



Metodi matematici per l'Informatica

Modulo 16.2 – Logica Predicativa (parte II: metodo dei tableau)

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$$\frac{U(S) \quad \frac{\forall x . U(x) \rightarrow M(x)}{U(S) \rightarrow M(S)}}{M(S)}$$



Aristotele (384 – 322 a.C.)

Tutti gli uomini sono mortali.
Socrate è un uomo.
Socrate è mortale.

Οργανον



Lewis Carroll (1832 - 1898)

Tutti i leoni sono creature feroci.
Qualche leone non beve caffè.
Qualche creatura feroce non beve caffè.

Symbolic Logic



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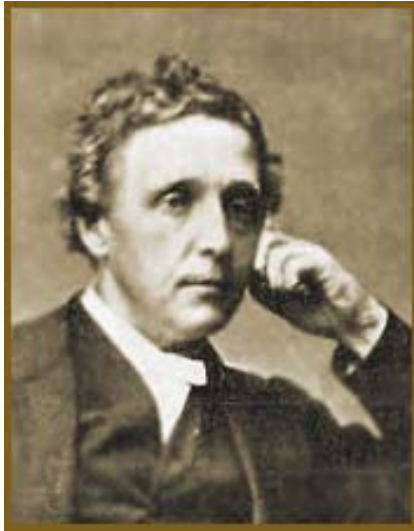


Lewis Carroll (1832 - 1898)

$$\begin{array}{c} \exists x . L(x) \wedge \neg C(x) \\ \hline L(a) \wedge \neg C(a) \\ \hline \neg C(a) \quad L(a) \\ \hline \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} \forall x . L(x) \rightarrow F(x) \\ \hline L(a) \rightarrow F(a) \\ \hline F(a) \end{array}$$

Tutti i leoni sono creature feroci.
Qualche leone non beve caffè.
Qualche creatura feroce non beve caffè.

Symbolic Logic



Lewis Carroll (1832 - 1898)

$$\frac{\exists x . L(x) \wedge \neg C(x)}{L(a) \wedge \neg C(a)} \quad \frac{\forall x . L(x) \rightarrow F(x)}{L(a) \rightarrow F(a)}$$

che differenza c'è ?

Tutti i leoni sono creature feroci.
Qualche leone non beve caffè.
Qualche creatura feroce non beve caffè.

Symbolic Logic

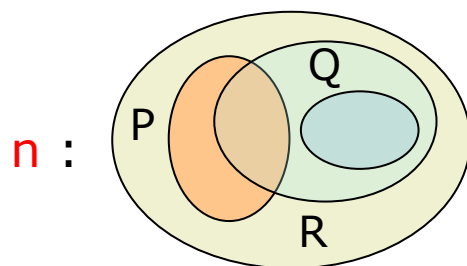
$$\frac{\exists x . P(x)}{P(a)} \quad \frac{\exists x . Q(x)}{Q(a)}$$

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



$$\frac{\exists x . L(x) \wedge \neg C(x)}{L(a) \wedge \neg C(a)} \quad \frac{\forall x . L(x) \rightarrow F(x)}{L(a) \rightarrow F(a)}$$

che differenza c'è ?



$$\not\models_n \exists x . P(x) \wedge Q(x)$$

$$Q_n(x) = x \text{ è un uomo}$$

$$R_n(x) = x \text{ è mortale}$$

$$P_n(x) = x \text{ ha almeno 100 arti}$$

esiste un uomo con almeno 100 arti

$$\frac{\forall x . P(x)}{\quad} \quad \frac{\exists x . Q(x)}{\quad}$$

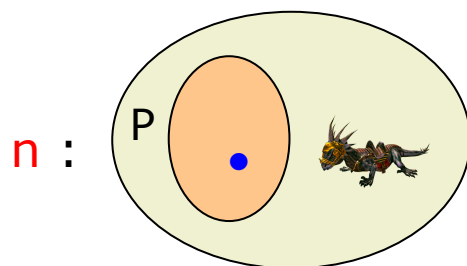
$P(a)$

$Q(b)$



a qualunque

b nuovo!



