

Logical reasoning and programming, lab session 12

(December 14, 2020)

- 12.1** Produce all the possible paramodulants, but do not perform paramodulations into variables, of

$$\{\{p(X), \neg q(X, Y), f(c, Y) = g(X)\}, \{p(Z), q(g(a), f(Z, b)), c = f(c, c)\}\}.$$

For simplicity, we use = instead of \approx here.

- 12.2** Formulate the following problems in the TPTP language and (dis)prove them using the E prover. Assuming the following group axioms

$$\begin{aligned}e \cdot X &= X, \\X^{-1} \cdot X &= e, \\(X \cdot Y) \cdot Z &= X \cdot (Y \cdot Z)\end{aligned}$$

your task is to (dis)prove

- (a) $X \cdot e = X$,
- (b) $X \cdot X^{-1} = e$,
- (c) $X \cdot Y = Y \cdot X$,
- (d) $X \cdot Y = Y^{-1} \cdot X^{-1}$.

- 12.3** Use the model finder Paradox to produce counterexamples for unprovable claims in the previous exercise **12.2**.

- 12.4** Formalize in the TPTP format a simple example with the following axioms

$$\begin{aligned}\forall X \neg r(X, X), \\ \forall X \forall Y \forall Z (r(X, Y) \wedge r(Y, Z) \rightarrow r(X, Z)), \\ \forall X \exists Y r(X, Y)\end{aligned}$$

and check how fast can Paradox generate possible finite models for this simple problem. Clearly, it will never find a model, because the problem has only infinite models.

- 12.5** Try the Vampire prover on the problem GRP140-1 from the TPTP library. We demonstrate the effect of the limited resource strategy (LRS), which discards unprocessed clauses that will be unlikely processed in a given time limit, by this example. For the intended behavior you need a special setting—age:weight ratio is 5:1 and the forward subsumption is turned off:

```
vampire -awr 5:1 -fsr off -t 30 GRP140-1.p
```

First, try the timelimit 30s, then try 15s, 7s, You can try even shorter times than 1s, e.g., `-t 5d` means 5 deciseconds.

For comparison you can try the competition mode on the same problem

```
vampire --mode casc GRP140-1.p
```

12.6 Try the E prover on the problem GRP001-1 from the TPTP library. Compare how can the use of a literal selection strategy influence the behavior of the prover:

```
e prover --literal-selection-strategy=NoSelection GRP001-1.p
e prover --literal-selection-strategy=SelectLargestNegLit \
    GRP001-1.p
```