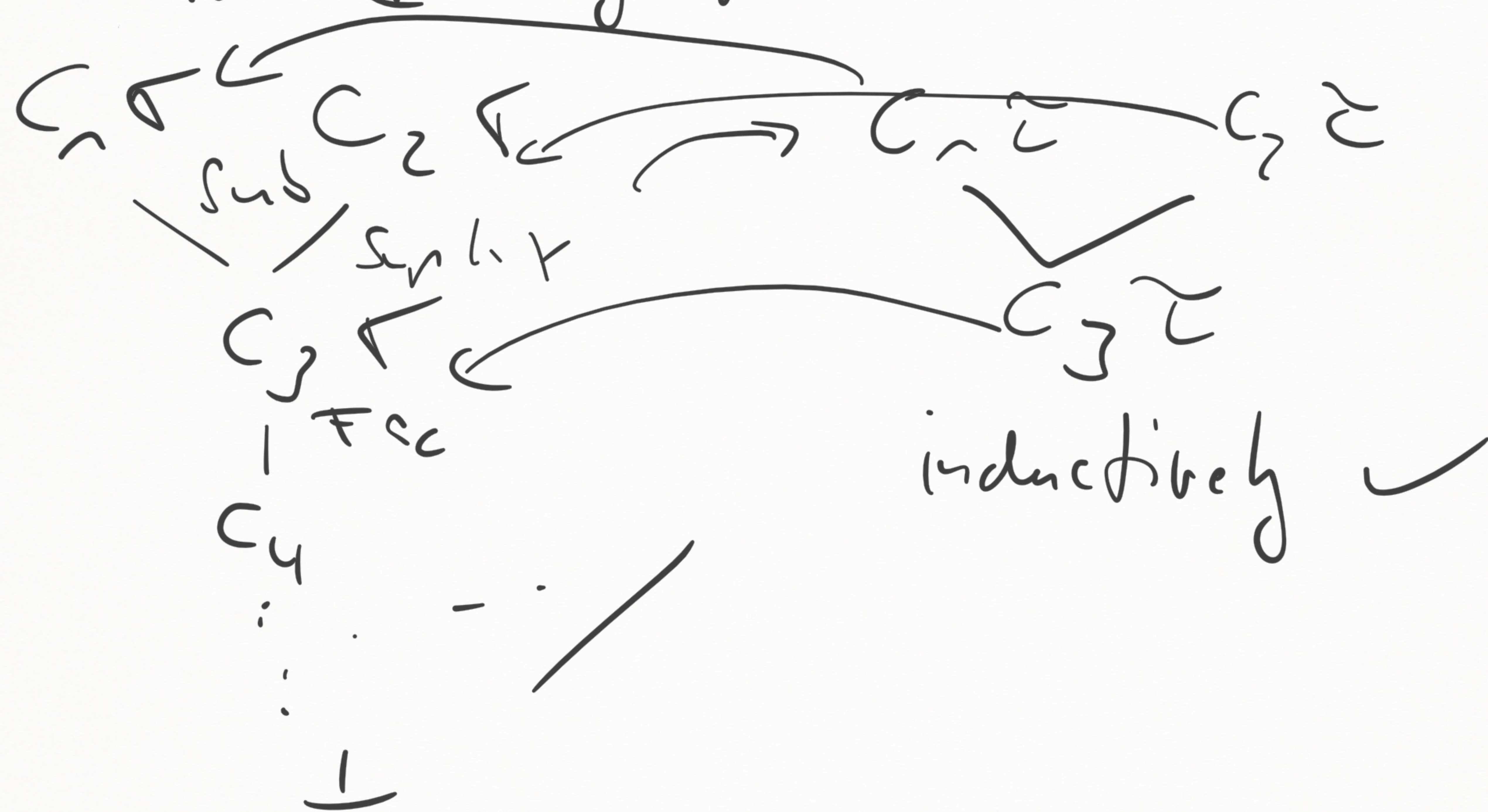


$$\neg P(x) \vee P(g(x))$$

$$\underline{P(x)} \rightarrow P(\underline{g(x)}) \quad \checkmark$$

$$\neg P(x) \vee \underbrace{P(g)}_2 \vee \underline{P(g(x))}$$

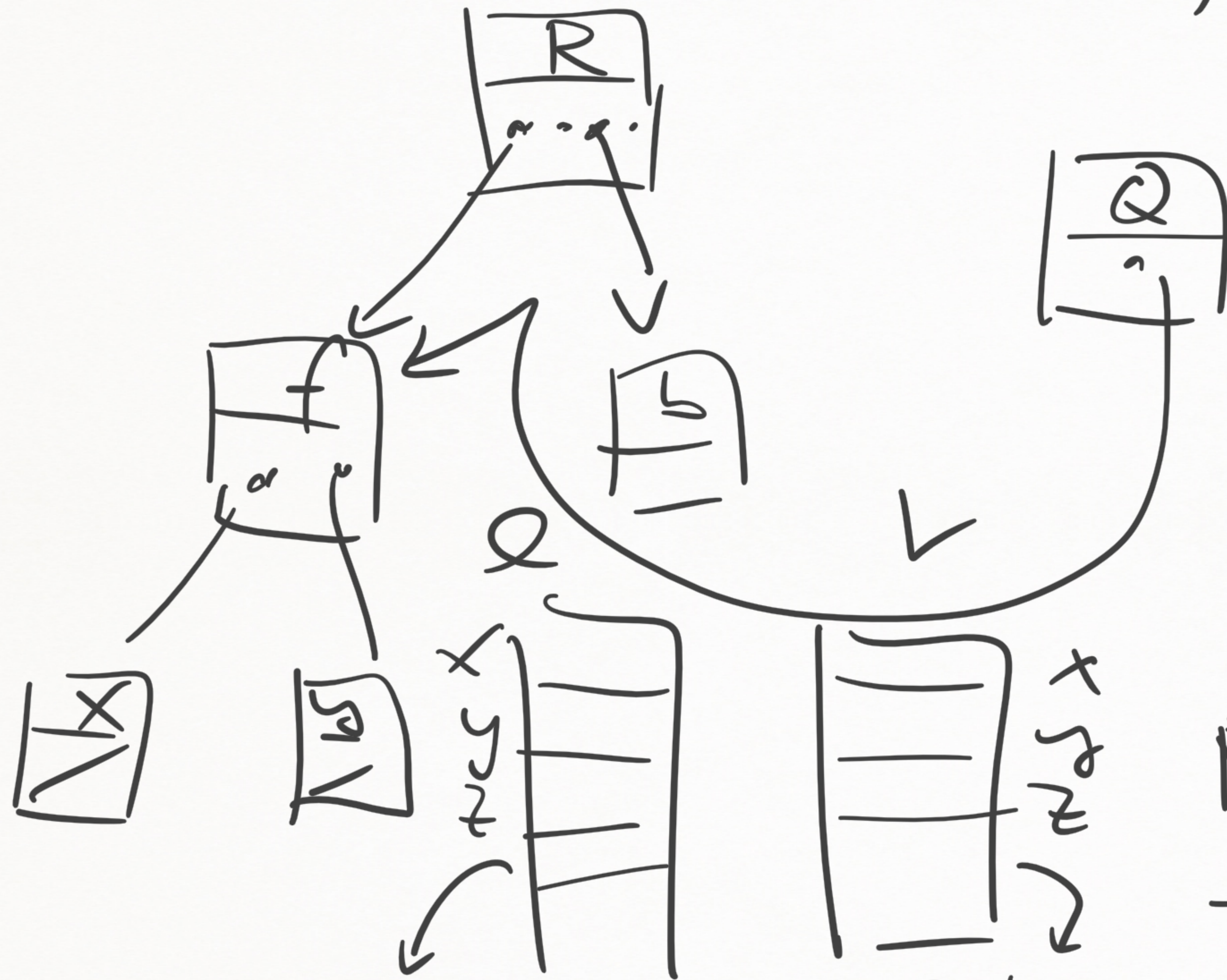
N set of classes unsat
 $\text{gcd}(N, \mathcal{E})$ unsat
 derive \downarrow by ground subset



