# Example 101: canonical examples for overbinding w.r.t. order

Here, the second lower prooftree shows what huang would produce.

#### Ex 101a

$$\frac{P(\mathbf{u}, f(\mathbf{u})) \vee Q(\mathbf{u}) \qquad \neg Q(a)}{P(a, f(a))} \quad u \mapsto a \qquad \prod_{\mathbf{v} \in \mathcal{V}} P(x, y) \quad x \mapsto a, y \mapsto f(a)$$

$$\frac{\bot \quad \top}{Q(a)} \stackrel{U}{u} \mapsto a \qquad \qquad \qquad \qquad \qquad \qquad \qquad \qquad \qquad \frac{\bot \quad \top}{\forall x_1 Q(x_1)} \quad \top}{P(a, f(a)) \lor Q(a)} \quad x \mapsto a, y \mapsto f(a) \qquad \qquad \qquad \frac{\bot \quad \top}{\forall x_1 \exists x_2 (P(x_1, x_2) \lor Q(x_1))}$$

Direct overbinding would not work without merging same variables!:  $\forall x_1 \forall x_2 \exists x_3 (P(x_2, x_3) \lor Q(x_1))$  counterexample:  $Q \sim \{0\}, P \sim \{(1, 0)\}$ 

Direct overbinding would work when considering original dependencies as highlighted above arrow lemma:

$$\frac{\Gamma \models \exists y_1(P(\mathbf{u}, y_1) \lor Q(\mathbf{u}) \lor \bot) \qquad \Gamma \models \neg Q(x_1) \lor \top}{\Gamma \models \exists y_1(P(\mathbf{x_1}, y_1) \lor Q(\mathbf{x_1})) \qquad \Gamma \models \neg P(x, y) \lor \top} x \mapsto a, y \mapsto f(a)$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \models \exists y_1(P(\mathbf{x_1}, y_1) \lor Q(\mathbf{x_1})) \qquad \Gamma \models \neg P(x, y) \lor \top}{\Gamma \models (\forall x_1) \exists y_1(Q(\mathbf{x_1}) \lor P(\mathbf{x_1}, y_1))}$$

#### Ex 101b – other resolution order

$$\frac{P(u, f(u)) \vee Q(u) \qquad \neg P(x, y)}{Q(u)} \xrightarrow{P} y \mapsto f(u), x \mapsto u \qquad \prod_{q \in Q(a)} u \mapsto a$$

$$\frac{\bot \quad \top}{P(u,f(u))} \xrightarrow{x \mapsto f(u), x \mapsto u} \quad \top} u \mapsto a \qquad \qquad \frac{\bot \quad \top}{\exists x_1 P(u,x_1)} \quad \top}{\forall x_1 \exists x_2 (P(x_1,x_2) \vee Q(x_1))} \quad u \mapsto a$$

## Ex 101c – $\Pi$ and $\Sigma$ swapped

$$\frac{P(u, f(u)) \vee Q(u) \qquad \neg P(x, y)}{Q(u)} \xrightarrow{P} y \mapsto f(u), x \mapsto u \qquad \xrightarrow{\Sigma} \neg Q(a) \qquad u \mapsto a$$

$$\frac{\frac{\top \perp}{\neg P(u, f(u))} x \mapsto f(u), x \mapsto u}{\neg P(a, f(a)) \land \neg Q(a)} \perp u \mapsto a \qquad \frac{\frac{\top \perp}{\forall x_2 \neg P(u, x_2)} \perp}{\exists x_1 \forall x_2 (\neg P(x_1, x_2) \land \neg Q(x_1))}$$

arrow lemma:

$$\frac{\Gamma \models P(u, x_1) \lor Q(u) \lor \top \qquad \Gamma \models \neg P(x, y) \lor \bot}{\left(Q(u) \mid (\neg P(x, x_1) \land \top) \lor (P(u, /f(u)) \land \bot)\right)\sigma} y \mapsto f(u), x \mapsto u$$

$$\frac{Q(u) \mid (\neg P(u, x_1) \land \top) \lor (P(u, f(u)) \land \bot)}{employ \sigma' !?!!?!?!??!?????!!!}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \models Q(u) \mid \neg P(u, x_1)}{\Delta \models Q(u) \mid \exists x_1 P(u, x_1)} \qquad \qquad \Gamma \models \exists y_1 \neg Q(y_1)$$

$$\frac{\Delta \models Q(u) \mid \exists x_1 P(u, x_1)}{both u's on LHS need to become a and then y_1} u \mapsto a$$

$$\Gamma \models (\forall x_1) \exists y_1 (\neg P(y_1, x_1) \lor \neg Q(y_1))$$

$$\Delta \models (\exists x_1) \forall y_1 (P(y_1, x_1) \land Q(y_1))$$

#### Ex 101d – $\Pi$ and $\Sigma$ swapped, other resolution order

$$\frac{P(u, f(u)) \vee Q(u) \qquad \neg Q(a)}{P(a, f(a))} \quad u \mapsto a \qquad \sum_{\neg P(x, y)} \qquad x \mapsto a, y \mapsto f(a)$$

$$\frac{\top \perp}{\neg Q(a)} y \mapsto a \qquad \qquad \qquad \frac{\top \perp}{\exists x_1 \neg Q(x_1)} \perp \qquad \qquad \qquad \frac{\exists x_1 \neg Q(x_1)}{\exists x_1 \forall x_2 (\neg P(x_1, x_2) \land \neg Q(x_1))}$$

