

Theories in Context - Model Evolution Modulo Integer Arithmetics

Peter Baumgartner

NICTA, Canberra, Australia

Cesare Tinelli

University of Iowa, USA

Problem Statement

- **Applications** of automated deduction often require reasoning modulo some form of (integer) arithmetic, e.g. LIA
- **SMT solvers**, e.g. DPLL(T)-based, can do that
 - Very successful for the quantifier free case, i.e. $\models \forall \Phi$
 - Rely on instantiation heuristics for non-quantifier free case, $\forall \Psi \models \forall \Phi$
- **First-order provers** support free symbols and quantifiers natively
 - But don't have built-in arithmetic or need CSUs

Our approach

- (Non-ground) clauses with LIA constraints over \mathbb{N}
- Free constants ("parameters") range over finite domains, e.g. $a:[1 \dots 10]$
- New sound and complete calculus ME(LIA)
 - Model Evolution + black-box validity checker for $\forall \exists$ LIA fragment

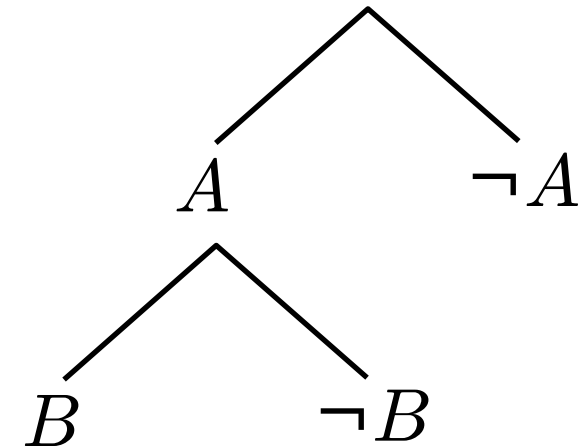
DPLL procedure

Input: Propositional clause set

Output: Model or „unsatisfiable“

Algorithm components:

- Propositional semantic tree enumerates interpretations
- Propagation
- Split
- Backjumping



$$\{A, B\} \stackrel{?}{\models} \neg A \vee \neg B \vee C \vee D$$

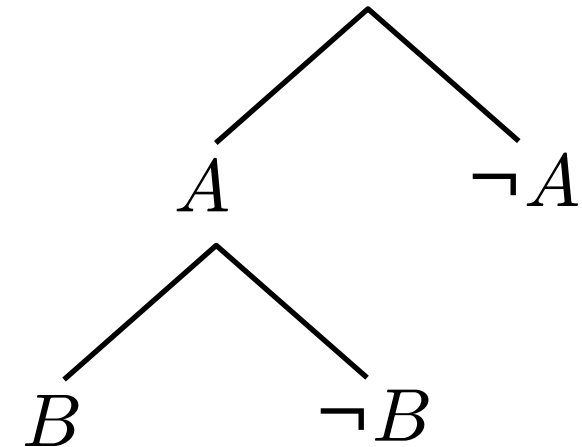
DPLL procedure

Input: Propositional clause set

Output: Model or „unsatisfiable“

Algorithm components:

- Propositional semantic tree enumerates interpretations
- Propagation
- Split
- Backjumping



$$\{A, B\} \stackrel{?}{\models} \cancel{\neg A} \vee \cancel{\neg B} \vee C \vee D$$

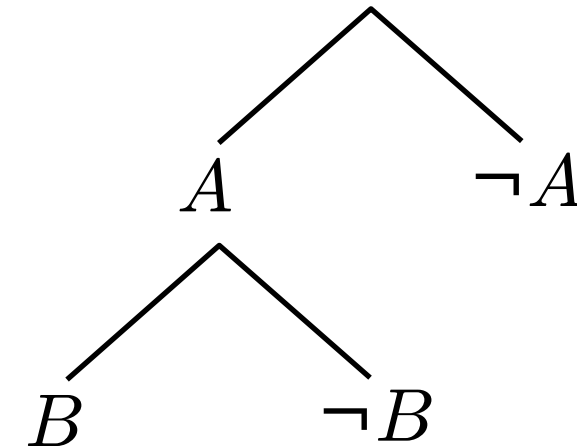
DPLL procedure

Input: Propositional clause set

Output: Model or „unsatisfiable“

Algorithm components:

- Propositional semantic tree enumerates interpretations
- Propagation
- Split
- Backjumping



$$\{A, B\} \stackrel{?}{\models} \cancel{\neg A} \vee \cancel{\neg B} \vee C \vee D \quad \times$$

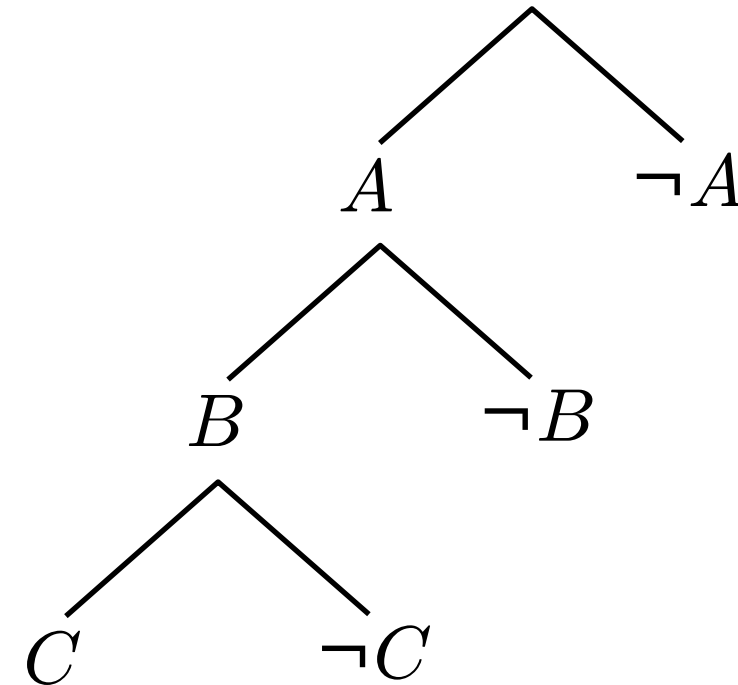
DPLL procedure

Input: Propositional clause set

Output: Model or „unsatisfiable“

Algorithm components:

- Propositional semantic tree enumerates interpretations
- Propagation
- Split
- Backjumping



$$\{A, B\} \stackrel{?}{\models} \cancel{\neg A} \vee \cancel{\neg B} \vee C \vee D \quad \times$$

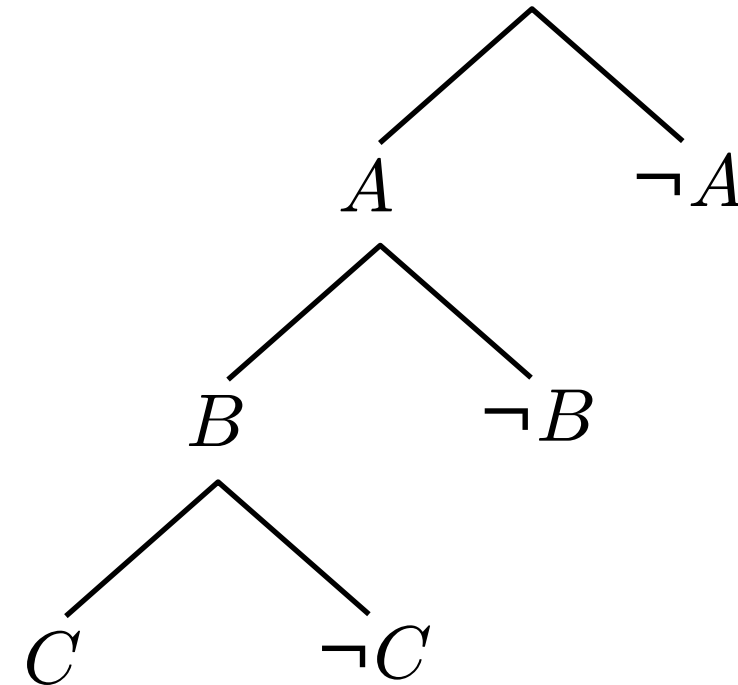
DPLL procedure

Input: Propositional clause set

Output: Model or „unsatisfiable“

Algorithm components:

- Propositional semantic tree enumerates interpretations
- Propagation
- Split
- Backjumping



$$\{A, B\} \stackrel{?}{\models} \cancel{\neg A} \vee \cancel{\neg B} \vee C \vee D \quad \times$$

$$\{A, B, C\} \stackrel{?}{\models} \cancel{\neg A} \vee \cancel{\neg B} \vee C \vee D$$

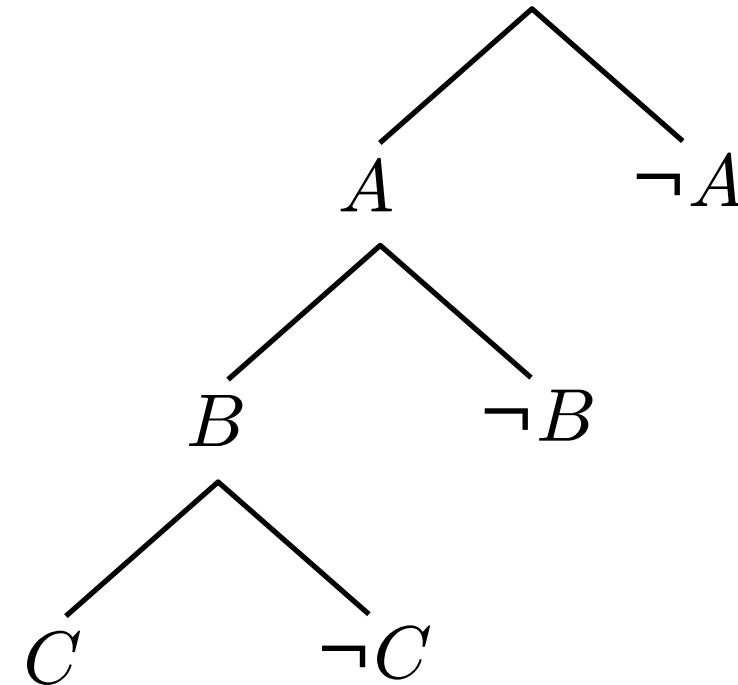
DPLL procedure

Input: Propositional clause set

Output: Model or „unsatisfiable“

Algorithm components:

- Propositional semantic tree enumerates interpretations
- Propagation
- Split
- Backjumping



$$\{A, B\} \stackrel{?}{\models} \cancel{\neg A} \vee \cancel{\neg B} \vee C \vee D \quad \times$$

$$\{A, B, C\} \stackrel{?}{\models} \cancel{\neg A} \vee \cancel{\neg B} \vee C \vee D \quad \checkmark$$

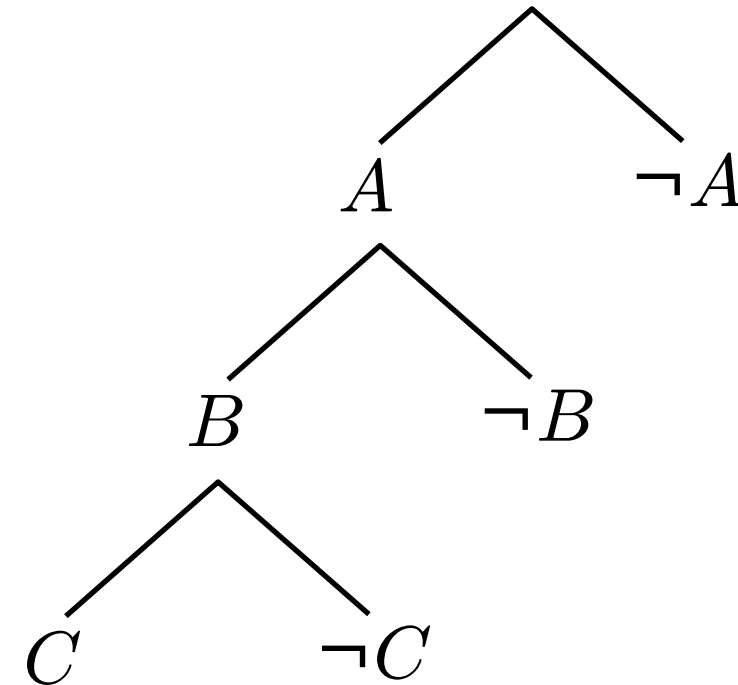
DPLL procedure

Input: Propositional clause set

Output: Model or „unsatisfiable“

Algorithm components:

- Propositional semantic tree enumerates interpretations
- Propagation
- Split
- Backjumping



$$\{A, B\} \stackrel{?}{\models} \cancel{\neg A} \vee \cancel{\neg B} \vee C \vee D \quad \times$$

$$\{A, B, C\} \stackrel{?}{\models} \cancel{\neg A} \vee \cancel{\neg B} \vee C \vee D \quad \checkmark$$

ME - lifting to first-order level

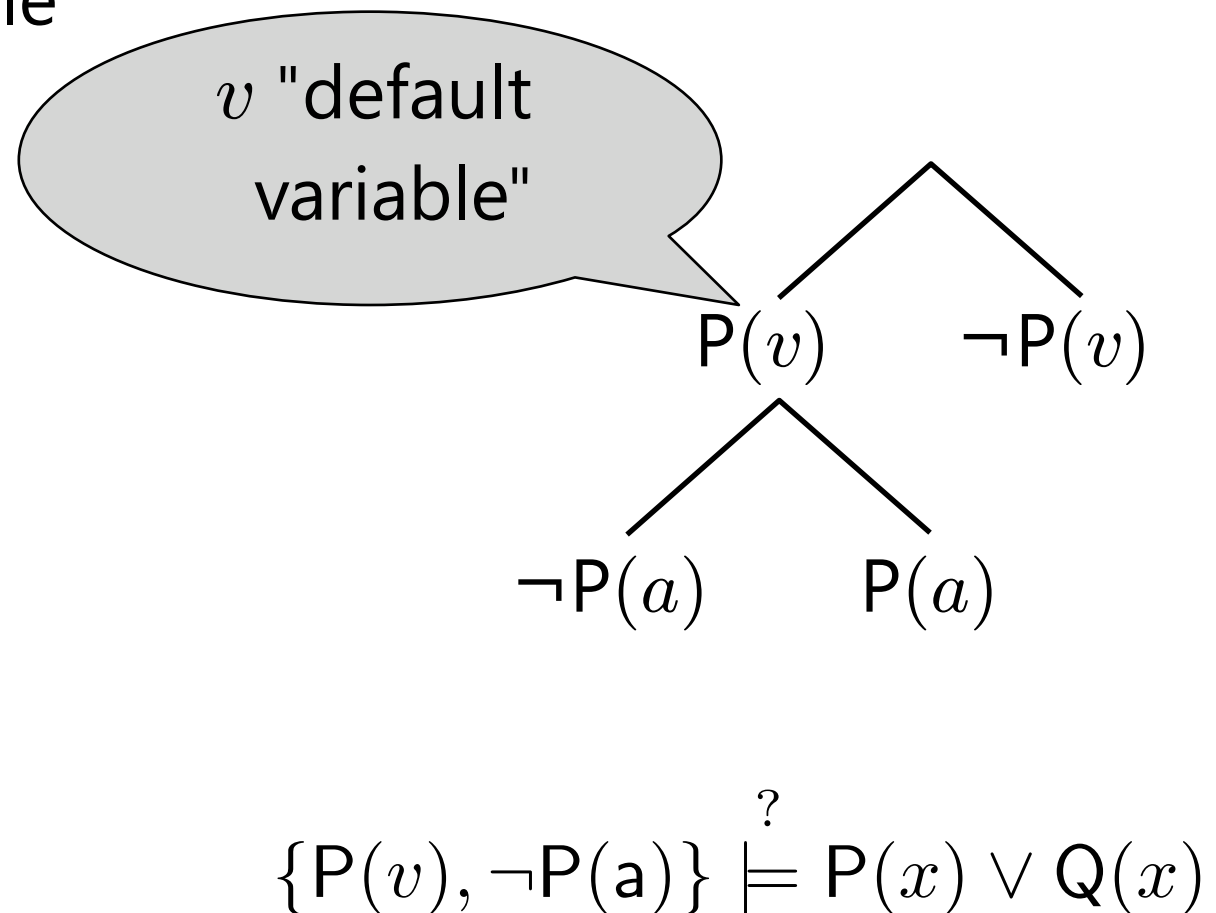
ME as First-Order DPLL

Input: First-order clause set

Output: Model or „unsatisfiable“
if termination

Algorithm components:

- First-order semantic tree
enumerates interpretations
- Propagation
- Split
- Backjumping



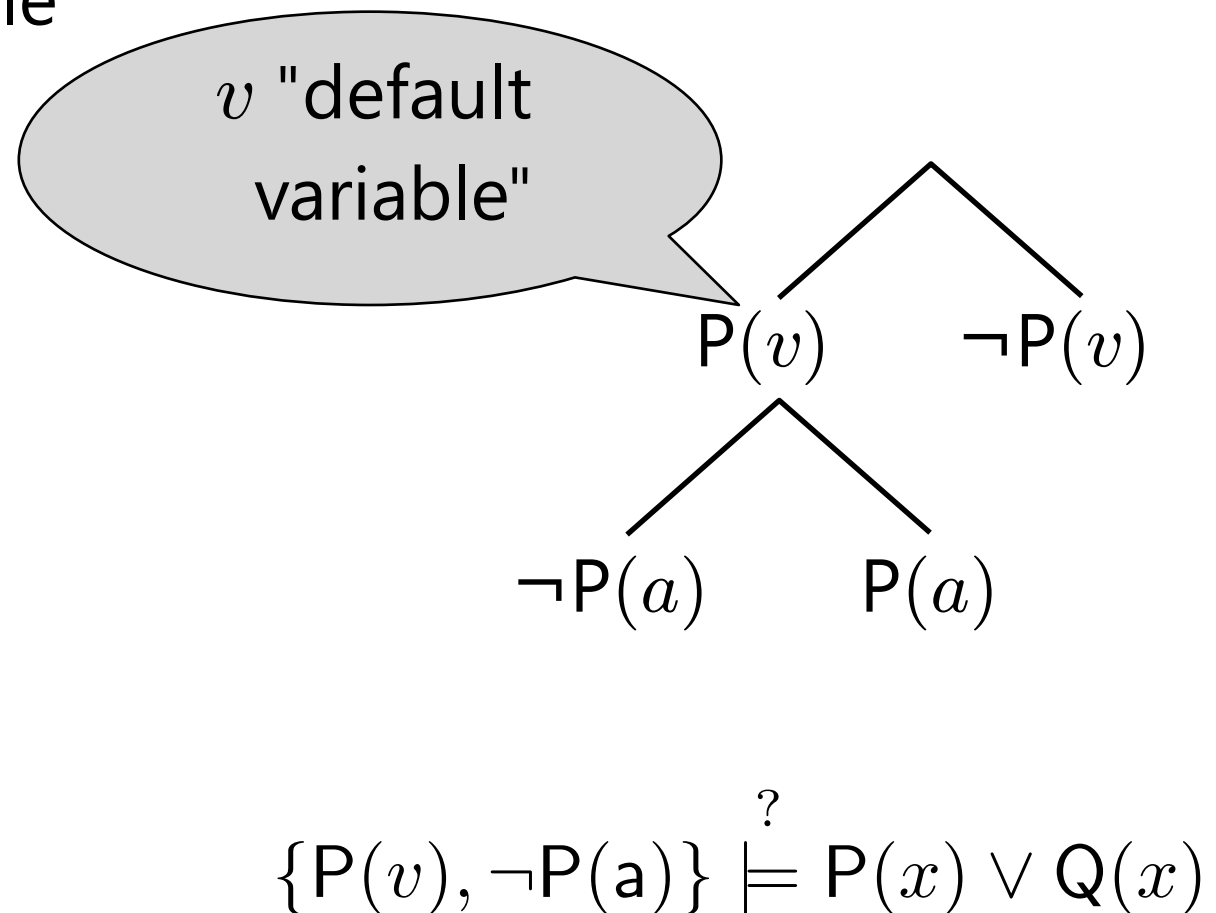
ME as First-Order DPLL

Input: First-order clause set

Output: Model or „unsatisfiable“
if termination

Algorithm components:

- First-order semantic tree
enumerates interpretations
- Propagation
- Split
- Backjumping



Interpretation induced by a branch?

