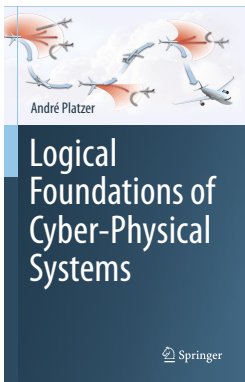


20: Virtual Substitution & Real Equations

Logical Foundations of Cyber-Physical Systems



André Platzer

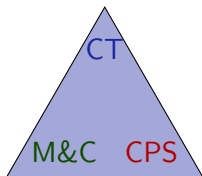


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- 2 Framing the Miracle
- 3 Quantifier Elimination
 - Homomorphic Normalization for QE
 - Term Substitutions for Linear Equations
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 - Example
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rigorous arithmetical reasoning
miracle of quantifier elimination
logical trinity for reals
switch between syntax & semantics at will
virtual substitution lemma
bridge gap between semantics and inexpressibles



analytic complexity
modeling tradeoffs

verifying CPS at scale

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$$x^2 > 2 \wedge 2x < 3 \vee x^3 < x^2$$

When $\omega(x) = 2$

$$\omega[[x^2 > 2 \wedge 2x < 3 \vee x^3 < x^2]]$$

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$$\omega[x^2 > 2 \wedge 2x < 3 \vee x^3 < x^2] = 2^2 > 2 \wedge 2 \cdot 2 < 3 \vee 2^3 < 2^2 = \textit{false}$$

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When $\nu(x) = -1$

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Are the following formulas valid, i.e., true in all states?

$$x^2 > 2 \wedge 2x < 3 \vee x^3 < x^2$$

$$\forall x (x^2 > 2 \wedge 2x < 3 \vee x^3 < x^2)$$

$$\exists x (x^2 > 2 \wedge 2x < 3 \vee x^3 < x^2)$$

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Is validity of formulas

decidable/semidecidable/undecidable/not semidecidable for:



- 1 Propositional logic [no variables]
- ✓ FOL[p, f, \dots] uninterpreted
- 2 FOL $_{\mathbb{N}}$ [$+, \cdot, =$]
- 3 FOL $_{\mathbb{R}}$ [$+, \cdot, =, <$]
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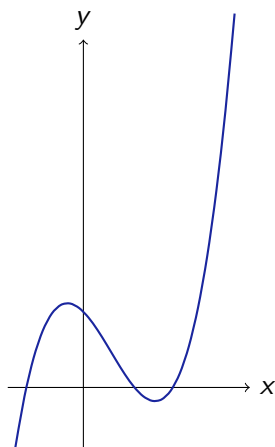
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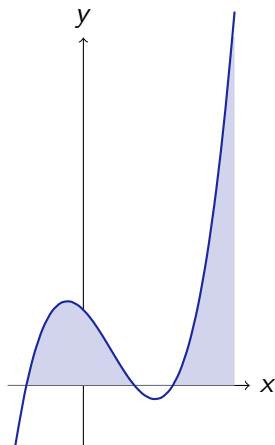
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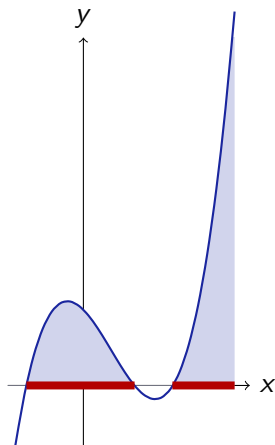


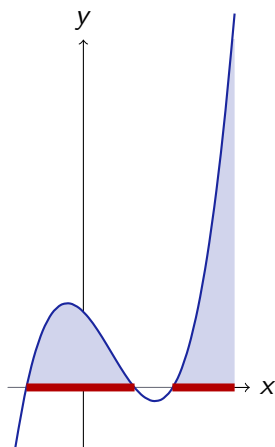
$$F \equiv \exists y (y \geq 0 \wedge 1 - x - 1.83x^2 + 1.66x^3 > y)$$

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QE

$$QE(F) \equiv -0.75 < x \wedge x < 0.68 \vee x > 1.18$$



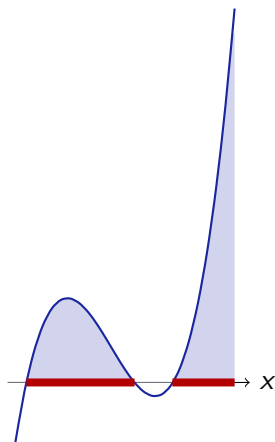
A horizontal number line is shown with two red segments. The first segment is on the left, and the second segment is on the right, with a gap between them. An arrow points from the right end of the second segment to the variable x .

