cls (L \# raw\text{-trail } S) (rewatch\text{-nat } (lit\text{-of } L) \ S \ C)
\langle proof \rangle
interpretation \ twl: \ abstract-twl \ watch-nat \ rewatch-nat \ raw-learned-clss
  \langle proof \rangle
interpretation twl2: abstract-twl\ watch-nat\ rewatch-nat\ \lambda-. []
  \langle proof \rangle
end
7.3.2
           Two Watched-Literals with invariant
theory CDCL-Two-Watched-Literals-Invariant
```

imports CDCL-Two-Watched-Literals DPLL-CDCL-W-Implementation begin

Interpretation for conflict-driven-clause-learning<sub>W</sub>. $cdcl_W$ 

We define here the 2-WL with the invariant of well-foundedness and show the role of the candidates by defining an equivalent CDCL procedure using the candidates given by the datastructure.

```
{f context} abstract-twl
begin
```

# **Direct Interpretation** lemma mset-map-removeAll-cond:

```
mset (map clause
   (removeAll\text{-}cond\ (\lambda D.\ clause\ D=clause\ C)\ N))
  = mset (removeAll (clause C) (map clause N))
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma mset-raw-init-clss-init-state:
  mset (map clause (raw-init-clss (init-state (map raw-clause N))))
 = mset (map \ clause \ N)
 \langle proof \rangle
fun reduce-trail-to where
reduce-trail-to M1 S=
  (case S of
```

```
interpretation rough\text{-}cdcl: abs\text{-}state_W\text{-}ops
    clause
    raw-clss-l op @
    \lambda L \ C. \ L \in set \ C \ op \ \# \ \lambda C. \ remove1\text{-cond} \ (\lambda D. \ clause \ D = \ clause \ C)
    mset \lambda xs ys. case-prod append (fold (\lambda x (ys, zs). (remove1 x ys, x \# zs)) xs (ys, []))
    remove1
    raw-clause \lambda C. TWL-Clause [] C
    trail \lambda S. hd (raw-trail S)
    raw-init-clss raw-learned-clss backtrack-lvl raw-conflicting
    cons-trail tl-trail \lambda C. add-learned-cls (raw-clause C)
    \lambda C. remove-cls (raw-clause C)
    update-backtrack-lvl
    update-conflicting reduce-trail-to \lambda N. init-state (map raw-clause N) restart'
    rough-cdcl.mmset-of-mlit = mmset-of-mlit
\langle proof \rangle
interpretation rough-cdcl: abs-state<sub>W</sub>
    clause
    raw-clss-l op @
    \lambda L \ C. \ L \in set \ C \ op \ \# \ \lambda C. \ remove1\text{-cond} \ (\lambda D. \ clause \ D = \ clause \ C)
    mset \lambda xs ys. case-prod append (fold (\lambda x (ys, zs). (remove1 x ys, x \# zs)) xs (ys, []))
    remove1
    raw-clause \lambda C. TWL-Clause [] C
    trail \lambda S. hd (raw-trail S)
    raw-init-clss raw-learned-clss backtrack-lvl raw-conflicting
    cons-trail tl-trail \lambda C. add-learned-cls (raw-clause C)
    \lambda C. remove-cls (raw-clause C)
    update\text{-}backtrack\text{-}lvl
    update-conflicting reduce-trail-to \lambda N. init-state (map raw-clause N) restart'
\langle proof \rangle
interpretation rough-cdcl: abs-conflict-driven-clause-learning_W
  clause
  raw-clss-l op @
  \lambda L \ C. \ L \in set \ C \ op \ \# \ \lambda C. \ remove1-cond \ (\lambda D. \ clause \ D = \ clause \ C)
  mset \ \lambda xs \ ys. \ case-prod \ append \ (fold \ (\lambda x \ (ys, zs). \ (remove1 \ x \ ys, \ x \ \# \ zs)) \ xs \ (ys, [])
  remove1
  \lambda C. \ raw-clause C \ \lambda C. \ TWL-Clause [] \ C
  trail \ \lambda S. \ hd \ (raw-trail \ S)
  raw-init-clss raw-learned-clss backtrack-lvl raw-conflicting
  cons-trail tl-trail \lambda C. add-learned-cls (raw-clause C)
  \lambda C. remove-cls (raw-clause C)
  update-backtrack-lvl
  update-conflicting reduce-trail-to \lambda N. init-state (map raw-clause N) restart'
  \langle proof \rangle
```

 $(TWL\text{-}State\ M\ N\ U\ k\ C) \Rightarrow TWL\text{-}State\ (drop\ (length\ M\ -\ length\ M1)\ M)\ N\ U\ k\ C)$ 

**declare** local.rough-cdcl.mset-ccls-ccls-of-cls[simp del]

