# 关于 Maple Algebra 的这一路

枫聆 (maplegra)

## 2022年10月15日

## 目录

| 1 | Log                | ric                                      | 2  |
|---|--------------------|--|----|
|   | 1.1                | Classic Logic                            | 2  |
|   | 1.2                | Higher-order logic                       | 2  |
|   | 1.3                | Misc                                     | 2  |
| 2 | Lan                | nguage                                   | 3  |
|   | 2.1                | Standard Semantics                       | 3  |
|   | 2.2                | Collecting Semantics                     | 3  |
|   | 2.3                | Language equation and Arden's Rule       | 3  |
| 3 | Equ                | nivalence of Program                     | 4  |
|   | 3.1                | Graph Ismorphism                         | 4  |
|   | 3.2                | Accepted Language Equivalentce           | 4  |
|   | 3.3                | Bisimulation and Observation Equivalence | 4  |
| 4 | Symbolic Execution |  | 8  |
|   | 4.1                | Some Reasoning                           | 8  |
|   | 4 2                | Craig Interpolation                      | 11 |

#### Logic

#### Classic Logic

Annotation 1.1. Double negation 和 excluded middle 是 logical equivalent, 关于它们有两个通俗解释:

- Double negation: 如果你想证明 P 为 true, 只需要说明 P 不是 false 即可.
- Excluded middle: 任意一个命题 P, 它不是 true 就是 false.

## Higher-order logic

Annotation 1.2. Second-order logic 在 first-order logic 的基础上,给其中的谓词也加上了量词. 给谓词加量词意义是什么呢? 谓词实际上可以理解为 varibles 的 properties, 所以相当于你给 variable's properties 也加上了量词. 形如:

$$\exists P. \ P(b)$$

这里的 P 可以看做一个谓词变量 (predicate variable). 从语义上来说 P 可以理解为集合,更进一步说就是满足某种 property 的 varibles 组成的 set, 所以你对 P 施加一个量词也就是在考虑不同的集合,此时上面的 formula 可以非正式地理解为存在某个集合 P 包含 b.

#### Misc

**Definition 1.3.** A set of logical connectives is called functionally complete if every boolean expression is equivalent to one involving only these connectives.

**Definition 1.4.** 简而言之,如果任意的 logical formula 都可以只用给定的一些 logical connectives 来构造一个等价的新的 logical formula, 我们就说这些这些 logical connectives 组成的 system 是 functionally complete.

Example 1.5. 列举一些在 classic logic 下 functionally complete 的 system:

- $\{\downarrow\}$ ,  $\{\uparrow\}$ ,  $\downarrow \Rightarrow \downarrow \Rightarrow \Rightarrow A \downarrow B = \neg(A \lor B)$ ,  $\uparrow \Rightarrow \Rightarrow A \uparrow B = \neg(A \land B)$ .
- $\{\vee,\neg\}$ ,  $\{\wedge,\neg\}$ , etc.
- $\{\land, \lor, \rightarrow\}$ , etc.

#### Language

#### **Standard Semantics**

Annotation 2.1. Operational semantics 关注给定一个 initial state 会得到怎样的 final state, 每一个 CFG's node 对应一个 transfer function  $f: \mathcal{S} \to \mathcal{S}$ 

$$\lambda s. (\mu(s), next).$$

其中 f 表示对 state s 的 update, next 表示下一个将要进入的 node. 那么 operational semantics 的一个解释过程可以用递归的形式定义:

$$interp = \lambda s. \ \lambda n. \ if \ is ExitNode(n) \ then \ s \ else \ let \ (s',n') = f_n(s) \ in \ interp \ s' \ n'$$

如果我们希望得到一个准确的定义,即不希望等式两边都包含 interp, 那么我可以利用一个 trick

$$semantics = fix(\lambda F. \lambda s. \lambda n. \text{ if } isExitNode(n) \text{ then } s \text{ else let } (s', n') = f_n(s) \text{ in } F \text{ } s' \text{ } n')$$

你仔细观察一下这个 fixpoint 就是 interp 本身.

