

Number of quantifier alternations of extracted interpolants

In this chapter, we derive lower bounds for the number of quantifier alternations for the extraction procedure in two phases as well as the one in one phase. We arrive at the conclusion that both procedures are equal with respect to this measure and that there is a tight connection between color alternations in terms and quantifier alternations in the interpolant.

1 Additional notation and definitions

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

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.

1.1 Unification

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

We furthermore denote the composition $\sigma_i \dots \sigma_j$ by $\sigma_{(i,j)}$. Hence $\sigma = \sigma_{(1, |\text{dom}(\sigma)|)} = \sigma_{(0, |\text{dom}(\sigma)|)}$.

1.2 Color and quantifier alternations

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.

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

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

Δ

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

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

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

Δ

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

2 Quantifier alternations in PI

Definition 3 (PI^*). PI^* is defined as PI with the difference that in PI^* , all literals are considered to be grey. $\text{PI}_{\text{init}}^*$ and $\text{PI}_{\text{step}}^*$ are defined analogously. Δ

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:

op:every_lit_in_pi_star) **Proposition 4.** *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

Note that in PI^* , we can conveniently reason about the occurrence of terms as no terms are lost throughout the extraction. However Lemma 5 allows us to transfer results about grey literals to PI:

$\langle \text{lemma:Ot8Gie7y} \rangle$ **Lemma 5.** *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. More specifically, they only differ on resolution inferences, where the resolved literal is colored. However here, no grey literals are removed but only colored ones. \square

$\langle \text{lemma:Ot8Gie7y} \rangle$ **Lemma 6.** *Let ι be an inference of a resolution refutation using the clauses C_1, \dots, C_n which creates the clause C . If there is a grey literal λ or an equality $s = t$ in $\text{PI}(C_i) \vee C_i$ for $1 \leq i \leq n$, then a successor of λ or $s = t$ respectively occurs in $\text{PI}_{\text{step}}(\iota, \text{PI}(C_1), \dots, \text{PI}(C_n)) \vee C$.*

Proof. Immediate by the definition of PI. \square

$\langle \text{y_lits_and_eq_all_in_PI} \rangle$ **Corollary 7.** *If there is a grey literal λ or an equality $s = t$ in $\text{PI}(C) \vee C$ or $\text{LI}(C) \vee C$ for a clause C of a resolution refutation π , then a successor of λ or $s = t$ respectively occurs in $\text{PI}(\pi)$*

Proof. This is a direct consequence of Lemma 6. \square

$\langle \text{y_lits_and_eq_all_in_LI} \rangle$ **Corollary 8.** *If there is a grey literal λ or an equality $s = t$ in $\text{LI}(C) \vee C$ or $\text{LI}(C) \vee C$ for a clause C of a resolution refutation π , then a successor of λ or $s = t$ respectively occurs in $\text{LI}(\pi)$*

Proof. This is a direct consequence of Lemma 6. \square

We now make some considerations in the form of four lemmata about the construction of certain terms in the context of interpolant extraction. In order to do so, we frequently reason over the stepwise application of the respective unifiers, for which we employ the following definition:

Definition 9. We define $\tilde{\text{PI}}_{\text{step}}$ to coincide with PI_{step} but without applying the substitution σ in each of the cases. Furthermore, $\tilde{\text{PI}}^*(C)$ is an abbreviation of $\tilde{\text{PI}}_{\text{step}}^*(\iota, \text{PI}^*(C_1), \dots, \text{PI}^*(C_m))$.

Analogously, if $C \equiv D\sigma$, we use \tilde{C} to denote D . \triangle

In the context of an inference ι using the clauses C_1, \dots, C_m to infer C , it holds that:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{PI}^*(C) \vee C &= \\ \left(\text{PI}_{\text{step}}^*(\iota, \text{PI}^*(C_1), \dots, \text{PI}^*(C_m)) \vee C \right) &= \\ \left(\tilde{\text{PI}}_{\text{step}}^*(\iota, \text{PI}^*(C_1), \dots, \text{PI}^*(C_m)) \vee \tilde{C} \right) \sigma &= \\ \left(\tilde{\text{PI}}^*(C) \vee \tilde{C} \right) \sigma &= \\ \left(\tilde{\text{PI}}^*(C) \vee \tilde{C} \right) \sigma_{(0, |\text{dom}(\sigma)|)} \end{aligned}$$

Note that if we are able to show that the application of a substitution σ_i to $(\tilde{\text{PI}}^*(C) \vee \tilde{C})\sigma_{(0, i-1)}$ maintains an invariant and the invariant holds for $\tilde{\text{PI}}^*(C) \vee \tilde{C}$, then it immediately follows that it holds for $\text{PI}^*(C) \vee C$.