```
Opaque Type with Invariant declare rough-cdcl.state-simp[simp del]
definition cons-trail-twl :: ('v, 'v twl-clause) ann-lit \Rightarrow 'v wf-twl \Rightarrow 'v wf-twl
  where
cons-trail-twl L S \equiv twl-of-rough-state (cons-trail L (rough-state-of-twl S))
lemma wf-twl-state-cons-trail:
  assumes
    undef: undefined-lit (raw-trail S) (lit-of L) and
    wf: wf\text{-}twl\text{-}state S
  shows wf-twl-state (cons-trail L S)
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma rough-state-of-twl-cons-trail:
  undefined-lit (raw-trail-twl S) (lit-of L) \Longrightarrow
    rough-state-of-twl (cons-trail-twl L(S) = cons-trail L(rough-state-of-twl S)
  \langle proof \rangle
abbreviation add-init-cls-twl where
add-init-cls-twl CS \equiv twl-of-rough-state (add-init-cls C (rough-state-of-twl S))
lemma wf-twl-add-init-cls: wf-twl-state S \Longrightarrow wf-twl-state (add-init-cls L S)
  \langle proof \rangle
\mathbf{lemma}\ rough\text{-}state\text{-}of\text{-}twl\text{-}add\text{-}init\text{-}cls:
  rough-state-of-twl (add-init-cls-twl L S) = add-init-cls L (rough-state-of-twl S)
  \langle proof \rangle
abbreviation add-learned-cls-twl where
add-learned-cls-twl CS \equiv twl-of-rough-state (add-learned-cls C (rough-state-of-twl S))
lemma wf-twl-add-learned-cls: wf-twl-state S \Longrightarrow wf-twl-state (add-learned-cls L S)
  \langle proof \rangle
\mathbf{lemma}\ rough\text{-}state\text{-}of\text{-}twl\text{-}add\text{-}learned\text{-}cls\text{:}
  rough-state-of-twl (add-learned-cls-twl L S) = add-learned-cls L (rough-state-of-twl S)
  \langle proof \rangle
abbreviation remove-cls-twl where
remove\text{-}cls\text{-}twl\ C\ S \equiv twl\text{-}of\text{-}rough\text{-}state\ (remove\text{-}cls\ C\ (rough\text{-}state\text{-}of\text{-}twl\ S))
lemma set-removeAll-condD: x \in set (removeAll-cond f xs) <math>\Longrightarrow x \in set xs
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma wf-twl-remove-cls: wf-twl-state S \Longrightarrow wf-twl-state (remove-cls L S)
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma rough-state-of-twl-remove-cls:
  rough-state-of-twl (remove-cls-twl L(S) = remove-cls L(rough-state-of-twl S)
  \langle proof \rangle
abbreviation init-state-twl where
init-state-twl N \equiv twl-of-rough-state (init-state N)
\mathbf{lemma} \ \textit{wf-twl-state-wf-twl-state-fold-add-init-cls}:
 assumes wf-twl-state S
```

