

## Lab-09 Resolution in First- Order Logic

CODE:

```
from sympy import symbols, And, Or, Not, Implies, to_cnf
```

```
# Define constants (entities in the problem)
```

```
John, Anil, Harry, Apple, Vegetables, Peanuts, x, y = symbols('John Anil Harry Apple Vegetables  
Peanuts x y')
```

```
# Define predicates as symbols (this works as a workaround)
```

```
Food = symbols('Food')
```

```
Eats = symbols('Eats')
```

```
Likes = symbols('Likes')
```

```
Alive = symbols('Alive')
```

```
Killed = symbols('Killed')
```

```
# Knowledge Base (Premises) in First-Order Logic
```

```
premises = [
```

```
    # 1. John likes all kinds of food:  $\text{Food}(x) \rightarrow \text{Likes}(\text{John}, x)$ 
```

```
    Implies(Food, Likes),
```

```
    # 2. Apples and vegetables are food:  $\text{Food}(\text{Apple}) \wedge \text{Food}(\text{Vegetables})$ 
```

```
    And(Food, Food),
```

```
    # 3. Anything anyone eats and is not killed is food:  $(\text{Eats}(y, x) \wedge \neg \text{Killed}(y)) \rightarrow \text{Food}(x)$ 
```

```
    Implies(And(Eats, Not(Killed)), Food),
```

```

# 4. Anil eats peanuts and is still alive: Eats(Anil, Peanuts)  $\wedge$  Alive(Anil)
And(Eats, Alive),

# 5. Harry eats everything that Anil eats: Eats(Anil, x)  $\rightarrow$  Eats(Harry, x)
Implies(Eats, Eats),

# 6. Anyone who is alive implies not killed: Alive(x)  $\rightarrow$   $\neg$ Killed(x)
Implies(Alive, Not(Killed)),

# 7. Anyone who is not killed implies alive:  $\neg$ Killed(x)  $\rightarrow$  Alive(x)
Implies(Not(Killed), Alive),
]

# Negated conclusion to prove:  $\neg$ Likes(John, Peanuts)
negated_conclusion = Not(Likes)

# Convert all premises and the negated conclusion to Conjunctive Normal Form (CNF)
cnf_clauses = [to_cnf(premise, simplify=True) for premise in premises]
cnf_clauses.append(to_cnf(negated_conclusion, simplify=True))

# Function to resolve two clauses
def resolve(clause1, clause2):
    """
    Resolve two CNF clauses to produce resolvents.
    """
    clause1_literals = clause1.args if isinstance(clause1, Or) else [clause1]
    clause2_literals = clause2.args if isinstance(clause2, Or) else [clause2]
    resolvents = []

    for literal in clause1_literals:

```

```
if Not(literal) in clause2_literals:
```

```
    # Remove the literal and its negation and combine the rest
```

```
    new_clause = Or(
```

```
        *[l for l in clause1_literals if l != literal],
```

```
        *[l for l in clause2_literals if l != Not(literal)]
```

```
    ).simplify()
```

```
    resolvents.append(new_clause)
```

```
return resolvents
```

```
# Function to perform resolution on the set of CNF clauses
```

```
def resolution(cnf_clauses):
```

```
    """
```

```
    Perform resolution on CNF clauses to check for a contradiction.
```

```
    """
```

```
    clauses = set(cnf_clauses)
```

```
    new_clauses = set()
```

```
    while True:
```

```
        clause_list = list(candidates)
```

```
        for i in range(len(clause_list)):
```

```
            for j in range(i + 1, len(clause_list)):
```

```
                resolvents = resolve(clause_list[i], clause_list[j])
```

```
                if False in resolvents: # Empty clause found
```

```
                    return True # Contradiction found; proof succeeded
```

```
                new_clauses.update(resolvents)
```

```
    if new_clauses.issubset(candidates): # No new information
```

```
        return False # No contradiction; proof failed
```

```
    candidates.update(new_clauses)
```

```
# Perform resolution to check if the conclusion follows
result = resolution(cnf_clauses)
print("Does John like peanuts? ", "Yes, proven by resolution." if result else "No, cannot be proven.")
```

OUTPUT:

```
Does John like peanuts?  Yes, proven by resolution.
```