$$\frac{\exists x . P(x)}{\quad}$$

~~$P(f(b))$~~



$$f(x) =$$




$$P_n(x) = x \text{ ha almeno } 100 \text{ arti}$$

esiste un essere con almeno 100 arti

per semplicità eliminiamo le funzioni dal linguaggio

$$\frac{\forall x . A}{[a/x] A}$$



a qualunque

$$\frac{\exists x . A}{[b/x] A}$$



b nuovo!

$$\frac{\exists x . (P(x) \wedge R(x, y))}{P(b) \wedge R(b, y)}$$

data una qualunque formula A , denotiamo con $[b/x]A$ la formula ottenuta sostituendo b ad ogni occorrenza *libera* di x in A

termini $t_1, t_2, \dots ::= x \mid y \mid z \mid \dots \mid a \mid b \mid c \mid \dots$

formule $A, B, \dots ::= P(t_1, t_2, \dots, t_n) \mid \dots \mid \text{false} \mid A \vee B$
 $\mid A \wedge B \mid A \rightarrow B \mid \neg A \mid \forall x. A \mid \exists x. A$

$$\frac{\forall x . A}{[a/x] A}$$



a qualunque

$$\frac{\exists x . A}{[b/x] A}$$



b nuovo!

$$\frac{\exists x . (P(x) \wedge R(x, y))}{P(b) \wedge R(b, y)}$$

data una qualunque formula A , denotiamo con $[b/x]A$ la formula ottenuta sostituendo b ad ogni occorrenza *libera* di x in A

$$[b/x] (P(x) \wedge R(x, y)) = P(b) \wedge R(b, y)$$

$$[b/x] (P(z) \wedge R(z, y)) = P(z) \wedge R(z, y)$$

$$[b/x] (P(x) \wedge \forall y . R(x, y)) = P(b) \wedge \forall y . R(b, y)$$

$$[b/x] (P(x) \wedge \forall x . R(x, y)) = P(b) \wedge \forall x . R(x, y)$$



Tableau predicativi

(take one)

$\forall x . A$

|

$[a/x] A$

a qualunque

$\exists x . A$

|

$[b/x] A$

b nuovo

$\neg \exists x . A$

?

\forall & \exists

(semantica)

$\llbracket \forall x. A \rrbracket_\rho = \text{T}$ se, *per ogni* $v \in U$, $\llbracket A \rrbracket_{\rho[x \mapsto v]} = \text{T}$
 $= \text{F}$ altrimenti

$\llbracket \exists x. A \rrbracket_\rho = \text{T}$ se, *esiste* $v \in U$, $\llbracket A \rrbracket_{\rho[x \mapsto v]} = \text{T}$
 $= \text{F}$ altrimenti

\forall & \exists

(semantica)

$$\begin{aligned} \llbracket \forall x. A \rrbracket_{\rho} &= \text{True} \text{ se, per ogni } v \in U, \llbracket A \rrbracket_{\rho[x \mapsto v]} = \text{True} \\ &= \text{False} \text{ altrimenti} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \llbracket \forall x. A \rrbracket_{\rho} &= \text{True} \text{ se, per ogni } v \in U, \llbracket A \rrbracket_{\rho[x \mapsto v]} = \text{True} \\ &= \text{False} \text{ se esiste } v \in U \text{ t.c. } \llbracket A \rrbracket_{\rho[x \mapsto v]} = \text{False} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \llbracket \forall x. \neg A \rrbracket_{\rho} &= \text{True} \text{ se, per ogni } v \in U, \llbracket \neg A \rrbracket_{\rho[x \mapsto v]} = \text{True} \\ &= \text{False} \text{ se esiste } v \in U \text{ t.c. } \llbracket \neg A \rrbracket_{\rho[x \mapsto v]} = \text{False} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \llbracket \forall x. \neg A \rrbracket_{\rho} &= \text{True} \text{ se, per ogni } v \in U, \llbracket A \rrbracket_{\rho[x \mapsto v]} = \text{False} \\ &= \text{False} \text{ se esiste } v \in U \text{ t.c. } \llbracket A \rrbracket_{\rho[x \mapsto v]} = \text{True} \end{aligned}$$

