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## 0.1 referenced lemmas from previous sections

$\langle \text{lemma}(\text{lifting\_logic\_commute}) \rangle$

**Lemma 1** (Commutativity of lifting and logical operators). *Let  $A$  and  $B$  be first-order formulas and  $s$  and  $t$  be terms. Then it holds that:*

1.  $\ell_{\Phi}^z[\neg A] \Leftrightarrow \neg \ell_{\Phi}^z[A]$
2.  $\ell_{\Phi}^z[A \circ B] \Leftrightarrow (\ell_{\Phi}^z[A] \circ \ell_{\Phi}^z[B])$  for  $\circ \in \{\wedge, \vee\}$
3.  $\ell_{\Phi}^z[s = t] \Leftrightarrow (\ell_{\Phi}^z[s] = \ell_{\Phi}^z[t])$

$\langle \text{lemma}(\text{commut\_lift\_subst}) \rangle$

$\langle \text{lemma}(\text{commut\_lift\_subst}) \rangle$

**Lemma 2** (Commutativity of lifting and substitution). *Let  $C$  be a clause and  $\sigma$  a substitution such that no lifting variable occurs in  $C$  or  $\sigma$ . Define  $\sigma'$  with  $\text{dom}(\sigma') = \text{dom}(\sigma) \cup \{z_t \mid t\sigma \neq t\}$  such that for a variable  $z$ ,*

$$x\sigma' = \begin{cases} z_{t\sigma} & \text{if } x = z_t \text{ and } t\sigma \neq t \\ \ell_{\Phi}^z[x\sigma] & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

*Then  $\ell_{\Phi}^z[C\sigma] = \ell_{\Phi}^z[C]\sigma'$ .*

# Interpolant extraction from resolution proofs in one phase

While the previous chapter demonstrates that it is possible to extract propositional interpolants and lift them from the colored symbols later in order to obtain a proper interpolant, we now present a novel approach, which only operates with grey intermediary interpolants. This is established by lifting any term which is added to the interpolant.

By its nature, this approach requires an alternate strategy than the proof of the extraction in two phases as a commutation of substitution and lifting is no longer possible if lifting variables are present. Let us recall the corresponding lemma from the previous chapter:

**Lemma 2** (Commutativity of lifting and substitution). *Let  $C$  be a clause and  $\sigma$  a substitution such that no lifting variable occurs in  $C$  or  $\sigma$ . Define  $\sigma'$  with  $\text{dom}(\sigma') = \text{dom}(\sigma) \cup \{z_t \mid t\sigma \neq t\}$  such that for a variable  $z$ ,*

$$x\sigma' = \begin{cases} z_{t\sigma} & \text{if } x = z_t \text{ and } t\sigma \neq t \\ \ell_{\Phi}^z[x\sigma] & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{Then } \ell_{\Phi}^z[C\sigma] = \ell_{\Phi}^z[C]\sigma'.$$

Consider the following illustration of a problem of the notion of applying this lemma to terms containing lifting variables:

**Example 3.** Let  $\sigma = \{x \mapsto a\}$  and consider the terms  $f(x)$  and  $f(a)$ , where  $f$  and  $a$  are colored symbols. Clearly  $f(x)\sigma = f(a)$  and therefore necessarily  $z_{f(x)}\sigma' = z_{f(a)}$ .

But now consider  $x_{f(x)}\sigma$ . As  $z_{f(x)}$  is a lifting variable, it is not affected by unifiers from resolution derivations and also not by  $\sigma$ . Hence  $z_{f(x)}\sigma = z_{f(x)}$  and therefore  $\ell[z_{f(x)}\sigma] = \ell[z_{f(x)}] = z_{f(x)}$ , but  $\ell[z_{f(x)}]\sigma' = z_{f(x)}\sigma' = z_{f(a)}$ . So  $\ell[z_{f(x)}\sigma] \neq \ell[z_{f(x)}]\sigma'$ .

We see here that there are circumstances under which in order to commute lifting and substitution, the substitution  $\sigma'$  is required to conform to the equation  $z_{f(x)}\sigma' = z_{f(a)}$ , whereas in others, it must hold that  $z_{f(x)}\sigma' = z_{f(x)}$ .  $\triangle$

## 1.1 Definition of the extraction algorithm

The extracted interpolants are prenex formulas, where the quantifier block and the matrix of the formula are calculated separately in each step of the traversal of the resolution refutation.

### 1.1.1 Extraction of the interpolant formula matrix $\text{AI}_{\text{mat}}$ and calculation of $\text{AI}_{\text{cl}}$

$\text{AI}_{\text{mat}}$  is inspired by the propositional interpolants PI from Definition ???. Its difference lies in the fact that the lifting occurs in every step of the extraction. This however necessitates applying these liftings to the clauses of the resolution refutation as well. For a clause  $C$  of the resolution refutation, we will denote the clause with the respective liftings applied by  $\text{AI}_{\text{cl}}(C)$  (a formal definition will be given below), and for a term  $t$  at position  $p$  in  $C$ , we denote  $\text{AI}_{\text{cl}}(C)|_p$  by  $t_{\text{AIcl}}$ .

Now we can define preliminary versions of  $\text{AI}_{\text{mat}}^\bullet$  and  $\text{AI}_{\text{cl}}^\bullet$ :

**Definition 4** ( $\text{AI}_{\text{mat}}^\bullet$  and  $\text{AI}_{\text{cl}}^\bullet$ ). Let  $\pi$  be a resolution refutation of  $\Gamma \cup \Delta$ .

For a clause  $C$  in  $\pi$ ,  $\text{AI}_{\text{mat}}^\bullet(C)$  and  $\text{AI}_{\text{cl}}^\bullet(C)$  are defined as follows:

Base case. If  $C \in \Gamma$ ,  $\text{AI}_{\text{mat}}^\bullet(C) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \perp$ . If otherwise  $C \in \Delta$ ,  $\text{AI}_{\text{mat}}^\bullet(C) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \top$ .

In any case,  $\text{AI}_{\text{cl}}^\bullet(C) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \ell[C]$ .

Resolution. If the clause  $C$  is the result of a resolution step of  $C_1 : D \vee l$  and  $C_2 : E \vee \neg l'$  using a unifier  $\sigma$  such that  $l\sigma = l'\sigma$ , then  $\text{AI}_{\text{mat}}^\bullet(C)$  and  $\text{AI}_{\text{cl}}^\bullet(C)$  are defined as follows:

$$\text{AI}_{\text{cl}}^\bullet(C) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \ell[(\text{AI}_{\text{cl}}^\bullet(C_1) \setminus \{l_{\text{AIcl}}\})\sigma] \vee \ell[(\text{AI}_{\text{cl}}^\bullet(C_2) \setminus \{l'_{\text{AIcl}}\})\sigma]$$

1. If  $l$  is  $\Gamma$ -colored:  $\text{AI}_{\text{mat}}^\bullet(C) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \ell[\text{AI}_{\text{mat}}^\bullet(C_1)\sigma] \vee \ell[\text{AI}_{\text{mat}}^\bullet(C_2)\sigma]$
2. If  $l$  is  $\Delta$ -colored:  $\text{AI}_{\text{mat}}^\bullet(C) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \ell[\text{AI}_{\text{mat}}^\bullet(C_1)\sigma] \wedge \ell[\text{AI}_{\text{mat}}^\bullet(C_2)\sigma]$
3. If  $l$  is grey:  $\text{AI}_{\text{mat}}^\bullet(C) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} (\neg \ell[l'_{\text{AIcl}}\sigma] \wedge \ell[\text{AI}_{\text{mat}}^\bullet(C_1)\sigma]) \vee (\ell[l_{\text{AIcl}}\sigma] \wedge \ell[\text{AI}_{\text{mat}}^\bullet(C_2)\sigma])$

Factorisation. If the clause  $C$  is the result of a factorisation of  $C_1 : l \vee l' \vee D$  using a unifier  $\sigma$  such that  $l\sigma = l'\sigma$ , then  $\text{AI}_{\text{mat}}^\bullet(C) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \ell[\text{AI}_{\text{mat}}^\bullet(C_1)\sigma]$  and  $\text{AI}_{\text{cl}}^\bullet(C) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \ell[(\text{AI}_{\text{cl}}^\bullet(C_1) \setminus \{l'_{\text{AIcl}}\})\sigma]$ .  $\triangle$

Note that in  $\text{AI}_{\text{mat}}^\bullet$  and  $\text{AI}_{\text{cl}}^\bullet$ , it is possible that there for a colored term  $t$  in  $C$  that  $t_{\text{AIcl}} \neq z_t$  as illustrated by the following examples:

**Example 5.** We consider a resolution refutation of the initial clause sets  $\Gamma = \{R(c), \neg Q(v)\}$  and  $\Delta = \{\neg R(u) \vee Q(g(u))\}$ :

$$\frac{\frac{R(c) \quad \neg R(u) \vee Q(g(u))}{Q(g(c))} \text{ res, } y \mapsto c \quad \neg Q(v)}{\square} \text{ res, } v \mapsto g(c)$$

We now replace every clause  $C$  by  $\text{AI}_{\text{mat}}^\bullet(C) \mid \text{AI}_{\text{cl}}^\bullet(C)$  in order to visualize the steps of the algorithm:

$$\frac{\frac{\perp \mid R(y_c) \quad \top \mid \neg R(u) \vee \neg Q(x_{g(u)})}{R(y_c) \mid Q(x_{g(u)})} \text{res}, y \mapsto c \quad \perp \mid \neg Q(v)}{\neg Q(x_{g(c)}) \wedge R(y_c) \mid \square} \text{res}, v \mapsto g(c)$$