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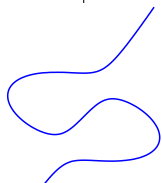
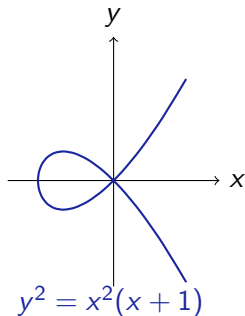
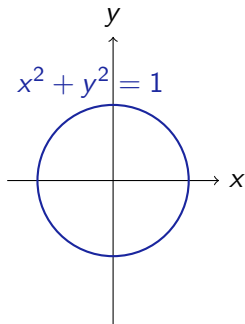
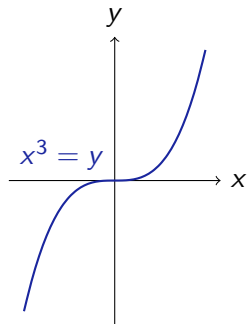


QE

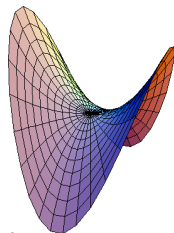


$$QE(F) \equiv -0.75 < x \wedge x < 0.68 \vee x > 1.18$$

If all but one variable has fixed value: Finite union of intervals.
 Univariate polynomials have finitely many roots. Signs change finitely often.



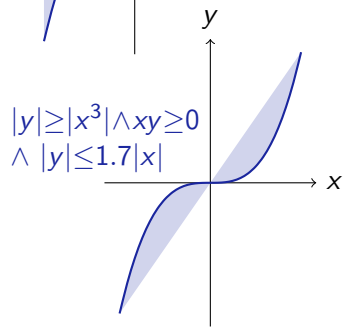
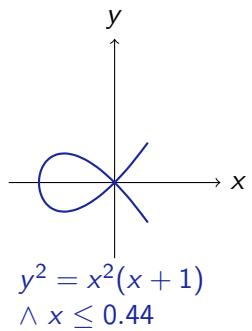
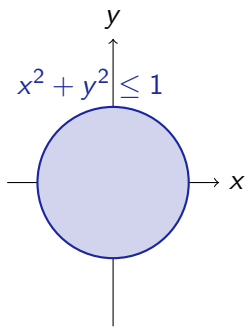
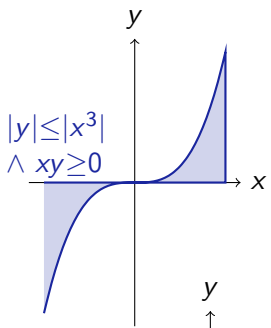
$$z = x^2 - y^2$$



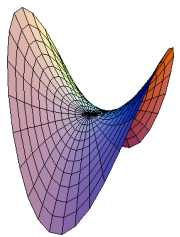
$$4x^3 + 4x^2y + 9xy^2 - 9y^3 - 36x + 36y = 0$$

Algebraic variety: defined by conjunction of polynomial equations

Polynomial Inequalities \iff Semialgebraic Sets



$z = x^2 - y^2$



Theorem (Tarski'31)

First-order logic of real arithmetic is decidable since it admits quantifier elimination, i.e., for each formula P , compute quantifier-free formula $QE(P)$ that is equivalent, i.e., $P \leftrightarrow QE(P)$ is valid.

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Answer even for one *free* variable and only linear polynomials

$$\text{QE}(\exists x (2x^2 + c \leq 5)) \equiv$$

$$\text{QE}(\forall c \exists x (2x^2 + c \leq 5)) \equiv$$

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$$\begin{aligned} \text{QE}(\forall c \exists x (2x^2 + c \leq 5)) &\equiv \text{QE}(\forall c \text{QE}(\exists x (2x^2 + c \leq 5))) \equiv \text{QE}(\forall c (c \leq 5)) \\ &\equiv -100 \leq 5 \wedge 5 \leq 5 \wedge 100 \leq 5 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{QE}(\exists x (a = b + x^2)) \equiv$$

$$\text{QE}(\exists x (x^2 = 2)) \equiv$$

$$\text{QE}(\exists x (x^2 = 2 \wedge y = x)) \equiv$$

$$\text{QE}(\exists x (2x^2 + c \leq 5)) \equiv c \leq 5$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{QE}(\forall c \exists x (2x^2 + c \leq 5)) &\equiv \text{QE}(\forall c \text{QE}(\exists x (2x^2 + c \leq 5))) \equiv \text{QE}(\forall c (c \leq 5)) \\ &\equiv -100 \leq 5 \wedge 5 \leq 5 \wedge 100 \leq 5 \equiv \textit{false} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{QE}(\exists x (a = b + x^2)) \equiv$$

