Diskretne strukture UNI Vaje 5

1. Naj bo področje pogovora naravna števila. Dana sta predikata

P(x): x je praštevilo.

D(x,y): število x deli število y

Določi logične vrednosti formul

(a)
$$A = \forall x (P(x) \lor D(2, x)),$$

(e)
$$E = \forall x (D(4, x) \Rightarrow D(2, x)),$$

(b)
$$B = \exists x (P(x) \land D(2, x)),$$

(f)
$$F = \forall x \exists y (P(y) \land D(y, x)),$$

(c)
$$C = \exists x (P(x) \land D(5, x)),$$

(g)
$$G = \exists x \forall y (D(x, y) \Rightarrow \neg P(y)),$$

(d)
$$D = \forall x (P(x) \Rightarrow \neg D(10, x)),$$

(h)
$$H = \forall x \exists y (P(x) \Rightarrow P(y) \land D(y, x)).$$

Zapiši še negacije formul.

(a)
$$A = \forall x (P(x) \lor D(2, x)) = \exists a$$
 vsako naramo strvilo x velja, da je prastevilo ali sodo. ~ 0 protiprime $\neg P(x) \lor D(2, x) = \exists x \lor P(x) \lor D(2, x) = \exists x \lor P(x) \lor D(2, x) = \exists x \lor P(x) \lor P(x) \lor D(2, x) = \exists x \lor P(x) \lor P(x)$

= Obstaja x E IN, ri ni niti prasterilo niti sodo. ~ 1 => primer mpr. x = 9

(b)
$$B = \exists x (P(x) \land D(2,x)) = Obstaja \times \in IN$$
, $\exists x \in IN$, $\exists x$

 $\exists B = \exists \exists \times \left(P(x) \land D(2_1 x) \right) \sim \ \forall \times \exists \left(P(x) \land D(2_1 x) \right) \sim \ \forall \times \left(\exists P(x) \lor \exists D(2_1 x) \right) \sim \ \forall \times \left(P(x) \Rightarrow \exists D(2_1 x) \right)$

- = Vsar x EIN ni prasterilo ali pa mi sodo. = Če je x EIN prasterilo, potem ni sodo.
- = Vsa pranterila so liba. ~ 0 prohiprimen mpr. x = 2

(c)
$$C=\exists x(P(x)\wedge D(5,x))$$
 = Obstaja prasterilo, ti je deljivo s 5. ~ 1 pps. x=5

 $TC = \forall x (TP(x) \lor TD(5,x)) \sim \forall x (P(x) \Rightarrow TD(5,x)) = Prasterila niso defina s 5. ~ 0$ nps. x = 5

(d)
$$D = \forall x (P(x) \Rightarrow \neg D(10, x)) \sim \text{ (e je } x \in \mathbb{N} \text{ prasterilo, potent in delyino z 10.} \sim \text{ (D(10, x)} \Rightarrow \text{TP(x))}$$

= Obstaja prastavilo, ri je deljivo z 10. ~ 0

★ Naj bo x ∈ IN in 10 deli x. Potem je
x = 10 k = 2.5 ½ xa net 2 ∈ IN. Zato
2 | x in 5 | x. Ken ima x vsaj 3 delitelje
(1,2 in 5), ni prastario.

■

(e)
$$E = \forall x (D(4,x) \Rightarrow D(2,x)) \sim \forall sort nechnahuir 4 je sodo stenilo. ~ 1$$

$$7E \sim 7 \forall x (1D(4,x) \vee D(2,x)) \sim \exists x (D(4,x) \wedge 1D(2,x)) = \frac{DOKAZ}{\forall x j lo x \in IN pojulen vectoralnir 4. Polem je x = 4.2 za ner $x \in Z$ in xalo $x = 2.(2k) = 2l$ za ner $l \in Z$. Tony je $x = sodo$.$$

(f)
$$F = \forall x \exists y (P(y) \land D(y,x)) = \exists x \text{ nsat } x \in \mathbb{N} \text{ obstagia } y \in \mathbb{N}$$
, by je prastavilo in duli x .

