Lecture 7
The Compactness Theorem

Introduction to Logic for Computer Science

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These slides are minor variants of those made by Prof Worrell and Prof Haase for their logic course at Oxford.

Overview

- So far we studied propositional logic.
- Soon we will look at predicate logic.
- Later: reduce reasoning about **predicate formulas** to reasoning about **infinite sets of propositional formulas**.
- Today: reduce reasoning about **infinite sets of propositional formulas** to reasoning about **finite sets of prop. formulas**.

Partial assignments

A **partial assignment** is a function $\mathcal{A}\colon D \to \{0, 1\}$, whose **domain** $D \subseteq \{p_1, p_2, \ldots\}$ is a set of variables, denoted by $\mathrm{dom}(\mathcal{A})$.

A partial assignment $\mathcal{A}'$ **extends** another one $\mathcal{A}$ when $\mathrm{dom}(\mathcal{A}) \subseteq \mathrm{dom}(\mathcal{A}')$ and $\mathcal{A}(p_i) = \mathcal{A}'(p_i)$ for all $p_i \in \mathrm{dom}(\mathcal{A})$.

Satisfiability of sets

A *set* $\mathcal{S}$ of formulas is **satisfiable** when there is an assignment that makes every $F \in \mathcal{S}$ true.

Ex: Find a satisfying assignment $\mathcal{A}$ of the following $\mathcal{S}$:

$$\mathcal{S} = \{p_1 \vee p_2,\ \neg p_2 \vee \neg p_3,\ p_3 \vee p_4,\ \neg p_4 \vee \neg p_5,\ \ldots\}.$$

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One answer:

$$\mathcal{A}(p_i) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } i \text{ is odd,} \\ 0 & \text{if } i \text{ is even.} \end{cases}$$

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Ex1: Which is an obvious direction? If ($\Leftarrow$) or only-if ($\Rightarrow$)?

Ex2: Using this theorem, develop a semi-algorithm for checking the unsatisfiability of a given countably-infinite set of formulas $\mathcal{S}$.

Compactness Theorem: contrapositive

Compact Theorem, contrapositive: if a set of formulas is unsatisfiable, then some finite subset is already unsatisfiable.

Procedure to show that an infinite set of formulas is unsatisfiable:

1. Enumerate $\mathcal{S} = \{F_1, F_2, \ldots\}$ by some algorithm.
2. For each n, test whether $\{F_1, \ldots, F_n\}$ is unsatisfiable.
3. If $\mathcal{S}$ is unsatisfiable, we will detect this after finite amount of time.

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We will now prove the non-obvious if direction.

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- Step 1: construct $\mathcal{A}_0, \mathcal{A}_1, \mathcal{A}_2, \ldots$ of **good** partial assignments such that $\mathrm{dom}(\mathcal{A}_n) = \{p_1, \ldots, p_n\}$ and each $\mathcal{A}_{n+1}$ **extends** $\mathcal{A}_n$.
- Step 2: define $\mathcal{A}$ by $\mathcal{A}(p_n) = \mathcal{A}_n(p_n)$ for every p_n.

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Answer: for every formula F in $\mathcal{S}$,

- if all the used variables by F are in $\{p_1, \ldots, p_n\}$, then $\mathcal{A}_n \models F$ and so $\mathcal{A} \models F$.

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- Construct inductively.
- Maintain the invariant:

  There are infinitely many good extensions of $\mathcal{A}_n$ whose domains are $\{p_1, \ldots, p_m\}$ for some $m \geq n$.

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There is a good partial assignment on $\{p_1, \ldots, p_n\}$ for any n, because **up to equivalence**, $\{F \in \mathcal{S} \mid F \text{ uses only } p_1, \ldots, p_n\}$ is finite.

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- Consider assignments extending $\mathcal{A}_n$:

$$\mathcal{B}_0 = (\mathcal{A}_n)_{[p_{n+1} \mapsto 0]}, \qquad \mathcal{B}_1 = (\mathcal{A}_n)_{[p_{n+1} \mapsto 1]}.$$

  Any proper extension of $\mathcal{A}_n$ with domain $\supseteq \{p_1, \ldots, p_{n+1}\}$ extends $\mathcal{B}_0$ or $\mathcal{B}_1$.

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- So one of $\mathcal{B}_0$ or $\mathcal{B}_1$ has infinitely many good extensions. Take that one to be $\mathcal{A}_{n+1}$.

- Ex: Show that $\mathcal{A}_{n+1}$ is good.

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Contrast it with the proofs of the following statements:

- Satisfiability is polytime decidable for every Horn formula.
- A 2-CNF formula is satisfiable iff its implication graph is consistent.
- Every formula has an equisatisfiable 3-CNF formula.
- SAT is decidable (DP and DPLL).

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2. For each n, test whether $\{F_1, \ldots, F_n\}$ is unsatisfiable.
3. If $\mathcal{S}$ is unsatisfiable, we will detect this after finite amount of time.

The theorem ensures one-side correctness of this procedure.

Compactness: application

[**Exam question by Prof Worrell**] Suppose $\{F_n \mid n \in \mathbb{N}\}$ is an infinite set of formulas such that $\{\neg F_n \mid n \in \mathbb{N}\}$ is unsatisfiable and $F_n \rightarrow F_{n+1}$ is valid for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$. Show that some F_n is valid.

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Ex: Solve it using the Compactness Theorem.

1. **Compactness**: n with $\neg F_1 \wedge \neg F_2 \wedge \ldots \wedge \neg F_n$ unsatisfiable.
2. **De Morgan**: $F_1 \vee F_2 \vee \ldots \vee F_n$ is valid.
3. **Resolve** $F_1 \vee F_2 \vee \ldots \vee F_n$ and $F_1 \to F_2$, and get $F_2 \vee \ldots \vee F_n$. Thus, $F_2 \vee \ldots \vee F_n$ is valid.
4. **Induction**: F_n is valid.

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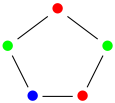

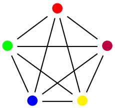

Theorem

If every finite subgraph of $\mathcal{G}$ is k-colourable, so is $\mathcal{G}$ itself.

We can prove it using the Compactness Theorem.

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Constraints $\mathcal{S} := \{F_v, G_v \mid v \in V\} \cup \{H_{u,v} \mid (u,v) \in E\}$:

- Vertex v has ≥ 1 colour: $F_v := \bigvee_{1 \leq i \leq k} p_{v,i}$.
- Vertex v has ≤ 1 colour: $G_v := \bigwedge_{1 \leq i < j \leq k} (\neg p_{v,i} \vee \neg p_{v,j})$.
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Ex: Complete the proof using the Compactness Theorem.

Compactness Theorem and topology

The Compactness Theorem is equivalent to the compactness of $\{0, 1\}^{\mathbb{N}}$ under the product topology, where $\{0, 1\}$ is given the discrete topology.

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Ex1: Prove that the compactness of $\{0,1\}^{\mathbb{N}}$ implies the Compactness Theorem for propositional logic.

Ex2: Prove the other implication.

Ex3: Do you know the name of the theorem in topology that gives the compactness of $\{0,1\}^{\mathbb{N}}$?

Summary: propositional logic

Syntax. DNF, CNF, Horn formulas.

Semantics. Assignments and truth tables.

Validity, satisfiability, and constraint problems.

Equational reasoning with Boolean algebra and substitution.

Polynomial-time algorithms for Horn, 2-CNF, X-CNF. WalkSAT.

Resolution and DPLL algorithm.

Compactness Theorem.