After conversion to set of clauses (clausal form), the clauses will be referred to (in left-to-right order) as C1, C2, ...

1. a. Negate and convert to clausal form:

\[-A, (B \rightarrow C), [A, D], [\neg((B \rightarrow C) \lor D)]\]
\[-A, \neg B, C, [A, D], [\neg(B \rightarrow C)], [\neg D]\]
\[-A, \neg B, C, [A, D], [B], [\neg C], [\neg D]\]

Resolve C1 with C3 to get \[-A, C\]. Resolve with C4 to get \[-A\]. Resolve with C2 to get \[D\] and resolve with C5 to get [].

b. Negate and convert to clausal form:

\[-(A \rightarrow B), (C \rightarrow \neg D), E, [\neg C, E], [\neg E, A], [D], [\neg A]\]
\[[A, C, \neg D, E], [\neg B, C, \neg D, E], [\neg C, E], [\neg E, A], [D], [\neg A]\]

Resolve C1 with C4 to get \[A, C, \neg D\].
Resolve with \[D\] to get \[A, C\]. Resolve with \[-A\] to get \[C\].
Resolve with \[-C, E\] to get \[E\]. Resolve with \[-E, A\] to get \[A\]. Resolve with \[-A\] to get [].

c. Negate and convert to clausal form:

\[[A, [(\neg B \rightarrow (C \land \neg C))], [\neg A, \neg B]\]
\[[A, [B, C], [B, \neg C], [\neg A, \neg B]\]

Resolve \[B, C\] with \[B, \neg C\] to get \[B\]. Resolve with \[-A, \neg B\] to get \[-A\]. Resolve with \[A\] to get [].

d. Consider the negation of the conclusion together with the premises and convert to clausal form:

\[[A \rightarrow (B \rightarrow C)], [\neg C], [A], [B]\]
\[-A, (B \rightarrow C), [\neg C], [A], [B]\]
\[-A, \neg B, C, [\neg C], [A], [B]\]

Resolve C1 with \[A\] to get \[-B, C\]. Resolve with \[B\] to get \[C\]. Resolve with \[-C\] to get [].