武汉大学计算机学院《离散数学》第二次练习

- §2.1.2 设A(x, y, z): x + y = z, M(x, y, z): $x \cdot y = z$, L(x, y): x < y, G(x, y): x > y, 个体域为自然数,将下列命题符号化:
 - (1) 没有比0小的自然数; $(\neg \exists x L(x,0))$
 - (2) x < z是x < y并且y < z的必要条件; $(\forall x \forall y \forall z (L(x,y) \land L(y,z) \rightarrow L(x,z))))$
 - (3) 若x < 0, 那么存在某些z, 使得z < 0, $x \cdot z > y \cdot z$; $(\forall x \forall y (L(x,y) \rightarrow \exists z \exists u \exists v L(z,0) \land M(x,z,u) \land M(y,z,v) \land G(u,v)))$
 - (4) 存在x, 对任意y有 $x \cdot y = y$; $(\exists x \forall y M(x, y, y))$
 - (5) 对任意x,存在y使得x + y = x。($\exists x \forall y A(x, y, x)$)
 - 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:
 - (1) $\forall x(P(x) \lor Q(x)) \lor R(y)$; $(P(x) \Rightarrow Q(x) \Rightarrow P(x) \Rightarrow P($
 - (2) $\forall x(P(x)\lor Q(x))\lor R(x)$; (P(x)和Q(x)中的x约束出现,是约束变元,R(x)中的x自由出现,是自由变元)
- §2.2.2 指出下列公式中约束各个量词的辖域:
 - $(3) \ \forall x \forall y (R(x,y) \lor P(y,z)) \lor \exists x Q(x); \ (\forall x \forall y (R(x,y) \lor P(y,z)) \lor \exists x Q(x))$
 - (4) $\forall x \exists y R(x, y) \rightarrow \exists y \forall x R(x, y) \lor P(x, y).$ $(\forall x \exists y R(x, y) \rightarrow \exists y \forall x R(x, y) \lor P(x, y))$
- §2.3.2 构造解释来证明下列公式既非永真式,又非永假式:
 - (1) $\neg \forall x (P(x) \rightarrow Q(x));$

证明:

设
$$I_1$$
: $\mathcal{D}=\{a\},\ P(a)=0,\ Q(a)=0;\ \mathbb{U}(P(x)\to Q(x))\big|_{I_1,x=a}=1,\ \therefore\ \forall x(P(x)\to Q(x))\big|_{I_1}=1,\ \mathrm{hence}\ \neg\forall x(P(x)\to Q(x))\big|_{I_1}=0.$ 设 I_2 : $\mathcal{D}=\{a\},\ P(a)=0,\ Q(a)=1;\ \mathbb{U}(P(x)\to Q(x))\big|_{I_2,x=a}=0,\ \therefore\ \forall x(P(x)\to Q(x))\big|_{I_2}=0,\ \mathrm{hence}\ \neg\forall x(P(x)\to Q(x))\big|_{I_2}=1$

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

证明:

设
$$I_1$$
: $\mathcal{D} = \{a\}, \ P(a,a) = 1, \ Q(a) = 1, \ R(a) = 0; \ \mathbb{M}(P(x,y) \land (Q(y) \rightarrow R(x,y)))\big|_{I_1,x=a} = 0, \ \therefore \ \forall x \forall y (P(x,y) \land (Q(y) \rightarrow R(x,y)))\big|_{I_1} = 0.$

设
$$I_2$$
: $\mathcal{D} = \{a\}, \ P(a,a) = 1, \ Q(a) = 0, \ R(a) = 0; \ \mathbb{M}(P(x,y) \land (Q(y) \rightarrow R(x,y)))\big|_{I_2,x=a} = 1, \ \therefore \ \forall x \forall y (P(x,y) \land (Q(y) \rightarrow R(x,y)))\big|_{I_2} = 1.$

- §2.3.3 判断下列各式是否成立,并证明你的判断:
 - (3) $\exists x A(x) \rightarrow \forall x B(x) \Rightarrow \forall x (A(x) \rightarrow B(x));$ 证明:

