

p <- not q

(this will be extended in the slides)

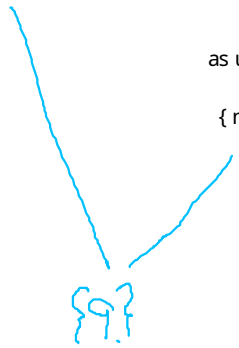
as clause:

{ p, q }

Query: ?- p.

as unary clause:

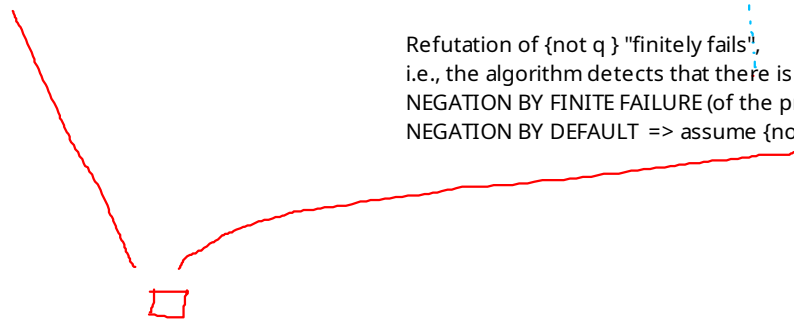
{ not p }



Auxiliary Subproof:

{ not q }

Refutation of {not q} "finitely fails",  
i.e., the algorithm detects that there is nothing that could be resolved with {not q}.  
NEGATION BY FINITE FAILURE (of the proof tree)  
NEGATION BY DEFAULT => assume {not q} to hold.



main proof closes -> {not p} refuted -> p proved

?- unreachable{IRL, CY}

{country(gb)} {country(irl)} {country(cy)}

{unreachable(X, Y), not country(X), not country(Y), reachable(X, Y)}

{not unreachable(irl, cy)}

{border(irl, gb)}

no other borders-Tupels for irl and gb, und keines für cy

{not country(irl), not country(cy), reachable(irl, cy)}

{not country(cy), reachable(irl, cy)}

{reachable(irl, cy)}

unary positive clause,  
Auxiliary subproof:

{not reachable(irl, cy)}

= query against the lower Stratum ?-reachable(irl, cy)

{reachable(X, Y) reachable(X, Y) :- reachable(X, Z), borders(Z, Y)}

{ reachable(irl, Z), borders(Z, cy) }

not resolvable with anything

=> Reasoner cannot close this subproof

=> negation by FAILURE:

"Assumption" that "not reachable(irl, cy)" holds cannot be refuted

=> Assumption **NEGATION BY DEFAULT** "reachable(irl, cy) does not hold"