By quantifying  $y_c$  existentially and  $x_{g(c)}$  universally<sup>1</sup>, we obtain an interpolant for  $\Gamma \cup \Delta$ :  $\exists y_c \forall x_{g(c)} (\neg Q(x_{g(c)}) \wedge R(y_c))$ . Note however that  $\ell[Q(g(c))] = Q(x_{g(c)})$ , but  $\text{AI}_{\text{mat}}(Q(g(c))) = Q(x_{g(u)})$ . This example shows that this circumstance is not necessarily an obstacle for the correctness of this algorithm.  $\triangle$

**(exa:2b) Example 6.** We consider a resolution refutation of the initial clause sets  $\Gamma = \{R(c), P(c)\}$  and  $\Delta = \{\neg R(u) \vee \neg Q(g(u)), \neg P(v) \vee Q(g(v))\}$ :

$$\frac{\frac{\neg R(u) \vee \neg Q(g(u)) \quad R(c)}{\neg Q(g(c))} \text{res}, u \mapsto c \quad \frac{\neg P(v) \vee Q(g(v)) \quad P(c)}{Q(g(c))} \text{res}}{\square} \text{res}$$

We now again display  $\text{AI}_{\text{mat}}^\bullet(C) \mid \text{AI}_{\text{cl}}^\bullet(C)$  for every clause  $C$  of the refutation:

$$\frac{\frac{\top \mid \neg R(u) \vee \neg Q(x_{g(u)}) \quad \perp \mid R(y_c)}{R(y_c) \mid \neg Q(x_{g(u)})} \text{res}, u \mapsto c \quad \frac{\top \mid \neg P(v) \vee Q(x_{g(v)}) \quad \perp \mid P(y_c)}{P(y_c) \mid Q(x_{g(v)})} \text{res}}{(Q(x_{g(v)}) \wedge R(y_c)) \vee (\neg Q(x_{g(u)}) \wedge P(y_c)) \mid \square} \text{res}$$

Note again that here, we have that  $\ell[\neg Q(g(c))] = \neg Q(x_{g(c)}) \neq \text{AI}_{\text{cl}}^\bullet(\neg Q(g(c))) = \neg Q(x_{g(u)})$  and  $\ell[Q(g(c))] = Q(x_{g(c)}) \neq \text{AI}_{\text{cl}}^\bullet(Q(g(c))) = Q(x_{g(v)})$ . However in this instance, it is not possible to find quantifiers for the free variables of  $\text{AI}_{\text{mat}}^\bullet(\square)$  such that by binding them, an interpolant is produced. For the naive approach, namely to use  $\exists y_c \forall x_{g(v)} \forall x_{g(u)}$  as prefix, it holds that  $\Gamma \models \exists y_c \forall x_{g(v)} \forall x_{g(u)} ((Q(x_{g(v)}) \wedge R(y_c)) \vee (\neg Q(x_{g(u)}) \wedge P(y_c)))$ . This failure is possible as intuitively, resolution deductions are valid by virtue of the resolved literals being equal. The interpolant extraction procedure exploits this property not directly on the clauses but on the lifted clause, i.e. on  $\text{AI}_{\text{cl}}^\bullet(C)$  for a clause  $C$ . Note that by ensuring that for resolved literals  $l$  and  $l'$ , it holds that  $l_{\text{AIcl}} = l'_{\text{AIcl}}$ , we can obtain an interpolant, for instance:  $\exists y_c \forall x^* ((Q(x^*) \wedge R(y_c)) \vee (\neg Q(x^*) \wedge P(y_c)))$ .  $\triangle$

In order to avoid the pitfall shown in Example 6 and to generalize the indicated solution, we define a function on resolved literals calculating a substitution, which ensures that the literals in the lifted clause, which correspond to the resolved literals, are equal.

**Definition 7** (au). Let  $\iota$  be a resolution or factorisation rule application with  $l$  and  $l'$  as resolved or factorised literals and  $\sigma = \text{mgu}(\iota)$ .

For terms  $s$  and  $t$  where  $s = \ell[l_{\text{AIcl}}\sigma]_p$  and  $t = \ell[l'_{\text{AIcl}}\sigma]_p$  for some position  $p$ , we define:

$$\text{au}'(s, t) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \begin{cases} \bigcup_{i=1}^n \text{au}'(s_i, t_i) & \text{if } s \text{ is grey, } s = f_s(s_1, \dots, s_n) \text{ and } \\ & t = f_t(t_1, \dots, t_n)^2 \\ \{z_{s'} \mapsto z_r, z_{t'} \mapsto z_r\} & \text{if } s \text{ is a lifting variable } z_{s'}, t = z_{t'}, \text{ and } \\ & z_r = \ell[l\sigma]_p \end{cases}$$

<sup>1</sup>The procedure for calculating the quantifier block is defined in Definition 30

For  $\ell[l_{\text{AIcl}}\sigma] = P(s_1, \dots, s_n)$  and  $\ell[l'_{\text{AIcl}}\sigma] = P(t_1, \dots, t_n)$ , we define:

$$\text{au}'(\ell[l_{\text{AIcl}}\sigma], \ell[l'_{\text{AIcl}}\sigma]) = \text{au}'(P(\bar{s}), P(\bar{t})) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \bigcup_{i=1}^n \text{au}'(s_i, t_i)$$

$$\text{au}(\iota) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \text{au}'(\ell[l_{\text{AIcl}}\sigma], \ell[l'_{\text{AIcl}}\sigma]) \quad \triangle$$

(prop:tau\_dom\_ran) **Proposition 8.** *Let  $\iota$  be a resolution or factorisation rule application with  $l$  and  $l'$  as resolved or factorised literals,  $\sigma = \text{mgu}(\iota)$ . Then  $\text{dom}(\text{au}(\iota))$  consists exactly of the lifting variables of  $\ell[l_{\text{AIcl}}\sigma]$  and  $\ell[l'_{\text{AIcl}}\sigma]$  and  $\text{ran}(\text{au}(\iota))$  consists exactly of the lifting variables of  $\ell[l\sigma]$ .*

possibly argue here why  $\text{au}$  is well-defined (but it follows more or less directly from a later lemma)

**Definition 9** ( $\text{AI}_{\text{mat}}$  and  $\text{AI}_{\text{cl}}$ ). Let  $\pi$  be a resolution refutation of  $\Gamma \cup \Delta$ .  $\text{AI}_{\text{mat}}(\pi)$  is defined to be  $\text{AI}_{\text{mat}}(\square)$ , where  $\square$  is the empty clause derived in  $\pi$ .

For a clause  $C$  in  $\pi$ ,  $\text{AI}_{\text{mat}}(C)$  and  $\text{AI}_{\text{cl}}(C)$  are defined inductively as follows:

Base case. If  $C \in \Gamma$ ,  $\text{AI}_{\text{mat}}(C) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \perp$ . If otherwise  $C \in \Delta$ ,  $\text{AI}_{\text{mat}}(C) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \top$ .

In any case,  $\text{AI}_{\text{cl}}(C) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \ell[C]$ .

Resolution. If the clause  $C$  is the result of a resolution step  $\iota$  of  $C_1 : D \vee l$  and  $C_2 : E \vee \neg l'$  using a unifier  $\sigma$  such that  $l\sigma = l'\sigma$ , then let  $\tau = \text{au}(\iota)$  and define  $\text{AI}_{\text{mat}}(C)$  and  $\text{AI}_{\text{cl}}(C)$  as follows:

$$\text{AI}_{\text{cl}}(C) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \ell[(\text{AI}_{\text{cl}}(C_1) \setminus \{l_{\text{AIcl}}\})\sigma]\tau \vee \ell[(\text{AI}_{\text{cl}}(C_2) \setminus \{l'_{\text{AIcl}}\})\sigma]\tau$$

1. If  $l$  is  $\Gamma$ -colored:  $\text{AI}_{\text{mat}}(C) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \ell[\text{AI}_{\text{mat}}(C_1)\sigma]\tau \vee \ell[\text{AI}_{\text{mat}}(C_2)\sigma]\tau$
2. If  $l$  is  $\Delta$ -colored:  $\text{AI}_{\text{mat}}(C) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \ell[\text{AI}_{\text{mat}}(C_1)\sigma]\tau \wedge \ell[\text{AI}_{\text{mat}}(C_2)\sigma]\tau$
3. If  $l$  is grey:  $\text{AI}_{\text{mat}}(C) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} (\neg \ell[l'_{\text{AIcl}}\sigma]\tau \wedge \ell[\text{AI}_{\text{mat}}(C_1)\sigma]\tau) \vee (\ell[l_{\text{AIcl}}\sigma]\tau \wedge \ell[\text{AI}_{\text{mat}}(C_2)\sigma]\tau)$

Factorisation. If the clause  $C$  is the result of a factorisation  $\iota$  of  $C_1 : l \vee l' \vee D$  using a unifier  $\sigma$  such that  $l\sigma = l'\sigma$ , then let  $\tau = \text{au}(\iota)$  and define  $\text{AI}_{\text{mat}}(C)$  and  $\text{AI}_{\text{cl}}(C)$  as follows:

$$\text{AI}_{\text{mat}}(C) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \ell[\text{AI}_{\text{mat}}(C_1)\sigma]\tau$$

$$\text{AI}_{\text{cl}}(C) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \ell[(\text{AI}_{\text{cl}}(C_1) \setminus \{l'_{\text{AIcl}}\})\sigma]\tau \quad \triangle$$

## 1.2 Lifting the $\Delta$ -terms

**Definition 10.**  $\text{AI}_{\text{mat}}^\Delta(C)$  ( $\text{AI}_{\text{cl}}^\Delta(C)$ ) for a clause  $C$  is defined as  $\text{AI}_{\text{mat}}(C)$  ( $\text{AI}_{\text{cl}}(C)$ ) with the difference that in its inductive definition, every lifting  $\ell[\varphi]$  for a formula or term  $\varphi$  is replaced by a lifting of only the  $\Delta$ -terms  $\ell_\Delta[\varphi]$ .  $\triangle$

<sup>2</sup>Note that constants are treated as function symbols of arity zero.