Lemma 10. *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 $(\tilde{\text{PI}}^*(C) \vee \tilde{C})\sigma_{(0, i)}$ 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 $(\tilde{\text{PI}}^*(C) \vee \tilde{C})\sigma_{(0, i-1)}$.*
- $\langle 14_5 \rangle$ 2. *The variable u occurs at a grey position in a grey literal or at a grey position in an equality in $(\tilde{\text{PI}}^*(C) \vee \tilde{C})\sigma_{(0, i)}$.*
- $\langle 14_2 \rangle$ 3. *There is a variable v such that*
 - u occurs grey in $v\sigma_i$ and*
 - v occurs in $(\tilde{\text{PI}}^*(C) \vee \tilde{C})\sigma_{(0, i-1)}$ 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 arises:

- There is already a literal in $(\tilde{\text{PI}}^*(C) \vee \tilde{C})\sigma_{(0, i-1)}$ 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 $(\tilde{\text{PI}}^*(C) \vee \tilde{C})\sigma_{(0, i-1)}$ such that $v\sigma_i$ contains u directly below a Φ -symbol. As v is unified with the term $v\sigma_i$, $v\sigma_i$ must occur in $(\tilde{\text{PI}}^*(C) \vee \tilde{C})\sigma_{(0, i-1)}$, 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 $(\tilde{\text{PI}}^*(C) \vee \tilde{C})\sigma_{(0, i-1)}$, 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 4, λ and λ' occur in $\tilde{\text{PI}}^*(C) \vee \tilde{C}$ 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 $(\tilde{\text{PI}}^*(C) \vee \tilde{C})\sigma_{(0,i-1)}$ 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 3 holds.
- 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 $(\tilde{\text{PI}}^*(C) \vee \tilde{C})\sigma_{(0,i-1)}$. As σ_i is trivial on u , this occurrence of u also is present in $(\tilde{\text{PI}}^*(C) \vee \tilde{C})\sigma_{(0,i)}$ and hence 2 is the case. \square

elow_phi_symbol_paramod

Lemma 11. *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 $(\tilde{\text{PI}}^*(C) \vee \tilde{C})\sigma_{(0,i)}$ for $i \geq 1$. Then at least one of the following statements holds:*

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

Proof. Let ι be a paramodulation inference of the clauses $C_1 : r_1 = r_2 \vee D$ and $C_2 : E[r]_p$ with $\sigma = \text{mgu}(\iota) = \text{mgu}(r_1, r)$ yielding $C : (D \vee E[r_2]_p)\sigma$. We consider the different situations under which the situation in question arises:

- There is already a literal in $(\tilde{\text{PI}}^*(C) \vee \tilde{C})\sigma_{(0,i-1)}$ where u occurs directly below a Φ -symbol and σ_i does not change this. Then 1 is the case.
- There is a variable v in $(\tilde{\text{PI}}^*(C) \vee \tilde{C})\sigma_{(0,i-1)}$ such that $v\sigma_i$ contains u directly below a Φ -symbol. As v is unified with the term $v\sigma_i$, $v\sigma_i$ must occur in $(\tilde{\text{PI}}^*(C) \vee \tilde{C})\sigma_{(0,i-1)}$, which implies that 1 is the case.
- The variable u occurs grey in r_2 and p in E is directly below a Φ -symbol. But then u occurs grey in an equality in $(\tilde{\text{PI}}^*(C) \vee \tilde{C})\sigma_{(0,i-1)}$ and as σ_i is trivial on u also in $(\tilde{\text{PI}}^*(C) \vee \tilde{C})\sigma_{(0,i)}$, hence 2 holds.

- Suppose that some variable v occurs directly below a Φ -symbol in $(\tilde{\text{PI}}^*(C) \vee \tilde{C})\sigma_{(0,i-1)}$ such that u occurs grey in $v\sigma_i$. Then by the definition of the unification algorithm, there exists a position q such that one of $r_1|_q$ and $r|_q$ is v and the other one contains a grey occurrence of u .

