Homework 4

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7.4
  c) correct
  d) correct
  e) correct
  f) correct
  g) correct
7.7
  a) 3 models
  b) 15 models
  c) 0 models
7.12
  1. to prove ~B
   • negated goal S7: B
   • get S7 from S5 -> S8: F
   • get S7 from S6 -> S9: C
   • get S8 from S3 -> S10: (~C V ~B)
   • get S9 from S10 -> S11: \simB
   • get S7 from S11 -> ()
  2. to prove \sim A,
   • add the negated goal S7: A
   • get S7 from the first clause of S1, giving S8: (B V E)
   • get S8 from S4, giving S9: B
   • derive ()
7.17
  a)
Given: ( A V B ) \hat{} ( \hat{} A V C ) \hat{} ( \hat{} B V D ) \hat{} ( \hat{} C V G ) \hat{} ( \hat{} D V G )
1. ( A V B ) ^ ( ~A V C ) ^ ( ~B V D ) ^ ( ~C V G ) ^ ( ~D V G )
2. ( B V C ) ^ ( ~B V D ) ^ ( ~C V G ) ^ ( ~D V G )
3. ( C V D ) ^ ( ~C V G ) ^ ( ~D V G )
4. ( D V G ) \hat{} ( \hat{} D V G )
5. (G V G )
6. G
  b) 2n^2 - 2n
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- c) worst-case: propositional resolution will terminate at at least $2n\,\hat{}\,2-2n-1$ time polynomial in n.
- d) In the worst-case for 3-CNF, all clauses has 3 literals (1 more than 2-CNF worse-case). This makes the termination time (worst-case) scenario different than that of 2-CNF which means you can't use the same formula for 3-CNF.

7.20

S1: (~A V B V E) ^ (~B V A) ^ (~E V A)

S2: (~E V D)

S3: (~C V ~F V ~B)

S4: (~E V B)

S5: (~B V F)

S6: (~B V C)