

Unification Algorithm

Algorithm: Unify(ψ_1, ψ_2)

Step 1: if ψ_1 or ψ_2 is a Variable or Constant, then:

a) if ψ_1 or ψ_2 are identical then return NIL

b) Else if ψ_1 is a Variable,

a. then if ψ_1 occurs in ψ_2 , then return Failure

b. Else return $\{(\psi_1, \psi_2)\}$

c) Else if ψ_2 is a Variable,

a. If ψ_2 occurs in ψ_1 then return FAILURE

b. Else return $\{(\psi_1, \psi_2)\}$

d) Else return FAILURE.

Step 2: if the initial predicate symbol in ψ_1 and ψ_2 are not same, the return FAILURE

Step 3: If ψ_1 and ψ_2 have a different number of arguments then return FAILURE.

Step 4: Set Substitution set(SUBST) to NIL

Step 5: For $i = 1$ to the number of elements in ψ_1 ,

a) call unify function with the i th element of ψ_1 and i th element of ψ_2 and put the result into

b) if $\& = \text{failure}$ then return failure

c) if $\& \neq \text{NIL}$ then do

a. Apply $\&$ to the remainder of both literals

b. SUBST = APPEND ($\&$, SUBST)

Step 6: Return SUBST

Output

Enter the first term:

$f(x, y)$

Enter the second term:

$f(y, z)$

Unification, Successful! Resolving Substitution:

$\{(\psi_1, x) = f(y, z)\}$

Enter the first term:

$Eats(x, y)$

Enter the second term:

$Eats(x, y)$

Unification, Successful! Resolving Substitution:

$\{(\psi_1, x) = f(y, z)\}$

Enter the first term:

$Eats(x, y)$

Enter the second term:

$Eats(x, y)$

Unification, Successful! Resolving Substitution:

$\{(\psi_1, x) = f(y, z)\}$

Enter the first term:

$Eats(x, y)$

Enter the second term:

$Eats(x, y)$

Unification, Successful! Resolving Substitution:

$\{(\psi_1, x) = f(y, z)\}$

Enter the first term:

$Eats(x, y)$

Enter the second term:

$Eats(x, y)$

Unification, Successful! Resolving Substitution:

$\{(\psi_1, x) = f(y, z)\}$

Enter the first term:

$Eats(x, y)$

Enter the second term:

$Eats(x, y)$