

Question 2

c. relatives(joseph, Y), female(Y).

Question 3

a. $A = \{mn(ttt, M, mn, V, HO, mn, br(M))\}$, $B = \{mn(ttt, br(HO), mn, br(M), br(V), mn, br(M))\}$

$S = \{ttt = ttt\}$ // ignored

$S = \{M = br(HO)\}$

$A \circ S = \{mn(ttt, br(HO), mn, V, HO, mn, br(br(HO)))\}$

$B \circ S = \{mn(ttt, br(HO), mn, br(br(HO)), br(V), mn, br(br(HO)))\}$

$S = \{M = br(HO), mn = mn\}$ // ignored

$S = \{M = br(HO), V = br(M)\} \Rightarrow S = \{M = br(HO), V = br(br(HO))\}$

$A \circ S = \{mn(ttt, br(HO), mn, br(br(HO)), HO, mn, br(br(HO)))\}$

$B \circ S = \{mn(ttt, br(HO), mn, br(br(HO)), br(br(br(HO))), mn, br(br(HO)))\}$

$S = \{M = br(HO), V = br(br(HO)), HO = br(br(br(HO)))\}$

Failure: $HO = br(br(br(HO)))$ is a recursive calculation, thus cannot be evaluated.

b. $A = \{m(M, N)\}$, $B = \{n(M, N)\}$

$S = \{m(M, N) = n(M, N)\}$

Failure: m cannot be evaluated as n.

c. $A = \{kmr(pt(pt), V, pt, g, kmr(TF), pt)\}$

$B = \{kmr(pt(V), V, pt, g, kmr(TF), HO)\}$

$S = \{kmr(pt(pt) = kmr(pt(V))\} \Rightarrow S = \{pt = V\}$

$A \circ S = \{kmr(V(V), V, V, g, kmr(TF), V)\}$

$B \circ S = \{kmr(V(V), V, V, g, kmr(TF), HO)\}$

$S = \{pt = V, V = V, V = V, g = g, kmr(TF) = kmr(TF)\}$ // ignored

$S = \{pt = V, V = HO\} \Rightarrow S = \{pt = HO, V = HO\}$

$A \circ S = \{kmr(HO(HO), HO, HO, g, kmr(TF), HO)\}$

$B \circ S = \{kmr(HO(HO), HO, HO, g, kmr(TF), HO)\}$

Answer: $S = \{pt = HO, V = HO\}$

d. $A = \{mn([T])\}$, $B = \{mn(T)\}$

$S = \{mn([T]) = mn(T)\} \Rightarrow S = \{[T] = T\}$

$A \circ S = \{mn(T)($

Failure: $T = [[[[\dots [T] \dots]]]]]$, is recursive and cannot be assigned.

