

1 题 3) This year marks the 100th anniversary of the founding of the Communist Party of China (CPC).

是命题, 真值为 True。

4 题 求主析取范式。 $(P \wedge Q) \vee (\neg P \wedge R) \vee (Q \wedge R)$

一些同学求错了, 求成合取范式了; 还有同学的析取子式不全对, 对一项得 1 分。

方法一: 等值推演法

$$(P \wedge Q) \vee (\neg P \wedge R) \vee (Q \wedge R)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (P \wedge Q \wedge (\neg R \vee R)) \vee (\neg P \wedge R \wedge (\neg Q \vee Q)) \vee (Q \wedge R \wedge (\neg P \vee P))$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (P \wedge Q \wedge R) \vee (P \wedge Q \wedge \neg R) \vee (\neg P \wedge \neg Q \wedge R) \vee (\neg P \wedge Q \wedge R)$$

方法二: 真值表法

5 题 In the questions below suppose the variable x represents students and y represents courses, and:

$U(y)$: y is an upper-level course $M(y)$: y is a math course $F(x)$: x is a freshman

$A(x)$: x is a part-time student $T(x, y)$: student x is taking course y .

Write the statement using these predicates and any needed quantifiers.

b) There is a part-time student who is not taking any math course.

$$\exists x \forall y (A(x) \wedge (M(y) \rightarrow \neg T(x, y)))$$

c) Every part-time freshman is taking some upper-level course.

$$\forall x \exists y [(F(x) \wedge A(x)) \rightarrow (U(y) \wedge T(x, y))]$$

6 题求前束范式,

$$((\forall x)P(x) \vee (\exists y)Q(y)) \rightarrow (\forall z)R(z)$$

$$\equiv ((\forall x)P(x) \vee (\exists y)Q(y)) \rightarrow (\forall z)R(z) \quad \text{异变元换名原则}$$

$$\equiv (\forall x \exists y)(P(x) \vee Q(y)) \rightarrow (\forall z)R(z) \quad \text{异变元量词自由进出原则}$$

$$\equiv (\exists x \forall y)((P(x) \vee Q(y)) \rightarrow (\forall z)R(z)) \quad \text{蕴含式前件量词辖域扩张, 量词反转}$$

$$\equiv (\exists x \forall y \forall z)((P(x) \vee Q(y)) \rightarrow R(z)) \quad \text{蕴含式后件量词辖域扩张, 量词不变}$$

7 题 Determine whether the following two propositions are logically equivalent:

$$(1) \exists x \forall y (A(x) \rightarrow B(y)) \text{ and } \forall x A(x) \rightarrow \forall y B(y) \quad [\text{Yes}]$$

8 题 In the questions below suppose the variable x represents students, $F(x)$ means “ x is a freshman”, and $M(x)$ means “ x is a math major”. Match the statement in symbols with one of the English statements in this list:

$$h) \forall x (\neg M(x) \vee \neg F(x)). \quad [3] \quad \text{No math major is a freshman.}$$

9 题 In the questions below suppose $R(x, y)$ is a predicate and the universe for the variables x and y is $\{1, 2, 3\}$. Suppose $R(1, 3)$, $R(2, 1)$, $R(2, 2)$, $R(2, 3)$, $R(3, 1)$, $R(3, 2)$ are true, and $R(x, y)$ is false otherwise. Determine whether the following statements are true.

$$d) \forall y \exists x (R(x, y) \rightarrow R(y, x)). \quad [\text{True}]$$

10 题 Show that the arguments. If Superman were able and willing to prevent evil, he would

do so. If Superman were unable to prevent evil, he would be impotent; if he were unwilling to prevent evil, he would be malevolent. Superman does not prevent evil. If Superman exists, he is neither impotent nor malevolent. Therefore, Superman does not exist.

前半部分要给出 6 个语句的命题逻辑描述，3 分；

后半部分推理过程 5 分，错一步扣 1 分，全部不写推理依据扣 3 分，某些步骤不写依据酌情扣分。

证：

(1) 设 A 表示超人能够防止邪恶，W 表示超人愿意防止邪恶，P 表示超人防止了邪恶；I 表示超人是无能的，M 表示超人是恶意的，E 表示超人存在。

前提表示为：

$A \wedge W \rightarrow P,$
 $\neg A \rightarrow I,$
 $\neg W \rightarrow M,$
 $\neg P,$
 $E \rightarrow \neg I \wedge \neg M.$