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$$\text{QE}(\exists x (a = b + x^2)) \equiv a \geq b$$

$$\text{QE}(\exists x (x^2 = 2)) \equiv$$

$$\text{QE}(\exists x (x^2 = 2 \wedge y = x)) \equiv$$

$$\text{QE}(\exists x (2x^2 + c \leq 5)) \equiv c \leq 5$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{QE}(\forall c \exists x (2x^2 + c \leq 5)) &\equiv \text{QE}(\forall c \text{QE}(\exists x (2x^2 + c \leq 5))) \equiv \text{QE}(\forall c (c \leq 5)) \\ &\equiv -100 \leq 5 \wedge 5 \leq 5 \wedge 100 \leq 5 \equiv \textit{false} \end{aligned}$$

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$$\begin{aligned} \text{QE}(\forall c \exists x (2x^2 + c \leq 5)) &\equiv \text{QE}(\forall c \text{QE}(\exists x (2x^2 + c \leq 5))) \equiv \text{QE}(\forall c (c \leq 5)) \\ &\equiv -100 \leq 5 \wedge 5 \leq 5 \wedge 100 \leq 5 \equiv \textit{false} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{QE}(\exists x (a = b + x^2)) \equiv a \geq b$$

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$$\text{QE}(\exists x (x^2 = 2 \wedge y = x)) \equiv y = \pm\sqrt{2}$$

$$\text{QE}(\exists x (2x^2 + c \leq 5)) \equiv c \leq 5$$

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$$\text{QE}(\exists x (a = b + x^2)) \equiv a \geq b$$

$$\text{QE}(\exists x (x^2 = 2)) \equiv \textit{true}$$

$$\text{QE}(\exists x (x^2 = 2 \wedge y = x)) \equiv y = \pm\sqrt{2} \equiv y^2 = 2$$

$$\text{QE}(A \wedge B) \equiv$$

$$\text{QE}(A \vee B) \equiv$$

$$\text{QE}(\neg A) \equiv$$

$$\text{QE}(\forall x A) \equiv$$

$$\text{QE}(\exists x A) \equiv$$

A has quantifiers

$$QE(A \wedge B) \equiv QE(A) \wedge QE(B)$$

$$QE(A \vee B) \equiv QE(A) \vee QE(B)$$

$$QE(\neg A) \equiv \neg QE(A)$$

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$$\text{QE}(\forall x A) \equiv \text{QE}(\neg \exists x \neg A)$$

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A has quantifiers

$$\text{QE}(\exists x (A \vee B)) \equiv$$

$$\text{QE}(\exists x \neg(A \wedge B)) \equiv$$

$$\text{QE}(\exists x \neg(A \vee B)) \equiv$$

$$\text{QE}(\exists x \neg\neg A) \equiv$$

$$QE(A \wedge B) \equiv QE(A) \wedge QE(B)$$

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$$\text{QE}(\exists x \neg(A \vee B)) \equiv \text{QE}(\exists x (\neg A \wedge \neg B))$$

$$\text{QE}(\exists x \neg\neg A) \equiv \text{QE}(\exists x A)$$

$$\text{QE}(\exists x (A \wedge (B \vee C))) \equiv$$

$$\text{QE}(\exists x ((A \vee B) \wedge C)) \equiv$$

$$\text{QE}(A \wedge B) \equiv \text{QE}(A) \wedge \text{QE}(B)$$

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$$\text{QE}(\forall x A) \equiv \text{QE}(\neg \exists x \neg A)$$

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A has quantifiers

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$$\text{QE}(\exists x \neg(A \vee B)) \equiv \text{QE}(\exists x (\neg A \wedge \neg B))$$

$$\text{QE}(\exists x \neg\neg A) \equiv \text{QE}(\exists x A)$$

$$\text{QE}(\exists x (A \wedge (B \vee C))) \equiv \text{QE}(\exists x ((A \wedge B) \vee (A \wedge C))) \quad \text{expensive}$$

$$\text{QE}(\exists x ((A \vee B) \wedge C)) \equiv \text{QE}(\exists x ((A \wedge C) \vee (B \wedge C))) \quad \text{expensive}$$