Interpretation Induced by a Branch

Branch B

$P(x, y)$

Interpretation I_B

$P(a, a)$

$P(b, a)$

$P(a, b)$

$P(b, b)$

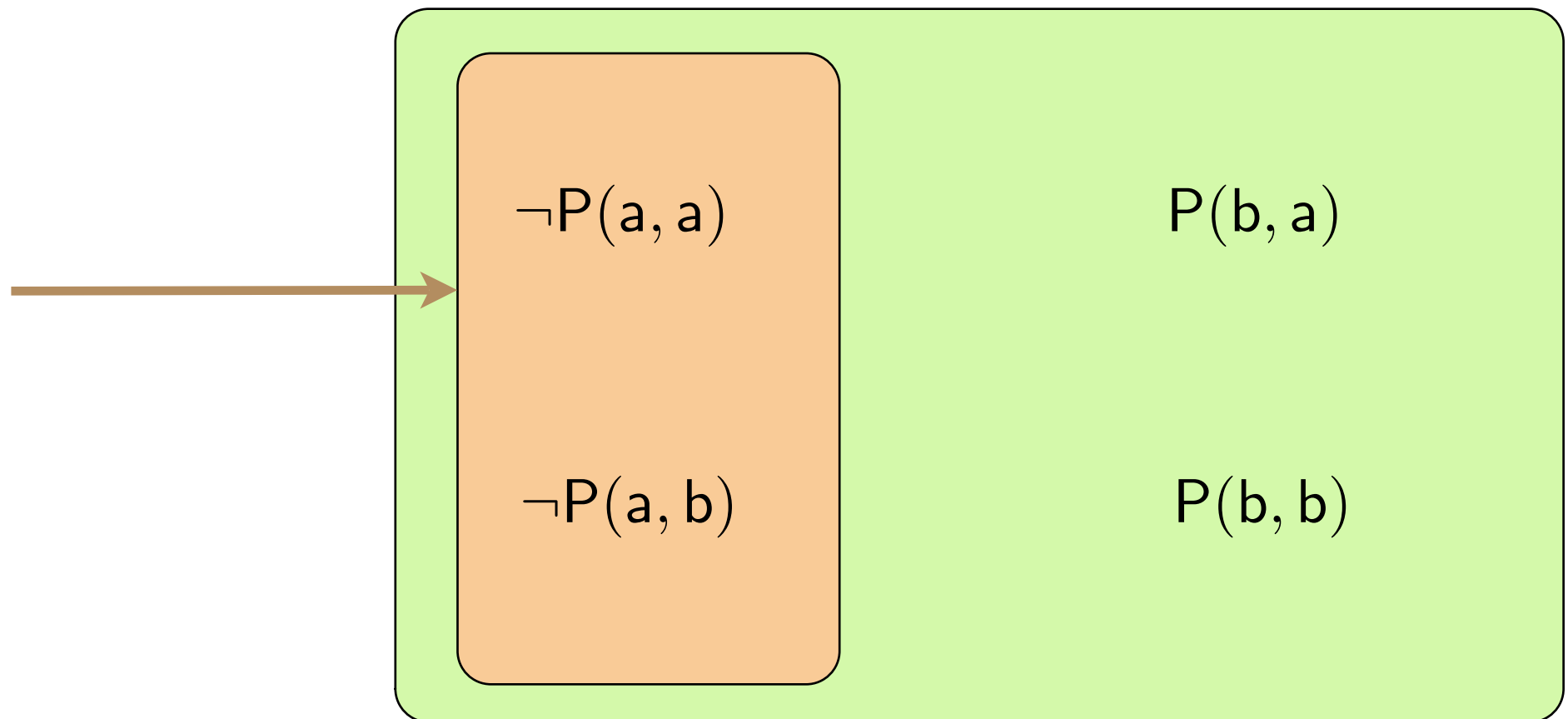
- A branch literal specifies a truth value for all its ground instances, unless there is a more specific literal specifying the opposite truth value

Interpretation Induced by a Branch

Branch B

$P(x, y)$
|
 $\neg P(a, y)$

Interpretation I_B



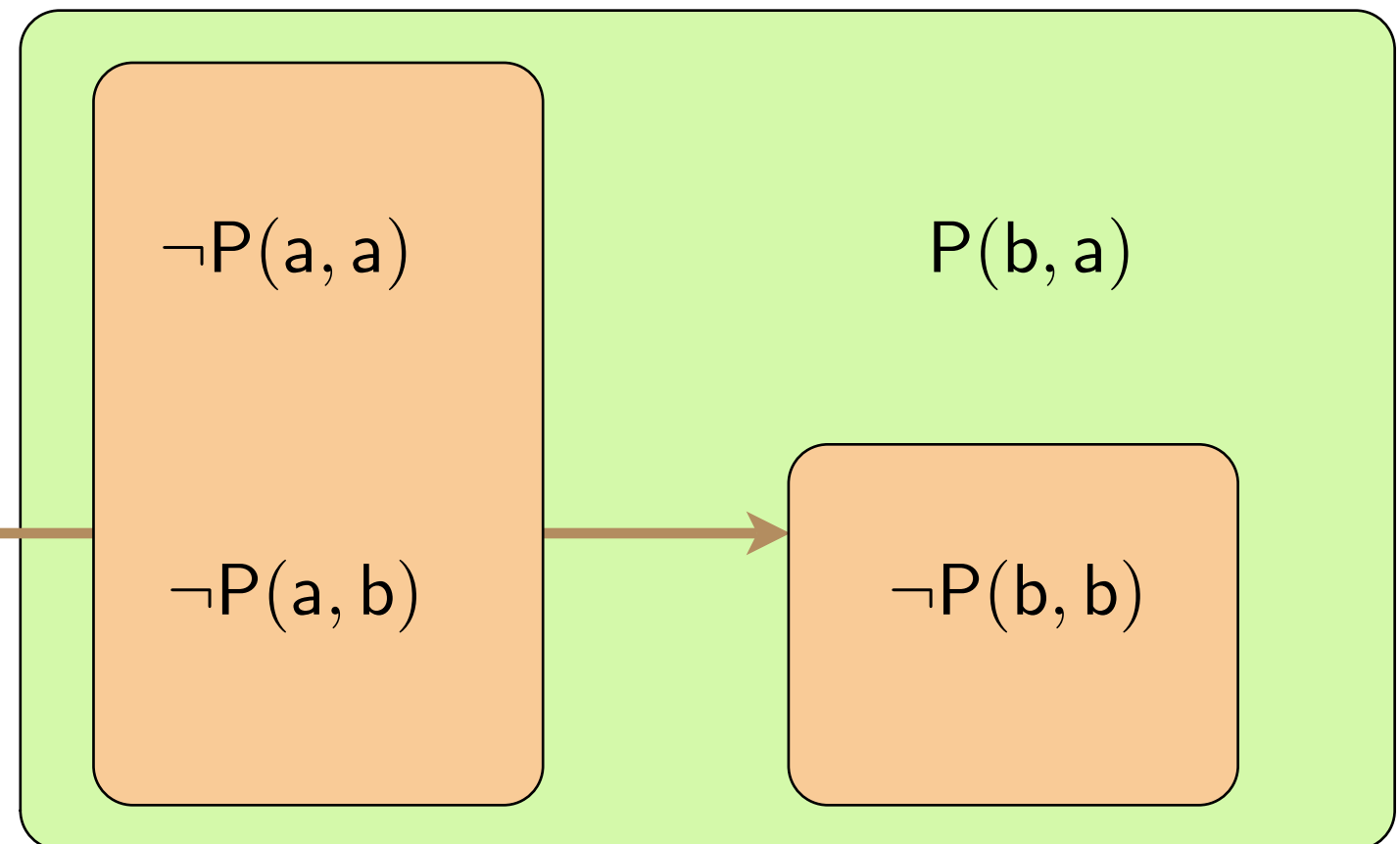
- A branch literal specifies a truth value for all its ground instances, unless there is a more specific literal specifying the opposite truth value

Interpretation Induced by a Branch

Branch B

$P(x, y)$
 $\neg P(a, y)$
 $\neg P(b, b)$

Interpretation I_B



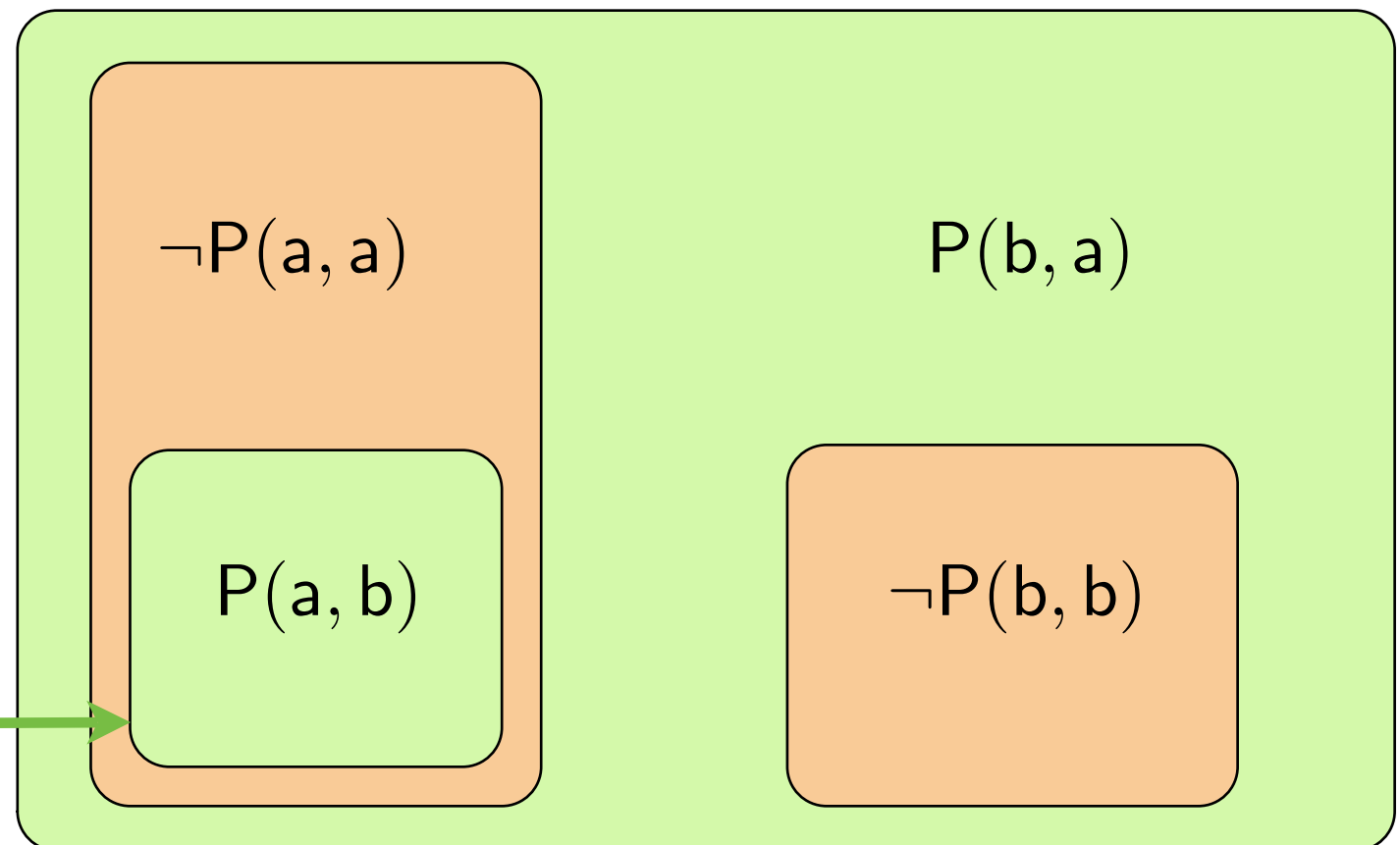
- A branch literal specifies a truth value for all its ground instances, unless there is a more specific literal specifying the opposite truth value

Interpretation Induced by a Branch

Branch B

$P(x, y)$
|
 $\neg P(a, y)$
|
 $\neg P(b, b)$
|
 $P(a, b)$

Interpretation I_B



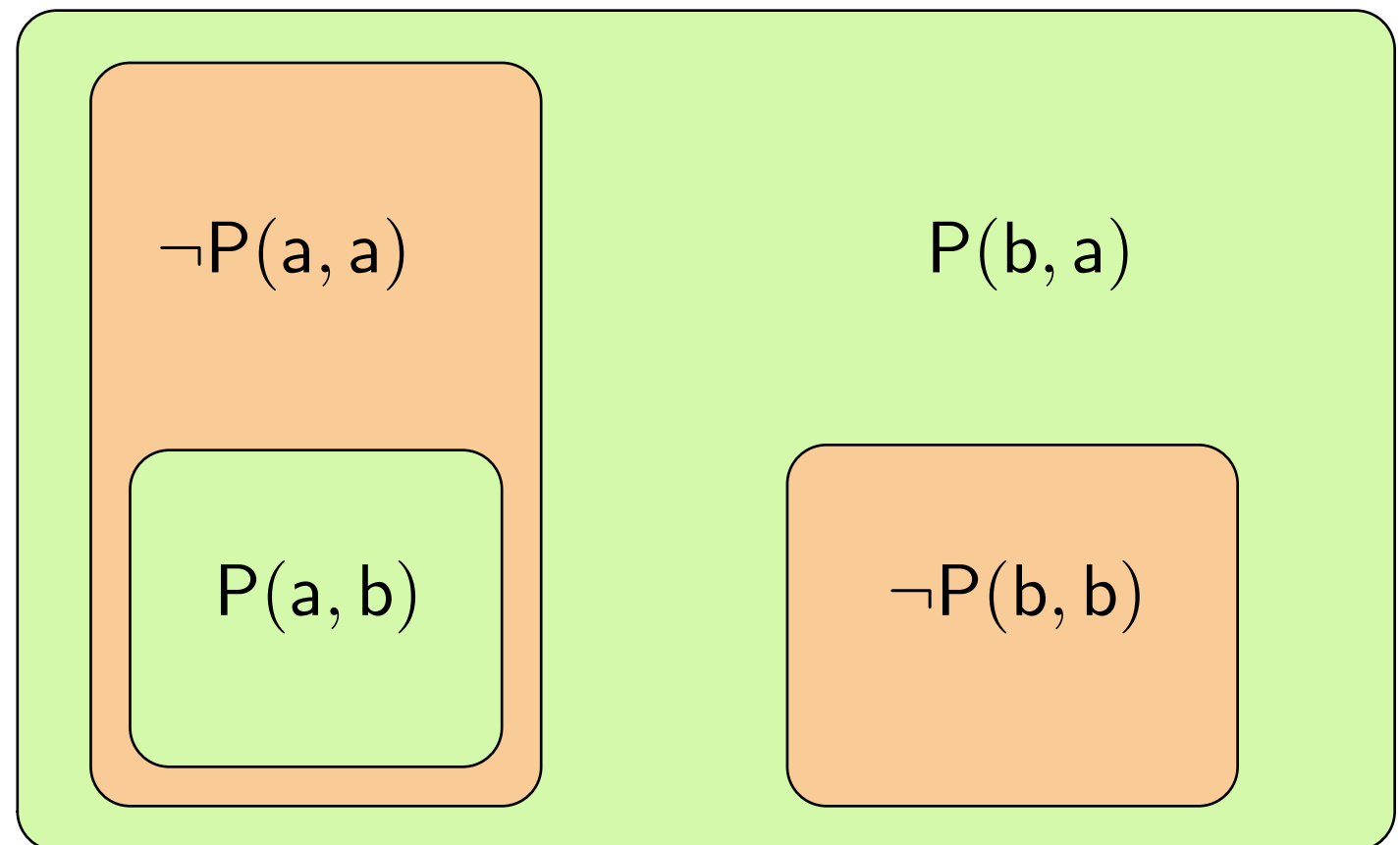
- A branch literal specifies a truth value for all its ground instances, unless there is a more specific literal specifying the opposite truth value

Interpretation Induced by a Branch

Branch B

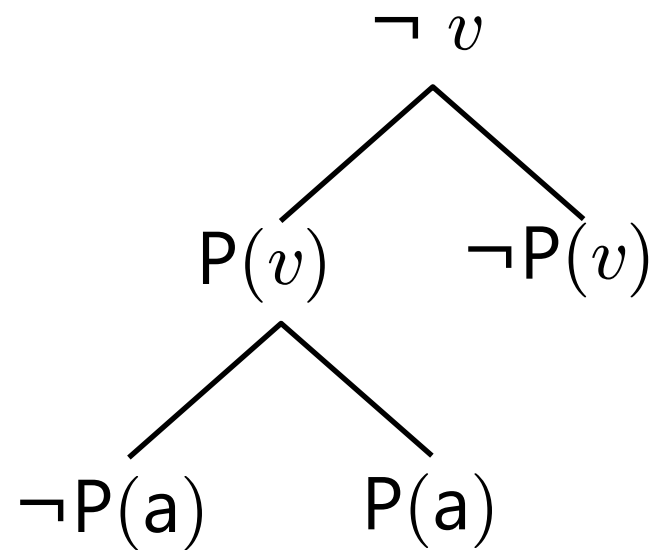
$\{ \quad P(x, y) ,$
 $\quad \neg P(a, y) ,$
 $\quad \neg P(b, b) ,$
 $\quad P(a, b) \quad \}$

