Time: 2 hours.

- 1. Consider the language of propositional logic and use natural deduction to prove that the following holds, or find a counter-example to show that it does not hold
 - $B \lor (A \land C) \vdash (A \land B)$
 - $A \to (B \land C) \vdash (A \to B) \land (A \to C)$
- 2. Transform the following propositional logic fomulae into equivalent formulae in Conjunctive (Disjunctive) Normal Form
 - $(\neg A \to B) \to (C \to \neg D)$
- 3. Prove that the following propositional logic fomulae are logically equivalent or find a counter example to show that they are not.
 - $(A \land B) \to (C \lor D)$ and $(\neg C \land \neg D) \to \neg (A \land B)$
 - $(A \land B) \to (C \lor D)$ and $(\neg C \land \neg D) \to \neg (A \lor B)$
- 4. Let us consider a propositional logic language where
 - A= "Anna goes to the Florence",
 - B = "Bob goes to the Florence",
 - C = "Charlie goes to the Florence",
 - D = "Debora goes to the Florence".

Formalize in propositional logic the following sentence: Anna, Bob and Charlie go to the Florence if and only if Debora doesn't go, but if neither Anna nor Bob go, then Debora goes only if Charlie goes".

- 5. Analogous of exercises 2, 3 and 4 for First Order Logic.
- 6. Write a logic program (or Prolog program, or CLP program) which:
 - given an input list L produces in output the reverse of L (for example, the reverse of the list (a, b, c, d) is (d, c, b, a);
 - given an input list L checks whether it is a palindrome;
 - ullet given an input list L containing integer numbers computes the sum of the elements of the list;
 - given a binary tree T where the labels of the nodes contain integer numbers, compute the sum of all the labels of T;
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- 7. Given the (logic, Prolog, CLP) program

```
p(a,b):-p(a,b).
p(Z,Y):-q(Z),r(Y).
q(a).
q(b).
r(b).
```

what is the result of the evaluation of the goal p(X,X)? Provide a short motivation for the answer.

8. Open and closed questions on the theory done in the course.