

Theoretical Computer Science (Bridging Course)

Dr. G. D. Tipaldi
F. Boniardi
Winter Semester 2014/2015

University of Freiburg
Department of Computer Science

Exercise Sheet 12

Due: 5th February 2015

Exercise 12.1 (Resolution)

Consider the knowledge base $KB = \{A, B \vee E \vee \neg D, K \wedge E \leftrightarrow A \wedge B, \neg C \rightarrow D, E \vee F \rightarrow \neg D\}$. Use resolution to prove that $KB \models A \wedge C$.

Hint: According to *Contradiction Theorem*, $KB \models A \wedge C$ iff $KB \cup \{\neg(A \wedge C)\}$ is unsatisfiable.

Exercise 12.2 (Predicate Logic, Terminology)

Classify the following expressions as *terms*, *ground terms*, *atoms* and *formulae*. If there is more than one possibility for an expression, please list them all. In the expressions, a and b are constant symbols, x and y are variable symbols, f and g are function symbols, and P and Q are relation symbols.

- (a) $P(x, y)$
- (b) $f(a, b)$
- (c) $\mathcal{I} \models P(a, f(b))$
- (d) $\mathcal{I}, \alpha \models P(a, f(x))$
- (e) $f(g(x), b)$
- (f) $Q(x)$ is satisfiable.
- (g) $\exists x(P(x, y) \wedge Q(x)) \vee P(y, x)$
- (h) $\forall x(\exists y(P(x, y) \wedge Q(x)) \vee P(x, y))$
- (i) $\forall x \forall y(P(x, y) \wedge Q(x) \vee P(f(y), x))$
- (j) $Q(x) \vee P(x, y) \equiv P(x, y) \vee Q(x)$

Exercise 12.3 (Extra, Predicate Logic, Interpretation)

Consider the following set of formulae:

$$KB = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \forall x \neg P(x, x) \\ \forall x \forall y \forall z ((P(x, y) \wedge P(y, z)) \rightarrow P(x, z)) \\ \forall x \forall y (P(x, y) \vee (x = y) \vee P(y, x)) \end{array} \right\}$$

- Specify an interpretation $\mathcal{I} = \langle \mathcal{D}, \cdot^{\mathcal{I}} \rangle$ with $\mathcal{D} = \{d_1, \dots, d_4\}$ and prove that $\mathcal{I} \models KB$ (i.e., $\mathcal{I} \models \varphi$ for all $\varphi \in KB$). Why is it not necessary to specify a variable assignment α to state a model of KB ?