

$$\sigma = (\forall x. \exists y. R(x, y)) \Rightarrow \exists y. \forall x. R(x, y)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \neg \sigma &= \neg((\forall x. \exists y. R(x, y)) \Rightarrow \exists y. \forall x. R(x, y)) \\ &= \neg(\neg(\forall x. \exists y. R(x, y)) \vee \exists y. \forall x. R(x, y)) \\ &= (\forall x. \exists y. R(x, y)) \wedge \neg \exists y. \forall x. R(x, y) \\ &= (\forall x. \exists y. R(x, y)) \wedge \forall y. \exists x. \neg R(x, y) \\ &= (\forall x. \exists y. R(x, y)) \wedge \forall z. \exists w. \neg R(w, z) \\ &= \forall x. \exists y. \forall z. \exists w. (R(x, y) \wedge \neg R(w, z)) \\ &= \forall x. \forall z. (R(x, f(x)) \wedge \neg R(g(x, z), z)) \\ &= \left\{ \underset{1}{\{R(x, f(x))\}}, \underset{2}{\{\neg R(g(x, z), z)\}} \right\} = C \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 1 \text{ y } 2: & \text{mgu} \{R(x, f(x)) \doteq R(g(x, z), z)\} \\ &= \text{mgu} \{x \doteq g(x, z), f(x) \doteq z\} \quad \text{decompose} \\ &= \text{Falla por clash} \end{aligned}$$

No se puede unificar 1 y 2. Como no hay ninguna otra cláusula en C para aplicar la regla de resolución, C resulta satisfacible.

$\therefore \sigma$  es inválida