Normal Form

$QE(\exists x (A_1 \wedge \dots \wedge A_k))$ with atomic A_i

$$QE(A \wedge B) \equiv QE(A) \wedge QE(B)$$

$$QE(A \vee B) \equiv QE(A) \vee QE(B)$$

$$QE(\neg A) \equiv \neg QE(A)$$

$$QE(\forall x A) \equiv QE(\neg \exists x \neg A)$$

$$QE(\exists x A) \equiv QE(\exists x QE(A))$$

A has quantifiers

$$QE(\exists x (A \vee B)) \equiv QE(\exists x A) \vee QE(\exists x B)$$

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$$QE(\exists x \neg\neg A) \equiv QE(\exists x A)$$

$$QE(\exists x (A \wedge (B \vee C))) \equiv QE(\exists x ((A \wedge B) \vee (A \wedge C))) \quad \text{expensive}$$

$$QE(\exists x ((A \vee B) \wedge C)) \equiv QE(\exists x ((A \wedge C) \vee (B \wedge C))) \quad \text{expensive}$$

Normal Form

QE($\exists x (p_1 \sim_i 0 \wedge \dots \wedge p_k \sim_k 0)$) and $\sim_i \in \{>, =, \geq, \neq\}$

$$p = q \equiv p - q = 0$$

$$p \geq q \equiv p - q \geq 0$$

$$p > q \equiv p - q > 0$$

$$p \neq q \equiv p - q \neq 0$$

$$p \leq q \equiv q - p \geq 0$$

$$p < q \equiv q - p > 0$$

$$\neg(p \geq q) \equiv p < q$$

$$\neg(p > q) \equiv p \leq q$$

$$\neg(p = q) \equiv p \neq q$$

$$\neg(p \neq q) \equiv p = q$$

Virtual Substitution

$$\exists x F \leftrightarrow \bigvee_{t \in T} A_t \wedge F_x^t$$

where terms T substituted (virtually) into F depend on F
 where A_t are quantifier-free additional compatibility conditions

Scalability requires simplifier for intermediate results

Virtual Substitution

$$\text{Quantifier} \rightarrow \exists x F \leftrightarrow \bigvee_{t \in T} A_t \wedge F_x^t \leftarrow \text{Quantifier-free}$$

where terms T substituted (virtually) into F depend on F
 where A_t are quantifier-free additional compatibility conditions

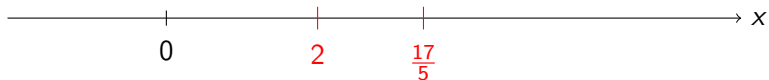
Scalability requires simplifier for intermediate results



Can we get rid of the quantifier without changing the semantics?

$$\exists x(x > 2 \wedge x < \frac{17}{5})$$

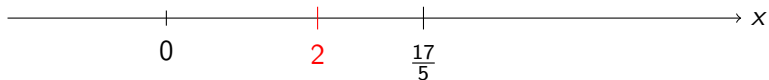
Naïve Virtual Substitution by Example



Can we get rid of the quantifier without changing the semantics?

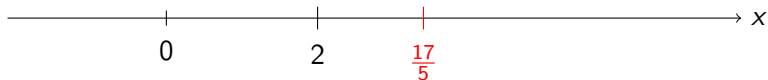
$$\exists x(x > 2 \wedge x < \frac{17}{5})$$

Naïve Virtual Substitution by Example



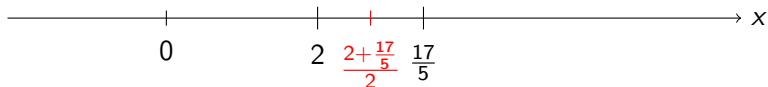
Can we get rid of the quantifier without changing the semantics?

$$\begin{aligned} & \exists x(x > 2 \wedge x < \frac{17}{5}) \\ \equiv & (2 > 2 \wedge 2 < \frac{17}{5}) \quad \text{boundary case "x = 2"} \end{aligned}$$



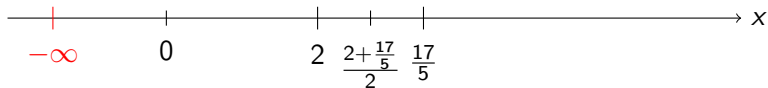
Can we get rid of the quantifier without changing the semantics?

$$\begin{aligned} & \exists x(x > 2 \wedge x < \frac{17}{5}) \\ \equiv & (2 > 2 \wedge 2 < \frac{17}{5}) && \text{boundary case "x = 2"} \\ \vee & (\frac{17}{5} > 2 \wedge \frac{17}{5} < \frac{17}{5}) && \text{boundary case "x = \frac{17}{5}"} \end{aligned}$$



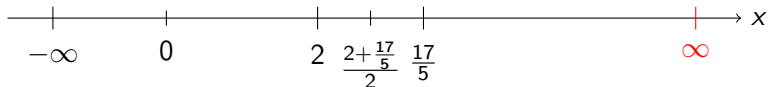
Can we get rid of the quantifier without changing the semantics?