```
shows wf-twl-state (fold add-init-cls N S)
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma wf-twl-state-epsilon-state[simp]:
  wf-twl-state (TWL-State [] [] [] 0 None)
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma wf-twl-init-state: wf-twl-state (init-state N)
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma rough-state-of-twl-init-state:
  rough-state-of-twl (init-state-twl N) = init-state N
  \langle proof \rangle
abbreviation tl-trail-twl where
tl-trail-twl S \equiv twl-of-rough-state (tl-trail (rough-state-of-twl S))
lemma wf-twl-state-tl-trail: wf-twl-state S \Longrightarrow wf-twl-state (tl-trail S)
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma rough-state-of-twl-tl-trail:
  rough-state-of-twl (tl-trail-twl S) = tl-trail (rough-state-of-twl S)
  \langle proof \rangle
abbreviation update-backtrack-lvl-twl where
update-backtrack-lvl-twl\ k\ S \equiv twl-of-rough-state\ (update-backtrack-lvl\ k\ (rough-state-of-twl\ S))
lemma wf-twl-state-update-backtrack-lvl:
  wf-twl-state <math>S \implies wf-twl-state (update-backtrack-lvl k S)
  \langle proof \rangle
\mathbf{lemma}\ rough\text{-}state\text{-}of\text{-}twl\text{-}update\text{-}backtrack\text{-}lvl:}
  rough-state-of-twl (update-backtrack-lvl-twl k S) = update-backtrack-lvl k
    (rough-state-of-twl\ S)
  \langle proof \rangle
abbreviation update-conflicting-twl where
update-conflicting-twl k S \equiv twl-of-rough-state (update-conflicting k (rough-state-of-twl S))
abbreviation reduce-trail-to-twl where
reduce-trail-to-twl M1 S \equiv twl-of-rough-state (reduce-trail-to M1 (rough-state-of-twl S))
lemma wf-twl-state-update-conflicting:
  wf-twl-state <math>S \implies wf-twl-state (update-conflicting <math>k S)
  \langle proof \rangle
\mathbf{lemma}\ rough\text{-}state\text{-}of\text{-}twl\text{-}update\text{-}conflicting:}
  rough-state-of-twl (update-conflicting-twl k S) = update-conflicting k
    (rough-state-of-twl\ S)
  \langle proof \rangle
abbreviation raw-clauses-twl where
raw-clauses-twl S \equiv twl.raw-clauses (rough-state-of-twl S)
abbreviation restart-twl where
restart-twl S \equiv twl-of-rough-state (restart' (rough-state-of-twl S))
```

```
lemma mset-union-mset-setD:
  mset \ A \subseteq \# \ mset \ B \Longrightarrow set \ A \subseteq set \ B
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma wf-wf-restart': wf-twl-state S \Longrightarrow wf-twl-state (restart' S)
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma rough-state-of-twl-restart-twl:
  rough-state-of-twl (restart-twl S) = restart' (rough-state-of-twl S)
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma undefined-lit-trail-twl-raw-trail[iff]:
  undefined-lit (trail-twl S) L \longleftrightarrow undefined-lit (raw-trail-twl S) L
lemma wf-twl-reduce-trail-to:
 assumes trail S = M2 @ M1 and wf: wf-twl-state S
 shows wf-twl-state (reduce-trail-to M1 S)
\langle proof \rangle
\mathbf{lemma}\ trail-twl-twl-rough-state-reduce-trail-to:
  assumes trail-twl\ st=M2\ @\ M1
  shows trail-twl (twl-of-rough-state (reduce-trail-to M1 (rough-state-of-twl st))) = M1
\langle proof \rangle
lemma twl-of-rough-state-reduce-trail-to:
  assumes trail-twl\ st=M2\ @\ M1 and
   S: rough\text{-}cdcl.state (rough\text{-}state\text{-}of\text{-}twl st) = (M, S)
 shows
   rough-cdcl.state
     (rough-state-of-twl\ (twl-of-rough-state\ (reduce-trail-to\ M1\ (rough-state-of-twl\ st)))) =
     (M1, S) (is ?st) and
   raw-init-clss-twl (twl-of-rough-state (reduce-trail-to M1 (rough-state-of-twl st)))
     = raw-init-clss-twl st (is ?A) and
   raw-learned-clss-twl (twl-of-rough-state (reduce-trail-to M1 (rough-state-of-twl st)))
     = raw-learned-clss-twl st (is ?B) and
   backtrack-lvl-twl (twl-of-rough-state (reduce-trail-to M1 (rough-state-of-twl st)))
     = backtrack-lvl-twl \ st \ (is \ ?C) and
   rough-cdcl.conc-conflicting\ (rough-state-of-twl\ (twl-of-rough-state
        (reduce-trail-to M1 (rough-state-of-twl st))))
     = rough\text{-}cdcl.conc\text{-}conflicting (rough\text{-}state\text{-}of\text{-}twl\ st)  (is ?D)
\langle proof \rangle
sublocale wf-twl: abs-conflict-driven-clause-learning<sub>W</sub>
  clause
  raw-clss-l op @
  \lambda L \ C. \ L \in set \ C \ op \ \# \ \lambda C. \ remove1-cond \ (\lambda D. \ clause \ D = clause \ C)
  mset \lambda xs ys. case-prod append (fold (\lambda x (ys, zs). (remove1 x ys, x # zs)) xs (ys, [])
  remove1
  \lambda C. raw-clause C \lambda C. TWL-Clause [] C
  trail-twl \lambda S. hd (raw-trail-twl S)
  raw-init-clss-twl
  raw-learned-clss-twl
```

