

Prolog

• Ypaxi

`man(iván).` //predicatu man c argument ivan
`woman(elena).`
`parent(todor,iván).`

• Cucuru

• Crucugu

• mpabuno

`father(X,Y) :- man(X), parent(X,Y).`
 (X e banya ku Y, aus X e mom u X e paduren ku Y)

• Bazbiku

? - `man(iván).`

true

? - `woman(iván).`

false.

? - `man(X)`

X = iván // enter → finish, space → new answer

X = todor

false.

? - `father(X,iván)`

X = todor

`father(X,iván) →zameux le man(X), parent(X,iván)`

\downarrow

iván, parent(iván, iván) → false

\downarrow

todor, parent(todor, iván) → true.

• Crucugu

`[x|T]`
 $\downarrow \hookrightarrow$ tail
 Head

`[x,y|T]`

`[1,2,3,4]`
 $x=1 \quad T=[2,3,4]$

$x=1$
 $y=2$
 $T=[3,4]$

$$[A] = [A | []]$$

• Пределы:

- ① member (x, [x1...])
- ② member (x, [-|xs]): - member(x, xs)

?- member (x, [a, 1, b, w])

① ②

X=a

member (x, [1, b, w])

① ②

X=1

member (x, [b, w])

① ②

X=b

member (x, [w])

① ②

X=w

member (x, [])

① ②

member (x, [])

false

?- member (1, [1, 1, 1])

true

true

true

false

?- member (2, [1, 1, 1])

false

- p(L): - member(x, L), x > 20

L = [1, 6, 21, 4] true

?- p([1, 6, 21, 4], x)
x = 21

- Стандартные функции

?- append ([1, 2, 3], [4, 5, 6], X)
X = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6]

append ([], Ys, Ys)

append ([x1|x2], Ys, [x1|Res]): - append (x2, Ys, Res)

?- append (X, Y, [a, b, c, d])

X = [] Y = [a, b, c, d]

X = [a] Y = [b, c, d]

X = [a, b] Y = [c, d]

X = [a, b, c] Y = [d]

X = [a, b, c, d] Y = []

? - append (L, R, [a, b, c])

↙ ↘

L = []

R = [a, b, c]

L = [a | Ln], append (Ln, R, [b, c])

Ln = []

R = [b, c]

Ln = [b | L2], append (L2, R, [c])

L = [a]

R = [b, c]

L2 = []

R = [c]

L = [a, b]

R = [c]

Deps for wfd

* insert (X, L, Res)

? - insert (A, [10, 20, 30], X)

X = [A, 10, 20, 30]

X = [10, A, 20, 30]

X = [10, 20, A, 30]

X = [10, 20, 30, A]

insert (X, L, Res) :- append (A, B, L), append (A, [X | B], Res)

? - insert (a, [1, 2, 3], X)

append (A, B, L) , append (A | [a | B], X)

1) A = []

B = [1, 2, 3]

append ([] | [a] | [1, 2, 3], X)

X = [a, 1, 2, 3]

2) A = [1]

B = [2, 3]

append ([1] | [a] | [2, 3], X)

X = [1, a, 2, 3]

3) A = [1, 2]

B = [3]

append ([1, 2] | [a] | [3], X)

X = [1, 2, a, 3]

4) A = [1, 2, 3]

B = []

append ([1, 2, 3] | [a] | [], X)

X = [1, 2, 3, a]

- perm([X|Xs], Res) :- perm(Xs, R), insert(X, R, Res)

?- perm([1, 2, 3], X)

X = [1, 2, 3]

X = [1, 3, 2]

X = [2, 1, 3]

X = [3, 1, 2]

X = [3, 2, 1]

X = [2, 3, 1]

- copiupane na chucba

usort(LL, Res) :- perm(L, Res), not(append(_, [X, Y|_], Res), X > Y)

?- append(_, [X, Y|_], [a, A, B, 2, c, 3])

X = a Y = 1

X = A Y = B

X = c Y = 3

- part - partition

part(Y, [X|Xs], L, R)

?- part(3, [1, 6, 7, 2, 3, 8], L, R)

L = [1, 2]

R = [6, 7, 9, 8]

part(_, [], [], [])

part(Y, [X|Xs], [X|R], R) :- X < Y, part(Y, Xs, L, R)

part(Y, [X|Xs], L, [X|R]) :- X > Y, part(Y, Xs, L, R)

- qsort([X|Xs], Res) :- part(X, Xs, L, R), qsort(L, SL), qsort(R, SR), append(SL, [X|SR], Res)

quicksort c partition otocano neblur element

1.17

yne 24. 11

member ($X, [X_1]$).

member ($X, [-1 X_s]$): - member (X, X_s).

append ($[], X_s, X_s$)

append ($[X_1 X_s], Y_s, [X, Res]$): - append (X_s, Y_s, Res).