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \exists x (x > 2 \wedge x < \frac{17}{5}) \\
 \equiv & (2 > 2 \wedge 2 < \frac{17}{5}) && \text{boundary case "x = 2"} \\
 \vee & (\frac{17}{5} > 2 \wedge \frac{17}{5} < \frac{17}{5}) && \text{boundary case "x = } \frac{17}{5} \text{"} \\
 \vee & (\frac{2 + \frac{17}{5}}{2} > 2 \wedge \frac{2 + \frac{17}{5}}{2} < \frac{17}{5}) && \text{intermediate case "x = } \frac{2 + \frac{17}{5}}{2} \text{"}
 \end{aligned}$$



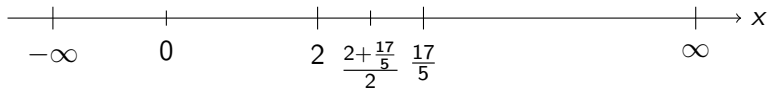
Can we get rid of the quantifier without changing the semantics?

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \exists x(x > 2 \wedge x < \frac{17}{5}) \\
 \equiv & (2 > 2 \wedge 2 < \frac{17}{5}) && \text{boundary case "x = 2"} \\
 \vee & (\frac{17}{5} > 2 \wedge \frac{17}{5} < \frac{17}{5}) && \text{boundary case "x = } \frac{17}{5}\text{"} \\
 \vee & (\frac{2+\frac{17}{5}}{2} > 2 \wedge \frac{2+\frac{17}{5}}{2} < \frac{17}{5}) && \text{intermediate case "x = } \frac{2+\frac{17}{5}}{2}\text{"} \\
 \vee & (-\infty > 2 \wedge -\infty < \frac{17}{5}) && \text{extremal case "x = } -\infty\text{"}
 \end{aligned}$$



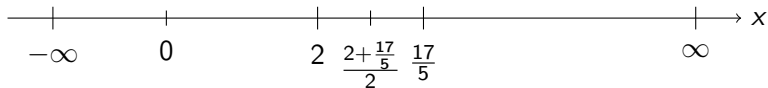
Can we get rid of the quantifier without changing the semantics?

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \exists x (x > 2 \wedge x < \frac{17}{5}) \\
 \equiv & (2 > 2 \wedge 2 < \frac{17}{5}) && \text{boundary case "x = 2"} \\
 \vee & (\frac{17}{5} > 2 \wedge \frac{17}{5} < \frac{17}{5}) && \text{boundary case "x = } \frac{17}{5}\text{"} \\
 \vee & (\frac{2 + \frac{17}{5}}{2} > 2 \wedge \frac{2 + \frac{17}{5}}{2} < \frac{17}{5}) && \text{intermediate case "x = } \frac{2 + \frac{17}{5}}{2}\text{"} \\
 \vee & (-\infty > 2 \wedge -\infty < \frac{17}{5}) && \text{extremal case "x = } -\infty\text{"} \\
 \vee & (\infty > 2 \wedge \infty < \frac{17}{5}) && \text{extremal case "x = } \infty\text{"}
 \end{aligned}$$



Can we get rid of the quantifier without changing the semantics?

	$\exists x(x > 2 \wedge x < \frac{17}{5})$	
\equiv	$(2 > 2 \wedge 2 < \frac{17}{5})$	boundary case “ $x = 2$ ”
\vee	$(\frac{17}{5} > 2 \wedge \frac{17}{5} < \frac{17}{5})$	boundary case “ $x = \frac{17}{5}$ ”
\vee	$(\frac{2+\frac{17}{5}}{2} > 2 \wedge \frac{2+\frac{17}{5}}{2} < \frac{17}{5})$	intermediate case “ $x = \frac{2+\frac{17}{5}}{2}$ ”
\vee	$(-\infty > 2 \wedge -\infty < \frac{17}{5})$	extremal case “ $x = -\infty$ ”
\vee	$(\infty > 2 \wedge \infty < \frac{17}{5})$	extremal case “ $x = \infty$ ”
\equiv	<i>true</i>	evaluate



Can we get rid of the quantifier without changing the semantics?

