

Number of quantifier alternations in Huang and nested

1 Preliminaries

For $\sigma = \text{mgu}(\varphi, \psi)$ for two terms or literals φ and ψ , we denote by σ_i for $1 \leq i \leq n$ the i th substitution which is added to σ by the unification algorithm, where $n = |\text{dom}(\sigma)|$. We define $\sigma_0 \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \text{id}$.

We furthermore denote the composition of all σ_k for $i \leq k \leq j$ by $\sigma_{(i,j)}$. Hence $\sigma = \sigma_{(1,n)} = \sigma_{(0,n)}$.

A literal l is called a Φ -literal if its predicate symbol is Φ -colored.

NB: The notion of single-colored is considered to be deprecated [here](#).

In a literal or term ϕ containing a subterm t , t is said to occur *below* a Φ -symbol s if in the syntax tree representation of ϕ , there is a node labelled s on the path from the root to t . Note that the colored symbol may also be the predicate symbol. Moreover, t is said to occur *directly below* a Φ -symbol if it occurs below the Φ -symbol s and in the syntax tree representation of ϕ on the path from s to t , no nodes with labels with colored symbol occur.

Quantifier alternations in I usually assumes the quantifier-alternation-minimizing arrangement of quantifiers in I . The lemma statements hence talk about the *minimal* number of quantifier alternations, which is indeed easily obtainable, i.e. it's a lower and upper bound at the same time.

In the following, we assume that the maximum \max of an empty sequence is defined to be 0 and constants are treated as function symbols of arity 0. Furthermore \perp is used to denote a color which is not possessed by any symbol.

Definition 1 (Color alternation col-alt). Let Γ and Δ be sets of formulas and t be a term.

$$\text{col-alt}(t) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \text{col-alt}_{\perp}(t)$$

$$\text{col-alt}_\Phi(t) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \begin{cases} 0 & t \text{ is a variable} \\ \max(\text{col-alt}_\Phi(t_1), \dots, \text{col-alt}_\Phi(t_n)) & t = f(t_1, \dots, t_n) \text{ is grey} \\ \max(\text{col-alt}_\Phi(t_1), \dots, \text{col-alt}_\Phi(t_n)) & t = f(t_1, \dots, t_n) \text{ is of color } \Phi \\ 1 + \max(\text{col-alt}_\Psi(t_1), \dots, \text{col-alt}_\Psi(t_n)) & t = f(t_1, \dots, t_n) \text{ is of color } \Psi, \\ & \Phi \neq \Psi \end{cases} \quad \triangle$$

Definition 2 (Quantifier alternation quant-alt). Let A be a formula.

$$\text{quant-alt}(A) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \text{quant-alt}_\perp(A)$$

$$\text{quant-alt}_Q(A) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \begin{cases} 0 & A \text{ is an atom} \\ \text{quant-alt}_Q(B) & A \equiv \neg B \\ \max(\text{quant-alt}_Q(B), \text{quant-alt}_Q(C)) & A \equiv B \circ C, \circ \in \{\wedge, \vee, \supset\} \\ \text{quant-alt}_Q(B) & A \equiv Q'B, Q = Q' \\ 1 + \text{quant-alt}_{Q'}(B) & A \equiv Q'B, Q \neq Q' \end{cases} \quad \triangle$$

Note that this definition of quantifier alternations handles formulas in prenex and non-prenex form.

Definition 3. We define $\text{PI}_{\text{step}}^\circ$ to coincide with PI_{step} but without applying the substitution σ in each of the cases. Analogously, if $C \equiv D\sigma$, we use C° to denote D . \triangle

$$\text{Hence } \text{PI}_{\text{step}}^\circ(\cdot)\sigma = \text{PI}_{\text{step}}(\cdot).$$

2 Occurrence of terms in the interpolant

Definition 4 (PI^*). PI^* is defined as PI with the difference that in PI^* , all literals are considered to be grey. \triangle

Hence $\text{PI}_{\text{init}}^*$ coincides with PI_{init} . $\text{PI}_{\text{step}}^*$ coincides with PI_{step} in case of factorisation and paramodulation inferences. For resolution inferences, the first two cases in the definition of PI_{step} do not occur for $\text{PI}_{\text{step}}^*$.

PI^* enjoys the convenient property that it absorbs every literal which occurs some clause:

(prop:every_lit_in_pi_star)

Proposition 5. , For every literal which occurs in a clause of a resolution refutation π , a respective successor occurs in $\text{PI}^*(\pi)$.

Proof. By structural induction. \square

grey_lits_of_pi_star_in_pi)?

Lemma 6. For every clause C of a resolution refutation, every grey literal, which occurs in $\text{PI}^*(C)$, also occurs in $\text{PI}(C)$.

