FORME MORHALA CONJUNCTIVE / DISJUNCTIVE

Literal = varialilà (literal paritir) sau megalia unui

variabile (literal megativ)

FND = forma morruala disjunctiva e o formula P care e.o.

disjunctie de conjunctie literale

FNC = forma mormala conjunctiva e a formula 4 care e a conjunctie de disjunctie de literali

 $\Psi = \bigwedge_{i=1}^{m} \left( \bigvee_{\bar{\delta}=1}^{k\bar{i}} ||L_{i\bar{\delta}}| \right), \text{ unde } L_{i\bar{j}} = \text{ literal } (FMC)$ 

• Fy: 30,13m → 20,13

 $\mathcal{F}_{\varphi}(\mathcal{E}_{1},\ldots,\mathcal{E}_{m})=\mathcal{E}_{e_{1}}^{\dagger},\ldots,\mathcal{E}_{m}(\varphi)$  pt ovice  $(\mathcal{E}_{1},\ldots,\mathcal{E}_{m})\in\{0,1\}^{m}$ 

Ψ formula => = P <=> Fp e functio constantà 1

=> 9 mesatisfalula (=> Fp e functia canotanta o

 $\Psi_{S} \gamma \gamma$  formule  $\alpha \cdot \hat{c}$ .  $Var(\Psi) = Var(Y) => \Psi + \Psi \iff T\varphi \leq T\gamma \gamma$ 

=> \$0 W(=) Fy = Fy.

74, y garmule défaite 5 3 a î. Fr = 7x.

Functia booleana: F:30,13<sup>m</sup> → 30,13, m ≥1=mr. var. lui 7

9 formula, ∓p fundie booleania eu m vor=> m= [ Var (9)]

TH: 30,13m - 20,13. Junitie booleana. 3 4 formula in FND a 2. H = Fg. ( sau FNC analog) ₹ 9 formula e echiv. en 9 FND ûn FND si en 9 FNC ûn FNC CLAURE Si REZOLUTIE Claura = multime finita de literale C= SLi, Lz, .... Lm } , L= literali ■ dacă m=0 =) C:=Ø claura vida. · C claura si e: V→ So, 13 -> e= c daca 3 Lec a1 e=L C claura => satisfiabile dace aver un model. => valida daca teval. e:V->30,13 e model a lui c · Var. (c):= { xeV | xeC san 7xe c}; xec (=> x apone 1m c S= & C1, C2)... Cm3 multime simità de claure, FNC  $m = 0 \implies S = \emptyset$ · e: V → So, 13, e FS daca e FCi Vie S. 4,2, m3 Spesation dans are un model L'valida dava onice e: V → 30,13 e modre al eni S (50) mesatisfatula daca comprime clause vida I. " Var (S) = Uces Var (C) Von (S) = \$ (=) S = \$ sau S = \$ 17} e: V → So, 13 5 e = 9 (=) e = 5 %

 $\varphi = \bigwedge_{i=1}^{\infty} \left( \bigvee_{j=1}^{\infty} L_{ij} \right) .$ Lij literal Ci claurea obj. comsidurand toti Lig est, kij. => Sp-multimea tulieurer clauseloir Ci distincte! => Sy = forma clauzala a lui P C = 2 L1, L2, -- Lm3 , m = 1 1 > 4c = 21 V L2 V -- V Lm  $G = \begin{cases} C_{11}, C_{22}, \dots, C_{mn} \end{cases} \neq \emptyset \implies \begin{cases} f_{s} = \sum_{i=1}^{m} f_{s} \\ f_{s} = \sum_{i=1}^{m} f_{s} \end{cases}$ e:V > Soils, e FS (=> e F 9s R= revolent: Ci Cz = claure daca = I Lat. LeCi , Leece S R = (C1\ 2L3) U(C2\ 2Lc3) Regula : Rez = C1, C2 (C1) \$43) U(C2) \$163) Res. (C1, C2) = multimea renolvemblar claurelar C1. si C2. 0 5-durivare prim revolutie = seeventà de claure Cuce Com a-1. pt giecasce il §1,2,...m3 una din cele 2 cand e satisf. · Ci din S. · 3 d, RZi a.7. Ci revolvent al Ci n'CR Res(S) = Uchczes Res(Chcz) e: V → 30,133, e = S => e = Pes (5) T Teorema de carectiterdine à revolution Daça D se descreara prim revolutio din S => S mesalisfalila

ALGORITHOL DAVIS - PUTHAM
· Intrave: 1:=1, Si:=5, S= mult, finita mevida
· Pi.X: XieSi
Ti'= { ce Si   xie C} , Ti = { ce Si .   Txie C}
· Pi.2: ig (Ji + & si Ti + Ø) them.
Vi = {(C, \3xi3) U (Co \3.7x2 3) 1. Cie Ti, Co E Ti)
else Ui = Ø
Pi3: Siti = (Si \ (Ti UTi)) U Wi
Sixi = Sixi > 2 C & Sixi / C triviala }
Pini: if Six = Ø them
S satisficillà.
che if DESith them.
S. mesatis falula
else de la
§ i = i+1; go to Pi,1}
" m = (Von (5)) => alg. DP se tormina dupa al mult in pani.
· ∀i∈N, Si+x satisfiabile (=> Si satisfiabile
1 Algoritmul DP este corect si camplet, adica.
S musatio giabula <=> => => = = =>