## 102 - similar to 101 but with intra-clause-set inferences

Ex 102a

$$\frac{P(f(\boldsymbol{x})) \vee Q(f(\boldsymbol{x}), z)}{Q(f(x), z)} \quad \frac{\prod_{\boldsymbol{y} \in \mathcal{P}(y)} \boldsymbol{\varphi}(x_1, y) \vee R(y) \quad \boldsymbol{\varphi}(g(z_1))}{\boldsymbol{\varphi}(x_1, y) \vee R(y)} \quad \boldsymbol{\varphi}(g(z_1))} \quad \boldsymbol{y} \mapsto g(z_1), x_1 \mapsto f(x)$$

$$\frac{\frac{\bot}{P(f(x))} \frac{\bot}{R(g(z_1))} y \mapsto g(z_1), x_1 \mapsto f(x)}{P(f(x)) \vee R(g(z_1))} x_1 \mapsto f(x), z \mapsto g(z_1)$$

$$\frac{\frac{\bot}{\exists x_1 P(x_1)} \frac{\bot}{\forall x_2 R(x_2)}}{\exists x_1 \forall x_2 (P(x_1) \vee R(x_2)) \text{ (order irrelevant!)}}$$

Ex 102b

$$\frac{P(f(\boldsymbol{x})) \vee Q(f(\boldsymbol{x}), z)}{Q(f(x), z)} \quad \stackrel{\Pi}{\neg P(y)} \quad \frac{\neg Q(f(y), z_1) \vee R(y)}{\neg Q(f(a), z_1)} \xrightarrow{\boldsymbol{x} \mapsto a, z \mapsto z_1} \boldsymbol{x}$$

$$\frac{\bot \quad \top}{P(f(x))} \quad \frac{\bot \quad \top}{R(a)} \quad y \mapsto a$$

$$\frac{\bot \quad \top}{P(f(a)) \lor R(a)} \quad x \mapsto a, z \mapsto z_1$$

$$\frac{\bot \quad \top}{\exists x_1 P(x_1)} \quad \frac{\bot \quad \top}{\forall x_2 R(x_2)} \quad y \mapsto a$$

$$\frac{\exists x_1 P(x_1) \quad \forall x_2 R(x_2)}{\forall x_2 \exists x_1 (P(x_1) \lor R(x_2))} \quad x \mapsto a, z \mapsto z_1$$

direct:

$$\frac{\frac{\bot}{\exists x_1 P(x_1)} x_1 \sim f(x) \quad \frac{\bot}{\forall x_2 R(x_2)} x_2 \sim a}{\exists x_1 \forall x_2 (P(x_1) \vee R(x_2))}$$
 order irrelevant!

Ex 102b' with Q grey

$$\frac{P(f(\mathbf{x})) \vee Q(f(\mathbf{x}), z)}{Q(f(\mathbf{x}), z)} \quad \frac{\Pi}{\neg P(y)} \quad \frac{\neg Q(f(y), z_1) \vee R(y)}{\neg Q(f(a), z_1)} \quad \frac{\Pi}{\neg R(a)} \quad y \mapsto a$$

$$\qquad \qquad \square$$

$$\frac{\frac{\bot}{P(f(x))} \quad \frac{\bot}{R(a)} \quad y \mapsto a}{(\neg Q(f(a), z) \land P(f(a))) \lor (Q(f(a), z) \land R(a))} \quad x \mapsto a, z_1 \mapsto z$$

arrow lemma: (change of specification:  $P(g(z_3))$  in clause in  $\Sigma$  instead of P(f(x))

$$\frac{\exists x_{1}(P(x_{4}) \vee Q(x_{1}, z)) \quad \neg P(y)}{\exists x_{1}(P(x_{2})) \wedge \bot) \vee (P(x_{4}) \wedge \top) \mid Q(x_{1}, z)} \qquad \frac{\exists x_{2}(\neg Q(x_{2}, z_{1}) \vee R(y)) \quad \forall x_{3} \neg R(x_{3})}{\exists x_{2} \left( (\neg R(x_{3}) \wedge \bot) \vee (R(a) \wedge \top) \mid \neg Q(x_{2}, z_{1}) \right)} \qquad y \mapsto a$$

$$\frac{\exists x_{1}(P(x_{4}) \mid Q(x_{1}, z)) \quad \forall x_{3} \neg R(x_{3})}{\exists x_{2} \left( (\neg R(x_{3}) \wedge \bot) \vee (R(a) \wedge \top) \mid \neg Q(x_{2}, z_{1}) \right)} \qquad x \mapsto a, z_{1} \mapsto z$$

$$\frac{\forall x_{1}}{\forall x_{3}} \qquad \forall x_{2} \qquad \forall x_{3} \qquad \exists x_{2} \left( (\neg R(x_{3}) \wedge \bot) \vee (R(x_{3}) \wedge \top) \mid \neg Q(x_{2}, z_{1}) \right)}{\exists x_{2} \left( (\neg R(x_{2}) \wedge \bot) \vee (R(x_{3}) \wedge \bot) \vee (R(x_{3})$$

 $\text{arrow order: } x_3 < x_2, \, x_2 \, \text{same-block-as} \, x_4 \colon \, \forall x_3 \exists x_2 \exists x_4 \forall x_1 \Big( (\neg Q(x_2, z_1) \wedge \neg P(x_4)) \vee (Q(x_1, z) \wedge R(x_3)) \Big)$ 