Proof. Note that PI_{init} and $\text{PI}_{\text{init}}^*$ coincide and PI_{step} and $\text{PI}_{\text{step}}^*$ only differ for resolution inferences. But more specifically, they only differ on resolution inferences, where the resolved literal is colored. However here, no grey literals are lost. \square

Note that in PI^* , we can conveniently reason about the occurrence of terms as no terms are lost throughout the extraction. However Lemma ?? allows us to transfer results about grey literals to PI . We can also give similar results about general literals and equalities occurring in the resolution refutation:

$\langle \text{lemma:grey_lits_all_in_PI} \rangle?$ **Lemma 7.** *If there is a grey literal λ in a clause C of a resolution refutation π , then a successor of λ occurs in $\text{PI}(\pi)$.*

Proof. Immediate by the definition of PI . \square

$\langle \text{lemma:equalities_all_in_PI} \rangle?$ **Lemma 8.** *For every equality $s = t$ of a clause in a resolution refutation π , a successor of $s = t$ occurs in $\text{PI}(\pi)$.*

Proof. Equalities in clauses are only removed by means of paramodulation and as π derives the empty clause, all equalities are removed eventually. For any paramodulation inference ι using the equality $s = t$, $\text{PI}_{\text{step}}(t, I_1, I_2)$ contains $s = t$. \square

We now make some considerations in the form of four lemmata about the construction of terms of certain shapes in the context of interpolant extraction. In the following, we abbreviate $\text{PI}_{\text{step}}^{\circ}(\iota, \text{PI}^*(C_1), \dots, \text{PI}^*(C_n)) \vee C^{\circ}$ by χ .

$\langle \text{lemma:var_below_phi_symbol} \rangle$ **Lemma 9.** *Let ι be a resolution or factorisation inference in a refutation of $\Gamma \cup \Delta$. Suppose that a variable u occurs directly below a Φ -symbol in $\chi\sigma_{(0,i)}$ for $i \geq 1$. Then at least one of the following statements holds:*

- $\langle 14_1 \rangle$ 1. *The variable u occurs directly below a Φ -symbol in $\chi\sigma_{(0,i-1)}$.*
- $\langle 14_5 \rangle$ 2. *The variable u occurs at a grey position in a grey literal or at a grey position in an equality in $\chi\sigma_{(0,i)}$.*
- $\langle 14_2 \rangle$ 3. *There is a variable v such that*
 - u occurs grey in $v\sigma_i$ and*
 - v occurs in $\chi\sigma_{(0,i-1)}$ directly below a Φ -symbol as well as directly below a Ψ -symbol*

Proof. We consider the different situations under which the situation in question is introduced by means of unification:

- There is already a literal in $\chi\sigma_{(0,i-1)}$ where u occurs directly below a Φ -symbol and σ_i does not change this. Then clearly 1 is the case.
- There is a variable v in $\chi\sigma_{(0,i-1)}$ such that $v\sigma_i$ contains u directly below a Φ -symbol. As then v is unified with the term $v\sigma_i$, $v\sigma_i$ must occur in $\chi\sigma_{(0,i-1)}$, which implies that 1 is the case.
- There is a variable v which occurs directly below a Φ -symbol such that u occurs grey in $v\sigma_i$.

Hence in the resolved or factorised literals λ and λ' in $\chi\sigma_{(0,i-1)}$, there is a position p such that without loss of generality $\lambda|_p = v$ and u occurs grey in $\lambda'|_p$. Note that due to the definition of the unification algorithm, λ and λ' must coincide on the path to p .

By Proposition 5, λ and λ' occur in χ irrespective of their coloring.

We distinguish cases based on the position p :

- Suppose that p occurs directly below a Φ -symbol. Then as u occurs grey in $\lambda'|_p$, u occurs directly below a Φ -symbol in $\chi\sigma_{(0,i-1)}$ and 1 is the case.
- Suppose that p occurs directly below a Ψ -symbol. Then v occurs directly below a Ψ -symbol in $\lambda|_p$ and clearly 3 is the case.
- Suppose that p does not occur directly below a colored symbol. Then p does not occur below any colored symbol, hence u is contained in a grey literal in a grey position in $\chi\sigma_{(0,i-1)}$. As σ_i is trivial on u , this occurrence of u also is present in $\chi\sigma_{(0,i)}$ and hence 2 is the case.