(lemma:no\_colored\_terms) **Lemma 11.** *Let  $C$  be a clause of a resolution refutation  $\pi$  of  $\Gamma \cup \Delta$ .  $\text{AI}_{\text{mat}}(C)$  and  $\text{AI}_{\text{cl}}(C)$  do not contain colored symbols.  $\text{AI}_{\text{mat}}^\Delta(C)$  and  $\text{AI}_{\text{cl}}^\Delta(C)$  do not contain  $\Delta$ -colored symbols.*

*Proof.* For  $\text{AI}_{\text{mat}}(C)$  and  $\text{AI}_{\text{cl}}(C)$ , consider the following: In the base case of the inductive definitions of  $\text{AI}_{\text{mat}}(C)$  and  $\text{AI}_{\text{cl}}(C)$ , no colored symbols occur. In the inductive steps, any colored symbol which is added by  $\sigma$  to intermediary formulas is lifted. By Proposition 8,  $\text{ran}(\text{au}(\iota))$  for inferences  $\iota$  in  $\pi$  only consists of lifting variables.

For  $\text{AI}_{\text{mat}}^\Delta(C)$  and  $\text{AI}_{\text{cl}}^\Delta(C)$ , a similar argument goes through by reading colored as  $\Delta$ -colored.  $\square$

(lemma:substitute\_and\_lift) **Lemma 12.** *Let  $\sigma$  be a substitution and  $F$  a formula without  $\Phi$ -colored terms such that for a set of formulas  $\Psi$ ,  $\Psi \models F$ . Then  $\Psi \models \ell_\Phi^z[F\sigma]$ .*

*Proof.*  $\ell_\Phi^z[F\sigma]$  is an instance of  $F$ :  $\sigma$  substitutes variables either for terms not containing  $\Phi$ -colored symbols or by terms containing  $\Phi$ -colored symbols. For the first kind, the lifting has no effect. For the latter, the lifting only replaces subterms of the terms introduced by the substitution by a lifting variable such that the original structure of  $F$  remains invariant as it by assumption does not contain colored terms.  $\square$

**Lemma 13.** *Let  $l$  and  $l'$  be resolved or factorised literals in a resolution derivation step  $\iota$  creating a clause  $C$  and  $\tau = \text{au}(\iota)$ . For any substitution  $(z_s \mapsto z_t) \in \tau$ ,*

*TODO: check which statement we actually need (resolved literal, clause?)*

*make sure that it works for positions in the resolved literals as well as in the clause*

**Lemma 14.** *either reduce to “equal up to index of lifting variables” or use elaborate version as given below with additional lemma about how every  $x_s$  refers to the same term PLUS variable renaming convention*

(lemma:literals\_clause\_simgeq) *Let  $\lambda$  be a literal in a clause  $C$  occurring in a resolution refutation of  $\Gamma \cup \Delta$ . Then  $\text{AI}_{\text{cl}}(C)$  contains a literal  $\lambda_{\text{AIcl}}$  such that  $\lambda_{\text{AIcl}} \gtrsim \ell[\lambda]$ , where  $\gtrsim$  is defined as follows:*

$$\varphi \gtrsim \varphi' \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} P = P' \wedge \bigwedge_{i=1}^n s_i \gtrsim s'_i & \text{if } \varphi = P(s_1, \dots, s_n) \text{ and } \varphi' = P'(s'_1, \dots, s'_n) \\ f = f' \wedge \bigwedge_{i=1}^n s_i \gtrsim s'_i & \text{if } \varphi = f(s_1, \dots, s_n) \text{ and } \varphi' = f'(s'_1, \dots, s'_n) \\ x = x' & \text{if } \varphi, \varphi' \text{ are non-lifting variables, } \varphi = x \text{ and } \varphi' = x' \\ s' \text{ is an instance of } s & \text{if } \varphi, \varphi' \text{ are lifting variables, } \varphi = z_s \text{ and } \varphi' = z_{s'} \end{cases}$$

*For resolved or factorised literals  $\lambda$  of an inference  $\iota$  with  $\tau = \text{au}(\iota)$  we furthermore have that  $\ell[\lambda_{\text{AIcl}}\sigma] \tau \gtrsim \ell[\lambda\sigma]$ .*

*introduce definition for characterising the relation between  $C$  and  $\text{AI}_{\text{cl}}(C)$*

*Proof.* We proceed by induction on the resolution refutation.

Base case. If for a clause  $C$  either  $C \in \Gamma$  or  $C \in \Delta$  holds, then  $\text{AI}_{\text{cl}}(C) = \ell[C]$ . Therefore for every literal  $l$  in  $C$ , there exists a literal  $l_{\text{AIcl}}$  in  $\text{AI}_{\text{cl}}(C)$  such that  $\ell[l] = l_{\text{AIcl}}$ , which implies  $l_{\text{AIcl}} \gtrsim \ell[l]$ .

Resolution. If the clause  $C$  is the result of a resolution step  $\iota$  of  $C_1 : D \vee l$  and  $C_2 : E \vee \neg l'$  using a unifier  $\sigma$  such that  $l\sigma = l'\sigma$ , then let  $\tau = \text{au}(\iota)$ . Let  $\lambda$  be a literal in  $C_1$  or  $C_2$ . Note that every literal in  $C$  is of the form  $\lambda\sigma$ . By the induction hypothesis, there is a literal in  $\text{AI}_{\text{cl}}(C_1)$  or  $\text{AI}_{\text{cl}}(C_2)$  respectively such that  $\lambda_{\text{AIcl}} \gtrsim \ell[\lambda_{\text{AIcl}}]$ . If  $\lambda \notin \{l, l'\}$ , then  $\ell[\lambda_{\text{AIcl}}\sigma]\tau$  is contained in  $\text{AI}_{\text{cl}}(C)$ . Hence in any case, it remains to show that  $\ell[\lambda_{\text{AIcl}}\sigma]\tau \gtrsim \ell[\lambda\sigma]$ .

We perform an induction on the structure of  $\lambda_{\text{AIcl}}$  and  $\lambda$  by letting  $p$  be the position of the current term in the induction and  $t_{\text{AIcl}} = \lambda_{\text{AIcl}}|_p$  as well as  $t = \lambda|_p$ .

- Suppose that  $t$  is a non-lifting variable. As by the induction hypothesis  $\ell[t_{\text{AIcl}}] \gtrsim t$ ,  $t_{\text{AIcl}}$  is a non-lifting variable as well and  $t = t_{\text{AIcl}}$ . But then  $\ell[t_{\text{AIcl}}\sigma] = \ell[t\sigma]$ . If  $\tau$  is trivial on  $\ell[t_{\text{AIcl}}\sigma]$ , we are done as then  $\ell[t_{\text{AIcl}}\sigma]\tau = \ell[t\sigma]$ , so assume that it is not.

But by the definition of  $\text{au}$ , the substitutions in  $\tau$  only update lifting variables to correspond to the terms in the clause of the actual resolution derivation. More formally,  $\ell[t_{\text{AIcl}}\sigma]\tau = z_s$  for some term  $s$  implies that  $\ell[\lambda\sigma]|_p = z_s$ , but then  $z_s = t$ .

**this argument only holds for terms in the resolved literals, see remark in lemma statement**

outsource this thought to lemma after definition of  $\text{au}$  in case needed elsewhere

- Suppose that  $t$  is colored term. Then  $\ell[t]$  is a lifting variable and by the induction hypothesis,  $t_{\text{AIcl}}$  is one as well such that  $\ell[t]$  is an instance of  $t_{\text{AIcl}}$ . As lifting variables are not affected by the unifications occurring in resolution derivations, we only need to consider modifications by means of  $\tau$ . But as we have seen in the previous case, if  $\tau$  substitutes  $\ell[t_{\text{AIcl}}\sigma]$ , then it does so by  $t$ .

lemma

Hence we obtain that  $\ell[t_{\text{AIcl}}\sigma]\tau \gtrsim \ell[t\sigma]$ .

- Suppose that  $t$  is a grey term of the form  $f(s_1, \dots, s_n)$ . Then  $\ell[t] = f(\ell[s_1], \dots, \ell[s_n])$  and by the induction hypothesis,  $t_{\text{AIcl}} = f(r_1, \dots, r_n)$  such that  $\bigwedge_{i=1}^n r_i \gtrsim \ell[s_i]$ . By the induction hypothesis applied to the parameters of  $\ell[t]$  and  $\ell[t_{\text{AIcl}}]$ , we obtain that  $\ell[r_i\sigma]\tau \gtrsim \ell[s_i\sigma]$  for  $1 \leq i \leq n$ . Hence  $f(\ell[r_1\sigma], \dots, \ell[r_n\sigma]) \gtrsim f(\ell[s_1\sigma], \dots, \ell[s_n\sigma])$ , which however is nothing else than  $\ell[t_{\text{AIcl}}\sigma] \gtrsim \ell[t\sigma]$ .