$\exists x(x > 2 \wedge x < \frac{17}{5})$	
$\equiv (2 > 2 \wedge 2 < \frac{17}{5})$	boundary case “ $x = 2$ ”
$\vee (\frac{17}{5} > 2 \wedge \frac{17}{5} < \frac{17}{5})$	boundary case “ $x = \frac{17}{5}$ ”
$\vee (\frac{2 + \frac{17}{5}}{2} > 2 \wedge \frac{2 + \frac{17}{5}}{2} < \frac{17}{5})$	intermediate case “ $x = \frac{2 + \frac{17}{5}}{2}$ ”
$\vee (-\infty > 2 \wedge -\infty < \frac{17}{5})$	extremal case “ $x = -\infty$ ”
$\vee (\infty > 2 \wedge \infty < \frac{17}{5})$	extremal case “ $x = \infty$ ”
$\equiv \text{true}$	evaluate

- ∞ is not in $\text{FOL}_{\mathbb{R}}$
- Interior points aren't always terms in $\text{FOL}_{\mathbb{R}}$ if nonlinear
- Substituting them into formulas requires attention

Theorem (Virtual Substitution: Linear Equation)

$$\exists x (bx + c = 0 \wedge F) \leftrightarrow$$

Theorem (Virtual Substitution: Linear Equation)

$$\exists x (bx + c = 0 \wedge F) \leftrightarrow F_x^{-c/b}$$

Linear solution

Theorem (Virtual Substitution: Linear Equation)

$$\exists x (bx + c = 0 \wedge F) \leftrightarrow b \neq 0 \wedge F_x^{-c/b}$$

Don't divide by 0

Theorem (Virtual Substitution: Linear Equation)

$$b \neq 0 \rightarrow (\exists x (bx + c = 0 \wedge F) \leftrightarrow b \neq 0 \wedge F_x^{-c/b})$$

Only actually linear solution if $b \neq 0$

Theorem (Virtual Substitution: Linear Equation $x \notin b, c$)

$$b \neq 0 \rightarrow (\exists x (bx + c = 0 \wedge F) \leftrightarrow b \neq 0 \wedge F_x^{-c/b}) \quad \text{if } x \notin b, c$$

Only linear if no x in b, c

Theorem (Virtual Substitution: Linear Equation $x \notin b, c$)

$$b \neq 0 \rightarrow (\exists x (bx + c = 0 \wedge F) \leftrightarrow b \neq 0 \wedge F_x^{-c/b}) \quad \text{if } x \notin b, c$$

Conditional equivalence, so conditions may need to be checked or case-split

Theorem (Virtual Substitution: Linear Equation $x \notin b, c$)

$$b \neq 0 \rightarrow (\exists x (bx + c = 0 \wedge F) \leftrightarrow b \neq 0 \wedge F_x^{-c/b}) \quad \text{if } x \notin b, c$$

Lemma (Uniform substitution of linear equations)

The linear equation axiom is sound (b, c are arity 0 function symbols):

$$\exists \text{lin } b \neq 0 \rightarrow (\exists x (b \cdot x + c = 0 \wedge q(x)) \leftrightarrow q(-c/b))$$

$$\exists x ((\underbrace{y^2 + 4}_b) \cdot x + (\underbrace{yz - 1}_c) = 0 \wedge x^3 + x \geq 0) \leftrightarrow \left(-\frac{yz - 1}{y^2 + 4}\right)^3 + \left(-\frac{yz - 1}{y^2 + 4}\right) \geq 0$$



- 1 Learning Objectives
- 2 Framing the Miracle
- 3 Quantifier Elimination
 - Homomorphic Normalization for QE
 - Term Substitutions for Linear Equations
- 4 Square Root $\sqrt{\cdot}$ Virtual Substitution for Quadratics
 - Square Root Algebra
 - Virtual Substitutions of Square Roots
 - Example
- 5 Summary

Theorem (Virtual Substitution: Quadratic Equation)

$$\exists x (ax^2 + bx + c = 0 \wedge F) \leftrightarrow$$

Theorem (Virtual Substitution: Quadratic Equation)

$$\exists x (ax^2 + bx + c = 0 \wedge F) \leftrightarrow$$

$$F_x^{(-b + \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}) / (2a)}$$

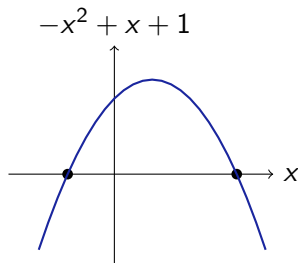
Quadratic solution

Theorem (Virtual Substitution: Quadratic Equation)

$$\exists x (ax^2 + bx + c = 0 \wedge F) \leftrightarrow$$

$$(F_x^{(-b+\sqrt{b^2-4ac})/(2a)} \vee F_x^{(-b-\sqrt{b^2-4ac})/(2a)})$$

Or negative square root solution



Theorem (Virtual Substitution: Quadratic Equation)

$$\exists x (ax^2 + bx + c = 0 \wedge F) \leftrightarrow$$

$$a \neq 0 \wedge (F_x^{(-b+\sqrt{b^2-4ac})/(2a)} \vee F_x^{(-b-\sqrt{b^2-4ac})/(2a)})$$

