1	M1(x1)∨¬H(x1)
2	M1(x2)∨¬B1(x2)
3	C(x3)∨¬M1(x3)∨¬E(x3)
4	C(x4)∨¬M1(x4)∨¬S1(x4)∨¬S2(x4)
5	L(x5)∨¬C(x5)∨¬B2(x5)∨¬B3(x5)
6	F(x6)∨¬C(x6)∨¬B2(x6)∨¬M2(x6)
7	H(a)
8	B2(a)
9	B3(a)
10	E(a)

To prove the validity of L (a), put ¬L (a) into a clause set and check whether inference leads to inconsistencies.

Step			
1	C1	¬L(a)	
	C2	L(x5)∨¬C(x5)∨¬B2(x5)∨¬B3(x5)	
	R	¬C(a)∨¬B2(a)∨¬B3(a)	
2	C1	¬C(a)∨¬B2(a)∨¬B3(a)	
	C2	C(x3)∨¬M1(x3)∨¬E(x3)	
	R	¬B2(a)∨¬B3(a)∨¬M1 (a)∨¬E(a)	
3	C1	¬B2(a)∨¬B3(a)∨¬M1 (a)∨¬E(a)	
	C2	B2(a)	
	R	¬B3(a)∨¬M1 (a)∨¬E(a)	
4	C1	¬B3(a)∨¬M1 (a)∨¬E(a)	
	C2	B3(a)	
	R	¬M1 (a)∨¬E(a)	
5	C1	¬M1 (a)∨¬E(a)	
	C2	M1(x1)∨¬H(x1)	
	R	¬E(a)∨¬H(a)	
6	C1	¬E(a)∨¬H(a)	
	C2	E(a)	
	R	¬H(a)	
7	C1	¬H(a)	
	C2	H(a)	
	R	Φ	END

Since a contradiction has been derived, L (a) cannot be denied, and L (a) always holds.

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