

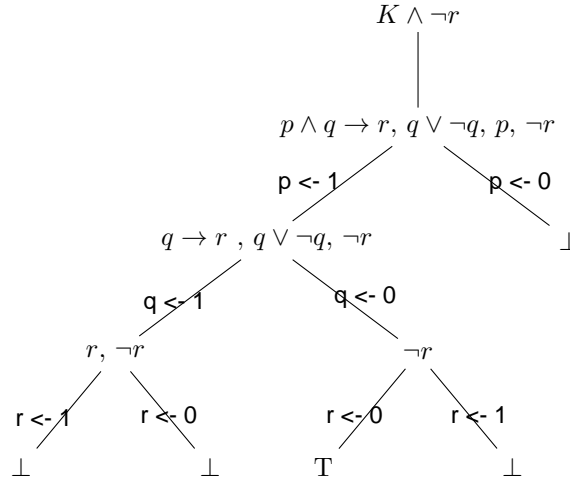
# CENG424 - Homework 2

Elif Ecem Ümütlü

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1.  $K$  (the set of the given premises) entails the sentence  $r$  if and only if  $K \rightarrow r$  is satisfiable.  
 $\equiv \neg K \vee r$  is satisfiable. (T)  
 $\equiv \neg(\neg K \vee r)$  is unsatisfiable. ( $\perp$ )  
 $\equiv K \wedge \neg r$  is unsatisfiable. ( $\perp$ )

If there are no satisfied end, then  $K \wedge \neg r$  is unsatisfied. It means  $K$  entails  $r$ . But in the below case, there is such a satisfied case. Hence,  $K$  does not entail  $r$  for the following interpretation  $I = \{p \leftarrow 1, q \leftarrow 0, r \leftarrow 0\}$



2. 1.  $p \rightarrow q$  *premise*
2.  $q \rightarrow r$  *premise*
3.  $(q \rightarrow r) \rightarrow (p \rightarrow (q \rightarrow r))$  *II*
4.  $p \rightarrow (q \rightarrow r)$  *MP : 3, 2*
5.  $(p \rightarrow (q \rightarrow r)) \rightarrow ((p \rightarrow q) \rightarrow (p \rightarrow r))$  *ID*
6.  $(p \rightarrow q) \rightarrow (p \rightarrow r)$  *MP : 5, 4*
7.  $p \rightarrow r$  *MP : 6, 1*
8.  $(p \rightarrow r) \rightarrow ((p \rightarrow \neg r) \rightarrow \neg p)$  *CR*
9.  $(p \rightarrow \neg r) \rightarrow \neg p$  *MP : 8, 7*

3. 1.  $\neg \neg p$  *premise*
2.  $\neg \neg p \rightarrow (\neg p \rightarrow \neg \neg p)$  *II*
3.  $\neg p \rightarrow \neg \neg p$  *MP : 2, 1*
4.  $(\neg p \rightarrow \neg p) \rightarrow ((\neg p \rightarrow \neg \neg p) \rightarrow p)$  *CR*
5.  $(\neg p \rightarrow (\neg \neg p \rightarrow \neg p)) \rightarrow (\neg p \rightarrow \neg \neg p) \rightarrow (\neg p \rightarrow \neg p)$  *ID*

6. $\neg p \rightarrow (\neg\neg p \rightarrow \neg p)$	<i>II</i>
7. $(\neg p \rightarrow \neg\neg p) \rightarrow (\neg p \rightarrow \neg p)$	<i>MP</i> : 6, 5
8. $\neg p \rightarrow \neg p$	<i>MP</i> : 7, 3
9. $(\neg p \rightarrow \neg\neg p) \rightarrow p$	<i>MP</i> : 4, 8
10. $p$	<i>MP</i> :9,3

4. If negation of the sentence results in  $\{\}$ , then the sentence is valid.

	$\neg((p \vee q \rightarrow r) \rightarrow (p \rightarrow (q \rightarrow r)))$	
I	$\neg(\neg(\neg(p \vee q) \vee r) \vee (\neg p \vee (\neg q \vee r)))$	
N	$\neg(\neg\neg(p \vee q) \wedge \neg r) \vee (\neg p \vee (\neg q \vee r))$	
N	$\neg((p \vee q) \wedge \neg r) \vee (\neg p \vee (\neg q \vee r))$	
N	$(\neg(p \vee q) \vee \neg\neg r) \wedge \neg(\neg p \vee (\neg q \vee r))$	
N	$((\neg p \wedge \neg q) \vee r) \wedge (\neg\neg p \wedge \neg(\neg q \vee r))$	
N	$((\neg p \wedge \neg q) \vee r) \wedge (p \wedge (q \wedge \neg r))$	
D	$((r \vee \neg p) \wedge (r \vee \neg q)) \wedge p \wedge q \wedge \neg r$	
O	1. $\{r, \neg p\}$	
-	2. $\{r, \neg q\}$	
-	3. $\{p\}$	
-	4. $\{q\}$	
-	5. $\{\neg r\}$	
-	6. $\{r\}$	1, 3
-	7. $\{\}$	5, 6

5. The set of clauses  $\Delta =$

$\{\{\neg p, q, s\},$   
 $\{p, s, t\},$   
 $\{p, s, \neg t\},$   
 $\{p, \neg s, \neg t\},$   
 $\{p, \neg s, t\},$   
 $\{p, q, \neg s\},$   
 $\{p, \neg q, s\}\}$

Interpretation  $I = \{\}$  at the beginning.

a. Split on  $p$

$\Delta = \{\{q, s\}\}$   
 $I = \{p\}$

b. Split on  $q$

$\Delta = \{\}$  SATISFIED  
 $I = \{p, q\}$

This set of clauses is satisfiable.