CS 474

Assignment 2

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Problem 1

Soln:

Let us use the symbol ψ to refer to the given formula.

$$\psi = (p \wedge (p \Rightarrow q)) \Rightarrow q$$

In order to show that ψ is valid, we can show that

$$\neg\psi = \neg\left((p \wedge (p \Rightarrow q) \Rightarrow q)\right)$$

is unsatisfiable. Rewriting the above formula:

$$\begin{aligned}
\neg\psi &= \neg\left((p \wedge (p \Rightarrow q) \Rightarrow q)\right) \\
&\equiv \neg\left((p \wedge (\neg p \vee q)) \Rightarrow q\right) \\
&\equiv \neg\left(\neg(p \wedge (\neg p \vee q)) \vee q\right) \\
&\equiv (p \wedge (\neg p \vee q)) \wedge \neg q
\end{aligned}$$

The last step is due to De Morgan's Law. We can now convert this to CNF, and construct a resolution refutation to show that it is unsatisfiable. To convert to CNF, we use the Tseitin transformation. We only need three new propositional variables, x_ψ, x_1, x_2, where x_ψ corresponds to ψ, x_1 corresponds to $(\neg p \vee q)$ and x_2 corresponds to $(p \wedge x_1)$. This gives us the following set of clauses:

$$\begin{Bmatrix}
\{\neg x_\psi\}, \\
\{\neg\neg x_\psi, x_2\}, \{\neg\neg x_\psi, \neg q\}, \{\neg x_\psi, \neg x_2, \neg\neg q\} \\
\{\neg x_2, p\}, \{\neg x_2, x_1\}, \{x_2, \neg p, \neg x_1\}, \\
\{x_1, \neg\neg p\}, \{x_1, \neg q\}, \{\neg x_1, \neg p, q\},
\end{Bmatrix}$$

Simplifying the set by replacing $\neg\neg p$ with p for all propositional variables, we get:

$$\begin{Bmatrix}
\{\neg x_\psi\}, \\
\{x_\psi, x_2\}, \{x_\psi, \neg q\}, \{\neg x_\psi, \neg x_2, q\} \\
\{\neg x_2, p\}, \{\neg x_2, x_1\}, \{x_2, \neg p, \neg x_1\}, \\
\{x_1, p\}, \{x_1, \neg q\}, \{\neg x_1, \neg p, q\},
\end{Bmatrix}$$

We can now create a resolution refutation to show that this set is unsatisfiable:

$1.\{\neg x_\psi\}$
$2.\{x_\psi, x_2\}$
$3.\{x_2\}$ Resolvent of 1 and 2
$4.\{\neg x_2, p\}$
$5.\{p\}$ Resolvent of 3 and 4
$6.\{\neg x_1, \neg p, q\}$
$7.\{\neg x_1, q\}$ Resolvent of 5 and 6
$8.\{x_\psi, \neg q\}$
$9.\{x_\psi, \neg x_1\}$ Resolvent of 7 and 8
$10.\{\neg x_1\}$ Resolvent of 1 and 9
$11.\{\neg x_2, x_1\}$
$12.\{\neg x_2\}$ Resolvent of 3 and 11
$13.\{\}$ Resolvent of 10 and 12

By creating this resolution refutation, we have shown that there is no valuation that can satisfy $\neg\psi$. Since $\neg\psi$ is unsatisfiable, we can conclude that ψ is valid.

TODO: Running resolution tool

Problem 2
Soln:

We are given the formula:

$$\psi = (q \vee \neg r) \wedge (\neg p \vee r) \wedge (\neg q \vee r \vee p) \wedge (p \vee q \vee \neg q) \wedge (\neg r \vee q)$$

We can find resolvents in the following way: (Only resolutions that lead to clauses that do not already exist in the set of clauses are considered. Resolutions that result in "trivial" clauses are also considered.)

$1.\{q \vee \neg r\}$
$2.\{\neg p \vee r\}$
$3.\{q \vee \neg p\}$ Resolvent of 1 and 2
$4.\{\neg q \vee r \vee p\}$
$5.\{r \vee \neg r \vee p\}$ Resolvent of 1 and 4
$6.\{p \vee q \vee \neg q\}$
$7.\{p \vee q \vee \neg r\}$ Resolvent of 1 and 6
$8.\{r \vee \neg q\}$ Resolvent of 2 and 4
$9.\{r \vee \neg r\}$ Resolvent of 2 and 5
$10.\{r \vee p \vee \neg p\}$ Resolvent of 2 and 5
$11.\{r \vee q \vee \neg q\}$ Resolvent of 2 and 6
$12.\{r \vee q \vee \neg r\}$ Resolvent of 2 and 7
$12.\{p \vee q \vee \neg p\}$ Resolvent of 2 and 7

Problem 3

Soln: