

TD N°5

Manipulations syntaxiques : formes prénexes, formes de Skolem/Herbrand.
Un peu de clausification.

Exercice 1

$$1. F_1 = (\forall x. P(x)) \Rightarrow \exists y. P(y)$$

$$F_1 = \exists x. (P(x) \Rightarrow \exists y. P(y))$$

$$F_1 = \exists x. (\exists y. (P(x) \Rightarrow P(y)))$$

$$F_1 = \exists x, y. P(x) \Rightarrow P(y)$$

$$2. F_2 = (\forall x. \exists y. R(x, y)) \Rightarrow \exists x. \forall y. R(x, y)$$

$$F_2 = (\forall x. \exists y. R(x, y)) \Rightarrow \exists z. \forall t. R(z, t)$$

$$F_2 = \exists x. ((\exists y. R(x, y)) \Rightarrow \exists z. \forall t. R(z, t))$$

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$$F_2 = \exists x. \forall y. \exists z. \forall t. (R(x, y) \Rightarrow R(z, t))$$

Autre version (en changeant l'ordre de "remontée" des quantificateurs) :

$$F_2 = \exists z. ((\forall x. \exists y. R(x, y)) \Rightarrow \forall t. R(z, t))$$

$$F_2 = \exists z. \forall t. ((\forall x. \exists y. R(x, y)) \Rightarrow R(z, t))$$

$$F_2 = \exists z. \forall t. \exists x. ((\exists y. R(x, y)) \Rightarrow R(z, t))$$

$$F_2 = \exists z. \forall t. \exists x. \forall y. (R(x, y) \Rightarrow R(z, t))$$

$$3. F_3 = (\exists x. \forall y. R(x, y)) \Rightarrow \forall x. \exists y. R(x, y)$$

Elle n'est pas polie non plus : $(\exists x. \forall y. R(x, y)) \Rightarrow \forall z. \exists t. R(z, t)$

$$\text{Soit } F_3 = (\exists x. \forall y. R(x, y)) \Rightarrow \forall z. \exists t. R(z, t)$$

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$$F_3 = \forall x. \exists y. (R(x, y) \Rightarrow \forall z. \exists t. R(z, t))$$

$$F_3 = \forall x. \exists y. \forall z. (R(x, y) \Rightarrow \exists t. R(z, t))$$

$$F_3 = \forall x. \exists y. \forall z. \exists t. (R(x, y) \Rightarrow R(z, t))$$

$$4. F_4 = (P(x) \Rightarrow \forall x. Q(x)) \Rightarrow ((\exists x. P(x)) \Rightarrow \forall x. Q(x))$$

Elle n'est pas polie du coup : ' (non il existe et pour tout x + x libre est lié

$$F_4 = (P(x) \Rightarrow \forall y. Q(y)) \Rightarrow ((\exists z. P(z)) \Rightarrow \forall t. Q(t))$$

$$F_4 = (\forall y. (P(x) \Rightarrow Q(y))) \Rightarrow ((\exists z. P(z)) \Rightarrow \forall t. Q(t))$$

$$F_4 = \exists y. ((P(x) \Rightarrow Q(y)) \Rightarrow ((\exists z. P(z)) \Rightarrow \forall t. Q(t)))$$

$$F_4 = \exists y. ((P(x) \Rightarrow Q(y)) \Rightarrow (\forall z. (P(z) \Rightarrow \forall t. Q(t))))$$

$$F_4 = \exists y. \forall z. ((P(x) \Rightarrow Q(y)) \Rightarrow (P(z) \Rightarrow \forall t. Q(t)))$$

$$F_4 = \exists y. \forall z. ((P(x) \Rightarrow Q(y)) \Rightarrow \forall t. (P(z) \Rightarrow Q(t)))$$

$$F_4 = \exists y. \forall z. \forall t. ((P(x) \Rightarrow Q(y)) \Rightarrow (P(z) \Rightarrow Q(t)))$$

5. À faire à la maison.

$$\begin{aligned}
5. & (\exists x. \forall y. (\exists z. S(x, y, z)) \wedge R(x, y)) \Rightarrow \exists y. (\forall x. S(x, y, z)) \wedge \exists x. R(x, y). \\
& (\exists x. \forall y. (\exists z. S(x, y, z)) \wedge R(x, y)) \Rightarrow \exists t. (\forall h. S(h, t, z)) \wedge \exists u. R(u, t). \\
& \forall x. \exists y. \forall z. \exists t. S(x, y, z) \wedge R(x, y) \Rightarrow \forall h. \exists u. (S(h, t, z) \wedge \exists u. R(u, t)). \\
& \forall x. \exists y. \forall z. \exists t. S(x, y, z) \wedge R(x, y) \Rightarrow \forall h. \exists u. (S(h, t, z) \wedge \exists u. R(u, t)) \\
& \forall x, h, z. \exists y, u, t. (S(x, y, z) \wedge R(x, y) \Rightarrow (S(h, t, z) \wedge \exists u. R(u, t)))
\end{aligned}$$

