A6 P1 DANG DUC

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(a). (6 pts) Give all resolvents for each pair of clauses below:
1. (p \lor q \lor \sim r \lor s)
2. (\sim q \lor \sim r \lor \sim s)
3.(q)
4. (\sim q)
(p \lor q \lor \sim r \lor s) and (\sim q \lor \sim r \lor \sim s): (p \lor s \lor \sim r \lor \sim s), (p \lor q \lor \sim q \lor \sim r)
(p \lor q \lor \sim r \lor s) and (q): no resolvent
(p \lor q \lor \sim r \lor s) and (\sim q): (p \lor s \lor \sim r)
(\sim q \lor \sim r \lor \sim s) and (q): (\sim r \lor \sim s)
(\sim q \lor \sim r \lor \sim s) and (\sim q): no resolvent
(q) and (\simq): empty set
(b). (1 pt) What is the result of resolving any clause against itself?
           There's no resolvent because every literal has no negate literal.
(c). (1 pt) Convert to CNF (show your work): x \Rightarrow (y \Rightarrow z)
y \Rightarrow z is equal to: \sim y \vee z
x \Rightarrow (\sim y \ V \ z) is equal to: \sim x \ V \ (\sim y \ V \ z)
Apply distribution law: \sim x V (\sim y V z) is (\sim x V \sim y) V (\sim x V z)
(d). (1 pt) Convert to CNF (show your work): (x \lor y) \Rightarrow z.
(x \lor y) \Rightarrow z is equal to \sim (x \lor y) \lor z = (\sim x \land \sim y) \lor z
(e). (2 pts) Convert to CNF (show your work): (x_1 \land y_1) \lor (x_2 \land y_2) \lor (x_3 \land y_3)
(f). (2 pts) As a function of n, how many clauses would be in the CNF conversion of:
(x_1 \wedge y_1) \vee (x_2 \wedge y_2) \vee ... \vee (x_n \wedge y_n)
                                                        2^n
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