?- member ($X, [1, 2, 3]$).

$X = 1$?;

$X = 2$?;

$X = 3$?;

false

?- member ($A, [a, b, c]$).

false.

?- append ($X, Y, [a, b, c]$).

// Всем бывшим предшествует
наиболее

||

Таким образом, ведущие с копированием неподеленных элементов, т.е.

$[2, 4] \vee [4, 2] X$

$L = [1, 2, 3, 4]$

sub ($[], []$).

sub ($[X_1 X_s], Res$): - sub (X_s, R).

sub ($[X_1 X_s], [X_1 R]$): - sub (X_s, R).

?- sub ($[w, f, 2, 1], X$).

$X = []$,

$X = [1]$

$X = [2]$

$X = [2, 1]$

$X = [f]$

... etc.

||

psub (L, R): - sub (L, T), perm (T, R)

$[2, 4] \vee$
 $[4, 2] \vee$

* Дополнение на основе

length ($[], 0$)

length ($[-1 X_s], 1 + N$): - length (X_s, N).

perm! D

$\text{length}([], 0)$

$\text{length}([- 1x_5], N) : - \text{length}(x_5, M), N \text{ is } M+1.$

$\text{length}([a, b, c, d], X)$

1) $X = A + A + A + A + 0$

2) $X = 4$

//
? - $\text{nth}([a, b, c, d, e], 3, X)$
 $X = d,$

? - $\text{nth}([a, b, c, d, e], N, X)$

$N = 0 \quad X = a$

$N = 1 \quad X = b$

$N = 4 \quad X = e$

$\text{nth}(L, N, X) : - \text{append}(A, [X] - J, L), \text{length}(A, N).$

? - $\text{nth}([2, 2, 2, 6, 2], N, 2)$

$N = 0$

$N = 1,$

$N = 2,$

$N = 4,$

$\text{nth}([x_1 - J], 0, X).$

$\text{nth}([- 1x_5], N, X) : - \text{nth}(x_5, M, X), N \text{ is } M+1.$

//

$\text{rev}([], B, B)$

$\text{rev}([x, x_5], B, R) : - \text{rev}(x_5, [x]B, R)$

$\text{rev}(L, R) : - \text{rev}(L, [], R).$

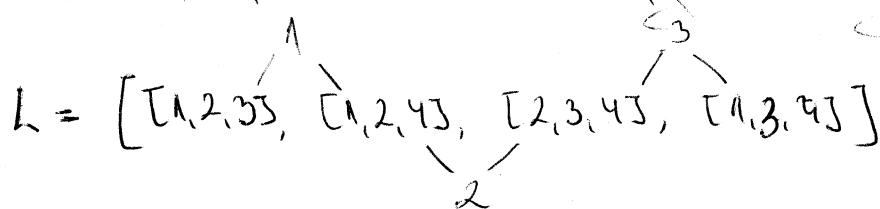
Задача о композиции

Задача

$p(L)?$

L - список or вектор

- Всем 2 последних элементов на L есть один элемент
и это есть в начале or Двоичное представление



$L = [1..2], [1..4], [1..6]$ неопределенные списки

1-го типа наборы

$\exists x \forall y (x \neq y \Rightarrow \exists w \forall z (w \in x \wedge w \in y \wedge w \notin z))$

$\forall x \forall y \forall z (x \neq y \Rightarrow \exists w \forall x (w \in x \wedge w \in y \wedge w \notin z))$

$$\forall x \varphi \Leftrightarrow \neg \exists x \neg \varphi$$

$$\exists x \varphi \Leftrightarrow \neg \forall x \neg \varphi$$

$\neg \exists y \forall x \exists z (x \neq y \wedge \exists w \forall x (w \in x \wedge w \in y \wedge w \notin z))$?

$p(L)$: - not(member(X, L), member(Y, L), $X \neq Y$,
not(member(w, X), member(z, L),
member(w, y), not(member(w, z))).

Задача

Х генерирует Y, все вхождения элементов из X в элементах из Y.

Да с определением предиката $p(L, M)$:

М - пермутация из L, б входит в Y как элемент. Не входит в Y как элемент.

