

Exercise 8 (Problem 1)

Evaluate the following formula using the Splitting Algorithm:

$$\exists r \forall q \exists p (p \leftrightarrow ((p \rightarrow r) \leftrightarrow q)).$$

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$$\exists r \forall q \exists p (p \leftrightarrow ((p \rightarrow r) \leftrightarrow q))$$

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$$\begin{array}{c} \exists r \forall q \exists p (p \leftrightarrow ((p \rightarrow r) \leftrightarrow q)) \\ \swarrow \text{ } r=1 \quad \vee \\ \forall q \exists p (p \leftrightarrow q) \end{array}$$

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Evaluate the following formula using the Splitting Algorithm:

$$\exists r \forall q \exists p (p \leftrightarrow ((p \rightarrow r) \leftrightarrow q)).$$

Solution

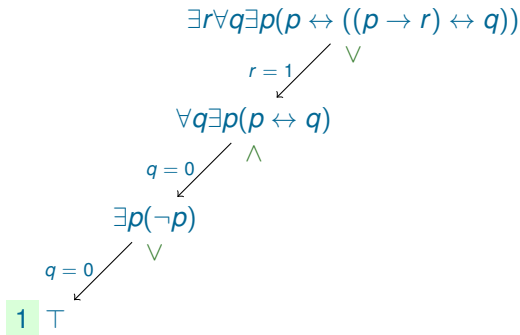
$$\begin{array}{l} \exists r \forall q \exists p (p \leftrightarrow ((p \rightarrow r) \leftrightarrow q)) \\ \quad \swarrow \text{ } r=1 \quad \vee \\ \forall q \exists p (p \leftrightarrow q) \\ \quad \swarrow \text{ } q=0 \quad \wedge \\ \exists p (\neg p) \end{array}$$

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$$\exists r \forall q \exists p (p \leftrightarrow ((p \rightarrow r) \leftrightarrow q)).$$

Solution

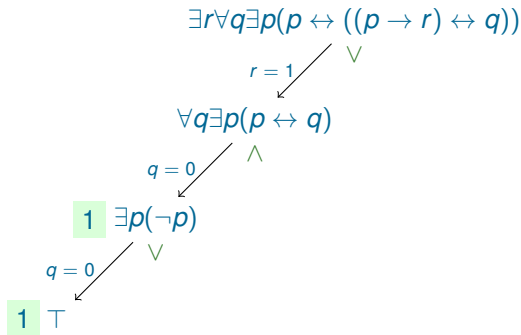


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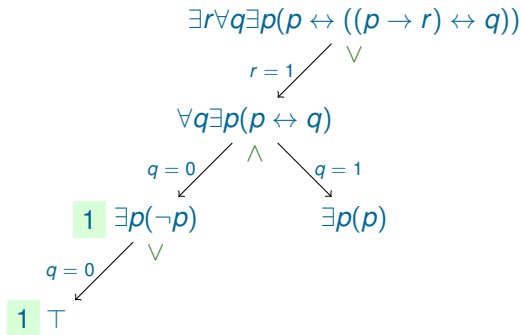


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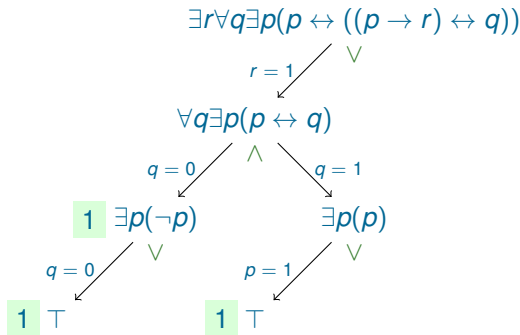


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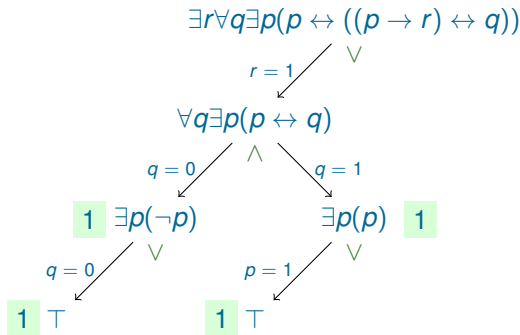


