

Name:

Roll Number:

1. Convert the following formula into Negation Normal Form (NNF). (10)

$$\neg(a \oplus (b \wedge (c \vee d)))$$

* Convert the following formula into Negative Normal Form:

$$\neg(a \oplus (b \wedge (c \vee d)))$$

$$\neg(a \oplus b) = a \odot b$$

Solution $a \odot (b \wedge (c \vee d))$

$$a \odot b = ab + \bar{a}\bar{b}$$

$$= a \wedge (b \wedge (c \vee d)) \vee (\neg a \wedge \neg(b \wedge (c \vee d)))$$

$$\neg(a \wedge b) = \neg a \vee \neg b$$

$$= a \wedge (b \wedge (c \vee d)) \vee (\neg a \wedge (\neg b \vee \neg(c \vee d)))$$

$$\neg(a \vee b) = \bar{a}\bar{b}$$

$$= a \wedge (b \wedge (c \vee d)) \vee (\neg a \wedge (\neg b \vee (\neg c \wedge \neg d)))$$

further simplification.

$$= (a \wedge b \wedge c) \vee (a \wedge b \wedge d) \vee (\neg a \wedge [(\neg b \vee \neg c) \wedge (\neg b \vee \neg d)])$$

or

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{(a \wedge b \wedge c) \vee (a \wedge b \wedge d) \vee (\neg a \wedge \neg b) \vee (\neg a \wedge \neg c \wedge \neg d)}$$

2. Convert the following formula into Conjunctive Normal Form (CNF) using Tseitin transformation.
(10)

$$(\neg a \vee (b \wedge (c \vee \neg d)))$$

Q2:
SL:

$\neg a \vee (b \wedge (c \vee \neg d))$

$x_1 \wedge$
 $(x_1 \rightarrow (\neg a \vee x_2)) \wedge$
 $(x_2 \rightarrow (b \wedge x_3)) \wedge$
 $(x_3 \rightarrow (c \vee \neg d))$

$\equiv x_1 \wedge (\neg x_1 \vee \neg a \vee x_2) \wedge (\neg x_2 \vee b) \wedge (\neg x_3 \vee c \vee \neg d)$

3. Consider the following clauses in a CNF formula. (10)

$c_1 = (\neg x_1 \vee x_2)$, $c_2 = (\neg x_1 \vee x_3 \vee x_5)$, $c_3 = (\neg x_2 \vee x_4)$, $c_4 = (\neg x_3 \vee \neg x_4)$, $c_5 = (x_1 \vee x_5 \vee \neg x_2)$,
 $c_6 = (x_2 \vee x_3)$, $c_7 = (x_2 \vee \neg x_3)$, $c_8 = (x_6 \vee \neg x_5)$.

We want to check the satisfiability of the formula using DPLL algorithm. Assume we have to select literal from $\neg x_1$, x_1 , x_2 , $\neg x_3$ and x_5 at decision level 1. Which literal will be selected by Jeroslow-Wang heuristic? Show complete calculation.

Ex 1) $x_1, \neg x_1, x_2, \neg x_3, x_5$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{J}(x_1) &= 2^{-3} \quad (\text{occurs in } c_5) \\ \mathcal{J}(\neg x_1) &= 2^{-2} + 2^{-3} \quad (c_1, c_2) \\ \mathcal{J}(x_2) &= 2^{-2} + 2^{-2} + 2^{-2} \quad (c_1, c_6, c_7) \\ \mathcal{J}(\neg x_3) &= 2^{-2} + 2^{-2} \quad (c_4, c_7) \\ \mathcal{J}(x_5) &= 2^{-3} + 2^{-3} \quad (c_2, c_5) \end{aligned}$$

Max \mathcal{J} value for x_2 . So x_2 will be selected

4. Consider the following clauses in a CNF formula. (10)

$c_1 = (\neg x_1 \vee x_2)$, $c_2 = (\neg x_1 \vee x_3 \vee x_5)$, $c_3 = (\neg x_2 \vee x_4)$, $c_4 = (\neg x_3 \vee \neg x_4)$, $c_5 = (x_1 \vee x_5 \vee \neg x_2)$,
 $c_6 = (x_2 \vee x_3)$, $c_7 = (x_2 \vee \neg x_3)$, $c_8 = (x_6 \vee \neg x_5)$.

Assume that we have selected x_1 at decision level 1 by some heuristic in DPLL algorithm. Show a partial implication graph that find a satisfiable solution of this formula. Clearly specify the BCP rules applied at each transition.

