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**Tutorials for “Automated Reasoning II”**  
**Exercise sheet 1**

**Exercise 1.1:**

Use the congruence closure algorithm to check whether the equational clause

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

is valid.

**Exercise 1.2:**

Prove that Knuth-Bendix completion terminates and produces a convergent TRS if the input consists only of ground equations, the term ordering is total on ground terms, and simplification inferences are computed eagerly (that is, *Orient* and *Deduce* may only be applied if none of the *Simplify* rules is applicable).

**Exercise 1.3:**

On page 4 of the lecture notes we have sketched a flattening operation for sets of equations. Formalize it using an appropriate transition system in such a way that any two different D-equations have always different left-hand sides.

**Exercise 1.4:**

Let  $\Sigma = (\Omega, \Pi)$  and  $\Sigma' = (\Omega', \Pi')$  be signatures such that  $\Omega \subseteq \Omega'$  and  $\Pi \subseteq \Pi'$ . If  $\mathcal{A}$  is a  $\Sigma$ -algebra and  $\mathcal{B}$  is a  $\Sigma'$ -algebra such that  $U_{\mathcal{A}} = U_{\mathcal{B}}$ ,  $f_{\mathcal{A}} = f_{\mathcal{B}}$  for every  $f \in \Omega$  and  $P_{\mathcal{A}} = P_{\mathcal{B}}$  for every  $P \in \Pi$ , then  $\mathcal{A}$  is called the  $\Sigma$ -reduct of  $\mathcal{B}$  (denoted by  $\mathcal{A} = \mathcal{B}|_{\Sigma}$ ).

Prove the following two properties:

(i) Let  $\Sigma = (\Omega, \Pi)$  with  $c \notin \Omega$ , let  $\Sigma' = (\Omega \cup \{c/0\}, \Pi)$ . Let  $N$  be a set of closed  $\Sigma$ -formulas and let  $t$  be a ground term occurring in a closed  $\Sigma$ -formula  $F[t]_p$ . Then the  $\Sigma$ -models of  $N \cup \{F[t]_p\}$  are exactly the  $\Sigma$ -reducts of the  $\Sigma'$ -models of  $N \cup \{F[c]_p\} \cup \{t \approx c\}$ .

(ii) Let  $N$  be a set of closed  $\Sigma$ -formulas, let  $N'$  be a set of closed  $\Sigma'$ -formulas, and let  $F$  be a closed  $\Sigma$ -formula. If the  $\Sigma$ -models of  $N$  are exactly the  $\Sigma$ -reducts of  $\Sigma'$ -models of  $N'$ , then  $N \models F$  if and only if  $N' \models F$ .

Bring your solution (or solution attempt) to the tutorial on April 25.