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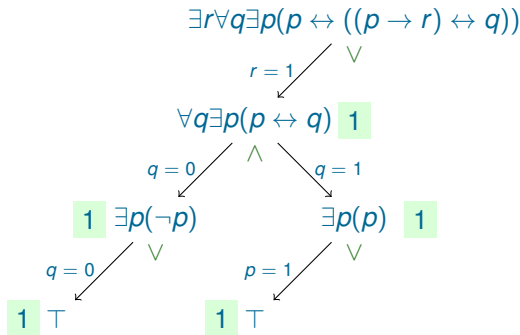


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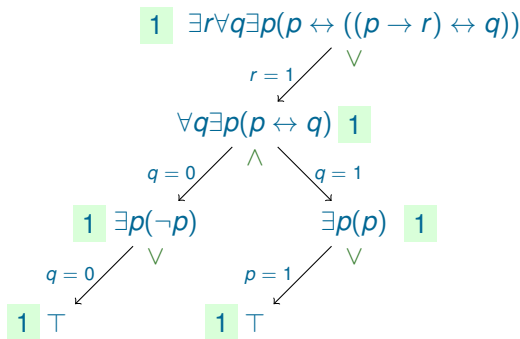


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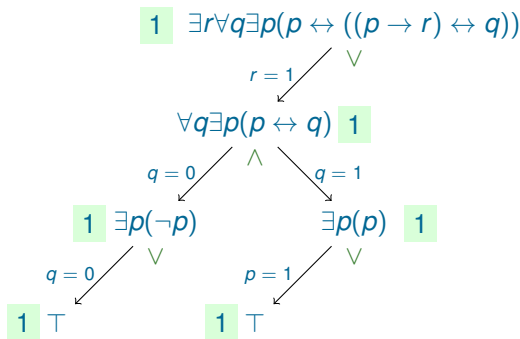


Exercise 8 (Problem 1)

Evaluate the following formula using the Splitting Algorithm:

$$\exists r \forall q \exists p (p \leftrightarrow ((p \rightarrow r) \leftrightarrow q)).$$

Solution



The formula is true.

Exercise 8 (Problem 2)

Evaluate the following formula using only the pure literal rule, universal literal deletion and unit propagation.

$$\exists p \forall q \exists r \forall s ((p \vee q \vee s) \wedge (\neg p \vee \neg q \vee r) \wedge (\neg q \vee \neg r \vee s)).$$

Solution

$$\exists p \forall q \exists r \forall s ((p \vee q \vee s) \wedge (\neg p \vee \neg q \vee r) \wedge (\neg q \vee \neg r \vee s)).$$

Solution

$$\exists p \forall q \exists r \forall s ((p \vee q \vee s) \wedge (\neg p \vee \neg q \vee r) \wedge (\neg q \vee \neg r \vee s)).$$

The literal s is pure. Since s it is universally quantified, we make it s false and the formula is simplified into

$$\exists p \forall q \exists r ((p \vee q) \wedge (\neg p \vee \neg q \vee r) \wedge (\neg q \vee \neg r)).$$

Solution

$$\exists p \forall q \exists r \forall s ((p \vee q \vee s) \wedge (\neg p \vee \neg q \vee r) \wedge (\neg q \vee \neg r \vee s)).$$

The literal s is pure. Since s it is universally quantified, we make it s false and the formula is simplified into

$$\exists p \forall q \exists r ((p \vee q) \wedge (\neg p \vee \neg q \vee r) \wedge (\neg q \vee \neg r)).$$

Now in the clause $p \vee q$ the literal q is universally quantified and it is quantified after p , so we can delete it from this clause obtaining

$$\exists p \forall q \exists r (p \wedge (\neg p \vee \neg q \vee r) \wedge (\neg q \vee \neg r)).$$

Solution

$$\exists p \forall q \exists r \forall s ((p \vee q \vee s) \wedge (\neg p \vee \neg q \vee r) \wedge (\neg q \vee \neg r \vee s)).$$

The literal s is pure. Since s it is universally quantified, we make it s false and the formula is simplified into

$$\exists p \forall q \exists r ((p \vee q) \wedge (\neg p \vee \neg q \vee r) \wedge (\neg q \vee \neg r)).$$