$$= \forall x \exists y (P(y) \land D(y,x)) = \exists x \text{ nsat } x \in \mathbb{N} \text{ obstagia } y \in \mathbb{N}, \text{ by je prastavilo in duli } x.$$

$$= \forall x \exists y (P(y) \land D(y,x)) \land \exists x (P(y) \land D(y,x)) \land x (P(y$$

(g)
$$G = \exists x \forall y (D(x,y) \Rightarrow \neg P(y)) \sim 0$$
 behaja $x \in \mathbb{N}$, tako da xa vx $y \in \mathbb{N}$ velja: če x deli y , potem y mi prastevilo. ~ 1 mpx. $x = 10$

$$\neg G \sim \forall_X \exists_y \neg (\neg D(x,y) \lor \neg P(y)) \sim \forall_X \exists_y (\neg D(x,y) \land P(y)) \sim 0$$

$$\neg DOKAZ = 0$$

$$\forall_X \exists_y \neg (\neg D(x,y) \lor \neg P(y)) \sim \forall_X \exists_y (\neg D(x,y) \land P(y)) \sim 0$$

(h)
$$H = \forall x \exists y (P(x) \Rightarrow P(y) \land D(y, x)) \sim \forall x \exists y (\exists P(x) \lor P(y) \land D(y, x)) =$$

$$= \exists x \text{ are } x \in \mathbb{N} \text{ obstagia } y \in \mathbb{N}, \text{ da vely'a : } \tilde{ce} \text{ je } \times \text{ praintenilo}, \text{ potem je } y \text{ praintenilo}, \text{ he deli } x \cdot \frac{\checkmark 1}{\cancel{/}}$$

OKAZ.

Way bo x poljulen. Če je x ∈ IP, polem za y=x velja, da je y ∈ IP in y deli x. Če x € IP, je avtomatično H~1.

- 2. Na otoku ljudje živijo v Severni vasi in Južni vasi. Otočani imajo črne in bele ovce. Zapiši s formulami naslednje izjave.
 - (a) Vsak prebivalec Severne vasi ima vsaj eno črno ovco.
 - (b) Vsak prebivalec Južne vasi ima vsaj eno črno ovco in eno belo ovco.
 - (c) Obstaja prebivalec Severne vasi, ki nima črne ovce.
 - (d) Vsak prebivalec Severne vasi pozna prebivalca Južne vasi, ki ima belo ovco.
 - (e) Neki prebivalec Južne vasi pozna prebivalca Severne vasi, ki ima črno ovco.
 - (f) Neki prebivalec Južne vasi pozna vse prebivalce Severne vasi, ki imajo črno ovco.

$$D = \{x; x \neq prebivate ctora\}$$

(a) Vsak prebivalec Severne vasi ima vsaj eno črno ovco.

$$\forall_x : (S(x) \Rightarrow C(x))$$

(b) Vsak prebivalec Južne vasi ima vsaj eno črno ovco in eno belo ovco.

$$A^{\times}: (1(x) \Rightarrow \zeta(x) \vee B(x))$$

(c) Obstaja prebivalec Severne vasi, ki nima črne ovce.

(d) Vsak prebivalec Severne vasi pozna prebivalca Južne vasi, ki ima belo ovco.

$$\forall x : (S(x) \Leftrightarrow T(x)) : y \in (x,y) \land B(y))$$

(e) Neki prebivalec Južne vasi pozna prebivalca Severne vasi, ki ima črno ovco.

$$(((y)^{5} \wedge (y_{1}^{x})^{4} \wedge (y)^{2})$$
: yE $\wedge (x)L)$: xE

(f) Neki prebivalec Južne vasi pozna vse prebivalce Severne vasi, ki imajo črno ovco.

$$\exists_{x}: (J(x) \land \forall_{y}: (S(y) \land \check{C}(y) \Rightarrow P(x,y)))$$

