

# C3 linearization properties

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## Notation Convention

We adopt the following convention throughout the article:

- Variables with a tilde (e.g.,  $\tilde{C}$ ) represent **sequences** (finite ordered lists of elements).
- Variables with a double tilde (e.g.,  $\tilde{\tilde{C}}$ ) represent **sequence of sequences**.

## Ingredients

$\mathcal{C}$  of classes  $C_0, C_1, C_2, \dots, C_n$ .

Set  $\mathcal{D}$  of pairs (class, set of classes)  $\mathcal{C} \times \tilde{\mathcal{D}}$ .

$\text{MRO}_D : \mathcal{C} \Rightarrow \tilde{\mathcal{C}}$ .

## Remove

$\text{remove} : \tilde{\mathcal{C}} \times C \Rightarrow \tilde{\mathcal{C}}$

Let  $\tilde{L} = [\tilde{L}_1; \dots; \tilde{L}_n]$ ,  $\tilde{L} \in \tilde{\mathcal{C}}$

Let  $C \in \mathcal{C}$

$$\frac{C \quad \tilde{L} = [\tilde{L}_1 \setminus \{C\}, \dots, \tilde{L}_n \setminus \{C\}]}{\text{remove}(\tilde{L}, C) = \tilde{L}}$$

## Merge

$merge : \tilde{\mathcal{C}} \Rightarrow \tilde{\mathcal{C}}$

Let  $\tilde{L} = [\tilde{L}_1; \dots; \tilde{L}_n]$ ,  $\tilde{L} \in \tilde{\mathcal{C}}$

$$merge(\tilde{L}) = \begin{cases} [C] \cdot merge(remove(\tilde{L}, C)), & \text{if } (\exists k \in \{1, \dots, n\}, \tilde{L}_k \neq \emptyset \wedge C = head(\tilde{L}_k)) \wedge \\ & (\forall j < k, C \neq head(\tilde{L}_j)) \wedge \\ & (\forall i \in \{1, \dots, n\}, C \notin tail(\tilde{L}_i)) \\ fail & otherwise \end{cases}$$

## Extract Classes

$classes : \tilde{\mathcal{D}} \Rightarrow \tilde{\mathcal{C}}$

Let  $\tilde{D} = [(C_1, \tilde{P}_1), \dots, (C_n, \tilde{P}_n)] \in \tilde{\mathcal{D}}$

$$classes(\tilde{D}) = [C_1, \dots, C_n]$$

## C3 Linearization

$c3linearization : \mathcal{D} \Rightarrow \tilde{\mathcal{C}}$

Let  $D = (C, \tilde{P})$  where  $D \in \mathcal{D}$

$$c3linearization(D) = \begin{cases} [C] & \text{if } \tilde{P} = \emptyset \\ [C] \cdot merge([c3linearization(P_1), \dots, \\ \quad c3linearization(P_n), & \text{otherwise} \\ \quad classes(\tilde{P})]) & \end{cases}$$