#### Collecting Semantics

Annotation 2.2. Collecting semantics 和 operational semantics 不同的是,每一个 CFG's node 可能对应了一个 set of states,而不是单一的 state 了. 因为 collecting semantics 从一开始就把所有可能的 initial states 作为了一个 set 来考虑. 因此此时的 transfer function 为  $f: \mathcal{P}(\mathcal{S}) \to \mathcal{P}(\mathcal{S})$ :

$$f_{n\to m} = \lambda S. \{ s' \mid s \in S \text{ and } f_n(s) = (s', m) \}$$

## Language equation and Arden's Rule

**Theorem 2.3.** The set  $A^* \cdot B$  is the smallest language that is a solution for X in the linear equation

$$X = A \cdot X + B$$

where X, A, B are sets of string and + stands for union of languages. Moreover, If the set A does not contain the empty word, then the solution is unique.

**Annotation 2.4.** Arden's rule can be used to help convert some finite automatons to regular expressions.

#### Equivalence of Program

## Graph Ismorphism

#### Accepted Language Equivalentce

Annotation 3.1. [4] Chapter 1.

#### Bisimulation and Observation Equivalence

**Definition 3.2.** A labelled transition system (LTS) is a tuple  $(S, \Lambda, \to)$  where S is set of states,  $\Lambda$  is set of labels, and  $\to$  is relation of labelled transitions (i.e., a subset of  $S \times \Lambda \times S$ ). A  $(p, \alpha, q) \in \to$  is written as  $p \xrightarrow{\alpha} q$ .

Annotation 3.3. TODO: categorical semantics: F-coalgebra

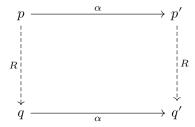
**Definition 3.4.** [1]Let  $T = (S, \Lambda, \rightarrow)$  be a labelled transition system. The set of traces Tr(s), for  $s \in S$  is the minimal set satisfying

- $\varepsilon \in Tr(s)$ .
- $\alpha \ \sigma \in Tr(s)$  if  $\{s' \in S \mid s \xrightarrow{\alpha} s' \text{ and } \sigma \in Tr(s')\}.$

**Definition 3.5.** Two states p, q are trace equivalent iff Tr(p) = Tr(q).

**Definition 3.6.** (Simultation) Given two labelled transition system  $(S_1, \Lambda, \rightarrow_1)$  and  $(S_2, \Lambda, \rightarrow_2)$ , relation  $R \subseteq S_1 \times S_2$  is a simulation iff, for all  $(p, q) \in R$  and  $\alpha \in \lambda$  satisfies

for any  $p \xrightarrow{\alpha}_1 p'$ , then there exists q' such that  $q \xrightarrow{\alpha}_2 q'$  and  $(p', q') \in R$ 

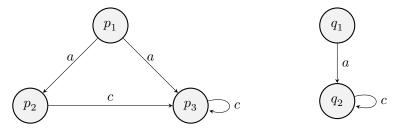


**Definition 3.7.** We say q simulates p if there exists a simulation R includes (p,q) (i.e.,  $(p,q) \in R$ ), written p < q.

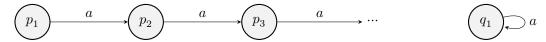
**Definition 3.8.** (Bisimultation) Given two labelled transition system  $(S_1, \Lambda, \to_1)$  and  $(S_2, \Lambda, \to_2)$ , relation  $R \subseteq S_1 \times S_2$  is a bisimulation iff both R and its converse  $\overline{R}$  are simulations, for all  $(p,q) \in R$  and  $\alpha \in \Lambda$  satisfies

for any  $p \xrightarrow{\alpha}_1 p'$ , then there exists q' such that  $q \xrightarrow{\alpha}_2 q'$  and  $(p', q') \in R$  for any  $q \xrightarrow{\alpha}_2 q'$ , then there exists p' such that  $p \xrightarrow{\alpha}_1 p'$  and  $(p', q') \in R$ 