$maj(X, Y)$: - not(member(w, X), not(member(w, Y))).

$$\forall x \in X (x \in Y) \Leftrightarrow \neg \exists x \in X (x \notin Y).$$

$$\forall x (x \in X) \Rightarrow x \in Y$$

$$\exists x \in w \varphi \Leftrightarrow \exists x (x \in w \wedge \varphi).$$

$$\neg \neg \forall x (x \in X \Rightarrow x \in Y)$$

$$\neg \exists x (x \in X \wedge x \notin Y)$$

$$\neg \exists x \in X x \notin Y$$

$p(L, M)$: - perm(L, M), not(append(-, [X|Ys], M),
member(Y, Ys), maj(Y, X)).

Задача

$p(X, Y)$ - не список X генерирует в Y список списков, таких
элементов в которых элементы из X и в которых есть
одинаковый элемент в Y в списке, то есть
они есть элементы из X

$X = [2, 2, 2, 1, 3, a, a, a, a]$

$Y = [a, a, a, 1] X$

$a \in X$

$Y = [a, a, a, a] \vee$

$a \in Y \notin X$

count(_, [], 0)

count(X, [X | Xs], N) :- count(X, Xs, M), N is M + 1.

count(X, [Y | Xs], N) :- X \= Y, count(X, Xs, N).

count_max(L, X, N) :- member(X, L), count(L, X, N),
not(member(Y, L), count(Y, N), N > N).

? - count_max([1, 2, 3, 4], X, Y)

X = 1 Y = 1

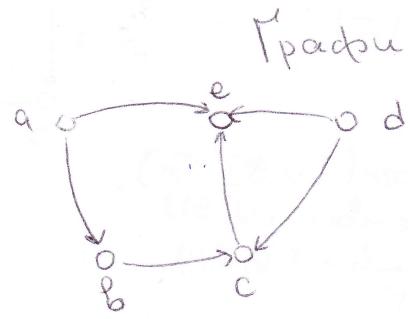
X = 2 Y = 1 ...

? - count_max([1, 2, 2, 2, 3], X, Y)

X = 2 , Y = 3

p(X, Y) :- psub(X, Y), count_max(Y, - , N),
not(member(N, X)).

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Падж
L = [[a, b, e], [b, c], [c, e], [d, c, e], [e, a]]
находя врез
вседи

% path(G, a, e, L) // находит G от a до e

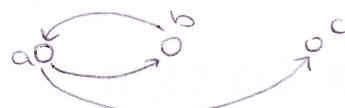
L = [a, e]

L = [a, b, c, e]

pathl(-, X, X, [X]).

pathl(G, X, Y, [X|R]) :- member([X, Z], G),
pathl(G, Z, Y, R).

представлена
сначала от хедера



? - pathl([a, b], [a, c], [b, a], a, c, L)

Детекция цикла

pathl(-, X, X, [X]).

pathl(G, X, Y, [X|R]) :- X \= Y,

visited

member([X, Z], G),
not(member([Z, F])),
pathl(G, Z, Y, [X|R]), R)

Что же нужно для цикла?

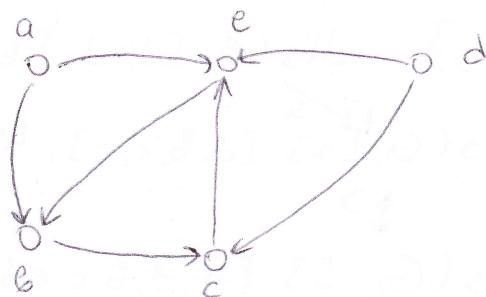
% cycle(G).

cycle(G) :- member([X, Y], G), pathl(G, Y, X, []), !.

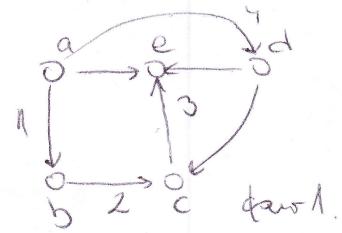
cycle(G, C) :- member([X, Y], G), pathl(G, Y, X, [], T), C = [X|T].

cycle(G, [X|T]) :- member([X, Y], G), pathl(G, Y, X, [], T).

visited



$\text{dfs}(G, X, \top) :- \text{dfs}(G, \text{Ex}, [X], \top)$



$\text{next}(G, U, S, F, V) :- \text{member}(U, S, G),$
 // $v \in \text{coed}_\text{u}$ $u \in \text{not}(\text{member}(V, S))$,
 // $b \in G \setminus \{u\}$ $u \in \text{not}(\text{member}(V, F))$,
 // $\text{spew}_\text{u} \in b, S, \text{not} \in F$

- 1) $\text{dfs}(G, [E], \dots, [J], \dots)$ *new* $\rightarrow \text{not}(\text{empty } B \cap x \in E)$
- 2) $\text{dfs}(G, [S1S2], F, [S1N] | R) :-$
 $\text{next}(G, S, [S1S2], F, N),$
 $\text{dfs}(G, [N, S1S2], F, R)$
- 3) $\text{dfs}(G, [S1S2], F, R) :- \text{not}(\text{next}(G, S, [S1S2], F, _)),$
 $\text{dfs}(G, S, [S1F], R)$

but don't.