# $\rightarrow$ bad example, plus some errors still in there

Huang:

$$\frac{\frac{\bot}{\exists x_2 P(x_2)} \quad \frac{\bot}{\forall x_1 R(x_1)} \quad y \mapsto a}{\forall x_1 \exists x_2 (\neg Q(x_2, z) \land P(x_2)) \lor (Q(x_2, z) \land R(x_1))} \quad x \mapsto a, z_1 \mapsto z$$

direct:

$$\frac{\frac{\bot}{\exists x_{2}P(x_{2})} x_{2} \sim f(x) \quad \frac{\bot}{\forall x_{1}R(x_{1})} x_{1} \sim a}{\forall x_{1}\exists x_{2}\exists x_{3}(\neg Q(x_{3},z) \land P(x_{2})) \lor (Q(x_{3},z) \land R(x_{1}))} x_{3} \sim f(a); x_{2} \parallel x_{3}, x_{1} < x_{3}} \\ \frac{\text{OR:} \quad \exists x_{2}\forall x_{1}\exists x_{3}(\neg Q(x_{3},z) \land P(x_{2})) \lor (Q(x_{3},z) \land R(x_{1}))}{\text{OR:} \quad \exists x_{1}\exists x_{3}\forall x_{2}(\neg Q(x_{3},z) \land P(x_{2})) \lor (Q(x_{3},z) \land R(x_{1}))}$$

Huang-Version passt weil man für existenzielle quantoren eh gleichen term einsetzt direct w mixed, slightly different:

$$\frac{\perp \mid P(f(x)) \lor Q(x,z) \quad \top \mid \neg P(y)}{\exists x_{2} P(x_{2}) \mid Q(x,z)} x_{2} \sim f(x) \quad \frac{\perp \mid \neg Q(f(y),z_{1}) \lor R(y) \quad \top \mid \neg R(a)}{\forall x_{1} R(x_{1}) \mid \neg Q(f(a),z_{1})} x_{1} \sim a 
\frac{\forall x_{1} \exists x_{3} \exists x_{2} (\neg Q(x_{3},z) \land P(x_{2})) \lor (Q(x_{3},z) \land R(x_{1}))}{(\neg Q(f(a),z) \land P(f(f(a)))) \lor (Q(f(a),z) \land R(a))} x_{3} \sim f(a); x_{2} \parallel x_{3}, x_{1} < x_{3}$$

last dependency not crucial because other arrow is a  $\Sigma$ -arrow as well, but just changing it to  $\Pi$  (and changing f for g should produce a quantifier alternation)

# Example 103: variables in interpolant get unified and order might have to be changed

$$\frac{\frac{\bot}{Q(f(x))} \frac{\top}{y_1 \mapsto f(x)} \frac{\bot}{\exists x_1 Q(x_1)} \frac{\bot}{\top}}{\frac{Q(f(x)) \vee P(h(g(a)))}{Q(f(g(g(a)))) \vee P(h(g(a)))} x \mapsto g(g(a))} \xrightarrow{X} \frac{\frac{\bot}{\exists x_1 Q(x_1)} \frac{\top}{\exists x_1 \forall x_2 (Q(x_1) \vee P(x_2))}}{X}$$

X:

Huang's algo gives:

 $\forall x_2 \forall x_3 \exists x_1 (Q(x_1) \lor P(x_2) \lor R(x_3))$ 

Direct overbinding gives:  $x_3 < x_1$ , rest arbitrary, hence:

 $\forall x_3 \exists x_1 \forall x_2 (Q(x_1) \lor P(x_2) \lor R(x_3)) <$ - this you do not get with huang

 $\forall x_2 \forall x_3 \exists x_1 (Q(x_1) \lor P(x_2) \lor R(x_3))$ 

 $\forall x_3 \forall x_2 \exists x_1 (Q(x_1) \lor P(x_2) \lor R(x_3))$ 

103b: length changes "uniformly" 
$$\frac{Q(f(f(x))) \vee P(f(x)) \vee R(x)}{P(f(x)) \vee R(x)} \xrightarrow{\neg Q(y_1)} y_1 \mapsto f(f(x)) \xrightarrow{\Pi} \frac{P(f(x)) \vee R(x)}{\neg P(y_2)} y_2 \mapsto f(x) \xrightarrow{\Pi} \frac{R(x)}{\neg R(g(a))} x \mapsto g(a)$$

$$\frac{\frac{\bot}{Q(f(f(x)))} y_1 \mapsto f(f(x))}{\frac{Q(f(f(x))) \vee P(f(x))}{Q(f(f(g(a)))) \vee P(f(g(a))) \vee R(g(a))}} \xrightarrow{T} x \mapsto g(a) \qquad \frac{\frac{\bot}{\exists x_1 Q(x_1)} \top}{\exists x_2 \exists x_1 (Q(x_1) \vee P(x_2))} \top}{\forall x_3 \exists x_2 \exists x_1 (Q(x_1) \vee P(x_2) \vee R(x_3))}$$

Huang and direct overbinding somewhat coincide as  $x_2 < x_1$  in both cases, and  $x_3 < x_1$  and  $x_3 < x_2$ 

103c: Failed attempt: different variables, accidentally the same terms appear but no logical connection

$$P(a,x) = \begin{array}{c} \sum & \prod \\ \neg Q(a) & \neg P(y, f(z)) \lor Q(z) \\ \hline -\neg P(y, f(a)) & \neg P(y, f(a)) \\ \hline & \neg P(y, f(a)) \\ \hline \end{array} \quad y \mapsto a, x \mapsto f(a)$$