We distinguish cases based on the position q :

- Suppose that q occurs directly below a Φ -symbol. Then clearly 1 is the case.
- Suppose that q occurs directly below a Ψ -symbol. Then as the variable v also occurs directly below a Φ -symbol and u occurs grey in $v\sigma_i$, 3 is the case.
- Suppose that q is a grey position. Then 2 is the case: Either u occurs grey in r_1 in $(\tilde{\text{PI}}^*(C) \vee \tilde{C})\sigma_{(0,i-1)}$ and then also in $(\tilde{\text{PI}}^*(C) \vee \tilde{C})\sigma_{(0,i)}$, or otherwise v occurs grey in r_1 in $(\tilde{\text{PI}}^*(C) \vee \tilde{C})\sigma_{(0,i-1)}$, but as $v\sigma_i$ contains u grey, u occurs grey in of $r_1\sigma_i$ in $(\tilde{\text{PI}}^*(C) \vee \tilde{C})\sigma_{(0,i)}$. \square

$\langle \text{lemma:col_change} \rangle$ **Lemma 12.** *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 $(\tilde{\text{PI}}^*(C) \vee \tilde{C})\sigma_{(0,i)}$. Then u occurs grey in a grey literal or grey in an equality in $(\tilde{\text{PI}}^*(C) \vee \tilde{C})\sigma_{(0,i)}$.*

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 $\tilde{\text{PI}}_{\text{step}}^*(\iota, \text{PI}^*(C_1), \dots, \text{PI}^*(C_n)) \vee \tilde{C}) = \tilde{\text{PI}}^*(C) \vee \tilde{C}$. This is because as all clauses are variable-disjoint, if a variable occurs in $\tilde{\text{PI}}^*(C) \vee \tilde{C}$ both directly below a Φ -symbol as well as directly below a Ψ -symbol, then this must be the case also 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 $\tilde{\text{PI}}^*(C) \vee \tilde{C}$.

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

Then by the lemmata 10 and 11, 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 .

- $\langle 16_1 \rangle$ 1. The variable u occurs directly below a Ω -symbol in $(\tilde{\text{PI}}^*(C) \vee \tilde{C})\sigma_{(0,i-1)}$.
- $\langle 16_4 \rangle$ 2. The variable u occurs at a grey position in a grey literal or at a grey position in an equality in $(\tilde{\text{PI}}^*(C) \vee \tilde{C})\sigma_{(0,i)}$.

$\langle 16_2 \rangle$

3. There is a variable v such that

- u occurs grey in $v\sigma_i$ and
- v occurs in $(\tilde{\text{PI}}^*(C) \vee \tilde{C})\sigma_{(0,i-1)}$ 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 if 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 $(\tilde{\text{PI}}^*(C) \vee \tilde{C})\sigma_{(0,i-1)}$. 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 $(\tilde{\text{PI}}^*(C) \vee \tilde{C})\sigma_{(0,i)}$.

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 $(\tilde{\text{PI}}^*(C) \vee \tilde{C})\sigma_{(0,i-1)}$ and again by the induction hypothesis, we obtain that u occurs grey in a grey literal or grey in an equality in $(\tilde{\text{PI}}^*(C) \vee \tilde{C})\sigma_{(0,i-1)}$, and as σ_i is trivial on u , the same occurrence of u is present in $(\tilde{\text{PI}}^*(C) \vee \tilde{C})\sigma_{(0,i)}$. \square

ubterm_in_grey_lit_star

Lemma 13. *Let C be a clause in a resolution refutation of $\Gamma \cup \Delta$. If $\text{PI}^*(C) \vee C$ 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 vacuously true.

The induction step is laid out similarly as in the proof of Lemma 12. 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 $\tilde{\text{PI}}^*(C) \vee \tilde{C} = \tilde{\text{PI}}_{\text{step}}^*(t, \text{PI}^*(C_1), \dots, \text{PI}^*(C_n)) \vee \tilde{C}$ as no new terms are introduced in $\tilde{\text{PI}}^*(C) \vee \tilde{C}$ and all literals from $\text{PI}^*(C_j) \vee C_j$ for $1 \leq j \leq n$ occur in $\tilde{\text{PI}}^*(C) \vee \tilde{C}$.