Interpretation I_B



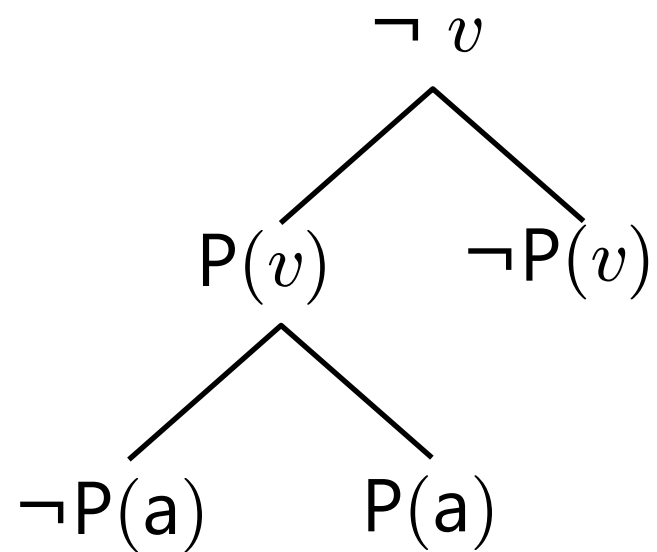
- A branch literal specifies a truth value for all its ground instances, unless there is a more specific literal specifying the opposite truth value
- **The order of the literals on the branch is irrelevant**

Inference Rule: Split



$$\{\neg v, P(v), \neg P(a)\} \stackrel{?}{\models} P(x) \vee Q(x)$$

Inference Rule: Split



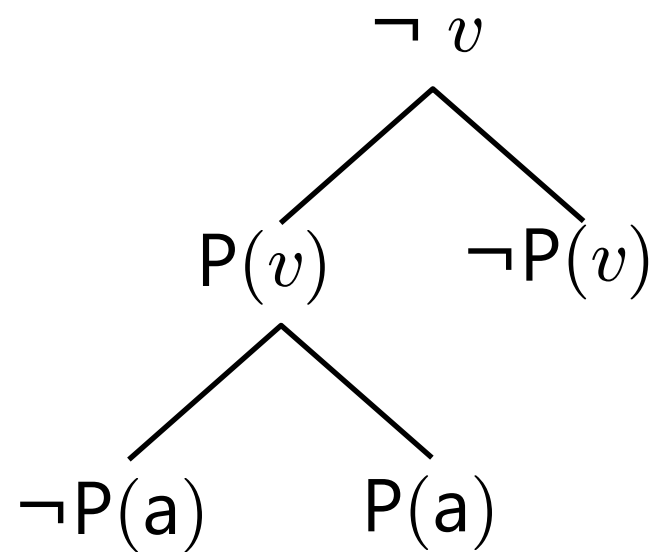
Branch: $\{\neg v, P(v), \neg P(a)\}$

True: $P(b)$

False: $\neg P(a), \neg Q(a), \neg Q(b)$

$$\{\neg v, P(v), \neg P(a)\} \stackrel{?}{\models} P(x) \vee Q(x)$$

Inference Rule: Split



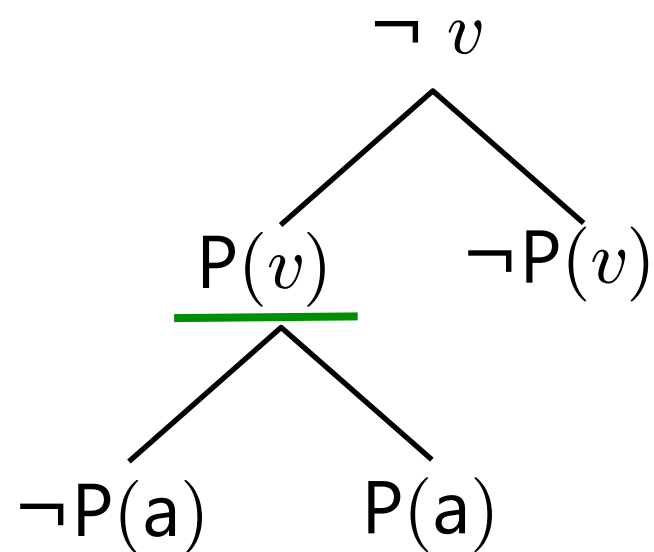
Branch: $\{\neg v, P(v), \neg P(a)\}$

True: $P(b)$

False: $\neg P(a), \neg Q(a), \neg Q(b)$

$$\{\neg v, P(v), \neg P(a)\} \stackrel{?}{\models} P(x) \vee Q(x)$$

Inference Rule: Split



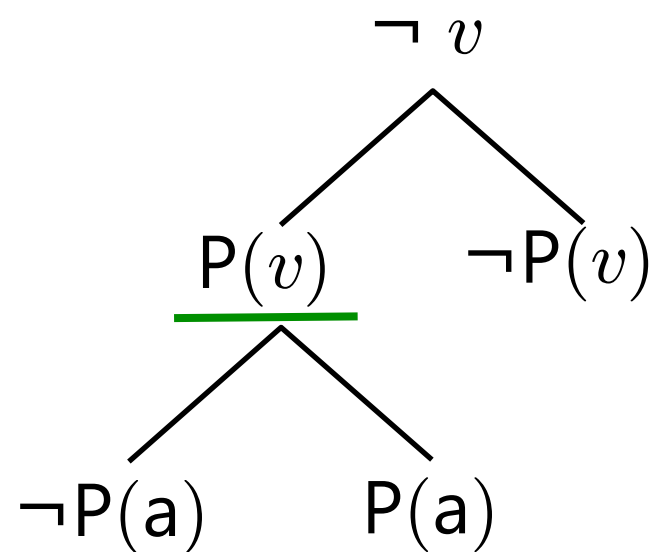
Branch: $\{\neg v, P(v), \neg P(a)\}$

True: $P(b)$

False: $\neg P(a), \neg Q(a), \neg Q(b)$

$$\{\neg v, P(v), \neg P(a)\} \stackrel{?}{\models} P(x) \vee Q(x)$$

Inference Rule: Split



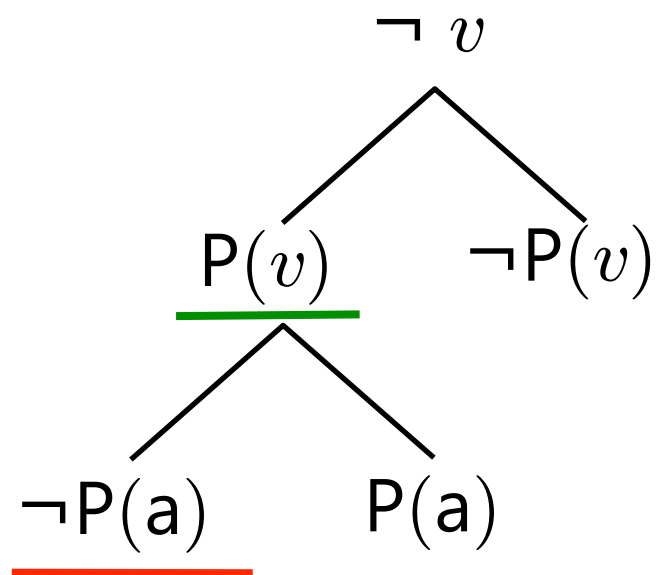
Branch: $\{\neg v, P(v), \neg P(a)\}$

True: $P(b)$

False: $\neg P(a), \neg Q(a), \neg Q(b)$

$$\{\neg v, P(v), \neg P(a)\} \stackrel{?}{\models} P(x) \vee Q(x)$$

Inference Rule: Split



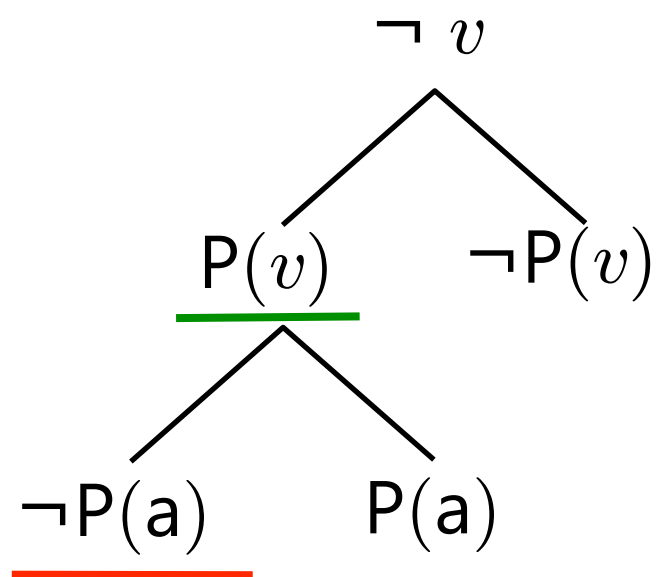
Branch: $\{\neg v, P(v), \neg P(a)\}$

True: $P(b)$

False: $\neg P(a), \neg Q(a), \neg Q(b)$

$$\{\neg v, P(v), \neg P(a)\} \stackrel{?}{\models} P(x) \vee Q(x)$$

Inference Rule: Split



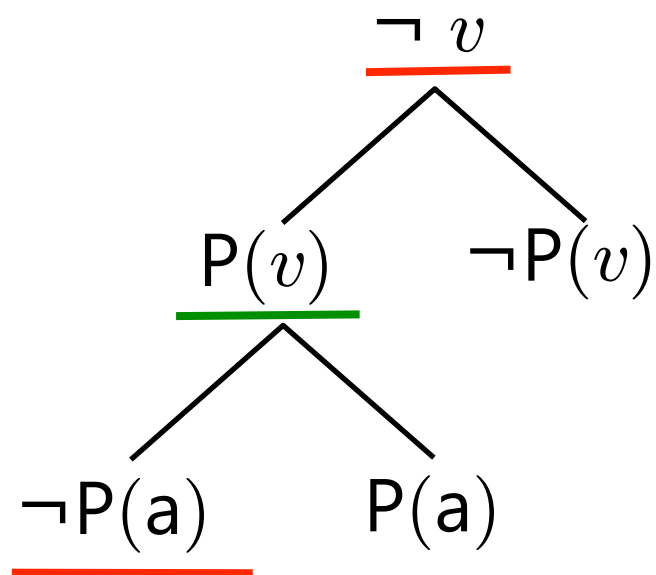
Branch: $\{\neg v, P(v), \neg P(a)\}$

True: $P(b)$

False: $\neg P(a)$, $\neg Q(a)$, $\neg Q(b)$

$$\{\neg v, P(v), \neg P(a)\} \stackrel{?}{\models} P(x) \vee Q(x)$$

Inference Rule: Split



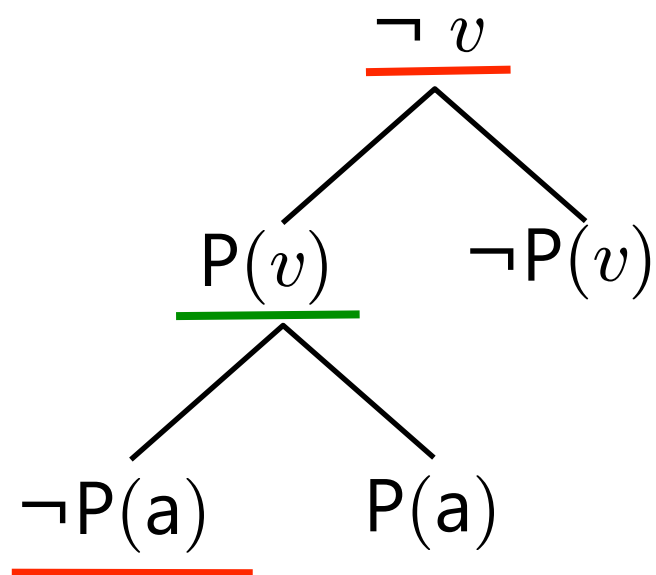
Branch: $\{\neg v, P(v), \neg P(a)\}$

True: $P(b)$

False: $\neg P(a)$, $\neg Q(a)$, $\neg Q(b)$

$$\{\neg v, P(v), \neg P(a)\} \stackrel{?}{\models} P(x) \vee Q(x)$$

Inference Rule: Split



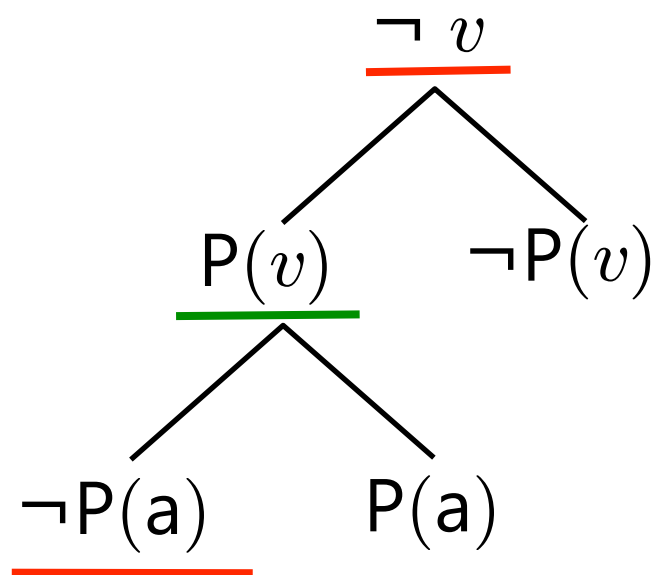
Branch: $\{\neg v, P(v), \neg P(a)\}$

True: $P(b)$

False: $\neg P(a)$, $\neg Q(a)$, $\neg Q(b)$

$$\{\neg v, P(v), \neg P(a)\} \stackrel{?}{\models} \underline{P(x) \vee Q(x)} \quad \textcolor{red}{\times}$$

Inference Rule: Split



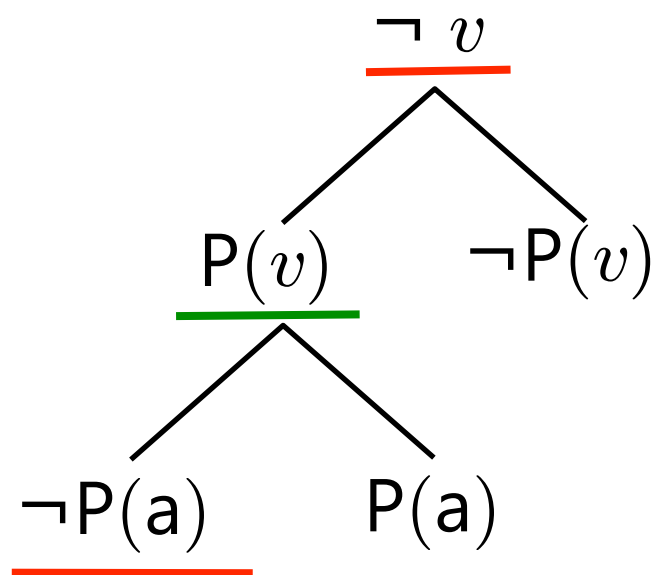
Branch: $\{\neg v, P(v), \neg P(a)\}$

True: P(b)

False: ¬P(a), ¬Q(a), ¬Q(b)

$$\{\neg v, P(v), \neg P(a)\} \stackrel{?}{\models} \underline{P(x) \vee Q(x)} \quad \textcolor{red}{\times} \xrightarrow{\text{Context Unifier}} P(a) \vee Q(a)$$

Inference Rule: Split



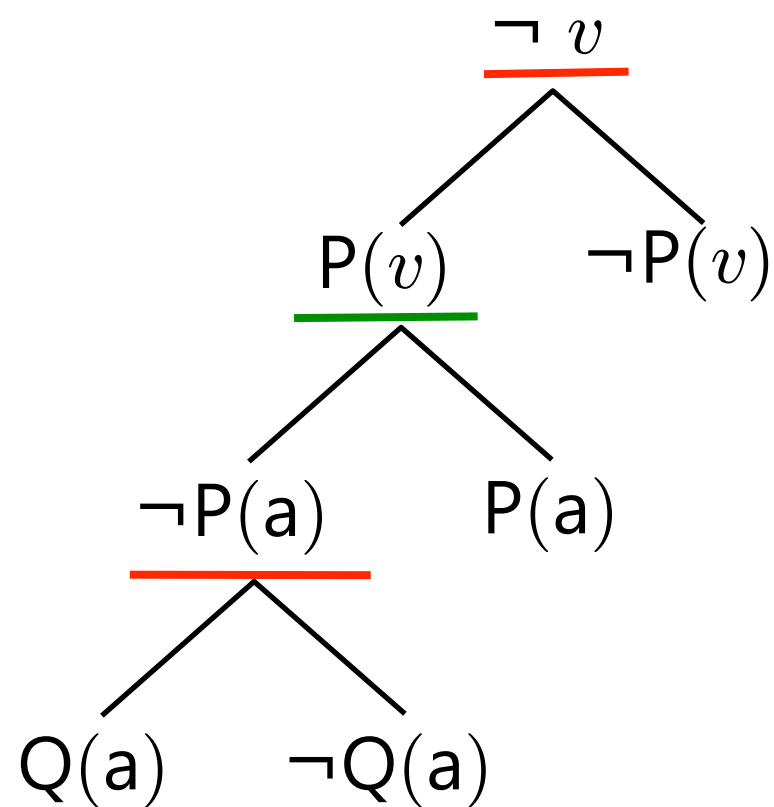
Branch: $\{\neg v, P(v), \neg P(a)\}$

True: P(b)

False: ¬P(a), ¬Q(a), ¬Q(b)

$$\{\neg v, P(v), \neg P(a)\} \stackrel{?}{\models} \underline{P(x) \vee Q(x)} \quad \text{X} \quad \xrightarrow{\text{Context Unifier}} \quad P(a) \vee \underline{Q(a)} \quad \text{Split}$$

Inference Rule: Split



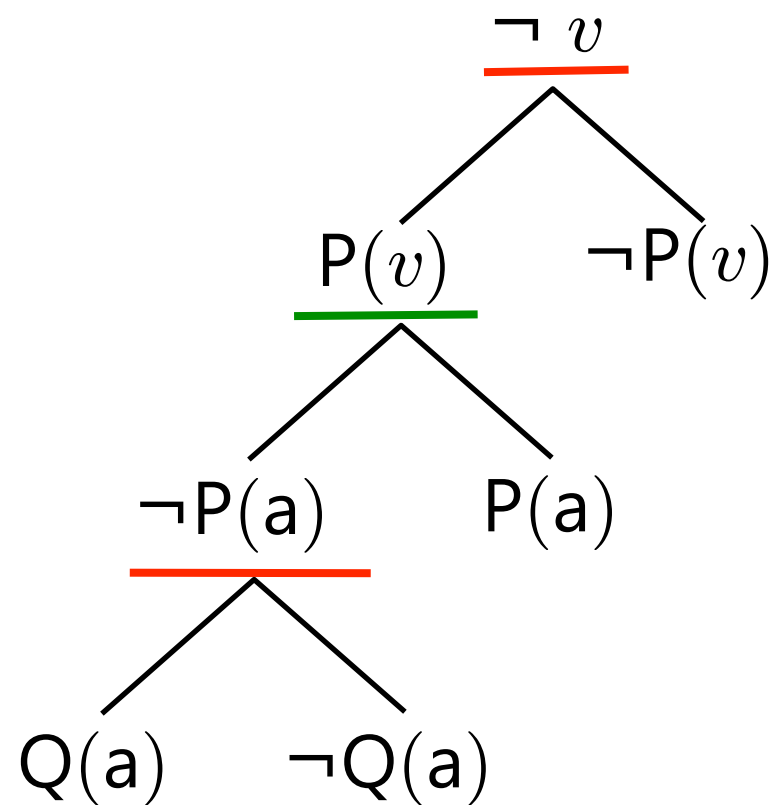
Branch: $\{\neg v, P(v), \neg P(a)\}$

True: $P(b)$

False: $\neg P(a)$, $\neg Q(a)$, $\neg Q(b)$

$$\{\neg v, P(v), \neg P(a)\} \stackrel{?}{\models} \underline{P(x) \vee Q(x)} \quad \text{X} \quad \xrightarrow{\text{Context Unifier}} \quad P(a) \vee \underline{Q(a)} \quad \text{Split}$$