Factorisation. If the clause  $C$  is the result of a factorisation, then we can argue analogously as for resolution.  $\square$

$\langle \text{d\_literal\_like\_lifted\_literal} \rangle$  **Lemma 15.** *Let  $l$  be a resolved or factorised literal of a resolution derivation step  $\iota$  employing the unifier  $\sigma$  such that  $l\sigma = l'\sigma$  and let  $\tau = \text{au}(\iota)$ . Then  $\ell[l_{\text{AIcl}}\sigma]\tau = \ell[l\sigma]$ .*

*Proof.* By Lemma 14, we obtain that  $\ell[l_{\text{AIcl}}\sigma]\tau \succeq \ell[l\sigma]$ . Note that the  $\succeq$ -relation guarantees that pairs of predicates and terms in this relation are equal up to the index of their lifting variables. Hence it only remains to show that the lifting variables of  $\ell[l_{\text{AIcl}}\sigma]\tau$  and  $\ell[l\sigma]$  match. But the definition of  $\text{au}$ ,  $\tau$  substitutes any lifting variable at position  $p$  of  $\ell[l_{\text{AIcl}}\sigma]$  by the lifting variable  $\ell[l\sigma]_p$ .  $\square$

$\langle \text{lemma:resolved\_literals\_equal} \rangle$  **Lemma 16.** *Let  $l$  and  $l'$  be the resolved or factorised literals of a resolution derivation step  $\iota$  employing the unifier  $\sigma$  such that  $l\sigma = l'\sigma$  and let  $\tau = \text{au}(\iota)$ . Then  $\ell[l_{\text{AIcl}}\sigma]\tau = \ell[l'_{\text{AIcl}}\sigma]\tau$ .*

*Proof.* By Lemma 15, we obtain that  $\ell[l_{\text{AIcl}}\sigma]\tau = \ell[l\sigma]$  and  $\ell[l'_{\text{AIcl}}\sigma]\tau = \ell[l'\sigma]$ . But due to  $l\sigma = l'\sigma$ , it holds that  $\ell[l\sigma] = \ell[l'\sigma]$ .  $\square$

$\langle \text{lemma:gamma\_entails\_aide} \rangle$  **Lemma 17.** *Let  $\pi$  be a resolution refutation of  $\Gamma \cup \Delta$ . Then for clauses  $C$  in  $\pi$ ,  $\Gamma \models \text{AI}_{\text{mat}}^\Delta(C) \vee \text{AI}_{\text{cl}}^\Delta(C)$ .*

*Proof.* We proceed by induction of the strengthening  $\Gamma \models \text{AI}_{\text{mat}}^\Delta(C) \vee \text{AI}_{\text{cl}}^\Delta(C)^3$ .

Base case. For  $C \in \Gamma$ ,  $\text{AI}_{\text{cl}}^\Delta(C_\Gamma) = \text{AI}_{\text{cl}}^\Delta(C) = \ell_\Delta[C] = C$ , so  $\Gamma \models \text{AI}_{\text{cl}}^\Delta(C_\Gamma)$ . Otherwise  $C \in \Delta$  and hence  $\text{AI}_{\text{mat}}^\Delta(C) = \top$ .

Resolution. Suppose the last rule application is an instance  $\iota$  of resolution. Then it is of the following form:

$$\frac{C_1 : D \vee l \quad C_2 : E \vee \neg l'}{C : (D \vee E)\sigma} \quad l\sigma = l'\sigma$$

Let  $\tau = \text{au}(\iota)$ . We introduce the following abbreviations:

$$\text{AI}_{\text{cl}}^\Delta((C_1)_\Gamma)^* = \text{AI}_{\text{cl}}^\Delta((C_1)_\Gamma) \setminus \{(l_{\text{AIcl}\Delta})_\Gamma\}$$

$$\text{AI}_{\text{cl}}^\Delta((C_2)_\Gamma)^* = \text{AI}_{\text{cl}}^\Delta((C_2)_\Gamma) \setminus \{ \neg(l'_{\text{AIcl}\Delta})_\Gamma \}$$

Note that  $\text{AI}_{\text{cl}}^\Delta(C) = \ell_\Delta[\text{AI}_{\text{cl}}^\Delta((C_1)_\Gamma)^*\sigma]\tau \vee \ell_\Delta[\text{AI}_{\text{cl}}^\Delta((C_2)_\Gamma)^*\sigma]\tau$ .

Employing these, the induction hypothesis yields  $\Gamma \models \text{AI}_{\text{mat}}^\Delta(C_1) \vee \text{AI}_{\text{cl}}^\Delta((C_1)_\Gamma)^* \vee (l_{\text{AIcl}\Delta})_\Gamma$  as well as  $\Gamma \models \text{AI}_{\text{mat}}^\Delta(C_2) \vee \text{AI}_{\text{cl}}^\Delta((C_2)_\Gamma)^* \vee \neg(l'_{\text{AIcl}\Delta})_\Gamma$ . By Lemma 11,  $\text{AI}_{\text{mat}}^\Delta(C_i)$  and  $\text{AI}_{\text{cl}}^\Delta(C_i)$  for  $i \in \{1, 2\}$  do not contain  $\Delta$ -colored symbols. Hence by Lemma 12, pulling the lifting inwards using Lemma 1 and applying  $\tau$ , we obtain:

$$\Gamma \stackrel{(\circ)}{\models} \ell[\text{AI}_{\text{mat}}^\Delta(C_1)\sigma]\tau \vee \ell[\text{AI}_{\text{cl}}^\Delta((C_1)_\Gamma)^*\sigma]\tau \vee \ell[(l_{\text{AIcl}\Delta})_\Gamma\sigma]\tau$$

$$\Gamma \stackrel{(*)}{\models} \ell[\text{AI}_{\text{mat}}^\Delta(C_2)\sigma]\tau \vee \ell[\text{AI}_{\text{cl}}^\Delta((C_2)_\Gamma)^*\sigma]\tau \vee \ell[(l'_{\text{AIcl}\Delta})_\Gamma\sigma]\tau$$

We continue by a case distinction on the color of  $l$ :

<sup>3</sup>Recall that as in Lemma ??,  $D_\Phi$  denotes the clause created from the clause  $D$  by removing all literals which are not contained  $L(\Phi)$ .



1. Suppose that  $l$  is  $\Gamma$ -colored. Then  $\text{AI}_{\text{mat}}^\Delta(C) = \ell[\text{AI}_{\text{mat}}^\Delta(C_1)\sigma]\tau \vee \ell[\text{AI}_{\text{mat}}^\Delta(C_2)\sigma]\tau$ .  
As  $l$  is  $\Gamma$ -colored,  $(l_{\text{AIcl}^\Delta})_\Gamma = l_{\text{AIcl}^\Delta}$  and as  $l\sigma = l'\sigma$ , also  $(l'_{\text{AIcl}^\Delta})_\Gamma = l'_{\text{AIcl}^\Delta}$ . By Lemma 16,  $\ell[l_{\text{AIcl}^\Delta}\sigma]\tau = \ell[l'_{\text{AIcl}^\Delta}\sigma]\tau$ . Hence we can perform a resolution step on  $(\circ)$  and  $(*)$  to arrive at  $\Gamma \models \ell[\text{AI}_{\text{mat}}^\Delta(C_1)\sigma]\tau \vee \ell[\text{AI}_{\text{cl}}^\Delta((C_1)_\Gamma)^*\sigma]\tau \vee \ell[\text{AI}_{\text{mat}}^\Delta(C_2)\sigma]\tau \vee \ell[\text{AI}_{\text{cl}}^\Delta((C_2)_\Gamma)^*\sigma]\tau$ . This is however by Lemma 1 nothing else than  $\Gamma \models \text{AI}_{\text{mat}}^\Delta(C) \vee \text{AI}_{\text{cl}}^\Delta(C)$ .
2. Suppose that  $l$  is  $\Delta$ -colored. Then  $\text{AI}_{\text{mat}}^\Delta(C) = \ell[\text{AI}_{\text{mat}}^\Delta(C_1)\sigma]\tau \wedge \ell[\text{AI}_{\text{mat}}^\Delta(C_2)\sigma]\tau$ .  
As  $l$  and  $l'$  are  $\Delta$ -colored,  $(\circ)$  and  $(*)$  reduce to  $\Gamma \models \ell[\text{AI}_{\text{mat}}^\Delta(C_1)\sigma]\tau \vee \ell[\text{AI}_{\text{cl}}^\Delta((C_1)_\Gamma)^*\sigma]\tau$  and  $\Gamma \models \ell[\text{AI}_{\text{mat}}^\Delta(C_2)\sigma]\tau \vee \ell[\text{AI}_{\text{cl}}^\Delta((C_2)_\Gamma)^*\sigma]\tau$  respectively. These however imply that  $\Gamma \models (\ell[\text{AI}_{\text{mat}}^\Delta(C_1)\sigma]\tau \wedge \ell[\text{AI}_{\text{mat}}^\Delta(C_2)\sigma]\tau) \vee \ell[\text{AI}_{\text{cl}}^\Delta((C_1)_\Gamma)^*\sigma]\tau \vee \ell[\text{AI}_{\text{cl}}^\Delta((C_2)_\Gamma)^*\sigma]\tau$ , which in turn is nothing else than  $\Gamma \models \text{AI}_{\text{mat}}^\Delta(C) \vee \text{AI}_{\text{cl}}^\Delta(C)$ .
3. Suppose that  $l$  is grey. Then  $\text{AI}_{\text{mat}}^\Delta(C) = (\neg\ell[l'_{\text{AIcl}^\Delta}\sigma]\tau \wedge \ell[\text{AI}_{\text{mat}}^\Delta(C_1)\sigma]\tau) \vee (\ell[l_{\text{AIcl}^\Delta}\sigma]\tau \wedge \ell[\text{AI}_{\text{mat}}^\Delta(C_2)\sigma]\tau)$ .  
Let  $M$  be a model of  $\Gamma$ . Suppose that  $M \models \text{AI}_{\text{cl}}^\Delta(C)$  as otherwise we are done. Hence  $M \models \ell[\text{AI}_{\text{cl}}^\Delta((C_1)_\Gamma)^*\sigma]\tau$  and  $M \models \ell[\text{AI}_{\text{cl}}^\Delta((C_2)_\Gamma)^*\sigma]\tau$  and  $(\circ)$  and  $(*)$  reduce to  $\Gamma \models \ell[\text{AI}_{\text{mat}}^\Delta(C_1)\sigma]\tau \vee \ell[l_{\text{AIcl}^\Delta}\sigma]\tau$  and  $\Gamma \models \ell[\text{AI}_{\text{mat}}^\Delta(C_2)\sigma]\tau \vee \ell[l'_{\text{AIcl}^\Delta}\sigma]\tau$  respectively. As by Lemma 16  $\ell[l_{\text{AIcl}^\Delta}\sigma]\tau = \ell[l'_{\text{AIcl}^\Delta}\sigma]\tau$ , a case distinction on the truth value of  $\ell[l_{\text{AIcl}^\Delta}\sigma]\tau$  in  $M$  shows that  $M \models \text{AI}_{\text{mat}}^\Delta(C)$ .