It remains to show that the lemma holds for $(\tilde{\text{PI}}^*(C) \vee \tilde{C})\sigma = (\tilde{\text{PI}}^*(C) \vee \tilde{C})\sigma_0 \dots \sigma_m$, which we do by induction over i for $0 \leq i \leq m$. We distinguish based 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 which occurs in $(\tilde{\text{PI}}^*(C) \vee \tilde{C})\sigma_{(0,i-1)}$. Hence by the induction hypothesis, s occurs grey in a grey literal or grey in an equality in $(\tilde{\text{PI}}^*(C) \vee \tilde{C})\sigma_{(0,i-1)}$ and, as σ_i does not change this, also in $(\tilde{\text{PI}}^*(C) \vee \tilde{C})\sigma_{(0,i)}$.
- 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 $(\tilde{\text{PI}}^*(C) \vee \tilde{C})\sigma_{(0,i-1)}$:

- Suppose that u occurs somewhere in $(\tilde{\text{PI}}^*(C) \vee \tilde{C})\sigma_{(0,i-1)}$ grey in a grey literal or grey in an equality. Then clearly we are done.
- Suppose that u occurs somewhere in $(\tilde{\text{PI}}^*(C) \vee \tilde{C})\sigma_{(0,i-1)}$ directly below a Ψ -symbol. Then by Lemma 12, u occurs grey in a grey literal or grey in an equality in $(\tilde{\text{PI}}^*(C) \vee \tilde{C})\sigma_{(0,i-1)}$, whose successor in $(\tilde{\text{PI}}^*(C) \vee \tilde{C})\sigma_{(0,i)}$ is an occurrence of s of the same coloring. Hence we are done a well.
- Suppose that u occurs in $(\tilde{\text{PI}}^*(C) \vee \tilde{C})\sigma_{(0,i-1)}$ 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 $(\tilde{\text{PI}}^*(C) \vee \tilde{C})\sigma_{(0,i-1)}$ and we get the result by the induction hypothesis.

- * Suppose that the inference of the current induction step is a paramodulation inference. Assume it uses the the clauses $C_1 : r_1 = r_2 \vee D$ and $C_2 : E[r]_p$ with $\sigma = \text{mgu}(\iota) = \text{mgu}(r_1, r)$ to 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 -colored function 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

Lemma 14. ***SHOULD SAY IF TERM OCCS IN PI^* , THEN TERM OCCS IN PI***

mma:subterm_in_grey_lit) Same as 13 with PI in place of PI^ .*

Proof. Note that PI and PI^* only differ with respect to colored literals. Let C be a clause of a resolution refutation of $\Gamma \cup \Delta$. As the literals occurring in $\text{PI}(C)$ are a subset of the literals occurring in $\text{PI}^*(C)$, the lemma prerequisites hold true only for terms for which they also hold in $\text{PI}^*(C)$.

Therefore we can deduce that if a maximal colored Φ -term $t[s]$ containing a maximal Ψ -colored term s occurs in $\text{PI}(C) \vee C$, then $t[s]$ also occurs in $\text{PI}^*(C) \vee C$ and by Lemma 13, the term s occurs grey in a grey literal or grey in an equality in $\text{PI}^*(C) \vee C$. However by Lemma 5, all grey literals and equalities of $\text{PI}^*(C)$ also occur in $\text{PI}(C)$. \square

grey_lit_then_quant_alt) Lemma 15. If a term with n color alternations occurs in a grey literal or in an equality in $\text{PI}(C) \vee C$ for a clause C , then the interpolant I produced in Theorem 24 contains at least n quantifier alternations.

Proof. We perform an induction on n and show the strengthening that the quantification of the lifting variable which replaces a term with n color alternations is required to be in the scope of the quantification of $n - 1$ alternating quantifiers.

For $n = 0$, no colored terms occur in I and hence also no quantifiers. Moreover for $n = 1$, there are terms of one color which evidently require at least one quantifier.

Suppose that the statement holds for $n - 1$ for $n > 1$ and that a term t with $\text{col-alt}(t) = n$ occurs in $\text{PI}(C) \vee C$. We assume without loss of generality that t is a Φ -term. Then t contains some Ψ -colored term s with $\text{col-alt}(s) = n - 1$ and by Lemma 14, s occurs grey in a grey literal or an equality in $\text{PI}(C) \vee C$. By Lemma 7, a successor of s occurs in $\text{PI}(\pi)$. Note that as s occurs in a grey position, any successor of s also occurs in a grey position.

