## 书面作业3.1 参考解答或提示

## 第1部分基础

T1. 教材P134.题1 (5)-(10). 论域均为全总域.

其中,命题(6)可理解为:外祖孙关系是通过母女或母子关系构建的;命题(7)后继关系的讨论不是重点,x的后继可以直接用x+1表示.

(5) 设D(x):x是会叫的狗; R(x):x是会咬人的狗,则形式化为:

 $\exists x(D(x) \land \neg R(x))$  或  $\neg \forall x(D(x) \rightarrow R(x))$ ;

(6) 设H(x):x是人;G(x,y):x是y的外祖母; M(x,y):x是y的母亲, 原命题可理解为: 外祖孙关系是通过母女母子关系构建的, 于是可符号化为:

 $\forall x \forall y (H(x) \land H(y) \land G(x,y) \rightarrow \exists z (H(z) \land M(x,z) \land M(z,y)))$ 

(7) 设N(x):x是自然数; L(x,y):x大于y, x的后继直接用x+1表示, 可符号化为:

 $(\forall x) (N(x) \rightarrow L(x+1,0))$ 

(8)设P(x):x是液体; G(x):是金属; L(x,y):溶解y, 则可符号化为:

 $(\exists x) (P(x) \land (\forall y)(G(y) \rightarrow L(x,y))$ 

(9)设P(x):x是液体; G(x):x是金属; R(x,y):x溶解y, 可符号化为:

 $(\forall x)(G(x) \rightarrow (\exists y) (P(y) \land R(x,y)));$ 

(10)设H(x):x是人; P(x):x是犯错误的,则可符号化为:

 $\neg(\exists x)$  (H(x)  $\land \neg P(x)$  或 ( $\forall x$ ) (H(x) $\rightarrow P(x)$ )

T2. 将下列命题符号化为谓词公式:

- (1) 兔子比乌龟跑得快;
- (2) 有的兔子比所有的乌龟跑得快;
- (3) 并不是所有的兔子都比乌龟跑得快;
- (4) 不存在跑得同样快的两只兔子.

设R(x): x是兔子; T(x): x是乌龟。F(x, y): x比y跑得快; S(x, y): x与y跑得同样快。

- (1)  $\forall x \forall y (R(x) \land T(y) \rightarrow F(x, y))$
- (2)  $\exists x (R(x) \land \forall y (T(y) \rightarrow F(x, y)))$
- $(3) \neg \forall x \forall y (R(x) \land T(y) \rightarrow F(x, y))$
- $(4) \neg \exists x \exists y (R(x) \land R(y) \land S(x, y))$
- T3. 请用谓词公式符号化自然数有三条公理(论域为全总域):
- (1) 每个数都有惟一的一个数是它的后继数;





- (2) 没有一个数,使1是它的后继;
- (3) 每个不等于1的数,都有惟一的一个数是它的直接先行者.

N(x): x是一个自然数; S(x, y): y是x的后继数(即x是y的直接先行者, 如2的直接先行者是1),E(x,y): x等于y.

- (1)  $\forall x(N(x) \rightarrow \exists y(N(y) \land S(x, y) \land \forall z(N(z) \land S(x, z) \rightarrow E(y,z))))$
- $(2) \neg \exists x (N(x) \land S(x, 1))$
- (3) ∀x(N(x)∧¬S(x, 2)→∃y(N(y)∧S(y, x) ∧ ∀z(N(z)∧S(z,x)→E(y,z)))), ¬S(x, 2)也可以用¬N(x, 1)表示.
- T4. 现有wff W =∃x p(x)→∀x p(x).请分别给出论域D={a}与D={a, b}时, W在所有解释下的真值.
- (1) 解释I1: p(a) = True, 则▼x p(x)=True, ∃x p(x) =True, 于是W=True; 解释I2: p(a) = False, 于是W=True.
- (2) 解释I1: p(a) = False, p(b)=False, 则 ▼x p(x) = False, ∃ x p(x) = False, 于是W = True;

解释I2: p(a) = True, p(b)=False, 则▼x p(x) = False, ∃ x p(x) = True, 于是W = False;

解释 $B: p(a) = True, p(b) = True, 则 \forall x p(x) = True, ∃ x p(x) = True, 于是W = True;$ 

解释I4: p(a) = False, p(b)=True, 则∀x p(x) = False, ∃ x p(x) = True, 于是W = False.

T5. 教材P136.题9.

需要按照量词的解释将量词消去(代入论域中个体),按照命题公式进行求解.

