

离散数学 第六次作业

$$\begin{aligned}
 1. (1) & \neg (\exists x)(\exists y)(P(x) \wedge P(y) \wedge Q(x) \wedge Q(y) \wedge R(x,y)) \\
 &= (\forall x)(\forall y) (\neg (P(x) \wedge P(y) \wedge Q(x) \wedge Q(y) \wedge R(x,y))) \\
 &= (\forall x)(\forall y) (\neg (P(x) \wedge P(y) \wedge Q(x) \wedge Q(y)) \vee \neg R(x,y)) \\
 &= (\forall x)(\forall y) ((P(x) \wedge P(y) \wedge Q(x) \wedge Q(y)) \rightarrow \neg R(x,y))
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (2) & \neg (\forall x)(\exists y) ((P(x,y) \vee Q(x,y)) \wedge (R(x,y) \vee S(x,y))) \\
 &= (\exists x)(\forall y) \neg ((P(x,y) \vee Q(x,y)) \wedge (R(x,y) \vee S(x,y))) \\
 &= (\exists x)(\forall y) (\neg (P(x,y) \vee Q(x,y)) \vee \neg (R(x,y) \vee S(x,y))) \\
 &= (\exists x)(\forall y) ((P(x,y) \vee Q(x,y)) \rightarrow \neg (R(x,y) \vee S(x,y))) \\
 &= (\exists x)(\forall y) ((P(x,y) \vee Q(x,y)) \rightarrow (\neg R(x,y) \wedge \neg S(x,y)))
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (3) & (\forall x)(P(x) \vee q) \rightarrow (\exists x)(P(x) \wedge q) \\
 &= \neg (\forall x)(P(x) \vee q) \vee (\exists x)(P(x) \wedge q) \\
 &= (\exists x) \neg (P(x) \vee q) \vee (\exists x)(P(x) \wedge q) \\
 &= (\exists x)(\neg P(x) \wedge \neg q) \vee (\exists x)(P(x) \wedge q)
 \end{aligned}$$

2. (6) 不是普遍有效的, 在 $\{0,1\}$ 域内

$$\text{原式} = ((P_{(1)} \vee Q_{(1)}) \wedge (P_{(2)} \vee Q_{(2)})) \rightarrow ((P_{(1)} \wedge P_{(2)}) \vee (Q_{(1)} \wedge Q_{(2)}))$$

$$\text{令 } Q_{(1)} = P_{(2)} = T, Q_{(2)} = P_{(1)} = F \text{ 则}$$

$$(P_{(1)} \vee Q_{(1)}) \wedge (P_{(2)} \vee Q_{(2)}) = T \wedge T = T$$

$$(P_{(1)} \wedge P_{(2)}) \vee (Q_{(1)} \wedge Q_{(2)}) = F \vee F = F$$

故原式 = F, 于是公式不是普遍有效的

(7) 不是普遍有效的, 在 $\{0,1\}$ 域内

$$\text{原式} = ((P_{(1)} \vee P_{(2)}) \wedge (Q_{(1)} \vee Q_{(2)})) \rightarrow ((P_{(1)} \wedge Q_{(1)}) \vee (P_{(2)} \wedge Q_{(2)}))$$

$$\text{令 } P_{(1)} = Q_{(2)} = T, P_{(2)} = Q_{(1)} = F \text{ 则}$$

$$(P_{(1)} \vee P_{(2)}) \wedge (Q_{(1)} \vee Q_{(2)}) = T \wedge T = T$$

$$(P_{(1)} \wedge Q_{(1)}) \vee (P_{(2)} \wedge Q_{(2)}) = F \vee F = F \text{ 故原式} = F, \text{ 于是公式不是普遍有效的}$$

(8) 不是普遍有效的, 在 $\{0,1\}$ 域内

$$\text{原式} = (P_{(1,1)} \vee P_{(1,2)}) \wedge (P_{(2,1)} \vee P_{(2,2)}) \rightarrow ((P_{(1,1)} \wedge P_{(2,1)}) \vee (P_{(1,2)} \wedge P_{(2,2)}))$$

$$\text{令 } P_{(1,1)} = P_{(2,2)} = T, P_{(2,1)} = P_{(1,2)} = F \text{ 则}$$

$$(P_{(1,1)} \vee P_{(1,2)}) \wedge (P_{(2,1)} \vee P_{(2,2)}) = T \wedge T = T$$

$$(P_{(1,1)} \wedge P_{(2,1)}) \vee (P_{(1,2)} \wedge P_{(2,2)}) = F \vee F = F$$

故原式 = F, 于是公式不是普遍有效的