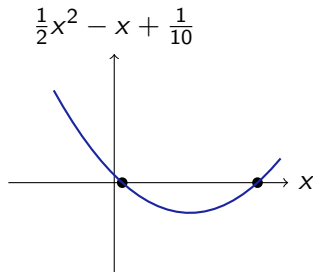
Don't divide by 0

Theorem (Virtual Substitution: Quadratic Equation)

$$\exists x (ax^2 + bx + c = 0 \wedge F) \leftrightarrow$$

$$a \neq 0 \wedge b^2 - 4ac \geq 0 \wedge (F_x^{(-b + \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}) / (2a)} \vee F_x^{(-b - \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}) / (2a)})$$

Real solution if $\sqrt{\cdot}$ exists by discriminant



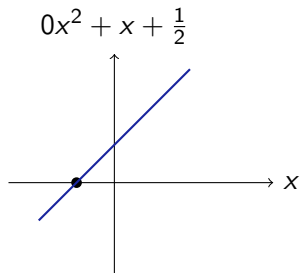
Theorem (Virtual Substitution: Quadratic Equation)

$$\exists x (ax^2 + bx + c = 0 \wedge F) \leftrightarrow$$

$$a = 0 \wedge b \neq 0 \wedge F_x^{-c/b}$$

$$\vee a \neq 0 \wedge b^2 - 4ac \geq 0 \wedge (F_x^{(-b + \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac})/(2a)} \vee F_x^{(-b - \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac})/(2a)})$$

Instead linear solution if $a = 0$ (may case-split)



Theorem (Virtual Substitution: Quadratic Equation)

$$a \neq 0 \vee b \neq 0 \vee c \neq 0 \rightarrow$$

$$\left(\exists x (ax^2 + bx + c = 0 \wedge F) \leftrightarrow \right.$$

$$a = 0 \wedge b \neq 0 \wedge F_x^{-c/b}$$

$$\left. \vee a \neq 0 \wedge b^2 - 4ac \geq 0 \wedge \left(F_x^{(-b + \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac})/(2a)} \vee F_x^{(-b - \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac})/(2a)} \right) \right)$$

Only equivalent if not all 0 which gives trivial equation (else use F)

Theorem (Virtual Substitution: Quadratic Equation $x \notin a, b, c$)

$$a \neq 0 \vee b \neq 0 \vee c \neq 0 \rightarrow$$

$$\left(\exists x (ax^2 + bx + c = 0 \wedge F) \leftrightarrow \right.$$

$$a = 0 \wedge b \neq 0 \wedge F_x^{-c/b}$$

$$\vee a \neq 0 \wedge b^2 - 4ac \geq 0 \wedge \left(F_x^{(-b + \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac})/(2a)} \vee F_x^{(-b - \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac})/(2a)} \right)$$

Only linear or quadratic if no x in a, b, c

Theorem (Virtual Substitution: Quadratic Equation $x \notin a, b, c$)

$$a \neq 0 \vee b \neq 0 \vee c \neq 0 \rightarrow$$

$$\left(\exists x (ax^2 + bx + c = 0 \wedge F) \leftrightarrow \right.$$

$$a = 0 \wedge b \neq 0 \wedge F_x^{-c/b}$$

$$\vee a \neq 0 \wedge b^2 - 4ac \geq 0 \wedge \left(F_x^{(-b + \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac})/(2a)} \vee F_x^{(-b - \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac})/(2a)} \right)$$

- 1 Quantifier-free equivalent

Theorem (Virtual Substitution: Quadratic Equation $x \notin a, b, c$)

$$a \neq 0 \vee b \neq 0 \vee c \neq 0 \rightarrow$$

$$\left(\exists x (ax^2 + bx + c = 0 \wedge F) \leftrightarrow \right.$$

$$a = 0 \wedge b \neq 0 \wedge F_x^{-c/b}$$

$$\left. \vee a \neq 0 \wedge b^2 - 4ac \geq 0 \wedge \left(F_x^{(-b + \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac})/(2a)} \vee F_x^{(-b - \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac})/(2a)} \right) \right)$$

- 1 Quantifier-free equivalent
- 2 Just not a formula ...

