

$$N = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \underbrace{R(x,y) \vee P(a,b)} \\ \neg P(a,b) \\ \neg R(b,b) \end{array} \right\} \text{ unSAT}$$

$$N_Q = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} R(a,a) \vee P(a,b) \\ \neg P(a,b) \\ \neg R(b,b) \end{array} \right\}$$

~>

$R(x,y) \vee P(a,b) \cdot \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x \rightarrow a \\ y \rightarrow a \end{array} \right\}$
 \vee
 $S_1 \vee S_2$
 \rightarrow
 $\left[\neg S_3, \neg S_2, \neg S_1 \vee S_2 \right]$

$R(x,y) \vee P(a,b) \cdot \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x \rightarrow b \\ y \rightarrow b \end{array} \right\}$
 \vee
 S_2
 \rightarrow
 $\left[\neg S_3, \neg S_2, \neg S_1 \vee S_2 \right]$

$R(b,b) \vee P(a,b)$
 \rightarrow
 $\left[\neg S_3, \neg S_2, \neg S_1 \vee S_2 \right]$

$N_Q = \left\{ \underbrace{\neg R(b,b)}, \underbrace{\neg P(a,b)}, R(a,a) \right\}$

$R(b,b) \vee P(a,b)$
 \rightarrow
 $\neg R(b,b)$
 \Rightarrow
 $R(b,b) \vee P(a,b)$