Exercice 4

Skolémiser, puis clausifier.

$$\begin{aligned}
1. & F_1 = \forall x. P(x) \Rightarrow \exists y. \forall t. R(x, y) \\
F_1 & = \forall x. (P(x) \Rightarrow \exists y. \forall t. R(t, y))
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
s(F_1) &= s(\forall x. P(x) \Rightarrow \exists y. \forall t. R(t, y)) \\
&= s(P(x) \Rightarrow \exists y. \forall t. R(t, y)) = \\
h(P(x)) &\Rightarrow s(\exists y. \forall t. R(t, y)) = \\
P(x) &\Rightarrow s(\forall t. R(t, y))[c / y] = \\
P(x) &\Rightarrow s(R(t, y))[c / y] = \\
P(x) &\Rightarrow R(t, y)[c / y] = \\
P(x) &\Rightarrow R(t, c)
\end{aligned}$$

Forme de Skolem : $\forall x. \forall t. P(x) \Rightarrow R(t, c)$

“c” est appelé symbole de Skolem.

Clausification :

- On élimine les quantificateurs en tête : $P(x) \Rightarrow R(t, c)$
- On applique toutes les règles de clausification de la logique propositionnelle :
 $\neg P(x) \vee R(t, c)$
- Ensemble des clauses : $S = \{ \neg P(x) \vee R(t, c) \}$

Autre méthode (on met en forme prénexe d'abord) :

$$\begin{aligned}
F_1 &= \forall x. (P(x) \Rightarrow \exists y. \forall t. R(t, y)) = \\
&\forall x. \exists y. \forall t. (P(x) \Rightarrow R(t, y))
\end{aligned}$$

Forme de Skolem de F_1 :

$$\forall x. \forall t. P(x) \Rightarrow R(t, f(x))$$

“f” est également appelé symbole de Skolem

$$\begin{aligned}
2. & F_2 = (\exists x. \forall y. R(x, y)) \Rightarrow \forall y. \exists x. R(x, y) \\
F_2 &= (\exists x. \forall y. R(x, y)) \Rightarrow \forall s. \exists t. R(t, s)
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
s(F_2) &= s((\exists x. \forall y. R(x, y)) \Rightarrow \forall s. \exists t. R(t, s)) \\
&= h((\exists x. \forall y. R(x, y)) \Rightarrow s(\forall s. \exists t. R(t, s))) \\
&= h(\forall y. R(x, y) \Rightarrow s(\exists t. R(t, s))) \\
&= h(R(x, y))[f(x) / y] \Rightarrow s(R(t, s))[g(s) / t] \\
&= R(x, y) [f(x) / y] \Rightarrow R(t, s) [g(s) / t] \\
&= R(x, f(x)) \Rightarrow R(g(s), s)
\end{aligned}$$

Forme de Skolem :

$$\forall x. \forall s. R(x, f(x)) \Rightarrow R(g(s), s)$$

Clausifier :

- On enlève les quantificateurs : $R(x, f(x)) \Rightarrow R(g(s), s)$
- $S = \{ \neg R(x, f(x)) \vee R(g(s), s) \}$

Autre version en passant par la forme prénexe :

$$F_2 = (\exists x. \forall y. R(x, y)) \Rightarrow \forall y. \exists x. R(x, y)$$

On la rend propre :

$$(\exists x. \forall y. R(x, y)) \Rightarrow \forall z. \exists t. R(t, z)$$

On met en forme prénexe d'abord :

$$\begin{aligned} &(\exists x. \forall y. R(x, y)) \Rightarrow \forall z. \exists t. R(t, z) \\ &\forall x. \exists y. \forall z. \exists t. (R(x, y) \Rightarrow R(t, z)) \end{aligned}$$

Forme de Skolem :

$$\forall x. \forall z. (R(x, f(x)) \Rightarrow R(g(x, z), z))$$

$$3. F_3 = ((\exists x. P(x) \Rightarrow Q(x)) \vee \forall y. P(y)) \wedge \forall x. \exists y. Q(y) \Rightarrow P(x)$$

$$F_3 = ((\exists x. P(x) \Rightarrow Q(x)) \vee \forall y. P(y)) \wedge \forall t. \exists z. Q(z) \Rightarrow P(t)$$