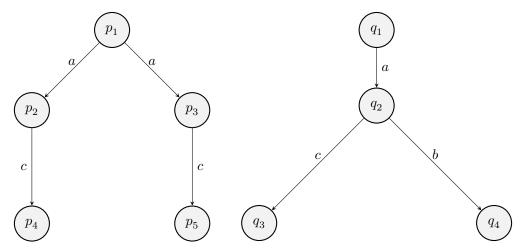
#### Example 3.9. 一些 bisimulation 的例子



关于上面两个 transition system 的 bisimultaion 为  $R=\{(p_1,q_1),(p_2,q_2),(p_3,q_2)\}.$  还有一个比较有点特别的例子



如果关于上图这样 bisimulation R 存在,那么  $(p_i,q_1) \in R$  for every i. 再看一个不是 bisimulation 的例子



这里不满足  $(p_3,q_2) \notin R$ .

**Definition 3.10.** (Bisimilarity) Given two states p and q in S, p is bisimilar to q, written  $p \sim q$ , if and only if there is a bisimulation R such that  $(p,q) \in R$ .

**Definition 3.11.** The bisimilarity relation  $\sim$  is the union of all bisimulations.

**Lemma 3.12.** The bisimulation has some properties:

- The identity relation *id* is a bisimulation (with two same LTS).
- The empty relation  $\perp$  is a bisimulation.
- (closed under union) The  $\bigcup_{i\in I} R_i$  of a family of bisimulations  $(R_i)_{i\in I}$  is a bisimulation.

**Lemma 3.13.** [2] The bisimilarity relation  $\sim$  is equivalence relation (i.e., reflexivity, symmetry, transitivity).

证明. 其中 reflexivity, symmetry 是比较显然的. Transitivity 稍微麻烦一点,我们用 relation composition 定义新的 relation  $R_3=R_1;R_2$ ,此时有  $(p,q)\in R_3$ ,因此只要证明  $R_3$  is bisimulation 足够了. 取任意一个  $(p_1,q_1)\in R_3$ ,那么按照  $R_3$  的定义,存在  $(p_1,r_1)\in R_1$  和  $(r_1,q_1)$ . 由  $p_1\sim r_1$  那么对于任意的  $p_1\overset{\alpha}{\to}p_1'$ ,存在  $r_1\overset{\alpha}{\to}r_1'$  满足  $(p_1',r_1')\in R_1$ . 再由  $r_1\sim q_1$ ,存在  $q_1\overset{\alpha}{\to}q_1'$  满足  $(r_1',q_1')\in R_2$ . 于是按照  $R_3$  的定义也有  $(p_1',q_1')\in R_3$ . 再由  $R_2$  is bisimulation,从  $(r_1,q_1)\in R_2$  按照上述的思路往回证明即可,最终  $R_3$  is bisimulation.

**Definition 3.14.** [3] An LTS is called deterministic if for every state p and action  $\alpha$ , there is at most one state q such that  $p \xrightarrow{\alpha} q$ .

**Lemma 3.15.** In a deterministic LTS, two states are bisimilar if and only if they are trace equivalent,

$$s_1 \sim s_2 \iff Tr(s_1) = Tr(s_2)$$

证明. 先证 ⇒, 设满足  $s_1 \sim s_2((s_1,s_2) \in R$  and R is bisimultaion), 设  $\sigma_{s_1} \in Tr(s_1)$ , 其中  $\sigma_{s_1}$  为 sequence  $(\alpha_i)_{i \in I}$  where I is a indexed famliy. 由于  $s_1 \sim s_2$ , 那么对于  $s_1 \overset{\alpha_1}{\longrightarrow} s_1'$ , 存在  $s_2 \overset{\alpha_1}{\longrightarrow} s_2'$ , 于是  $(s_1',s_2') \in R$ , 根据  $\sigma$  长度做 induction 可以证明  $\sigma_{s_1} \in Tr(q)$ . 再反过来证明  $\sigma_{s_2} \in Tr(s_2)$  也同样有  $\sigma_{s_2} \in Tr(s_1)$ . 最终  $Tr(s_1) = Tr(s_2)$ .