3. Katere izmed formul so med sabo enakovredne in katere ne? Odgovore dobro utemelji!

$$A = \forall y \exists x (P(x) \lor \neg Q(y)),$$

$$B = \forall y (\exists x \neg P(x) \lor Q(y)),$$

$$D = \exists y (P(y) \lor \forall x \neg Q(x)).$$

$$C = \exists x (P(x) \Rightarrow \forall y Q(y)),$$

$$D = \exists y (P(y) \lor \forall x \neg Q(x)).$$

$$C = \exists x (\exists P(x) \lor Q(y)),$$

$$C = \exists Y (\exists P(x) \lor Q(y)),$$

$$C = \exists Y (\exists P(x) \lor Q(y)),$$

$$C = \exists Y (P(x) \lor Q(y)),$$

$$C = \exists X (P(x) \Rightarrow \forall Y Q(y)),$$

$$D = \exists Y (P(x) \lor Q(y)),$$

$$C = \exists X (P(x) \Rightarrow \forall Y Q(y)),$$

$$C = \exists X (P(x) \lor Q(y)),$$

$$C = \exists X (P(x) \Rightarrow \forall Y Q(y)),$$

$$C = \exists X (P(x) \lor Q(y),$$

$$C = \exists X$$

 \Rightarrow A=D in B=C. Se A \neq B (poiscemo interpretacijo, n Rateri imota razdicino nednost):

$$B = \forall y \exists x (TP(x) \lor Q(y)) \sim 0$$

4. Katere izmed spodnjih formul so enakovredne?

$$\begin{array}{rcl} A & = & \exists x (\forall y P(x,y) \Rightarrow \forall y R(x,y)), \\ B & = & \exists x (\forall y P(y,x) \Rightarrow \forall y R(x,y)), \\ C & = & \exists x (\forall y P(x,y) \Rightarrow \forall y R(y,x)). \end{array}$$

