



Name:----- ID: -----

Q(1): True/False:

a) Every existentially quantified sentence in first-order logic is true in any model that contains exactly one object.

false ex: $\exists x p(x) \wedge \neg p(x)$

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b) $\forall x \forall y \text{ equal}(x,y)$ is satisfiable

True : satisfied by a model with exactly one object

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c) In propositional calculus, any sentences α, β, λ

if $\alpha \models (\beta \vee \lambda)$ then $\alpha \models (\beta \wedge \lambda)$

false: α can entail the disjunction without committing to their conjunction

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Q(2): Represent the following sentences in first-order logic (use functions, properties of objects i.e. do NOT write something like redball(x))

Of course, you may have an equivalent correct answer

a) Every red ball is made of rubber

$\forall x (\text{ball}(x) \wedge \text{color}(x, \text{Red}) \Rightarrow \text{madeof}(x, \text{rubber}))$

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b) Every student who passess AI is smart

$\forall x \text{ student}(x) \wedge \text{pass}(x, \text{AI}) \Rightarrow \text{smart}(x)$

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c) Only one student passed the exam

$(\exists x)(\text{student}(x) \wedge \text{pass}(x, \text{The_exam})) \wedge (\forall y) \text{ student}(y) \wedge \text{pass}(y, \text{The_exam}) \Rightarrow (x=y)$

Q6) Consider the following predicate:
result([_, E | L], [E | M]) :- !,result(L, M).
result(_, []).

Write the output for the following query:

? result([a, b, c, d, e, f, g], X).

Answer:

X = [b, d, f]