```
\{x/A, y/B, z/C\}
1a.
1b.
       no general unifier
1c.
       \{x/A, y/A\}
1d.
       {x/John, y/John}
       no general unifier
1e.
2a.
       (in order of bullet points)
       (A x) (Food(x) \Rightarrow Likes(John, x))
       Food(Apples)
       Food(Chicken)
       (A x, E y) (Eats(y, x) \& \sim Killed(x, y) => Food(x))
       (E x, A y) (Killed(x, y) => \simAlive(y))
       Eats(Bill, Peanuts) & Alive(Bill)
       (A x) (Eats(Bill, x) => Eats(Sue, x))
2b.
       This is thus our KB (knowledge base):
       1.
               ~Food(x) | Likes(John, x)
       2.
               Food(Apples)
       3.
               Food(Chicken)
       4.
               \simEats(y, x) | Killed(x, y) | Food(x)
       5.
               \simKilled(x, y) | \simAlive(y)
       6.
               Eats(Bill, peanuts)
       7.
               Alive(Bill)
       8.
               ~Eats(Bill, x) | Eats(Sue, x)
2c.
       9.
               Killed(peanuts, Bill) | Food(peanuts)
                                                             (4, 6) with unifier {x/peanuts, y/Bill}
               ~Killed(peanuts, Bill)
       10.
                                                             (5, 7)
       11.
               Food(peanuts)
                                                             (9, 10)
       12.
               Likes(John, peanuts)
                                                             (1, 11)
       Thus, John likes peanuts.
```

(6, 8) with unifier {x/peanuts}

2d.

13.

Eats(Sue, peanuts)

Thus, Sue eats peanuts.

2e. First-order (in order of bullet points):

$$(A x, E y)$$
 (~Eats(y, x) => Die(y))  
 $(A y)$  (Die(y) => ~Alive(y))  
Alive(Bill)

Converting to CNF to create our modified (6, 7, 8) KB:

- 1.  $\sim$ Food(x) | Likes(John, x)
- 2. Food(Apples)
- 3. Food(Chicken)
- 4.  $\sim$  Eats(y, x) | Killed(x, y) | Food(x)
- 5.  $\sim$ Killed(x, y) |  $\sim$ Alive(y)
- 6. Eats $(y, x) \mid Die(y)$
- 7. ~Die(y) | ~Alive(y)
- 8. Alive(Bill)
- 9.  $\sim$  Eats(Bill, x) | Eats(Sue, x)

## Resolution:

- 10.  $\sim$  Die(Bill) (7, 8) with unifier {y/Bill} 11. Eats(Bill, x) (6, 10) with unifier {y/Bill}
- 12. Eats(Sue, x) (9, 11)

Because there is no value for x in the unifier, we can't conclude anything about what Sue eats.