

Teorema del bebedor

$$(\exists x. \text{enBar}(x)) \Rightarrow \exists y. (\text{enBar}(y) \wedge (\text{bebe}(y) \Rightarrow \forall z. (\text{enBar}(z) \Rightarrow \text{bebe}(z))))$$

Eliminar implicaciones Me olvide de negar la fórmula... //

$$\neg \exists x. \text{enBar}(x) \vee \exists y. (\text{enBar}(y) \wedge (\neg \text{bebe}(y) \vee \forall z. (\neg \text{enBar}(z) \vee \text{bebe}(z))))$$

Forma normal prenexa

$$\forall x. \exists y. \forall z. (\neg \text{enBar}(x) \vee (\text{enBar}(y) \wedge (\neg \text{bebe}(y) \vee \neg \text{enBar}(z) \vee \text{bebe}(z))))$$

Skolemizar

$$\forall x. \forall z. (\neg \text{enBar}(x) \vee (\text{enBar}(f(x)) \wedge (\neg \text{bebe}(f(x)) \vee \neg \text{enBar}(z) \vee \text{bebe}(z))))$$

Forma normal conjuntiva

$$\forall x. \forall z. ((\neg \text{enBar}(x) \vee \text{enBar}(f(x))) \wedge (\neg \text{enBar}(x) \vee \neg \text{bebe}(f(x)) \vee \neg \text{enBar}(z) \vee \text{bebe}(z)))$$

Forma clausal

$$\{ \{ \neg \text{enBar}(x), \text{enBar}(f(x)) \}, \{ \neg \text{enBar}(x), \neg \text{bebe}(f(x)), \neg \text{enBar}(z), \text{bebe}(z) \} \}$$

No hay cláusula objetivo, qué raro...

Teorema del bebedor

$$(\exists x. \text{enBar}(x)) \Rightarrow \exists Y. (\text{enBar}(Y) \wedge (\text{bebe}(Y) \Rightarrow \forall z. (\text{enBar}(z) \Rightarrow \text{bebe}(z))))$$

$$A = \text{enBar}(x) \quad B = \text{enBar}(Y) \quad C = \text{bebe}(Y) \quad D = \text{enBar}(z) \quad E = \text{bebe}(z)$$

Negar la fórmula y eliminar implicaciones

$$\begin{aligned} & \neg(\exists x. A \Rightarrow \exists Y. (B \wedge (C \Rightarrow \forall z. (D \Rightarrow E)))) \\ &= \neg(\neg \exists x. A \vee \exists Y. (B \wedge (\neg C \vee \forall z. (\neg D \vee E)))) \\ &= \exists x. A \wedge \forall Y. (\neg B \vee (C \wedge \exists z. (D \wedge \neg E))) \end{aligned}$$

Forma normal prenexa

$$\exists x. \forall Y. \exists z. (A \wedge (\neg B \vee (C \wedge (D \wedge \neg E))))$$

Forma normal conjuntiva

$$\exists x. \forall Y. \exists z. (A \wedge (\neg B \vee C) \wedge (\neg B \vee D) \wedge (\neg B \vee \neg E))$$

Skolemizar

$$\begin{aligned} & \forall Y. (\text{enBar}(c) \wedge (\neg \text{enBar}(Y) \vee \text{bebe}(Y)) \\ & \quad \wedge (\neg \text{enBar}(Y) \vee \text{enBar}(f(Y))) \\ & \quad \wedge (\neg \text{enBar}(Y) \vee \neg \text{bebe}(f(Y)))) \end{aligned}$$

Forma clausal

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \{ \text{enBar}(c) \}, 1 \\ \{ \neg \text{enBar}(y), \text{bebe}(y) \}, 2 \\ \{ \neg \text{enBar}(y), \text{enBar}(F(y)) \}, 3 \\ \{ \neg \text{enBar}(y), \neg \text{bebe}(F(y)) \}, 4 \end{array} \right\}$$

Resolución SLD

$$4 = \{ \neg \text{enBar}(y), \neg \text{bebe}(F(y)) \}$$

Goals

G₁

$$1 = \{ \text{enBar}(c) \}$$

$$S_5 = \{ y := c \}$$

$$5 = \{ \neg \text{bebe}(F(c)) \}$$

G₂

$$2 = \{ \neg \text{enBar}(y_6), \text{bebe}(y_6) \}$$

$$S_6 = \{ y_6 := F(c) \}$$

$$6 = \{ \neg \text{enBar}(F(c)) \}$$

G₃

$$3 = \{ \neg \text{enBar}(y_7), \text{enBar}(F(y_7)) \}$$

$$S_7 = \{ y_7 := c \}$$

$$7 = \{ \neg \text{enBar}(c) \}$$

G₄

$$1 = \{ \text{enBar}(c) \}$$

$$S_8 = \{ \}$$

$$8 = \{ \}$$

Si P es la fórmula del Teorema del bebedor, demostramos por resolución que $\neg P$ es insatisfacible. Luego P es válida.

La resolución es SLD porque es un conjunto de cláusulas de Horn e inicialmente había una única cláusula objetivo.