□

ar_below_phi_symbol_paramod)

Lemma 10. *Let ι be a paramodulation inference in a refutation of $\Gamma \cup \Delta$. Suppose that a variable u occurs directly below a Φ -symbol in $\chi\sigma_{(0,i)}$ for $i \geq 1$. Then at least one of the following statements holds:*

- (15_1) 1. *The variable u occurs directly below a Φ -symbol in $\chi\sigma_{(0,i-1)}$.*
- (15_5) 2. *The variable u occurs at a grey position in a grey literal or at a grey position in an equality in $\chi\sigma_{(0,i)}$.*
- (15_2) 3. *There is a variable v such that*
 - *u occurs grey in $v\sigma_i$ and*
 - *v occurs in $\chi\sigma_{(0,i-1)}$ directly below a Φ -symbol as well as directly below a Ψ -symbol*

Proof. We consider the different situations under which the situation in question is introduced by means of unification:

- was there before, 1
- u directly below Φ -term in $\text{ran}(\sigma_i)$, then 1
- u occurs grey in t and p occurs directly below Φ -symbol. Then u grey in an equality in $\chi\sigma_{(0,i-1)}$ and also in $\chi\sigma_{(0,i)}$, 2
- Supp var v somewhere directly below Φ -symbol s.t. u grey in $v\sigma_i$.

We consider a paramodulation inference of the following form: The clause C is the result of a paramodulation inference ι of the clauses $C_1 : s = t \vee D$ and $C_2 : E[r]_p$ with $\sigma = \text{mgu}(\iota) = \text{mgu}(s, r)$ yield $C : (D \vee E[t]_p)\sigma$.

Hence by the definition of the unification algorithm, there exists a position q such that one of $s|_p$ and $r|_p$ is v and the other one contains a grey occurrence of u .

We distinguish cases based on the coloring of the position q :

- Supp q dir below Φ : Then u dir below Φ in $\chi\sigma_{(0,i-1)}$ and 1.
- Supp q dir below Ψ : Then v dir below Φ and dir below Ψ in $\chi\sigma_{(0,i-1)}$ and 3.

– Supp q grey.

Then irrespective if where u and v are (as u grey in $v\sigma_i$), in $\chi\sigma_{(0,i)}$ u is grey in equality in $\chi\sigma_{(0,i-1)}$ as well as in $\chi\sigma_{(0,i)}$ and 2. \square

(lemma:col_change) **Lemma 11.** *Let ι be an inference of a resolution refutation of $\Gamma \cup \Delta$. Suppose that a variable u occurs directly below a Φ -symbol as well as directly below a Ψ -symbol in $\chi\sigma_{(0,i)}$. Then u occurs grey in a grey literal or grey in an equality in $\chi\sigma_{(0,i)}$.*

Proof. We proceed by induction over the refutation. As the original clauses each contain symbols of at most one color, the base case is trivially true.

For the induction step, suppose that an inference makes use of the clauses C_1, \dots, C_n and that the lemma holds for $\text{PI}^*(C_j) \vee C_j$ for $1 \leq j \leq n$.

Note that then, the lemma holds for $\chi = \text{PI}_{\text{step}}^{*\circ}(\iota, \text{PI}^*(C_1), \dots, \text{PI}^*(C_n)) \vee C^\circ$. This is because as all clauses are variable-disjoint, no variable can occur χ both directly below a Φ -symbol as well as directly below a Ψ -symbol if this was not the case in $\text{PI}^*(C_j) \vee C_j$ for some j , for which the lemma by assumption holds. Furthermore, by the definition of PI^* , every literal which occurs in $\text{PI}^*(C_j) \vee C_i$ for some j occurs in χ .

Hence it remains to show that the lemma holds for $\chi\sigma = \chi\sigma_0 \dots \sigma_m$, which we do by induction over i for $1 \leq i \leq m$. Suppose that the lemma holds for $\chi\sigma_{(0,i-1)}$ and in $\chi\sigma_{(0,i)}$, the variable u occurs directly below a Φ -symbol as well as directly below a Ψ -term.

Then by the lemmata 9 and 10, we can deduce that one of the following statements holds for $\Omega = \Phi$ as well as $\Omega = \Psi$. We denote case j for $\Omega = \Phi$ by j^Φ and for $\Omega = \Psi$ by j^Ψ .

- (16_1) 1. The variable u occurs directly below a Ω -symbol in $\chi\sigma_{(0,i-1)}$.
- (16_4) 2. The variable u occurs at a grey position in a grey literal or at a grey position in an equality in $\chi\sigma_{(0,i)}$.
- (16_2) 3. There is a variable v such that
 - u occurs grey in $v\sigma_i$ and
 - v occurs in $\chi\sigma_{(0,i-1)}$ directly below a Φ -symbol as well as directly below a Ψ -symbol

If 2^Φ or 2^Ψ is the case, we clearly are done. On the other hand 3^Φ or 3^Ψ is the case, then by the induction hypothesis, v occurs grey in a grey literal or grey in an equality in $\chi\sigma_{(0,i-1)}$. As u occurs grey in $v\sigma_i$, we obtain that then, u occurs grey in a grey literal or grey in an equality in χ .

