X2!-M. X1! - X1, X3.

04.04.2022

Rozolitja propositionals. Resolutia SL D

Resolutia propositionalo

FNC = forme mormate conjunctivo (NIV VIZV -VVIM) A ... A (Norme V Norme) e FNC

Pt + forma mormela conjunctiva pulem construi o forma claurala asociotà.

C = { { vu, vir, -, vin }, -, {vm1, vmz, ..., vm & } } Alz general pt aplicances resolution este wimatorul.

· n det, pt o formulo, forma mormato conf, cele 2 formule (initialo y FNC) nunt

echimodale,

· se serve, multimen clauzato

· ce aplice Res

O derivare a lui [] prin procedeul Resoluties inseanna co formula studiata mu e satisfiafoits. Res 601P3, 0017P3 = 10atisfiafoits Studiati daco urmatourea formulo e natusfiable σοΛ(¬νονν)Λ(¬νηνν2νν3)Λ(¬ν3 νν4)Λ NTNGNTNZ multime d-1 v29g C1 = 2 Noy C2 = d 7 vo, vig C3 = { TN1, N2, N39 C4 = 17 v3, v49 An million which which C6 = 1-1 N29 C5 = 1-1N49 Contam clause care: una are o var of cealalta clause are var. negata. C7 = { N, y aplied and Reso(C1, C2) C8 = {N2, N34 - Res(C7, C3) Cg=1 N2, N4 4 ___ ReB (C8, C4) C10 = { 04 } Res (C9, C6) Am obt o derivare a lui D = mult de clause mu e nathflasit. CENTRAL STRUCTURES

Rezolutia SLA

 $P_1 \wedge ... \wedge P_m \longrightarrow Q \equiv \neg (P_1 \wedge ... \wedge P_m) \vee Q$ $\equiv \neg P_1 \vee \neg P_2 \vee ... \vee \neg P_m \vee Q$ Heraam

Al- Harris Alle Gal

claime con

Fre wrm, magram news In Pholog

1, 121- pig.

2. N:-p.g.

3. w:-t,u.

4. w: - V, D.

5. t.

6, 2.

7. U.

8. P.

Tenta acestui program este ?-w.

I pas: transf program Prolog in logice.

1, 7p V72 VR

2, 7p V72VD

3. 7t V7WVV

4. 75 V7V V W

4 7 3 1935 -

6. 21

7 M

8. p

Go = TW /goal
G1 = TN V 715 (gable 4)

GZ=7EV7UV7A (aple 3)

63= 74 V 10 (aplic 5)

 $G_4 = -1.5$ (aple 7) $G_5 = -1.5$ (aple 2) $G_6 = -1.2$ (aple 8) $G_7 = -1.2$ (aple 6) Arm oblimut o deribrare a lui D, deci timta ?- w. este natisfacuts. [5x3] Fre wim program in holog: 2(x,Y):-2(Y,X),2(Y,j(j(Y))). 2(a, f(f(x))). Timta ?- g(f(2),a) 1. - 2(Y, X) V 7 2 (Y, 7 (Y)) V 2 (X, Y) outine 2. (g(a, f(y(x))) unifica >Go = 72(f(Z),a) $G_1 = \frac{1}{2}(\alpha, f(3)) \vee \frac{1}{2}(\alpha, f(f(a)))$ aplicand i ou substitutate $\theta(x) = f(3)$ OM=a 62 = 7g(a, f(f(a))) 4) applicand 2 cu + 0(2) = f(X) apprehend 2 cu $\theta(X) = \alpha$. Ex 41 Fre wim program in Prolog 1. p(x) 1-g(x, f(Y)), n(a). 2, p(X):- r(X). 3.9 (XIY):-p(Y). 4. 11(X):-9(X(Y). 5. n(16)). Inta este ?-p(x), g(Y, Z). 1. 72(X, f(Y)) v 7 R(a) v p(X) 2. 7 R(X) v p(X) 3. 7 p(Y) v g(X,Y)

Ann otherway a dordrone 4. 72(X,Y) VR(X) 5. n(f(b)) Go = (p(X) v 72(4,2) GI = TR(X) VTR(YB) papere and 2 cu O(X)=X $62 = 72(Y_1Z)$, applicand 5 as $\theta(X) = f(6)$ 63 = 7p(3), optresnd 3 cu O(X)=Y 64 = 7 n(2), aplicand 2 cu O(X) = 2 65 = 1 , appresent 5 cu o (2)= 4 (5) => I o derivare 22 - 18 (a. J. (f(a))) Regard of morbook was A. In x3 $\int_{\mathbb{R}^{n}} \frac{\partial f(x)}{\partial f(x)} dx = \frac{\partial f(x)}{\partial f(x)} \int_{\mathbb{R}^{n}} \frac{\partial f(x)}{\partial f(x)} dx$