

Problem 1 (*DPLL(LA)*)

(10 points)

Refute the 4 clauses

$$x < 5 \vee y \leq 6, x' \leq x + 1, x' > 6, y > 2x'$$

via DPLL(LA) using the Fourier-Motzkin procedure.

Problem 2 (*Miniscoping*)

(10 points)

Transform the following formula into clause normal form using miniscoping,

$$\neg[\exists x \forall y \exists z (R(x, x) \vee (P(y) \wedge R(x, y) \wedge Q(z)))]$$

i.e., generate a negation normal form, apply miniscoping, do variable renaming, apply standard Skolemization, and then transform the resulting formula into clause normal form.

Problem 3 (*Orderings*)

(6 + 6 = 12 points)

As usual, x, y, z denote variables and a, b constants.

Part (a) For the following term pairs, find if possible a precedence for the LPO such that the left term gets larger than the right term. If the terms cannot be ordered using the LPO, please provide a justification.

- $h(a), f(g(b), h(b))$
- $f(f(x, y), h(z)), f(g(y), f(x, z))$
- $g(h(x)), g(f(x, x))$

Part (b) For the following term pairs, find if possible a precedence and weighting function for the KBO such that the left term gets larger than the right term. If the terms cannot be ordered using the KBO, please provide a justification.

- $h(a), f(g(b), h(b))$
- $f(g(x), g(y)), g(f(h(y), h(x)))$
- $h(g(f(x, x))), g(f(h(x), h(x)))$

Problem 4 (*Superposition*)

(16 points)

For the following given superposition rule and premise(s), determine the maximal literal(s) using an LPO with precedence $f > g > h > a$ and compute one conclusion if the rule is applicable. If the rule is not applicable at all, justify why. Check ordering restrictions a priori (before application of the unifier). No selection. No self inferences.

- Positive Superposition:

$$h(x) \approx g(x) \vee h(h(x)) \not\approx x \quad f(x, y) \approx h(a) \vee h(y) \approx f(g(a), f(x, y))$$

- Negative Superposition:

$$f(x, y) \approx h(y) \vee f(x, y) \not\approx y \quad f(x, y) \approx h(x) \vee h(x) \approx g(x)$$

- Equality Resolution:

$$f(y, x) \not\approx f(g(y), g(x)) \vee f(h(x), y) \not\approx h(y)$$

- Equality Factoring:

$$h(f(x, z)) \approx g(x) \vee f(g(z), y) \approx h(x) \vee f(x, z) \approx z$$

Problem 5 (*Rewriting*)

(10 points)

Consider a clause set $N \cup \{h(x) \approx x\}$. Show that N can be effectively transformed into a clause set N' using the clause $h(x) \approx x$ such that N' does not contain the function symbol h , and $N \cup \{h(x) \approx x\}$ is satisfiable iff N' is satisfiable.

Problem 6 (*Model Construction*)

(12 points)

Consider an LPO with precedence $f > g > h > a > b$ and compute R_∞ for the following ground clause set. Determine the maximal terms, literal(s) of the clauses, put the clauses in ascending order and finally compute R_∞ .

$$f(a, b) \approx h(a)$$

$$h(f(a, b)) \approx h(b) \vee f(a, b) \approx b$$

$$f(a, b) \not\approx a \vee f(h(a), b) \approx b$$

$$a \not\approx h(a)$$

$$g(b) \approx h(a) \vee g(a) \approx h(g(a))$$

Problem 7 (*Semantics*)

(10 points)

Prove that the disequation $f(f(f(a))) \neq f(a)$ is false in any Σ -algebra \mathcal{A} with $|U_{\mathcal{A}}| \leq 2$.