Propositional Resolution

R is *resolvent* of K_1 and K_2 iff
there is a literal $L \in K_1$ with $\overline{L} \in K_2$ and $R = (K_1 \backslash \{L\}) \cup (K_2 \backslash \{\overline{L}\})$.

$Res(\mathcal{K}) = \mathcal{K} \cup \{R \mid R$ is resolvent of two clauses from $\mathcal{K}\}$

Example