Inference Rule: Split



Branch: $\{\neg v, P(v), \neg P(a)\}$

True: $P(b)$

False: $\neg P(a)$, $\neg Q(a)$, $\neg Q(b)$

$$\{\neg v, P(v), \neg P(a)\} \stackrel{?}{\models} \underline{P(x) \vee Q(x)}$$

✗

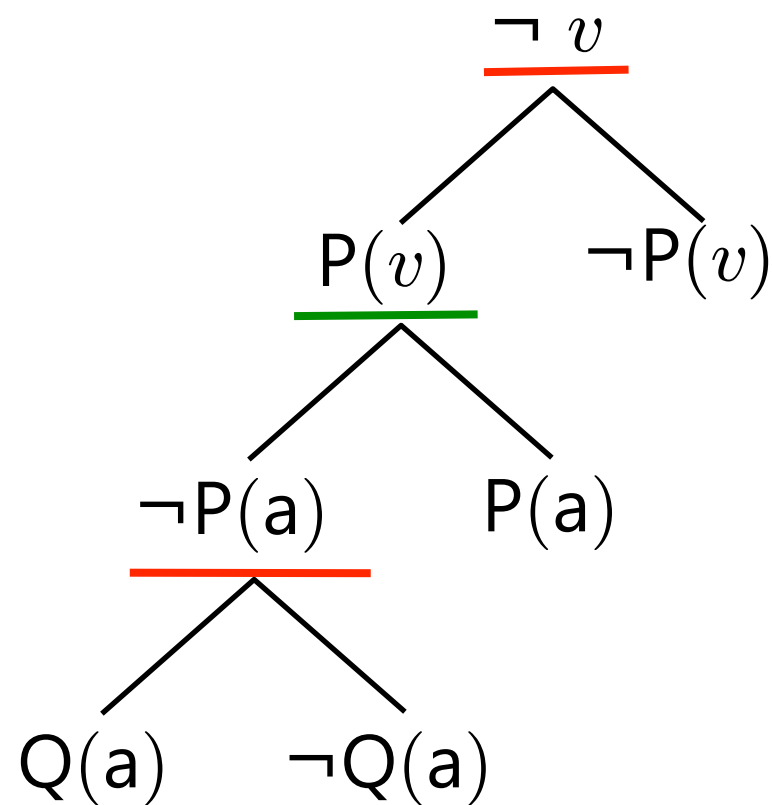
Context Unifier

$$P(a) \vee \underline{Q(a)}$$

Split

$$\{\neg v, P(v), \neg P(a), Q(a)\} \stackrel{?}{\models} P(x) \vee Q(x)$$

Inference Rule: Split



Branch: $\{\neg v, P(v), \neg P(a)\}$

True: $P(b)$

False: $\neg P(a)$, $\neg Q(a)$, $\neg Q(b)$

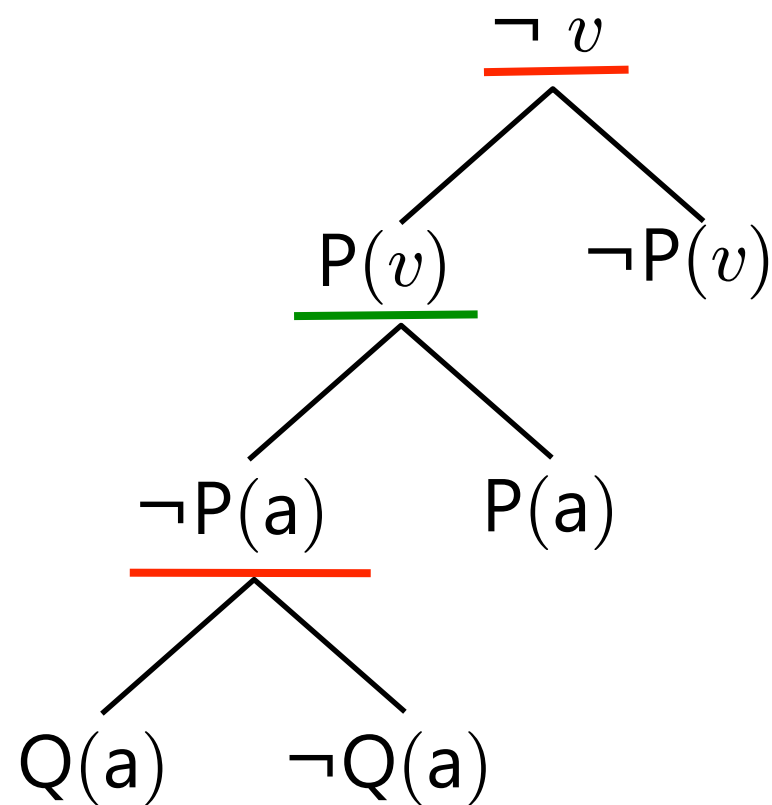
Branch: $\{\neg v, P(v), \neg P(a), Q(a)\}$

True: $P(b), Q(a)$

False: $\neg P(a), \neg Q(b)$

$$\begin{array}{l}
 \{\neg v, P(v), \neg P(a)\} \stackrel{?}{\models} \underline{P(x) \vee Q(x)} \quad \text{✗} \xrightarrow{\text{Context Unifier}} P(a) \vee \underline{Q(a)} \\
 \{\neg v, P(v), \neg P(a), Q(a)\} \stackrel{?}{\models} P(x) \vee Q(x) \quad \text{Split}
 \end{array}$$

Inference Rule: Split



Branch: $\{\neg v, P(v), \neg P(a)\}$

True: $P(b)$

False: $\neg P(a), \neg Q(a), \neg Q(b)$

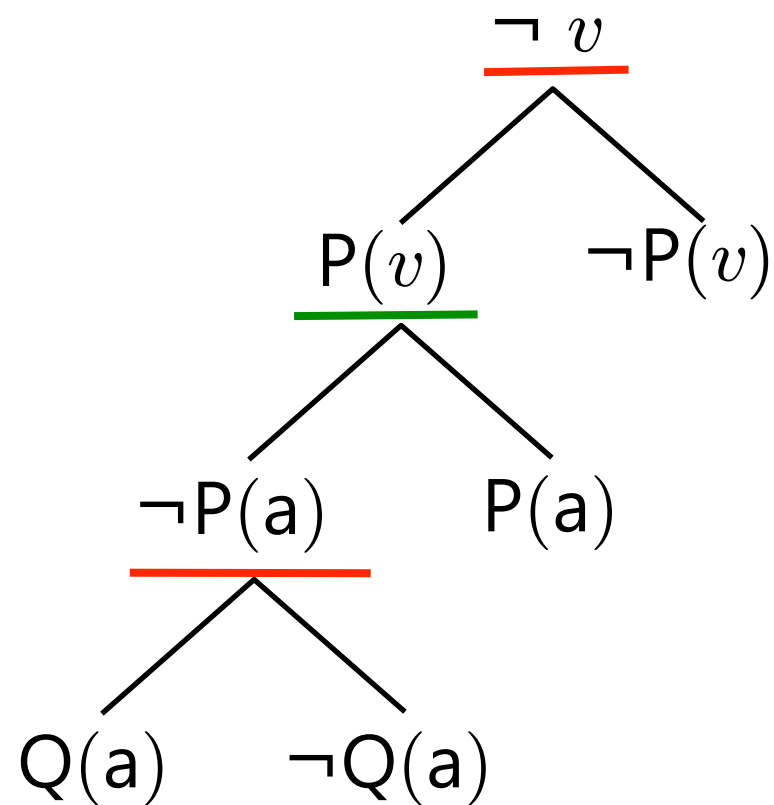
Branch: $\{\neg v, P(v), \neg P(a), Q(a)\}$

True: $P(b), Q(a)$

False: $\neg P(a), \neg Q(b)$

$$\begin{array}{l}
 \{\neg v, P(v), \neg P(a)\} \stackrel{?}{\models} \underline{P(x) \vee Q(x)} \quad \text{✗} \xrightarrow{\text{Context Unifier}} P(a) \vee \underline{Q(a)} \\
 \{\neg v, P(v), \neg P(a), Q(a)\} \stackrel{?}{\models} P(x) \vee Q(x) \quad \text{Split}
 \end{array}$$

Inference Rule: Split



Branch: $\{\neg v, P(v), \neg P(a)\}$

True: $P(b)$

False: $\neg P(a)$, $\neg Q(a)$, $\neg Q(b)$

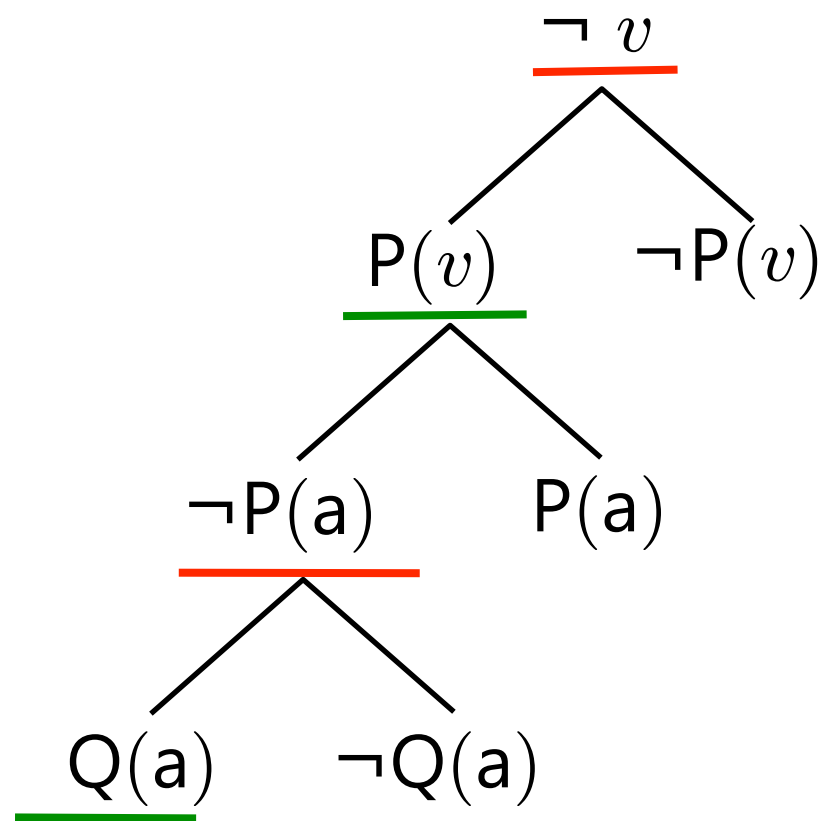
Branch: $\{\neg v, P(v), \neg P(a), Q(a)\}$

True: $P(b)$, $Q(a)$

False: $\neg P(a)$, $\neg Q(b)$

$$\begin{array}{l} \{\neg v, P(v), \neg P(a)\} \stackrel{?}{\models} \underline{P(x) \vee Q(x)} \quad \text{✗} \xrightarrow{\text{Context Unifier}} P(a) \vee \underline{Q(a)} \\ \{\neg v, P(v), \neg P(a), Q(a)\} \stackrel{?}{\models} P(x) \vee Q(x) \end{array} \quad \text{Split}$$

Inference Rule: Split



Branch: $\{\neg v, P(v), \neg P(a)\}$

True: $P(b)$

False: $\neg P(a), \neg Q(a), \neg Q(b)$

Branch: $\{\neg v, P(v), \neg P(a), Q(a)\}$

True: $P(b), Q(a)$

False: $\neg P(a), \neg Q(b)$

$$\{\neg v, P(v), \neg P(a)\} \stackrel{?}{\models} \underline{P(x) \vee Q(x)}$$

✗

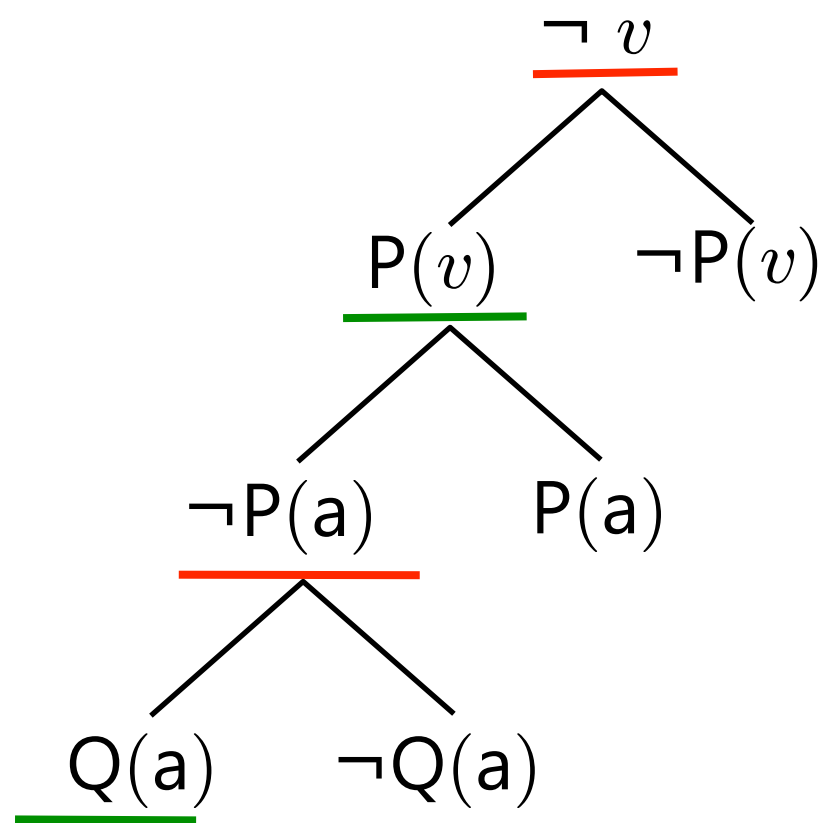
Context Unifier

$$P(a) \vee \underline{Q(a)}$$

Split

$$\{\neg v, P(v), \neg P(a), Q(a)\} \stackrel{?}{\models} P(x) \vee Q(x)$$

Inference Rule: Split



Branch: $\{\neg v, P(v), \neg P(a)\}$

True: $P(b)$

False: $\neg P(a), \neg Q(a), \neg Q(b)$

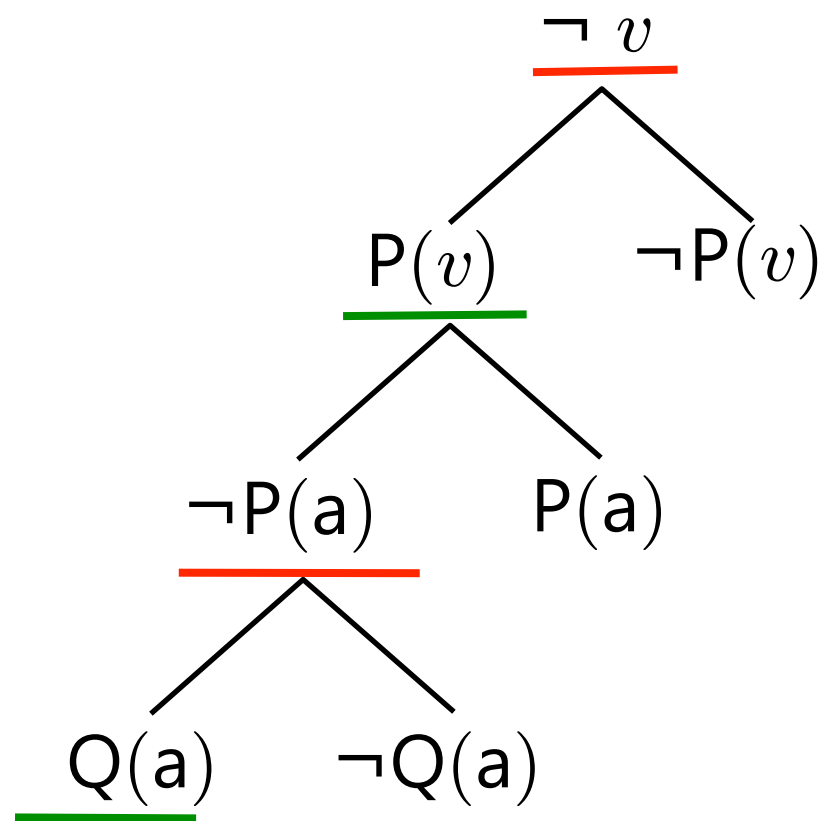
Branch: $\{\neg v, P(v), \neg P(a), Q(a)\}$

True: $P(b), Q(a)$

False: $\neg P(a), \neg Q(b)$

$$\begin{array}{l}
 \{\neg v, P(v), \neg P(a)\} \stackrel{?}{\models} \underline{P(x) \vee Q(x)} \quad \text{✗} \xrightarrow{\text{Context Unifier}} P(a) \vee \underline{Q(a)} \\
 \{\neg v, P(v), \neg P(a), Q(a)\} \stackrel{?}{\models} P(x) \vee Q(x) \qquad \qquad \qquad \text{Split}
 \end{array}$$