$$A = \exists \times (\exists \forall \gamma P(x, \gamma)) \lor \forall \gamma R(x, \gamma)) \sim \underbrace{\exists \times (\exists \gamma P(x, \gamma)) \lor \forall \gamma R(x, \gamma)) }_{\exists \times} (\exists \gamma P(x, \gamma)) \lor \forall \gamma R(x, \gamma)) \sim \underbrace{\exists \times \exists \gamma P(x, \gamma) \lor \forall \gamma R(x, \gamma)}_{\exists \times} (\exists \gamma P(y, x) \lor \forall \gamma R(x, \gamma)) \sim \underbrace{\exists \times \exists \gamma P(y, x) \lor \forall \gamma R(x, \gamma)}_{\exists \times} (\exists \gamma P(y, x) \lor \forall \gamma R(x, \gamma)) \sim \underbrace{\exists \times \exists \gamma P(y, x) \lor \forall \gamma R(x, \gamma)}_{\exists \times} (\exists \gamma P(x, \gamma) \lor \forall \gamma R(x, \gamma)) \sim \underbrace{\exists \times \exists \gamma P(x, \gamma) \lor \forall \gamma R(x, \gamma)}_{\exists \times} (\exists \gamma P(x, \gamma) \lor \forall \gamma R(y, x)) \sim \underbrace{\exists \times \exists \gamma P(x, \gamma) \lor \forall \gamma R(y, x)}_{\exists \times} (\exists \gamma P(x, \gamma) \lor \forall \gamma R(y, x)) \sim \underbrace{\exists \times \exists \gamma P(x, \gamma) \lor \forall \gamma R(y, x)}_{\exists \times} (\exists \gamma P(x, \gamma) \lor \forall \gamma R(y, x)) \sim \underbrace{\exists \times \exists \gamma P(x, \gamma) \lor \forall \gamma R(x, \gamma)}_{\exists \times} (\exists \gamma P(x, \gamma) \lor \forall \gamma R(x, \gamma)) \sim \underbrace{\exists \times \exists \gamma P(x, \gamma) \lor \forall \gamma R(x, \gamma)}_{\exists \times} (\exists \gamma P(x, \gamma) \lor \forall \gamma R(x, \gamma)) \sim \underbrace{\exists \times \exists \gamma P(x, \gamma) \lor \forall \gamma R(x, \gamma)}_{\exists \times} (\exists \gamma P(x, \gamma) \lor \forall \gamma R(x, \gamma)) \sim \underbrace{\exists \times \exists \gamma P(x, \gamma) \lor \forall \gamma R(x, \gamma)}_{\exists \times} (\exists \gamma P(x, \gamma) \lor \forall \gamma R(x, \gamma)) \sim \underbrace{\exists \times \exists \gamma P(x, \gamma) \lor \forall \gamma R(x, \gamma)}_{\exists \times} (\exists \gamma P(x, \gamma) \lor \forall \gamma R(x, \gamma)) \sim \underbrace{\exists \times \exists \gamma P(x, \gamma) \lor \forall \gamma R(x, \gamma)}_{\exists \times} (\exists \gamma P(x, \gamma) \lor \forall \gamma R(x, \gamma)) \sim \underbrace{\exists \times \exists \gamma P(x, \gamma) \lor \forall \gamma R(x, \gamma)}_{\exists \times} (\exists \gamma P(x, \gamma) \lor \forall \gamma R(x, \gamma)) \sim \underbrace{\exists \times \exists \gamma P(x, \gamma) \lor \forall \gamma R(x, \gamma)}_{\exists \times} (\exists \gamma P(x, \gamma) \lor \forall \gamma R(x, \gamma)) \sim \underbrace{\exists \times \exists \gamma P(x, \gamma) \lor \forall \gamma R(x, \gamma)}_{\exists \times} (\exists \gamma P(x, \gamma) \lor \forall \gamma R(x, \gamma)) \sim \underbrace{\exists \times \exists \gamma P(x, \gamma) \lor \forall \gamma R(x, \gamma)}_{\exists \times} (\exists \gamma P(x, \gamma) \lor \forall \gamma R(x, \gamma)) \sim \underbrace{\exists \times \exists \gamma P(x, \gamma) \lor \forall \gamma R(x, \gamma)}_{\exists \times} (\exists \gamma P(x, \gamma) \lor \forall \gamma R(x, \gamma)) \sim \underbrace{\exists \times \exists \gamma P(x, \gamma) \lor \forall \gamma R(x, \gamma)}_{\exists \times} (\exists \gamma P(x, \gamma) \lor \forall \gamma R(x, \gamma)) \sim \underbrace{\exists \times \exists \gamma P(x, \gamma) \lor \forall \gamma R(x, \gamma)}_{\exists \times} (\exists \gamma P(x, \gamma) \lor \forall \gamma R(x, \gamma)) \sim \underbrace{\exists \times \exists \gamma P(x, \gamma) \lor \forall \gamma R(x, \gamma)}_{\exists \times} (\exists \gamma P(x, \gamma) \lor \forall \gamma R(x, \gamma)) \sim \underbrace{\exists \times \exists \gamma P(x, \gamma) \lor \forall \gamma R(x, \gamma)}_{\exists \times} (\exists \gamma P(x, \gamma) \lor \forall \gamma R(x, \gamma)) \sim \underbrace{\exists \times \exists \gamma P(x, \gamma) \lor \forall \gamma R(x, \gamma)}_{\exists \times} (\exists \gamma P(x, \gamma) \lor \forall \gamma R(x, \gamma))$$

$$(x) \cup x \vee (x) \cup x \vee (x) \cup (x) \vee (x$$

Za doraz A + C poiscemo interpretacijo, v rateri se nazlirujeta.

$$P(x,y) = 0$$

 $A = Obstaja \times \in IN$, tais da za no $y \in IN$ ordja, da je $x \in y$.

~ Obstaja majmanjše manamo sterilo. ~ 1 (x=0)

 $C = Obstaja \times \in IN$, tat da za m $y \in IN$ nelja, da je $y \in x$.

~ Obstaja majnečje manamo stenilo. ~ 0

<u>Doka</u>7. Denimo, da je x majnečje manamo
stenilo. Ampar x+1 > x in x+1∈ IN.

Pnotislavje. ⇒ Tar x m obstaja. ■

V tej interpretaciji je A~1, C~0, zato A in C mista enaromedni.

