> Task 1:

a) First order logic representation:

```
extends(a,b)
\land extends(c,d)
\land extends(d,e)
\land \forall X \forall Y . (extends(X,Y) \rightarrow subtype(X,Y))
\land \forall X \forall Y . (\exists Z . (extends(X,Z) \land (subtype(Z,Y)) \rightarrow subtype(X,Y))
```

b) Model (Logical consequences):

```
extends(a,b)
 \land extends(c,d)
 \land extends(d,e)
 \land subtype(a,b)
 \land subtype(c,d)
 \land subtype(d,e)
 \land subtype(c,e)
```

> Task 2:

The model that represent the prolog program:

```
extends(class(a), class(b))

∧ extends(class(c), class(d))

∧ extends(class(d), class(e))

∧ subtype(class(a), class(b))

∧ subtype(class(c), class(d))

∧ subtype(class(d), class(e))

∧ subtype(class(c), class(e))
```

> Task 3:

a) The model:

To get the model we need to create the FOL representation first:

```
natural(0)
```

 $\land \forall X(natural(X) \rightarrow natural(s(X))$

Then we get this model:

- b) Difficulties in a: is a cyclic substitution occurrence
- c) Comparison with Task 2:

A function symbol occurrence in the content of a head will produce a (cyclic substitution occurrence) which will lead to infinite loop

> Task 4:

a) likes(calvin,hobbes)=likes(X,Y)

$$\sigma_a = \{X \leftarrow calvin, Y \leftarrow hobbes\}$$

b) likes(calvin,hobbes)=likes(X,susie)

This unification cannot be done because $X \leftarrow calvin$ is okay but the other argument $hobbes \neq susie$

c) father(Jim, father(X))=grandfather(john, jane)

This unification don't succeed because the two predicates are different and can't be unified.

d) append([A,B,C], [D,E,F], G)=append([h,i,j], [k,l,m], [N|O])

$$\sigma_d = \{ A \leftarrow h, \ B \leftarrow i, C \leftarrow j, D \leftarrow k, E \leftarrow l, F \leftarrow m, G \leftarrow [N|O] \}$$

e) [a,[b|H]|C]=[a,b,c,d]

$$\sigma_e = \{H \leftarrow c, \ C \leftarrow d\}$$

f) [[X,Y],e|[y,z]]=[A,B,C,D]

Cannot be unified because it has a different number of argument

➤ Task 5:

$$a) f(X, Y) \{X \leftarrow 'Z'\} \equiv f('Z', Y)$$

$$\mathsf{b}) g(X,Y) \{X \leftarrow 2, Y \leftarrow g(X)\} \equiv g(2,g(2))$$

c)
$$h(X, Y) \{X \leftarrow h(Z, Y), Y \leftarrow h(Z), Z \leftarrow 3\} \} \equiv h(h(3, h(3)), h(3))$$

> Task 6:

a) $\{Xh(Z,Y)\}$ $\{Yh(Z), Z3\}$

$$\sigma_1 \sigma_2 = \{X \leftarrow h(3, h(3)), Y \leftarrow h(Z), Z \leftarrow 3\}$$

b) {Xh(Z,Y)} {X h(Z), Z 3}

$$\sigma_3 \sigma_4 = \{h(Z) \leftarrow h(3, Y), Z \leftarrow 3, X \leftarrow h(Z)\}$$

c) $\{Xh(Z,Y)\}$ $\{Yh(Z), ZX\}$

$$\sigma_5 \sigma_6 = \{X \leftarrow h(X, h(X)), Y \leftarrow h(Z), Z \leftarrow X\}$$