对于  $\Leftarrow$ , 我们可以用  $Tr(s_1) = Tr(s_2)$  构造一个 bisimulation, 定义 relation R 为

$$Tr(s_1) = Tr(s_2) \iff (s_1, s_2) \in R.$$

只要能证明 R bisimulation 即可. 首先我们来说明在 deterministic 限制下一个比较好性质: 若  $Tr(s_1) = Tr(s_2)$  且当  $s_1 \xrightarrow{\alpha} s_1', s_2 \xrightarrow{\alpha} s_2'$ ,那么  $Tr(s_1') = Tr(s_2')$ . 这样对于任意地  $(s_1, s_2) \in R$ ,它们 accept 相同 action 对应的 transition  $(s_1', s_2') \in R$ . 因此  $s_1 \sim s_2$ .

**Definition 3.16.** (Weak Bisimultation) Given two labelled transition system  $(S_1, \Lambda, \to_1)$  and  $(S_2, \Lambda, \to_2)$ , relation  $R \subseteq S_1 \times S_2$  is a bisimulation iff both R and its converse  $\overline{R}$  are simulations, for all  $(p, q) \in R$  and  $\alpha \in \Lambda \cup \{\tau\}$  satisfies

for any 
$$p \xrightarrow{\alpha}_1 p'$$
, then there exists  $q'$  such that  $q \xrightarrow{\tau * \alpha}_{2} p'$  and  $(p', q') \in R$ 

for any  $q \xrightarrow{\alpha}_2 q'$ , then there exists p' such that  $p \xrightarrow{\tau * \alpha \tau *}^* p'$  and  $(p', q') \in R$ 

where  $\rightarrow^*$  is multi-transition.

#### Annotation 3.17. 对于 LTS 的一些想法:

- 如果你想用 transition system 来做 reasoning 可以考虑把它和 Kripke frame 联系起来,同时要构造一些 modality 来设计方便做 reasoning 的 calculus.
- (bisimulation proof method) 对于两个特别的 states 来说,我们应该如何找到这样 bisimulation 来满足  $(p,q) \in R$ ?
- 对于两个特别的 LTS 来说,我们怎样以 bisimulation 思考它们是否 equivalent? bisimulation 的最初定义应该叫做 strong bisimulation, 它建立的是一种 strong equivalence, 而 weak bisimulation 建立是一种 observation equivalence.

Annotation 3.18. TODO: CCS(calculus of communicating systems)[4] and mCRL2 [3].

## Symbolic Execution

## Some Reasoning

**Example 4.1.** Symbolic reachability analysis 这是来自 [5] 的一个小例子, 我们尝试用 dynamic symbolic execution 做一些 reasoning.

```
#define VALVE_KO(status) status == -1
     #define TOLERANCE 2
2
     extern int size;
     extern int valvesStatus[];
     int getStatusOfValve(int i){
         if(i < 0 \mid \mid i >= size){}
              printf ("ERROR");
              exit(EXIT_FAILURE);
10
         int status = valvesStatus[i];
11
         return status;
12
13
14
15
     int checkValves(int wait1, int wait2) {
         int count, i;
16
         while(wait1 > 0) wait1--;
17
         count = 0, i = 0;
18
         while(i < size){</pre>
19
              int status = getStatusOfValve(i);
20
              if(VALVE_KO(status)) {
22
                  count++;
23
             }
              i++;
25
         }
26
^{27}
         if(count > TOLERANCE)
28
              printf ("ALARM");
29
         }
31
         while(wait2 > 0) wait2--;
             return count;
32
```

[5] 提到了一个 symbolic reachability analysis, 它和我们常见的 symbolic execution 是不一样的, 它可以看做给定一个 postcondition 沿着 control flow 往后推. 这种方法在解决一些 branch condition indirectly related to input, 可能会有一些帮助. 例如 L29 所在 branch condition, 它并不是直接依赖 input. 如果我们将这个 while 展开, 那么每次在某条路径上做 symbolic execution 到 L28 时, count 都是一个 concrete value, 如果想尝试在 L28 这里开分支是做不到的.

