## **Solutions to predicate Logic Tutorial 1**

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1.
     a. term(logic,1)
     b. \forall C (term(C,1) \rightarrow compulsory(C))
     c. \exists C (term(C,2) \land compulsory(C))
     d. \forall C (term(C,2) \rightarrow \neg \exists Yprereq(Y,C) \lor (\exists Yprereq(Y,C) \land \forall X(prereq(X,C) \rightarrow term(X,1))))
     e. \forall X, Y (term(X,2) \land prereq(Y,X) \rightarrow term(Y,1))
         \forall X (\text{term}(X,1) \lor \text{term}(X,2) \rightarrow \exists Y (\text{lecturer}(Y) \land \text{teaches}(Y,X)))
     g. \quad \exists Y (lecturer(Y) \land \forall X \ (term(X,1) \lor term(X,2) \rightarrow teaches(Y,X)))
Describing the gate types:
xorgate(g1)
This says g1 is an xor gate.
xorgate(g2)
andgate(g3)
andgate(g4)
orgate(g5)
Describing the inputs:
input1(g1,1)
input2(g1,0)
These say the first input of g1 is 1 and the second input of g1 is 0.
\forall X (input1(g2,X) \leftarrow output(g1,X))
This says the output of g1 is the first input of g2.
input2(g2,1)
input1(g3,1)
\forall X (input2(g3,X) \leftarrow output(g1,X))
This says the output of g1 is the second input of g3.
input1(g4,1)
input2(g4,0)
\forall X (input1(g5,X) \leftarrow output(g3,X))
\forallX (input2(g5,X) \leftarrow output(g4,X))
Describing outputs of gates:
\forall X,G,11,12 \text{ (output}(G,X) \leftarrow \text{andgate}(G) \land \text{input}1(G,I1) \land \text{input}2(G,I2) \land \text{and\_result}(I1,I2,X))
This says if G is an andgate and its two inputs are I1 and I2, then the output of G is the result of and-
ing I1 and I2.
\forall X, G, I1, I2 \ (output(G, X) \leftarrow orgate(G) \land input1(G, I1) \land input2(G, I2) \land or\_result(I1, I2, X))
\forall X,G,I1,I2 (output(G,X) \leftarrow xorgate(G) \land input1(G,I1) \land input2(G,I2) \land xor\_result(I1,I2,X))
and_result(1,1,1)
\forall X (and\_result(0,X,0))
\forall X (and\_result(X,0,0))
or_result(0,0,0)
\forall X (or_result(1,X,1))
\forall X (or_result(X,1,1))
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 $\forall X \ (xor\_result(X,X,0)) \\ \forall X,Y \ (xor\_result(X,Y,1) \leftarrow \neg X=Y)$