## 武汉大学计算机学院 《离散数学》第二次练习

- §2.1.1 在一阶逻辑中将下列命题符号化:
  - (1) 不存在比一切实数都大的实数; R(x): x是实数; G(x,y): x > y:  $\neg(\exists x (R(x) \land (\forall y (R(y) \to G(x,y)))))$ .
  - (2) 任何两个不同的实数之间必存在另一个实数; R(x): x是实数; D(x,y):  $x \neq y$ ; G(x,y): x > y:  $\forall x \forall y (R(x) \land R(y) \land D(x,y) \rightarrow \exists z (R(z) \land (G(x,z) \land G(z,y) \lor G(y,z) \land G(z,y))))$ .
  - (3) 存在唯一的偶质数; E(x): x是偶数; P(x): x是质数; D(x,y):  $x \neq y$ :  $\exists x (E(x) \land P(x) \land (\forall y (D(x,y) \rightarrow \neg (E(y) \land P(y)))))$ .
  - (4) 没有既是奇数也是偶数的数; E(x): x是偶数; O(x): x是奇数:  $\neg \exists x (E(x) \land O(x))$ .
  - (5) 没有以0为后继的自然数(n的后继为n+1); N(x): x是自然数; S(x,y): y是x的后继:  $\neg \exists x (N(x) \land S(x,0))$ . 或用中缀谓词"x=y"和函数"succ(x)"表示:  $\neg \exists x (N(x) \land (succ(x)=0))$ .
  - (6) 每个自然数都有唯一的后继;  $\forall n(N(n) \rightarrow \exists m(\operatorname{succ}(n) = m \land \forall p(\operatorname{succ}(n) = p \rightarrow p = m))).$
  - (7) 所有的火车比某些汽车跑得快. T(x): x是火车; C(x): x是汽车; F(x,y): x比y跑得快:  $\forall x (T(x) \to \exists y (C(y) \land F(x,y)))$ .
  - 注意 i. 一般数学命题,如果没有指明变元出现的方式多般使用全称量词,数学命题符号化时最好没有自由变元出现;
    - ii. 符号化过程中最好使用原命题,而不是等价命题。如:"没有小于0的自然数"不能翻译为:  $\forall x \neg L(x,0)$
- §2.2.1 判断下列合式公式中个体变元的出现哪些是约束出现,哪些是自由出现;公式中哪些是自由变元,哪些是约束变元:
  - (3)  $\forall x(P(x) \rightarrow \forall yQ(y,z))$ ; P(x)中x约束出现,是约束变元,Q(y,z)中的y约束出现,是约束变元,而z是自由出现,是自由变元.
  - (4)  $\forall x(P(x) \land \exists xQ(x)) \lor R(x,y) \land \forall yR(z,y)$ . (P(x)和Q(x)中的x约束出现,是约束变元,R(x,y)中的x和y自由出现,是自由变元;R(z,y)中的的z自由出现,是自由变元,而y约束出现,是约束变元.
- §2.2.2 指出下列公式中约束各个量词的辖域:
  - (1)  $\forall x (P(x) \to Q(x, y)) \lor \exists x P(x);$  $\forall x (P(x) \to Q(x, y)) \lor \exists x P(x).$

- (2)  $\forall x \exists y (R(x,y) \lor P(y)) \land Q(y,z);$  $(\forall x \exists y (R(x,y) \lor P(y)) \land Q(y,z).$
- §2.3.2 构造解释来证明下列公式既非永真式,又非永假式:
  - (3)  $\forall x(P(x) \to \exists x(Q(x) \land P(x)));$ 证明: 设 $I_1$ :  $\mathcal{D} = \{a\}, P(a) = 0; \ \mathbb{U}(P(x) \to \exists x(Q(x) \land P(x)))\big|_{I_1,x=a} = 1,$  $\mathbb{U}\forall x(P(x) \to \exists x(Q(x) \land P(x)))\big|_{I_1} = 1.$ 设 $I_2$ :  $\mathcal{D} = \{a\}, P(a) = 1, \ Q(a) = 0, \ \mathbb{U}(P(x) \to \exists x(Q(x) \land P(x)))\big|_{I_2,x=a} = 0, \ \mathbb{U}\forall x(P(x) \to \exists x(Q(x) \land P(x)))\big|_{I_2} = 0.$
- §2.3.3 判断下列各式是否成立,并证明你的判断:
  - $\begin{array}{l} (1) \ \forall x (A(x) \to B(x)) \Rightarrow \forall x A(x) \to \forall x B(x); \\ \textbf{证明} \colon \ \bot 式 不成立。因为,设解释 I \colon \ \mathcal{D} = \{a,b\}, \ A(a)\big|_I = 1, \ A(b)\big|_I = 0, \ B(a)\big|_I = 1, \ B(b)\big|_I = 1, \ \mathbb{Q} \forall x (A(x) \to B(x))\big|_I = 1, \ \forall x A(x)\big|_I = 0, \\ \forall x B(x)\big|_I = 1, \ \therefore \ (\forall x A(x) \to \forall x B(x))\big|_I = 0, \ \text{即存在解释} I 使得前提为真,而结论为假。 \end{array}$
  - (2)  $\forall x A(x) \to \forall x B(x) \Rightarrow \forall x (A(x) \to B(x));$  证明: 上式不成立。因为,设解释I:  $\mathcal{D} = \{a,b\}, \ A(a)\big|_I = 1, \ A(b)\big|_I = 0, \ B(a)\big|_I = 0, \ B(b)\big|_I = 1, \ \mathbb{M} \forall x A(x)\big|_I = 0, \ \forall x A(x) \to \forall x B(x)\big|_I = 1; \ A(x) \to B(x)\big|_{I,x=a} = 0, \ \therefore \ \ \forall x (A(x) \to B(x))\big|_I = 0, \ \mathbb{D}$  即存在解释I使得前提为真,而结论为假。