Theorem (Virtual Substitution: Quadratic Equation $x \notin a, b, c$)

$$a \neq 0 \vee b \neq 0 \vee c \neq 0 \rightarrow$$

$$\left(\exists x (ax^2 + bx + c = 0 \wedge F) \leftrightarrow \right.$$

$$a = 0 \wedge b \neq 0 \wedge F_x^{-c/b}$$

$$\left. \vee a \neq 0 \wedge b^2 - 4ac \geq 0 \wedge \left(F_x^{(-b + \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac})/(2a)} \vee F_x^{(-b - \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac})/(2a)} \right) \right)$$

- 1 Quantifier-free equivalent
- 2 Just not a formula ...
- 3 $(-b + \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac})/(2a)$ is not in $\text{FOL}_{\mathbb{R}}$ and neither is $-c/b$

Theorem (Virtual Substitution: Quadratic Equation $x \notin a, b, c$)

$$a \neq 0 \vee b \neq 0 \vee c \neq 0 \rightarrow$$

$$\left(\exists x (ax^2 + bx + c = 0 \wedge F) \leftrightarrow \right.$$

$$a = 0 \wedge b \neq 0 \wedge F_x^{-c/b}$$

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Virtual Substitution into Polynomial

Virtually substitute $(a + b\sqrt{c})/d$ into a polynomial p :

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Convention: On this slide c' is not a derivative but just another name ...



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Algebra of terms $(a + b\sqrt{c})/d$ with polynomials $a, b, c, d \in \mathbb{Q}[x_1, \dots, x_n]$:

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Example: Quadratic Curiosity

$$a \neq 0 \rightarrow (\exists x (ax^2 + bx + c = 0 \wedge ax^2 + bx + c \leq 0)) \leftrightarrow b^2 - 4ac \geq 0 \wedge \text{true}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & (ax^2 + bx + c)_{\bar{x}}^{(-b + \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}) / (2a)} \\ &= a((-b + \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}) / (2a))^2 + b((-b + \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}) / (2a)) + c \\ &= a((b^2 + b^2 - 4ac + (-b - b)\sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}) / (4a^2)) + (-b^2 + b\sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}) / (2a) + c \\ &= (ab^2 + ab^2 - 4a^2c + (-ab - ab)\sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}) / (4a^2) + (-b^2 + 2ac + b\sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}) / (2a) \\ &= ((ab^2 + ab^2 - 4a^2c)2a + (-b^2 + 2ac)4a^2 + ((-ab - ab)2a + b4a^2)\sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}) / (8a^3) \\ &= (\cancel{2a^2b^2} + \cancel{2a^2b^2} - \cancel{8a^3c} - \cancel{4a^2b^2} + \cancel{8a^3c} + (-\cancel{2a^2b} - \cancel{2a^2b} + \cancel{4a^2b})\sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}) / (8a^3) \\ &= (0 + 0\sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}) / (8a^3) = (0 + 0\sqrt{\cdot}) / 1 = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$(ax^2 + bx + c = 0)_{\bar{x}}^{(-b + \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}) / (2a)} \equiv ((0 + 0\sqrt{\cdot}) / 1 = 0) \equiv (0 \cdot 1 = 0) \equiv \text{true}$$

$$(ax^2 + bx + c \leq 0)_{\bar{x}}^{(-b + \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}) / (2a)} \equiv (\underbrace{(0 + 0\sqrt{\cdot}) / 1}_0 \leq 0) \equiv (0 \cdot 1 \leq 0) \equiv \text{true}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 a \neq 0 &\rightarrow (\exists x (ax^2 + bx + c = 0 \wedge x \geq 0)) \\
 &\leftrightarrow b^2 - 4ac \geq 0 \wedge (2ba \leq 0 \wedge 4ac \geq 0 \vee -2a \leq 0 \wedge 4ac \leq 0 \\
 &\qquad \vee 2ba \leq 0 \wedge 4ac \geq 0 \vee 2a \leq 0 \wedge 4ac \leq 0)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 -(-b + \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}) / (2a) &= ((-1 + 0\sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}) / 1) \cdot ((-b + \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}) / (2a)) \\
 &= (b - \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}) / (2a)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$(-x \leq 0)_{\bar{x}}^{(b - \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}) / (2a)}$$

$$\equiv b2a \leq 0 \wedge \cancel{b^2} - (-1)^2(\cancel{b^2} - 4ac) \geq 0 \vee -1 \cdot 2a \leq 0 \wedge \cancel{b^2} - (-1)^2(\cancel{b^2} - 4ac) \leq 0$$

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- 1 Learning Objectives
- 2 Framing the Miracle
- 3 Quantifier Elimination
 - Homomorphic Normalization for QE
 - Term Substitutions for Linear Equations
- 4 Square Root $\sqrt{\cdot}$ Virtual Substitution for Quadratics
 - Square Root Algebra
 - Virtual Substitutions of Square Roots
 - Example
- 5 Summary

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