By the induction hypothesis, the quantification of the lifting variable for s requires $n - 1$ alternated quantifiers. As s is a subterm of t and t is lifted, t must be quantified in the scope of the quantification of s , and as t and s are of different color, their quantifier type is different. Hence the quantification of the lifting variable for t requires n quantifier alternations. \square

:color_alt_eq_quant_alt) Proposition 16. If a term with n color alternations occurs in $\text{PI}(C) \vee C$ for a clause C , then the interpolant I produced in Theorem 24 contains at least $n - 1$ quantifier alternations.

Proof. By Lemma 14, a term with $n - 1$ color alternations occurs in a grey literal or an equality in $\text{PI}(C) \vee C$. Lemma 15 gives the result. \square

We present an example which illustrates that the occurrence of a term with n color alternations in $\text{PI}(C) \vee C$ for a clause C can lead to an interpolant with $n - 1$ quantifier alternations (but no less as Proposition 16 shows).

Example 17. Let $\Gamma = \{\neg P(a)\}$ and $\Delta = \{P(x) \vee Q(f(x)), \neg Q(y)\}$. Consider the following refutation of $\Gamma \cup \Delta$:

$$\frac{\frac{\neg P(a) \mid \perp \quad P(x) \vee Q(f(x)) \mid \top}{Q(f(a)) \mid \neg P(a)} \text{res}_{x \mapsto a} \quad \neg Q(y) \mid \top}{\square \mid \neg P(a)} \text{res}_{y \mapsto f(a)}$$

In this example, Theorem 24 yields the interpolant $I \equiv \exists y_a \neg P(y_a)$ with $\text{quant-alt}(I) = 1$. The existence of the term $f(a)$ with $\text{col-alt}(f(a)) = 2$ in a clause of the refutation implies that $\text{quant-alt}(I) \geq 1$. \triangle

3 Quantifier alternations in LI

We now show that the result of Proposition 16 holds in a very similar way also for LI, which we work out in detail in this section.

$\langle \text{lemma:pi_li_1} \rangle$ **Conjectured Lemma 18.** *Let C be a clause in a resolution refutation of $\Gamma \cup \Delta$. If a maximal colored term t occurs in $\text{LI}^\bullet(C)$ in a literal λ at position p , then t also occurs in a corresponding literal at position p in $\text{PI}(C)$.*

Proof. Note that PI and LI differ only in the lifting conditions of LI. As t however is a colored term and not a lifting variable, and it also occurs in $\text{LI}^\bullet(C)$, the lifting conditions are not true for any predecessor of t in $\text{LI}^\bullet(C)$. \square

$\langle \text{lemma:pi_li_2} \rangle$ **Conjectured Lemma 19.** *Let C be a clause in a resolution refutation of $\Gamma \cup \Delta$. If a maximal colored term t occurs in $\text{PI}(C)$ in a literal λ at position p , then either t or $z_{t'}$, where t' is an abstraction of t , occurs in a corresponding literal at position p in $\text{LI}^\bullet(C)$.*

Proof. As pointed out previously, PI and LI differ only in the lifting conditions of LI. Suppose that no predecessor of the term in $\text{LI}(C)$ which corresponds to t fulfills a lifting condition. Then t occurs at position p in $\text{LI}^\bullet(C)$. Otherwise $z_{t'}$ occurs at the position p in $\text{LI}^\bullet(C)$, where $t'\tau = t$ for some substitution τ . \square

Conjectured Lemma 20. *TODO: merge with 5.3. of thesis (lemma:lifting_conditions)*

$\langle \text{lemma:pi_li_3} \rangle$ *Let C be a clause of a resolution refutation such that $\text{LI}^\bullet(C)$ contains a maximal colored Φ -term t which is lifted in $\text{LI}(C)$. Suppose that t contains a Ψ -colored subterm s . Then s occurs as a subterm of t in $\text{LI}^\bullet(C)$.*

Proof. By the construction of LI, this lemma is only violated if the term s or a respective predecessor is lifted due to fulfilling one of the lifting conditions.

For the sake of contradiction, suppose that this is the case in the inference creating the clause C' . Let s' and t' be the respective predecessors of s and t in C' .

- Suppose that s' is lifted due to containing a variable which does not occur in C' . Then as s' is a subterm of t' , t' contains this variable as well and therefore is lifted in $\text{LI}(C')$, contradicting the assumption.
- Suppose that s' is lifted due to being a ground term which does not occur in C . Then t' does not occur in C' either as any occurrence of t' would contain s' . Hence t' is lifted in $\text{LI}(C')$, contradicting the assumption. \square

Definition 21. Alternative, equivalent definition of LI.