## §2.3.4 证明下列各式:

(3)  $\forall x \forall y (A(x) \land B(y)) \Leftrightarrow \forall x A(x) \land \forall y B(y);$  **证明** 

$$\forall x \forall y (A(x) \land B(y))$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \forall x (A(x) \land \forall y B(y))$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \forall x A(x) \land \forall y B(y)$$

(4)  $\exists x \exists y (A(x) \to B(y)) \Leftrightarrow \forall x A(x) \to \exists y B(y);$ 

证明

$$\exists x \exists y (A(x) \to B(y))$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \exists x \exists y (\neg A(x) \lor B(y))$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \exists x (\neg A(x) \lor \exists y B(y))$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \exists x \neg A(x) \lor \exists y B(y)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \neg \forall x A(x) \lor \exists y B(y)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \forall x A(x) \to \exists y B(y)$$

 $\begin{array}{c} (5) \ \forall x \forall y (A(x) \to B(y)) \Leftrightarrow \exists x A(x) \to \forall x B(x). \\ \\$ 证明

$$\forall x \forall y (A(x) \to B(y))$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \forall x \forall y (\neg A(x) \lor B(y))$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \forall x (\neg A(x) \lor \forall y B(y))$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \forall x \neg A(x) \lor \forall y B(y)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \neg \exists x A(x) \lor \forall y B(y)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \exists x A(x) \to \forall y B(y)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \exists x A(x) \to \forall x B(x)$$

- §2.4.2 求下列各式的前束范式,能不使用换名规则就不用,并求其Skolem范式:
  - (3)  $\forall x \exists y P(x, y) \rightarrow \exists x Q(x, y) \land \forall y R(y);$  **解**:

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

$$\Leftrightarrow \neg \forall x \exists y P(x,y) \lor \exists x Q(x,y) \land \forall y R(y)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \exists x \forall y \neg P(x,y) \lor \exists x Q(x,y) \land \forall y R(y)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \exists x (\forall y \neg P(x,y) \lor Q(x,y) \land \forall y R(y))$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \exists x (\forall z \neg P(x,z) \lor Q(x,y) \land \forall t R(t))$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \exists x \forall z \forall t (\neg P(x,z) \lor Q(x,y) \land R(t))$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \forall z \forall t (\neg P(a,z) \lor Q(a,y) \land R(t)) \text{ (Skolem)}$$

(4) 
$$\exists y \forall x (P(x) \to Q(x,y)) \to (\exists y R(y) \to \exists z P(z));$$

解:

