

1. Study the details of the Dowling-Gallier algorithm, i.e., $\text{LeastModel}(M)$, formulated for positive programs.
 - (a) Verify the given *invariants*
 - (i) $Q \subseteq M \subseteq \text{LM}(P)$.
 - (ii) $\forall r = a \leftarrow B \in P: \text{count}[r] = |B \setminus (M \setminus Q)|$.
 - (iii) $\forall a \in \text{Hb}(P): (a \in M \iff \exists r = a \leftarrow B \in P: \text{count}[r] = 0)$.
 - (b) Verify the measure of progress $|\text{LM}(P) \setminus M| + |Q|$.
 - (c) Provide justification for the *postcondition* $M = \text{LM}(P)$ supposed to hold when the execution of the algorithm terminates.
2. Reconsider the principles P1–P4 employed in the definition of the lower bound $\text{LB}(P, L)$. Any prospects of generalizing them for cardinality rules?
3. Calculate the approximation $\text{Expand}(P, \{d\})$ for a normal logic program P consisting of the following rules:

$$\begin{array}{llll} a \leftarrow d, \sim b. & b \leftarrow \sim a, \sim b. & b \leftarrow c, \sim d. & b \leftarrow e. \\ c \leftarrow \sim a. & d \leftarrow a, \sim e. & e \leftarrow c, \sim e. & \end{array}$$

4. Determine stable models using the branch&bound algorithm (no lookahead) in order to solve the following reasoning problems.
 - (a) What is the number of stable models for the normal program

$$a \leftarrow \sim b. \quad b \leftarrow \sim c. \quad c \leftarrow \sim d. \quad c \leftarrow \sim e. \quad d \leftarrow \sim a. \quad e \leftarrow b.$$

- (b) Is e true in every stable model of a normal program consisting of

$$\begin{array}{llll} a \leftarrow \sim b, \sim c. & b \leftarrow \sim a, \sim c. & c \leftarrow \sim a, \sim b. & \\ d \leftarrow a, \sim c, \sim d. & d \leftarrow b, \sim a. & e \leftarrow c, \sim d. & e \leftarrow d. \end{array}$$