例如我们想进入 L29 所在的 branch, 那么 one-step induction 如下:

```
\label{eq:power_power_power_power_power_power_power_power_power_power_power_power_power_power_power_power_power_power_power_power_power_power_power_power_power_power_power_power_power_power_power_power_power_power_power_power_power_power_power_power_power_power_power_power_power_power_power_power_power_power_power_power_power_power_power_power_power_power_power_power_power_power_power_power_power_power_power_power_power_power_power_power_power_power_power_power_power_power_power_power_power_power_power_power_power_power_power_power_power_power_power_power_power_power_power_power_power_power_power_power_power_power_power_power_power_power_power_power_power_power_power_power_power_power_power_power_power_power_power_power_power_power_power_power_power_power_power_power_power_power_power_power_power_power_power_power_power_power_power_power_power_power_power_power_power_power_power_power_power_power_power_power_power_power_power_power_power_power_power_power_power_power_power_power_power_power_power_power_power_power_power_power_power_power_power_power_power_power_power_power_power_power_power_power_power_power_power_power_power_power_power_power_power_power_power_power_power_power_power_power_power_power_power_power_power_power_power_power_power_power_power_power_power_power_power_power_power_power_power_power_power_power_power_power_power_power_power_power_power_power_power_power_power_power_power_power_power_power_power_power_power_power_power_power_power_power_power_power_power_power_power_power_power_power_power_power_power_power_power_power_power_power_power_power_power_power_power_power_power_power_power_power_power_power_power_power_power_power_power_power_power_power_power_power_power_power_power_power_power_power_power_power_power_power_power_power_power_power_power_power_power_power_power_power_power_power_power_power_power_power_power_power_power_power_power_power_power_power_power_power_power_power_power_power_power_power_power_power_power_power_power_power_power_power_power_power_power_power_power_
```

可以看到 precondition 是 weakest 的,后面推导依然保持这个性质.继续往后推导我们需要尝试得 resolve 掉 L19-L26 的 while,这里可能就有 infinitely many paths,例如执行  $0,1,2,\cdots$  次这个 loop. 顺着这个思路来选择路 径往后做 symbolic execution,路径直到 function entry 为结束.

在  $P_{18}$  这里得到了一个 contradiction, 这就意味着上面选择的 path 是 infeasible 的,那么到这里我们就不能往后再继续推理了. 现在我们给用  $Ln_a, Ln_b, \cdots$  的形式来表示对同一 statement Ln 的多次执行.

```
 \begin{array}{c} /\!/Path\_2\colon\cdots \to L19_b \to L20_b \to L22_b \to L23_b \to L25_b \to L19_a \to L28 \\ \\ ... \\ /\!/P_{19b} = count > 1 \land i = size - 1 \land i \geq 0 \land valvesStatus[i] = -1 \land i < size \\ \\ \{ \textbf{L19b}\colon \ \mathbf{i} < \mathbf{size} \} \\ /\!/P_{20b} = count > 1 \land i = size - 1 \land i \geq 0 \land valvesStatus[i] = -1 \\ /\!/P_{20b} = (count > 1 \land i \geq size - 1 \land i \geq 0 \land i < size \land valvesStatus[i] = -1 ) \\ /\!/P_{20b} = (count > 1 \land i \geq size - 1 \land i \geq 0 \land valvesStatus[i] = -1 ) \\ /\!/P_{20b} = (count > 1 \land i = size - 1 \land i \geq 0 \land valvesStatus[i] = -1 ) \\ (count > 1 \land i = size - 1 \land i \geq 0 \land valvesStatus[i] = -1 ) \\ (\textbf{L20b}\colon \ \mathbf{int} \ \ \mathbf{status} = \ \mathbf{getStatusOfValve(i)}; \\ \end{array}
```

```
// Q_{20b} = count > 1 \land i \ge size - 1 \land status = -1
// P_{22b} = count > 1 \land i \ge size - 1 \land status = -1
{L22b: status == -1}
/\!/\ Q_{22b} = count > 1 \wedge i \geq size - 1
// P_{23b} = (count+1 > 2 \land i \geq size-1) \equiv (count > 1 \land i \geq size-1)
{L23b: count++}
// Q_{23b} = count > 2 \land i \ge size - 1
// P_{25b} = (count > 2 \land i + 1 \geq size) \equiv (count > 2 \land i \geq size - 1)
{L25b: i++; }
// Q_{25b} = count > 2 \land i \ge size
// P_{19a} = count > 2 \land i \ge size
\{L19a: i >= size\}
/\!/\ Q_{19a} = count > 2
/\!/\ P_{28} = count > 2
{L28: count > 2}
/\!/\ Q_{28} = true
```