Inference Rule: Split



Branch: $\{\neg v, P(v), \neg P(a)\}$

True: $P(b)$

False: $\neg P(a), \neg Q(a), \neg Q(b)$

Branch: $\{\neg v, P(v), \neg P(a), Q(a)\}$

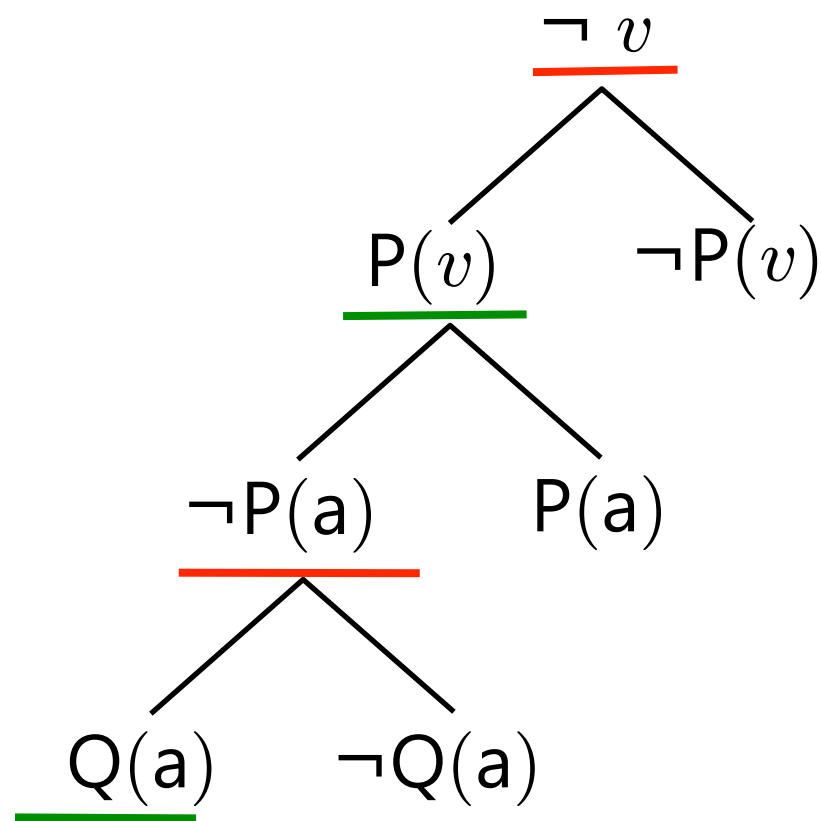
True: $P(b), Q(a)$

False: $\neg P(a), \neg Q(b)$

$$\begin{array}{l}
 \{\neg v, P(v), \neg P(a)\} \stackrel{?}{\models} \underline{P(x) \vee Q(x)} \quad \text{✗} \xrightarrow{\text{Context Unifier}} P(a) \vee \underline{Q(a)} \\
 \{\neg v, P(v), \neg P(a), Q(a)\} \stackrel{?}{\models} \underline{P(x)} \vee \underline{Q(x)} \quad \text{✓}
 \end{array}$$

Split

Inference Rule: Split



Branch: $\{\neg v, P(v), \neg P(a)\}$

True: $P(b)$

False: $\neg P(a)$, $\neg Q(a)$, $\neg Q(b)$

Branch: $\{\neg v, P(v), \neg P(a), Q(a)\}$

True: $P(b)$, $Q(a)$

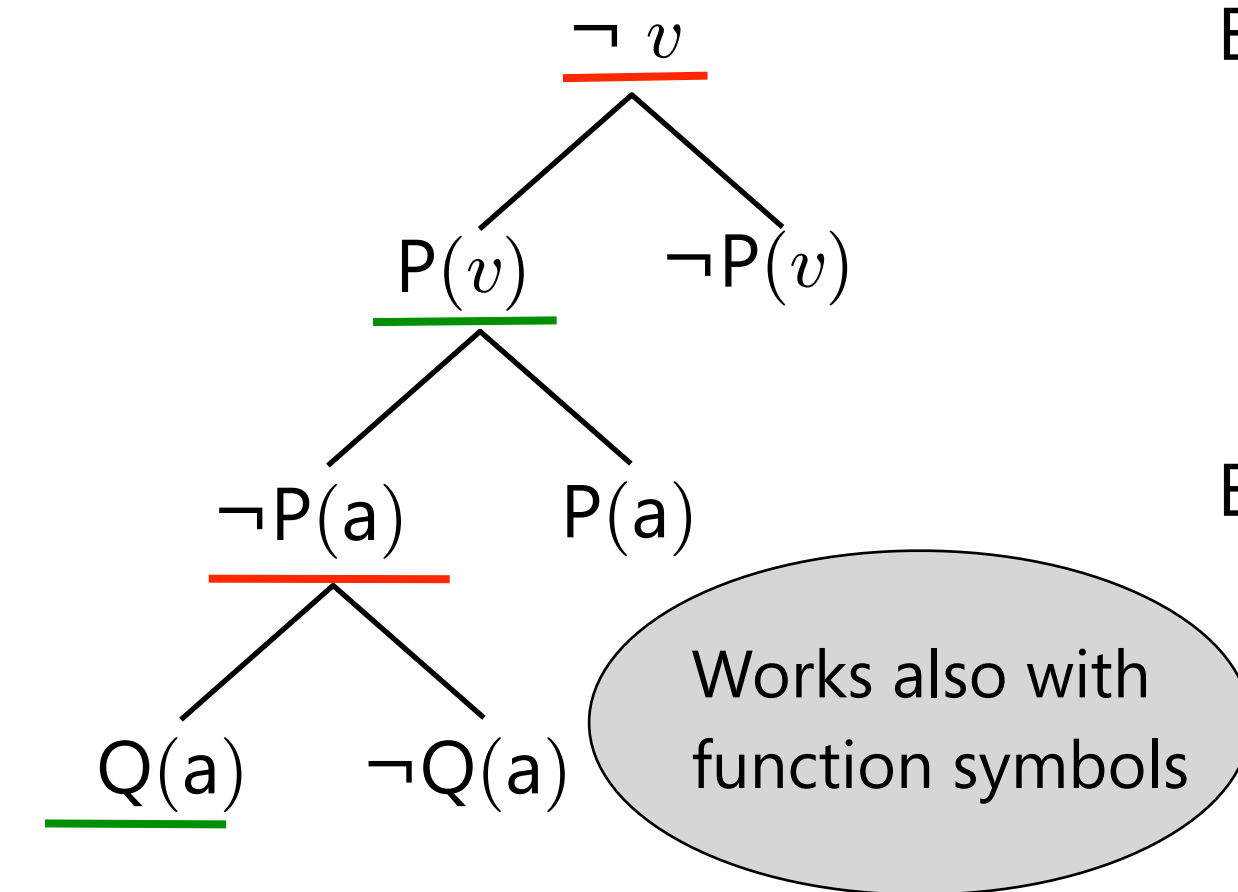
False: $\neg P(a)$, $\neg Q(b)$

$$\begin{aligned} \{\neg v, P(v), \neg P(a)\} &\stackrel{?}{\models} \underline{P(x) \vee Q(x)} \quad \text{✗} \xrightarrow{\text{Context Unifier}} P(a) \vee \underline{Q(a)} \\ \{\neg v, P(v), \neg P(a), Q(a)\} &\stackrel{?}{\models} \underline{P(x)} \vee \underline{Q(x)} \quad \text{✓} \end{aligned}$$

Split

Split - detect falsified instances and repair interpretation
Additional rules: Close, Assert, Compact, Resolve, Subsume

Inference Rule: Split



Branch: $\{\neg v, P(v), \neg P(a)\}$

True: $P(b)$

False: $\neg P(a)$, $\neg Q(a)$, $\neg Q(b)$

Branch: $\{\neg v, P(v), \neg P(a), Q(a)\}$

True: $P(b)$, $Q(a)$

False: $\neg P(a)$, $\neg Q(b)$

$$\begin{aligned} \{\neg v, P(v), \neg P(a)\} &\stackrel{?}{\models} \underline{P(x) \vee Q(x)} \quad \text{✗} \xrightarrow{\text{Context Unifier}} P(a) \vee \underline{Q(a)} \\ \{\neg v, P(v), \neg P(a), Q(a)\} &\stackrel{?}{\models} \underline{P(x)} \vee \underline{Q(x)} \quad \text{✓} \end{aligned}$$

Split

Split - detect falsified instances and repair interpretation
Additional rules: Close, Assert, Compact, Resolve, Subsume

ME - Achievements so far

- **FDPLL** [CADE-17]
 - Basic ideas, predecessor of ME
- **ME Calculus** [CADE-19, AI Journal]
 - Proper treatment of universal variables and unit propagation
 - Semantically justified redundancy criteria
- **ME+Equality** [CADE-20]
 - Superposition inference rules, currently being implemented
- **ME+Lemmas** [LPAR 2006]
- **Darwin prover** [JAIT 2006]
`http://combination.cs.uiowa.edu/Darwin/`
 - Won CASC-J3 and CASC-21 EPR division
- **FM-Darwin**: finite model computation [JAL 2007]

Adding Integer Arithmetic to ME

Issues

- Define the input language
- Generalize semantic trees
- Branch closure (soundness aspect)
- Model construction (completeness aspect)
- Inference rules
- Properties

Adding Integer Arithmetic to ME

Issues

- Define the input language
- Generalize semantic trees
- Branch closure (soundness aspect)
- Model construction (completeness aspect)
- Inference rules
- Properties

Discuss these issues in the following

Input Language

- Constraint clauses $C \leftarrow c$, where C is a “normalized” clause, e.g.

$$P(x_1, x_2) \vee \neg Q(x_2, x_3) \leftarrow \exists y \ 2 \leq y \wedge y < a + x_1 \wedge x_2 = x_3$$

where P, Q, \dots are free predicate symbols

- Constraints c generated by the syntax

$n ::=$ non-negative integer constants $0, 1, 2, \dots$

$a ::=$ free constants (“parameters”) a, b, \dots

$x ::=$ variables x, y, \dots

$t ::=$ $n \mid a \mid x \mid t_1 + t_2$

$l ::=$ $\top \mid \perp \mid t_1 \leq t_2 \mid t_1 < t_2$

$c ::=$ $l \mid c_1 \wedge c_2 \mid \exists x \ c$

Interpreted over \mathbb{N} (Literals $t_1 = t_2$ and $\neg l$ can be represented)

