

1. No. If all poor guys are honest, but we can know poor \rightarrow honest. But we can't get the result from honest to poor. Cannot be deduced backwards
2. $\text{mother}(\text{RM}, \text{D}), \text{RM} \neq \text{M}$.
3. 2. Because there will have 2 andrei. There are 2 facts: $\text{parent}(\text{sergei}, \text{andrei})$. $\text{parent}(\text{natalia}, \text{andrei})$. And when we run $\text{sibling}(\text{A}, \text{B})$ we will get 2 parents. And Andrei is not nikita. So we get Andrei twice).
4. $2^6 - 1 = 63$. If we move as usual, from the 1st to the middle. And we have a 6 disks which means we have 63 operations. Then we can say we need to restore the state for the 49th operation.
5. Will show list items one at a time, all on a new line.
6. BFS and IDDFS. On the one hand, we can quickly find many branching options, and on the other, we can quickly find a connection between two vertices thanks to depth-first search. And we need to set a limit to DFS. It really depends to the situation when we choose the method.
7. I think it depends on the data. We know about the time is b^e . So if $(b/2)^e > b^{(e/2)}$, then we halve the depth. Instead, we halved the coefficient.
8. Try to taste. (If sweet or sour, then mb it is a fruit), where it grows (If it grows on a tree, then most likely it is a fruit, otherwise a vegetable) Or mb look at the price in the store. (Usually fruits are more expensive)
9. They are the relationship between an object and a collection, which means that the object belongs to this collection, which is called a classification relationship (ISA). If it is the relationship between superset and subset, then it is called AKO.
10. On behalf of the incident. If we use verb-centric graphs, we don't need graph nesting