

数理逻辑作业

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1. 将下语句形式转化为命题公式.

(1) 设是本科生为 p , 研究生为 q , 那么语句为 $p \vee q$

(2) 设接到罚单为 p , 车速超过 100km/h 为 q , 那么为 $p \rightarrow q$

(3) 设满 18 为 p , 有选举权为 q , 那么 $p \leftarrow q$

2. 判定下列逻辑蕴含和逻辑等价是否成立, 其中 A, B, C, D 为任意公式.

(1) $A \Rightarrow \neg B \vee A$ 那么就有 $A^v = 1 \implies (\neg B \vee A)^v = 1$

(2) $\neg A \rightarrow \neg B \iff A \vee \neg B \iff \neg B \vee A \iff B \rightarrow A$

(3)

$$\begin{aligned} & A \rightarrow (B \rightarrow C) \\ \iff & (\neg A) \vee (\neg B) \vee (C) \\ \implies & (A \wedge \neg B) \vee (\neg A) \vee C \\ \iff & \neg(\neg A \vee B) \vee (\neg A \vee C) & \text{(de Morgan's law)} \\ \iff & \neg(A \rightarrow B) \vee (A \rightarrow C) \\ \iff & (A \rightarrow B) \rightarrow (A \rightarrow C) \end{aligned}$$

(4)

$$\begin{aligned} & A \rightarrow (B \rightarrow C) \\ \iff & \neg A \vee \neg B \vee C \\ \iff & \neg(A \wedge B) \vee C & \text{(de Morgan's law)} \\ \iff & (A \wedge B) \rightarrow C \end{aligned}$$

(5)

$$\begin{aligned} & A \wedge B \rightarrow C \\ \iff & (\neg A \wedge \neg B) \vee C \\ \iff & (\neg A \vee C) \wedge (\neg B \vee C) & \text{(分配律)} \\ \iff & (A \rightarrow C) \wedge (B \rightarrow C) \end{aligned}$$

(6) 不成立, 只需令 $A^v = 0, B^v = 0, C^v = 0, D^v = 0$, 明显这个时候不成立.

3.

(1)

$$\begin{aligned}
& \neg(q \rightarrow p) \wedge (r \rightarrow \neg s) \\
& \iff \neg(\neg q \vee p) \wedge (r \rightarrow \neg s) \\
& \iff q \wedge \neg p \wedge (\neg r \vee \neg s) \quad (\text{de Morgan's law, 蕴含式转换})
\end{aligned}$$

所以说析取范式是:

$$(q \wedge \neg p \wedge \neg r) \vee (q \wedge \neg p \wedge \neg s)$$

而合取范式是:

$$q \wedge \neg p \wedge (\neg r \vee \neg s)$$

(2)

$$\begin{aligned}
& \neg p \wedge q \rightarrow r \\
& \iff \neg(\neg p \wedge q) \vee r \quad (\text{蕴含式转换}) \\
& \iff p \vee \neg q \vee r \quad (\text{de Morgan's law})
\end{aligned}$$

既是合取范式又是析取范式.

(3) 合取范式

$$\begin{aligned}
& \neg(p \vee q) \leftrightarrow p \wedge q \\
& \iff (\neg(p \vee q) \rightarrow p \wedge q) \wedge (p \wedge q \rightarrow \neg(p \vee q)) \\
& \iff ((p \vee q) \vee (p \wedge q)) \wedge (\neg p \vee \neg q \vee [(\neg p) \wedge (\neg q)]) \\
& \iff (p \vee q \vee p) \wedge (p \vee q \vee q) \wedge (\neg p \vee \neg q \vee \neg p) \wedge (\neg p \vee \neg q \vee \neg q) \quad (\text{分配律}) \\
& \iff (p \vee q) \wedge (\neg p \vee \neg q)
\end{aligned}$$

我们根据合取范式可以快速地写出真值表.

q/p	0	1
0	0	1
1	1	0

于是我们可以根据真值表写出析取范式:

$$(p \wedge \neg q) \vee (q \wedge \neg p)$$

4. 求出下面公式的主合取范式和主析取范式

(1)

$$\begin{aligned}
& p \rightarrow p \wedge q \\
& \iff \neg p \vee (p \wedge q) \quad (\text{消去蕴含}) \\
& \iff (\neg p \vee p) \wedge (\neg p \vee q) \quad (\text{分配律}) \\
& \iff \neg p \vee q \quad (\text{消去永真式})
\end{aligned}$$

所以说主合取范式为 $\neg p \vee q$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \neg p \vee q \\
 \iff & (\neg p \wedge q) \vee (\neg p \wedge \neg q) \vee (q \wedge \neg p) \vee (q \wedge p) \\
 \iff & (\neg p \wedge q) \vee (\neg p \wedge \neg q) \vee (p \wedge q) \quad (\text{消去相同项})
 \end{aligned}$$

此为主析取范式.

(2)

$$\begin{aligned}
 & p \vee q \rightarrow (q \rightarrow r) \\
 \iff & \neg(p \vee q) \vee (\neg q \vee r) \quad (\text{消去蕴含}) \\
 \iff & (\neg p \wedge \neg q) \vee (\neg q \vee r) \quad (\text{de Morgan}) \\
 \iff & \neg q \vee r \quad (\text{吸收律})
 \end{aligned}$$

此为析取范式, 也为合取范式. 那么主析取范式就是:

$$(p \wedge \neg q \wedge r) \vee (p \wedge \neg q \wedge \neg r) \vee (\neg p \wedge \neg q \wedge r) \vee (\neg p \wedge \neg q \wedge \neg r) \vee (p \wedge q \wedge r) \vee (\neg p \wedge q \wedge r)$$

对于主合取范式:

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \neg q \vee r \\
 \iff & (\neg p \wedge p) \vee (\neg q \vee r) \\
 \iff & (\neg p \vee \neg q \vee r) \wedge (p \vee \neg q \vee r) \quad (\text{分配律})
 \end{aligned}$$

(3)

$$\begin{aligned}
 & (p \rightarrow p \wedge q) \vee r \\
 \iff & \neg p \vee (\neg p \wedge q) \vee r \quad (\text{消去蕴含, 式 1}) \\
 \iff & (\neg p \vee r) \wedge (\neg p \vee q \vee r) \quad (\text{分配律}) \\
 \iff & (\neg p \vee r) \quad (\text{吸收律, 式 2})
 \end{aligned}$$

式 1 为析取范式, 式 2 为合取范式. 则主析取范式为:

$$(\neg p \wedge q \wedge \neg r) \vee (\neg p \wedge q \wedge r) \vee (\neg p \wedge \neg q \wedge \neg r) \vee (\neg p \wedge \neg q \wedge r) \vee (p \wedge q \wedge r) \vee (p \wedge \neg q \vee r)$$

则主合取范式是:

$$(\neg p \vee \neg q \vee r) \wedge (\neg p \vee q \vee r)$$