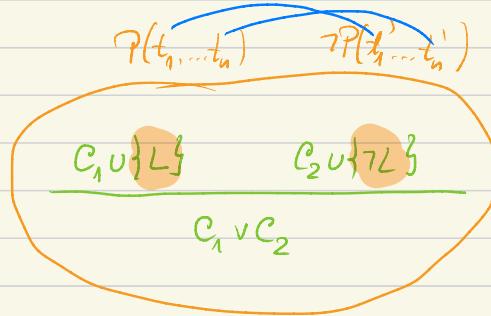


$$\text{FNSC} \quad \varphi = \forall x_1. \forall x_2. \dots \forall x_n. \varphi'$$

- FHS |
- φ' nu contine variabile
 - $\text{free}(\varphi') \subseteq \{x_1, \dots, x_n\}$ (φ inclusă)
 - $\varphi' - \text{FNC}$

Rezoluția pt LPI

din că o formulă în FNSC este nesatisfiabilă



Unificator = o substituție $\sigma : X \rightarrow T$ pt t_1, t_2

$$\text{a.i. } \sigma^{\#}(t_1) = \sigma^{\#}(t_2)$$

Ex $t_1 = f(x, h(y))$ $\sigma_1 = \{x \mapsto h(z), z \mapsto h(y)\} \rightarrow$
 unificabili $t_2 = f(h(z), z')$ $\sigma_1^{\#}(t_1) = f(h(z), h(y)) =$
 $\sigma_1^{\#}(t_2) = f(h(z), h(y))$
 $\sigma_2 = \{z \mapsto i(a), x \mapsto h(i(a)), y \mapsto a\}, z \mapsto h(a) \rightarrow$
 $\sigma_2^{\#}(t_2) = f(h(i(a)), h(a)) = \sigma_2^{\#}(t_1)$ $\sigma_2 = \sigma_3 \circ \sigma_1$

- termeni unificabili : t_1, t_2 sunt unificabili dacă există un unificator pt t_1, t_2

$$\text{Ex } t_1 = i(x) \quad t_2 = h(y)$$

$$\text{pt oare } \sigma, \quad \sigma^{\#}(t_1) = (\underline{i})(\sigma(x)) \neq (\underline{h})(\sigma(y)) = \sigma^{\#}(t_2)$$

$$t_1 = x \quad t_2 = i(x) \quad - \text{nu sunt unificabili}$$

$$t_1 = x \quad t_2 = i(y) \quad - \text{unificabili}$$

Compoziția a două substituții ∇_1 , ∇_2

$$\nabla_2 \circ \nabla_1 : X \rightarrow T$$

$$\nabla_2 \circ \nabla_1 (x) = \nabla_2^{\#}(\underbrace{\nabla_1(x)}_{\in T}) \quad \text{pt orice } x \in X$$

Subst ∇_1 mai generală decât ∇ dacă există o subst ∇_2 a.i. $\nabla = \nabla_2 \circ \nabla_1$

Ex: $\nabla_1 = \{ x \mapsto h(z), z' \mapsto h(y) \}$

∇_1 mai general decât ∇

$$\nabla = \{ x \mapsto h(a), z' \mapsto h(b), z \mapsto a, y \mapsto b \}$$

$$\nabla_2 = \{ z \mapsto a, y \mapsto b \}$$

$$\nabla_2 \circ \nabla_1 (x) = \nabla_2^{\#}(\nabla_1(x)) = \nabla_2^{\#}(h(z)) = h(\nabla_2^{\#}(z)) = h(\nabla_2(z)) = h(a) \\ = \nabla(x)$$

∇ cel mai general unificator pt t_1, t_2 dacă

- ∇ unificator pt t_1, t_2
- ∇ mai general decât orice alt unificator pt t_1, t_2 .

Def: Orice doi termeni unificabili au un cel mai general unificator

Nu neapărat unic

$$t_1 = h(x) \quad \nabla_1 = \{ x \mapsto y \}$$

$$t_2 = h(y) \quad \nabla_2 = \{ y \mapsto x \}$$

$$\nabla_3 = \{ x \mapsto a, y \mapsto a \} \quad \text{- nu este mai general decât } \nabla$$

Problema de unificare (\mathbb{P})

- $\mathbb{P} = \{ t_1 \doteq t'_1, t_2 \doteq t'_2, \dots, t_n \doteq t'_n \}$ pt n perechi de termeni

$$\bullet \mathbb{P} = 1$$

∇ -Solutie a unui problema de unificare $P = \{t_1 \doteq t'_1, \dots, t_n \doteq t'_n\}$

daca $\nabla^{\#}(t_i) = \nabla^{\#}(t'_i)$ $i = \overline{1, n}$ (∇ unificator pt t_i, t'_i)

