## <u>1.</u>

A, B ==> Paul = C++
A, C, D ==> Emil = Java
A, B, C, D ==> Felix = Python

"Three friends work in a company: a C++ programmer, a Java programmer and a Python programmer. Their names are Emil, Paul and Felix." This statement belongs to general knowledge.

## <u>2.</u>

a) There are three models:

В∧¬А

¬В∧А

 $B \lor C$ 

- b) There are 15 models and 16 possibilities in which one is false: A  $\wedge$  B  $\wedge$  C  $\wedge$  D
- C) There are 0 models for  $(A \Rightarrow B) \land A \land \neg B \land C \land D$  because  $(A \Rightarrow B) \land \neg B$  does not work

## 3.

S1:

 $(\neg A \lor B \lor E) \land (\neg B \lor A) \land (\neg E \lor A)$ 

S2:

(¬E ∨ D)

S3:

 $(\neg B \lor \neg F \lor \neg C)$ 

S4:

(¬E ∨ B)

S5:

(¬B ∨ F)

S6:

(¬B ∨ C)

S7:

 $\neg (\neg A \land \neg B) => A \lor B$ 

S8:

$$(\neg B \lor A) \land (A \lor B) = A \lor A = (A)$$

S9:

$$(\neg E \lor B) \land (\neg A \lor B \lor E) = (\neg A \lor B)$$

S10:

$$(\neg B \lor F) \land (\neg B \lor \neg F \lor \neg C) = (\neg B \lor \neg C)$$

S11:

$$(\neg B \lor C) \land (\neg B \lor \neg C) = (\neg B)$$

S12:

$$(\neg A \lor B) \land (\neg B) = (\neg A)$$

S13:

$$(A) \wedge (\neg A) = Wiederspruch$$

<u>4.</u>

1.

2^10 combinations would have to be considered, that would be 1024 combinations.

2.

## 2<sup>5</sup> combinations are necessary => 32 combinations

3.

9
3.
51:
$$(11 \vee 12 \iff 21) \equiv (11 \vee 12 \implies 21) \land (21 \implies 11 \vee 12)$$

$$\equiv ((-11 \wedge 11 \wedge 12 \vee 21) \land (-121 \rightsquigarrow 11 \vee 12))$$

$$\equiv ((21 \vee 11) \land (21 \vee 12)) \land (-121 \vee 11 \vee 12))$$

$$52:$$

$$(3 \iff -122) \equiv (3 \implies -122) \land (-121 \vee 11 \vee 12))$$

$$53:$$

$$(11 \land 15 \iff 23) \equiv (31 \land 15 \implies 23) \land (23 \implies 14 \land 15)$$

$$53:$$

$$(11 \land 15 \iff 23) \equiv (31 \land 15 \implies 23) \land (23 \implies 14 \land 15)$$

$$53:$$

$$(11 \land 15 \iff 23) \Rightarrow (31 \land 15 \implies 23) \land (23 \implies 14 \land 15)$$

$$54:$$

$$((-114 \lor 115 \lor 23) \land (-123 \lor 11) \land (-123 \lor 15))$$

$$54:$$

$$(21 \land 23 \iff -123) \lor 24) \land (-124 \lor (22 \land 23)))$$

$$= ((-121 \lor -123 \lor 24) \land (-124 \lor (22 \land 23)))$$

$$= ((-121 \lor -123 \lor 24) \land (-124 \lor (22 \land 23)))$$

$$= ((-121 \lor -123 \lor 24) \land (-124 \lor (22 \land 23)))$$

```
(z1 vz4 L=> 01) = (z1 vz4 => 01) A (01 => 21 vz4)
 Ξ ((( ¬z11 ¬z4) νολ) λ ( ¬ολ ν z1 νz4)
 = (( ol v = z1) 1 ( ol v = z4) 1 ( - cl vz1 v z4))
 KB:
R1. (21 V 7 11)
R2. (21 v 7 12)
R3 (-21 VH V:2)
R4. (713 v 722)
R5. (22 v i 3)
RG. (714 V 715 V 23)
R7. (723 v i4)
R8. (723 V 15)
R3. (722 V723 V24)
R10. (==4 v 22)
RM. (724 V 23)
R12 (01 v = 21)
R13. (01 V7Z4)
R14. (701 v 21 v 24)
 18. (11 => 01) = (nit vol)
16. 7 (111 vol) = to (11.
\alpha = (11 = > 01) = (711 \vee 01)
7 \times = 7(711 \vee 01) = (11) \wedge (701)
R15. (11)
R16. (TO1)
```

4.

Resolution:  

$$R17$$
.  $R1$ . +  $R15$ . =  $(z1)$   
 $R18$ .  $R12$ . +  $R16$ . =  $(z1)$   
 $R19$ .  $R17$ . +  $R18$ . =  $(z1)$ 1 ( $z1$ ) = Wiederspruch

<u>5.</u>

```
▼ | •
     1 parent(pam, bob).
     2 parent(tom, liz).
     3 parent(tom, bob).
     4 parent(bob, ann).
     5 parent(bob, pat).
6 parent(pat, jim).
                                                                               F
  = ?- parent(bob, pat).
  true
                                                                                F
  F
  \equiv ?- parent(tom, ben).
                                                                                F
 \equiv ?- parent(X, liz).
  X = tom
                                                                                F
  \equiv ?- parent(bob, X).
  X = ann
  Next 10 100 1,000 Stop
                                                                               F
  \equiv ?- parent(X, Y).
  X = pam,
  \mathbf{Y} = \mathsf{bob}
  Next 10 100 1,000 Stop
                                                                                F
  = ?- parent(Y, jim), parent(X, Y)
  X = bob,
  Y = pat
b)
                                                                               ▼ | •
     1 parent(pam, bob).
     2 parent(tom, liz).
     3 parent(tom, bob).
     4 parent(bob, ann).
     5 parent(bob, pat).
6 parent(pat, jim).
                                                                              F
 \equiv ?- parent(X, pat).
  \mathbf{X} = \mathsf{bob}
                                                                              F
  = ?- parent(liz, Y)
 false
                                                                              F
  = ?- parent(X, pat), parent(Y, X)
  X = bob,
  Y = pam
  Next 10 100 1,000 Stop
                                                                              F
```

c), d), e)

```
1 parent(pam, bob).
 2 parent(tom, liz).
 3 parent(tom, bob).
 4 parent(bob, ann).
 5 parent(bob, pat).
 6 parent(pat, jim).
 8 male(tom).
9 male(jim).
10 male(bob).
11 male(pat).
12 female(liz).
13 female(ann).
14 female(pam).
15 father(X, Y) :- parent(X, Y), male(X).
16 mother(X, Y) :- parent(X, Y), female(X).
17 sister(X, Y) := parent(Z, X), parent(Z, Y), female(X), not(X = Y).
18 brother(X, Y) :- parent(Z, X), parent(Z, Y), male(X), not(X = Y).
19 daughter(X, Y) :- parent(Y, X), female(X).
20 son(X, Y) := parent(Y, X), male(X).
21 grandchild(X, Y) :- parent(Z, X), parent(Y, Z).
22 aunt(X, Y) :- parent(Z, Y) , sister(X, Z).
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