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Huang:

order required for  $\Pi$ 

direct:

invariant:

$$\frac{\exists x_1(Q(x_1) \vee \bot) \quad \forall x_3((\neg P(y, x_3) \vee Q(z)) \vee \top)}{\exists x_1 \forall x_3 \neg P(y, x_3) \vee \neg Q(x_1)} x_1 \sim a$$

$$\frac{\exists x_1 \exists x_2 \forall x_3 (P(x_2, x_3) \wedge \neg Q(x_1))}{\text{OR: } \exists x_1 \forall x_3 \exists x_2 (P(x_2, x_3) \wedge \neg Q(x_1))} x_2 \sim a, x_3 \sim f(a); x_1 < x_3$$

invariant in other resolution order

$$\frac{\bot}{\exists x_1 \exists x_2 \forall x_3 P(x_2, x_3)} x_2 \sim a, x_3 \sim f(z)$$

$$\frac{\bot}{\exists x_1 \exists x_2 \forall x_3 (P(x_2, x_3) \land \neg Q(x_1))} x_1 \sim a; x_1 < x_3$$

$$\overline{\text{OR: } \exists x_1 \forall x_3 \exists x_2 (P(x_2, x_3) \land \neg Q(x_1))}$$

invariant if  $\Sigma$  and  $\Pi$  swapped:

$$\frac{\frac{\top \quad \bot}{\neg P(y, f(x_1)) \vee \forall x_1 Q(x_1)}}{\forall x_1 \forall x_2 \exists x_3 (\neg P(x_2, x_3) \vee Q(x_1))} x_2 \sim a, x_3 \sim f(a); x_1 < x_3}{\text{OR: } \forall x_1 \exists x_3 \forall x_2 (\neg P(x_2, x_3) \vee Q(x_1))}$$

SECOND ATTEMPT:

$$\underbrace{\frac{\sum\limits_{Q(z)} \frac{\sum\limits_{\neg S(a)} \frac{\Gamma}{\neg P(y) \vee \neg Q(f(x)) \vee S(x)}}{\neg P(y) \vee \neg Q(f(a))}}_{P(a)} z \mapsto f(a)}_{z \mapsto f(a)} x \mapsto a$$

$$\frac{\sum\limits_{Q(z)} \frac{\neg P(y) \vee \neg Q(f(a))}{\neg P(y) \vee \neg Q(f(a))}}{\frac{\bot}{\neg S(a)} x \mapsto a} \xrightarrow{\frac{\bot}{\neg S(a)} \times Q(f(a))}_{z \mapsto f(a)} x \mapsto a$$

$$\frac{\bot}{\neg S(a) \wedge Q(f(a))} x \mapsto f(a)$$

$$\frac{\bot}{\neg P(a) \wedge \neg S(a) \wedge Q(f(a))} y \mapsto a$$

Huang:

$$\frac{\bot}{\exists x_1 \neg S(x_1)} \frac{\bot}{\exists x_1 \neg S(x_1)} \\
\bot \frac{\exists x_1 \forall x_2 (\neg S(x_1) \land Q(x_2))}{\exists x_1 \forall x_2 (P(x_1) \land \neg S(x_1) \land Q(x_2))}$$

$$\forall x_1 \exists x_2 (\neg P(x_1) \lor S(x_1) \lor \neg Q(x_2))$$

#### similar fail

 $\Rightarrow$  anytime there is P(a, f(a)), either they have a dependency or they are not both differently colored (grey is uncolored) for the record, direct method anyway:

$$\frac{\bot}{\exists x_1 \neg S(x_1)} \frac{\bot}{x_2 \neg S(x_1)} \frac{\bot}{x_1 \neg S(x_1)} \frac{\bot}{x_2 \neg S(x_1) \land Q(x_2)} \frac{\bot}{x_3 \sim a; x_3 \text{ need not be merged w } x_1}$$

# Example: ordering on both ancestors where the merge forces a new ordering

202a - canonical

$$\underbrace{\frac{\sum\limits_{P(a,x_1)\vee R(y)}^{\Sigma} \quad \prod\limits_{\neg P(x,fx)}^{\Pi} \quad x_1\mapsto fa}{R(y)} \quad \frac{\sum\limits_{x_1\mapsto fa}^{\Sigma} \quad \frac{\sum\limits_{P(x,gx_2)\vee \neg R(u)}^{\Sigma} \quad \frac{\neg S(a) \quad \neg Q(fz,x_3)\vee S(z)}{\neg Q(fa,x_3)} \quad x_2\mapsto fa,}{x_3\mapsto gfa} \xrightarrow{\frac{\bot}{P(a,f(a))} \quad x\mapsto a} \quad \frac{\frac{\bot}{Q(f(a),g(f(a)))\wedge \neg S(a)}}{Q(f(a),g(f(a)))\wedge \neg S(a)} \quad x_3\mapsto g(f(a))}$$