$\text{dfs}(G, a, \top) \rightarrow \text{dfs}(G, [a], [J], \top).$

$\downarrow 2)$
 $\text{dfs}(G, [B, a], [J], R)$

$R = [[B, c] | R_1] \quad \text{dfs}(G, [c, B, a], [J], R_1)$

$\downarrow 2$
 $R_1 = [c, e] | R_2 \quad \text{dfs}(G, [e, c, B, a], [J], R_2)$

$\downarrow 3$
 $\text{dfs}(G, [c, B, a], [e], R_2)$

$\downarrow 3)$
 $\text{dfs}(G, [B, a], [c, e], R_2)$

$\downarrow 2)$
 $\text{dfs}(G, [a], [B, c, e], R_2)$

$R_2 = [a, d] | R_3 \quad \text{dfs}(G, [d, a], [B, c, e], R_3)$

$\downarrow 3$
 $\text{dfs}(G, [a], [d, B, c, e], R_3)$

$\downarrow 1$
 $\text{dfs}(G, [J], [a, d, B, c, e], R_3)$

$R_3 = [J]$

$T = [a, B], [B, c], [c, e], [a, d]$

1) $\text{Bfs}(G, [S], -)$

2) $\text{Bfs}(G, [S|Ss], F, [S, N] | R) :-$

 next(G, S, [S|Ss], F, N),
 append([S|Ss], [N], Q),
 Bfs(G, Q, F, R).

3) $\text{Bfs}(G, [S|Ss], F, R) :- \text{not}(\text{next}(G, S, [S|Ss], F, -)),$
 $\text{Bfs}(G, Ss, [S|F], R).$

Задача

Даден е $L = [[a_1, b_1], \dots, [a_n, b_n]]$

a) ? предикат $p(X, [A, B])$, който е истина, ако maxmin на моще да съществува 1 ход от none $[A, B]$, на none, която го намери в X.

1	1				
5					
4					
3		•			
2					
1					

? - $p([[2,3], [4,4], [3,1]], [3,3]).$
true.

// Моще да съществува $[1,4]$, която го
// намери в $[[3,1]]$

? - $p([[3,2], [2,3]], [1,1]).$
false.

Решение

$p(X, [A, B]) :- \text{valid}(A, B), X, -)$

$\text{valid}(A, B, F)(X, Y) :- \text{member}([C, D],$
[1, 2], [1, -2], [-1, 2], [-1, -2],
[2, 1], [2, -1], [-2, 1], [-2, -1]),

задранение

$X \text{ is } A+C, Y \text{ is } B+D, X > 0, X < 9,$
 $Y > 0, Y < 9, \text{not}(\text{member}([X, Y], F)).$

b) ? предикат $q(L)$, който проверява дали низа нас от $[1,1]$ до $[8,8]$ start end има нас.

$q(L) :- \text{kpath}(1, 1, 8, 8, L, -).$

$\text{kpath}(T, T, -, [T]).$

$\text{kpath}(S, T, F, [S|R]) :- S \neq T, \text{valid}(S, F, N),$
 $\text{kpath}(N, T, [S|F], R).$

Решение

a)

Нека G е неориентиран граф.
Да се провери дали графът е свързан.

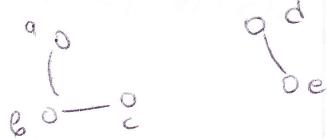
$p(V, E)$

// V - върхове

// E - ребра

connected (V, E): - not (member(x, V),
 member(y, V), $x \neq y$,
 not (path($E, x, y, [I], -$))).

or \exists visited



$\forall x \forall y (x \neq y \Rightarrow \neg \text{path}(x, y))$

$\neg \exists x \exists y (x \neq y \wedge \neg \text{path}(x, y))$

? - path ([a, b, c, d, e],
 [a, b], [b, c], [d, e]).
 - false

path(-, $x, y, [x]$).

path($E, x, y, F, [X|R]$): - (member([x, z], E) \wedge member([z, y], E)),
 not (member([z, f])), path($E, z, y, [X|F], R$)).

b) crit (V, E, X) - генерира б X бързи върхове, които
 съхраняват кода до неизвестният граф

crit1 (V, E, X): - append (A, [X|B], V),
 append (A, B, NV),
 member (U, NV),
 member (S, NV),
 not (path(E, U, S, [X], -)).