Forme de Skolem de F_3 :

$$\begin{aligned} s(F_3) &= s(((\exists x. P(x) \Rightarrow Q(x)) \vee \forall y. P(y)) \wedge \forall t. \exists z. Q(z) \Rightarrow P(t)) \\ &= s(((\exists x. P(x) \Rightarrow Q(x)) \vee \forall y. P(y))) \wedge s(\forall t. \exists z. Q(z) \Rightarrow P(t)) \\ &= (s(\exists x. (P(x) \Rightarrow Q(x))) \vee s(\forall y. P(y))) \wedge s(\exists z. Q(z) \Rightarrow P(t)) \\ &= (s(P(x) \Rightarrow Q(x))[c/x] \vee s(P(y))) \wedge s(Q(z) \Rightarrow P(t))[f(t)/z] \\ &= (h(P(x) \Rightarrow s(Q(x)))[c/x] \vee P(y)) \wedge (h(Q(z) \Rightarrow s(P(t)))[f(t)/z]) \\ &= ((P(x) \Rightarrow Q(x))[c/x] \vee P(y)) \wedge (Q(z) \Rightarrow P(t))[f(t)/z] \\ s(F_3) &= ((P(c) \Rightarrow Q(c)) \vee P(y)) \wedge (Q(f(t)) \Rightarrow P(t)) \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Forme de Skolem : } F_3 = \forall y. \forall t. ((P(c) \Rightarrow Q(c)) \vee P(y)) \wedge (Q(f(t)) \Rightarrow P(t))$$

Clausifier :

$$\begin{aligned} &((P(c) \Rightarrow Q(c)) \vee P(y)) \wedge (Q(f(t)) \Rightarrow P(t)) \\ S &= \{ (\neg P(c) \vee Q(c) \vee P(y)), (\neg Q(f(t)) \vee P(t)) \} \end{aligned}$$

Exercice 5

$$F = (\forall x. P(x) \Rightarrow Q(x)) \Rightarrow (\exists x. P(x)) \Rightarrow \exists x. Q(x)$$

Version propre ::, <

$$F = (\forall x. P(x) \Rightarrow Q(x)) \Rightarrow ((\exists y. P(y)) \Rightarrow \exists z. Q(z))$$

1. Herbrandisation de F :

$$\begin{aligned}
 h(F) &= s(\forall x. P(x) \Rightarrow Q(x)) \Rightarrow h((\exists y. P(y)) \Rightarrow \exists z. Q(z)) \\
 &= s(P(x) \Rightarrow Q(x)) \Rightarrow (s(\exists y. P(y)) \Rightarrow h(\exists z. Q(z))) \\
 &= (P(x) \Rightarrow Q(x)) \Rightarrow (P(y)[c/y] \Rightarrow Q(z)) \\
 h(F) &= (P(x) \Rightarrow Q(x)) \Rightarrow (P(c) \Rightarrow Q(z)) = F'
 \end{aligned}$$

Forme de Herbrand :

$$F' = \exists x. \exists z. (P(x) \Rightarrow Q(x)) \Rightarrow (P(c) \Rightarrow Q(z))$$

Preuve dans LK de F' :

$$\begin{array}{l}
 \text{-----} \text{ax} \\
 (P(c) \Rightarrow Q(c)) \vdash (P(c) \Rightarrow Q(c)) \\
 \text{-----} \Rightarrow \text{right} \\
 \vdash (P(c) \Rightarrow Q(c)) \Rightarrow (P(c) \Rightarrow Q(c)) \\
 \text{-----} \exists \text{ right} \\
 \vdash \exists z. (P(c) \Rightarrow Q(c)) \Rightarrow (P(c) \Rightarrow Q(z)) \\
 \text{-----} \exists \text{ right} \\
 \vdash \exists x. \exists z. (P(x) \Rightarrow Q(x)) \Rightarrow (P(c) \Rightarrow Q(z))
 \end{array}$$

2. Skolémisation de $\neg F$:

$$s(\neg F) = \neg h(F) = \neg F' = \neg ((P(x) \Rightarrow Q(x)) \Rightarrow (P(c) \Rightarrow Q(z)))$$

Forme de Skolem de $\neg F$:

$$G = (\forall x. \forall z. (\neg (P(x) \Rightarrow Q(x)) \Rightarrow (P(c) \Rightarrow Q(z))))$$

Preuve dans LK de $\neg G$: (Comme G est insatisfiable)

$$\begin{array}{l}
 \text{-----} \text{ax} \\
 P(c) \Rightarrow Q(c) \vdash P(c) \Rightarrow Q(c) \\
 \text{-----} \Rightarrow \text{right} \\
 \vdash (P(c) \Rightarrow Q(c)) \Rightarrow (P(c) \Rightarrow Q(c)) \\
 \text{-----} \neg \text{left} \\
 \neg (P(c) \Rightarrow Q(c)) \Rightarrow (P(c) \Rightarrow Q(c)) \vdash \\
 \text{-----} \forall \text{ left} \\
 \forall z. (\neg (P(c) \Rightarrow Q(c)) \Rightarrow (P(c) \Rightarrow Q(z))) \vdash \\
 \text{-----} \forall \text{ left} \\
 \forall x. \forall z. (\neg (P(x) \Rightarrow Q(x)) \Rightarrow (P(c) \Rightarrow Q(z))) \vdash \\
 \text{-----} \neg \text{right x 2} \\
 \vdash \neg (\forall x. \forall z. (\neg (P(x) \Rightarrow Q(x)) \Rightarrow (P(c) \Rightarrow Q(z))))
 \end{array}$$