

作业 1

Problem 1

1-1 正确

1-2 错误

反例: $F: T, G: P, \rho = \{p \mapsto \text{true}\}$

则 $\llbracket F \rightarrow G \rrbracket_\rho = \text{true}$

因此 $F \rightarrow G$ 是可满足的

1-3 正确

1-4 错误

原因: 反证, 假设一定可以在有限时间内判定一阶逻辑公式 φ 和 $\neg\varphi$ 是否可满足, 则有以下情况

① φ 不可满足, 则 φ 不是有效的

② φ 可满足而 $\neg\varphi$ 不可满足, 则可推出 φ 是有效的

③ φ 可满足而 $\neg\varphi$ 也可满足, 则在 $\neg\varphi$ 为真的条件下 φ 为假.

因此 φ 不是有效的

因此一定可以在有限时间内判定 φ 是否有效. 这与一阶逻辑是半可判定的矛盾, 故错误

Problem 2

2-1 真值表

P	Q	R	$Q \rightarrow R$	$P \rightarrow (Q \rightarrow R)$	$\neg P \vee Q$	$\neg P \vee R$	$(\neg P \vee Q) \rightarrow (\neg P \vee R)$	原式
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1
0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
0	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1
0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1
1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1
1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

则根据真值表，F有效。下用SP证

$$\begin{array}{l}
 \text{包含} \quad \frac{}{P \rightarrow (Q \rightarrow R), P \vdash P, R} \quad \text{包含} \quad \frac{}{Q, P \vdash Q, R} \quad \text{包含} \quad \frac{}{Q, P, R \vdash R} \\
 \text{左否定} \quad \frac{}{P \rightarrow (Q \rightarrow R), \neg P, P \vdash R} \quad \text{左蕴涵} \quad \frac{Q, P \vdash P, R \quad Q, P, Q \rightarrow R \vdash R}{Q, P \vdash P, R \rightarrow R} \\
 \text{左析取} \quad \frac{}{P \rightarrow (Q \rightarrow R), \neg P \vee Q, P \vdash R} \quad \text{右否定} \quad \frac{}{P \rightarrow (Q \rightarrow R), \neg P \vee Q \vdash \neg P, R} \\
 \text{右析取} \quad \frac{}{P \rightarrow (Q \rightarrow R), \neg P \vee Q \vdash \neg P \vee R} \\
 \text{右蕴涵} \quad \frac{}{P \rightarrow (Q \rightarrow R) \vdash (\neg P \vee Q) \rightarrow (\neg P \vee R)} \\
 \text{右蕴涵} \quad \frac{}{\vdash (P \rightarrow (Q \rightarrow R)) \rightarrow ((\neg P \vee Q) \rightarrow (\neg P \vee R))}
 \end{array}$$

2-2

令 p 是 $\Gamma \vdash P \rightarrow Q, \Delta$ 的任何一个赋值

① 若 $\llbracket \Gamma \rrbracket_p = \text{false}$, 则 $\llbracket \Gamma \vdash P \rightarrow Q, \Delta \rrbracket_p = \text{true}$

② 若 $\llbracket \Gamma \rrbracket_p = \text{true}$ 且 $\llbracket P \rrbracket_p = \text{true}$
 则根据条件是有数式, $\llbracket Q \rrbracket_p = \text{true}$ 或
 $\llbracket \Delta \rrbracket_p = \text{true}$, 则 $\llbracket P \rightarrow Q \rrbracket_p = \text{true}$ 或 $\llbracket \Delta \rrbracket_p = \text{true}$

③ 若 $\llbracket \Gamma \rrbracket_p = \text{true}$ 且 $\llbracket P \rrbracket_p = \text{false}$
 则 $\llbracket P \rightarrow Q \rrbracket_p = \text{true}$

综合以上 ①-③, 均有结论为真, 则结论为有效式,
 也即右蕴含规则是可靠的

2-3 ① 考察 $x \mapsto \circ$

$$\llbracket g(x) \rrbracket_{M,p} = I(g)(\llbracket x \rrbracket_p) = I(g)(\circ) = \circ$$

$$\llbracket f(g(x), x) \rrbracket_{M,p} = I(f)(\llbracket g(x) \rrbracket_p, \llbracket x \rrbracket_p) = \\ I(f)(\circ, \circ) = \circ$$

由 $(\circ, \circ) \in I(p)$ 知 $p(f(g(x), x), x) = \text{true}$

② 考察 $x \mapsto \bullet$

$$\llbracket g(x) \rrbracket_{M,p} = I(g)(\llbracket x \rrbracket_p) = I(g)(\bullet) = \circ$$

$$\llbracket f(g(x), x) \rrbracket_{M,p} = I(f)(\llbracket g(x) \rrbracket_p, \llbracket x \rrbracket_p) \\ = I(f)(\circ, \bullet) = \circ$$

由 $(\circ, \bullet) \in I(p)$ 知 $p(f(g(x), x), x) = \text{true}$

综合 ①② $\forall x. p(f(g(x), x), x) = \text{true}$

2-4

1. pf:

$$\begin{array}{l}
 \text{包含} \frac{}{\exists x. p(x) \rightarrow q(x), p(c) \vdash p(c)} \\
 \text{左全称} \frac{}{\exists x. p(x) \rightarrow q(x), \forall y. p(y) \vdash p(c)} \\
 \text{右存在} \frac{}{\exists x. p(x) \rightarrow q(x), \forall y. p(y) \vdash \exists z. p(z)} \\
 \text{右蕴涵} \frac{}{\exists x. p(x) \rightarrow q(x) \vdash (\forall y. p(y)) \rightarrow \exists z. p(z)}
 \end{array}$$

2. pf:

$$\begin{array}{l}
 \text{包含} \frac{}{p(c) \vdash p(c), q(c)} \\
 \text{右蕴涵} \frac{}{\top \vdash p(c), p(c) \rightarrow q(c)} \\
 \text{右存在} \frac{}{\top \vdash p(c), \exists x. p(x) \rightarrow q(x)} \\
 \text{右全称} \frac{}{\top \vdash \forall y. p(y), \exists x. p(x) \rightarrow q(x)} \\
 \text{左蕴涵} \frac{}{(\forall y. p(y)) \rightarrow \exists z. q(z) \vdash \exists x. p(x) \rightarrow q(x)}
 \end{array}
 \qquad
 \begin{array}{l}
 \text{包含} \frac{}{q(c), p(c) \vdash q(c)} \\
 \text{右蕴涵} \frac{}{q(c) \vdash p(c) \rightarrow q(c)} \\
 \text{右存在} \frac{}{q(c) \vdash \exists x. p(x) \rightarrow q(x)} \\
 \text{右全称} \frac{}{\exists z. q(z) \vdash \exists x. p(x) \rightarrow q(x)}
 \end{array}$$