e. $A = \{g([br \mid [KK \mid K]])\}$, $B = \{g([br \mid KK \mid K])\}$

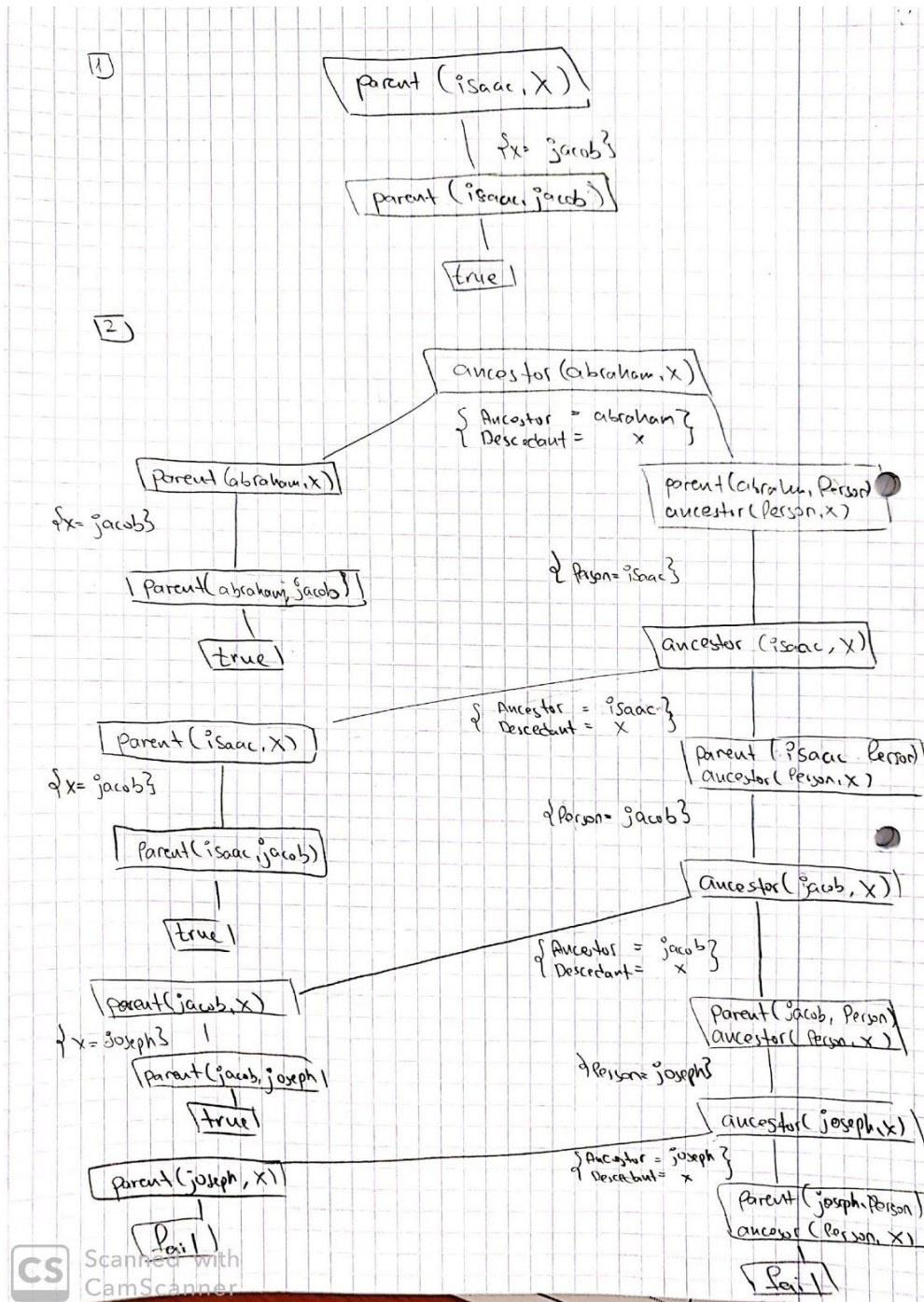
$S = \{g([br \mid [KK \mid K]]) = g([br \mid KK \mid K])\} \Rightarrow S = \{[br \mid [KK \mid K]] = [br \mid KK \mid K]\} \Rightarrow$

$S = \{br = [br \mid KK], [KK \mid K] = K\}$

Failure: $\{br = [br \mid KK]$ is a recursive calculation, thus cannot be evaluated.

Question 4

a.



b. Answers of the answer-query algorithm:

1. X = Jacob
2. X = isaac
X = jacob
X = joseph

c. Both trees are finite because all paths included in the trees are finit, and are stopped at either 'true' node or 'fail' node.

d. Both trees are success trees because each one of them has a success path.

Question 5

a.

SC --> AtomC | CompoundC

AtomC --> NumberC | BooleanC | StringC

CompoundC --> RegularFormC | SpecialFormC

RegularFormC --> '(' StringC SC* ')'

SpecialFormC → '(' 'lambda' '(' StringC* ')' SC* ')' | '(' '(' 'lambda' '(' StringC* ')' SC* ')' SC* ')'

NumberC --> <number>

BooleanC --> #t | #f

StringC --> <string>