## Special Course in Computational Logic Tutorial 2

1. Determine the least model for the following positive program P:

$$\begin{array}{ll} p_1 \leftarrow q_1. & r. \\ q_1 \leftarrow p_1. & s_1 \leftarrow p_1, \ q_1. \\ p_2 \leftarrow q_2. & s_2 \leftarrow p_2, \ q_2. \\ q_2 \leftarrow p_2. & q_1 \leftarrow r. \end{array}$$

Which atoms of Hb(P) are logical consequences of P? Provide a counter model for one of the atoms which is not a logical consequence of P.

**2.** Consider the positive program P consisting of three rules

$$Q(f(x)) \leftarrow Q(x), R(g(x)). \quad R(g(x)) \leftarrow R(x). \quad R(a).$$

involving variables. What is the least Herbrand model of P?

**3.** Consider the following positive program P:

$$D(x) \leftarrow A(x), \ B(x). \quad E(x,y) \leftarrow D(x), \ D(y).$$
  
  $A(1). \quad A(2). \quad B(2). \quad B(3). \quad C(4).$ 

- (a) Form the ground program Gnd(P).
- (b) Calculate the unique answer set LM(Gnd(P)) of P.
- (c) Use it to determine answer substitutions for the query  $\exists x E(2,x)$ .
- (d) Find the least subset  $Q \subseteq Gnd(P)$  for which

$$LM(Q) = LM(Gnd(P))$$

holds, i.e., the rules in  $\operatorname{Gnd}(P) \setminus Q$  can be deemed redundant.

(e) Use the smodels system to compute LM(Gnd(P)). Does the output of lparse differ much from Q?