mit falsche clause \Rightarrow

unSAT

FOL Undecidability \leadsto 1920-1940

Post Correspondence Problem \leadsto 1940 <

$$\equiv (w_1, w_2, \dots, w_n) \quad (v_1, v_2, \dots, v_n)$$

$$I = \{i_1, \dots, i_k\} \quad 1 \leq i_j \leq n$$

$$w_{i_1} w_{i_2} \dots w_{i_k} = v_{i_1} v_{i_2} \dots v_{i_k}$$

$$\mathcal{E} = \{a, b\} \quad (a, ab, bba) \quad (ab, ba, ba)$$

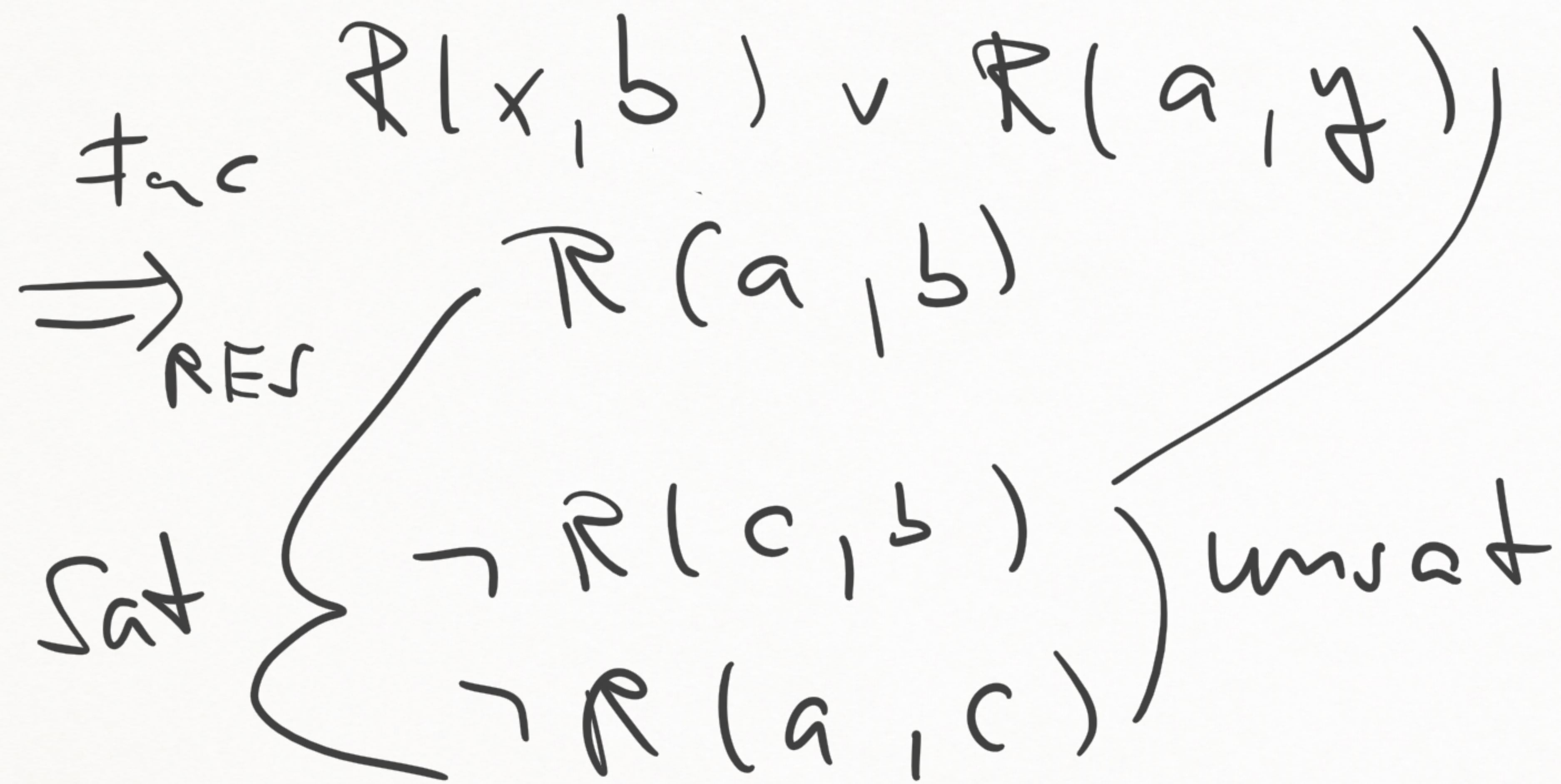
$$I = \{1, 3\} \quad a bba = ab ba$$

How

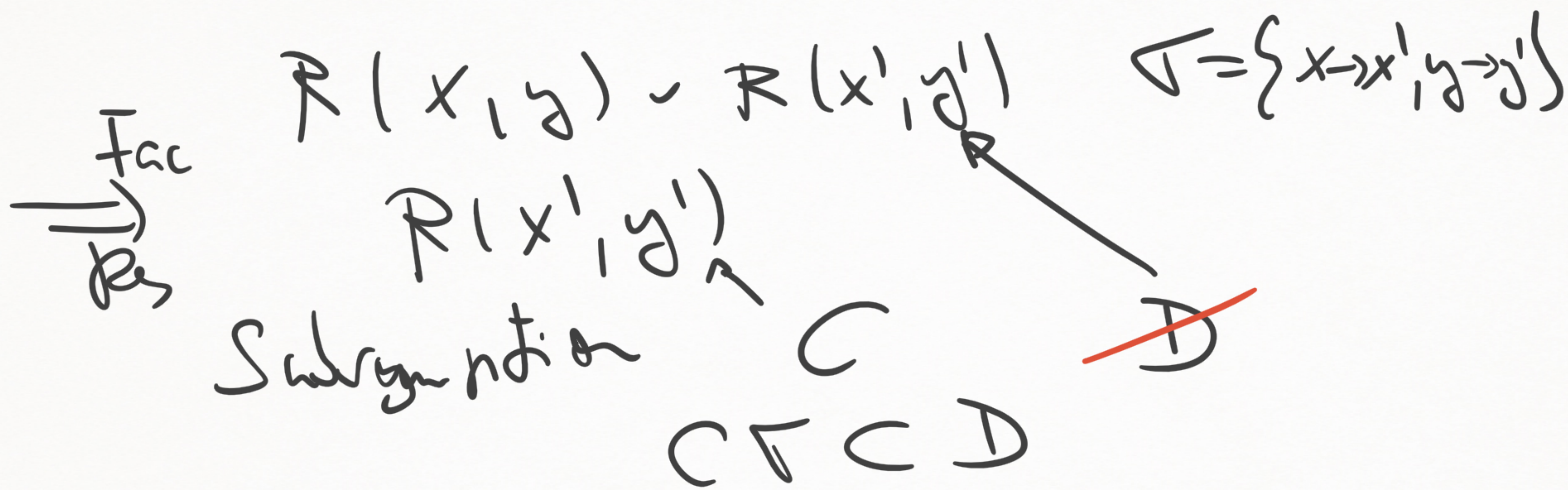


- $R(\epsilon, \epsilon)$
- $\neg R(x, \epsilon) \vee R(f_a(x), f_a(f_b(x)))$
- $\neg R(x, \epsilon) \vee R(f_a(f_b(x)), f_b(f_a(x)))$
- $\neg R(x, \epsilon) \vee R(f_b(f_b(f_a(x))), f_b(f_a(x)))$
- $\neg R(f_a(x), f_a(x))$
- $\neg R(f_b(x), f_b(x))$

non-linear
x occurs twice



$$\sigma = \{x \rightarrow a, y \rightarrow b\}$$



Tautology $\rightarrow P(x) \vee P(f(y))$ not a tautology

$\rightarrow P(x) \vee P(x)$ is a tautology

$\rightarrow P(x) \vee P(y)$ not a tautology

unsat $\left(\begin{array}{l} P(a) \\ \rightarrow P(f(a)) \end{array} \right)$ sat

Substitution
Resolution

$$R(x) \vee P(f(x))$$

$$\neg P(f(a)) \vee R(a) \vee Q(a)$$

$$\sigma = \{x \rightarrow a\}$$

$$\cancel{R(a) \vee R(a) \vee Q(a)}$$

$$R(a) \vee Q(a)$$

