

# CS313K: Logic, Sets, and Functions

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Lecture 11 – Chap 4 (4.1, 4.2)

# Motivation for Factoring

Suppose you wish to prove some formula like:

*Goal:*

$$(\alpha_1 \wedge \dots \beta \dots \wedge \alpha_k) \rightarrow \gamma$$

and you wish to rewrite `(rev (rev a))` which occurs in  $\beta$ . You wish to use the theorem:

$$(\text{true-listp } x) \rightarrow (\text{rev (rev } x)) = x$$

What can you assume about `a`?

Factor  $Goal$  into  $Goal'$  so that  $\beta$  is in the conclusion of  $Goal'$ . Then you can assume the hypothesis of  $Goal'$ .

By defining “factoring” we make it possible to prove  $Goal$  by repeatedly rewriting anywhere in the formula without explicitly having to rearrange the formula as part of the proof.

# Summaries of the Rules of Inference

To prove  $\psi$  using:

- **Tautology:** find a tautology and instantiate it to get  $\psi$ .

- **Rewrite:**

- put  $\psi$  into the form  $\psi_h \rightarrow (\dots \alpha' \dots)$  where  $\alpha'$  is the term you want to change,
- pick some theorem in the form  $\phi_h \rightarrow (\alpha = \beta)$  or  $\phi_h \rightarrow (\alpha \leftrightarrow \beta)$ ,
- match  $\alpha$  with  $\alpha'$  so that  $\alpha/\sigma = \alpha'$ ,
- relieve the hypotheses by proving  $\psi_h \rightarrow \phi_h/\sigma$ ,
- make sure the equivalence (“=” or “ $\leftrightarrow$ ”) is ok,
- replace  $\alpha'$  with  $\beta/\sigma$ .

- **Hypothesis:**

- pick a term  $\alpha'$  in the conclusion of  $\psi$  to rewrite with some hypothesis  $(\alpha = \beta)$  or  $(\alpha \leftrightarrow \beta)$ ,
- make sure the equivalence (“=” or “ $\leftrightarrow$ ”) is ok,
- replace  $\alpha$  with  $\beta$ .

- **Cases:**

- pick an exhaustive set of terms  $(\phi'_1 \vee \dots \vee \phi'_k)$
- for each, prove  $\phi'_i \rightarrow \psi$ .

- **Constant Expansion (Variant 1):**

- pick a list constant  $'(\alpha \dots)$  in  $\psi$
- replace it by  $(\text{cons } '\alpha \ ' \dots)$



- **Constant Expansion (Variant 2):**

- pick a non-0 natural  $n$  in  $\psi$

- replace it by  $(+ 1 n')$ , where  $n'$  is  $n - 1$ .

- **Computation:**

- pick a function call  $(f\ c_1\ \dots\ c_n)$  in  $\psi$ , where the  $c_i$  are all constants
- run  $f$  on those inputs to get  $v$
- replace  $(f\ c_1\ \dots\ c_n)$  by  $'v$