

This exam consists of four exercises. The available points for each item are written in the margin. You need at least 50 points to pass. **Explain your answers!!**

- 1 Consider the following two reduced OBDDs:



- [8] (a) Compute  $\text{apply}(\cdot, B_f, B_g)$  using the variable ordering  $[x, y, z]$ .  
 [9] (b) Compute the algebraic normal form for  $f$  and determine if  $f$  is affine.  
 [8] (c) Determine if  $g$  is (i) monotone, (ii) self-dual, and (iii) affine.

- [9] 2 (a) Use resolution to determine whether the formula

$$\varphi = ((p \rightarrow q) \rightarrow p) \rightarrow p$$

is valid or not.

- [8] (b) Use resolution to determine whether the formula

$$\psi = (P(a) \vee Q(f(a))) \wedge \forall x ((R(x) \rightarrow Q(x)) \wedge (P(x) \rightarrow R(f(x))))$$

is satisfiable or not. Here  $a$  is a constant.

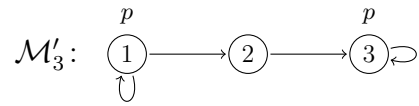
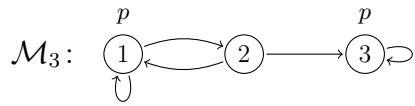
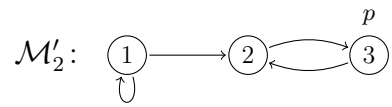
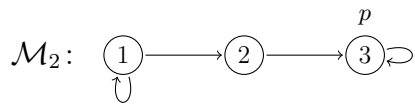
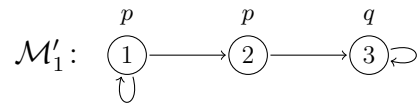
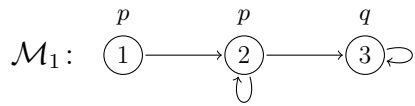
- [8] (c) Transform the following formula  $\chi$  into an equisatisfiable Skolem normal form:

$$\exists x (\forall y (P(x, y) \rightarrow \exists z Q(x, f(z))) \rightarrow (\exists y P(y, z)))$$

- 3 For each of the following sequents, either give a natural deduction proof or find a model which does not satisfy it.

- [9] (a)  $p \wedge q \rightarrow r, \neg r, p \vdash q$   
 [8] (b)  $\vdash \forall x \exists y P(x, y) \rightarrow \exists x P(x, x)$   
 [8] (c)  $\vdash \neg(\exists x \forall y (\neg P(x) \wedge P(y)))$

4 Consider the following six models:



- [8] (a) Use the CTL model checking algorithm to determine in which states of  $\mathcal{M}_1$  the CTL formula  $\varphi = E[AXp \cup AGq]$  holds.
- [9] (b) For all  $1 \leq i \leq 3$  find a CTL formula  $\psi_i$  such that  $\mathcal{M}_i, 1 \models \psi_i$  and  $\mathcal{M}'_i, 1 \not\models \psi_i$ .
- [8] (c) Find an LTL formula  $\chi$  such that  $\mathcal{M}_2, 1 \models \chi$  and  $\mathcal{M}'_2, 1 \not\models \chi$ .