Now in the clause $p \vee q$ the literal q is universally quantified and it is quantified after p , so we can delete it from this clause obtaining

$$\exists p \forall q \exists r (p \wedge (\neg p \vee \neg q \vee r) \wedge (\neg q \vee \neg r)).$$

We can now apply unit propagation to p obtaining

$$\forall q \exists r ((\neg q \vee r) \wedge (\neg q \vee \neg r)).$$

Solution

$$\exists p \forall q \exists r \forall s ((p \vee q \vee s) \wedge (\neg p \vee \neg q \vee r) \wedge (\neg q \vee \neg r \vee s)).$$

The literal s is pure. Since s it is universally quantified, we make it s false and the formula is simplified into

$$\exists p \forall q \exists r ((p \vee q) \wedge (\neg p \vee \neg q \vee r) \wedge (\neg q \vee \neg r)).$$

Now in the clause $p \vee q$ the literal q is universally quantified and it is quantified after p , so we can delete it from this clause obtaining

$$\exists p \forall q \exists r (p \wedge (\neg p \vee \neg q \vee r) \wedge (\neg q \vee \neg r)).$$

We can now apply unit propagation to p obtaining

$$\forall q \exists r ((\neg q \vee r) \wedge (\neg q \vee \neg r)).$$

The literal $\neg q$ is pure. Since q is universally quantified, we make q true and the formula is simplified into

$$\exists r (r \wedge \neg r)$$

Solution

$$\exists p \forall q \exists r \forall s ((p \vee q \vee s) \wedge (\neg p \vee \neg q \vee r) \wedge (\neg q \vee \neg r \vee s)).$$

The literal s is pure. Since s it is universally quantified, we make it s false and the formula is simplified into

$$\exists p \forall q \exists r ((p \vee q) \wedge (\neg p \vee \neg q \vee r) \wedge (\neg q \vee \neg r)).$$

Now in the clause $p \vee q$ the literal q is universally quantified and it is quantified after p , so we can delete it from this clause obtaining

$$\exists p \forall q \exists r (p \wedge (\neg p \vee \neg q \vee r) \wedge (\neg q \vee \neg r)).$$

We can now apply unit propagation to p obtaining

$$\forall q \exists r ((\neg q \vee r) \wedge (\neg q \vee \neg r)).$$

The literal $\neg q$ is pure. Since q is universally quantified, we make q true and the formula is simplified into

$$\exists r (r \wedge \neg r)$$

Finally, unit propagation applied to r gives \perp , so the formula is false.

Exercise 8 (Problem 3)

Evaluate the following formula using DPLL:

$$\forall p \exists q \forall s \exists r ((p \vee q \vee s) \wedge (p \vee \neg q \vee \neg r \vee \neg s) \wedge (p \vee \neg q \vee r \vee \neg s))$$

Solution

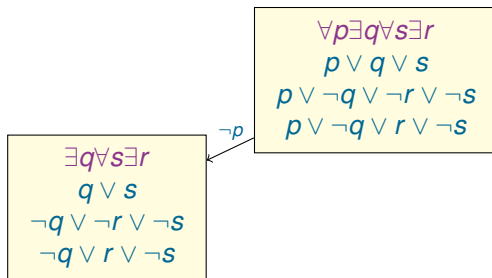
$$\forall p \exists q \forall s \exists r$$

$$p \vee q \vee s$$

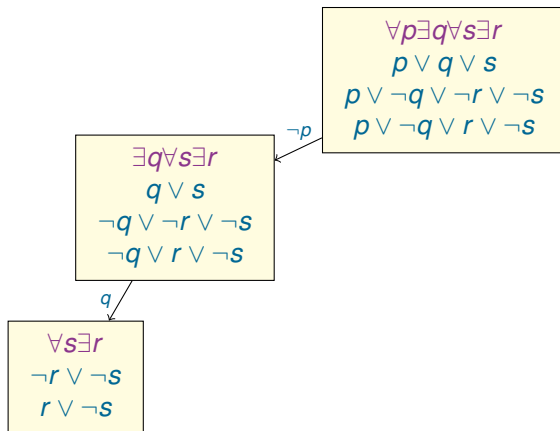
$$p \vee \neg q \vee \neg r \vee \neg s$$