$$\neg R(x, z)^* \vee \neg R(y, z)^* \vee R(x, z)^*$$



$$\mathbb{R}(f(x, y), b)$$



$$\mathbb{R}(f(x, y), b) = \mathbb{R}(f(x, y), b)$$

showing
 $Q(f(x, y))$

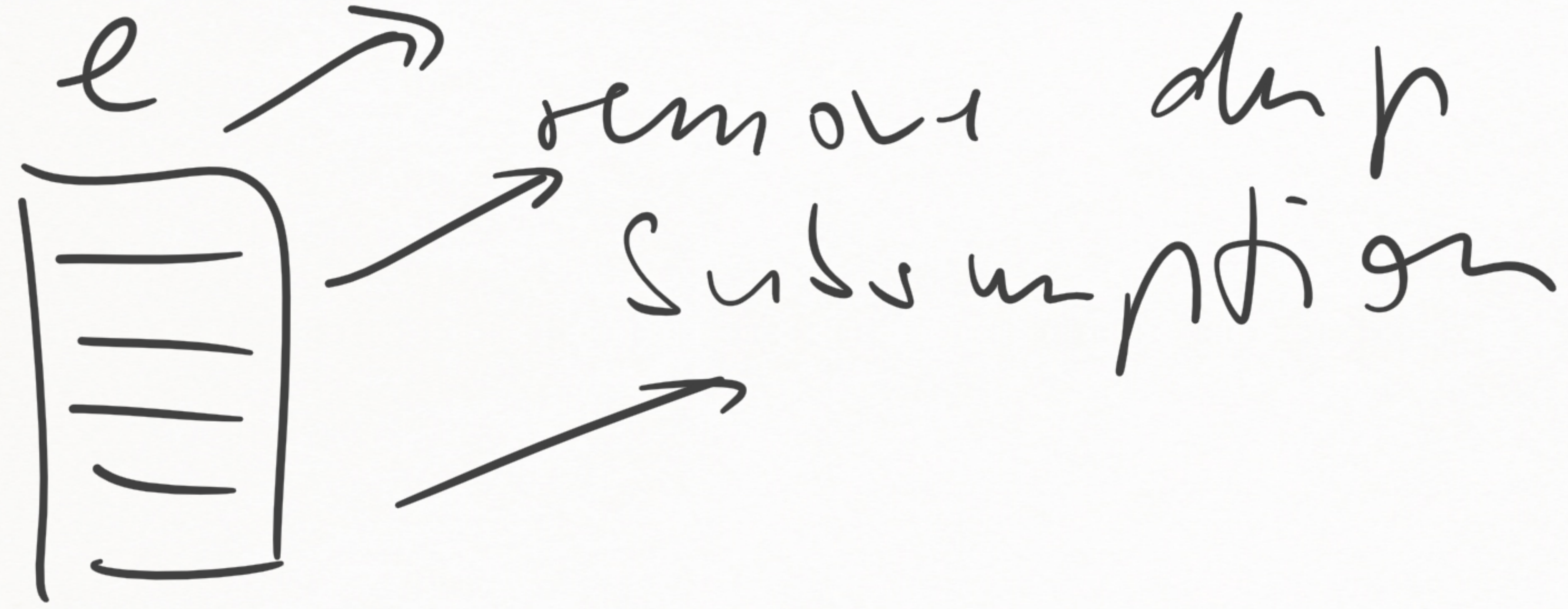
Clause shows
 Normalization

$$\begin{aligned} & \mathbb{R}(f(x, y), b) \vee Q(z) \\ & \mathbb{R}(f(x, y), y) \vee Q(f(x, y)) \end{aligned}$$

Con duction

$C \cup L \cup L'$

$L \cap L' = L'$



$$R(a, b)$$

~~$$\exists x (P(x) \vee R(x, y) \vee R(y, z))$$~~

$$\Rightarrow N = \begin{cases} \exists x (P(x) \vee R(x, a) \vee R(a, z)) \leftarrow \\ \exists x (P(x) \vee R(x, b) \vee R(b, z)) \checkmark \end{cases}$$

$$N_1 \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \exists x (P(x) \vee R(x, a)) \\ \exists x (P(x) \vee R(x, b) \vee R(b, z)) \\ \exists x (P(x) \vee R(x, b) \vee R(b, z)) \end{array} \right. \quad N_2 \left\{ \begin{array}{l} R(a, z) \\ \exists x (P(x) \vee R(x, b) \vee R(b, z)) \end{array} \right.$$

N is sat iff N_1 is sat and N_2 is sat