2021日801468日2041 75千十 Player(P) Mark (m) se Square (q) 12.1 潤语: 常量: Xp.Op: ployers X. O, Blank: Marks Q11, Q2...Q33: Squares So: Situation 1後时间影响: Mark Of (p): 映射player p 到他的 mark Winning (4,, 92,43): 断言, Squares 9、92、4.连成一个来胜状态, Opponent (p): 函数映射 player p到他的对于 情景演舞: Result (a,s) pass (a,s) Turn At (s): 函数映射, 轮到哪位玩家操作 Marked (9,5): 函数映射, 丘鸠景S下, mark 方格9 状态. Wins (P,S):在情景S下,玩家P获胜 play (p, q): 函数映射, 玩家 P marking 方格 q. 动作: 不复时间影响公理: A_1 . Mark $Of(X_p) = X$ A2. Mark Of (Op) = 0 As Opponient (Xp)=Op A4 Opponent (Op) = Xp As $\forall p \text{ player}(p) \iff p = Xp Vp = 0p$ A6 Vm Mark (m) (m = XVm = OVm = Blank ∀q Square (q) ← q = Q11 ∨q = Q12 ∨-... ∨ q = Q33. An Az. Vq1, 92, 93 Winning Position (91, 92, 93) [9, = Q11 192 = Q12 193 = Q13] V[9, = Q21 192 = Q22 193 = Q23] V --- V [91 = Q31192 = Q2219 = QB] Aq · Yp,s Wins(P,s) ==== (2,92,93 Winning Position (9,192,93) 1 裴阻: Mark At (9,5) = MarkAt (9,5) = MarkAt (9,5) = Markof (p)

A10: Up. q player(p) 1 Square (q)=7 MarkAt (q, Result (play (p, q), s))= Markof (p) 因果公理:

An: Yp.a.s Turn At (p,s) => Turn At (opponent cp), Result (a,s))

前提证理:

Au: Pass (play (p. 9), s) => Turn At (s) = P1 Mark (4 (9, s) = Blank

框架公理:

A13: 9, +92 =7 Mark At (9,, Result (play(p, 92), s)) = Mark At (9,, s)

进管轮:

A14: X + 0 + Blank

Ar-Aro: 对于自个i,j, k, m e {1,2,3}. j+k 或j+m去维护 Qij+Qkm

2.3 时间调话:

Poss (a.s) 在情景 ST, 动作 a是可能的 Result(a,s) 在情景S下,动作a的结果状态,

算术:

x<y, x=y, x+y.0

窗口捻:

Minimized (w,s) 最小化

Displayed (W.S) 显示 Nonexistent (W,S) 木存在

Active cwis). 激流态.

上式W为窗口,S表示情景

窗口位置:

RightEdge (W.S) Left Edge (W.S)

Top Edge (W,S) Botton Edge (W,S)

窗口*W在S状态下的生标。

面口顺息

InFront (Wi, Wz, S). 在S情景下, 窗口似在窗口贴前面.

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动作:
                  最小化
   Minimize (W)
   Makelisible(w) 改变窗口状态
                   铂毁
                   窗口北到利面
                   柳动窗口,似为双曲偏畅,如为y轴偏粉
    Destroy (w)
    Bring To Front (w)
    Resize [W, dxl, dxr, dyb, dyt). 调整窗叶小, dxl作用次由左列
                                           dar作用才细想流
                                           dy 七作用上方
    式中W为窗口
  a. \wis, wewater=> (Centigrade(0) < Temperature(wis) < Centigrade(100))
1217
                    =T(we Liquid, s)
     Vx, S, tx= 9Tl Temperature (x, t), s) 1+ 7100 (7Tl XE Gas, S)
            WE water A be watter Bottles A Has (John, b, Now) A Inside (w.b. M
        = ( WE Solid, Now)
               WG Water A b6 Water Bottles 1 Has ( John, b, Now) 1/2 rside Iw, b,
     Perrier C Watter.
  e. 3b& Yw
        a we Perrier.
  f. 定义 RI Liquid Substance 描述彻底的的种类
      Vc RTLiquid Substance (c) = 3t SFreeing Point (c)t).
              we water 1 ac Alcohol 1 Volume (w) = Liters (1) 1 Volume (a)
            = liters(1) => Mass (w) = Mass (a)
 12.10. 复数利用Plural进行处理: Plural ("computer", "computers")
      加入一个判例同一名河单复数形式属于同一类的断音:
        ₩C,S,,Sz Name (S,, C) Λ( Phralcs, Se) V Plural (Sz, S,)) => Name (Sz, C)
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苦连按词是一个种类的名称,则任何 献进 连接问 归属于该种类.

VC, S1, S2 Conjunct (S2, S) N Name (S2, C) ヨ Name (S1, C).

12,20.

SUSon(SIX) SXX的儿子 Daughterid, 汉) d为又的如 Un employed (双) 不失业 Married (X) X红焰 Do ctor (大) 大为医生. Spouse (大) X的凹陷 Professor (X) X为教装 Departmentia 对所在部门。

Man (X) Λ 3 S1, S2, S2 Son (S1, X) Λ Son (S2, X) Λ Son (S3, X) Λ S, #S2 Λ S2 #S3 Λ S. #S 1 7 = di, dz, dz Daughter (di, x) 1 Daughter (dz, x) 1 Daughter (dz, x) 1 di + dz 1 di 7 di 1 di + di 1 Vs Soncs, x) = (Unemployed (S) 1 Married (S) 1 Doctor (Spouse (X)) A & d Daughter (dix) => (Projessor (d) A (Peport mont (d)

表示:此别至少有3个几子,至为有2个女儿,分析自的几子均已经、失业、租他们的证例均

为医生;所有的人女儿要公为物理数据,要公为数学系数据。