$$p \vee \neg q \vee r \vee \neg s$$

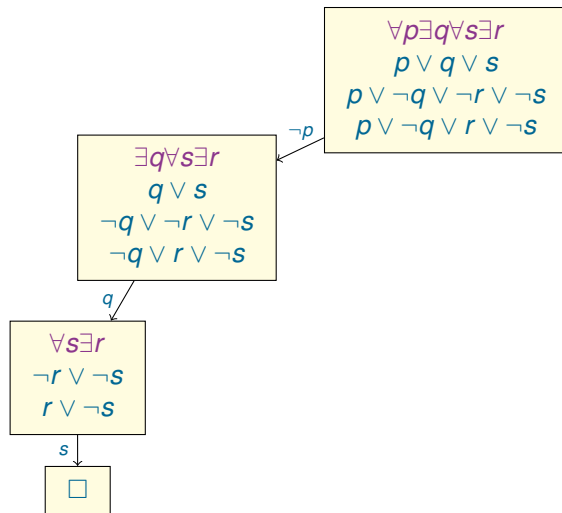
Solution



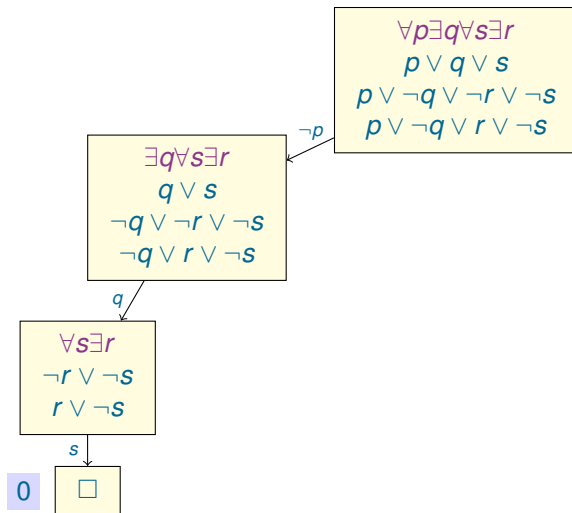
Solution



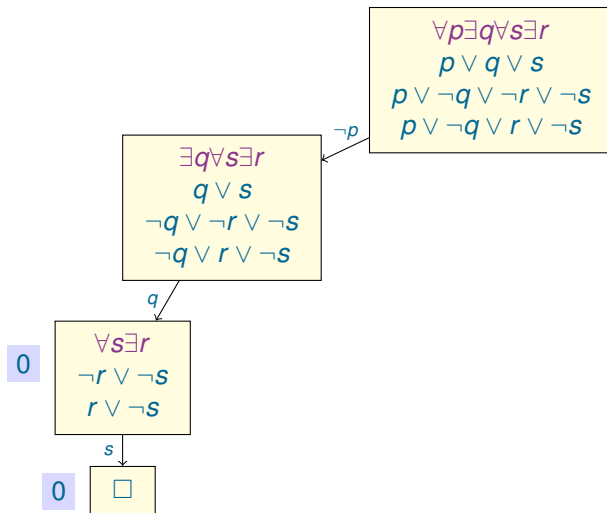
Solution



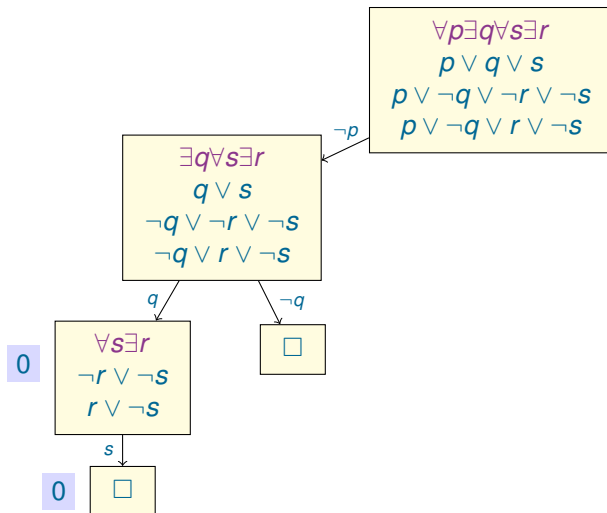
Solution



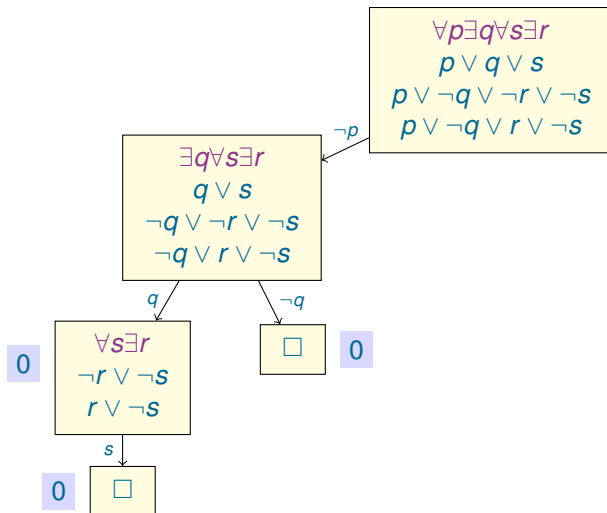
