

1. There are several sentences. Here are some examples:
7. P given 1 and AND-ELIMINATION RULES
8. Z given 1 and AND-ELIMINATION RULES
9. $(\sim R \vee \sim P)$ given 2 and distributive law of \vee on \wedge and AND-ELIMINATION RULES
10. $(\sim W \vee \sim P)$ given 2 and distributive law of \vee on \wedge and AND-ELIMINATION
11. $\sim R$ given 9 and RESOLUTION
12. $\sim W$ given 10 and RESOLUTION
13. Q given 12 and 4 and RESOLUTION
14. $A \vee P$ given 13 and 5 and MODUS PONENS
15. $A \vee R$ given 7, 13, and 6 and MODUS PONENS
- etc...

2. There can be several solutions depending on how the predicates are defined.

- i. $\text{Smart}(\text{Joe}) \wedge \sim \text{Smart}(\text{Jim})$
- ii. $\forall x \text{ Fish}(x) \Rightarrow \sim \text{Walk}(x)$
- iii. $\forall x \text{ Red}(x) \wedge \text{Mushroom}(x) \Rightarrow \text{Poisonous}(x)$
- iv. $\forall x \text{ PC}(x) \Rightarrow \text{Big}(x) \vee \text{Ugly}(x)$
- v. $\forall x \text{ Student}(x) \wedge (\forall y \text{ AttendedLecture}(y, x)) \Rightarrow \text{FindExam}(\text{Easy}, x)$

3.

$$\sim P(x) \vee \sim P(y) \vee P(f(x, y))$$

$$\sim P(z) \vee Q(z, g(z))$$

$$\sim P(w) \vee \sim P(g(w))$$

4a.

$$1. (\forall x) S(x) \vee M(x)$$

$$2. \sim(\exists x) M(x) \wedge L(x, \text{Rain})$$

$$3. (\forall x) S(x) \Rightarrow L(x, \text{Snow})$$

$$4. (\forall y) L(\text{Ellen}, y) \Leftrightarrow \sim L(\text{Tony}, y)$$

$$5. L(\text{Tony}, \text{Rain})$$

$$6. L(\text{Tony}, \text{Snow})$$

$$7. \text{Query: } (\exists x) M(x) \wedge \sim S(x)$$

$$8. \text{Negation of the Query: } \sim(\exists x) M(x) \wedge \sim S(x)$$

4b.

1. $S(x1) \vee M(x1)$
2. $\sim M(x2) \vee \sim L(x2, \text{Rain})$
3. $\sim S(x3) \vee L(x3, \text{Snow})$
4. $\sim L(\text{Tony}, x4) \vee \sim L(\text{Ellen}, x4)$
5. $L(\text{Tony}, x5) \vee L(\text{Ellen}, x5)$
6. $L(\text{Tony}, \text{Rain})$
7. $L(\text{Tony}, \text{Snow})$
8. Negation of the Query: $\sim M(x7) \vee S(x7)$

4c. Clause 1	Clause 2	Resolvent	MGU
8	1	9. $S(x1)$	$\{x7/x1\}$
9	3	10. $L(x1, \text{Snow})$	$\{x3/x1\}$
10	4	11. $\sim L(\text{Tony}, \text{Snow})$	$\{x4/\text{Snow}, x1/\text{Ellen}\}$
11	7	False	$\{\}$

answer: Ellen

5. a. Yes, Prolog will find $\text{Fly}(\text{Tweety})$ is true.

- $\text{bird}(X)$ will unify with $\text{bird}(\text{tweety})$ X/tweety
- $\text{ostrich}(\text{tweety})$ will fail because it is not found in the kb
- so NOT $\text{ostrich}(\text{tweety})$ is true
- then $\text{fly}(\text{tweety})$ will be true.

b. a/A, c/A, d/A, b/B

c. Entailment is given one sentence another sentence is necessarily true

Inference is the procedure to determine entailment (like modus ponens or resolution)

Implicature is a natural language sentence that implies information that may not be entailed.

d. Many examples, see paper or discussion/lecture videos.

6. 1.B, 2. C, 3. B 4. A, 5. A, 6. A or C, 7. B, 8. A, 9. C 10. A