$\text{unif}(P) = \{ \nabla \mid \nabla \text{ solutie pt } P \}$

daca $P = \perp$ atunci $\text{unif}(P) = \emptyset$

Ex: $P = \{ f(x, a) \doteq f(y, a), \underline{x \doteq i(z)} \}$

$\nabla = \{ x \mapsto i(z), y \mapsto i(z) \} \quad y \doteq h(x) ?$

$$\nabla(x) = i(z) = \nabla^{\#}(i(z))$$

$$\nabla^{\#}(f(x, a)) = f(\underline{i(z)}, a)$$

$\nabla_1 = \{ x \mapsto i(a), z \mapsto a, y \mapsto i(a) \}$

∇ - cea mai generală solutie pt $P = \{t_1 \doteq t'_1, \dots, t_n \doteq t'_n\}$

- ∇ - solutie pt P

- ∇ mai generală decât orice altă solutie

$\text{mgu}(P) = \sigma$ cea mai generală solutie P

$\text{mgu}(t_1, t_2) = \text{cel mai general unificator pt } t_1, t_2$

P - în formă rezolvată daca

- $P = \perp$

sau

- $P = \{ x_1 \doteq t'_1, x_2 \doteq t'_2, \dots, x_n \doteq t'_n \}$

x_i nu apar în
termenii din
dreapta.
 $x_i \notin \text{vars}(t_j)$

~~$x \doteq i(x)$~~

pt orice i, j

Ex: $P_1 = \perp$

$$P_2 = \left\{ x \doteq y_1, y \doteq i(b), z \doteq h(x_1, x_2) \right\}$$

} formula rezolvata

$$P_3 = \left\{ \underbrace{f(x, a)}_{\text{nu este variabila}} \doteq f(y, a), x \doteq i(z), y \mapsto \begin{matrix} h(x) \\ \xrightarrow{t_3} \end{matrix} \right\}$$

x \in vars(t_3)

Lemă: Dacă $P = \{x_1 \doteq t_1, x_2 \doteq t_2, \dots, x_n \doteq t_n\}$ în formă rezolvată

$$\text{atunci } \text{mgu}(P) = \{x_1 \mapsto t_1, x_2 \mapsto t_2, \dots, x_n \mapsto t_n\}$$

• STERGEREA

$$\underbrace{P \cup \{t \doteq t\}} \Rightarrow P$$

Ex: $\{i(x) \doteq y, h(x) \doteq h(z)\} \Rightarrow \{i(x) \doteq y\}$

• DESCOMPOUNAREA

$$\underbrace{P \cup \{f(t_1, \dots, t_n) \doteq f(t'_1, \dots, t'_n)\}} \Rightarrow$$

$$P \cup \{t_1 \doteq t'_1, t_2 \doteq t'_2, \dots, t_n \doteq t'_n\}$$

Ex: $\{i(x) \doteq y, h(x, z) \doteq h(f(y), i(a))\} \Rightarrow$

$$\Rightarrow \{i(x) \doteq y, x \doteq f(y), z \doteq i(a)\}$$

ORIENTAREA

$$P \cup \{f(t_1, \dots, t_n) \doteq x\} \Rightarrow P \cup \{x \doteq f(t_1, \dots, t_n)\}$$

ELIMINAREA

$$P \cup \{x \doteq t\} \implies \tau^{\#}(P) \cup \{x \doteq t\}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} x \notin \text{vars}(t) \\ x \in \text{vars}(P) \end{array} \quad \tau = \{x \mapsto t\}$$

$$\underbrace{\{ h(x, a) \doteq y, x \doteq i(z) \}}_{P} \xrightarrow{\text{ELIMINARE}} \{ h(i(z), a) \doteq y, x \doteq i(z) \}$$

$$\tau = \{x \mapsto i(z)\}$$

CONFLICT

$$P \cup \{f(t_1, \dots, t_n) \doteq g(t'_1, \dots, t'_m)\} \Rightarrow \perp$$

$$\{ h(x, a) \doteq y, f(x) \doteq h(y, b) \} \Rightarrow \perp$$

variabila

OCCURS CHECK

$$\{ \dots, i(x) \doteq a \} \Rightarrow \perp$$

(symbol constant)

$$P \cup \{x \doteq f(t_1, \dots, t_n)\} \Rightarrow \perp$$

$$x \in \text{vars}(f(t_1, \dots, t_n))$$

$$x \doteq h(x, y) \quad x \doteq i(x)$$

Lema (Progres)

Dacă P nu este în formă rezolvator, există P'
 a.i. $P \xrightarrow{\text{regula}} P'$