- Domain declaration $a : [n_1 .. n_2]$, for every input parameter a

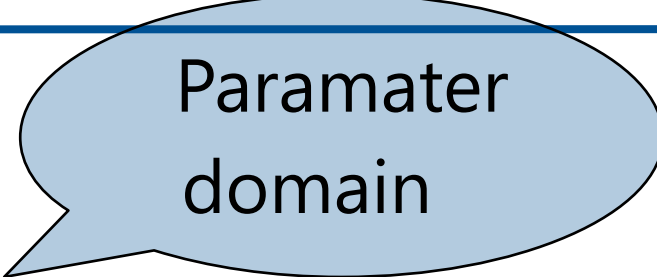
Generalized Semantic Trees

Generalized Semantic Trees

$a : [1 .. 10]$

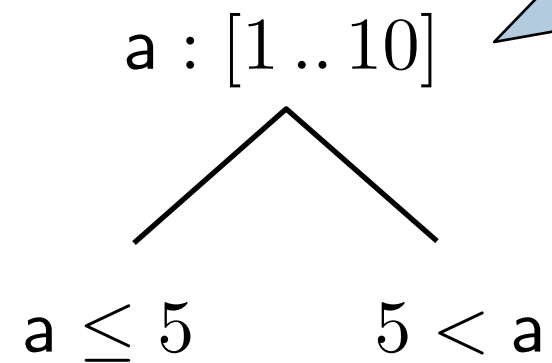
Generalized Semantic Trees

$a : [1 .. 10]$



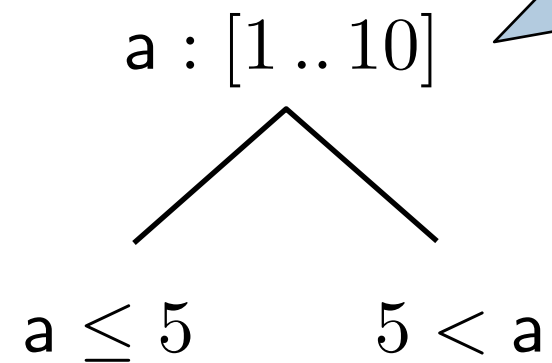
Paramater
domain

Generalized Semantic Trees



Parameter
domain

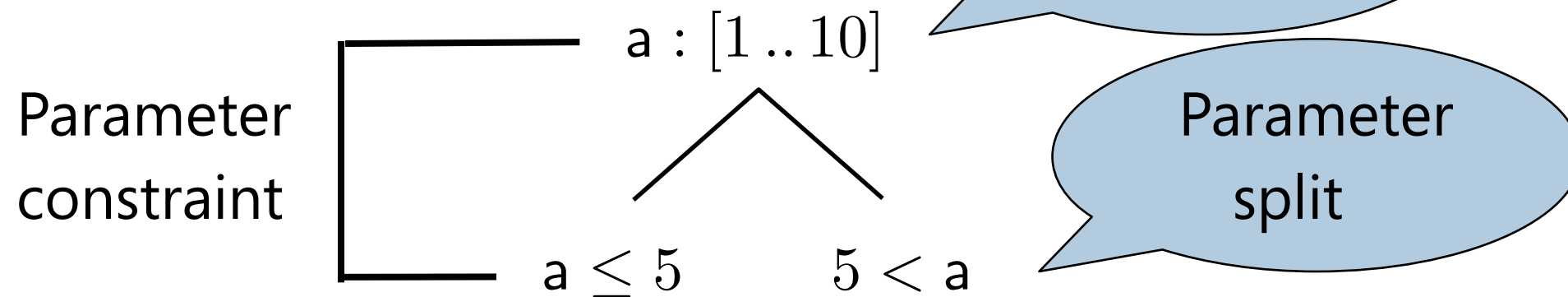
Generalized Semantic Trees



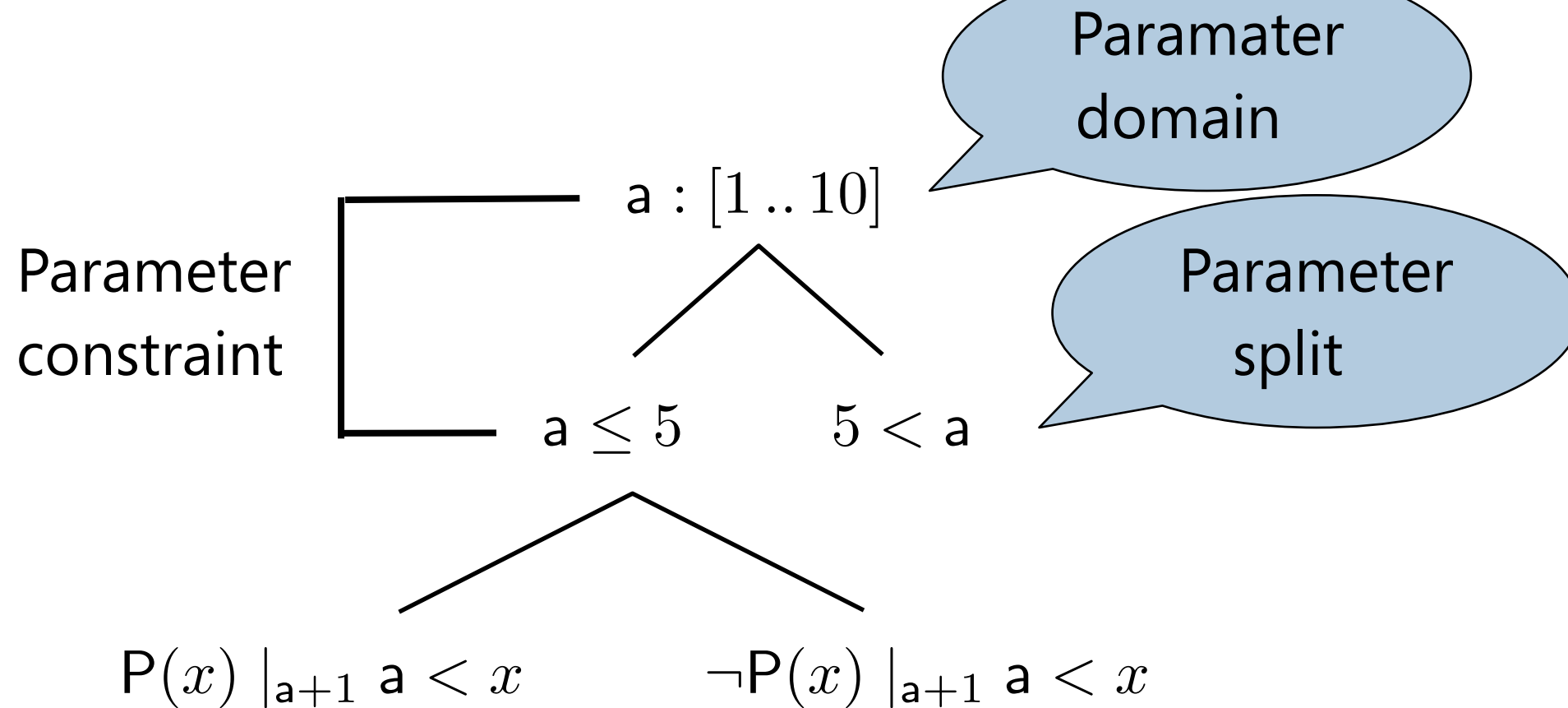
Parameter
domain

Parameter
split

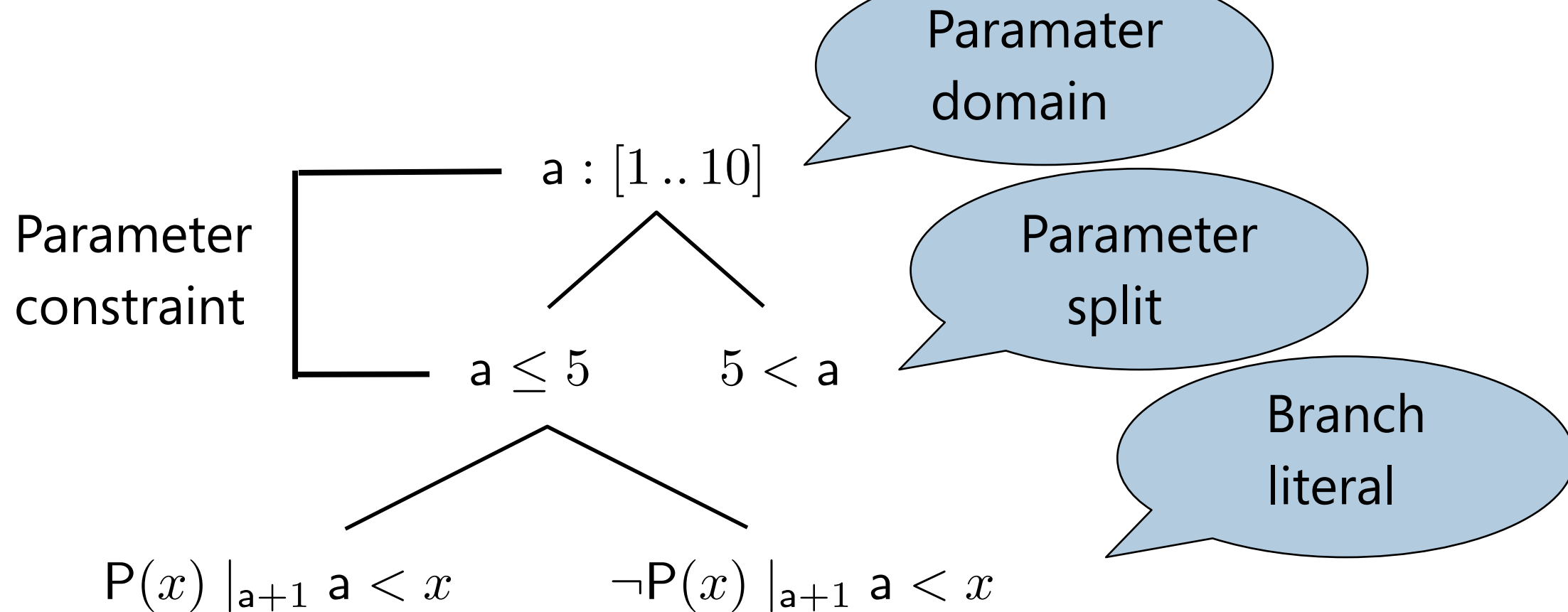
Generalized Semantic Trees



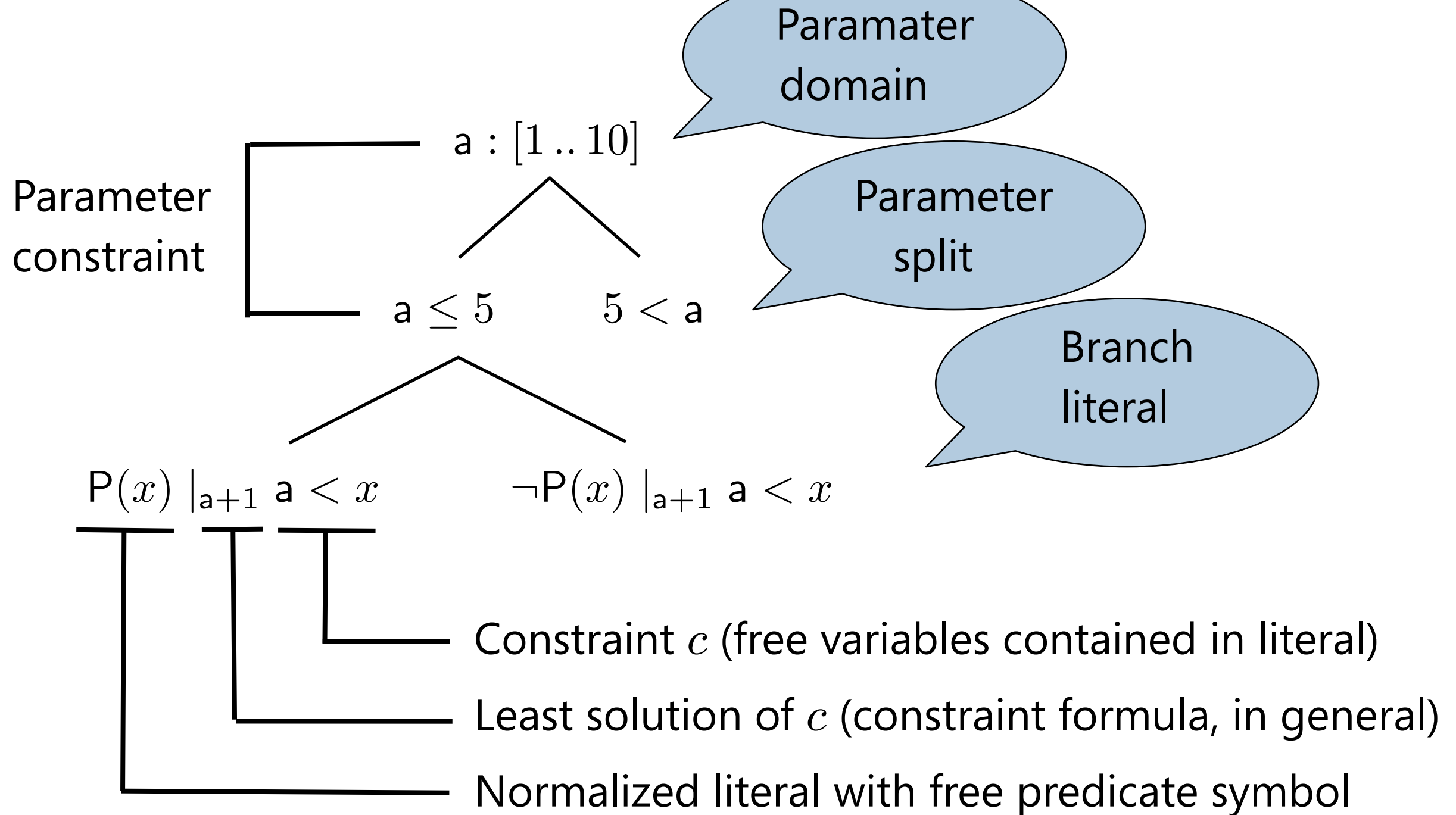
Generalized Semantic Trees



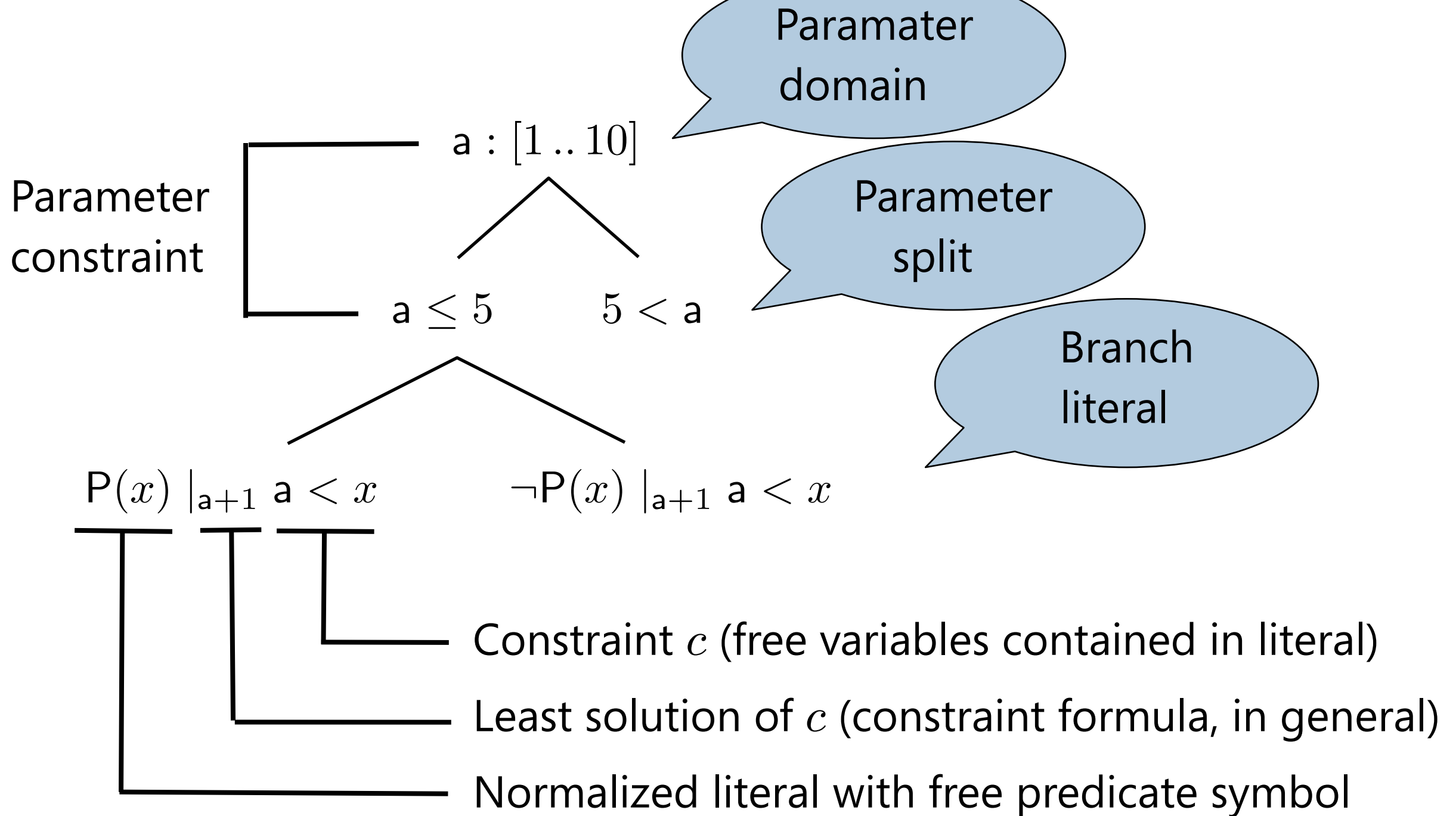
Generalized Semantic Trees



Generalized Semantic Trees

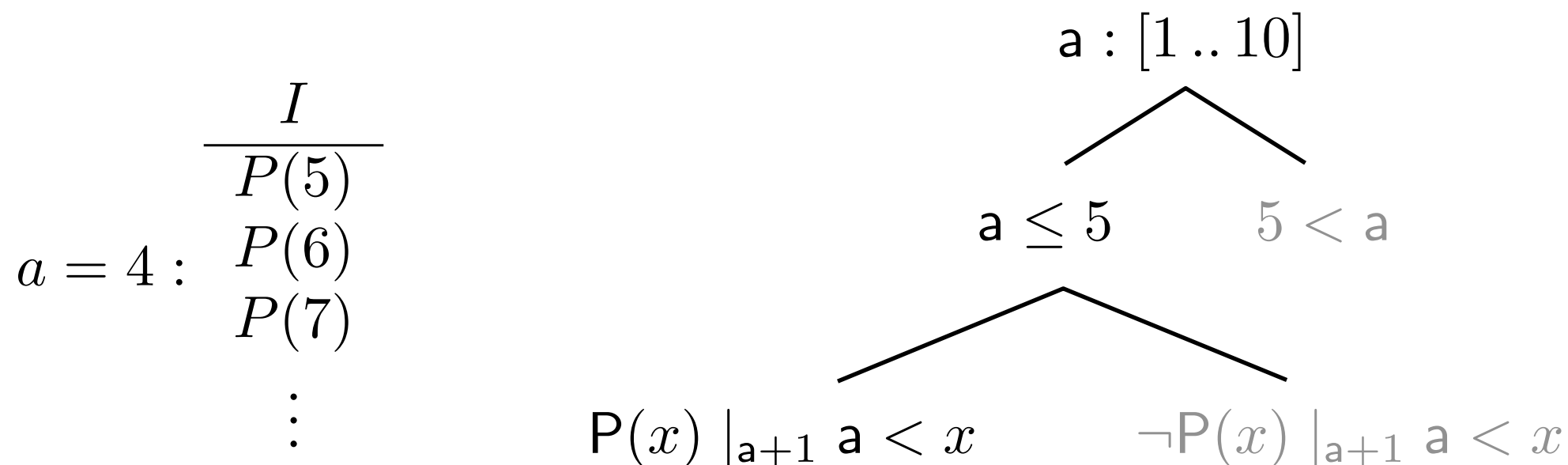


Generalized Semantic Trees



What is the meaning of a branch literal (model construction)?

Model Construction

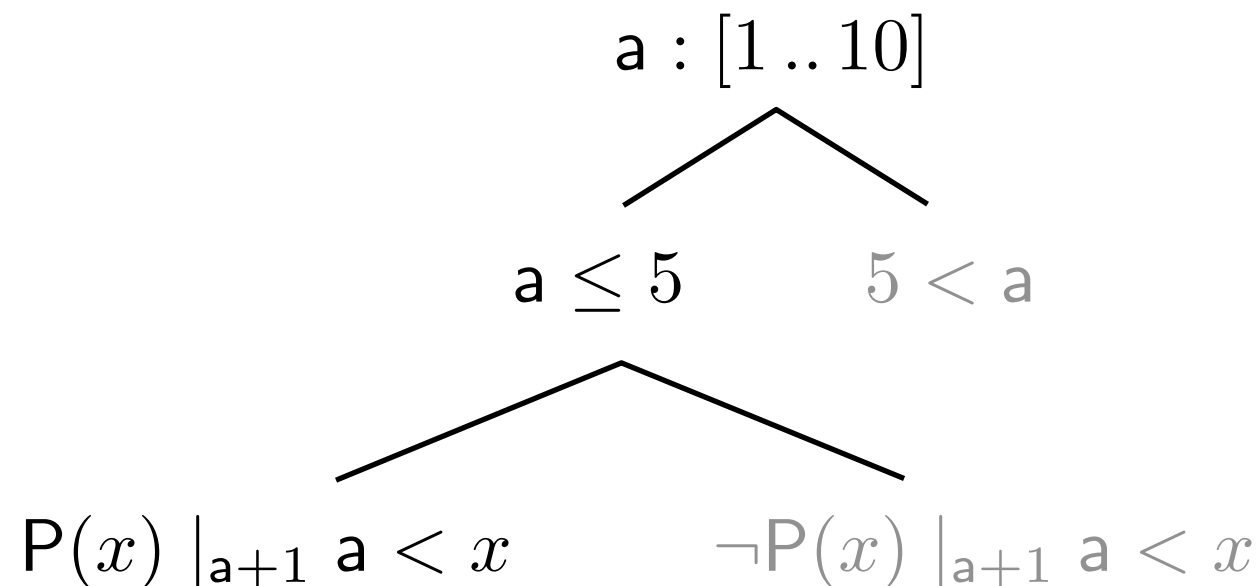


Interpretations represented by a branch

1. Let $\alpha: a \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$ be an assignment consistent with parameter constraints:
 $\mathbb{N}, \alpha \models a : [1 .. 10] \wedge a \leq 5$
2. For all $\sigma: x \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$: if $\mathbb{N}, \alpha \models (a < x)\sigma$ then $P(x\sigma) \rightarrow \text{true}$ "by default"

A branch literal specifies a truth value for all its ground instances satisfying the constraint, unless there is a branch literal specifying the opposite truth value and that has a greater lower bound.

Model Construction



Important invariants, maintained by the calculus

For every parameter assignment that satisfies the parameter constraints:

1. The constraint c of any branch literal $L \mid_t c$ is solvable

i.e. $a : [1 .. 10] \wedge a \leq 5 \models \exists x a < x$ (no junk)

2. No complementary branch literal $\neg L \mid_t c$ has the same lower bound:

if $\neg P(x) \mid_t c$ in branch then $a : [1 .. 10] \wedge a \leq 5 \models t \neq a+1$

(no confusion)

Inference Rule - Split

Inference Rule - Split

$$\begin{array}{c} a : [1 \dots 10] \\ \swarrow \quad \searrow \\ P(x) \mid_{a+1} a < x \quad \neg P(x) \mid_{a+1} a < x \end{array}$$

Inference Rule - Split

$$\begin{array}{c}
 I \\
 \hline
 P(a+1) \\
 P(a+2) \\
 P(a+3) \\
 \vdots
 \end{array}
 \quad
 \begin{array}{c}
 a : [1 \dots 10] \\
 \swarrow \quad \searrow \\
 P(x) \mid_{a+1} a < x \quad \neg P(x) \mid_{a+1} a < x
 \end{array}$$

Inference Rule - Split

$$\neg P(x) \leftarrow a + 2 < x$$

$$\neg P(a + 3)$$

$$\neg P(a + 4)$$

$$\neg P(a + 5)$$

$$\vdots$$

$$I$$

$$P(a + 1)$$

$$P(a + 2)$$

$$P(a + 3)$$

$$\vdots$$

$$a : [1 .. 10]$$

$$P(x) \mid_{a+1} a < x \quad \neg P(x) \mid_{a+1} a < x$$

Inference Rule - Split

$$\neg P(x) \leftarrow a + 2 < x$$

$$\neg P(a + 3)$$

$$\neg P(a + 4)$$

$$\neg P(a + 5)$$

$$\vdots$$

$$I$$

$$P(a + 1)$$

$$P(a + 2)$$

$$P(a + 3)$$

$$\vdots$$

$$a : [1 .. 10]$$

$$P(x) \mid_{a+1} a < x \quad \neg P(x) \mid_{a+1} a < x$$

Repair interpretation

Inference Rule - Split

$$\neg P(x) \leftarrow a + 2 < x$$

$$\neg P(a + 3)$$

$$\neg P(a + 4)$$

$$\neg P(a + 5)$$

$$\vdots$$

$$I$$

$$P(a + 1)$$

$$P(a + 2)$$

$$P(a + 3)$$

$$\vdots$$

$$a : [1 .. 10]$$

$$P(x) \mid_{a+1} a < x \quad \neg P(x) \mid_{a+1} a < x$$

Repair interpretation

Context unifier $a < x \wedge a + 2 < x$

Inference Rule - Split

$$\neg P(x) \leftarrow a + 2 < x$$

$$\neg P(a + 3)$$

$$\neg P(a + 4)$$

$$\neg P(a + 5)$$

$$\vdots$$

$$I$$

$$P(a + 1)$$

$$P(a + 2)$$

$$P(a + 3)$$

$$\vdots$$

$$a : [1 .. 10]$$

$$P(x) \mid_{a+1} a < x \quad \neg P(x) \mid_{a+1} a < x$$

Repair interpretation

$$\text{Context unifier} \quad a < x \wedge a + 2 < x$$

$$\text{Equivalently} \quad a + 2 < x$$

Inference Rule - Split

$$\neg P(x) \leftarrow a + 2 < x$$

$$\neg P(a + 3)$$

$$\neg P(a + 4)$$

$$\neg P(a + 5)$$

⋮

I

$$\frac{P(a + 1)}{P(a + 2)}$$

$$P(a + 2)$$

$$P(a + 3)$$

⋮

$$a : [1 .. 10]$$

$$P(x) \mid_{a+1} a < x \quad \neg P(x) \mid_{a+1} a < x$$

Repair interpretation

Context unifier $a < x \wedge a + 2 < x$

Equivalently $a + 2 < x$

Split candidate $\neg P(x) \mid_{a+3} a + 2 < x$

Inference Rule - Split

$$\neg P(x) \leftarrow a + 2 < x$$

$$\neg P(a + 3)$$

$$\neg P(a + 4)$$

$$\neg P(a + 5)$$

$$\vdots$$

$$I$$

$$P(a + 1)$$

$$P(a + 2)$$

$$P(a + 3)$$

$$\vdots$$

$$a : [1 .. 10]$$

$$P(x) \mid_{a+1} a < x \quad \neg P(x) \mid_{a+1} a < x$$

Repair interpretation

Context unifier $a < x \wedge a + 2 < x$

Equivalently $a + 2 < x$

Split candidate $\neg P(x) \mid_{a+3} a + 2 < x$

No junk: $a : [1 .. 10] \models \exists x a + 2 < x$

Inference Rule - Split

$$\neg P(x) \leftarrow a + 2 < x$$

$$\neg P(a + 3)$$

$$\neg P(a + 4)$$

$$\neg P(a + 5)$$

$$\vdots$$

$$I$$

$$\frac{P(a + 1)}{P(a + 2)}$$

$$P(a + 2)$$

$$P(a + 3)$$

$$\vdots$$

$$a : [1 .. 10]$$

$$P(x) \mid_{a+1} a < x \quad \neg P(x) \mid_{a+1} a < x$$

Repair interpretation

Context unifier $a < x \wedge a + 2 < x$

Equivalently $a + 2 < x$

Split candidate $\neg P(x) \mid_{a+3} a + 2 < x$

No junk: $a : [1 .. 10] \models \exists x a + 2 < x$

No confusion: $a : [1 .. 10] \models a + 3 \neq a + 1$

Inference Rule - Split

$$\neg P(x) \leftarrow a + 2 < x$$

$$\neg P(a + 3)$$

$$\neg P(a + 4)$$

$$\neg P(a + 5)$$

$$\vdots$$

$$I$$

$$\frac{P(a + 1)}{P(a + 2)}$$

$$P(a + 2)$$

$$P(a + 3)$$

$$\vdots$$

$$a : [1 .. 10]$$

$$P(x) \mid_{a+1} a < x \quad \neg P(x) \mid_{a+1} a < x$$

Repair interpretation

Context unifier $a < x \wedge a + 2 < x$

Equivalently $a + 2 < x$

Split candidate $\neg P(x) \mid_{a+3} a + 2 < x$

No junk: $a : [1 .. 10] \models \exists x a + 2 < x$

No confusion: $a : [1 .. 10] \models a + 3 \neq a + 1$

\Rightarrow Split is applicable

Inference Rule - Split

$$\neg P(x) \leftarrow a + 2 < x$$

$$\neg P(a + 3)$$

$$\neg P(a + 4)$$

$$\neg P(a + 5)$$

⋮

I

$$\frac{}{P(a + 1)}$$

$$P(a + 2)$$

$$P(a + 3)$$

⋮

$$a : [1 .. 10]$$

$$P(x) \mid_{a+1} a < x$$

$$\neg P(x) \mid_{a+1} a < x$$

$$\neg P(x) \mid_{a+3} a + 2 < x$$

$$P(x) \mid_{a+3} a + 2 < x$$

Repair interpretation

Context unifier $a < x \wedge a + 2 < x$

Equivalently $a + 2 < x$

Split candidate $\neg P(x) \mid_{a+3} a + 2 < x$

No junk: $a : [1 .. 10] \models \exists x a + 2 < x$

No confusion: $a : [1 .. 10] \models a + 3 \neq a + 1$

\Rightarrow Split is applicable

Inference Rule - Split

$$\neg P(x) \leftarrow a + 2 < x$$

$$\neg P(a + 3)$$

$$\neg P(a + 4)$$

$$\neg P(a + 5)$$

⋮

I

$$\frac{}{P(a + 1)}$$

$$P(a + 2)$$

$$P(a + 3)$$

⋮

$$a : [1 .. 10]$$

$$P(x) \mid_{a+1} a < x$$

$$\neg P(x) \mid_{a+1} a < x$$

$$\neg P(x) \mid_{a+3} a + 2 < x$$

$$P(x) \mid_{a+3} a + 2 < x$$

Repair interpretation

Context unifier $a < x \wedge a + 2 < x$

Equivalently $a + 2 < x$

Split candidate $\neg P(x) \mid_{a+3} a + 2 < x$

No junk: $a : [1 .. 10] \models \exists x a + 2 < x$

No confusion: $a : [1 .. 10] \models a + 3 \neq a + 1$

\Rightarrow Split is applicable

I

$$\frac{}{P(a + 1)}$$

$$P(a + 2)$$

$$\neg P(a + 3)$$

$$\neg P(a + 4)$$

⋮

Inference Rule - Close

Inference Rule - Close

$$\begin{array}{c} a : [1 \dots 10] \\ \swarrow \quad \searrow \\ P(x) \mid_{a+1} a < x \quad \neg P(x) \mid_{a+1} a < x \end{array}$$