$$\exists y \forall x (P(x) \to Q(x,y)) \to (\exists y R(y) \to \exists z P(z))$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \exists y \forall x (\neg P(x) \lor Q(x,y)) \to (\neg \exists y R(y) \lor \exists z P(z))$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \exists y \forall x (\neg P(x) \lor Q(x,y)) \to (\forall y \neg R(y) \lor \exists z P(z))$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \neg \exists y \forall x (\neg P(x) \lor Q(x,y)) \lor \forall y \exists z (\neg R(y) \lor P(z))$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \forall y \exists x (P(x) \land \neg Q(x,y)) \lor \forall y \exists z (\neg R(y) \lor P(z))$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \forall x \exists z (P(z) \land \neg Q(z,x)) \lor \forall y \exists z (\neg R(y) \lor P(z))$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \forall x \forall y (\exists z (P(z) \land \neg Q(z,x)) \lor \exists z (\neg R(y) \lor P(z)))$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \forall x \forall y \forall z (P(x) \land \neg Q(x,x)) \lor \neg P(x) \lor P(x)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \forall x \forall y \forall y \exists z (P(x) \land \neg Q(x,x)) \lor \neg P(x) \lor P(x)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \forall x \forall y \forall y \exists z (P(x) \land \neg Q(x,x)) \lor \neg P(x) \lor P(x)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \forall x \forall y (P(x) \land \neg Q(x,x)) \lor \neg P(x) \lor P(x)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \forall x \forall y (P(x) \land \neg Q(x,x)) \lor \neg P(x) \lor P(x,x)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \forall x \forall y (P(x) \land \neg Q(x,x)) \lor \neg P(x) \lor P(x,x)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \forall x \forall y (P(x) \land \neg Q(x,x)) \lor \neg P(x) \lor P(x,x)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \forall x \forall y (P(x) \land \neg Q(x,x)) \lor \neg P(x) \lor P(x,x)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \forall x \forall y (P(x) \land \neg Q(x,x)) \lor \neg P(x) \lor P(x,x)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \forall x \forall y (P(x) \land \neg Q(x,x)) \lor \neg P(x) \lor P(x)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \forall x \forall y (P(x) \land \neg Q(x,x)) \lor \neg P(x) \lor P(x)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \forall x \forall y (P(x) \land \neg Q(x,x)) \lor \neg P(x) \lor P(x)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \forall x \forall y (P(x) \land \neg Q(x,x)) \lor \neg P(x) \lor P(x)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \forall x \forall y (P(x) \land \neg Q(x,x)) \lor \neg P(x) \lor P(x)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \forall x \forall y (P(x) \land \neg Q(x,x)) \lor \neg P(x) \lor P(x)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \forall x \forall y (P(x) \land \neg Q(x,x)) \lor \neg P(x) \lor P(x)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \forall x \forall y (P(x) \land \neg Q(x,x)) \lor \neg P(x) \lor P(x)$$

 $(5) \ \forall x P(x) \to \exists x Q(x);$ 

解:

$$\forall x P(x) \to \exists x Q(x)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \neg \forall x P(x) \lor \exists x Q(x)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \exists x \neg P(x) \lor \exists x Q(x)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \exists x (\neg P(x) \lor Q(x))$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \neg P(a) \lor Q(a) \text{ (Skolem)}$$

## §2.5.2 证明下列推理:

(1)  $\forall x(P(x) \to Q(x)) \land \forall y \neg Q(y) \Rightarrow \forall x \neg P(x);$  证明:

 $\forall x (P(x) \to Q(x))$  引入前提  $P(x) \to Q(x)$  ① + US  $\forall y \neg Q(y)$  引入前提  $\neg Q(x)$  ③ + US  $\neg P(x)$  ② +④ + MP  $\forall x \neg P(x)$  ⑤ + UG

(2)  $\exists x P(x) \land \exists x Q(x) \Rightarrow \exists x (P(x) \lor Q(x));$  证明:

 $\exists x(P(x))$  引入前提 P(a) ① + ES  $P(a) \lor Q(a)$  ①+附加规则  $\exists x(P(x) \lor Q(x))$  ③ + ES

(6)  $\forall x(P(x) \to Q(x) \lor R(x)), \ \neg \exists x(P(x) \land R(x)) \vdash \forall x(P(x) \to Q(x));$  证明:

①  $\forall x (P(x) \to Q(x) \lor R(x))$  引入前提 ②  $P(x) \to (Q(x) \lor R(x))$  ① + US

$(3) \neg \exists x (P(x) \land R(x))$	引入前提
	③+恒等变换
$\mathfrak{S} P(x) \to \neg R(x)$	$\oplus + US$
$\bigcirc P(x)$	附加前提
$\bigcirc Q(x) \lor R(x)$	(2)+(6) + MP
$\otimes$ $\neg R(x)$	5+6+MP
$\mathfrak{G}(x)$	⑦+⑧ + 析取三段论
$\bigcirc P(x) \to Q(x)$	$\bigcirc +\bigcirc +\bigcirc$
	$\mathbb{O}$ +UG
(7) $\exists x (P(x) \land Q(x)), \ \forall y (P(x) \rightarrow R(x)) \vdash \exists x (R(x))$	$\wedge Q(x)$ ).
证明:	
	引入前提
$\bigcirc P(a) \land Q(a)$	$\bigcirc$ + ES
$\mathfrak{J}(a)$	②+化简规则
4 Q(a)	②+化简规则
	引入前提
$\textcircled{6} P(a) \to R(a)$	$\mathfrak{D} + \mathrm{US}$
$\bigcirc$ $R(a)$	3+6+MP
$\otimes R(a) \wedge Q(a)$	⑦+⑦ + 合取引入
$\mathfrak{G} \exists x (R(x) \land Q(x))$	$\otimes$ +EG