

Uwe Waldmann

June 17, 2024

**Tutorials for “Automated Reasoning II”**  
**Exercise sheet 6**

**Exercise 6.1:**

Compute  $R_\infty$  for the clause set  $\{f(x) \approx b\}$  and the signature  $\Sigma = (\{f/1, g/1, b/0\}, \emptyset)$ ; use the LPO with  $g > f > b$ .

**Exercise 6.2:**

Let  $N$  be a set of equational clauses such that  $\perp \notin N$ . In Thm. 3.9, we have shown that whenever  $N$  is saturated up to redundancy, then every ground instance  $C\theta \in G_\Sigma(N)$  is either productive or true in  $R_{C\theta}$ . The converse does not hold, not even for ground unit clauses: Give a (small) set of ground unit clauses  $N$  such that  $\perp \notin N$  and every  $C \in N$  is either productive or true in  $R_C$ , but  $N$  is not saturated up to redundancy.

**Exercise 6.3:**

Prove: If  $N$  is a set of clauses, then every inference between clauses in  $G_\Sigma(N)$  is a ground instance of an inference between clauses in  $N$  or redundant w.r.t.  $G_\Sigma(N)$ .

**Exercise 6.4:**

How would you redefine the fairness of a run if saturation is defined using redundant inferences? Try to find the easiest possible definition. Reprove Lemma 3.16 for the new definitions of saturation and fairness.

**Exercise 6.5:**

Let  $D = D' \vee t \approx t'$  and  $C[u]$  be two clauses such that there is a (positive or negative) superposition inference between  $D$  and  $C$  with conclusion  $C_0 = (D' \vee C[t'])\sigma$ , where  $\sigma$  is the mgu of  $t$  and  $u$ . Suppose that  $t\sigma$  occurs at least once in  $C[t']\sigma$ . Let  $C'_0$  be the clause that we obtain from  $C_0$  if every occurrence of  $t\sigma$  within  $C[t']\sigma$  is replaced by  $t'\sigma$ . (As an example, consider  $D = g(x) \not\approx g(y) \vee f(x, y) \approx f(y, x)$ ,  $C = h(f(g(b), z)) \approx f(g(b), z)$ ,  $t = f(x, y)$ ,  $t\sigma = f(g(b), z)$ ,  $C_0 = g(g(b)) \not\approx g(z) \vee h(f(z, g(b))) \approx f(g(b), z)$ ,  $C'_0 = g(g(b)) \not\approx g(z) \vee h(f(z, g(b))) \approx f(z, g(b))$ .)

- (a)  $C'_0$  is entailed by  $D$  and  $C_0$ . Why?
- (b)  $C_0$  is not redundant w. r. t.  $\{D, C'_0\}$ . Why?
- (c) The inference that produces  $C_0$  is redundant w. r. t.  $\{D, C'_0\}$ . Why?

Bring your solution (or solution attempt) to the tutorial on June 24.