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

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

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

$$\Rightarrow \forall x (\neg A(x) \lor B(x))$$

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

- $\begin{array}{l} (4) \ \forall x(A(x) \to B(x)) \Rightarrow \exists x A(x) \to \forall x B(x) . \\ \textbf{证明} \colon \ \bot 式 不成立。因为,设解释 I \colon \mathcal{D} = \{a,b\}, \ A(a)\big|_{I} = 1, \ A(b)\big|_{I} = 0, \ B(a)\big|_{I} = 1, \ B(b)\big|_{I} = 0, \ \mathbb{Q} \forall x (A(x) \to B(x))\big|_{I} = 1, \ \exists x A(x)\big|_{I} = 1, \ \forall x B(x)\big|_{I} = 0, \ \therefore \ (\exists x A(x) \to \forall x B(x))\big|_{I} = 0, \ \mathbb{D}$ 再存在解释 I 使得前提为真,而结论为假。
- §2.3.4 证明下列各式:
 - $(1) \ \forall x \forall y (A(x) \lor A(y)) \Leftrightarrow \forall x A(x) \lor \forall y A(y);$ 证明

$$\forall x \forall y (A(x) \lor A(y))$$

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

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

(2) $\exists x\exists y(A(x)\wedge B(y))\Rightarrow \exists xA(x);$ 证明

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

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

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

$$\Rightarrow \exists x A(x)$$

- §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:
 - (1) $\forall x P(x) \land \neg \exists x Q(x) \lor \exists x Q(x) \land \forall y R(y)$;

解:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$\Leftrightarrow \forall x \forall y (P(x) \land \neg Q(x) \lor Q(f(x)) \land R(y)) \text{ (Skolem)}$$

(2) $\forall x P(x) \vee \neg \exists x Q(x) \wedge \forall x R(x)$; 解:

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

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

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

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

$$\Leftrightarrow \forall x \forall y (P(x) \lor \neg Q(y) \land R(y)) \text{ (Skolem)}$$

§2.5.2 证明下列推理:

(3) $\forall x (P(x) \to Q(x)) \vdash \forall x P(x) \to \forall x Q(x);$ 证明:用CP规则

①
$$\forall x P(x)$$
 附加前提
② $P(x)$ ① + US
③ $\forall x (P(x) \to Q(x))$ 引入前提
④ $P(x) \to Q(x)$ ③ + US
⑤ $Q(x)$ ② +④ + 三段论
⑥ $\forall x Q(x)$ ⑤ + UG

$\forall x (\neg P(x) \to Q(x)), \ \forall x \neg Q(x), \ \exists x (P(x) \to R(x))$	$\vdash \exists x R(x);$
证明:	
	引入前提
$(2) P(a) \rightarrow R(a)$	\bigcirc + ES
	引入前提
$\textcircled{4} \neg P(a) \rightarrow Q(a)$	$\Im + US$
$\bigcirc \neg Q(a) \rightarrow P(a)$	③ + 恒等变换
$\bigcirc Q(a) \to R(a)$	② + ⑤ + 析取三段论
$\bigcirc \forall x \neg Q(x)$	引入前提
$\otimes Q(a)$	\bigcirc + US

$$\mathfrak{G}$$
 $R(a)$

⑥ + ⑧ + 析取三段论

 $\bigcirc \exists x R(x)$

9 + EG

(5) $\forall x(P(x) \to Q(x) \land R(x)), \exists x(P(x) \land Q(x)) \vdash \exists x(Q(x) \land R(x)).$ 证明:

引入前提

 $\bigcirc P(a) \wedge Q(a)$

 \bigcirc + ES

 $\Im P(a)$

② + 化简规则

 $\textcircled{4} \ \forall x (P(x) \to Q(x) \land R(x))$

引入前提

 \bigcirc $P(a) \rightarrow Q(a) \land R(a)$

 \oplus + US

 $\bigcirc Q(a) \wedge R(a)$

③ + ⑤ + 三段论

 \bigcirc $\exists x (Q(x) \land R(x))$

 \bigcirc + EG