Subsumes $\neg P(f(a)) \vee R(a) \vee Q(a)$

SUBRES
 \Rightarrow
RES

RES
 \Rightarrow
RES
 \Rightarrow Con 1
RES

Subsumption
NP-completeness

3-SAT is NP-complete every clause (exactly) 3 literals at most
2-SAT is in P every clause at most 2 literals

$$P \vee Q \vee \neg R \vee T \xrightarrow{\text{fresh } S} P \vee Q \vee S$$
$$P \vee Q \vee S \quad \neg R \vee T \vee \neg S$$

$$\sigma \quad P_0(x, y, z) \vee P_1(\text{fnod}(x), z', z) \vee \dots$$
$$P_0(1, 1, 1) \vee P_1(1, 0, 1) \vee P_2(\text{fnod}(0), 0, 0)$$

Filtrering: a sufficient easy to compute criterion that a class does not subsume

① # var in a class $|C| = |D|$

$|var(C)| > |var(D)|$

then $D \not\subseteq C$ for some ✓

$D = P(a)$ $C = P(x)$

② number of literals $|D| > |C|$
 D cannot subsume C 95% ✓

(1) $P(a)$

(2) $\neg P(x) \vee P(g(x))$

4.1 Res 4.2: $(4'') \rightarrow P(x) \vee P(g(g(x)))$

(3) $\neg P(g(g(a)))$

• 1.1 Res 2.1

(4) $P(g(a))$

$\{x \rightarrow a\}$

• 4.1 Res 2.1

(5) $P(g(g(a)))$

$\{x \rightarrow g(a)\}$

• 3.1 Res 5.1

(6)

\perp

Step 3-5 is sub as step (6)

Res $\{x \rightarrow x'\}$

2.1 Res 2.2

(4') $\neg P(x) \vee P(g(g(x)))$

$\{x' \rightarrow g(x)\}$

4.1 Res 1.1

(5')

3.1 Res 5'

(6')

\perp

self resolution