Huang

$$\frac{\bot}{\exists x_1 \forall x_2 P(x_1, x_2))} \frac{\bot}{\exists x_1 \forall x_2 \exists x_3 Q(x_2, x_3) \land \neg S(x_1)}$$

$$\exists x_1 \forall x_2 \exists x_3 P(x_1, x_2) \lor (Q(x_2, x_3)) \land \neg S(x_1))$$

direct:

$$\frac{\bot}{\exists x_{1} \forall x_{2} P(x_{1}, x_{2}))} \xrightarrow{x_{1} \sim a, x_{2} \sim fa} \xrightarrow{x_{3} \sim a, x_{4} \sim fa, x_{5} \sim gfa)} \underbrace{\bot}_{\exists x_{3} \neg S(x_{3})} \xrightarrow{\bot} \xrightarrow{\exists x_{3} \neg S(x_{3})} x_{3} \sim a}_{\exists x_{1} \forall x_{2} \exists x_{5} P(x_{1}, x_{2}) \vee (Q(x_{2}, x_{5}) \wedge \neg S(x_{5}))} \xrightarrow{\exists x_{3} \forall x_{4} \exists x_{5} Q(x_{4}, x_{5}) \wedge \neg S(x_{3})} x_{3} \mapsto x_{1}, x_{4} \mapsto x_{2} \xrightarrow{x_{3} \sim a}_{\exists x_{1} \forall x_{2} \exists x_{5} P(x_{1}, x_{2}) \vee (Q(x_{2}, x_{5}) \wedge \neg S(x_{5}))} \xrightarrow{x_{1} \sim a, x_{2} \sim fa}_{\exists x_{1} \forall x_{2} \exists x_{5} P(x_{1}, x_{2}) \vee (Q(x_{2}, x_{5}) \wedge \neg S(x_{5}))}$$

without merge in end:  $(x_1 < x_2, x_3 < x_4, x_4 < x_5)$ 

 $\exists x_1 \forall x_2 \exists x_3 \forall x_4 \exists x_5 P(x_1, x_2) \lor (Q(x_4, x_5) \land \neg S(x_3))$ 

 $\exists x_3 \forall x_4 \exists x_5 \exists x_1 \forall x_2 P(x_1, x_2) \lor (Q(x_4, x_5) \land \neg S(x_3))$ 

(also interwoven ones appear to work)

combined presentation:

combined presentation ground:

ombined presentation ground: 
$$\frac{ \bot \mid P(a,f(a)) \lor R(y) \quad \top \mid \neg P(a,f(a)) \quad \bot \mid Q(f(a),g(f(a))) \lor \neg R(u) \quad \frac{\bot \mid \neg S(a) \quad \top \mid \neg Q(f(a),g(f(a))) \lor S(a) \quad }{\neg S(a) \mid \neg Q(f(a),g(f(a))) \quad } }{ (P(a,f(a)) \land \top) \lor (\neg P(a,f(a)) \land \bot) \mid R(y) \quad Q(f(a),g(f(a))) \land \neg S(a) \mid \neg R(u) \quad }$$

combined presentation ground with direct method but only  $\Delta$ -terms removed:

$$\frac{\bot \mid P(a,f(a)) \lor R(y) \quad \top \mid \neg P(a,f(a)) \quad \bot \mid Q(f(a),g(f(a))) \lor \neg R(u)}{\bot \mid P(a,x_2) \land \top \mid \lor (P(a,x_2) \land \bot) \mid R(y)} \quad \frac{\bot \mid Q(f(a),g(f(a))) \lor \neg R(u) \quad \neg S(a) \mid \neg Q(f(a),g(f(a))) \lor S(a)}{Q(x_4,g(x_4)) \land \neg S(a) \mid \neg R(u)} \\ \frac{(P(a,x_2) \land \top) \lor (\neg P(a,x_2) \land \bot) \mid R(y) \quad Q(x_4,g(x_4)) \land \neg S(a) \mid \neg R(u)}{P(a,x_2) \lor (Q(x_4,g(x_4)) \land \neg S(a)) \mid \Box}$$

combined presentation ground with direct method:

$$\frac{\bot \mid P(a,f(a)) \lor R(y) \quad \top \mid \neg P(a,f(a)) \quad \bot \mid Q(f(a),g(f(a))) \lor \neg R(u)}{\exists x_1 \forall x_2 (P(x_1,x_2) \land \top) \lor (\neg P(x_1,x_2) \land \bot) \mid R(y)} \frac{\bot \mid Q(f(a),g(f(a))) \lor \neg R(u) \quad \exists x_3 \neg S(x_3) \mid \neg Q(f(a),g(f(a)))}{\exists x_3 \forall x_4 \exists x_5 (Q(x_4,x_5)) \land \neg S(x_3)) \mid \neg R(u)}$$

$$\exists x_1 \forall x_2 \exists x_3 \forall x_4 \exists x_5 (P(x_1,x_2) \lor (Q(x_4,x_5)) \land \neg S(x_3)) \mid \Box$$

#### 203a - some alternations

$$\begin{array}{c} \prod \\ \Pi \\ \neg S(x_1) \end{array} \xrightarrow{\begin{array}{c} \Gamma \\ \neg S(x_1) \end{array}} \begin{array}{c} \frac{R(x) \vee \neg P(f(x)) \quad P(z) \vee Q(g(z))}{P(z) \vee Q(g(f(x)))} z \mapsto f(x) & \sum \\ \neg Q(y) \vee S(h(y)) \\ \hline R(x) \vee S(h(g(f(x)))) \\ \hline R(x) \vee S(h(g(f(x)))) \\ \hline x \mapsto a \end{array}$$

$$\frac{\frac{\bot}{\neg P(f(x))} z \mapsto f(x)}{\neg Q(g(f(x))) \land \neg P(f(x))} y \mapsto g(f(x))} \xrightarrow{T} \frac{\frac{\bot}{\neg Q(g(f(a))) \land \neg P(f(a))} y \mapsto g(f(x))}{\neg Q(g(f(a))) \land \neg P(f(a)) \lor R(a)}} x \mapsto a} \xrightarrow{\neg Q(g(f(a))) \land \neg P(f(a)) \lor R(a) \lor S(h(g(f(a))))}} x_1 \mapsto h(g(f(a)))$$

