Latihan IF2121 Logika Komputasional – RL: Syntax & Semantics

- 1. Apakah ekpresi logika relasional di bawah ini legal atau tidak ? Jika tidak, jelaskan dimana letak kesalahannya dan mengapa, dengan ketentuan variabel dan konstanta sebagai berikut:
 - variables: x, y, z
 - object constants: patrick, joe, kevinKW, PR, cemilan
 - function constants: mother, anak, plus
 - relational constants dengan aritas satu: hantu, biru, ramah, senang, sepupu
 - relational constants dengan aritas dua: takutpada, suka, mengerjakan, teman
 - a) suka(joe, cemilan) ∧ suka(kevinKW, cemilan) → teman(kevinKW)
 - b) takutpada(joe, sepupu(patrick))
 - c) teman(patrick, joe) \(\simeq \takutpada(kevinKW, hantu(patrick)) \)
 - d) suka(kevinKW, mother(x)) \land teman(kevinKW, x) \rightarrow hantu(x) \land biru(y)
 - e) plus(mother(anak(z)), anak(anak(anak(cemilan)))) ∧ plus(joe, kevinKW)
- 2. Relation Constants:
 - person(x)
 - femur(x)
 - leg(x)
 - eye(x)
 - part_of(x, y): x part of y
 - has(x, y)
 - heart(x)
 - sinus_rhythm(x)
 - seeing(x)
 - living(x)
 - rhythm(x)
 - regular(x)
 - differ(x,y): x and y are different

Translate into FOL:

- a) All living hearts have a rhythm
- b) All people have two eyes
- 3. Relation Constants:
 - person(x)
 - child(x)
 - parent(x,y): x is the parent of y
 - male(x)
 - female(x)

- ancestor(x,y): x is the ancestor of y
- sibling(x,y)
- differ(x,y): x and y are different

Translate into FOL

- a) All people have two parents
- b) No person is both male and female
- c) All people have one male parent and one female parent
- d) One child is a sibling of another if they both have the same two parents