
```

function TT-ENTAILS?(KB,  $\alpha$ ) returns true or false
  inputs: KB, the knowledge base, a sentence in propositional logic
           $\alpha$ , the query, a sentence in propositional logic

  symbols  $\leftarrow$  a list of the proposition symbols in KB and  $\alpha$ 
  return TT-CHECK-ALL(KB,  $\alpha$ , symbols, { })

function TT-CHECK-ALL(KB,  $\alpha$ , symbols, model) returns true or false
  if EMPTY?(symbols) then
    if PL-TRUE?(KB, model) then return PL-TRUE?( $\alpha$ , model)
    else return true // when KB is false, always return true
  else do
    P  $\leftarrow$  FIRST(symbols)
    rest  $\leftarrow$  REST(symbols)
    return (TT-CHECK-ALL(KB,  $\alpha$ , rest, model  $\cup$  {P = true})
           and
           TT-CHECK-ALL(KB,  $\alpha$ , rest, model  $\cup$  {P = false}))

```

Figure 7.8 A truth-table enumeration algorithm for deciding propositional entailment. (TT stands for truth table.) PL-TRUE? returns *true* if a sentence holds within a model. The variable *model* represents a partial model—an assignment to some of the symbols. The keyword “**and**” is used here as a logical operation on its two arguments, returning *true* or *false*.

```

function PL-RESOLUTION(KB,  $\alpha$ ) returns true or false
  inputs: KB, the knowledge base, a sentence in propositional logic
           $\alpha$ , the query, a sentence in propositional logic

  clauses  $\leftarrow$  the set of clauses in the CNF representation of  $KB \wedge \neg\alpha$ 
  new  $\leftarrow$  { }
  loop do
    for each pair of clauses  $C_i, C_j$  in clauses do
      resolvents  $\leftarrow$  PL-RESOLVE( $C_i, C_j$ )
      if resolvents contains the empty clause then return true
      new  $\leftarrow$  new  $\cup$  resolvents
    if new  $\subseteq$  clauses then return false
    clauses  $\leftarrow$  clauses  $\cup$  new

```

Figure 7.9 A simple resolution algorithm for propositional logic. The function PL-RESOLVE returns the set of all possible clauses obtained by resolving its two inputs.