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5. Poišči interpretacije, v katerih imajo naslednji pari izjavnih formul nasprotno logično vre-
  dnost.
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(a)
$$F_1 = \forall x (P(x) \Rightarrow R(x))$$
 in $F_2 = \exists x (P(x) \Rightarrow R(x))$,

(b)
$$F_1 = \forall x (P(x) \Leftrightarrow R(x))$$
 in $F_2 = \forall x (P(x) \Rightarrow R(x))$,

(c)
$$F_1 = \forall x \forall y (P(x) \Rightarrow P(y))$$
 in $F_2 = 0$,

(d)
$$F_1 = \forall x \forall y (P(x) \Rightarrow P(y))$$
 in $F_2 = 1$.

(a)
$$F_1 = \forall x (\underbrace{P(x)}_{1} \Rightarrow \underbrace{R(x)}_{0})$$
 in $F_2 = \exists x (\underbrace{P(x)}_{1} \Rightarrow \underbrace{R(x)}_{1}),$

$$D = IN$$

 $P(x) = x$ je maramo ŝtevilo ~ 1
 $R(x) = x$ je liho

$$\mathcal{D} = IN$$

$$F_1 = \forall \times (1 \Rightarrow R(x)) \sim \forall \times : R(x) = V \text{ subso non. sterile je liho.} \sim 0$$

$$P(x) = x \text{ je novnomo sterilo} \sim 1$$

$$R(x) = x \text{ je liho}$$

$$F_2 = \exists \times (1 \Rightarrow R(x)) \sim \exists \times : R(x) = \text{Olotayia liho novnomo sterilo.} \sim 1$$

(b)
$$F_1 = \forall x (P(x) \Leftrightarrow R(x)) \text{ in } F_2 = \forall x (P(x) \Rightarrow R(x)),$$

$$D = IN$$

 $P(x) = x$ je negatimo
 $R(x) = x$ je sodo

(c)
$$F_1 = \forall x \forall y (\underbrace{P(x)}_{\bullet} \Rightarrow \underbrace{P(y)}_{\bullet})$$
 in $F_2 = 0$,

$$\mathcal{D} = \{a, b, c\}$$

$$\mathfrak{D} = \{a\}$$

$$P(a) = P(b) = P(c) = 0$$

$$P(a) = 0$$

$$P(a) = P(b) = 1$$

$$F_1 = \forall x \, \forall y : (0 \Rightarrow 0) \sim \, \forall x \, \forall y : 1 \sim 1 \qquad F_1 = \forall x \, \forall y (0 \Rightarrow 0) \sim \, \forall x \, \forall y : 1 \sim 1$$

$$F_1 = \forall x \forall y (0 \Rightarrow 0) \sim \forall x \forall y : 1 \sim 4$$

(d)
$$F_1 = \forall x \forall y (\underbrace{P(x)}_{0} \Rightarrow P(y))$$
 in $F_2 = 1$.

· D=1N

$$F_1 = Za$$
 vse $x,y \in IN$ velja: $\bar{c}e$ je x prasterilo, je y prasterilo. ~ 0 mps. $x = 2, y = 9$

6. Pokaži, da sta F_1 in F_2 enakovredni:

$$F_1 = \exists \overline{\exists} x ((\neg R(x) \Rightarrow P(x)) \land (Q(x) \Rightarrow R(x))),$$

$$F_2 = \forall x (P(x) \Rightarrow Q(x)) \land \neg \exists y R(y).$$

$$F_{4} \sim \forall_{x} \left(\exists \left(\exists R(x) \Rightarrow P(x) \right) \lor \exists \left(Q(x) \Rightarrow R(x) \right) \right) \sim$$

$$\sim \forall_{x} \left(\exists \left(R(x) \lor P(x) \right) \lor \exists \left(\exists Q(x) \lor R(x) \right) \right) \sim$$

$$\sim \forall_{x} \left(\left(\exists R(x) \land \exists P(x) \right) \lor \left(\exists R(x) \land Q(x) \right) \right) \sim$$

$$\sim \forall_{x} \left(\exists R(x) \land \left(\exists P(x) \lor Q(x) \right) \right) \sim$$

$$\sim \forall_{x} \left(\exists R(x) \land \left(P(x) \Rightarrow Q(x) \right) \right)$$

