1. **Propositional logic**
   - Syntax; semantics; models, validity, satisfiability, entailment, equivalence;
   - Translation to CNF/DNF (in particular structure-preserving translations!);
   - Resolution: soundness; completeness (multiset orderings; ordering on clauses; the model construction; idea of completeness proof)
   - The DPLL method (only the method, no soundness/completeness proofs required)

2. **First-order logic**
   - Syntax, semantics: models and assignments; validity, satisfiability; Entailment and equivalence;
   - Validity vs. unsatisfiability.
   - The theory of a structure; Logical theories (syntactic/semantics view).
   - Normal forms and Skolemization
   - Herbrand interpretations (definition)
   - General resolution:
     resolution for ground clauses, Robinson’s idea;
     unification (definition of a most general unifier; algorithm for computing a most general unifier; no proofs required),
     lifting lemma (idea),
     saturation of sets of general clauses, refutational completeness of general resolution (idea), ordered resolution with selection, redundancy
   - Herbrand’s theorem, Craig Interpolation, the theorem of Löwenheim-Skolem (only statements)

3. **Decidable fragments of first-order logic**
   - Variable-free formulae
   - The Bernays-Schoenfinkel class
     (definition, main idea in decidability proof)
   - The Ackermann class
     (definition, rough idea of decidability proof presented in the lecture)
• The monadic class (definition, idea of decidability proof presented in the lecture)

4. Satisfiability with respect to a theory
• T-validity vs. T-satisfiability.

5. Decision procedures for checking satisfiability with respect to a theory for conjunctions of literals
• Single theories
  – Theory of uninterpreted function symbols
    (validity of univ. formulae; satisfiability of ground formulae)
    Satisfiability check using congruence closure on DAGs (the algorithm presented in the lecture)
  – Difference logic (method for checking satisfiability, idea of proof)
  – Linear arithmetic over \( \mathbb{Q} \) and \( \mathbb{R} \):
    * Fourier-Motzkin Quantifier Elimination
    * (Loos-Weispfenning Quantifier Elimination: not required for exam)
• Combinations of theories
  – Combinations of theories (definition: syntactical vs. semantical view; examples)
  – The Nelson/Oppen procedure for reasoning in combinations of theories over disjoint signatures
    * the method
      (purification; propagation - guessing version vs. backtracking version)
    * soundness and completeness
      (completeness: definition of stable infinity; role of stable infinity; idea of completeness proof)
    * deterministic version and convexity

6. Satisfiability modulo a theory for sets of clauses
• DPLL(T)

7. Theories of data structures
• The array property fragment (definition; decision procedure (the 7 steps)).
• (The fragment of the theory of pointers described in the lecture: not required for exam)