

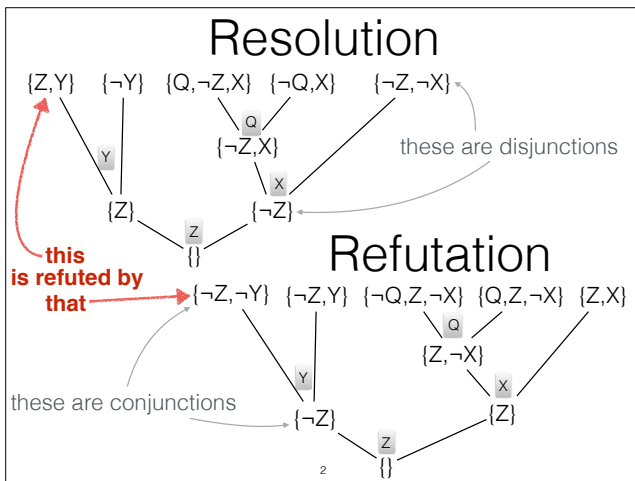
Informatics 1

Lecture 9 Searching for Satisfaction

Michael Fourman



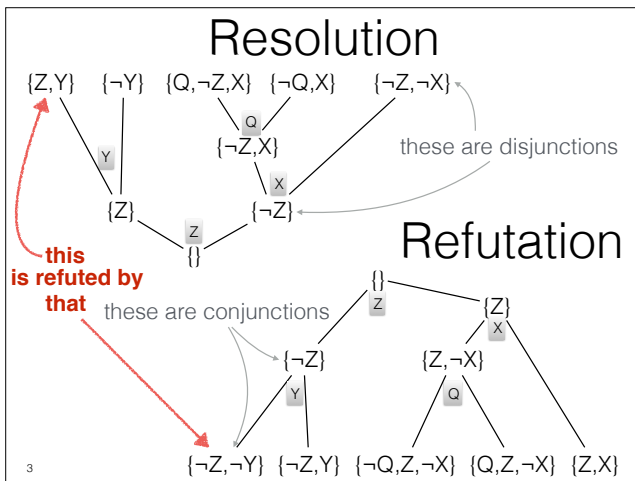
In this lecture we consider formal descriptions of the relationships between a finite number of individuals. We may have different types of individual



From the resolution proof we can derive a refutation.

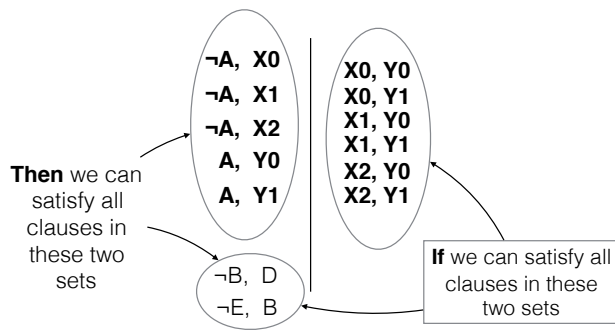
The lower tree demonstrates the fact that whatever values we choose for the variables, we will arrive at a clause that is false for our chosen values. This suffices to show that, no matter what choice of values we make, the conjunction is false. The CNF is not satisfiable.

In the next lecture we will build the refutation tree directly, by searching for a satisfying valuation.



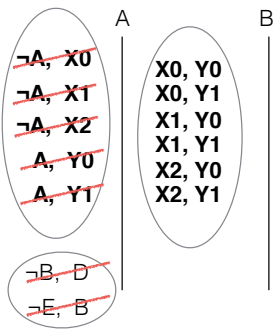
We normally grow refutation trees downwards. A refutation tree demonstrates the fact that whatever values we choose for the variables, we will arrive at a clause that is false for our chosen values. This suffices to show that, no matter what choice of values we make, the conjunction is false. The CNF is not satisfiable.

When resolution 'fails'



If we can satisfy all the Xs, then making A true will do the trick. If we cannot satisfy X_i then we must be able to satisfy all the Ys, and so making A false will do the trick.

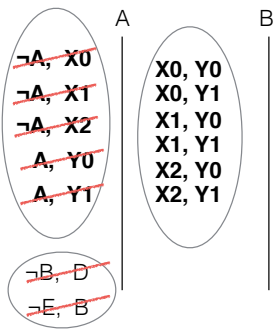
When resolution 'fails'



If we have not produced {}, and there are no remaining opportunities for resolution, then every remaining literal is a **pure literal**.
 $\neg E, D$ *Pure* means that its negation does not occur.
 We can satisfy the remaining clauses by making every literal true.

So, once we have resolved all the X, $\neg X$ pairs, we can focus on clauses not mentioning A. Eventually we will either produce {}, or have a set of clauses with no complementary pairs.