$$\sim \forall_{x} \exists R(x) \land \forall_{x} \left(P(x) \Rightarrow Q(x) \right)$$

$$F_2 \sim \forall x (P(x) \Rightarrow Q(x)) \land \forall y \exists R(y) \sim$$

$$\sim \forall x (P(x) \Rightarrow Q(x)) \land \forall x \exists R(x) \sim$$

$$\sim \forall x \exists R(x) \land \forall x (P(x) \Rightarrow Q(x)) \sim F_1$$

veduo res:

$$(x) \mathcal{D} \times \mathcal{E} \times (x) \mathcal{G} \times (x) \mathcal{G} \times (x) \mathcal{G} \times \mathcal{E}$$

$$(x) \mathcal{D} \times \mathcal{E} \times (x) \mathcal{G} \times (x) \mathcal{G} \times (x) \mathcal{G} \times \mathcal{E}$$

mi pa mujno:

$$\forall x (P(x) \lor Q(x)) + \forall x P(x) \lor \forall x Q(x)$$

 $\exists x (P(x) \land Q(x)) + \forall x P(x) \land \exists x Q(x)$

7. Na množici $\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}$ je definiran predikat P(m,n). Zanj vemo, da so za vsak par celih števil m in n resnične naslednje izjave:

P0.
$$P(0,0)$$
,

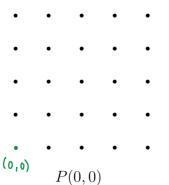
P1.
$$P(m,n) \Leftrightarrow P(m,n+2)$$
,

P2.
$$P(m,n) \Leftrightarrow P(m+2,n-1),$$

P3.
$$P(m,n) \Leftrightarrow P(m-1,n-1)$$
.

Katere od naslednjih izjav so resnične?

- (a) P(1,1),
- (b) P(2,5),
- (c) $\forall m \forall n P(m, n)$

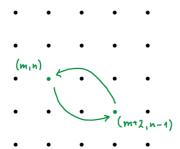


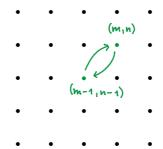
(m, n)

$$P(m,n) \Leftrightarrow P(m,n+2)$$

za (0,0) je P sumičen

če je za not par P rus, je rus tudi 2 vrišje ali vrižje





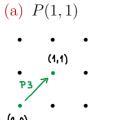
$$P(m,n) \Leftrightarrow P(m+2,n-1)$$

ce je za ner par Premicen, je

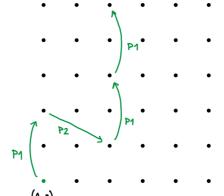
 $P(m,n) \Leftrightarrow P(m-1,n-1)$ The jeta with part Prumitien, jet

rus tudi 1 demo in 1 gor ali 1 levo in 1 dol

rus tudi 2 demo in 1 dol ali 2 levo in 1 gos



(b)
$$P(2,5)$$



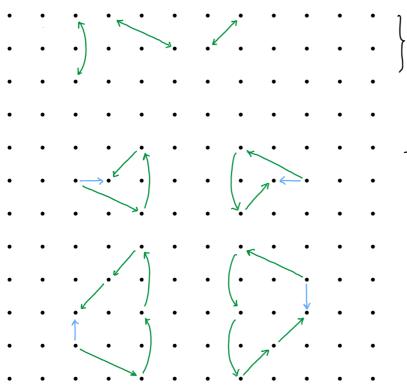
Ken je P(0,0)~1, je po P3 tudi P(1,1)~1.

(c) $\forall m \forall n P(m, n)$

Začnimo v (0,0). Zahro se primarnimo

- · 2 gen, · 2 dol,
- · 2 demo in 1 dol, } P2
- · 2 levo in 1 gor,
- · 1 demo in 1 gor, } P3

Ali labro dorezemo uza (m,n) E ZX Z?



s Rombinacijo dovoljenih Rombrov se labbre premanemo 1 gor, 1 demo, 1 levo ali 1 del, zato latiro iz (0,0) dosezemo (m,n) za M mine I.