

## 书面作业 第4次

## 第1部分基础

T1. 教材P134.题1 (5)-(10). 论域均为全总域.

其中,命题(6)可理解为:外祖孙关系是通过母女或母子关系构建的;命题(7)后继关系的讨论不是重点,x的后继可以直接用x+1表示.

- T2. 将下列命题符号化为谓词公式:
- (1) 兔子比乌龟跑得快;
- (2) 有的兔子比所有的乌龟跑得快;
- (3) 并不是所有的兔子都比乌龟跑得快;
- (4) 不存在跑得同样快的两只兔子.
- T3. 请用谓词公式符号化自然数有三条公理(论域为全总域):
- (1) 每个数都有惟一的一个数是它的后继数;
- (2) 没有一个数, 使1是它的后继;
- (3) 每个不等于1的数,都有惟一的一个数是它的直接先行者.
- T4. 现有wff W =∃x p(x)→∀x p(x).请分别给出论域D={a}与D={a, b}时, W在所有解释下的真值.
- T5. 教材P136.题9.
- T6. 判断下列公式的类型.
- (1)  $\forall x P(x) \lor \exists y \neg P(y)$ .
- (2)  $\neg (P(a) \leftrightarrow \exists x P(x))$ .
- (3)  $P(a) \rightarrow \neg \exists x P(x)$ .
- T7. 教材P136.题10.
- T8. 教材P136.题11.

## 第2部分 理论

无

## 第3部分 综合应用

T1. Let us try to express properties of a multiuser operating system(多用户操作系统). We will assume



we have a type USER(用户) of all valid usernames and a type RIGHT(权限) of all rights a user may have. The predicate(谓词) activated(u) is true if and only if u is a username which is activated(被激活) on the system. The predicate admin(u) (where u is a USER) will mean that u is an administrator of the system(系统管理员), while normal(u) means that user u is a normal user. Finally, the predicate hasRight(u,r) is true exactly when user u has right r. Let us look at a number of properties which we can express using predicate logic. Keep in mind that these properties can be written in different ways: 提示: 本题尝试用谓词公式来表示多用户操作系统的用户权限管理基本情况. 注意分析个体、谓词,可以用user(u)表示u是一个用户,right(r)表示r为权限,如right(*CreateUser*),表示*CreateUser*为创建用户的权限,其它谓词上文已经给出.

- (1). There is at least one activated administrator.
- (2). Every activated user is either an administrator or a normal user.
- (3). No user is both an administrator and a normal user.
- (4). Every administrator has the right CreateUser.
- (5). Normal users do not have the right *CreateUser*.
- (6). At least one administrator has all rights.
- (7). All normal users have the same rights.