Question 1:

$$(p ^ q) -> (q -> r)$$

= $\sim (p ^ q) v (q -> r)$ implication elimination

= $(\sim p v \sim q) v (\sim q v r)$ de Morgan

= $\sim p v \sim q v \sim q v r = \sim p v \sim q v r$

Given: $p -> (q -> r)$

= $\sim p v (q -> r)$ implication elimination

= $\sim p v \sim q v r$. implication elimination

Negate the query (p v q v \sim r), then resolve it with \sim p v \sim q v r = empty

Since we have reached empty, and there is a contradiction. Hence, the query is correct with the given statement.

Questions 2:

(1).

- 1. $\forall x \text{ child}(x) \rightarrow \text{love } (x, \text{Santa})$
- 2. $\forall x \text{ love } (x, \text{Santa}) \rightarrow \forall y \text{ (reindeer}(y) \rightarrow \text{ love } (x, y))$
- 3. reindeer(Rudolph) ^ red nose (Rudolph)
- 4. $\forall x \text{ Red nose}(x) \rightarrow (\text{weird}(x) \text{ v clown}(x))$

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5. \forall x \text{ reindeer}(x) \rightarrow \sim \text{clown}(x)
                   6. \forall x \text{ weird}(x) \rightarrow \text{-love}(\text{scrooge}, x)
                   7. ~child(scrooge)
         (2).
                   1. \forall x \ (Austinite(x) \land \neg conservative(x)) \rightarrow \exists y \ (Armadillo(y) \land love(x, y))
                   2. ∀x wear (x, marron-and-white shirts) -> Aggie(x)
                   3. \forall x \forall y \text{ Aggie}(x) \rightarrow (\text{dog}(y) \land \text{love}(x, y))
                   4. \sim \exists x \forall y \sim \exists z (dog(y) \rightarrow love(x, y)) \land (armadillo(z) \land love(x, z))
                   5. Austinite (Clem) \(^\) wear (Clem, maroon-and-white shirts)
                   6. ∃x Austinite(x) ^ conservative(x)
Question 3:
         1.
                   Alice: ~murderer (Alice) -> (friends (Barney, Victor) ^ ~friends (Caddy,
                   Victor))
                    Barney: ~murderer (Barney) -> ~friends (Barney, Victor)
                   Caddy: ~murderer (Caddy) -> friends (Barney, Victor)
         2.
                   \forall x \ \forall y \ \text{friends} \ (x, y) \rightarrow (\sim \text{murder} \ (x, y) \land \sim \text{murder} \ (y, x))
                   \exists x \exists y \text{ murderer}(x) \land \text{murderer}(y) \land (x = y)
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3.
       1. (murderer (Alice) ^ friends (Barney, Victor)) ^ (murderer (Alive) v
       ~friends (Caddy, Victor))
       2. murderer (Barney)
       3. ~friends (Barney, Victor)
       3. murderer (Caddy)
       4. friends (Barney, Victor)
       5. (\simfriends (x, y) v \simmurder (x, y)) ^{\wedge} (\simfriends (x, y) v \simmurder (y, x))
       6. murderer(a) ^ murderer(b) ^ (a = b)
       7. murderer(x)
       8. ~lie(x)
4.
       \exists x \text{ murderer}(x) \land \text{ murder (Victor, } x)
5.
       Caddy: Friend (Caddy, Victor)
6.
       Goal: murderer (Alice)
       Negate the Goal: ~murderer(Alice).
```

 $\forall x \sim \text{murderer}(x) \rightarrow \sim \text{lie}(x)$

Process:

Step 1: combine statement 1 and negated goal will get

friends (Barney, Victor) ^ ~friends (Caddy, Victor)

Step 2: combine Caddy's statement that has been added in part 5 and result of step 1 will get

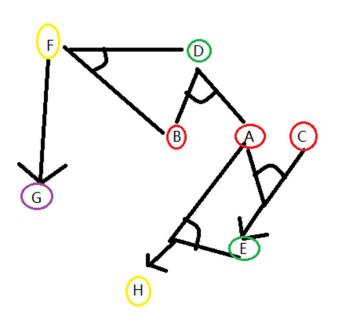
Friends (Barney, Victor)

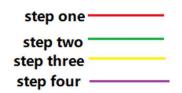
Step 3: combine statement 3 and result of step 2 will get

Empty

Thus, there is a contradiction, which means the goal is unsatisfiable.P

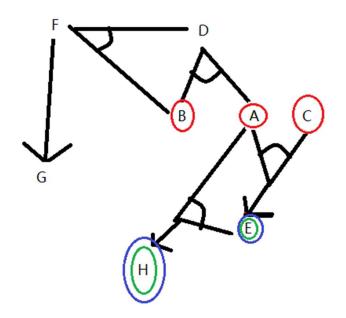
Question 4:





1.

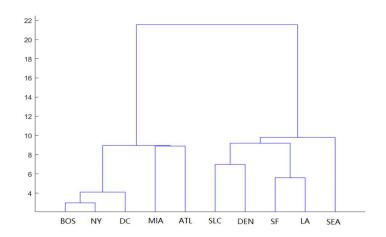




2.

Question 5:

1.



a.

b. Group 1: [BOS, NY, DC, MIA, ATL]

Group 2: [SLC, DEN, SF, LA]

Group 3: [SEA]

2.

a. Group A: [BOS, NY, DC]

Group B: [MIA, SLC, SEA, SF, LA, DEN, ATL]

b. Group A new center coordinate: c1 = (41, 74.0333)

Group B new center coordinate: c2 = (37.07143, 106.3286)

c. Group A: [BOS, NY, DC, MIA, ATL]

Group B: [SLC, SEA, SF, LA, DEN]