\forall & \exists
(semantica)

$$\begin{aligned} \llbracket \neg \forall x. \neg A \rrbracket_{\rho} &= \neg \llbracket \forall x. \neg A \rrbracket_{\rho} \\ &= \text{F} \text{ se, per ogni } v \in U, \llbracket A \rrbracket_{\rho[x \mapsto v]} = \text{F} \\ &= \text{T} \text{ se esiste } v \in U \text{ t.c. } \llbracket A \rrbracket_{\rho[x \mapsto v]} = \text{T} \\ &= \llbracket \exists x. A \rrbracket_{\rho} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \llbracket \forall x. \neg A \rrbracket_{\rho} &= \text{T} \text{ se, per ogni } v \in U, \llbracket A \rrbracket_{\rho[x \mapsto v]} = \text{F} \\ &= \text{F} \text{ se esiste } v \in U \text{ t.c. } \llbracket A \rrbracket_{\rho[x \mapsto v]} = \text{T} \end{aligned}$$

\forall & \exists
(semantica)

$$\begin{aligned} \llbracket \neg \forall x. \neg A \rrbracket_\rho &= \neg \llbracket \forall x. \neg A \rrbracket_\rho \\ &= \text{F} \text{ se, per ogni } v \in U, \llbracket A \rrbracket_{\rho[x \mapsto v]} = \text{F} \\ &= \text{T} \text{ se esiste } v \in U \text{ t.c. } \llbracket A \rrbracket_{\rho[x \mapsto v]} = \text{T} \\ &= \llbracket \exists x. A \rrbracket_\rho \end{aligned}$$

per ogni modello m : $\models_m \neg \forall x. \neg A$ se e solo se $\models_m \exists x. A$

$\exists x. A \equiv \neg \forall x. \neg A$ (equivalenza semantica)

$\forall x. A \equiv \neg \neg \forall x. \neg \neg A \equiv \neg \exists x. \neg A$

Tableau predicativi

(take one)

$\forall x . A$
|
 $[a/x] A$
a qualunque

$\neg \exists x . A$
|
 $[a/x] \neg A$

$\exists x . A$
|
 $[b/x] A$
b nuovo

$\neg \forall x . A$
|
 $[b/x] \neg A$

$A \wedge B$
|
 A, B

$A \vee B$
/ \
 A B ...

Tableau predicativi

(take one)

$\forall x . A$

$[a/x] A$

a qualunque

$\neg \exists x . A$

$[a/x] \neg A$

$\exists x . A$

$[b/x] A$

b nuovo

$\neg \forall x . A$

$[b/x] \neg A$

$A \wedge B$

A, B

$A \vee B$

$A \quad B$

...

$\neg((\forall x . P(x)) \rightarrow (\exists x . P(x)))$ 😊

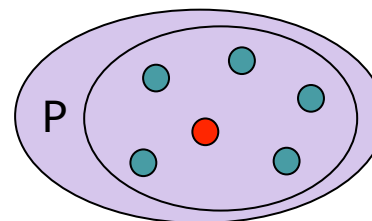


Tableau predicativi

(take one)

$\forall x . A$
|
 $[a/x] A$
a qualunque

$\neg \exists x . A$
|
 $[a/x] \neg A$

$\exists x . A$
|
 $[b/x] A$
b nuovo

$\neg \forall x . A$
|
 $[b/x] \neg A$

$A \wedge B$
|
 A, B

$A \vee B$
/ \
 A B ...

$\neg((\forall x . P(x)) \rightarrow (\exists x . P(x)))$

|
 $\forall x . P(x) , \neg \exists x . P(x)$

|
 $P(a) , \neg \exists x . P(x)$

|
 $P(a) , \neg P(a)$



Tableau predicativi

(take one)

$\forall x . A$
|
 $[a/x] A$
a qualunque

$\exists x . A$
|
 $[b/x] A$
b nuovo

$A \wedge B$
|
 A, B

$A \vee B$
/ \
 $A \quad B$...

