

MATHEMATICAL LOGIC**FINAL EXAM- DURATION 2H-***Documents are unauthorized**(Use only one Language in your responses)***Exercise 1** (3 points) *(on interleafsheet)*

Represent the following statements in first-order language:

1. Every even integer, strictly greater than 2, can be written as the sum of two primes.
(Goldbach's Conjecture)
2. Every integer greater than 1 is divisible by a prime number.
3. There is no even prime greater than 2.

Exercise 2 (2-3 points) *(on double sheet)*

1. Prove - using the semantic tree - that the formula:

$$\alpha : \forall x \exists y P(x, y) \wedge \exists x \forall y \neg P(x, y) \text{ is unsatisfiable}$$

2. Prove - without using the completeness property - the following proposition:

$$\forall x \exists y ((\neg P(x, y) \rightarrow P(x, a)) \wedge (\neg P(y, x) \rightarrow P(x, a))) \vdash \exists x \exists y \exists z (P(x, a) \wedge P(x, y) \wedge P(y, x))$$

Exercise 3 (2.5 points) Answer the following questions:

1. Name 3 methods to show that a set of formulas is not satisfiable.
2. Show that the following formula is satisfiable: $\forall x P(x) \rightarrow P(x)$
3. Show that the following formula is invalid: $\exists x P(x) \rightarrow P(x)$

Exercise 4 (4.5 points) Answer the following questions:

1. Find a Factor of the Clause $C : P(x, z, f(x)) \vee P(z, y, f(b))$ (specify the MGU)
2. Find a Factor of the Clause $C : P(x, z, f(x)) \vee P(z, y, f(g(y)))$ (specify the MGU)
3. Find a resolvent of the following two clauses and specify the MGU $C1: P(x, f(y)) \vee Q(g(y), x)$ $C2: \neg P(f(x), y) \vee \neg Q(f(g(y)), z) \vee R(z)$
4. Let the clause: $C : P(x, f(y)) \vee Q(g(b), x, y)$
- $C'_1 : P(h(y), f(y)) \vee Q(g(b), b, y)$: is it an instance of C (justify)
- $C'_2 : P(x, f(x)) \vee Q(g(f(a)), x, x)$: is it an instance of C (justify)
5. Let the clause: $C : P(x, f(y)) \vee Q(g(b), x, y)$
- $C'_1 : P(b, f(y)) \vee Q(g(b), b, y)$ Is it a ground instance of C (justify)
- $C''_1 : P(a, f(b)) \vee Q(g(b), a, b)$ Is it a ground instance of C (justify)
- $C'''_2 : P(f(b), f(g(b))) \vee Q(g(b), f(b), b)$ Is it a ground instance of C (justify)

Exercise 5: (5 points)

For each proposal, check whether it is valid or not (Justify your answer by demonstration in case of validity and a justified example in case of invalidity)

1.	<i>The Herbrand base of any set of clauses is finite</i>		
2.	<i>The set of ground instances of any set of clauses is infinite</i>		
3.	Whatever the formula α	$\alpha \equiv \alpha_s$	avec α_s the Skolem form of α
4.	Whatever the formula α	$\alpha \not\equiv \alpha_s$	avec α_s the Skolem form of α
5.	Whatever the formula α	$\forall x \exists y \alpha \equiv \exists y \forall x \alpha$	
6.	Whatever the formula α	$\forall x \exists y \alpha \not\equiv \exists y \forall x \alpha$	