Solution



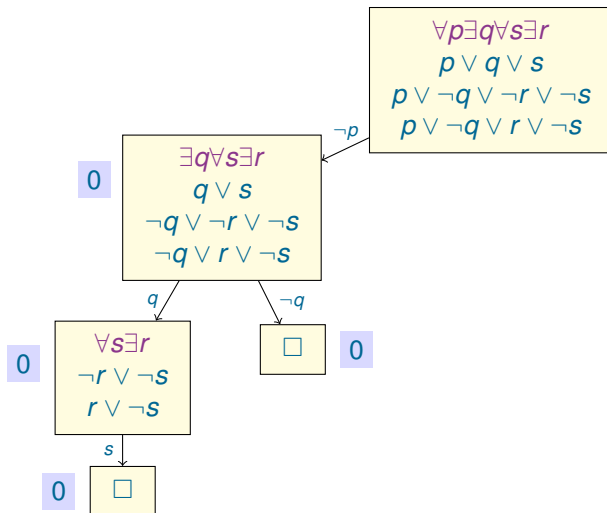
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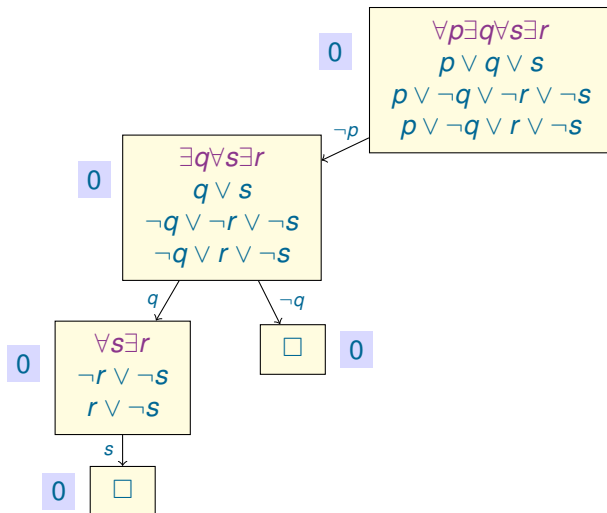
Solution



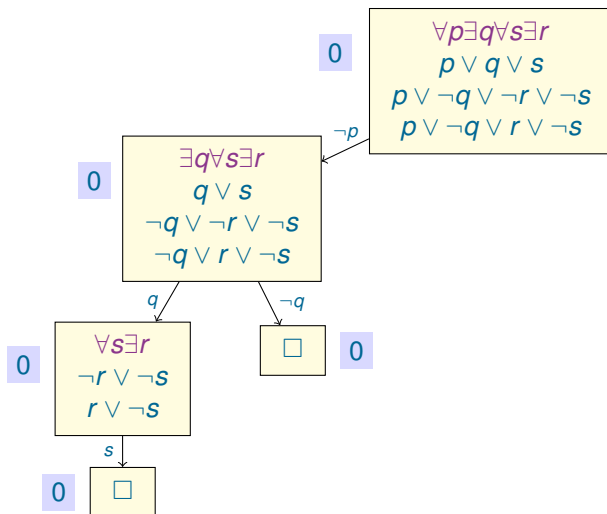
Solution



Solution



Solution



The formula is false.