Huang:

$$\frac{\frac{\bot}{\exists x_1 \neg P(x_1)} \bot}{\exists x_1 \forall x_2 (\neg Q(x_2) \land \neg P(x_1))}$$

$$\top \forall x_0 \exists x_1 \forall x_2 (\neg Q(x_2) \land \neg P(x_1) \lor R(x_0))$$

$$\forall x_0 \exists x_1 \forall x_2 \exists x_3 (\neg Q(x_2) \land \neg P(x_1) \lor R(x_0) \lor S(x_3))$$

Direct:

$$\frac{\frac{\bot}{\exists x_{1} \neg P(x_{1})} x_{1} \sim f(x)}{\exists x_{1} \neg P(x_{1})} x_{2} \sim g(f(x)); x_{1} < x_{2}}{\exists x_{1} \forall x_{2} (\neg Q(x_{2}) \wedge \neg P(f(x)))} x_{2} \sim g(f(x)); x_{1} < x_{2}}$$

$$\frac{\top}{\forall x_{0} \exists x_{1} \forall x_{2} (\neg Q(x_{2}) \wedge \neg P(x_{1}) \vee R(x_{0}))} x_{0} \sim a; x_{0} < x_{1}, x_{0} < x_{2}}{x_{0} \Rightarrow x_{1} \forall x_{2} \exists x_{3} (\neg Q(x_{2}) \wedge \neg P(x_{1}) \vee R(x_{0}) \vee S(x_{3}))} x_{3} \sim h(g(f(a))); x_{0} < x_{3}, x_{1} < x_{3}, x_{2} < x_{3}}$$

#### 203b - many $\Sigma$ -literals, coloring per occurrence

$$\underbrace{\frac{\prod\limits_{\substack{\Pi\\ \neg S(x_1)}} \prod\limits_{\substack{P(x) \lor \neg P(f(x))\\ \neg S(x_1)}} \frac{\prod\limits_{\substack{R(x) \lor \neg P(f(x))\\ \neg R(a)}} \frac{P(z) \lor Q(g(z))}{P(z) \lor Q(g(z))} z \mapsto fx}_{\substack{R(x) \lor S(hgfx)\\ \neg Q(y) \lor S(h(y))\\ \hline R(x) \lor S(hgfx)} x \mapsto a} \xrightarrow{S(hgfa)} \underbrace{\frac{S(hgfa)}{R(x) \lor S(hgfx)}}_{\substack{T} x_1 \mapsto hgfa} x \mapsto a \xrightarrow{\frac{\bot}{S(hgfa)} \lor F(x)}_{\substack{T} x \mapsto a}} y \mapsto gfx$$

$$\rightarrow \forall x_1 \exists x_2 (R(x_1) \lor S(x_2))$$

203b' – many 
$$\Sigma$$
-literals, coloring per symbol, all predicates grey 
$$\frac{\neg R(a) \quad R(x) \vee \neg P(f(x))}{\neg R(a) \mid \neg P(fa) \quad x \mapsto a \quad \sum\limits_{P(z) \vee Q(g(z))} z \mapsto fa \quad \sum\limits_{Q(y) \vee S(h(y))} P(fa) \vee R(a) \mid Q(gfa) \quad z \mapsto fa$$

TODO

# Example where variables are not the outermost symbol but order is still relevant

# 204a

$$\Sigma = \{P(f(x), g(f(x)))\}$$

$$\Pi = \{P(f(a), y)\}$$

$$\Rightarrow \forall x_1 \exists x_2 P(f(x_1), x_2)$$

### 204b

$$\Sigma = \{P(f^{5}(x), g(f(x)))\}$$

$$\Pi = \{P(f^{5}(a), y)\}$$

$$\Rightarrow \forall x_{1} \exists x_{2} P(f^{5}(x_{1}), x_{2})$$

#### example with aufschaukelnde unification, such that direction of arrow isn't clear

$$\underbrace{\frac{\sum\limits_{P(ffy,gy)} \frac{\neg R(a) \quad \neg Q(ffz) \lor Rz}{\neg R(a) \mid \neg Q(ffa) \mid x \mapsto a}}_{P(ffy,gy)} \frac{\neg R(a) \land Q(ffa) \mid \neg P(ffa,y)}{\neg R(a) \land Q(ffa) \mid \neg P(ffa,y)} \xrightarrow{y \mapsto a} x \mapsto ffa}_{Q(ffa) \land Q(ffa) \lor \neg P(ffa,y)} \xrightarrow{y \mapsto a} x \mapsto ffa$$

direct

$$\frac{P(ffy,gy)}{\exists x_1 \forall x_2 \forall x_3 ((\neg R(x_1) \land Q(x_2)) \lor \neg P(x_2,x_3))} \frac{\neg R(a) \quad \neg Q(ffz) \lor Rz}{\exists x_1 \neg R(x_1) \mid \neg Q(ffa)} z \mapsto a$$

ground:

ground: 
$$\underbrace{ \begin{array}{c} \sum \\ P(ffa,y) \lor Q(ffa) \end{array}}_{P(ffa,y) \lor Q(ffa) } \underbrace{ \begin{array}{c} \sum \\ \neg R(a) \\ \neg R(a)$$

