

Ex 649 :  $\mathcal{P}_1 = (\{p(a), q(c)\}, \{p(a)\})$   
 $\mathcal{P}_2 = (\{p(a), q(c)\}, \{p(b)\})$

$\mathcal{W} = (\emptyset, \emptyset)$

possible candidates for <sup>total</sup> stable models :  
 set  $p(a), p(b), q(c) \begin{matrix} \rightarrow T \\ \rightarrow F \\ \rightarrow \text{Undef} \end{matrix}$

is there a stable model where  $q(c) = \text{true}$ ?  
 ... yes.

is there a stable model where  $q(c) = \text{false}$ ?  
 ... no

is there a stable model where all  $p(a), p(b), q(c)$  are true?  
 ... no

$\mathcal{M} = (\{p(a), p(b), q(c)\}, \emptyset)$  is a model of  $\mathcal{P}$   
 but NOT STABLE

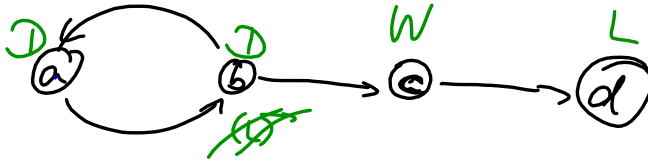
is there a model where all are false?  
 No

$\mathcal{N} = (\emptyset, \{p(a), p(b), q(c)\})$   
 $\not\models \mathcal{P}$

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total  
stable



- 1)            W            L
- 2)            L            W
- 3)            W            W
- 4)            L            L

"consistent"  
in accord to the rules,  
not stable