$\neg((\exists x. \neg P(x)) \vee (\forall x. P(x)))$

|
 $\neg \exists x. \neg P(x) , \neg \forall x. P(x)$

|
 $\neg \neg P(a) , \neg \forall x. P(x)$

|
 $\neg \neg P(a) , \neg P(b)$



Tableau predicativi

(take one)

$\forall x . A$
|
 $[a/x] A$
a qualunque

$\exists x . A$
|
 $[b/x] A$
b nuovo

$A \wedge B$
|
 A, B

$A \vee B$
/ \
 $A \quad B$...

$\neg((\exists x. \neg P(x)) \vee (\forall x. P(x)))$
|
 $\neg \exists x. \neg P(x) , \neg \forall x. P(x)$
|
 $\neg \exists x. \neg P(x) , \neg P(a)$
|
 $\neg \neg P(a) , \neg P(a)$
 \diamond

Tableau predicativi

(take one)

$\forall x . A$
|
 $[a/x] A$
a qualunque

$\exists x . A$
|
 $[b/x] A$
b nuovo

$A \wedge B$
|
 A, B

$A \vee B$
/ \
 A B ...

$\neg(\neg\forall x. [P(x) \wedge (\exists y. \neg P(y))])$
|
 $\forall x. [P(x) \wedge \exists y. \neg P(y)]$
|
 $P(a) \wedge \exists y. \neg P(y)$
|
 $P(a), \exists y. \neg P(y)$
|
 $P(a), \neg P(b)$



Tableau predicativi

(take one)

$\forall x . A$

|
 $[a/x] A , \forall x . A$

a qualunque

$\neg(\neg\forall x. [P(x) \wedge (\exists y. \neg P(y))])$

|

$\forall x. [P(x) \wedge \exists y. \neg P(y)]$

|

$P(a) \wedge \exists y. \neg P(y) , \forall x. [P(x) \wedge \exists y. \neg P(y)]$

|

$P(a) , \exists y. \neg P(y) , \forall x. [P(x) \wedge \exists y. \neg P(y)]$

|

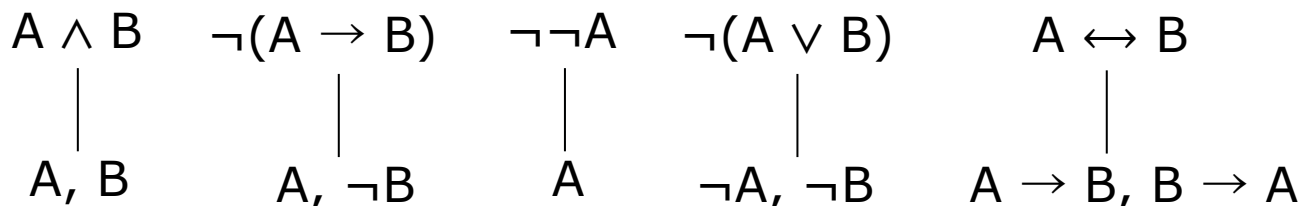
$P(a) , \neg P(b) , \forall x. [P(x) \wedge \exists y. \neg P(y)]$

|

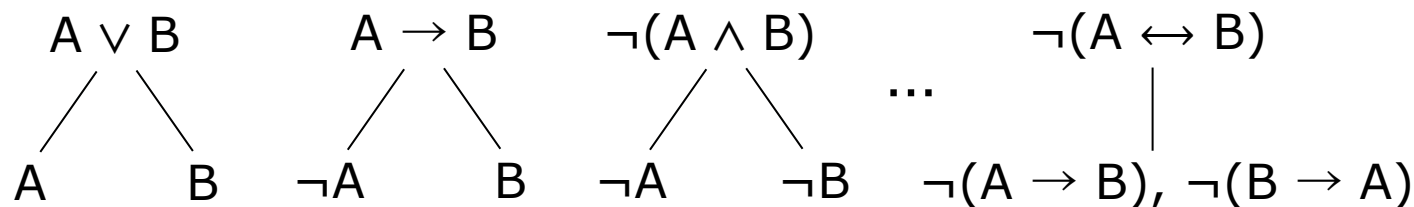
◇ $P(a) , \neg P(b) , P(b) \wedge \exists y. \neg P(y)]$