When resolution 'fails'

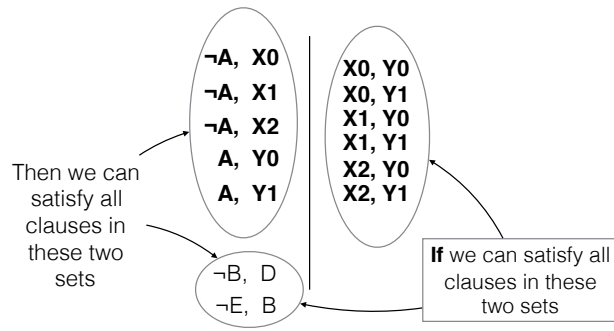


We can satisfy the remaining clauses by making every literal true.
 $\neg E, D$ This gives a partial valuation, which can be extended to the resolved variables in order to satisfy every clause.

So, once we have resolved all the $X, \neg X$ pairs, we can focus on clauses not mentioning A .

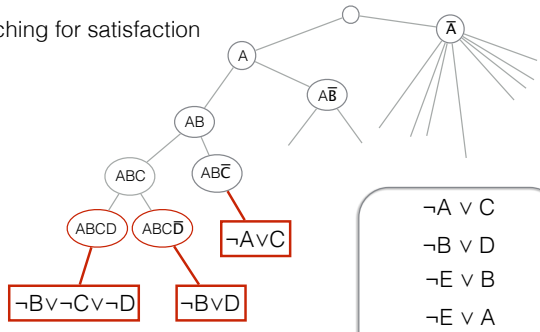
Eventually we will either produce $\{\}$, or have a set of clauses with no complementary pairs.

When resolution 'fails'



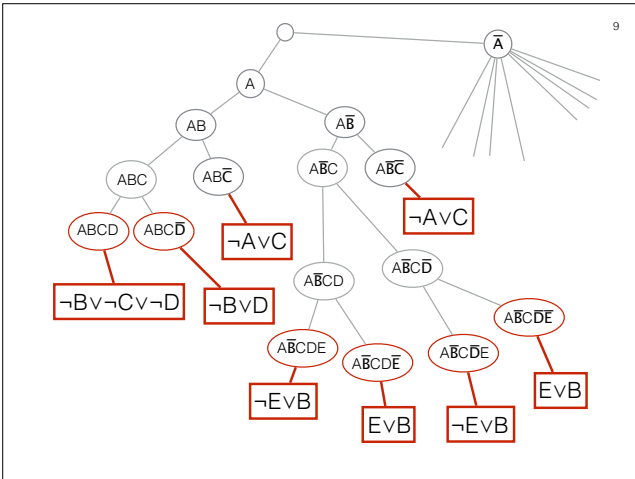
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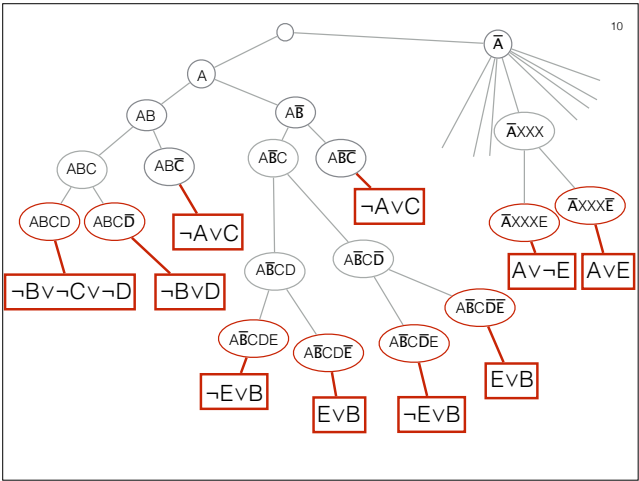
Searching for satisfaction



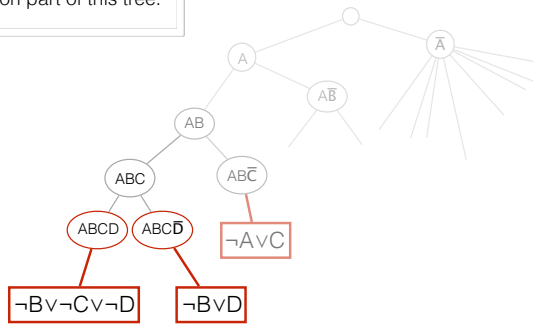
Finding Obstacles

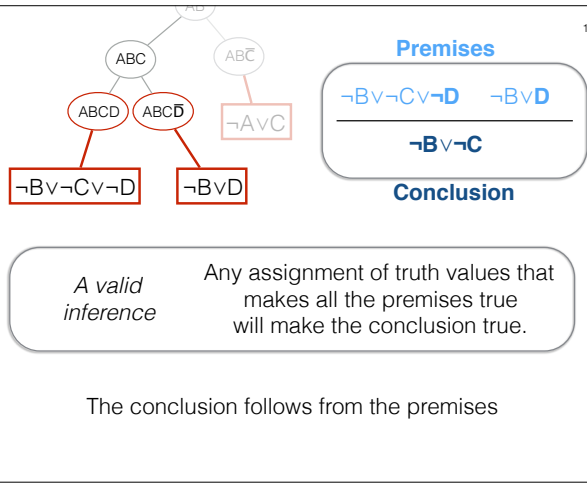
- $\neg A \vee C$
- $\neg B \vee D$
- $\neg E \vee B$
- $\neg E \vee A$
- $A \vee E$
- $E \vee B$
- $\neg B \vee \neg C \vee \neg D$

