HW1 参考答案

判断题

- 1-1 True
- 1-2 False

G不是有效的,不意味着G不可满足。一个简单的反例是F=True,G=p

- 1-3 True
- 1-4 False
- 一个公式的有效性等价于其非的不可满足性,因此,一阶逻辑公式的可满足性也是不可 判定的

解答题

2-1

F 为有效式,真值表略。

使用相继式演算证明 F 的有效性时,需完整地画出推导树,一般从下往上画,每一步最好标明使用的规则,不要省略步骤。参考下图

$$\frac{P \to (Q \to R), P \vdash P, R}{P \to (Q \to R), \neg P, P \vdash R} \stackrel{\text{(包含)}}{\text{(包含)}} \qquad \frac{R, Q, P \vdash R \qquad Q, P \vdash Q, R}{(Q \to R), Q, P \vdash R} \stackrel{\text{(包含)}}{\text{(包含)}} \qquad \frac{(Q \to R), Q, P \vdash R \qquad Q, P \vdash P, R}{(Q \to R), Q, P \vdash R} \stackrel{\text{(包含)}}{\text{(左蕴含)}} \qquad \frac{P \to (Q \to R), \neg P \lor Q, P \vdash R}{P \to (Q \to R), \neg P \lor Q \vdash \neg P, R} \stackrel{\text{(右否定)}}{\text{(右标取)}} \qquad \frac{P \to (Q \to R), \neg P \lor Q \vdash \neg P \lor R}{P \to (Q \to R), \neg P \lor Q \vdash \neg P \lor R} \stackrel{\text{(右标取)}}{\text{(右蕴涵)}} \qquad \frac{P \to (Q \to R) \vdash (\neg P \lor Q) \to (\neg P \lor R)}{P \to (Q \to R)) \to ((\neg P \lor Q) \to (\neg P \lor R))} \stackrel{\text{(右蕴涵)}}{\text{(右蕴涵)}} \qquad \frac{P \to (Q \to R)) \to ((\neg P \lor Q) \to (\neg P \lor R))}{(\neg P \lor Q) \to (\neg P \lor R)} \stackrel{\text{(右蕴涵)}}{\text{(右蕴涵)}} \qquad \frac{P \to (Q \to R)) \to ((\neg P \lor Q) \to (\neg P \lor R))}{(\neg P \lor Q) \to (\neg P \lor R)} \qquad \frac{P \to (Q \to R)) \to ((\neg P \lor Q) \to (\neg P \lor R))}{(\neg P \lor Q) \to (\neg P \lor R)} \qquad \frac{P \to (Q \to R), \neg P \lor Q \vdash \neg P \lor R)}{(\neg P \lor Q) \to (\neg P \lor R)} \qquad \frac{P \to (Q \to R), \neg P \lor Q \vdash \neg P \lor R)}{(\neg P \lor Q) \to (\neg P \lor R)} \qquad \frac{P \to (Q \to R), \neg P \lor Q \vdash \neg P \lor R)}{(\neg P \lor Q) \to (\neg P \lor R)} \qquad \frac{P \to (Q \to R), \neg P \lor Q \vdash \neg P \lor R)}{(\neg P \lor Q) \to (\neg P \lor R)} \qquad \frac{P \to (Q \to R), \neg P \lor Q \vdash \neg P \lor R)}{(\neg P \lor Q) \to (\neg P \lor R)} \qquad \frac{P \to (Q \to R), \neg P \lor Q \vdash \neg P \lor R)}{(\neg P \lor Q) \to (\neg P \lor R)} \qquad \frac{P \to (Q \to R), \neg P \lor Q \vdash \neg P \lor R)}{(\neg P \lor Q) \to (\neg P \lor R)} \qquad \frac{P \to (Q \to R), \neg P \lor Q \vdash \neg P \lor R)}{(\neg P \lor Q) \to (\neg P \lor R)} \qquad \frac{P \to (Q \to R), \neg P \lor Q \vdash \neg P \lor R)}{(\neg P \lor Q) \to (\neg P \lor R)} \qquad \frac{P \to (Q \to R), \neg P \lor Q \vdash \neg P \lor R)}{(\neg P \lor Q) \to (\neg P \lor R)} \qquad \frac{P \to (Q \to R), \neg P \lor Q \vdash \neg P \lor R)}{(\neg P \lor Q) \to (\neg P \lor R)} \qquad \frac{P \to (Q \to R), \neg P \lor Q \vdash \neg P \lor R)}{(\neg P \lor Q) \to (\neg P \lor R)} \qquad \frac{P \to (Q \to R), \neg P \lor Q \vdash \neg P \lor R)}{(\neg P \lor Q) \to (\neg P \lor R)} \qquad \frac{P \to (Q \to R), \neg P \lor Q \vdash \neg P \lor R)}{(\neg P \lor Q) \to (\neg P \lor R)} \qquad \frac{P \to (Q \to R), \neg P \lor Q \vdash \neg P \lor R)}{(\neg P \lor Q) \to (\neg P \lor R)} \qquad \frac{P \to (Q \to R), \neg P \lor Q \vdash \neg P \lor R)}{(\neg P \lor Q) \to (\neg P \lor R)} \qquad \frac{P \to (Q \to R), \neg P \lor Q \vdash \neg P \lor R)}{(\neg P \lor Q) \to (\neg P \lor R)} \qquad \frac{P \to (Q \to R), \neg P \lor Q \vdash \neg P \lor R)}{(\neg P \lor Q) \to (\neg P \lor R)} \qquad \frac{P \to (Q \to R), \neg P \lor Q \vdash \neg P \lor R)}{(\neg P \lor Q) \to (\neg P \lor R)} \qquad \frac{P \to (Q \to R), \neg P \lor Q \vdash \neg P \lor R)}{(\neg P \lor Q) \to (\neg P \lor R)} \qquad \frac{P \to (Q \to R), \neg P \lor Q \vdash \neg P \lor R)}{(\neg P \lor Q) \to (\neg P \lor R)} \qquad \frac{P \to (Q \to R), \neg P \lor Q \vdash \neg P \lor R)}{(\neg P \lor Q) \to (\neg P \lor R)} \qquad \frac{$$