Factorisation. Suppose the last rule application is an instance of factorisation. Then it is of the following form:

$$\frac{C_1 : l \vee l' \vee D}{C : (l \vee D)\sigma} \quad \sigma = \text{mgu}(l, l')$$

Let  $\tau = \text{au}(\iota)$ . We introduce the abbreviation  $\text{AI}_{\text{cl}}^\Delta((C_1)_\Gamma)^* \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \text{AI}_{\text{cl}}^\Delta((C_1)_\Gamma) \setminus \{(l_{\text{AIcl}})_\Gamma, (l'_{\text{AIcl}})_\Gamma\}$  and express the induction hypothesis as follows:  $\Gamma \models \text{AI}_{\text{mat}}^\Delta(C_1) \vee \text{AI}_{\text{cl}}^\Delta((C_1)_\Gamma)^* \vee (l_{\text{AIcl}})_\Gamma \vee (l'_{\text{AIcl}})_\Gamma$ . By Lemma 11, Lemma 12 and Lemma 1 and after applying  $\tau$  to the induction hypothesis, we obtain that  $\Gamma \models \ell[\text{AI}_{\text{mat}}^\Delta(C_1)\sigma]\tau \vee \ell[\text{AI}_{\text{cl}}^\Delta((C_1)_\Gamma)^*\sigma]\tau \vee \ell[(l_{\text{AIcl}})_\Gamma\sigma]\tau \vee \ell[(l'_{\text{AIcl}})_\Gamma\sigma]\tau$ .

However by Lemma 16,  $\ell[(l_{\text{AIcl}})_\Gamma\sigma]\tau = \ell[(l'_{\text{AIcl}})_\Gamma\sigma]\tau$ , hence we can perform a factorisation step to arrive at  $\Gamma \models \ell[\text{AI}_{\text{mat}}^\Delta(C_1)\sigma]\tau \vee \ell[\text{AI}_{\text{cl}}^\Delta((C_1)_\Gamma)^*\sigma]\tau \vee \ell[(l_{\text{AIcl}})_\Gamma\sigma]\tau$ . This however is nothing else than  $\Gamma \models \text{AI}_{\text{mat}}^\Delta(C) \vee \text{AI}_{\text{cl}}^\Delta(C)$ .  $\square$

As we have just seen, the formula  $\text{AI}_{\text{mat}}^\Delta(C) \vee \text{AI}_{\text{cl}}^\Delta(C)$  now satisfies one condition of interpolants. Using this, we are able to formulate a result on one-sided interpolants, which are defined as follows:

**Definition 18.** Let  $\Gamma$  and  $\Delta$  be sets of first-order formulas. A *one-sided interpolant* of  $\Gamma$  and  $\Delta$  is a first-order formula  $I$  such that

1.  $\Gamma \models I$
2.  $L(I) \subseteq L(\Gamma) \cap L(\Delta)$   $\triangle$

**Proposition 19.** Let  $\Gamma$  and  $\Delta$  be sets of first-order formulas such that  $\Gamma \cup \Delta$  is unsatisfiable. Then there is a one-sided interpolant of  $\Gamma$  and  $\Delta$  which is a  $\Pi_1$  formula.

*Proof.* Let  $\pi$  be a resolution refutation of  $\Gamma \cup \Delta$ . By Lemma 17,  $\Gamma \models \text{AI}_{\text{mat}}^\Delta(\pi) \vee \text{AI}_{\text{cl}}^\Delta(\pi)$ , or in other words  $\Gamma \models \forall x_1 \dots \forall x_n \text{AI}_{\text{mat}}^\Delta(\pi) \vee \text{AI}_{\text{cl}}^\Delta(\pi)$ , where  $x_1, \dots, x_n$  are the  $\Delta$ -lifting variables occurring in  $\text{AI}_{\text{mat}}^\Delta(\pi) \vee \text{AI}_{\text{cl}}^\Delta(\pi)$ . By Lemma 11, the formula  $\text{AI}_{\text{mat}}^\Delta(\pi) \vee \text{AI}_{\text{cl}}^\Delta(\pi)$  does not contain  $\Delta$ -colored symbols.

Let  $y_1, \dots, y_m$  be the  $\Gamma$ -lifting variables of  $\ell_\Gamma^y[\text{AI}_{\text{mat}}^\Delta(\pi) \vee \text{AI}_{\text{cl}}^\Delta(\pi)]$  and

$$I = \forall x_1 \dots \forall x_n \exists y_1 \dots \exists y_m \ell_\Gamma^y[\text{AI}_{\text{mat}}^\Delta(\pi) \vee \text{AI}_{\text{cl}}^\Delta(\pi)].$$

Note that  $I$  does not contain any  $\Gamma$ -terms. As  $\text{AI}_{\text{mat}}^\Delta(\pi) \vee \text{AI}_{\text{cl}}^\Delta(\pi)$  contains witness terms for every existential quantifier in  $I$  with respect to  $\Gamma$ ,  $\Gamma \models I$ . Hence  $I$  is a  $\Pi_1$  formula which is a one-sided interpolant for  $\Gamma \cup \Delta$ .  $\square$

### 1.3 Arrows

#### TODO: transition to ordering of quantified lifting vars

In order to establish the required ordering on the lifting variables, we annotate the literals with arrows. More formally:

**Definition 20** ( $\text{AI}_{\text{col}}$ ). The set of colored literals with respect to a clause  $C$  in a resolution derivation is defined as follows:

Base case. For  $C \in \Gamma \cup \Delta$ ,  $\text{AI}_{\text{col}}(C) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \emptyset$ .

Resolution. Suppose the clause  $C$  is the result of a resolution step  $\iota$  of  $C_1 : D \vee l$  and  $C_2 : E \vee \neg l'$  with  $\sigma = \text{mgu}(\iota)$  and  $\tau = \text{au}(\iota)$ . Then:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{AI}_{\text{col}}(C) &\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \{\ell[\varphi\sigma]\tau \mid \varphi \in \text{AI}'_{\text{col}}(C)\}, \text{ where} \\ \text{AI}'_{\text{col}}(C) &\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \begin{cases} \text{AI}_{\text{col}}(C_1) \cup \text{AI}_{\text{col}}(C_2) \cup \{l_{\text{AIcl}}, l'_{\text{AIcl}}\} & \text{if } l \text{ is a colored literal} \\ \text{AI}_{\text{col}}(C_1) \cup \text{AI}_{\text{col}}(C_2) & \text{if } l \text{ is a grey literal} \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

Factorisation. If the clause  $C$  is the result of a factorisation of  $C_1$ , then

$$\text{AI}_{\text{col}}(C) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \{\ell[\varphi\sigma]\tau \mid \varphi \in \text{AI}_{\text{col}}(C_1)\}. \quad \triangle$$

**Definition 21** ( $\text{AI}_*$ ). For a clause  $C$ ,  $\text{AI}_*(C)$  denotes  $\text{AI}_{\text{mat}}(C)$ ,  $\text{AI}_{\text{cl}}(C)$ ,  $\text{AI}_{\text{col}}(C)$ .  $\triangle$

This definition is convenient as it adheres to the following proposition:

**Proposition 22.** Let  $l$  be a literal in a clause in  $\Gamma \cup \Delta$ . Then for a clause  $C$  in a resolution refutation of  $\Gamma \cup \Delta$ ,  $\text{AI}_*(C)$  contains a literal derived from  $l$ .

TODO: define: descendant (usual stuff, factorisation is merge, resolution is de-facto merge which happens implicitly so no actual merge required)

**Definition 23.** We define a directed graph  $G_C$  for every clause  $C$  of the derivation. The nodes are of the form  $l.tp$ , where  $l$  denotes a literal and  $tp$  a position of a term in  $l$ , which is not contained in a colored term. The node  $l.tp$  in a graph  $G_C$  refers to the literal in  $\text{AI}_{\text{mat}}(C)$ ,  $\text{AI}_{\text{cl}}(C)$  or  $\text{AI}_{\text{col}}(C)$  which is a descendant of  $l$ . Note that there exists exactly one for every literal of every clause which is an ancestor of  $C$ . Hence given  $C$ ,  $l.tp$  is a well-defined position and the position will usually just be denoted by  $p$  or  $q$  as abbreviation of  $l.tp$ . For literals in  $\text{AI}_{\text{cl}}(C)$ , we usually denote the literal by  $l_{\text{AIcl}}$  and the

write this more formally, there is a relation like  $\gtrsim$  here. possibly write that lemma like this

corresponding literal in  $C$  by  $l$ . Note that set of literals in  $\text{AI}_{\text{cl}}(C)$  is exactly the set of literals of  $C$ .