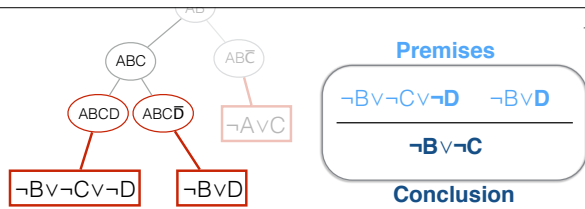




focus on part of this tree.

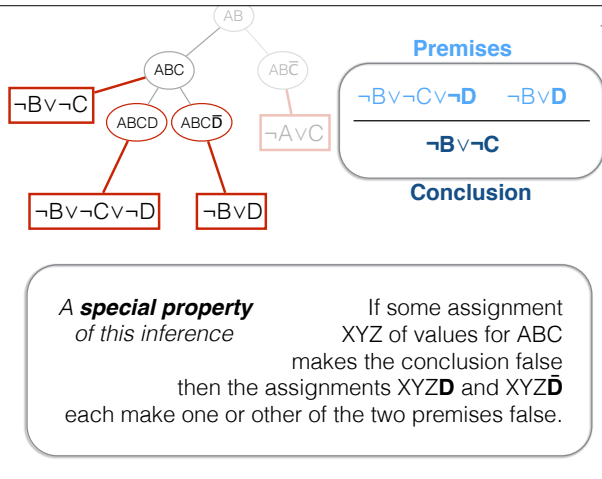




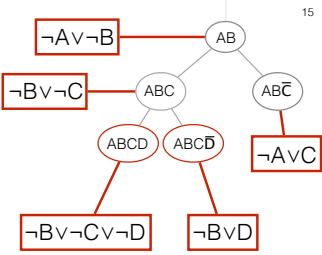


For any valid inference

Any assignment of truth values that makes the conclusion false will make at least one of the premises false.



Resolution



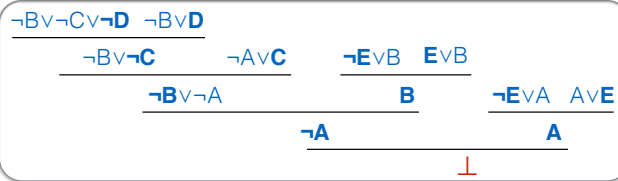
$\frac{\neg A \vee \mathbf{C} \quad \neg B \vee \mathbf{\bar{C}}}{\neg B \vee \neg A}$
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Resolution

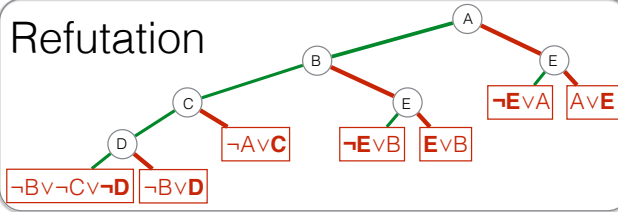
$$\frac{UvVvWvXv-C \quad XvYvZvC}{UvVvWvXvYvZ}$$

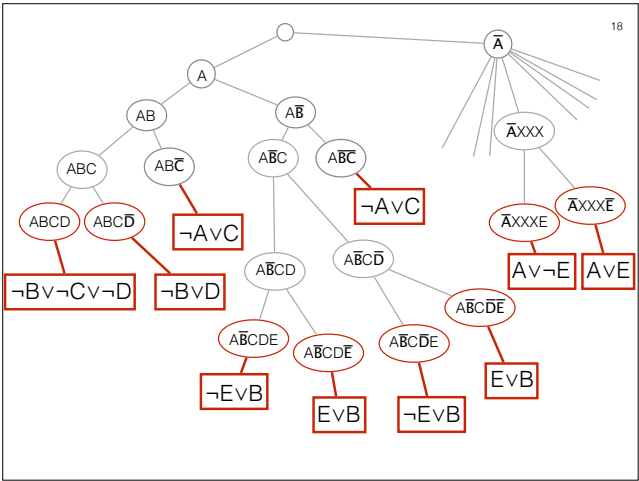
Resolution

17



Refutation





Ideal! Use the problem to simplify the search

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