2-2

证明一条相继式演算规则可靠的方法,见第 2 节课件 28 页的例子。此处注意需从语义出发,讨论不同的赋值下的情况,不能直接将推导规则化为前提→结论形式的公式进行证明。

2-3

取值为 True, 按照定义化简即可

2-4

使用一阶逻辑的相继式演算系统时,注意两点:

1. 规则应应用在主连接词上。本题中,大量同学在 2.中首先应用左存在消去相继式左侧的存在量词,这种作法可能导致错误的推导。

2. 理解左存在、右全称的应用条件,区别它们和右存在、左全称的区别。

$\frac{\overline{p(c) \vdash p(c), q(c)} \quad q(c), p(c) \vdash q(c)}{\frac{p(c) \rightarrow q(c), p(c) \vdash q(c)}{p(c) \rightarrow q(c), p(c) \vdash \exists z. q(z)}} \underbrace{(\text{ \vec{c} A \vec{c} })}_{(\text{ \vec{c} \vec{c} })} \underbrace{\frac{p(c) \rightarrow q(c), p(c) \vdash \exists z. q(z)}{p(c) \rightarrow q(c), \forall y. p(y) \vdash \exists z. q(z)}}_{\exists x. p(x) \rightarrow q(x), \forall y. p(y) \vdash \exists z. q(z)} \underbrace{(\text{ \vec{c} \vec{c} })}_{(\text{ \vec{c} \vec{c} })} \underbrace{(\text{ \vec{c} \vec{c} })}_{\exists x. p(x) \rightarrow q(x) \vdash (\forall y. p(y)) \rightarrow \exists z. q(z)} \underbrace{(\text{ \vec{c} \vec{c} })}_{(\text{ \vec{c} \vec{c} })} \underbrace{(\text{ \vec{c} })}_{(\text{ $\vec{c}$$

参考下图

$$\frac{p(c) \to q(c), p(c) \vdash \exists z. q(z)}{p(c) \to q(c), \forall y. p(y) \vdash \exists z. q(z)} (\text{左全称})$$
$$\frac{\exists x. p(x) \to q(x), \forall y. p(y) \vdash \exists z. q(z)}{\exists x. p(x) \to q(x), \forall y. p(y) \vdash \exists z. q(z)} (\text{右蕴含})$$

$$\frac{\frac{q(c),p(c)\vdash q(c)}{q(c)\vdash p(c)\rightarrow q(c)}}{\frac{q(c)\vdash p(c)\rightarrow q(c)}{q(c)\vdash \exists x.p(x)\rightarrow q(x)}}\frac{\text{dags}}{\text{dags}} \\ \frac{\frac{p(c)\vdash p(c),q(c)}{\vdash p(c),p(c)\rightarrow q(c)}}{\frac{\vdash p(c),p(c)\rightarrow q(c)}{\vdash p(c),\exists x.p(x)\rightarrow q(x)}}\frac{\text{dags}}{\text{dags}} \\ \frac{\frac{z}{\downarrow z.q(z)\vdash \exists x.p(x)\rightarrow q(x)}}{\frac{\exists z.q(z)\vdash \exists x.p(x)\rightarrow q(x)}{\vdash \forall y.p(y),\exists x.p(x)\rightarrow q(x)}}\frac{\text{dags}}{\text{dags}} \\ \frac{\neg p(c)\vdash p(c),q(c)}{\vdash p(c),q(c)}\frac{\neg p(c)}{\vdash p(c),q(c)}\frac{\neg p(c)\vdash p(c),q(c)}{\vdash p(c),p(c)\rightarrow q(c)}\frac{\neg p(c)\vdash p(c),p(c)\rightarrow q(c)}{\vdash p(c),p(c)\rightarrow q(c)}\frac{\neg p(c)\vdash p(c)\rightarrow q(c)}{\vdash p($$

$$\frac{\exists x. p(x) \to q(x)}{(\forall y. p(y)) \to \exists z. q(z) \vdash \exists x. p(x) \to q(x)} + \forall y. p(y), \exists x. p(x) \to q(x)$$
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