Tableau predicativi

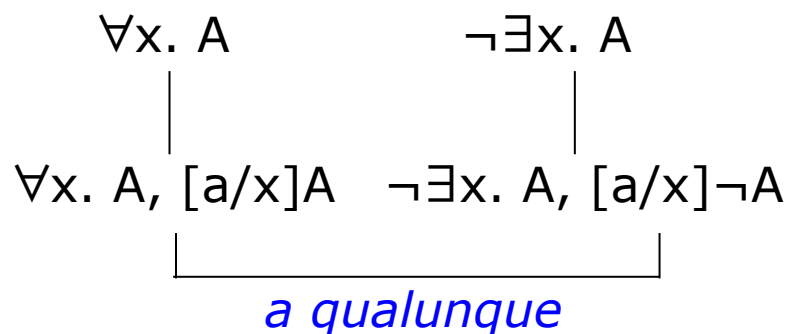
α



β



γ



δ

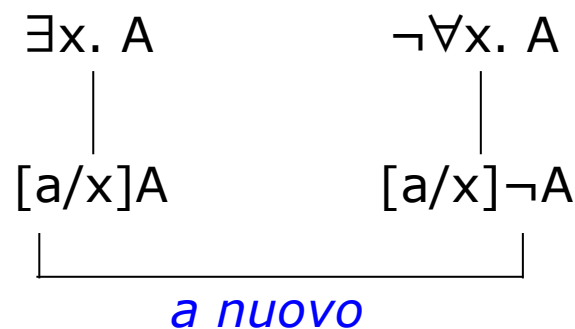


Tableau predicativi

correttezza e completezza

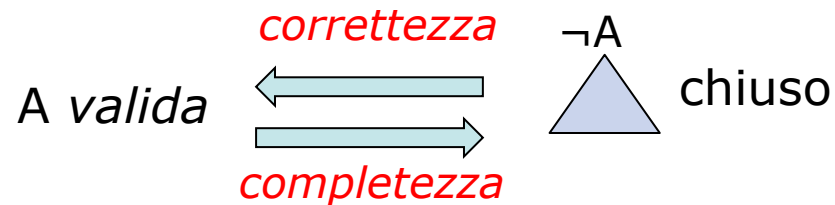


Tableau predicativi

correttezza e completezza

Le seguenti formule sono **valide**:

$$\forall x. P(x) \leftrightarrow \neg \exists x. \neg P(x)$$

$$\exists x. P(x) \leftrightarrow \neg \forall x. \neg P(x)$$

$$\exists x. \forall y. P(x, y) \rightarrow \forall y. \exists x. P(x, y)$$

$$\forall x. (P(x) \wedge Q(x)) \leftrightarrow (\forall x. P(x) \wedge \forall x. Q(x))$$

$$\forall x. (P(x) \vee Q(x)) \leftarrow (\forall x. P(x) \vee \forall x. Q(x))$$

$$\exists x. (P(x) \vee Q(x)) \leftrightarrow (\exists x. P(x) \vee \exists x. Q(x))$$

$$\exists x. (P(x) \wedge Q(x)) \rightarrow (\exists x. P(x) \wedge \exists x. Q(x))$$

Tableau predicativi

correttezza e completezza

$\neg(\exists x. \forall y. P(x,y) \rightarrow \forall y. \exists x. P(x,y))$

|
 $\exists x. \forall y. P(x,y) , \neg \forall y. \exists x. P(x,y)$

|
 $\forall y. P(a,y) , \neg \forall y. \exists x. P(x,y)$

|
 $\forall y. P(a,y) , \neg \exists x. P(x,b)$

|
 $P(a,b) , \neg \exists x. P(x,b)$

|
 $P(a,b) , \neg P(a,b)$





That's all, Folks!