

**Problem 1 [20 marks]**

- (i) (7 marks) Consider the following logic program
- $P$
- .

```

via(a,X) :- arc(a,X).
via(X,a) :- arc(X,a).
through(X,Z) :- arc(Y,Z), via(X,Y).
through(X,Z) :- arc(X,Y), through(Y,Z).

arc(a,b). arc(c,a). arc(b,d). arc(c,e).
arc(d,c). arc(e,f). arc(a,w). arc(f,d). arc(w,q).

```

- (a) (2 marks) List five atoms, in the form of `through(.,.)`, that are in the Herbrand Base of the program. Assume that the given constants are those that appear in the program.
- (b) (5 marks) Construct the set of the ground atoms that are logic consequences of the program. Recall that this set can be constructed iteratively. Let's use the notation  $\Delta = \{arc(x,y) \mid arc(x,y) \in P\}$ . Then, iteratively, we have  $S_0 = \emptyset$ ,  $S_1 = \Delta$ , and you are asked to complete the rest until you reach  $S_i = S_{i+1}$  for some  $i > 0$ . You can use predicate `t/2` as a short hand for `through/2`.

$S_2 =$   
 $S_3 =$   
 $S_4 =$   
.....

- (ii) (7 marks) Suppose we model a constraint problem as a Constraint Satisfaction Problem, in which there are four variables
- $x, y, z, w$
- , with the domains

$$D_x = D_y = \{1, 2, 3\}, D_z = \{2, 3\} \text{ and } D_w = \{3, 4\}$$

where  $D_u$  is the domain for variable  $u$ . Further, assume we have the following constraints

$$x \geq y + 1, \quad z < x, \quad w = z + 1$$

Show the updated domains of the four variables after enforcing arc-consistency.

- (iii) (6 marks) True/False Questions

- In constraint programming, a program specifies an algorithm for solving a given program.
- In SWI Prolog with CLP(FD), the domains of variables need not be consecutive integers.
- When writing a CLP(FD) program, the constraints must be defined before the domains of relevant variables are declared.
- In answer set programming, we solve a problem by writing a program whose answer sets are in one-to-one correspondence with solutions to the problem.
- Any computational problem that can be coded in the language Java can be coded in answer set programming.
- In logic, when we write  $P \models Q$  for formulas  $P$  and  $Q$ , we mean  $P$  must be true, so is  $Q$ .