

## Exam test

Jan 27th, 2016

1. Three suspects of a crime mutually evaluate their allegations:

- (i) *The first one says that the second one lies.*
- (ii) *The second one says that the third one lies.*
- (iii) *The third one says that both the first one and second one lie.*

Assume that each of them either always tells the truth or always lies. Let propositional letters  $p_1, p_2, p_3$  represent (respectively) that *the first, the second, the third one tells the truth* and let  $\mathbb{P} = \{p_1, p_2, p_3\}$ .

- (a) Write propositions (in the form of equivalences)  $\varphi_1, \varphi_2, \varphi_3$  over  $\mathbb{P}$  representing our knowledge from each statement (i), (ii), (iii). (2b)
  - (b) Find all models of a theory  $T = \{\varphi_1, \varphi_2, \varphi_3\}$  over  $\mathbb{P}$  and write an elementary conjunction  $\psi$  that is equivalent to  $T$ . *Hint:  $T$  is complete.* (2b)
  - (c) Transform  $T \cup \{\neg\psi\}$  into a set representation (i.e. clausal form). (2b)
  - (d) Prove by resolution that  $T \models \psi$ . Present the resolution refutation by a resolution tree. (4b)
2. Let  $T = \{(\forall x)(P(x) \rightarrow R(x, x)), (\exists x)(\forall y)(\neg P(y) \rightarrow R(x, y)), (\forall x)(\exists y)(\neg R(x, y) \wedge \neg R(y, y))\}$  be a theory in language  $L = \langle P, R \rangle$  without equality where  $P, R$  is unary resp. binary relation symbol.
- (a) Applying skolemization find a theory  $T'$  (in a some extended language) such that  $T'$  is equisatisfiable with  $T$  and all axioms of  $T'$  are universal sentences. (2b)
  - (b) Prove by tableau method that  $T'$  is unsatisfiable. (4b)
  - (c) Let  $T''$  denote the set of open matrices of axioms of  $T'$ , so  $T''$  is an open theory equivalent to  $T'$ . Find a conjunction of ground instances of axioms of  $T''$  that is unsatisfiable. *Hint: use the tableau from (b).* (2b)
  - (d) Is  $T$  complete? Give an explanation. (2b)
3. Let  $T = \{x \leq x, x \leq y \wedge y \leq x \rightarrow x = y, x \leq y \wedge y \leq z \rightarrow x \leq z, x \leq y \vee y \leq x\}$  be a theory (of linear orderings) in language  $L = \langle \leq \rangle$  with equality. Let  $\varphi(x, y)$  denote the formula  $x < y \wedge \neg(\exists z)(x < z \wedge z < y)$  where  $x < y$  is a shortcut for " $x \leq y \wedge \neg(x = y)$ ".
- (a) Is  $(\forall x)(\exists y)\varphi$  provable / refutable / independent in  $T$ ? Give an explanation. (2b)
  - (b) Let  $T' = T \cup \{(\forall x)(\exists y)\varphi\}$ . Do the conditions of existence and uniqueness hold in  $T'$  for the definition of  $f(x) = y$  by formula  $\varphi(x, y)$ ? Give an explanation. (2b)
  - (c) Is the theory  $T' \cup \{f(x) = y \leftrightarrow \varphi(x, y)\}$  a conservative extension of  $T'$ ? Give an explanation. (2b)
  - (d) Is the theory  $T'$   $\omega$ -categorical? Give an explanation. (2b)