$$\frac{\sum\limits_{\neg P(x,y) \lor Q(x)} |\bot}{\exists y_{3}(\neg R(y_{3})|\bot)} \frac{\exists y_{3}(\neg R(y_{3})|\bot)}{\exists y_{3} \forall x_{4}((\neg Q(x_{4}) \lor Rz |\bot)}}{\exists y_{3} \forall x_{4}((\neg R(y_{3}) \land \top) \lor (R(a) \land \bot) | \neg Q(x_{4}))} z \mapsto a} \\ \frac{\exists y_{3} \forall x_{4}((\neg Q(x_{4} \land \bot)) \lor (Q(x) \sigma \land \neg R(y_{3})) | \neg P(x,y) \sigma)}{\exists y_{3} \forall x_{4}((Q(ffa) \land \neg R(y_{3})) | \neg P(ffa,y))}} z \mapsto a} \\ \frac{\exists y_{3} \forall x_{4}((Q(ffa) \land \neg R(y_{3})) | \neg P(ffa,y))} (\ast)}{\exists y_{3} \forall x_{4} \forall x_{5}((Q(x_{5}) \land \neg R(y_{3})) | \neg P(x_{5},y))}} y \mapsto a} \\ \frac{\forall x_{1} \forall x_{4}(P(x_{1},x_{2}) | \top)}{(\neg P(x_{5},y) \land \top) \lor (P(x_{1},x_{2}) \land (Q(x_{5}) \land \neg R(y_{3})))}} y \mapsto a} \\ (\neg P(x_{5},a) \land \top) \lor (P(x_{1},x_{2}) \land (Q(x_{5}) \land \neg R(y_{3})))} \\ \forall x_{1} \forall x_{2} \exists y_{3} \forall x_{4} \forall x_{5} \forall x_{6}(\neg P(x_{5},y_{6}) \land \top) \lor (P(x_{1},x_{2}) \land (Q(x_{5}) \land \neg R(y_{3})))}$$

(\*) "luckily", same overbinding for ffa, so this works dashed underline: problem, but does not cause issues here.

situations not critical here :'-(

#### 205b $\sim$ 205a, but simpler

Suppose P occurs somewhere in  $\Sigma$  (result not that optimal in this setting, but correct) not nice for proving,  $\neg R(a)$  is a nice interpolant already

$$\frac{P(ffy,gy)}{\neg R(a)} \xrightarrow{\neg P(ffz,x) \lor Rz} z \mapsto a \\
\neg R(a) \mid \neg P(ffa,x) \mid z \mapsto ga, y \mapsto a$$

$$\frac{\exists x_1 \forall x_2 \forall x_3 \neg R(x_1) \ \forall \neg P(x_2, x_3) \ | \ \Box}{\exists x_1 \neg R(x_1) \ | \ \neg P(ffa, x) \ | \ x \mapsto ga, y \mapsto a} \xrightarrow{\exists x_1 \forall x_2 \forall x_3 \neg R(x_1) \ | \ \neg P(x_2, x_3) \ | \ \Box} x \mapsto ga, y \mapsto a$$

$$\exists x_1 R(x_1) \exists x_1 \forall x_2 \forall x_3 (R(x_1) \lor \neg P(x_2, x_3))$$

# example to demonstrate that literals being resolved upon have to be overbound with the same variable

206a

$$\frac{R(f(x)) \qquad \neg R(y) \lor P(y)}{(\neg R(x_3) \land \top) \lor (R(x_3) \land \bot) \mid P(x_3)} \qquad \frac{\neg P(f(z)) \lor S(z) \qquad \neg S(a)}{(\neg S(y_2) \land \top) \lor (S(y_2) \land \bot) \mid \neg P(x_4)}$$
$$(\forall x_3) \exists y_2 \forall x_4 (\forall x_3) \Big( (\neg P(x_4) \land \neg R(x_3)) \lor (P(x_3) \land S(y_2)) \Big)$$

Gist of this example: P(f(x)) is lifted to the left, but P(f(a)) to the right. So it's  $P(x_3)$  vs  $P(x_4)$ , but both of them have to have the same variable.

$$R(x_3) \in \operatorname{AI}_{\mathrm{mat}}(C_7)$$

$$P(x_3) \in \operatorname{AI}_{\mathrm{cl}}(C_7)$$

$$P(x_4) \in \operatorname{AI}_{\mathrm{cl}}(C_8)$$

$$\Sigma \models (\forall x_3) \exists y_2 \forall x_4 (\forall x_3) \Big( (\neg P(x_4) \land \neg R(x_3)) \lor (P(x_3) \land S(y_2)) \Big)$$

$$\Sigma \models (\forall x_3) \forall x_4 (\forall x_3) \Big( (\neg P(x_4) \land \neg R(x_3)) \lor P(x_3) \Big)$$

$$\Sigma \not\models (\neg P(1) \land \neg R(0)) \lor P(0) \ // \ \text{if} \ P \sim \{1\} \ \text{and} \ R \sim \{0\}$$
we know that for original clauses  $l$  and  $l'$  of  $P(x_4)$  and  $P(x_3)$ ,  $l\sigma = l'\sigma$ 

hence same color, and can use different var as same value works.