Hence the only remaining possibility is that both 1^Φ and 1^Ψ hold. But then u occurs directly below a Φ -symbol as well as below a Ψ -symbol in $\chi\sigma_{(0,i-1)}$ and again by the induction hypothesis, we obtain that u occurs grey in a grey literal or grey in an equality in $\chi\sigma_{(0,i-1)}$ and as σ_i is trivial on u , the same occurrence of u is present in $\chi\sigma_{(0,i)}$. \square

Lemma 12. *If $\text{PI}^*(C) \vee C$ for a clause C in a resolution refutation of $\Gamma \cup \Delta$ contains a maximal colored occurrence of a Φ -term $t[s]$, which contains a maximal Ψ -colored term s , then s occurs grey in a grey literal or grey in an equality in $\text{PI}^*(C) \vee C$.*

Proof. We proceed by induction over the resolution refutation. As the original clauses each contain symbols of at most one color, the base case is trivially true.

The induction step is layed out similarly as in the proof of Lemma 11. We suppose that an inference makes use of the clauses C_1, \dots, C_n and that the lemma holds for $\text{PI}^*(C_j) \vee C_j$ for $1 \leq j \leq n$. Then the lemma holds for $\chi = \text{PI}_{\text{step}}^{*\circ}(\iota, \text{PI}^*(C_1), \dots, \text{PI}^*(C_n)) \vee C^\circ$ as no new terms are introduced in χ and all literals from $\text{PI}^*(C_j) \vee C_j$ for $1 \leq j \leq n$ occur in χ .

It remains to show that the lemma holds for $\chi\sigma = \chi\sigma_0 \dots \sigma_m$, which we do by induction over i for $0 \leq i \leq m$. We distinguish on the situation under which a unification leads to the term $t[s]$.

- Suppose for some variable u that $u\sigma_i$ contains $t[s]$. Then u is unified with a term which contains $t[s]$ and occurs in $\chi\sigma_{(0,i-1)}$. Hence by the induction hypothesis, s occurs grey in a grey literal or grey in an equality in $\chi\sigma_{(0,i-1)}$ and, as σ_i does not change this, also in $\chi\sigma_{(0,i)}$.
- Otherwise there is a variable u which occurs directly below a Φ -symbol and $v\sigma_i$ contains a grey occurrence of s . We distinguish based on the occurrences of u in $\chi\sigma_{(0,i-1)}$:
 - Suppose that u occurs in $\chi\sigma_{(0,i-1)}$ in grey a grey literal or grey in an equality. Then clearly we are done.
 - Suppose that u occurs in $\chi\sigma_{(0,i-1)}$ directly below a Ψ -symbol. Then by Lemma 11, u occurs grey in a grey literal or grey in an equality in $\chi\sigma_{(0,i-1)}$, whose successor in $\chi\sigma_{(0,i)}$ is an occurrence of s of the same coloring.
 - Suppose that u occurs in $\chi\sigma_{(0,i-1)}$ only directly below a Ψ -symbol. Here, we differentiate between the types of inference of the current induction step:
 - * Suppose that the inference of the current induction step is a resolution or a factorisation inference. As u occurs grey in $v\sigma_i$, there is a position p such that for the resolved or factorised literals λ and λ' it holds without loss of generality that $\lambda|_p = u$ and s occurs grey in $\lambda'|_p$. Note that λ and λ' agree on the path to p , including the predicate symbol..
Now as by assumption u only occurs directly below a Φ -symbol, so must s . But then s occurs directly below a Φ -symbol in $\chi\sigma_{(0,i-1)}$ and we get the result by the induction hypothesis.
 - * Suppose that the inference of the current induction step is a paramodulation inference. In order to fix notation, say that clause C is the result of a paramodulation inference ι of the clauses $C_1 : r_1 = r_2 \vee D$ and $C_2 : E[r]_p$ with $\sigma = \text{mgu}(\iota) = \text{mgu}(r_1, r)$ yield $C : (D \vee E[r_2]_p)\sigma$.
As u is affected by σ_i , it must occur in r_1 or r . Let \hat{u} refer to this occurrence.
 - Suppose that \hat{u} occurs directly below a Φ -colored function symbol.
If \hat{u} is contained in r_1 , then s must be contained in r directly below a Φ -symbol as r_1 and r are unifiable. We then get the result by the induction hypothesis.

If otherwise \hat{u} is contained in r , then there are two possibilities for the occurrence of s in r_1 :

Either \hat{u} occurs in a Φ -colored function symbol in r . Then s occurs in a Φ -colored function symbol in r_1 and we get the result by the induction hypothesis.

Otherwise \hat{u} occurs grey in r , but r occurs directly below a Φ -colored function symbol in E . Then however, as r and r_1 are unifiable, s must occur grey in r_1 and hence grey in an equality.

- Suppose that \hat{u} occurs directly below a Φ -colored predicate symbol.

Then as the equality predicate is not considered to be colored, u must occur grey in r . But then as r_1 and r are unifiable, s must occur grey in r_1 and hence grey in an equality. \square