<insert def for base case>

Let $\text{LI}_0^\bullet(C) = \text{LI}^\bullet(C)$ and Z_0 be the set of terms in $\text{LI}_i^\bullet(C)$ for which some lifting conditions holds.

We now define $\text{LI}(C)$ and $\text{LI}_i^\bullet(C)$ for $i \geq 1$:

1. Let $r \in Z_i$ be such that r is not subterm of any other term in Z_i . If no such r exists, let $\text{LI}(C) = \text{LI}_i^\bullet(C)$.
2. Let $Z_{i+1} = Z_i \setminus \{r\}$.
3. Let $\text{LI}_{i+1}^\bullet(C)$ be built from $\text{LI}_i^\bullet(C)$ such that r is lifted by a fresh lifting variable z'_r and the formula is prefixed by $\forall x_r$ if r is a Δ -term and $\exists y_r$ if r is a Γ term. \triangle

ubterm_of_multicol_term) **Lemma 22.** Let t be a term with $\text{col-alt}(t) = n$ which occurs grey in a grey literal or grey in an equality $\text{LI}^\bullet(C) \vee C$ for some clause C and let s be a subterm of t with $\text{col-alt}(s) = n - 1$. Then there exists a clause C' which is a successor of C such that respective successors of t and s , which are not lifting variables, occur in $\text{LI}^\bullet(C') \vee C'$, and the successor of t in $\text{LI}(C) \vee C$ is a lifting variable.

Proof. By Lemma 8, a successor of t occurs in $\text{LI}^\bullet(C') \vee C'$ for any successor C' of C . Let C' be the successor of C such that $\text{LI}^\bullet(C')$ contains a successor of t which is not a lifting variable and $\text{LI}(C')$ contains a successor of t which is a lifting variable. As all colored terms are lifted eventually, such a clause C' must occur.

By Lemma 18, t occurs at the same position in $\text{PI}(C')$. We assume without loss of generality that t is a Φ -term. Then t contains some Ψ -colored term s with $\text{col-alt}(s) = n - 1$. By Lemma 14, s occurs grey in a grey literal or grey in an equality in $\text{PI}(C') \vee C'$.

By Lemma 19, then either s or $z_{s'}$, where s' is an abstraction of s , occurs in $\text{LI}^\bullet(C')$ at a corresponding literal and position. As t is not lifted in $\text{LI}^\bullet(C') \vee C'$ and s is a subterm of t , Lemma 20 proves that s is also not lifted in $\text{LI}^\bullet(C') \vee C'$. Hence the case of $z_{s'}$ is excluded. \square

Conjectured Lemma 23. *If a term t with $\text{col-alt}(t) = n$ occurs grey in a grey literal or grey in an equality $\text{LI}^\bullet(C) \vee C$ for some C , then $\text{LI}(\pi)$ has at least n quantifier alternations.*

Proof. We proceed by induction over n to show that the lifting variable, which replace the successor of t in $\text{LI}(\pi)$, is enclosed by n alternating quantifiers.

For $n = 0$, no colored terms occur and hence no lifting variables which induce quantifiers. Moreover, for $n = 1$, the interpolant clearly must have at least one quantifier.

We now turn to the induction step and suppose that the lemma holds for $n - 1$ for $n > 1$. By Lemma 22, there exists a clause C' which is a successor of C such that respective successors of t and s , which are not lifting variables, occur in $\text{LI}^\bullet(C') \vee C'$, and the successor of t in $\text{LI}(C) \vee C$ is a lifting variable.

Note that as s is a subterm of t , s is only quantified after t (either in this stage or some subsequent one) such that the quantifier for t is in the scope of the quantifier for s .

By the induction hypothesis, the quantifier for the lifting variable, which is the successor of s in $\text{LI}(\pi)$, is enclosed by $n - 1$ alternating quantifiers in $\text{LI}(\pi)$. As s and t are of different colors, their quantifier type is different. Since the quantifier for t occurs in the scope of the quantifier for s , we get that the lifting variable replacing the successor of t in $\text{LI}(\pi)$ is enclosed by n alternating quantifiers. \square

TODO: conclude by explaining two main results ; describe how to apply result (term t occurs in ??)

Theorem 24. *<Huang's thm> (this is here only to make the references to it in this document work)*

$\langle \text{thm:two_phases} \rangle$