Lema (Păstrare a soluțiilor)

Dacă $P \Rightarrow P'$ atunci $\text{mgu}(P) = \text{mgu}(P')$
 și $\text{muf}(P) = \text{muf}(P')$

Lema (Terminare)

Nu există o secvență infinită $P_1 \xrightarrow{r_1} P_2 \xrightarrow{r_2} P_3 \Rightarrow \dots$

Exemplul 199.

$$\begin{aligned}
 P &= \{f(g(x_1, a), x_2) \doteq x_3, f(x_2, x_2) \doteq f(a, x_1)\} \text{ DESCUMPUNERE} \\
 &\quad \xrightarrow{\quad} \{f(g(x_1, a), x_2) \doteq x_3, x_2 \doteq a, x_2 \doteq x_1\} \text{ ELIMINARE} \quad x_2 \doteq t \quad x_2 \notin \text{vars}(t) \\
 - & \quad \{f(g(x_1, a), a) \doteq x_3, x_2 \doteq a, a \doteq x_1\} \text{ ORIENTARE} \quad t \doteq x_1 \\
 &\quad \xrightarrow{\quad} \{f(g(x_1, a), a) \doteq x_3, x_2 \doteq a, x_1 \doteq a\} \text{ ELIMINARE} \\
 &\quad \xrightarrow{\quad} \{f(g(a, a), a) \doteq x_3, x_2 \doteq a, x_1 \doteq a\} \text{ ORIENTARE} \\
 &\quad \xrightarrow{\quad} \{x_3 \doteq f(g(a, a), a), x_2 \doteq a, x_1 \doteq a\}. \quad - \text{formă rezolvată}
 \end{aligned}$$

Rezolvarea de ordinal \overline{T}

$$\begin{array}{c}
 \text{RE8. } \frac{C_1 \vee P(t_1, \dots, t_n)}{\nabla^b(C_1 \vee C_2)} \quad C_2 \vee \neg P(t'_1, \dots, t'_n) \quad \forall_1 \cap \forall_2 = \emptyset \\
 \text{BIHARA} \quad \forall = \text{mgu}(\{t_1 \doteq t'_1, \dots, t_n \doteq t'_n\})
 \end{array}$$

$$\forall_1 = \text{vars}(C_1 \vee P(t_1, \dots, t_n))$$

$$\forall_2 = \text{vars}(C_2 \vee \neg P(t'_1, \dots, t'_n))$$

FACTORIZARE

POZITIVĂ

$$\begin{array}{c}
 \frac{P(t_1, \dots, t_n) \vee P(t'_1, \dots, t'_n) \vee C}{\nabla^b(P(t_1, \dots, t_n) \vee C)} \quad \forall = \text{mgu}(\{t_1 \doteq t'_1, \dots, t_n \doteq t'_n\}) \\
 \end{array}$$

Th (Th rezolutiei)

$$\varphi = \forall x_1. \forall x_2. \dots. \forall x_n. (C_1 \wedge C_2 \wedge \dots \wedge C_m) \quad - \text{THSC}$$

φ resatisfiabil daca \square poate fi obtinut din $C_1 \wedge \dots \wedge C_m$

$$\text{Ex} \quad \varphi = \forall x. \left(\frac{P(x)}{C_1} \wedge \frac{(\neg P(h(x)) \vee Q(f(x)))}{C_2} \wedge \frac{\neg Q(f(g(a)))}{C_3} \right)$$

$$1. \neg P(h(x)) \vee \underline{Q(f(x))} \quad (\text{ip})$$

$$2. \underline{\neg Q(f(g(a)))} \quad (\text{ip})$$

$$3. \neg P(h(g(a))) \quad (\text{RB}, 1, 2)$$

$$\text{vars}(C_2) = \{x\}$$

$$\text{vars}(C_3) = \emptyset$$

$$P = \left\{ \underline{f(x)} \doteq \underline{f(g(a))} \right\} \xrightarrow{\text{DECOMPRENDE}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \left\{ x \doteq g(a) \right\} \quad \text{formula red.}$$

$$\sigma = \text{mgu}(P) = \left\{ x \mapsto g(a) \right\}$$

$$\sigma^b(\neg P(h(x))) = \neg P(h(g(a)))$$

$$4. P(x) \quad (\text{ip})$$

$$5. \quad \square \quad (\text{RB}, 4, 3)$$

$$P = \left\{ x \doteq h(g(a)) \right\} \quad \text{formula red.}$$

$$\sigma = \text{mgu}(P) = \left\{ x \mapsto h(g(a)) \right\}$$

$\Rightarrow \varphi$ resatisfiabil.