Slide 614, 637

"stable": $T^{\omega}(0) = w$

P^{w} ← reduct of P wr. w (3-valued)

$w = (T, F)$ 3-valued interpretation

T^{ω}

P ← 3-valued $h(a) :- b_1(a), b_2(a)$, undef.

$win(a) :- move(a,b), \overset{u}{\cancel{\neg win(b)}}$.

↳ $val(win(a)) := u$

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3-valued stable model (Sl. 638) [h, m drawn]

1. model : lose(m) win(h) (lose'(m)) (win'(h))

2. model : (win'(m)) win(m) lose(h) (lose'(h))

3. model : win'(m), lose'(m), win'(h), lose'(h)
=: M_3

P' = (at least) undefined

$\Rightarrow$ $val_{M_3}(win(m)) = u$ ...

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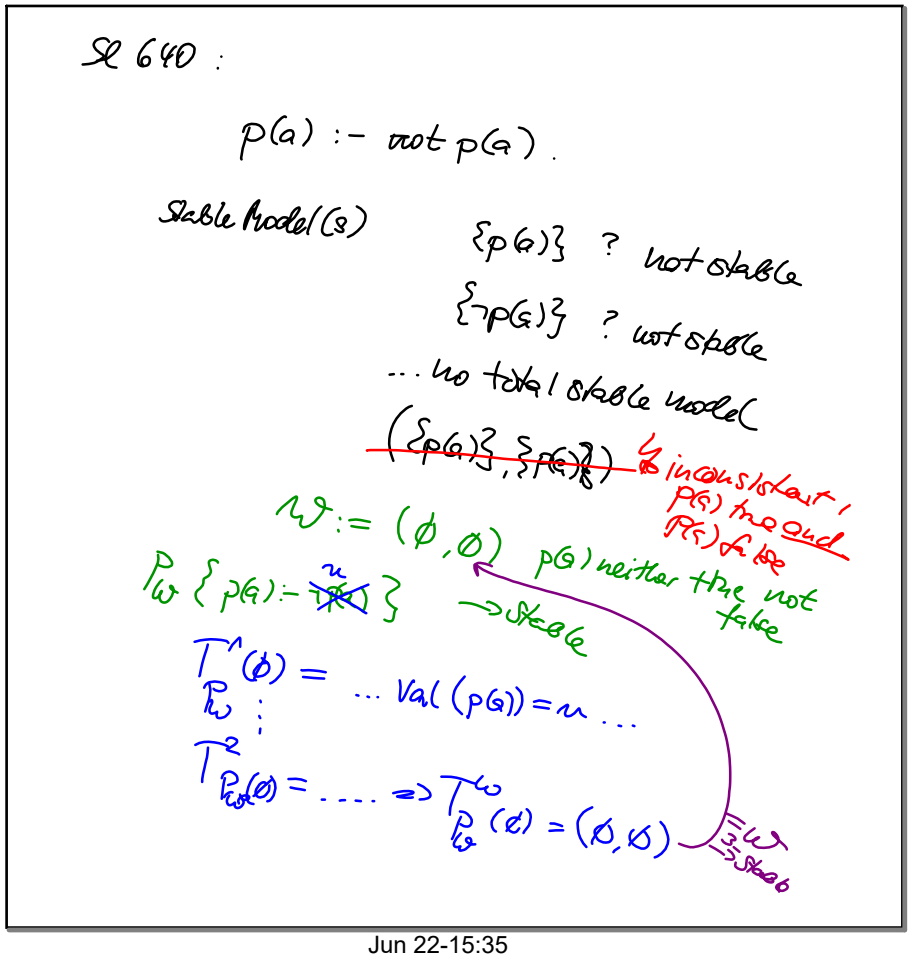
Sl 640 :
p(a) :- not p(a).
Stable Model(s)
{p(a)} ? not stable
{¬p(a)} ? not stable
... no total stable model
inconsistent, p(a) true and false
W := (∅, ∅)
p(a) neither true nor false
P_W { p(a) :- not p(a) }
-> stable
T^0_{P_W}(∅) = ... Val(p(a)) = u ...
T^2_{P_W}(∅) = ... => T^ω_{P_W}(∅) = (∅, ∅)
= W
= stable

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