

$$\textcircled{2} \quad \varphi := \forall x (q(x, f(f(a))) \leftrightarrow \neg q(c, y))$$

Universul Herbrand:

$a, f(a), f(f(a)), q(f(f(a))), \dots, q(c, y), q(q(c, y)),$
 $q(q(q(c, y))), \dots$

Expansiunea Herbrand:

$$q(a, f(f(a))) \leftrightarrow \neg q(c, y)$$

$$q(q(a, f(f(a))), f(f(a))) \leftrightarrow \neg q(c, y)$$

$$q(q(q(a, f(f(a))), f(f(a)), f(f(a))) \leftrightarrow \neg q(c, y)$$

$$q(q(q(q(a, f(f(a))), f(f(a)), f(f(a))), f(f(a)), f(f(a))) \leftrightarrow \neg q(c, y).$$

Satisfiabilitatea:

Teorema lui Herbrand ne spune că φ are un model dacă are un model Herbrand.

O consecință este că, dacă găsim un termen în Exp. #. care e fals, formula nu e satisfiabilă.

Observăm că $q(c, f(f(a))) \leftrightarrow \neg q(c, y)$ este fals, deci φ este nesatisfiabilă.

④ a)

come([])

come([HIT]) :-

dog(H), come(T)

b) separa([], [], []).

separa([A|B], [A|X], Y) :- true is dog(A), separa(B, X, Y)

separa([A|B], X, [A|Y]) :- true is cat(A), separa(B, X, Y)

⑤ generosa(N, L).

generosa(0, []).

generosa(X, [X|R], R)

generosa(X, [F, R], [F, S]) :- ~~generosa~~ ^{generosa} (X, R, S).

perm([X|Y], Z) :- perm(Y, W), generosa(X, Z, W).

perm([], []).

③ b)

$$G_0 = \neg \pi(a, x)$$

$$G_1 = \neg q(x, z) \vee \neg p(y, z)$$

$$G_2 = \neg q(x, z)$$

$$G_3 = \square$$

$$(\exists x \theta(x) = a, \exists y \theta(y) = x)$$

$$(\exists x \theta(x) = a)$$

$$(\exists x \theta(z) = f(x))$$

$$\textcircled{1} \vdash vq \rightarrow rvs, \neg t \rightarrow p, \neg p, r \rightarrow u, s \rightarrow u \vdash u$$

$$1. \vdash vq \rightarrow rvs \quad \text{premissa}$$

$$2. \neg t \rightarrow p \quad \text{premissa}$$

$$3. \neg p \quad \text{premissa}$$

$$4. r \rightarrow u \quad \text{premissa}$$

$$5. s \rightarrow u \quad \text{premissa}$$

~~$$6. \vdash vq \rightarrow rvs \quad \text{hipótese}$$~~

~~$$7. \vdash vq \quad (\vee i)$$~~

$$6. r \quad \text{hipótese}$$

$$7. u \quad (\rightarrow e) 4, 6$$