

Unification and Resolution

Exercises

1 Substitutions

Exercise 1. Let

$$\alpha = \{ x/a, y/f(b), z/c \} \qquad \beta = \{ v/f(f(a)), z/x, x/g(y) \}$$

- compute $\alpha\beta$ and $\beta\alpha$
- for every of the following formulæ, compute (i) $F\alpha$; (ii) $F\beta$; (iii) $F\alpha\beta$; (iv) $F\beta\alpha$
 1. $p(x, y, z)$;
 2. $p(h(v)) \vee \neg q(z, x)$
 3. $q(x, z, v) \vee \neg q(g(y), x, f(f(a)))$
- are α , β , $\alpha\beta$ or $\beta\alpha$ idempotent?

2 Unifiers

Exercise 2. For every C_1, C_2 and α , decide whether (i) α is a unifier of C_1 and C_2 ; and (ii) α is the *MGU* of C_1 and C_2 .

C_1	C_2	α
$p(a, f(y), z)$	$q(x, f(f(v)), b)$	$\{ x/a, y/f(b), z/b \}$
$q(x, h(a, z), f(x))$	$q(g(g(v)), y, f(w))$	$\{ x/g(g(v)), y/h(a, z), w/x \}$
$q(x, h(a, z), f(x))$	$q(g(g(v)), y, f(w))$	$\{ x/g(g(v)), y/h(a, z), w/g(g(v)) \}$
$r(f(x), g(y))$	$r(z, g(v))$	$\{ x/a, z/f(a), y/v \}$

3 Unification Algorithm

Exercise 3. Find, when possible, the *MGU* of the following pairs of clauses.

- $\{q(a), q(b)\}$
- $\{q(a, x), q(a, a)\}$
- $\{q(a, x, f(x)), q(a, y, y)\}$
- $\{q(x, y, z), q(u, h(v, v), u)\}$
- $\{p(x_1, g(x_1), x_2, h(x_1, x_2), x_3, k(x_1, x_2, x_3)), p(y_1, y_2, e(y_2), y_3, f(y_2, y_3), y_4)\}$

4 Resolution with Unification

Exercise 4. Determine whether the following clauses can be factorized, and give the factors if possible.

1. $p(x) \vee q(y) \vee p(f(x))$
2. $p(x) \vee p(a) \vee q(f(x)) \vee q(f(a))$
3. $p(x, y) \vee p(a, f(a))$
4. $p(a) \vee p(b) \vee p(x)$
5. $p(x) \vee p(f(y)) \vee q(x, y)$

Exercise 5. Find the possible resolvents of the following pairs of clauses.

C	D
$\neg p(x) \vee q(x, b)$	$p(a) \vee q(a, b)$
$\neg p(x) \vee q(x, x)$	$\neg q(a, f(a))$
$\neg p(x, y, u) \vee \neg p(y, z, v) \vee \neg p(x, v, w) \vee p(u, z, w)$	$p(g(x, y), x, y)$
$\neg p(v, z, v) \vee p(w, z, w)$	$p(w, h(x, x), w)$

Exercise 6. The proof of the lemma appearing in slide 19 (page 19 of 07unification.pdf file) contains a flaw. Find it.

Exercise 7. Apply resolution (with refutation) to prove that the following formula

$$5 \quad m(5, f(7, f(5, f(1, 0))))$$

is a consequence of the set

- 1 $\neg m(x, 0)$
- 2 $\neg i(x, y, z) \vee m(x, z)$
- 3 $\neg m(x, z) \vee \neg i(v, z, y) \vee m(x, y)$
- 4 $i(x, y, f(x, y))$

Note that $f(4, f(3, f(2, f(1, 0))))$ can be seen as the list $[4, 3, 2, 1, 0]$, so that m somehow represents list membership.

Hint: remember to rename variables when necessary.

Exercise 8. Try to figure out *precise* and *simple* rules for eliminating from derivations (obtained by saturation) which are not relevant to the satisfiability of the original set.