Note that term positions are well defined since arcs do not point into colored terms and are hence not removed by liftings and in the course of the derivation, terms in literals are only modified by substitutions, which does not remove any term which might invalidate a term position.

(def:arrows)

Base case. For  $C \in \Gamma \cup \Delta$ , we define  $G_C$  to be the empty graph.

Resolution. If the clause  $C$  is the result of a resolution step of  $C_1 : D \vee l$  and  $C_2 : E \vee \neg l'$  using a unifier  $\sigma$  such that  $l\sigma = l'\sigma$ , we define:

**TODO: find meaningful name for index when usage of  $\mathcal{A}_1$  is clear**

// old idea, basically requires to know term behind lifting var  $\mathcal{A}_1 \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \{(p, q) \mid \text{maximal colored term } t \text{ occurs in } x\sigma \text{ for some variable } x, p \text{ grey occurrence of } t \text{ in } C \text{ (NOTE: does not only mean } C \text{ actually), } q \text{ maximal colored term containing colored occurrence of } x \text{ (where the color of } x \text{ is different from the color of } t) \text{ in } C_1 \text{ or } C_2)\}$

**NB: this will only work for  $\text{AI}^\Delta$ , c.f. 212c:**

$\mathcal{A}_1 \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \{(p, q) \mid \text{maximal colored term } t \text{ occurs in } x\sigma \text{ for some variable } x, p \text{ grey occurrence of } z_t \text{ in } \text{AI}_*(C), q \text{ maximal colored term containing colored occurrence of } x \text{ (where the color of } x \text{ is different from the color of } t) \text{ in } C_1 \text{ or } C_2)\}$

$\mathcal{A}_2 \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \{(p, q) \mid \text{maximal } \Phi\text{-term } t \text{ occurs in maximal } \Psi\text{-term } s \text{ in } x\sigma \text{ for some variable } x, p \text{ grey occurrence of } t \text{ in } C, q \text{ grey occurrence of } x \text{ or maximal colored term containing colored occurrence of } x \text{ in } C_1 \text{ or } C_2, (\Phi, \Psi) \in \{(\Gamma, \Delta), (\Delta, \Gamma)\}\}$

$G_C \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} G_{C_1} \cup G_{C_2} \cup \mathcal{A}_1 \cup \mathcal{A}_2$

Factorisation. If the clause  $C$  is the result of a factorisation of  $C_1 : l \vee l' \vee D$  using a unifier  $\sigma$  such that  $l\sigma = l'\sigma$ , then

$G_C \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} G_{C_1} \cup G_{C_2}$   $\triangle$

### 1.3.1 Variable occurrences

Need for var  $x$  the set of colored occs and grey occs in initial clauses. lift clauses as usual s.t. to not see any of the colored structure, hence remember only in which max colored term the var is.

for resolution/factorisation, check unifier:

- if  $x$  occurs grey in  $y\sigma$ , then the set of occurrences of  $y$  is added to the ones of  $x$ , col to col and grey to grey
- if  $x$  occurs colored in  $y\sigma$ , then the set of occurrences of  $y$  is added to the ones of  $x$ , col and grey to col

**Definition 24** ( $\rightsquigarrow$ ). For terms  $s$  and  $t$ ,  $s \rightsquigarrow_{G_C} t$  holds if there is some  $p, q$  in the edge set of  $G_C$  such that  $s$  is a subterm of the term at  $p$  and  $t$  is a subterm of the term at  $q$  such that  $s$  and  $t$  are not contained in colored terms. (NOTE: in  $\text{AI}^\Delta$ ,  $\Gamma$ -terms are not colored terms in this sense.)  $\triangle$

<sup>4</sup>Note however that the literal  $l$  in  $C$  has  $l$  as well as  $l'$  in  $C_1$  as predecessors, i.e. the arrows from both of these literals apply implicitly.

**Lemma 25.** *Let  $l$  and  $l'$  be literals such that  $\sigma = \text{mgu}(l, l')$  and let  $\Lambda = l \vee l'$ .*

*Suppose a single-colored  $\Phi$ -term  $s[y]$  containing a variable  $y$  occurs in  $\Lambda\sigma_{(0,i-1)}$  where  $1 \leq i \leq n$  and  $\sigma_0 = \text{id}$  such that a variable  $x$  occurs grey in  $y\sigma_i$ .*

*Then if  $x$  only occurs only in single-colored  $\Psi$ -terms in  $\Lambda\sigma_{(0,i-1)}$ ,  $y$  also occurs in a single-colored  $\Psi$ -term in  $\Lambda\sigma_{(0,i-1)}$ .*

*Proof.* There must be an occurrence  $\hat{y}$  of  $y$ , say w.l.o.g. in  $l\sigma_{(0,i-1)}$ , such that  $l'\sigma_{(0,i-1)}|_{\hat{y}} = y\sigma_i$ . Note that  $l\sigma_{(0,i-1)}|_{\hat{y}}$  and  $l'\sigma_{(0,i-1)}|_{\hat{y}}$  agree on the prefix and that  $x$  occurs grey in  $l'\sigma_{(0,i-1)}|_{\hat{y}}$ .

Now suppose that  $x$  only occurs in single-colored  $\Psi$ -terms in  $\Lambda\sigma_{(0,i-1)}$ . Then  $l\sigma_{(0,i-1)}|_{\hat{y}}$  is a single-colored  $\Psi$ -term containing  $y$ .  $\square$

(lemma:color\_change) **Lemma 26.** *Let  $\pi$  be a resolution refutation of  $\Gamma \cup \Delta$  and  $C_1$  and  $C_2$  be the clauses used in a resolution or factorisation step  $\iota$  with  $\sigma = \text{mgu}(\iota)$ . Let  $\Lambda$  be the set of literals contained in  $\Gamma \cup \Delta$  with all unifications of  $C_1$  and  $C_2$  applied. Then if a variable  $x$  is a color-changing variable<sup>5</sup> in  $\Lambda\sigma_{(0,i)}$ ,  $x$  also occurs grey in  $\Lambda\sigma_{(0,i)}$ .*

*Proof.* We proceed by induction. Note that in the initial clause sets, no foreign colored terms occur.

We consider a resolution or factorisation step. We perform a nested induction over the construction steps of  $\sigma = \sigma_1 \cdots \sigma_n$  with  $C_1$  and  $C_2$  as induction start.

Suppose that  $x$  does not occur grey in  $\Lambda\sigma_{(0,i-1)}$  as otherwise we are done. We show that if a variable  $x$  occurs in a single-colored  $\Phi$ -term in  $\Lambda\sigma_{(0,i)}$ , then (1) it does so in  $\Lambda\sigma_{(0,i-1)}$  or (2) there is a color-changing variable  $y$  in  $\Lambda\sigma_{(0,i-1)}$  such that  $x$  occurs grey in  $y\sigma_i$ . Consider the situations which produce a single-colored  $\Phi$ -term containing a variable:

- Suppose single-colored  $\Phi$ -colored term containing  $x$  is present in  $\Lambda\sigma_{(0,i-1)}$ . Then it is as well in  $\Lambda\sigma_{(0,i)}$ .
- Suppose that a variable  $y$  occurs a single-colored  $\Phi$ -term in  $\Lambda\sigma_{(0,i-1)}$  such that  $x$  occurs grey in  $y\sigma_i$ . Suppose furthermore that  $x$  does not occur in a single-colored  $\Phi$ -term in  $\Lambda\sigma_{(0,i-1)}$  as otherwise we are done. As by assumption it does not occur grey in  $\Lambda\sigma_{(0,i-1)}$ ,  $x$  only occurs in single-colored  $\Psi$ -terms in  $\sigma_{(0,i-1)}$ . But as  $x$  occurs grey in  $y\sigma_i$ , there must be an occurrence  $\hat{y}$  of  $y$  in a resolved or factorised literal, say  $l\sigma_{(0,i-1)}$ , such that for the other resolved or factorised literal  $l'$ ,  $l'\sigma_{(0,i-1)}|_{\hat{y}}$  is a subterm where  $x$  occurs grey. But as  $l'\sigma_{(0,i-1)}|_{\hat{y}}$  is contained in a single-colored  $\Psi$ -term, so is  $l\sigma_{(0,i-1)}$ , hence  $y$  is a color-changing variable in  $(C_1 \cup C_2)\sigma_{(0,i-1)}$ .
- Suppose that a variable  $y$  occurs in  $(C_1 \cup C_2)\sigma_{(0,i-1)}$  such that  $x$  occurs in a single-colored  $\Phi$ -term in  $y\sigma_i$ . There must be an occurrence of  $y\sigma_i$  in  $(C_1 \cup C_2)\sigma_{(0,i-1)}$ , but this is nothing else than single-colored  $\Phi$ -term containing  $x$ .

<sup>5</sup>Recall that a variable is a color-changing if it occurs both in a single-colored  $\Gamma$ -term and a single-colored  $\Delta$ -term

Suppose now that  $x$  occurs in  $\Lambda\sigma_{(0,i)}$  in a single-colored  $\Phi$ -term as well as in a single-colored  $\Psi$ -term. If this is the case in  $\Lambda\sigma_{(0,i-1)}$ , then by the induction hypothesis,  $x$  occurs grey in  $\Lambda\sigma_{(0,i-1)}$  and consequently also in  $\Lambda\sigma_{(0,i)}$ .

