```
Problem L
    CHECK_ EQUIVALENCE (KBI, KB2)
       return CHECK_IMPLIES (KBI, KB2) &&
        (HE(K_IMPLIES (KBZ, KBI);
    (HECK_IMPLIES (KBI, KB2)
       return OREXP (NOTEXP (KBI), KB2);
     NOTEXP (KB)
     freturn ! KB 3
    OREXP (KBI, KB2) }
     return KBI 11KB2; 3
Problem 2
Parta: Yes, KB entails St because whenever
     KB is true, SI is also true
```

Part b: No, NoT (KB) doesn't entail NOT (SI)

Not (SI) is not true for all.

since for all values when NOT (kB) is true,

Problem 3 First case : A true, B true, C true, D true A true, B false, ctrue, D false Second case 1010 for all other combination, its true CNF -> Product of Sum (ABCD) A (ABCD) (AVBVCVD) A (AVBVCVD) Problem 4 RM - it rains on May 1,2017 Part a: JC -> John gives check to Mary on May 2 mg MM -> Mary mows the lawn on 3rd May Plays! The contract (RM -> Jc) A (Jr -> MM)

(TRM VJC) A (TJC VMM) -> ()

Part B: what truly happened: TRM AJC AMM  $\longrightarrow$  (2) Port c: The contract was violated as 1 and 2 are not equivalent for all cases Problem 5 D is\_dog (Shadow) @ gaw\_dog (John, Mary) 3 male (is\_dog (Shadow)) => gaw\_toptor (Mary, John) female (is\_dog (snadow)) => gave\_laptor (Mary, John) (5) trepeople gave\_dog (John, x) => male (dog) gaw\_laptop (Mary, John) => female (is\_dog (snadow)) Constants: Shadow, John, Mary Relations: is\_dog(), male (), female () Functions: gave\_dog(), gave\_smaitphone(), gave\_lopton

P.T.0

## Semantics

- Shadow is a dog
- John gave dog to Mary @
- It shadow is male, Mary gives smartphone to John  ${\mathfrak G}$
- If shadow is ternale, Mary gives laptop to John. 4
- John gives male dogs to all the people 6
- Mary gives laptop to John y shadow is female (b)

## Problem 6

Symbols and their equivalents are:

In the knowledge Basp