

1) Propositional logic :-

$P \rightarrow Q$  If  $P$  is true. Hence  $Q$  is true.  
(We know  $P$  is true)

Knowledge based :-

- ① Alice is mother of Bob
- ② Bob is the father of Charlie
- ③ A father is a parent
- ④ A mother is a parent
- ⑤ All the parents have children
- ⑥ if someone is parent, their children are not siblings.
- ⑦ Alice is married to David.

Hypothesis :-

"Charlie is a sibling of Bob"

P ⑥ positional logic :-

- ①  $m(A, B)$  : Alice is mother of Bob
- ②  $F(B, C)$  : Bob is father of Charlie
- ③  $parent(x)$  :  $x$  is a parent
- ④  $Parent(y, x)$  :  $y$  is a child of  $x$
- ⑤  $siblings(x, y)$  :  $x$  &  $y$  are siblings
- ⑥  $married(A, D)$  : Alice is married to David
- ⑦  $Parent(x)$  has children ( $y$ ) who are not a siblings ( $x$  &  $y$ )



logical reasoning :-

① From statement ① & ④

$M(A, B) \& (y, x) \rightarrow \text{Alice is Parent}$

② From statement ② & ④

$F(B, c) \& (y, x) \rightarrow \text{Bob is a parent}$

③ from statement ① & ② & ④ & ⑦

$M(A, B) \& F(B, c) \& (x, y) \Rightarrow$   
 $\rightarrow \text{bob \& charlie are not siblings.}$

Pro  
19/1/24