

Logik TUT 11

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11.1 Unifikation

11.1.1

$$\begin{aligned}|L'| &= 2 \\ A_1 &= R(z, f(a)) \\ A_2 &= R(g(u), u)\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}z_1 &= z, z_2 = g \\ \sigma z &\mapsto g(u)\end{aligned}$$

$$|L'| = 2$$

$$\begin{aligned}A_1 &= R(g(u), f(a)) \\ A_2 &= R(g(u), u) \\ z_1 &= f(a), z_2 = u \\ \sigma u &\mapsto f(a)\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}|L'| &= 1 \\ L' &\{R(g(u), f(a))\}\end{aligned}$$

11.1.2

$$\begin{aligned}|L'| &= 2 \\ A_1 &= Q(b, f(y), h(u)) \\ A_2 &= R(z, u, h(g(u)))\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}z_1 &= b, z_2 = z \\ \sigma z &\mapsto b\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}|L'| &= 2 \\ A_1 &= Q(b, f(y), h(u)) \\ A_2 &= R(b, u, h(g(u)))\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}z_1 &= f(y), z_2 = u \\ \sigma u &\mapsto f(y)\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}|L'| &= 2 \\ A_1 &= Q(b, f(y), h(u)) \\ A_2 &= R(b, f(y), h(g(u)))\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}z_1 &= f(u), z_2 = h(g(u)) \\ \nexists u \text{ in } f(u)\end{aligned}$$

11.1.3

⚡ P mit unterschiedlicher Stelligkeit

11.2 Unerfuellbarkeit

$P(c, g(c))$		$x \mapsto c$	
$\neg P(c, g(c)), Q(f(g(c)), g(c))$		$y \mapsto g(c), x \mapsto c$	
$\neg Q(f(g(c), g(c)), R(f(g(c)), g(c))$		$x \mapsto f(g(c))i, z \mapsto g(c)$	
$\neg R(f(g(c)), g(c))$		$x, y \mapsto g(c)$	
$\neg Q(f(g(c), g(c))$	aus $\neg Q(f(g(c), g(c)), R(f(g(c)), g(c)),$	$\neg R(f(g(c)), g(c))$	
$Q(f(g(c), g(c))$	aus $\neg P(c, g(c)), Q(f(g(c)), g(c)),$	$P(c, g(c))$	
\square	aus $\neg Q(f(g(c), g(c)),$	$Q(f(g(c)), g(c))$	

11.3 Tautalogien

Annahme Tautalogie, damit $\neg\varphi$ nicht erfuellbar

$$\begin{aligned}
\neg\varphi &= \neg\neg(\forall x(P(x) \rightarrow R(f(x))) \wedge \forall x(R(f(x)) \rightarrow \neg R(x)) \wedge \exists y(R(y) \wedge P(y))) \\
&\equiv \forall x(P(x) \rightarrow R(f(x))) \wedge \forall x(R(f(x)) \rightarrow \neg R(x)) \wedge \exists y(R(y) \wedge P(y)) \\
&\equiv \forall x(\neg P(x) \vee R(f(x))) \wedge \forall x(\neg R(f(x)) \vee \neg R(x)) \wedge \exists y(R(y) \wedge P(y)) \\
&\equiv \forall x((\neg P(x) \vee R(f(x))) \wedge (\neg R(f(x)) \vee \neg R(x))) \wedge \exists y(R(y) \wedge P(y)) \\
&\equiv \forall x((\neg P(x) \vee R(f(x))) \wedge (\neg R(f(x)) \vee \neg R(x))) \wedge (R(c) \wedge P(c)) \\
&\equiv \forall x((\neg P(x) \vee R(f(x))) \wedge (\neg R(f(x)) \vee \neg R(x)) \wedge (R(c) \wedge P(c)))
\end{aligned}$$

$$\neg P(c) \vee R(f(c)) \quad x \mapsto c$$

$$\neg R(f(c)) \vee \neg R(c) \quad x \mapsto c$$

$$R(c) \vee R(f(c)) \quad \text{aus } R(c) \wedge P(c), \neg P(c) \vee R(f(c))$$

$$\square \quad \text{aus } R(c) \vee R(f(c)), \neg R(f(c)) \vee \neg R(c)$$

damit Tautalogie