

AP

习题二

1. (1) 1 (2) 0 (3) 0 (4) 1 (5) 1 (6) 1

3. (1) $a=2$ $f(a)=2$ $b=2$ $f(b)=1$

则 $p(3,2) \wedge p(2,1) = 1$

(2) 当 $x=2$ $y=1$ 时 $f(x)=1$ $f(y)=2$

则 $p(x,y)=1$ $p(f(x),f(y))=0$ 则 $\forall x \forall y (p(x,y) \rightarrow p(f(x),f(y))) = 0$

习题三

1. (1) 原式 = $\forall x (p(x) \rightarrow \exists y Q(x,y))$

= $\forall x (\neg p(x) \vee \exists y Q(x,y))$

= $\forall x \exists y (\neg p(x) \vee Q(x,y))$

(2) 原式 = $\exists x (\exists y p(x,y) \vee (\neg \exists z Q(z) \vee R(x))$

= $\exists x (\exists y p(x,y) \vee \forall z \neg Q(z) \vee R(x))$

= $\exists x \exists y \forall z (p(x,y) \vee \neg Q(z) \vee R(x))$

(3) 原式 = $\forall x \forall y (\neg (\exists z p(x,y,z) \wedge \exists u Q(x,u) \vee \exists v Q(y,v)))$

= $\forall x \forall y (\forall z (\neg p(x,y,z) \vee \forall u \neg Q(x,u) \vee \forall v \neg Q(y,v)))$

= $\forall x \forall y \forall z \forall u \forall v (\neg p(x,y,z) \vee \neg Q(x,u) \vee \neg Q(y,v))$

2. (1) 原式 = $\neg (\neg \forall x p(x) \vee \exists y \forall z Q(y,z))$

= $\forall x p(x) \wedge \neg \exists y \forall z Q(y,z)$

= $\forall x p(x) \wedge \forall y \neg \forall z Q(y,z)$

= $\forall x \forall y \exists z (\neg p(x) \vee \neg Q(y,z))$

= $\forall x \forall y (\neg p(x) \vee \neg \forall z Q(y,z))$

(2) 原式 = $\forall x (E(x,0) \vee \exists y (\neg E(y,g(x)) \vee \exists z \neg E(z,g(y))$

$\vee E(y,z))$

= $\forall x \exists y \exists z (E(x,0) \vee \neg E(y,g(x)) \vee \neg E(z,g(y)) \vee E(y,z))$

$$\begin{aligned}
 13) \text{ 原式} &= \neg (\neg \exists x p(x) \vee \forall y p(y)) \\
 &= \exists x p(x) \wedge \exists y \neg p(y) \\
 &= \exists x \exists y (p(x) \wedge \neg p(y)) \\
 &= \cancel{p(a)} \wedge \neg \cancel{p(b)} \quad p(a) \wedge \neg p(b).
 \end{aligned}$$

习题四

1. (1) ① $\forall x (\neg A(x) \rightarrow B(x))$ P

② $\neg A(a) \rightarrow B(a)$ ① US

③ $\neg A(a)$ P

④ $\neg B(a)$ ② US

⑤ $A(a)$ ③ ④ C

⑥ $\exists x A(x)$ ⑤ EG

(2) 反证法:

① $\neg \forall x (A(x) \rightarrow B(x))$ P

② $\exists x \neg (A(x) \rightarrow B(x))$ ① C

③ $\neg (A(a) \rightarrow B(a))$ ② ES

④ $A(a)$ ③ C

⑤ $\neg B(a)$ ③ C

⑥ $\exists x A(x)$ ④

⑦ $\exists x A(x) \rightarrow \forall x B(x)$ P

⑧ $\forall x B(x)$ ⑦ ⑥ C

⑨ $B(a)$ ⑧ US

⑩ $B(a) \wedge \neg B(a)$ 矛盾

(3) ① $\forall x (A(x) \rightarrow B(x))$ P

② $A(a) \rightarrow B(a)$ ① US

③ $\forall x (C(x) \rightarrow \neg B(x))$ P

④ $C(a) \rightarrow \neg B(a)$ ③ US

⑤ $\neg B(a) \rightarrow \neg A(a)$ ② C

⑥ $C(a) \rightarrow \neg A(a)$ ④ ⑤ C

⑦ $\forall x (C(x) \rightarrow \neg A(x))$ ⑥ EG

(4) ① $\forall x (A(x) \vee B(x))$ P

② $A(a) \vee B(a)$ ① US

③ $\forall x (B(x) \rightarrow \neg C(x))$ P

④ $B(a) \rightarrow \neg C(a)$ ③ US

⑤ $\forall x C(x)$ P

⑥ $C(a)$ ⑤ US

⑦ $\neg B(a)$ ④ ⑥ C

⑧ $A(a)$ ② ⑦ C

⑨ $\forall x A(x)$ ⑧ EG

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$R(x)$ 表示 x 是有理数

习题四

2. (1) 设 $P(x)$ 为 x 是实数 $N(x)$ 为 x 是整数, 论域为 ~~有数~~ 数集

则转化为: $\forall x (R(x) \rightarrow P(x)), \exists x (R(x) \wedge N(x)) \Rightarrow \exists x (P(x) \wedge N(x))$

证明: ① $\exists x (R(x) \wedge N(x))$ P

② $R(a) \wedge N(a)$ ① ES

③ $N(a)$ ② C

④ $\forall x (R(x) \rightarrow P(x))$ P

⑤ $R(a) \rightarrow P(a)$ ④ US

⑥ $R(a)$ ② C

⑦ $P(a)$ ⑤ ⑥ C

⑧ $P(a) \wedge N(a)$ ③ ⑦

⑨ $\exists x (P(x) \wedge N(x))$ ⑧ EG

(2) 设 $P(x)$ 为 x 喜欢步行, $Q(x)$ 为 x 喜欢乘车, $R(x)$ 为 x 喜欢骑自行车

则转化为 $\forall x (P(x) \rightarrow \neg Q(x)), \forall x (Q(x) \vee R(x)), \exists x \neg R(x)$
 $\Rightarrow \exists x \neg P(x)$

证明: ① $\exists x \neg R(x)$ P

② $\neg R(a)$ ① ES

③ $\forall x (R(x) \vee Q(x))$ P

④ $R(a) \vee Q(a)$ ③ US

⑤ $\forall x (P(x) \rightarrow \neg Q(x))$ P

⑥ $P(a) \rightarrow \neg Q(a)$ ⑤ US

⑦ $Q(a)$ ② ④ C

⑧ $\neg P(a)$ ⑥ ⑦ C

⑨ $\exists x \neg P(x)$ ⑧ EG