If otherwise  $x$  does not occur in a single-colored  $\Phi$ - or  $\Psi$ -term in  $\Lambda\sigma_{(0,i-1)}$ , then by the reasoning given above, there is a color-changing variable  $y$  in  $\Lambda\sigma_{(0,i-1)}$  such that  $x$  occurs grey in  $y\sigma_i$ . By the induction hypothesis, then  $y$  occurs grey in  $\Lambda\sigma_{(0,i-1)}$ , which directly implies that  $x$  occurs grey in  $\Lambda\sigma_{(0,i)}$ .  $\square$

(lemma:lft\_var\_occurs\_grey) **Lemma 27.** *Let  $C$  be a clause in a resolution refutation of  $\Gamma \cup \Delta$ . If in  $\text{AI}_{\text{mat}}^\Delta(C) \vee \text{AI}_{\text{cl}}^\Delta(C)$  a  $\Gamma$ -term  $t[x_s]$  contains a  $\Delta$ -lifting variable  $x_s$ , then  $x_s$  occurs grey in  $\text{AI}_*^\Delta(C)$ .*

*Proof.* Note that if a respective term occurs in  $\text{AI}_{\text{mat}}^\Delta(C) \vee \text{AI}_{\text{cl}}^\Delta(C)$ , the corresponding non-lifted term is a  $\Gamma$ -term containing a  $\Delta$ -term.

Note that it suffices to show that at the derivation step which introduces  $s$  as subterm of  $t[s]$   $x_s$  occurs grey in  $\text{AI}_*^\Delta(C)$  as any potential later modification of  $x_s$  is only performed by the substitution  $\tau$ . However  $\tau$  is applied globally in  $\text{AI}_*^\Delta$ , so it affects each occurrence of  $x_s$  in the same manner.

We proceed by induction. Note that for  $C \in \Gamma \cup \Delta$ , no  $\Delta$ -lifting variable occurs in a  $\Gamma$ -term in  $\text{AI}_{\text{mat}}^\Delta(C) \vee \text{AI}_{\text{cl}}^\Delta(C)$ .

For the induction step, suppose that the condition holds for the clauses  $C_1$  and  $C_2$  used in a resolution or factorisation step  $\iota$ . Let  $\sigma = \text{mgu}(\iota)$ . We continue by induction over the construction steps of  $\sigma = \sigma_1 \cdots \sigma_n$  and consider the situations which produce  $\Delta$ -terms in  $\Gamma$ -terms:

- Suppose a maximal colored single-colored  $\Gamma$ -term  $t[u]$  in  $\Lambda\sigma_{(0,i-1)}$  contains a variable  $u$  such that a  $\Delta$ -term  $s'$  occurs grey in  $u\sigma_i$  such that  $s'\sigma_{(i+1,n)} = s$ .

We assume that  $u$  does not occur grey in  $\Lambda\sigma_{(0,i-1)}$  as otherwise we are done. If  $u$  occurs in  $\Lambda\sigma_{(0,i-1)}$  in a single-colored  $\Delta$ -term, then by Lemma 26,  $x$  occurs grey in  $\Lambda\sigma_{(0,i)}$  and we are done as well.

Therefore suppose that  $u$  only occurs in single-colored  $\Gamma$ -terms in  $\Lambda\sigma_{(0,i-1)}$ . As  $u \in \text{dom}(\text{mgu})$ ,  $u$  occurs in a resolved or factorised literal, say at  $\hat{u}$  in  $l\sigma_{(0,i-1)}$ . The other resolved or factorised literal  $l'\sigma_{(0,i-1)}$  contains a grey occurrence of  $s'$  at the subterm  $l'\sigma_{(0,i-1)}$ . But as  $l\sigma_{(0,i-1)}|_{\hat{u}}$  and  $l'\sigma_{(0,i-1)}|_{\hat{u}}$  agree on the prefix,  $s'$  occurs in a single-colored  $\Gamma$ -term in  $l'\sigma_{(0,i-1)}$ . So by the induction hypothesis,  $s'$  occurs grey in  $\Lambda\sigma_{(0,i-1)}$ . Note that if  $s'$  is introduced by  $\sigma_{(0,i-1)}$ , then due to  $l\sigma|_{\hat{u}} = s$ ,  $\sigma$  introduces a grey occurrence of  $s$ , which in the corresponding literal in  $\text{AI}_*^\Delta$  is lifted to yield  $x_s$ , in which case we are done.

Otherwise  $s'$  has a predecessor  $s''$  in  $C_1$  or  $C_2$  such that  $s''$  is a  $\Delta$ -term which is contained in a  $\Gamma$ -term and  $s''\sigma_{(0,i-1)} = s'$ . The lifting variable in  $\text{AI}_*^\Delta(C_1)$  or  $\text{AI}_*^\Delta(C_2)$  corresponding to  $s''$  in general is of the form  $x_r$  with  $r \neq s$ . But Lemma 15, we have that  $\ell_\Delta[l_{\text{AIcl}}\sigma]\tau = \ell_\Delta[l\sigma]$  for the resolved or factorised literal  $l$  with  $\tau = \text{au}(\iota)$ . Since  $x_r$  occurs in  $l_{\text{AIcl}}$  and lifting variables are only modified by  $\tau$ , it must be the case that  $\{x_r \mapsto x_s\} \in \tau$ . But then  $x_s$  occurs in  $\ell_\Delta[l_{\text{AIcl}}\sigma]\tau$ , which is contained in  $\text{AI}_{\text{col}}^\Delta(C)$  and hence in  $\text{AI}_*^\Delta(C)$ .

mention  
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it exists

formulate  
a lemma  
about that  
this works

- Suppose that a variable  $u$  occurs in  $C_1$  or  $C_2$  either grey or in a maximal colored single-colored  $\Gamma$ -term such that  $u\sigma$  contains a multi-colored  $\Gamma$ -term  $t$ .

Then  $u$  occurs in a resolved or factorised literal  $\lambda\sigma_{(0,i-1)}$  at  $\hat{u}$  such that at the other resolved or factorised literal  $\lambda'\sigma_{(0,i-1)}$ ,  $\lambda'\sigma_{(0,i-1)}|_{\hat{u}} = t$ . But then by the induction hypothesis,  $\text{AI}_*^\Delta(C)$  contains grey occurrences for every lifting variable in  $t$  and as  $t$  occurs in the resolved or factorised literal, but a similar reasoning as given in the other case,  $\tau$  substitutes these lifting variables to exactly the ones occurring in  $t\sigma$ .  $\square$

**Example 28.**  $R(h(y)) \vee P(f(y)); \neg P(f(x_{g(x)})) \vee Q(x_{g(x)})$  such that in the actual clause, it is  $g(a)$  and not  $g(x)$  any more. Then  $\{x_{g(x)} \mapsto x_{g(a)}\} \in \tau$  as desired.  $\triangle$

(lemma:arrow\_for\_lft\_var) **Lemma 29.** *Let  $C$  be a clause in a resolution refutation of  $\Gamma \cup \Delta$ . If in  $\text{AI}_{\text{mat}}^\Delta(C) \vee \text{AI}_{\text{cl}}^\Delta(C)$  a maximal colored  $\Gamma$ -term  $t[x_s]$  contains a  $\Delta$ -lifting variable  $x_s$ , then  $x_s \rightsquigarrow_{G_C} t[x_s]$ .*

*Proof.* We proceed by induction. Note that for  $C \in \Gamma \cup \Delta$ , no  $\Delta$ -lifting variable occurs in a  $\Gamma$ -term in  $\text{AI}_{\text{mat}}^\Delta(C) \vee \text{AI}_{\text{cl}}^\Delta(C)$ .

For the induction step, suppose that the condition holds for  $C_1$  and  $C_2$  which are used in a resolution or factorisation step  $\iota$ . By Lemma 27,  $x_s$  occurs grey in  $\text{AI}_*^\Delta(C)$ . Let  $r$  be the position of  $x_s$  in  $\text{AI}_*^\Delta(C)$ . We consider the two situations which produce  $\Delta$ -terms in  $\Gamma$ -terms:

- Suppose a maximal colored single-colored  $\Gamma$ -term  $t[u]$  in  $\Lambda$  contains a variable  $u$  such that a  $\Delta$ -term  $s$  occurs grey in  $u\sigma$ . Then  $\mathcal{A}_1$  as defined in Definition 23 contains  $(r, q)$  such that  $\text{AI}_{\text{cl}}^\Delta(C)|_q$  is  $t[x_s]$ .
- Suppose that a variable  $u$  occurs in  $C_1$  or  $C_2$  either grey or in a maximal colored single-colored  $\Gamma$ -term such that  $u\sigma$  contains a multi-colored  $\Gamma$ -term  $t$ . Then  $\mathcal{A}_2$  as defined in Definition 23 contains  $(r, q)$  such that  $\text{AI}_{\text{cl}}^\Delta(C)|_q$  is the grey occurrence of  $u$  or the maximal colored term containing  $u$  respectively.  $\square$

## 1.4 Combining the results

(def:arrow\_quantifier\_block) **Definition 30.** Let  $C$  be a clause in a resolution refutation  $\pi$  of  $\Gamma \cup \Delta$  and  $\bar{x}$  be the  $\Delta$ -lifting variables and  $\bar{y}$  the  $\Gamma$ -lifting variables occurring in  $\text{AI}_{\text{mat}}(C)$ .  $Q(C)$  denotes an arrangement of the elements of  $\{\forall x_t \mid x_t \in \bar{x}\} \cup \{\exists y_t \mid y_t \in \bar{y}\}$  such that for two lifting variable  $z_s$  and  $z_r$   $z_s \rightsquigarrow_{G_C} z_r$  implies that  $z_s$  is listed before  $z_r$ . We denote  $Q(\square)$  by  $Q(\pi)$ .  $\triangle$

**doesn't it work to add arrows based on  $C$  (actual clause), then prove correctness via  $\text{AI}^\Delta$  and  $\text{AI}^\Gamma$ , then just use AI without actually needing the one-sided ones?**

there's also a similar result in `-presentable`:  $\ell[C] \sim \ell_\Gamma[\text{AI}^\Delta(C)]$

**Conjectured Lemma 31.** *Let  $C$  be a clause in a resolution refutation of  $\Gamma \cup \Delta$  and  $\bar{x}$  be the  $\Delta$ -lifting variables occurring in  $\text{AI}_{\text{mat}}^\Delta(C) \vee \text{AI}_{\text{cl}}^\Delta(C)$ . Then  $\Gamma \models Q(C)(\text{AI}_{\text{mat}}(C) \vee \text{AI}_{\text{cl}}(C))$ .*

*Proof.* By Lemma 17, we obtain that  $\Gamma \models \forall x_1 \cdots \forall x_n (\text{AI}_{\text{mat}}^\Delta(C) \vee \text{AI}_{\text{cl}}^\Delta(C))$ . Note that  $\text{AI}_{\text{mat}}^\Delta(C) \vee \text{AI}_{\text{cl}}^\Delta(C)$  and  $\text{AI}_{\text{mat}}(C) \vee \text{AI}_{\text{cl}}(C)$  are structurally equal in the sense that for a position  $p$  in the latter, the first has a related term: For a grey term, it is the same grey term. For a  $\Delta$ -lifting variable, it is also a  $\Delta$ -lifting variable but possibly a different one and for  $\Gamma$ -lifting variables, the first has a maximal colored  $\Gamma$ -term.

