

Assignment 1 Answer and justify briefly, but exactly.

- (a) Does the following hold: if \mathcal{V}_1 and \mathcal{V}_2 are valuations such that $\mathcal{V}_1(A) = \mathcal{V}_2(A)$ for all atomic sentences A in a sentence ϕ , then $\mathcal{V}_1(\phi) = \mathcal{V}_2(\phi)$.
- (b) Does the following hold: predicate logic is semidecidable.
- (c) Does the following hold: if $\Sigma \models \phi$ and $\models \phi \rightarrow \psi$, then $\Sigma \models \psi$.
- (d) Does the following hold: the empty clause \square can be obtained from the clauses $\{A, \neg B\}$ and $\{\neg A, B\}$ by resolution.

Assignment 2 Examine if the given claim holds using semantic tableaux. If not, justify by giving a valuation/structure (a counter example).

- (a) $\{B \leftrightarrow \neg C, A \leftrightarrow B \vee C\} \models B \leftrightarrow A \wedge \neg C$
- (b) $\{\forall x \exists y (P(x) \rightarrow Q(y)), \forall x P(x)\} \models \forall y Q(y)$
- (c) $\{\forall x \forall y \forall z (R(x, y) \wedge R(y, z) \rightarrow R(x, z)), R(a, b)\} \models \neg R(b, a)$.

Tableau proofs must contain all intermediary steps !!!

Assignment 3 Formalize the following claims in terms of predicate logic:

1. If a brick is on another brick, it is not on the table.
2. Every brick is on the table or on another brick.
3. No brick is on a brick which is also on some other brick.

4. If a brick is on another brick, then the latter brick is on the table.

Use resolution to show that the sentence 4 is a logical consequence of the sentences 1-3.

Assignment 4 Let the predicate $P(x)$ mean that a person x shaves himself, and let the term $f(x)$ refer to the father of a person x .

- (a) Use predicate logic to express the following claim: if a person shaves himself, but his grandfather does not shave himself, then some person shaves himself, but his father does not shave himself.
- (b) Use semantic tableaux to show that the claim in (a) is valid.