

## Written Assignment #2

### 1. Prove the following entailment in three different ways.

a. Prove that  $(A \Rightarrow \neg B) \models \neg (B \wedge A)$  with truth tables.

A	B	$A \Rightarrow \neg B$	$\neg (B \wedge A)$	$(A \Rightarrow \neg B) \models \neg (B \wedge A)$
T	T	F	F	T
T	F	T	T	T
F	T	T	T	T
F	F	T	T	T

b. Prove that  $(A \Rightarrow \neg B) \models \neg (B \wedge A)$  with logical equivalences.

$(A \Rightarrow \neg B) \models \neg (B \wedge A)$	Starting Statement
$\neg A \vee \neg B \models \neg (B \wedge A)$	Removing Implication
$\neg A \vee \neg B \models \neg B \wedge \neg A$	Moving Negation Inward
$\neg A \vee \neg B \models \neg A \wedge \neg B$	Cumulative Law

c. Prove that  $(A \Rightarrow \neg B) \models \neg (B \wedge A)$  with resolution algorithm.

Proving the Negation of the statement:  $(B \wedge A)$

Number	Statement	Obtained By ...
S1	$\neg (B \wedge A)$	Initial
S2	$\neg B \vee \neg A$	S1 with 'de Morgan' Law
S3	A	Goal Statement
S4	B	Goal Statement
S5	$\neg B$	Combine [S2 and S3]
S6	{}	Combine [S5 and S4]

### 2. Decide whether each of the following sentences is valid, unsatisfiable or neither.

Verify your decisions using truth tables or equivalence rules.

a.  $((Study \wedge Rest) \Rightarrow Pass) \wedge (Study \Rightarrow \neg Rest) \wedge (Rest \Rightarrow \neg Study) \wedge Study = \text{Neither}$

S	R	P	$(S \wedge R) \Rightarrow P$	$S \Rightarrow \neg R$	$(R \Rightarrow \neg S) \wedge S$	$((S \wedge R) \Rightarrow P) \wedge (S \Rightarrow \neg R) \wedge ((R \Rightarrow \neg S) \wedge S)$
T	T	T	T	F	F	F
T	T	F	F	F	F	F
T	F	T	T	T	T	T
F	T	T	T	T	F	F
F	F	T	T	T	F	F
T	F	F	T	T	T	T
F	T	F	T	T	F	F
F	F	F	T	T	F	F

- b.  $((Pass \wedge \neg Study) \Rightarrow Rest) \Rightarrow (\neg Pass \vee Study \vee Rest) = \text{Valid}$

S	R	P	$(P \wedge \neg S) \Rightarrow R$	$\neg P \vee S \vee R$	$((P \wedge \neg S) \Rightarrow R) \Rightarrow (\neg P \vee S \vee R)$
T	T	T	T	T	T
T	T	F	T	T	T
T	F	T	T	T	T
F	T	T	T	T	T
F	F	T	F	T	T
T	F	F	T	T	T
F	T	F	T	T	T
F	F	F	T	T	T

### 3. Convert the following sentences to CNF

- a.  $P \Rightarrow \neg (Q \vee R)$

$P \Rightarrow \neg (Q \vee R)$   
 $\neg P \vee \neg (Q \vee R)$   
 $\neg P \vee (\neg Q \wedge \neg R)$   
 $(\neg P \vee \neg Q) \wedge (\neg P \vee \neg R)$

Starting Statement  
 Removing Implication  
 De Morgan Law  
 Distributivity Law

- b.  $(P \wedge Q) \Leftrightarrow S$

$(P \wedge Q) \Leftrightarrow S$   
 $((P \wedge Q) \Rightarrow S) \wedge (S \Rightarrow (P \wedge Q))$   
 $(\neg (P \wedge Q) \vee S) \wedge (\neg S \vee (P \wedge Q))$   
 $((\neg P \vee \neg Q) \vee S) \wedge (\neg S \vee (P \wedge Q))$   
 $(\neg P \vee \neg Q \vee S) \wedge (\neg S \vee P) \wedge (\neg S \vee Q)$   
 $(\neg P \vee \neg Q \vee S) \wedge (\neg S \vee P) \wedge (\neg S \vee Q)$

Starting Statement  
 Removing Biconditional  
 Removing Implication  
 Moving Negation Inward  
 De Morgan Law  
 Removing Parenthesis

### 4. Consider the following KB.

Number	Statement
S1	$A \vee B$
S2	$\neg B \vee \neg C$
S3	$\neg C \vee D$
S4	$B \vee \neg E$
S5	$\neg D \vee E$

- a. Use the resolution algorithm to determine whether the following KB entails  $\neg D$ .

Number	Statement	Obtained By ...
S6	D	Goal
S7	E	Combine [S6 and S5]
S8	B	Combine [S7 and S4]
S9	$\neg C$	Combine [S8 and S2]

From there the knowledge loops not solving the case proving the KB does not entail  $\neg D$ .

b. Use the resolution algorithm to determine whether the following KB entails  $B \vee \neg D$ .

Number	Statement	Obtained By ...
S6	D	Goal
S7	$\neg B$	Goal
S8	E	Combine [S6 and S5]
S9	B	Combine [S8 and S4]
S10	$\{\}$	Combine [S9 and S7]

Finding the empty clause proves the KB entails  $B \vee \neg D$ .