```
backtrack-lvl-twl
  raw\text{-}conflicting\text{-}twl
  cons-trail-twl
  tl-trail-twl
  \lambda C. \ add\text{-}learned\text{-}cls\text{-}twl \ (raw\text{-}clause \ C)
  \lambda C. remove-cls-twl (raw-clause C)
  update-backtrack-lvl-twl
  update	ext{-}conflicting	ext{-}twl
  reduce\hbox{-}trail\hbox{-}to\hbox{-}twl
  \lambda N. init\text{-state-twl} \ (map \ raw\text{-clause} \ N)
  restart-twl
\langle proof \rangle
declare local.rough-cdcl.mset-ccls-ccls-of-cls[simp del]
abbreviation state\text{-}eq\text{-}twl \text{ (infix } \sim TWL 51) \text{ where}
state-eq-twl\ S\ S' \equiv rough-cdcl.state-eq\ (rough-state-of-twl\ S)\ (rough-state-of-twl\ S')
notation wf-twl.state-eq (infix \sim 51)
To avoid ambiguities:
no-notation state-eq-twl (infix \sim 51)
Alternative Definition of CDCL using the candidates of 2-WL inductive propagate-twl
"" v wf-twl \Rightarrow "v wf-twl \Rightarrow bool where"
propagate-twl-rule: (L, C) \in candidates-propagate-twl S \Longrightarrow
  S' \sim cons-trail-twl (Propagated L C) S \Longrightarrow
 raw-conflicting-twl S = None \Longrightarrow
 propagate\text{-}twl\ S\ S^{\,\prime}
inductive-cases propagate-twlE: propagate-twl S T
lemma propagate-twl-iff-propagate:
  assumes inv: cdcl_W-mset.cdcl_W-all-struct-inv (wf-twl.state S)
 shows wf-twl.propagate-abs S \ T \longleftrightarrow propagate-twl \ S \ T \ (is ?P \longleftrightarrow ?T)
\langle proof \rangle
no-notation twl.state-eq-twl (infix \sim TWL 51)
inductive conflict-twl where
conflict-twl-rule:
C \in candidates\text{-}conflict\text{-}twl \ S \Longrightarrow
  S' \sim update\text{-conflicting-twl} (Some (raw-clause C)) S \Longrightarrow
  raw-conflicting-twl S = None \Longrightarrow
  conflict-twl S S'
inductive-cases conflict-twlE: conflict-twl S T
lemma conflict-twl-iff-conflict:
 shows wf-twl.conflict-abs S \ T \longleftrightarrow conflict-twl \ S \ T \ (is \ ?C \longleftrightarrow ?T)
\langle proof \rangle
We have shown that we we can use conflict-twl and propagate-twl in a CDCL calculus.
end
```