Question 1. (3 points)

Determine the least general generalization of the following two assertions

- 1. Superman is mortal or he is not a human.
- 2. Every human who smokes is mortal.

by representing them as first-order logic clauses and computing their least general generalization with respect to the θ -subsumption order, and express the result in natural language.

Question 2. (2 points)

Let h, h' be FOL clauses and B a ground FOL conjunction. Show that if $h \subseteq_{\theta} h'$ then $h \subseteq_{\theta}^{B} h'$.

Question 3. (5 points)	
Show that	$\operatorname{parent}(v_2, v_1) \wedge \operatorname{male}(v_1) \to \operatorname{son}(v_1, v_2)$
and	
	$\operatorname{son}(v_1, v_2) \lor \neg \operatorname{female}(a) \lor \neg \operatorname{parent}(a, b) \lor \neg \operatorname{parent}(v_2, v_1) \lor \neg \operatorname{male}(b) \lor \neg \operatorname{male}(v_1) \lor \neg \operatorname{parent}(v_3, v_4) \lor \neg \operatorname{parent}(b, c) \lor \neg \operatorname{male}(v_4) \lor \neg \operatorname{male}(c)$
are equivalent relative to	$B = \text{female}(a) \land \text{parent}(a, b) \land \text{male}(b) \land \text{parent}(b, c) \land \text{male}(c)$

Question 4. (10 points)

Let

 $B = \text{half}(4, 2) \land \text{half}(2, 1) \land \text{int}(2) \land \text{int}(1)$ $x_1 = \text{even}(4)$ $x_2 = \text{even}(2)$

- 1. Compute a least general generalization of x_1, x_2 observations relative to B.
- 2. Determine the reduction of the resulting clause relative to B and justify why it is indeed a reduction of it relative to B.

Question 5. (10 points)

Let X contain Herbrand interpretations for a finite set of \mathcal{P} predicates and a finite set \mathcal{F} of functions, and the observation complexity n_X be the tuple $(|\mathcal{P}|, |\mathcal{F}|)$. Show that the hypothesis class *st*-CNF (i.e., conjunctions of FOL clauses with at most *s* literals and at most *t* term occurrences in each literal) is learnable online from *X*.