

1 Multiset extensions

Dershowitz-Manna

$$S_1 \succ_{mul} S_2 \iff \exists X, Y \in M (\forall y \in Y \exists x \in X : x \succ y)$$

Huet-Oppen

$$S_1 \succ_{mul}^{HO} S_2 \iff S_1 \neq S_2 \wedge \forall m \in M : (S_2(m) > S_1(m) \implies \exists m' \in M : m' \succ m \wedge S_1(m') > S_2(m'))$$

Transitive Closure \succ_{mul}^* is the transitive closure of \succ_{mul}^1 given by

$$S_1 \succ_{mul}^1 S_2 \iff \exists x \in S_1, Y : S_2 = (S_1 - \{x\}) \cup Y \wedge \forall y \in Y : x \succ y$$

Y is a multiset over M

2 Propositional Logic

Polarities

$$\begin{aligned} pol(F, \epsilon) &:= 1 \\ pol(\neg F, 1p) &:= -pol(F, p) \\ pol(F_1 \circ F_2) &:= pol(F_i, p) \\ pol(F_1 \implies F_2) &:= -pol(F_1, p) \\ pol(F_1 \implies F_2) &:= pol(F_2, p) \\ pol(F_1 \iff F_2) &:= 0 \end{aligned}$$

CDCL

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Unit prop.} \quad M \parallel N \cup \{C \vee L\} &\implies \text{CDCL} \quad ML \parallel N \cup \{C \vee L\} \\ \text{Decide} \quad M \parallel N &\implies \text{CDCL} \quad ML^d \parallel N \\ \text{Fail} \quad M \parallel N \cup \{C\} &\implies \text{CDCL} \quad \text{fail} \\ \text{Backjump} \quad M' L^d M'' \parallel N &\implies \text{CDCL} \quad M' L' \parallel N \\ &\text{on backjump clause } C \vee L' \\ \text{Learn} \quad M \parallel N &\implies \text{CDCL} \quad M \parallel N \cup \{C\} \\ \text{Forget} \quad M \parallel N \cup \{C\} &\implies \text{CDCL} \quad M \parallel N \\ \text{Restart} \quad M \parallel N &\implies \text{CDCL} \quad \epsilon \parallel N \end{aligned}$$

CNF transformation

1. eliminate trivial subformulas
2. replace beneficial subformulas

$$\begin{aligned} pol(H, p) = 1 : H[F]_p &\implies \text{OCNF} \quad H[Q]_p \wedge Q \implies F \\ pol(H, p) = -1 : H[F]_p &\implies \text{OCNF} \quad H[Q]_p \wedge F \implies Q \\ pol(H, p) = 0 : H[F]_p &\implies \text{OCNF} \quad H[Q]_p \wedge F \iff Q \end{aligned}$$
3. eliminate equivalences

$$\begin{aligned} pol(H, p) \in \{0, 1\} : H[F \iff G]_p &\implies \text{OCNF} \quad H[(F \implies G) \wedge (G \implies F)]_p \\ pol(H, p) = -1 : H[F \iff G]_p &\implies \text{OCNF} \quad H[(F \wedge G) \vee (\neg F \wedge \neg G)]_p \end{aligned}$$
4. $H[F \iff G]_p \implies \text{OCNF} \quad H[(F \implies G) \wedge (G \implies F)]_p$
5. $H[F \implies G]_p \implies \text{OCNF} \quad H[\neg F \vee G]_p$
6. $H[\neg(F \vee G)]_p \implies \text{OCNF} \quad H[\neg F \wedge \neg G]_p$
 $H[\neg(F \wedge G)]_p \implies \text{OCNF} \quad H[\neg F \vee \neg G]_p$
7. $H[\neg \neg F]_p \implies \text{OCNF} \quad H[F]_p$
8. $H[(F \wedge F') \vee G]_p \implies \text{OCNF} \quad H[(F \vee G) \wedge (F' \vee G)]_p$

3 First-order logic

Substitutions

$$\begin{aligned} f(s_1, \dots, s_n)\sigma &= f(s_1\sigma, \dots, s_n\sigma) && \text{similarly for predicates} \\ \perp\sigma &= \perp && \text{similarly for } \top \\ (u \approx v)\sigma &= (u\sigma \approx v\sigma) \\ \neg F\sigma &= \neg(F\sigma) \\ (F \circ G)\sigma &= (F\sigma \circ G\sigma) \\ (\mathbf{Q}xF)\sigma &= \mathbf{Q}z(F\sigma[x \mapsto z]) && z \text{ is fresh} \end{aligned}$$

CNF transformation

- 1 eliminate trivial subformulas
- 2 $\text{if } \text{pol}(H, p) = 1 : H[F]_p \implies \text{OCNF} H[P(x_1, \dots, x_n)]_p \wedge \forall x_1, \dots, x_n (P(x_1, \dots, x_n) \implies F)$
 $\text{if } \text{pol}(H, p) = -1 : H[F]_p \implies \text{OCNF} H[P(x_1, \dots, x_n)]_p \wedge \forall x_1, \dots, x_n (F \implies P(x_1, \dots, x_n))$
 $\text{if } \text{pol}(H, p) = 0 : H[F]_p \implies \text{OCNF} H[P(x_1, \dots, x_n)]_p \wedge \forall x_1, \dots, x_n (F \iff P(x_1, \dots, x_n))$
- 3 $\text{if } \text{pol}(H, p) \in \{0, 1\} : H[F \iff G]_p \implies \text{NNF} H[(F \implies G) \wedge (G \implies F)]_p$
 $\text{if } \text{pol}(H, p) = -1 : H[F \iff G]_p \implies \text{NNF} H[(F \wedge G) \vee (\neg F \wedge \neg G)]_p$
 $H[F \implies G]_p \implies \text{NNF} H[\neg F \vee G]_p$
 $H[\neg \neg F]_p \implies \text{NNF} H[F]_p$
 $H[\neg(F \vee G)]_p \implies \text{NNF} H[\neg F \wedge \neg G]_p$
 $H[\neg(F \wedge G)]_p \implies \text{NNF} H[\neg F \vee \neg G]_p$
 $H[\neg \mathbf{Q}xF]_p \implies \text{NNF} H[\bar{\mathbf{Q}}x\neg F]_p$
- 4 Miniscoping: x free in F, F' ; x not free in G
 $H[\mathbf{Q}x(F \wedge G)]_p \implies \text{MS} H[(\mathbf{Q}xF) \wedge G]_p$
 $H[\mathbf{Q}x(F \vee G)]_p \implies \text{MS} H[(\mathbf{Q}xF) \vee G]_p$
 $H[\forall(F \wedge F')]_p \implies \text{MS} H[(\forall xF) \wedge (\forall xF')]_p$
 $H[\exists(F \vee F')]_p \implies \text{MS} H[(\exists xF) \vee (\exists xF')]_p$
 $H[\mathbf{Q}xG]_p \implies \text{MS} H[G]_p$
- 5 Rename variables s.t. same variable isn't bound by two quantifiers
- 6 $H[\exists xF]_p \implies \text{SK} H[F\{x \mapsto f(y_1, \dots, y_n)\}]_p$
for minimal length p , free variables y_i
- 7 $H[(\forall xF) \circ G]_p \implies \text{OCNF} H[\forall x(F \circ G)]_p$
 $H[(F \wedge F') \vee G]_p \implies \text{OCNF} H[(F \vee G) \wedge (F' \vee G)]_p$