

501 – like 502 but easier

$$\frac{\forall x_a \exists y_{f(a)} Q(x_a, y_{f(a)}) \mid A \quad \forall x_a (S(x_a)) \mid \neg A}{\forall x_a (S(x_a)) \wedge \forall x_a \exists y_{f(a)} Q(x_a, y_{f(a)}) \mid \square}$$

no first order operation in this last inference \Rightarrow nothing to prove

502 – example with multiple, independent a 's

derivation:

$$\frac{\frac{\frac{P(f(x), x) \vee Q(z) \vee R(z) \quad \neg R(a)}{R(a) \mid P(f(x), x) \vee Q(a)} \quad \neg Q(u)}{Q(a) \vee R(a) \mid P(f(x), x)} \quad \neg P(z, a)}{P(f(a), a) \vee Q(a) \vee R(a) \mid \square}$$

invariant: $\ell_\Delta[\text{LI}(C)] \mid \ell_\Delta[C]$

$$\frac{\frac{\frac{P(f(x), x) \vee Q(z) \vee R(z) \quad \neg R(x_a)}{R(x_a) \mid P(f(x), x) \vee Q(x_a)} \quad \neg Q(u)}{\forall x_a (Q(x_a) \vee R(x_a)) \mid P(f(x), x)} \quad \neg P(z, x_a)}{\forall x_a \exists y_{f(a)} \left(P(y_{f(a)}, x_a) \vee \forall x_a (Q(x_a) \vee R(x_a)) \right) \mid \square}$$

possibly important intermediate step before last formula:

$$P(f(x_a), x_a) \vee \forall x_a (Q(x_a) \vee R(x_a))$$

lifting: $\text{LI}(C) \mid C$

$$\frac{\frac{\frac{P(f(x), x) \vee Q(z) \vee R(z) \quad \neg R(a)}{R(a) \mid P(f(x), x) \vee Q(a)} \quad \neg Q(u)}{Q(a) \vee R(a) \mid P(f(x), x)} \quad \neg P(z, a)}{\frac{\forall x_a (Q(x_a) \vee R(x_a)) \mid P(f(x), x)}{P(f(a), a) \vee \forall x_a (Q(x_a) \vee R(x_a)) \mid \square}}{\forall x_a \exists y_{f(a)} \left(P(y_{f(a)}, x_a) \vee \forall x_a (Q(x_a) \vee R(x_a)) \right) \mid \square}$$

TODO figure out why this always works

possibly write down logical justification of steps down very precisely as for paramod special case