上面就是执行了最后一次循环并且在这次循环中进入了 L23 所在的 branch,主要需要注意一下  $P_{20b}$  这里设计 到了 inter-analysis.

#### Craig Interpolation

**Definition 4.2.** Let  $P \to Q$  be a valid propositional formula. A Craig Interpolation for P and Q is a formula C that satisfies the following conditions:

- $P \to C$  and  $C \to Q$  are valid.
- All the variables in C also appear in both P and Q.

**Theorem 4.3.** (Craig Interpolation Theorem) Let  $P \to Q$  be a propositional formula, where P and Q share at least one atomic proposition. Then there exists a formula C containing only variable symbols in both P and Q such that  $P \to C$  and  $C \to Q$ .

证明. 我们用 atoms(P) 和 atoms(Q) 分别表示 P 和 Q 中的 variable symbols(atomic proposition). 这里对 |atoms(P) - atoms(Q)| 做 induction, 其中 atoms(P) - atoms(Q) 表示出现在 P 中但不在 Q 中的 variable symbols.

BASE CASE: 当 |atoms(P) - atoms(Q)| = 0, 我们可以让 C = P 作为一个 interpolation,显然  $P \to P$  is valid and  $P \to Q$ .

INDUCTIVE HYPOTHESIS: 假设 |atoms(P) - atoms(Q)| = n 时原命题成立.

INDUCTIVE CASE: 当  $|\operatorname{atoms}(P) - \operatorname{atoms}(Q)| = n + 1$  时,我们取  $\alpha \in |\operatorname{atoms}(P) - \operatorname{atoms}(Q)|$ . 我们定义  $P_{\alpha \mapsto \top}$  表示将 P 中所有  $\alpha$  替换成  $\top$  得到的 formula,类似地我们用  $P_{\alpha \mapsto \bot}$  表示将 P 中所有  $\alpha$  替换成  $\bot$  得到的 formula. 显然我们有  $P \equiv P_{\alpha \mapsto \top} \vee P_{\alpha \mapsto \bot}$ . 根据 inductive hypothesis 我们找到一个关于  $P_{\alpha \mapsto \top} \vee P_{\alpha \mapsto \bot} \to Q$  的 interpolation C. 显然 C 也是  $P \to Q$  的一个 interpolation.

**Annotation 4.4.** 值得注意上面的 proof 仅仅在 proposition logic 下证明了 Craig interpolation 了. 这也是为什么我们可以将上面的  $\alpha$  分别用  $\top$  和  $\bot$  替换,因为  $\alpha$  表示的实际是 atomic proposition, 对于 atomic proposition 而言它只有  $\top$  和  $\bot$ .