结论表示为： $\neg E.$

(2) 推理过程：

序号	逻辑式	依据
1	$A \wedge W \rightarrow P$	前提 1
2	$\neg P$	前提 4
3	$\neg (A \wedge W)$	由 1, 2 用拒取式
4	$\neg A \vee \neg W$	德摩根律
5	$\neg A \rightarrow I$	前提 2
6	$A \vee I$	由 5 蕴含等值式
7	$A \vee I \vee SE$	由 6 附加律
8	$\neg A \rightarrow (I \vee M)$	由 7 用蕴含等值式
9	$\neg W \rightarrow M$	前提 3
10	$W \vee M$	由 9 蕴含等值式
11	$W \vee M \vee I$	由 10 附加律
12	$\neg W \rightarrow (I \vee M)$	由 11 用蕴含等值式
13	$(\neg A \vee \neg W) \rightarrow (I \vee M)$	由 8,12 用蕴含等价式
14	$I \vee M$	由 4,13 用假言推理
15	$\neg (\neg I \wedge \neg M)$	由 14 用德摩根律
16	$E \rightarrow \neg I \wedge \neg M$	前提 5
17	$\neg E$	由 15, 16 用拒取式

11 题：Are these propositions consistent?

Rainy days make gardens grow.

Gardens don't grow if it is not hot.

It always rains on a day if it is not hot.

4 分，给出答案 1 分，命题符号化 1 分，论证 2 分。

答：Not consistent.

Let r denote rainy days, g denote gardens grow, h denote It is hot.

$r \rightarrow g$

$$\frac{\neg h \rightarrow \neg g \quad \neg h \rightarrow r}{\text{As } \neg h \rightarrow r \text{ and } r \rightarrow g, \text{ so } \neg h \rightarrow g. \text{ but } \neg h \rightarrow \neg g, \text{ then contradiction.}}$$

12 题: Hypotheses: Everyone in the class has a graphing calculator. Everyone who has a graphing calculator understands the trigonometric functions. Conclusion: Ralphie, who is in the class, understands the trigonometric functions. Give an argument using the rules of inference to show that conclusion from the hypotheses.

前半部分 3 分, 包括: 给出命题函数定义, 可得 2 分 (缺或错, 扣 1 分); 用逻辑式正确表示前提和结论, 可得 1 分 (缺或错, 扣 1 分)。

后半部分推理过程 5 分, 错一步扣 1 分, 全部不写推理依据扣 3 分, 某些步骤不写依据酌情扣分。

解:

前半部分:

Let $S(x)$: x is a student in the class, $P(x)$: x has a graphing calculator. $Q(x)$: x understands the trigonometric functions.

Hypotheses: $\forall x(S(x) \rightarrow P(x))$, $\forall x(P(x) \rightarrow Q(x))$, $S(\text{Ralphie})$

Conclusion: $Q(\text{Ralphie})$

后半部分: 注意证明过程不唯一, 且和前提表达有关。

解法 1:

No	Assertion	Reasons
1	$\forall x (S(x) \rightarrow P(x))$	Hypothesis (前提)
2	$S(\text{Ralphie}) \rightarrow P(\text{Ralphie})$	Univ. instantiation using Step 1 (全称实例)
3	$\forall x (P(x) \rightarrow Q(x))$	Hypothesis (前提)
4	$P(\text{Ralphie}) \rightarrow Q(\text{Ralphie})$	Univ. instantiation using Step 3 (全称实例)
5	$S(\text{Ralphie}) \rightarrow Q(\text{Ralphie})$	Hypothetical syllogism using Steps 2 & 4 (假言三段论)
6	$S(\text{Ralphie})$	Hypothesis (前提)
7	$Q(\text{Ralphie})$	Modus ponens using Steps 2 and 3 (假言推理)

解法 2: 限定个体域

Universe of Discourse: All the students in the class.

Let $P(x)$: x has a graphing calculator. $Q(x)$: x understands the trigonometric functions.

Hypotheses: $\forall x P(x)$, $\forall x(P(x) \rightarrow Q(x))$, $\text{Ralphie in } U$.

Conclusion: $Q(\text{Ralphie})$

No	Assertion	Reasons
1	$\forall x P(x)$	Hypothesis (前提)
2	$P(\text{Ralphie})$	Univ. instantiation using Step 1 (全称实例)
3	$\forall x (P(x) \rightarrow Q(x))$	Hypothesis (前提)
4	$P(\text{Ralphie}) \rightarrow Q(\text{Ralphie})$	Univ. instantiation using Step 3 (全称实例)
5	$Q(\text{Ralphie})$	Modus ponens using Steps 2 and 4 (假言推理)

或者

14 题证明题, Prove or disprove that

- 1) If $a+b$ is irrational, then a or b is irrational.
- 2) If $a+b$ is irrational, then a and b are irrational.

第一小题, 错的多数是不知道 irrational 是无理数的单词, 或者忘记有理数的数学定义了。
论证关键是使用反证法, 过程和教材 1.7 中证明两个有理数的和一定是有理数一样。

第二小题, 不成立, 要求举出反例。错误原因多数是不知道 irrational 是无理数的单词。

disproof: Counterexamples

$\sqrt{2}$ is a irrational. 0 is a rational. But $\sqrt{2}+0=\sqrt{2}$ is a irrational.