

Homework Exercise 2

1. Construct a model-theoretic argument which establishes that $\{A, B\} \models C$ if and only if $\{A\} \models (C \leftarrow B)$

(1 mark)

2. Confirm

(a) $\neg(B \text{ iff } C) \equiv (B \vee C) \wedge \neg(B \wedge C)$

(b) $(A \vee B) \text{ iff } \neg A \equiv \neg A \wedge B$

(c) $(A \leftarrow B) \leftarrow C \equiv A \leftarrow (B \wedge C)$ (1 Mark)

3. Derive

(a) $A \wedge B \models A \leftarrow B$

(b) $(A \text{ iff } B) \leftarrow C \models B \leftarrow (C \wedge A)$ (1 mark)

4. Are the following (in)consistent? Prove.

$$\neg A \leftarrow B$$

$$B \leftarrow C$$

$$A \leftarrow C$$

$$C \leftarrow D$$

$$D$$

(1 mark)

5. We partially proved the following statement in class:

Theorem 1 *If Σ is an unsatisfiable set of clauses, and $C \in \Sigma$ such that $\Sigma \setminus \{C\}$ is satisfiable, then there is a linear refutation of Σ with C as top clause.*

In the proof by induction, there were two cases to be considered. Prove the induction step for the second case when $C = L \vee C'$, where C' is a non-empty clause.

(3 Marks)

6. Making use of the model intersection property, prove that the intersection I^* of all models of Σ is the minimal model $MM(\Sigma)$.

(3 Marks)