- (1) 0 (2) 0 (3) 1
- T6. 判断下列公式的类型.
- (1)  $\forall x P(x) \lor \exists y \neg P(y)$ .
- $(2) \neg (P(a) \leftrightarrow \exists x P(x)).$
- (3)  $P(a) \rightarrow \neg \exists x P(x)$ .
- (1) 永真式 (2) 可满足式 (3) 可满足式

注意这些公式可以用任何可能的解释来讨论其真值: 如果为永真式、矛盾式,则需要证明; 可满足式,则 给出使得公式真值为真与假的解释.

- (1). 对于任意解释I, 若∀xP(x)为真,则∃y¬P(y)为假,公式∀xP(x)√∃y¬P(y)为真;若∀xP(x)为假,则∃y¬P(y)为真,公式∀xP(x)√∃y¬P(y)为真.因此,原公式是永真式.
- (2). 存在解释I1: D= {1, 2} ,P(x): x为偶数, 令a=2, 此时P(a)即P(2)=1, ∃xP(x)=1, P(a)↔∃xP(x)=1, 而 ¬(P(a)↔∃xP(x))=0;

存在解释I2: D= {1, 2}, P(x): x为偶数, 令a=1, 此时P(a)即P(1)=0, ∃xP(x)=1, P(a)↔∃xP(x)=0, 而¬(P(a)↔∃xP(x))=1.

因此,原公式是可满足式。

- (3). 类似(3)给出具体解释,讨论之.
- T7. 教材P136.题10.



(1)(2)(6)(8)(9)为有效式; (4)(7)为矛盾式; (3)(5)(10)为可满足式.

- T8. 教材P136.题11.
- (1)  $\forall x \exists y (\neg P(x) \lor Q(x,y))$
- (2)  $\forall x \forall y \forall z \exists u \exists w (P(x,y,z) \land (\neg Q(x,u) \lor Q(y,w)))$
- (3)  $\exists x \forall z ((\neg P(x,y) \lor Q(z)) \land (P(x,y) \lor \neg Q(z)))$
- (4)  $\forall x \exists y \forall z ((\neg P(x) \lor Q(x,y)) \land R(z))$
- $(5)\exists y \forall x \forall z \exists u \forall v (P(x,y,z,u,v))$

上述前束范式的一种Skolem范式分别为:

- (1)  $\neg P(x) \lor Q(x,f(x))$
- (2)  $P(x,y,z) \wedge (\neg Q(x,f(x,y,z)) \vee Q(y,g(x,y,z)))$
- (3)  $(\neg P(a,y) \lor Q(z)) \land (P(a,y) \lor \neg Q(z))$
- (4)  $(\neg P(x) \lor Q(x,f(x))) \land R(z)$
- (5) P(x,a,z,f(x,z),v)

## 第2部分 理论

无

## 第3部分 综合应用

T1. Let us try to express properties of a multiuser operating system(多用户操作系统). We will assume we have a type USER(用户) of all valid usernames and a type RIGHT(权限) of all rights a user may have. The predicate(谓词) activated(u) is true if and only if u is a username which is activated(被激活) on the system. The predicate admin(u) (where u is a USER) will mean that u is an administrator of the system(系统管理员), while normal(u) means that user u is a normal user. Finally, the predicate hasRight(u,r) is true exactly when user u has right r. Let us look at a number of properties which we can express using predicate logic. Keep in mind that these properties can be written in different ways: 提示: 本题尝试用谓词公式来表示多用户操作系统的用户权限管理基本情况. 注意分析个体、谓词,可以用user(u)表示u是一个用户,right(r)表示r为权限,如right(*CreateUser*),表示*CreateUser*为创建用户的权限,其它谓词上文已经给出.

- (1). There is at least one activated administrator:
- ∃u (user(u) ∧ activated(u) ∧ admin(u))
- (2). Every activated user is either an administrator or a normal user:
- $\forall u (user(u) \land activated(u) \rightarrow (admin(u) \lor normal(u))$



(3). No user is both an administrator and a normal user:

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¬∃u (user(u) ∧ admin(u) ∧ normal(u))
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(4). Every administrator has the right CreateUser.

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∀u (user(u) ^admin(u) → hasRight(u,CreateUser))
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(5). Normal users do not have the right CreateUser.

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\forall u (user(u) \land normal(u) \rightarrow \neg hasRight(u,CreateUser))
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(6). At least one administrator has all rights:

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\exists u (user(u) \land admin(u) \land (\forall r (right(r) \rightarrow hasRight(u,r)))
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(7). All normal users have the same rights:

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\forall u 1 \forall u 2 \forall r ((user(u1) \land (user(u2) \land right(r) \land normal(u1) \land normal(u2)) \rightarrow (hasRight(u1,r) \leftrightarrow hasRight(u2,r)))
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