inductive hypothesis:

$$\Gamma \models \top \vee R(x_3) 
\Gamma \models \bot \vee \neg R(y) \vee P(y) 
\Gamma \models (\neg R(x_3) \wedge \top) \vee (R(x_3) \wedge \bot) \vee P(x_3) \equiv \neg R(x_3) \vee P(x_3) 
\hline
\Gamma \models \top \vee \neg P(x_4) \vee S(z) 
\Gamma \models \bot \vee \neg S(a) 
\Gamma \models (\neg S(a) \wedge \top) \vee (S(a) \wedge \bot) \vee \neg P(x_4) \equiv \neg S(a) \vee \neg P(x_4)$$

$$\Gamma \models (\neg P(x_3) \land \neg R(x_3)) \lor (P(x_3) \land S(a))$$

WRONG: if a variable  $x_3$  occurs, it always refers to f(x), so it is always substituted to a particular value and cannot become f(a) and f(b) in the same clause as just the unifier  $\sigma$  is used.

$$\frac{R(f(x), f(x))}{R(f(x), f(x))} \xrightarrow{\neg R(y, u) \lor P(y, u)} \frac{\neg P(f(z), f(v)) \lor S(z, v)}{\neg P(f(z), f(v)) \lor S(z, v)} \xrightarrow{\neg S(a, b)} \frac{(\neg R(x_3, x_3) \land \top) \lor (R(x_3, x_3) \land \bot) \mid P(x_3, x_3)}{(\neg S(y_2, y_6) \land \top) \lor (S(y_2, y_6) \land \bot) \mid \neg P(x_4, x_7)}$$
$$(\forall x_3) \exists y_2 \forall x_4 (\forall x_3) \Big( (\neg P(x_4) \land \neg R(x_3)) \lor (P(x_3) \land S(y_2)) \Big)$$

# $f(x) \vee g(x)$ with f, g different colors

$$\frac{\prod\limits_{\neg R(g(a))} \frac{P(f(x)) \lor Q(x)}{\forall x_1 Q(x_1) \mid P(f(x)) \lor R(g(y)) \lor \neg Q(y)} y \mapsto x}{\forall x_1 Q(x_1) \mid P(f(a)) / R(g(a))} x \mapsto a}$$

$$\frac{\neg P(z)}{\forall x_1 \exists x_2 (Q(x_1) \lor P(x_2)) / / R(g(a))} z \mapsto f(a)$$

 $\Rightarrow$  free vars in the interpolant have to be overbound (if there are arrows, but we can just always do so)

#### misc examples

201a

$$\frac{P(x,y) \vee \neg Q(y)}{\neg Q(y)} \xrightarrow{\neg P(a,y_2)} x \mapsto a \qquad \frac{Q(f(z)) \vee R(z)}{Q(f(a))} \xrightarrow{\neg R(a)} z \mapsto a$$

$$\frac{\bot \quad \top}{P(a,y)} x \mapsto a \quad \frac{\bot \quad \top}{R(a)} z \mapsto a \\ \frac{\bot}{P(a,f(a)) \vee R(a)} y \mapsto f(a) \qquad \qquad \frac{\bot \quad \top}{\forall x_1 P(x_1,y)} x \mapsto a \quad \frac{\bot \quad \top}{\forall x_3 R(x_3)} z \mapsto a \\ \frac{\exists x_1 P(x_1,y)}{\forall x_3 \forall x_1 \exists x_2 (P(x_1,x_2) \vee R(x_3))} y \mapsto f(a)$$

Huang would produce:  $\forall x_1 \exists x_2 P(x_1, x_2) \lor R(x_1)$ 

201b

$$\frac{P(x, f(y)) \vee \neg Q(f(y))}{\neg Q(f(y))} \quad \neg P(a, y_2) \\ \hline -Q(f(y)) \\ \hline \qquad \qquad \Box \qquad \qquad \frac{Q(f(z)) \vee R(z)}{Q(f(a))} \quad y \mapsto f(a)$$

$$\frac{\frac{\bot}{P(a,f(y))} \xrightarrow{x \mapsto a} \frac{\bot}{R(a)} \xrightarrow{y \mapsto a} z \mapsto a}{P(a,f(a)) \lor R(a)} \xrightarrow{y \mapsto a} \frac{\frac{\bot}{\forall x_1 \exists x_2 P(x_1,x_2)} \xrightarrow{x \mapsto a} \frac{\bot}{\forall x_3 \exists x_2 P(x_1,x_2)} \xrightarrow{y \mapsto a} z \mapsto a}{\forall x_3 \forall x_1 \exists x_2 P(x_1,x_2) \lor R(x_3)} \xrightarrow{y \mapsto f(a)}$$

Huang would produce:  $\forall x_1 \exists x_2 P(x_1, x_2) \lor R(x_1)$ 

# arrow in element which is not in interpolant or resolution clause

206

$$\frac{P(x) \vee \neg Q(f(x)) \qquad \neg P(a)}{\forall x_1 P(x_1) \quad \neg Q(f(a))} \qquad x \mapsto a \qquad \frac{Q(y) \vee R(g(y)) \qquad \neg R(z)}{\exists x_2 R(x_2) \mid Q(y)} \qquad z \mapsto g(y) \\
\forall x_1 \exists x_2 (P(x_1) \vee R(x_2)) \mid \Box \qquad \qquad y \mapsto f(a)$$

$$P(a) \vee R(g(f(a)))$$

for first interpolant,  $\Sigma \not\models \ell_{\Delta,x}[\operatorname{PI}(C)] \vee C$ 

=> need to overbind clause as well