In order to show prove the lemma, we show that

1. if a  $\Gamma$ -lifting variable occurs multiple times in  $\text{AI}_{\text{mat}}(C) \vee \text{AI}_{\text{cl}}(C)$ , then the terms at the corresponding positions in  $\text{AI}_{\text{mat}}^\Delta(C) \vee \text{AI}_{\text{cl}}^\Delta(C)$  are equal and
2. if a  $\Delta$ -lifting variable occurs multiple times in  $\text{AI}_{\text{mat}}^\Delta(C) \vee \text{AI}_{\text{cl}}^\Delta(C)$ , then the  $\Delta$ -lifting variables at the corresponding positions in  $\text{AI}_{\text{mat}}^\Delta(C) \vee \text{AI}_{\text{cl}}^\Delta(C)$  are equal.

These conditions allow for inserting the respective terms of  $\text{AI}_{\text{mat}}^\Delta(C) \vee \text{AI}_{\text{cl}}^\Delta(C)$  as witness terms for the  $\Gamma$ -lifting variables in  $\text{AI}_{\text{mat}}(C) \vee \text{AI}_{\text{cl}}(C)$  to yield a formula where the universal quantifiers are either equally or less restrictive than in  $\text{AI}_{\text{mat}}(C) \vee \text{AI}_{\text{cl}}(C)$ , but otherwise the formula coincides.

In the witness terms for the  $\Gamma$ -lifting variables, in general  $\Delta$ -lifting variables occur. By Lemma 29, for every lifting variable  $x_s$  in  $t[x_s]$ , we have that  $x_s \sim_{G_C} t[x_s]$ , hence by Definition 30, the lifting variables are quantified in some order such that the lifting variable for  $x_s$  is quantified before the lifting variable for  $t[x_s]$  is.

TODO: it remains to show 1 and 2.

□

**Conjectured Lemma 32.** *Let  $\pi$  be a refutation of  $\Gamma \cup \Delta$  and  $\hat{\pi}$  be  $\pi$  with  $\hat{\Gamma} = \Delta$  and  $\hat{\Delta} = \Gamma$ . Then  $Q(\pi) \text{AI}_{\text{mat}}(\pi) \Leftrightarrow \neg Q(\hat{\pi}) \text{AI}_{\text{mat}}(\hat{\pi})$ .*

*Proof.* Let  $C$  be a clause in  $\pi$  and  $\hat{C}$  the corresponding clause in  $\hat{\pi}$ . Note that  $\text{AI}_{\text{cl}}$  is defined irrespective of the coloring, so  $\text{AI}_{\text{cl}}(C) \equiv \text{AI}_{\text{cl}}(\hat{C})$ .

We show by induction that  $\text{AI}_{\text{mat}}(C) \Leftrightarrow \neg \text{AI}_{\text{mat}}(\hat{C})$ .

Base case. If  $C \in \Gamma$ , then  $\text{AI}_{\text{mat}}(C) = \perp \Leftrightarrow \neg \top \Leftrightarrow \neg \text{AI}_{\text{mat}}(\hat{C})$  as  $\hat{C} \in \Delta$ . The case for  $C \in \Delta$  can be argued analogously.

Resolution. Suppose the clause  $C$  is the result of a resolution step  $\iota$  of  $C_1 : D \vee l$  and  $C_2 : E \vee \neg l'$  with  $\sigma = \text{mgu}(\iota)$  and  $\tau = \text{au}(\iota)$ .

As  $\text{au}(\iota)$  depends only on  $l_{\text{AIcl}}, l'_{\text{AIcl}}$  and  $\sigma$  and as  $\text{AI}_{\text{cl}}(C) \equiv \text{AI}_{\text{cl}}(\hat{C})$ ,  $\tau$  is the same for both  $\pi$  and  $\hat{\pi}$ .

We now distinguish the following cases:

1.  $l$  is  $\Gamma$ -colored:

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{AI}_{\text{mat}}(C) &= \ell[\text{AI}_{\text{mat}}(C_1)\sigma]\tau \vee \ell[\text{AI}_{\text{mat}}(C_2)\sigma]\tau \\
&\Leftrightarrow \neg(\neg\ell[\text{AI}_{\text{mat}}(C_1)\sigma]\tau \wedge \neg\ell[\text{AI}_{\text{mat}}(C_2)\sigma]\tau) \\
&\Leftrightarrow \neg(\ell[(\neg \text{AI}_{\text{mat}}(C_1))\sigma]\tau \wedge \ell[(\neg \text{AI}_{\text{mat}}(C_2))\sigma]\tau) \\
&\Leftrightarrow \neg(\ell[\text{AI}_{\text{mat}}(\hat{C}_1)\sigma]\tau \wedge \ell[\text{AI}_{\text{mat}}(\hat{C}_2)\sigma]\tau) \\
&= \neg \text{AI}_{\text{mat}}(\hat{C})
\end{aligned}$$

2.  $l$  is  $\Delta$ -colored: This case can be argued analogously

3.  $l$  is grey:

$$\text{AI}_{\text{mat}}(C) = (\neg\ell[l'_{\text{AIcl}}\sigma]\tau \wedge \ell[\text{AI}_{\text{mat}}(C_1)\sigma]\tau) \vee (\ell[l_{\text{AIcl}}\sigma]\tau \wedge \ell[\text{AI}_{\text{mat}}(C_2)\sigma]\tau)$$

TODO: ICI ICI ICI

for reference:

**Resolution.** If the clause  $C$  is the result of a resolution step  $\iota$  of  $C_1 : D \vee l$  and  $C_2 : E \vee \neg l'$  using a unifier  $\sigma$  such that  $l\sigma = l'\sigma$ , then let  $\tau = \text{au}(\iota)$  and define  $\text{AI}_{\text{mat}}(C)$  and  $\text{AI}_{\text{cl}}(C)$  as follows:

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{AI}_{\text{cl}}(C) &\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \ell[(\text{AI}_{\text{cl}}(C_1) \setminus \{l_{\text{AIcl}}\})\sigma]\tau \vee \ell[(\text{AI}_{\text{cl}}(C_2) \setminus \{l'_{\text{AIcl}}\})\sigma]\tau \\
1. \text{ If } l \text{ is } \Gamma\text{-colored: } \text{AI}_{\text{mat}}(C) &\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \ell[\text{AI}_{\text{mat}}(C_1)\sigma]\tau \vee \ell[\text{AI}_{\text{mat}}(C_2)\sigma]\tau \\
2. \text{ If } l \text{ is } \Delta\text{-colored: } \text{AI}_{\text{mat}}(C) &\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \ell[\text{AI}_{\text{mat}}(C_1)\sigma]\tau \wedge \ell[\text{AI}_{\text{mat}}(C_2)\sigma]\tau \\
3. \text{ If } l \text{ is grey: } \text{AI}_{\text{mat}}(C) &\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} (\neg\ell[l'_{\text{AIcl}}\sigma]\tau \wedge \ell[\text{AI}_{\text{mat}}(C_1)\sigma]\tau) \vee (\ell[l_{\text{AIcl}}\sigma]\tau \wedge \ell[\text{AI}_{\text{mat}}(C_2)\sigma]\tau)
\end{aligned}$$

**Factorisation.** If the clause  $C$  is the result of a factorisation  $\iota$  of  $C_1 : l \vee l' \vee D$  using a unifier  $\sigma$  such that  $l\sigma = l'\sigma$ , then let  $\tau = \text{au}(\iota)$  and define  $\text{AI}_{\text{mat}}(C)$  and  $\text{AI}_{\text{cl}}(C)$  as follows:

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{AI}_{\text{mat}}(C) &\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \ell[\text{AI}_{\text{mat}}(C_1)\sigma]\tau \\
\text{AI}_{\text{cl}}(C) &\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \ell[(\text{AI}_{\text{cl}}(C_1) \setminus \{l'_{\text{AIcl}}\})\sigma]\tau \quad \square
\end{aligned}$$

**Theorem 33.** *Let  $\pi$  be a resolution refutation of  $\Gamma \cup \Delta$ . Then  $\text{AI}_{\text{mat}}(\pi)$  is an interpolant.*

*Proof.* TODO: still need  $\Delta \models \neg Q(c)(\text{AI}_{\text{mat}}(C) \vee \text{AI}_{\text{cl}}(C))$

□