Inference Rule - Close

$$\begin{array}{c}
 \frac{I}{P(a+1)} \\
 P(a+2) \\
 P(a+3) \\
 \vdots
 \end{array}
 \quad
 \begin{array}{c}
 a : [1 \dots 10] \\
 \swarrow \quad \searrow \\
 P(x) \mid_{a+1} a < x \quad \neg P(x) \mid_{a+1} a < x
 \end{array}$$

Inference Rule - Close

$$\neg P(x) \leftarrow x = a + 1$$

$$\neg P(a + 1)$$

$$\frac{I}{\begin{array}{c} P(a + 1) \\ P(a + 2) \\ P(a + 3) \\ \vdots \end{array}}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} a : [1 .. 10] \\ \swarrow \quad \searrow \\ P(x) \mid_{a+1} a < x \quad \neg P(x) \mid_{a+1} a < x \end{array}$$

Inference Rule - Close

$$\neg P(x) \leftarrow x = a + 1$$

$$\neg P(a + 1)$$

$$\frac{I}{\begin{array}{l} P(a + 1) \\ P(a + 2) \\ P(a + 3) \\ \vdots \end{array}}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} a : [1 .. 10] \\ \swarrow \quad \searrow \\ P(x) \mid_{a+1} a < x \quad \neg P(x) \mid_{a+1} a < x \end{array}$$

To close use least solution:

$$\begin{array}{c} a : [1 .. 10] \\ \swarrow \quad \searrow \\ P(a + 1) \quad \neg P(a + 1) \end{array}$$

Inference Rule - Close

$$\neg P(x) \leftarrow x = a + 1$$

$$\neg P(a + 1)$$

$$\frac{I}{\begin{array}{l} P(a + 1) \\ P(a + 2) \\ P(a + 3) \\ \vdots \end{array}}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} a : [1 .. 10] \\ \swarrow \quad \searrow \\ P(x) \mid_{a+1} a < x \quad \neg P(x) \mid_{a+1} a < x \end{array}$$

Abandon interpretation

To close use least solution:

$$\begin{array}{c} a : [1 .. 10] \\ \swarrow \quad \searrow \\ P(a + 1) \quad \neg P(a + 1) \end{array}$$

Inference Rule - Close

$$\neg P(x) \leftarrow x = a + 1$$

$$\neg P(a + 1)$$

$$\frac{I}{\begin{array}{l} P(a + 1) \\ P(a + 2) \\ P(a + 3) \\ \vdots \end{array}}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} a : [1 .. 10] \\ \swarrow \quad \searrow \\ P(x) \mid_{a+1} a < x \quad \neg P(x) \mid_{a+1} a < x \end{array}$$

Abandon interpretation

Context unifier $a < x \wedge x = a + 1$

To close use least solution:

$$\begin{array}{c} a : [1 .. 10] \\ \swarrow \quad \searrow \\ P(a + 1) \quad \neg P(a + 1) \end{array}$$

Inference Rule - Close

$$\neg P(x) \leftarrow x = a + 1$$

$$\neg P(a + 1)$$

$$\frac{I}{\begin{array}{c} P(a + 1) \\ P(a + 2) \\ P(a + 3) \\ \vdots \end{array}}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} a : [1 .. 10] \\ \swarrow \quad \searrow \\ P(x) \mid_{a+1} a < x \quad \neg P(x) \mid_{a+1} a < x \end{array}$$

Abandon interpretation

$$\text{Context unifier} \quad a < x \wedge x = a + 1$$

$$\text{Equivalently} \quad x = a + 1$$

To close use least solution:

$$\begin{array}{c} a : [1 .. 10] \\ \swarrow \quad \searrow \\ P(a + 1) \quad \neg P(a + 1) \end{array}$$

Inference Rule - Close

$$\neg P(x) \leftarrow x = a + 1$$

$$\neg P(a + 1)$$

$$\frac{I}{\begin{array}{c} P(a + 1) \\ P(a + 2) \\ P(a + 3) \\ \vdots \end{array}}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} a : [1 .. 10] \\ \swarrow \quad \searrow \\ P(x) \mid_{a+1} a < x \quad \neg P(x) \mid_{a+1} a < x \end{array}$$

Abandon interpretation

Context unifier $a < x \wedge x = a + 1$

Equivalently $x = a + 1$

Split candidate $\neg P(x) \mid_{a+1} x = a + 1$

To close use least solution:

$$\begin{array}{c} a : [1 .. 10] \\ \swarrow \quad \searrow \\ P(a + 1) \quad \neg P(a + 1) \end{array}$$

Inference Rule - Close

$$\neg P(x) \leftarrow x = a + 1$$

$$\neg P(a + 1)$$

$$\frac{I}{\begin{array}{c} P(a + 1) \\ P(a + 2) \\ P(a + 3) \\ \vdots \end{array}}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} a : [1 .. 10] \\ \swarrow \quad \searrow \\ P(x) \mid_{a+1} a < x \quad \neg P(x) \mid_{a+1} a < x \end{array}$$

Abandon interpretation

Context unifier $a < x \wedge x = a + 1$

Equivalently $x = a + 1$

Split candidate $\neg P(x) \mid_{a+1} x = a + 1$

No junk: $a : [1 .. 10] \models \exists x x = a + 1$

To close use least solution:

$$\begin{array}{c} a : [1 .. 10] \\ \swarrow \quad \searrow \\ P(a + 1) \quad \neg P(a + 1) \end{array}$$

Inference Rule - Close

$$\neg P(x) \leftarrow x = a + 1$$

$$\neg P(a + 1)$$

$$\frac{I}{\begin{array}{c} P(a + 1) \\ P(a + 2) \\ P(a + 3) \\ \vdots \end{array}}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} a : [1 .. 10] \\ \swarrow \quad \searrow \\ P(x) \mid_{a+1} a < x \quad \neg P(x) \mid_{a+1} a < x \end{array}$$

Abandon interpretation

Context unifier $a < x \wedge x = a + 1$

Equivalently $x = a + 1$

Split candidate $\neg P(x) \mid_{a+1} x = a + 1$

No junk: $a : [1 .. 10] \models \exists x x = a + 1$

confusion: $a : [1 .. 10] \not\models a + 1 \neq a + 1$

To close use least solution:

$$\begin{array}{c} a : [1 .. 10] \\ \swarrow \quad \searrow \\ P(a + 1) \quad \neg P(a + 1) \end{array}$$

Inference Rule - Close

$$\neg P(x) \leftarrow x = a + 1$$

$$\neg P(a + 1)$$

$$\frac{I}{\begin{array}{c} P(a + 1) \\ P(a + 2) \\ P(a + 3) \\ \vdots \end{array}}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} a : [1 .. 10] \\ \swarrow \quad \searrow \\ P(x) \mid_{a+1} a < x \quad \neg P(x) \mid_{a+1} a < x \end{array}$$

Abandon interpretation

Context unifier $a < x \wedge x = a + 1$

Equivalently $x = a + 1$

Split candidate $\neg P(x) \mid_{a+1} x = a + 1$

No junk: $a : [1 .. 10] \models \exists x x = a + 1$

confusion: $a : [1 .. 10] \not\models a + 1 \neq a + 1$

Even more $a : [1 .. 10] \models a + 1 = a + 1$

To close use least solution:

$$\begin{array}{c} a : [1 .. 10] \\ \swarrow \quad \searrow \\ P(a + 1) \quad \neg P(a + 1) \end{array}$$

Inference Rule - Close

$$\neg P(x) \leftarrow x = a + 1$$

$$\neg P(a + 1)$$

$$\frac{I}{\begin{array}{c} P(a + 1) \\ P(a + 2) \\ P(a + 3) \\ \vdots \end{array}}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} a : [1 .. 10] \\ \swarrow \quad \searrow \\ P(x) \mid_{a+1} a < x \quad \neg P(x) \mid_{a+1} a < x \end{array}$$

Abandon interpretation

Context unifier $a < x \wedge x = a + 1$

Equivalently $x = a + 1$

Split candidate $\neg P(x) \mid_{a+1} x = a + 1$

No junk: $a : [1 .. 10] \models \exists x x = a + 1$

confusion: $a : [1 .. 10] \not\models a + 1 \neq a + 1$

Even more $a : [1 .. 10] \models a + 1 = a + 1 \Rightarrow \text{Close is applicable}$

To close use least solution:

$$\begin{array}{c} a : [1 .. 10] \\ \swarrow \quad \searrow \\ P(a + 1) \quad \neg P(a + 1) \end{array}$$

Inference Rule - Close

$$\neg P(x) \leftarrow x = a + 1$$

$$\neg P(a + 1)$$

$$\frac{I}{\begin{array}{c} P(a + 1) \\ P(a + 2) \\ P(a + 3) \\ \vdots \end{array}}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} a : [1 .. 10] \\ \swarrow \quad \searrow \\ P(x) \mid_{a+1} a < x \quad \neg P(x) \mid_{a+1} a < x \end{array}$$

Abandon interpretation

Context unifier $a < x \wedge x = a + 1$

Equivalently $x = a + 1$

Split candidate $\neg P(x) \mid_{a+1} x = a + 1$

No junk: $a : [1 .. 10] \models \exists x x = a + 1$

confusion: $a : [1 .. 10] \not\models a + 1 \neq a + 1$

Even more $a : [1 .. 10] \models a + 1 = a + 1 \Rightarrow \text{Close is applicable}$

To close use least solution:

$$\begin{array}{c} a : [1 .. 10] \\ \swarrow \quad \searrow \\ P(a + 1) \quad \neg P(a + 1) \\ * \end{array}$$

Inference Rule - Close

$$\neg P(x) \leftarrow x = a + 1$$

$$\neg P(a + 1)$$

$$\frac{I}{\begin{array}{c} P(a + 1) \\ P(a + 2) \\ P(a + 3) \\ \vdots \end{array}}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} a : [1 .. 10] \\ \swarrow \quad \searrow \\ P(x) \mid_{a+1} a < x \quad \neg P(x) \mid_{a+1} a < x \\ * \end{array}$$

Abandon interpretation

Context unifier $a < x \wedge x = a + 1$

Equivalently $x = a + 1$

Split candidate $\neg P(x) \mid_{a+1} x = a + 1$

No junk: $a : [1 .. 10] \models \exists x x = a + 1$

confusion: $a : [1 .. 10] \not\models a + 1 \neq a + 1$

Even more $a : [1 .. 10] \models a + 1 = a + 1 \Rightarrow \text{Close is applicable}$

To close use least solution:

$$\begin{array}{c} a : [1 .. 10] \\ \swarrow \quad \searrow \\ P(a + 1) \quad \neg P(a + 1) \\ * \end{array}$$

Inference Rule - Parameter Split

Inference Rule - Parameter Split

$$\begin{array}{c} a : [1 .. 10] \\ \swarrow \quad \searrow \\ P(x) \mid_{a+1} a < x \quad \neg P(x) \mid_{a+1} a < x \end{array}$$

Inference Rule - Parameter Split

$$\begin{array}{c}
 I \\
 \hline
 P(a+1) \\
 P(a+2) \\
 P(a+3) \\
 \vdots
 \end{array}
 \quad
 \begin{array}{c}
 a : [1..10] \\
 \swarrow \quad \searrow \\
 P(x) \mid_{a+1} a < x \quad \neg P(x) \mid_{a+1} a < x
 \end{array}$$

Inference Rule - Parameter Split

$$\neg P(x) \leftarrow x = 6$$

$$\neg P(6)$$

$$\frac{I}{\begin{array}{c} P(a+1) \\ P(a+2) \\ P(a+3) \\ \vdots \end{array}} \quad \begin{array}{c} a : [1..10] \\ \swarrow \quad \searrow \\ P(x) \mid_{a+1} a < x \quad \neg P(x) \mid_{a+1} a < x \end{array}$$

Inference Rule - Parameter Split

$$\neg P(x) \leftarrow x = 6$$

$$\neg P(6)$$

$$\frac{I}{\begin{array}{c} P(a+1) \\ P(a+2) \\ P(a+3) \\ \vdots \end{array}} \quad \begin{array}{c} a : [1..10] \\ \swarrow \quad \searrow \\ P(x) \mid_{a+1} a < x \quad \neg P(x) \mid_{a+1} a < x \end{array}$$

Split domain of parameter

Inference Rule - Parameter Split

$$\neg P(x) \leftarrow x = 6$$

$$\neg P(6)$$

$$\frac{I}{\begin{array}{c} P(a+1) \\ P(a+2) \\ P(a+3) \\ \vdots \end{array}} \quad \begin{array}{c} a : [1..10] \\ \swarrow \quad \searrow \\ P(x) \mid_{a+1} a < x \quad \neg P(x) \mid_{a+1} a < x \end{array}$$

Split domain of parameter

Context unifier $a < x \wedge x = 6$

Inference Rule - Parameter Split

$$\neg P(x) \leftarrow x = 6$$

$$\neg P(6)$$

$$\frac{I}{\begin{array}{c} P(a+1) \\ P(a+2) \\ P(a+3) \\ \vdots \end{array}}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} a : [1..10] \\ \swarrow \quad \searrow \\ P(x) \mid_{a+1} a < x \quad \neg P(x) \mid_{a+1} a < x \end{array}$$

Split domain of parameter

Context unifier $a < x \wedge x = 6$

Split candidate $\neg P(x) \mid_6 a < x \wedge x = 6$

Inference Rule - Parameter Split

$$\neg P(x) \leftarrow x = 6$$

$$\neg P(6)$$

$$\frac{I}{\begin{array}{c} P(a+1) \\ P(a+2) \\ P(a+3) \\ \vdots \end{array}} \quad \begin{array}{c} a : [1..10] \\ \swarrow \quad \searrow \\ P(x) \mid_{a+1} a < x \quad \neg P(x) \mid_{a+1} a < x \end{array}$$

Split domain of parameter

Context unifier $a < x \wedge x = 6$

Split candidate $\neg P(x) \mid_6 a < x \wedge x = 6$

junk: $a : [1..10] \not\models \exists x a < x \wedge x = 6$

Inference Rule - Parameter Split

$$\neg P(x) \leftarrow x = 6$$

$$\neg P(6)$$

$$\frac{I}{\begin{array}{c} P(a+1) \\ P(a+2) \\ P(a+3) \\ \vdots \end{array}} \quad \begin{array}{c} a : [1..10] \\ \swarrow \quad \searrow \\ P(x) \mid_{a+1} a < x \quad \neg P(x) \mid_{a+1} a < x \end{array}$$

Split domain of parameter

Context unifier $a < x \wedge x = 6$

Split candidate $\neg P(x) \mid_6 a < x \wedge x = 6$

junk: $a : [1..10] \not\models \exists x a < x \wedge x = 6$

Equivalently $a : [1..10] \not\models a < 6$

Inference Rule - Parameter Split

$$\neg P(x) \leftarrow x = 6$$

$$\neg P(6)$$

$$\frac{I}{\begin{array}{c} P(a+1) \\ P(a+2) \\ P(a+3) \\ \vdots \end{array}}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} a : [1 \dots 10] \\ \swarrow \quad \searrow \\ P(x) \mid_{a+1} a < x \quad \neg P(x) \mid_{a+1} a < x \end{array}$$

Split domain of parameter

Context unifier $a < x \wedge x = 6$

Split candidate $\neg P(x) \mid_6 a < x \wedge x = 6$

junk: $a : [1 \dots 10] \not\models \exists x a < x \wedge x = 6$

Equivalently $a : [1 \dots 10] \not\models a < 6$

And also $a : [1 \dots 10] \not\models \neg(a < 6)$

Inference Rule - Parameter Split

$$\neg P(x) \leftarrow x = 6$$

$$\neg P(6)$$

$$\frac{I}{\begin{array}{c} P(a+1) \\ P(a+2) \\ P(a+3) \\ \vdots \end{array}}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} a : [1 \dots 10] \\ \swarrow \quad \searrow \\ P(x) \mid_{a+1} a < x \quad \neg P(x) \mid_{a+1} a < x \end{array}$$

