

## HW4

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### 1. Assumptions and goal

Assumptions:

- (1) Only one boy stole the Mars bar.
- (2) Two boys are lying.
- (3) Rex said that he did not steal it and Earl did not steal it.
- (4) Peter said Rex is lying and Jack is lying.
- (5) Dan said Peter is lying and either Rex or Peter, but not both, is lying.
- (6) Earl said Dan is lying.

Goal:

Find the boy who took the Mars bar.

### 2. The input and output of prover9.

Input:

`Rex!=Jack&Rex!=Peter&Rex!=Dan&Rex!=Earl.`

`Jack!=Peter&Jack!=Dan&Jack!=Earl.`

`Peter!=Dan&Peter!=Earl.`

`Dan!=Earl.`

`Said(Rex) -> -Steal(Earl)&-Steal(Rex).`

`Said(Jack) -> Steal(Rex)|Steal(Peter).`

`Said(Peter) -> -Said(Rex)&-Said(Jack).`

`Said(Dan) ->`

`(-Said(Peter)&Said(Rex)&-Said(Jack))|(-Said(Peter)&-Said(Rex)&Said(Jack)).`

`Said(Earl) -> -Said(Dan).`

`%Said(Rex)&Said(Jack)&Said(Earl)&-Said(Dan)&-Said(Peter).`

`exists x (Steal(x)& all y ((y!=x) -> -Steal(y))).`

`exists x exists y (-Said(x)&-Said(y)&x!=y & all z (z!=x&z!=y->Said(z))).`

Output:

`Steal(Peter).`

### 3. Conclusion

Input `Steal(Rex)`, `Steal(Jack)`, `Steal(Peter)`, `Steal(Dan)`, `Steal(Earl)` one by one. Only `Steal(Peter)` can be proved. So we have the conclusion that Peter stole the Mars bar.