那么比较自然的问题就是 first-order logic 上怎么证明? 先回答两个 first-order formula  $\varphi$  和  $\psi$  需要 shared 什么? 若

$$\forall x.F(x) \rightarrow \exists y.F(y).$$

[6] 里面提到了 non-logical symbols, 那么 first-order logic 中的 non-logical symbols 到底是什么呢? 在 wiki 中它 被定义为 predicates, functions, and constants. 我们来分别思考一下这些 symbols 在上面的 inductive step 中应 该怎么被处理?

- 1. 如果存在 constant  $c_1 \in \operatorname{atoms}(P) \operatorname{atoms}(Q)$ , 此时我们可以用新一个 fresh variabe  $v_1$  来替换这个  $c_1$ , 得到一个新的 formula  $\exists v_1.P_{c_1 \mapsto v_1}$ . 显然  $P \to \exists v_1.P_{c_1 \to v_1}$ , 这里就可以继续用 inductive hypothesis 了.
- 2. 如果存在 function  $f_1 \in atoms(P) atoms(Q)$ , ????

3. 如果存在 predicate  $p_1 \in atoms(P) - atoms(Q)$ , ???

看来并不 trivial. 这里需要再想想.

**Theorem 4.5.** (Satisfiability form) Let A and B be proposition formula. A Craig Interpolation for A and B is a formula that satisfies the follow:

- $A \wedge B$  is unsatifiable.
- $A \rightarrow C$ .
- $C \wedge B$  is unsatisfiable.

**Annotation 4.6.** 如何理解上面的 satisfiability form 呢?首先  $A \land B$  is unsat, 那么则有  $(\neg A \lor \neg B) \equiv (A \to \neg B)$  is valid. 再  $C \lor B$  is unsat, 那么则有  $(\neg C \lor \neg B) \equiv (C \to \neg B)$  is valid. 显然 C 是关于 A 和  $\neg B$  的一个 interpolation. 在使用中我们会通常中 A 和 B 分别表示两个 set of clauses, 也就是对 A 和 B 进行 normalization 先.

**Definition 4.7.** A proof of unsatisifability  $\Pi$  for a set of clause C is a root-tree  $(V_{\Pi}, E_{\Pi})$ , where  $V_{\Pi}$  is a set of clauses, such that for every vertex  $c \in V_{\Pi}$ :

- if c is a empty clause, then c is the unique root.
- if c is resolvent of  $c_1$  and  $c_2$ , then edge  $(c, c_1)$  and  $(c, c_2)$  are both in  $E_{II}$ .
- c is leaf that is caluse in C otherwise.

Annotation 4.8. 这个 proof 实际就是做 resolution 得到 empty clause 一个过程,是很自然的一个从下到上的一棵树,当然也有定义把 empty clasue 当做 unique leaf 的形式. 无论哪种情况,只要能理解 resolution 过程就行. 这里简单把 resolution 再写一遍.

$$\frac{p \cup C_1 \quad \neg p \cup C_2}{C_1 \cup C_2}$$

其中 literal p 对应的 variable 称为 pivot variable.

**Definition 4.9.** Given a set of clauses C, we say a variable is global if it appears in all clauses in C, and local to one clause c in C if it appear only in c. Given any clause  $c_i \in C$ , we denote by  $g(c_i)$  the disjunction of the global literals in  $c_i$  and by  $l(c_i)$  the disjunction of literals local to  $c_i$ 

Annotation 4.10. 注意上面 variable 和 literal 的描述.

**Theorem 4.11.** linear-time construction Let (A, B) be a pair of caluse sets and let  $\Pi$  be a proof of unsatisfiability of  $A \cup B$ . For all vertices  $c \in V_{\Pi}$ , let p(c) be a boolean formula, such that

- if c is leaf, then
  - if  $c \in A$  then p(c) = g(c),
  - else p(c) is the  $\top$ .
- else, let c is resolvent of  $c_1$  and  $c_2$  and let v be pivot variable of this resolution.
  - if v is local to A, then  $p(c) = p(c_1) \vee p(c_2)$ ,
  - else  $p(c) = p(c_1) \wedge p(c_2)$ .

