



**Problem 1** (*Superposition*)

(8 points)

Show unsatisfiability of the below clause set  $N$  via the superposition calculus based on the atom ordering  $P_1 \succ P_4 \succ P_5 \succ P_2 \succ P_3$ .

- |    |                          |   |                          |   |                          |
|----|--------------------------|---|--------------------------|---|--------------------------|
| 1  | $P_1 \vee P_2 \vee P_3$  | 2 | $\neg P_1 \vee \neg P_2$ | 3 | $\neg P_2 \vee \neg P_3$ |
| 4  | $\neg P_1 \vee \neg P_3$ | 5 | $P_4 \vee P_5 \vee P_1$  | 6 | $\neg P_4 \vee P_1$      |
| 7  | $\neg P_4 \vee P_2$      | 8 | $\neg P_5 \vee P_2$      | 9 | $\neg P_5 \vee P_3$      |
| 10 | $\neg P_1 \vee P_4$      |   |                          |   |                          |

**Problem 2** (*Superposition Model Building*) (4 + 1 + 2 = 7 points)

Consider again the clause set  $N$  of Problem 1, containing the below clauses, but now with *different* atom ordering  $P_5 \succ P_4 \succ P_3 \succ P_2 \succ P_1$ .

- |    |                          |   |                          |   |                          |
|----|--------------------------|---|--------------------------|---|--------------------------|
| 1  | $P_1 \vee P_2 \vee P_3$  | 2 | $\neg P_1 \vee \neg P_2$ | 3 | $\neg P_2 \vee \neg P_3$ |
| 4  | $\neg P_1 \vee \neg P_3$ | 5 | $P_4 \vee P_5 \vee P_1$  | 6 | $\neg P_4 \vee P_1$      |
| 7  | $\neg P_4 \vee P_2$      | 8 | $\neg P_5 \vee P_2$      | 9 | $\neg P_5 \vee P_3$      |
| 10 | $\neg P_1 \vee P_4$      |   |                          |   |                          |

- (a) Compute  $N_{\mathcal{I}}$ .
- (b) Determine the minimal false clause and its productive counterpart, producing the atom of the maximal negative literal in the false clause.
- (c) Compute the superposition inference out of (b), add it to  $N$  resulting in  $N'$  and compute  $N'_{\mathcal{I}}$ .

**Problem 3** (CDCL)

(6 points)

Check via CDCL whether the below clause set is satisfiable.

- |    |                          |   |                          |   |                          |
|----|--------------------------|---|--------------------------|---|--------------------------|
| 1  | $P_1 \vee P_2 \vee P_3$  | 2 | $\neg P_1 \vee \neg P_2$ | 3 | $\neg P_2 \vee \neg P_3$ |
| 4  | $\neg P_1 \vee \neg P_3$ | 5 | $P_4 \vee P_5$           | 6 | $\neg P_4 \vee \neg P_1$ |
| 7  | $\neg P_4 \vee \neg P_2$ | 8 | $\neg P_5 \vee \neg P_3$ | 9 | $\neg P_1 \vee \neg P_5$ |
| 10 | $\neg P_3 \vee P_5$      |   |                          |   |                          |

**Problem 4 (CNF)**

(6 points)

Transform the formula

$$(P \vee (Q \wedge \neg R)) \vee (P \leftrightarrow (Q \leftrightarrow \perp))$$

into CNF using acnf extended by the elimination rules

**ElimTB7**  $\chi[\phi \leftrightarrow \top]_p \Rightarrow_{\text{BCNF}} \chi[\phi]_p$

**ElimTB8**  $\chi[\phi \leftrightarrow \perp]_p \Rightarrow_{\text{BCNF}} \chi[\neg\phi]_p$

**Problem 5** (*Tableaux*)

(4 points)

Prove that the formula

$$(P \rightarrow Q) \rightarrow [(R \vee P) \rightarrow (R \vee Q)]$$

is valid using tableaux.

**Problem 6** (*Superposition Conjectures*)

(2 + 2 + 2 = 6 points)

Which of the following statements are true or false? Provide a proof or a counter example.

1. If  $N_{\mathcal{I}} \models N$  then  $N$  is saturated.
2. If  $\delta_C = \{P\}$  while constructing  $N_{\mathcal{I}}$  then for all clauses  $D = P \vee D'$  with  $C \neq D$  we have  $\delta_D = \emptyset$ ,  $D \in N$ .
3. If all clauses in  $N$  have at most one positive literal and there is no clause in  $N$  having only negative literals then  $N_{\mathcal{I}} \models N$ .

**Problem 7** (*Polarity Dependent Replacement*)

(4 points)

Consider a formula  $\phi$ , position  $p \in \text{pos}(\phi)$ ,  $\text{pol}(\phi, p) = 1$  and (partial) valuation  $\mathcal{A}$  with  $\mathcal{A}(\phi) = 1$ . Furthermore, assume that for any position  $q < p$  also  $\text{pol}(\phi, q) = 1$ . Show that if for some arbitrary formula  $\psi$ ,  $\mathcal{A}(\psi) = 1$  then  $\mathcal{A}(\phi[\psi]_p) = 1$ .