Split domain of parameter

Context unifier $a < x \wedge x = 6$

Split candidate $\neg P(x) \mid_6 a < x \wedge x = 6$

junk: $a : [1 \dots 10] \not\models \exists x a < x \wedge x = 6$

Equivalently $a : [1 \dots 10] \not\models a < 6$

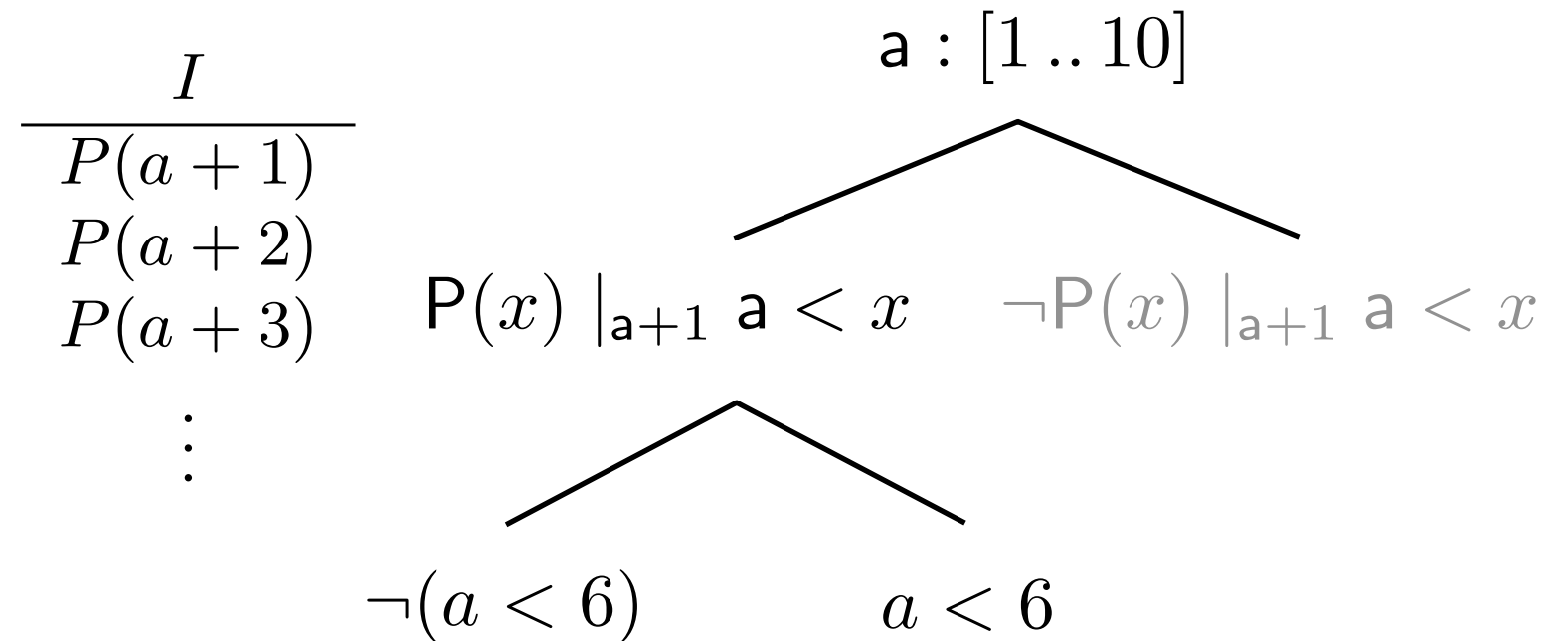
And also $a : [1 \dots 10] \not\models \neg(a < 6)$

\Rightarrow Parameter Split is applicable

Inference Rule - Parameter Split

$$\neg P(x) \leftarrow x = 6$$

$$\neg P(6)$$



Split domain of parameter

Context unifier $a < x \wedge x = 6$

Split candidate $\neg P(x) \mid_6 a < x \wedge x = 6$

junk: $a : [1..10] \not\models \exists x a < x \wedge x = 6$

Equivalently $a : [1..10] \not\models a < 6$

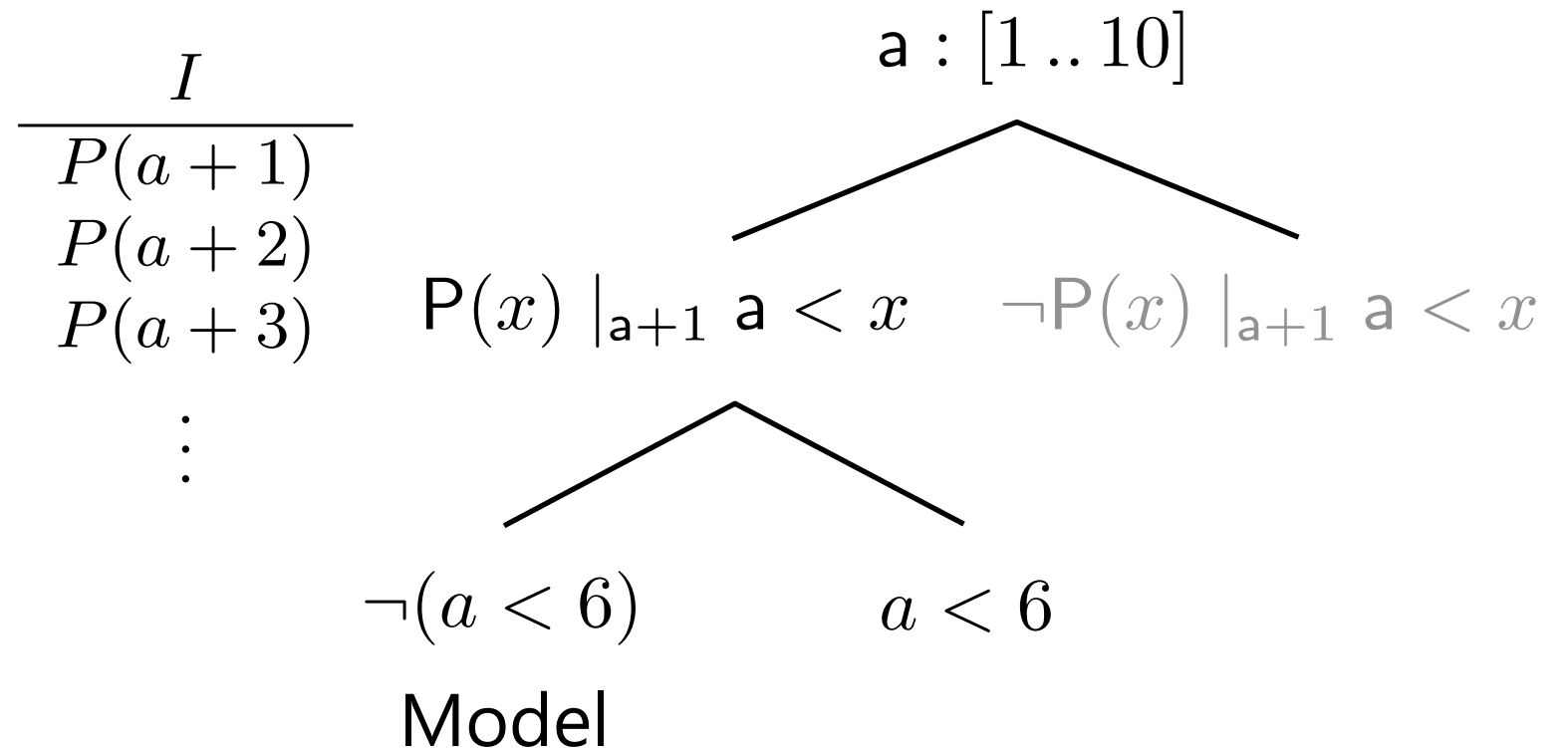
And also $a : [1..10] \not\models \neg(a < 6)$

\Rightarrow Parameter Split is applicable

Inference Rule - Parameter Split

$$\neg P(x) \leftarrow x = 6$$

$$\neg P(6)$$



Split domain of parameter

Context unifier $a < x \wedge x = 6$

Split candidate $\neg P(x) \mid_6 a < x \wedge x = 6$

junk: $a : [1..10] \not\models \exists x a < x \wedge x = 6$

Equivalently $a : [1..10] \not\models a < 6$

And also $a : [1..10] \not\models \neg(a < 6)$

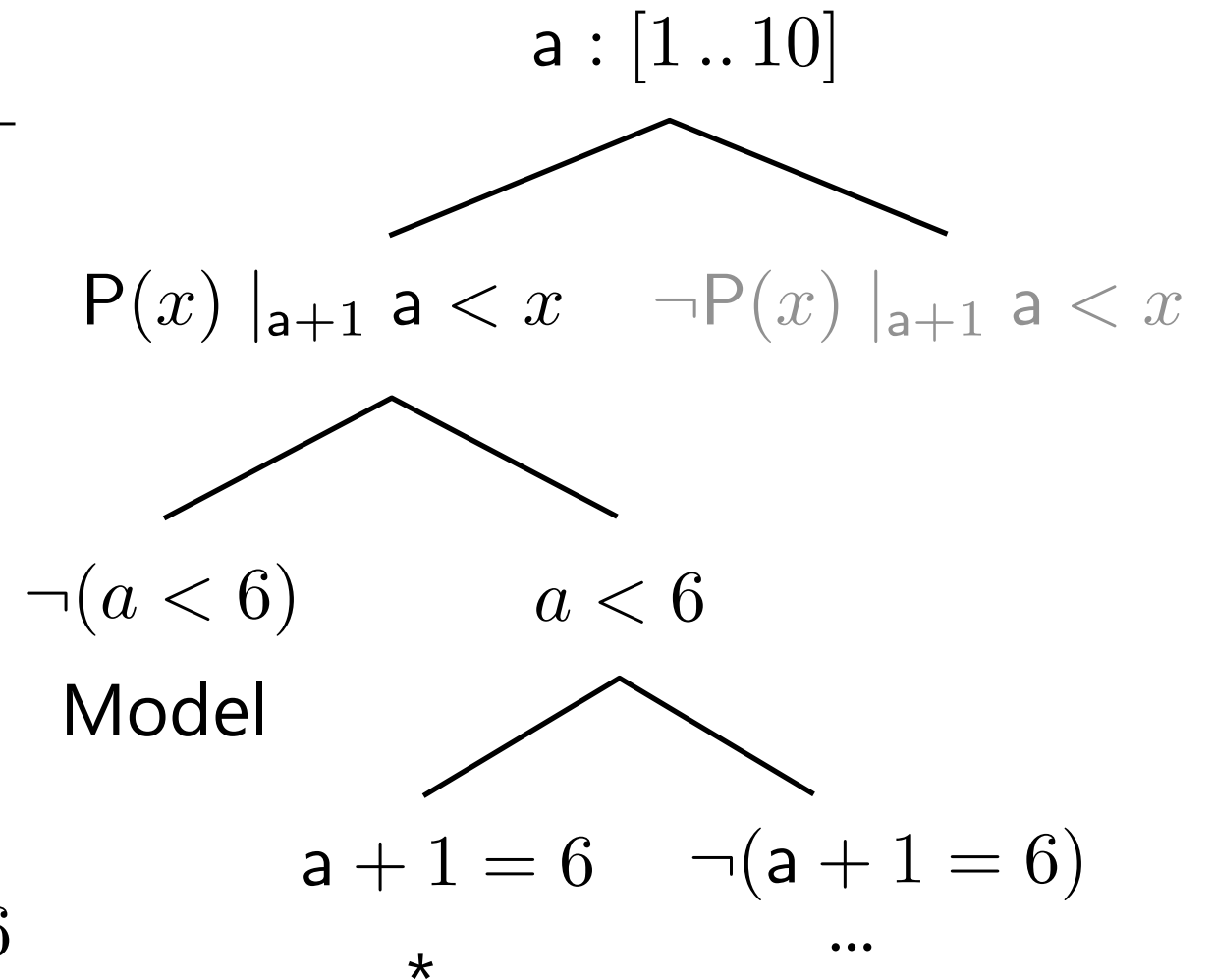
\Rightarrow Parameter Split is applicable

Inference Rule - Parameter Split

$$\neg P(x) \leftarrow x = 6$$

$$\neg P(6)$$

$$\frac{I}{\begin{array}{l} P(a+1) \\ P(a+2) \\ P(a+3) \\ \vdots \end{array}}$$



Split domain of parameter

Context unifier $a < x \wedge x = 6$

Split candidate $\neg P(x) \mid_6 a < x \wedge x = 6$

junk: $a : [1 .. 10] \not\models \exists x a < x \wedge x = 6$

Equivalently $a : [1 .. 10] \not\models a < 6$

And also $a : [1 .. 10] \not\models \neg(a < 6)$

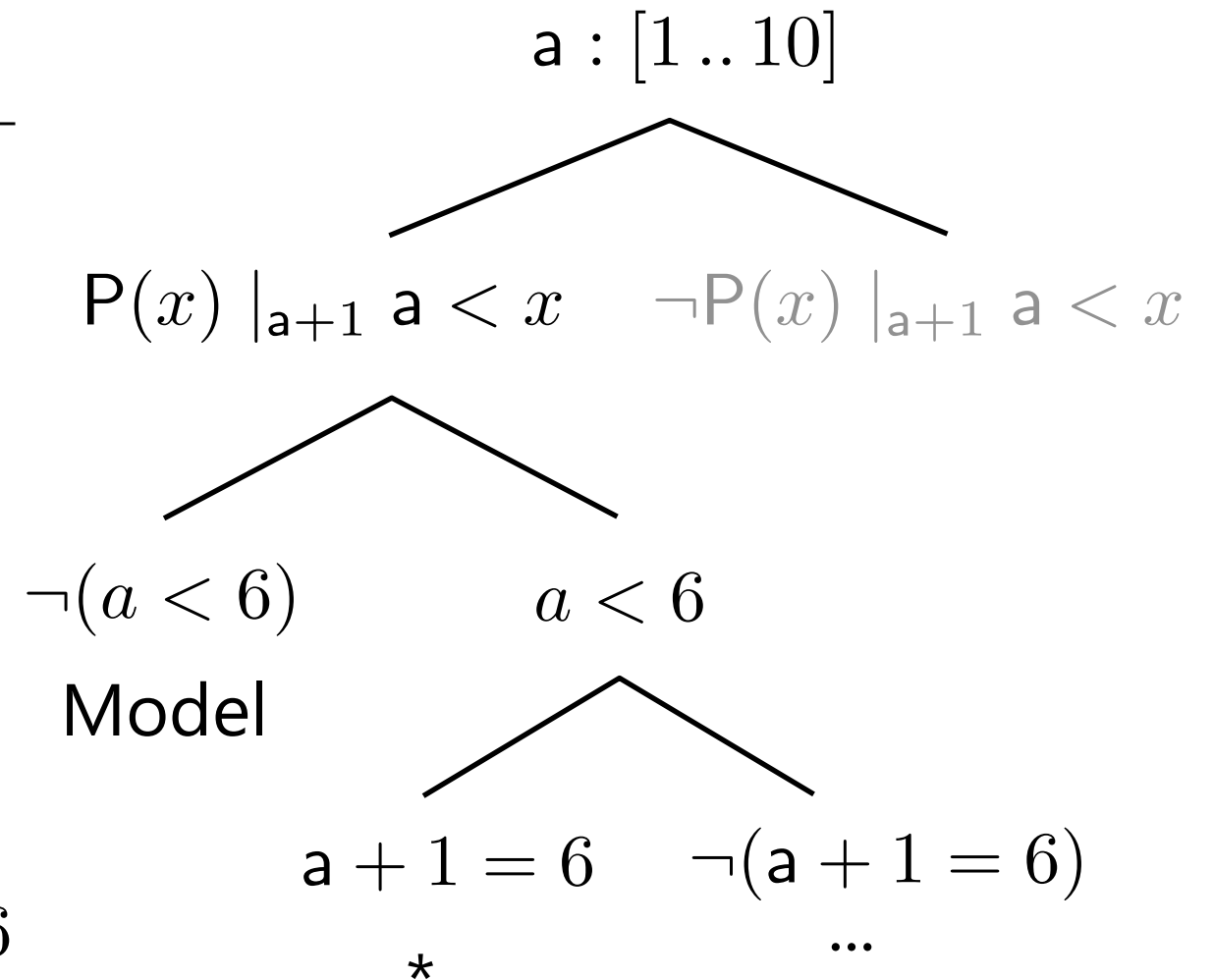
\Rightarrow Parameter Split is applicable

Inference Rule - Parameter Split

$$\neg P(x) \leftarrow x = 6$$

$$\neg P(6)$$

$$\frac{I}{\begin{array}{l} P(a+1) \\ P(a+2) \\ P(a+3) \\ \vdots \end{array}}$$



Split domain of parameter

Context unifier $a < x \wedge x = 6$

Split candidate $\neg P(x) \mid_6 a < x \wedge x = 6$

junk: $a : [1 .. 10] \not\models \exists x a < x \wedge x = 6$

Equivalently $a : [1 .. 10] \not\models a < 6$

And also $a : [1 .. 10] \not\models \neg(a < 6)$

\Rightarrow Parameter Split is applicable

Demand driven
Avoid disjunction

Completeness

Theorem: an exhausted open limit branch provides a model for the input clause set

Proof idea:

- Chose any $\alpha: a \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$ consistently with limit branch
- Let I be the induced interpretation
- By contradiction assume $I, \alpha \not\models (C \leftarrow c)\sigma$
for some clause $C \leftarrow c$ and some $\sigma: x \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$
- Analyse candidate context unifier responsible for falsifying $(C \leftarrow c)\sigma$
 1. Junk situation is impossible -
Parameter Split would have eliminated it
 2. Confusion situation is impossible -
Close or Parameter Split would have eliminated it
 3. Close is not applicable because branch open
 4. Split was applied so that the context unifier doesn't falsify $(C \leftarrow c)\sigma$

Not a Decision Procedure

- ME(LIA) does not provide a decision procedure
 - There are clause sets that don't admit finite model representation with contexts

$$\begin{array}{l} P(0) \\ \neg P(1) \\ P(x) \leftrightarrow P(x+2) \end{array}$$

- Enforce termination by finite range restriction for free variables
 - Application e.g. arrays:

Totality axiom for select_{a1} function relationalized:

$$\forall i : [1 \dots 10] \exists v : [1 \dots 20] \text{select_a1}(i, v)$$

becomes

$$v_1 : [1 \dots 20] \quad \text{select_a1}(i, v) \leftarrow i = 1 \wedge v = v_1$$

\vdots

$$v_{10} : [1 \dots 20] \quad \text{select_a1}(i, v) \leftarrow i = 10 \wedge v = v_{10}$$

Unfolding into disjunctions
"by demand" only

Limitations

- There is no complete calculus possible if free constants have unbounded domain, i.e. for "declarations" $a : [0 .. \infty]$
 - Can express domain emptiness problem of 2-register machines
 - Can express multiplication
- Ignore the problem?
 - Still sound, lose completeness in general
 - Still decision procedure for ground case (?)
(no free variables in clauses, as in DPLL(LIA+UIF))
- Build in induction?

$P(0)$
 $P(x+1) \leftarrow P(x)$
 $\neg P(a)$

Conclusions

Practicality issues

- Sound and complete thanks to native quantifier treatment
- Avoids expanding finite domains into disjunctions
- Counterexample finding:
 - Use finite range for free variables
 - "Unprovable" answer then is more "informative" than "unprovability" answer in system based on instantiation heuristics

Extensions

- Universal literals
- Unit propagation and related inference rules