Then  $p(\perp)$  is an interpolant for (A, B) where  $\perp$  is the root of  $\Pi$ .

Annotation 4.12. 这个证明感觉不是那么显然. 先从直觉出发,我们先设 A 和 B 是没有 common clauses,再假设 proof  $\Pi$  里面属于 A 的 leaves 为  $\{\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_m\}$ ,属于 B 的 leaves 为  $\{\beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_n\}$ . 我们可以重排整个 proof  $\Pi$ :

- 先对  $\{\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \cdots, \alpha_m\}$  做 resolution, 直到无法继续. 得到  $\{\alpha'_1, \alpha'_2, \cdots, \alpha'_i\}$
- 再对  $\{\alpha_1', \alpha_2', \cdots, \alpha_i'\}$  和  $\{\beta_1, \beta_2, \cdots, \beta_n\}$  一起做 resolution.

上述想法实际对应了这样一个操作,如果 Ⅱ 中存在这样一个片段:

$$\frac{v_2 \cup c_4 \quad \neg v_2 \cup c_5}{\underbrace{v_1 \cup c_2}} \quad v_1 \notin l(A) \quad \underbrace{\mathcal{F}}_{\neg v_1 \cup c_3} \quad v_1 \in l(A)$$

我们就把下面这个 resolution 往上移动, 变成下面这样

上面两个略微不同的形式依赖于  $c_1$  到底是在  $c_4$  里面还是在  $c_5$  里面. 显然这个往上移动操作是可以做到的,也就是说现在整棵树依然是 (A,B) 一个 proof,我们设其为  $\Pi'$ ,我们接着来研究一下两个 proof 最后得到的  $p(\bot)$  有什么关系,我们设  $\Pi'$  对应  $p'(\bot)$ . 因为上述只是一个局部变换,没有新增任何结点,只有两个结点对应的 boolean formula 发生了变化,对于整个 proof 而言只是以  $c_1$  为根结点的子树发生了变化,所以我们只需要看一下  $p(c_1)$  和  $p'(c_1)$  到底是什么关系. 我们先设  $p(v_2 \cup c_4) = b_1, p(\neg v_2 \cup c_5) = b_2, p(\neg v_1 \cup c_3) = b_3$ . 那么显然  $p(c_1) = (b_1 \land b_2) \lor b_3$ . 对于  $p'(c_1)$  我们有两个不同的结果:

- $v_1 \in c_4$ :  $p_1'(c_1) = b_1 \wedge (b_3 \vee b_2) \equiv (b_1 \wedge b_3) \vee (b_1 \wedge b_2)$
- $v_2 \in c_5$ :  $p_2'(c_2) = (b_1 \vee b_3) \wedge b_2 = (b_1 \wedge b_2) \vee (b_2 \wedge b_3)$

显然有  $p_1'(c_1) \to p(c_1)$  和  $p_2'(c_1) \to p(c_1)$ . 这可以说明什么呢?  $p'(\bot) \to p(\bot)$ ,很可惜这种方式只能得到上述定理的一个弱的形式. 目前我还不知道如何接着往下证明.

证明.???

### 参考文献

- [1] Introduction to labelled transition systems.

  http://wiki.di.uminho.pt/twiki/pub/Education/MFES1617/AC/AC1617-2-LTS.pdf
- [2] An Introduction to Bisimulation and Coinduction. https://homes.cs.washington.edu/~djg/msr\_russia2012/sangiorgi.pdf
- [3] Labelled transition systems. https://www.mcrl2.org/web/user\_manual/articles/lts.html
- [4] A Calculus of Communicating Systems. Robin Milner.
- [5] Baluda, Mauro, Giovanni Denaro, and Mauro Pezzè. "Bidirectional symbolic analysis for effective branch testing." IEEE Transactions on Software Engineering 42.5 (2015): 403-426
- [6] https://www.logic.at/lvas/185255/ml-07-4in1.pdf