како за A брех
 вади x от V
 възможност
 върхове, между
 които няма общи
 съхранявани през

// b crit ие генерираме бързи върхове от със crit1 X

1) crit ($V, E, [J, I]$).

2) crit ($V, E, [X_1 | X_2], [X_1 | R]$): - crit1(V, E, X_1), crit1(V, E, X_2, R).

3) crit ($V, E, [X_1 | X_2], R$): - not (crit1(V, E, X_1), crit1(V, E, X_2, R)).

crit (V, E, X): - crit (V, E, V, X).

MP

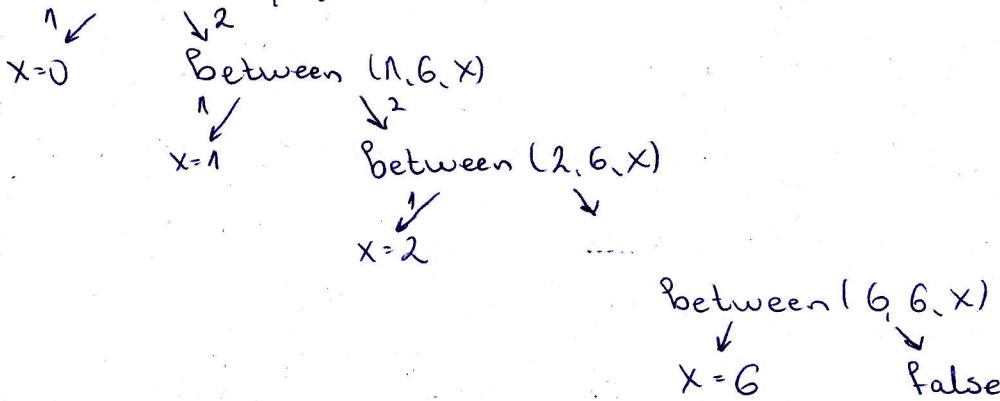
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% Between(A, B, X) :- X is even & A < B

Between(A, B, A) :- A = \leq B

Between(A, B, X) :- A < B, C is A+1, Between(C, B, X)

? - Between(0, 6, X):



? - Between(1, 6, 8)

false

? - Between(X, 5, 7) Проверка 2 аргумента на заданное значение
false

prime(X) :- X>1, M is div(X, 2),
not(Between(2, M, Y), (X mod(Y)) =:= 0).
aprimenius рабы

% f(X, L) - генерация в L текущих значений для X

a) найти максимум значений для X

b) ? - f(300, L)

L = [2, 2, 3, 5, 5]

b) текущие или предыдущие значения

f(1, -, []).

f(N, M, [M|R]) :- N>1, mod(N, M) =:= 0, T is div(N, M), f(T, M, R).

f(N, M, R) :- N>1, mod(N, M) =:= 0, T is M+1, f(N, T, R).

f(X, L) :- f(X, 2, L).

to_set([], []).

to_set([X|Xs], [X|R]) :- to_set(Xs, R), not(member(X, R)).

to_set([X|Xs], R) :- to_set(Xs, R), member(X, R).

? - to_set([5, 5, 4, 3, 5, 3, 2, 1, 2], X) ← текущий элемент не входит
X = [4, 5, 3, 1, 2] в множество

b) → pc(X, L) :- f(X, L), to_set(L, L).

% помагащ предикат

deli-dvete(A, B, X) :- mod(A, X) == 0, mod(B, X) == 0.

% ищем один делит

nod(A, B, X) :- Between(A, A, X), deli-dvete(A, B, X)

not(Between(A, A, Y), deli-dvete(A, B, Y), Y > X)

% no-explicitly ~

nod(A, 0, A).

nod(A, B, C) :- B > 0, T is mod(A, B), nod(B, T, C). // Found

% приемлемо A > B, ако не- switch

nod(10, 25, X) \Leftrightarrow nod(25, 10, X)

$$A = B \cdot X + T$$

$$d = \text{mod}(B, T)$$

$$\beta = \text{nod}(A, B)$$

$$d = \beta$$

$$\begin{array}{l} d \mid B \cdot X \\ d \mid T \\ d \mid B \end{array} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} d \mid B \cdot X + T \\ d \mid A \\ d \mid \beta \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow d \mid \beta \quad (*)$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \beta \mid A \\ \beta \mid B \cdot X \\ \beta \mid T \\ \beta \mid B \end{array} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \beta \mid A - B \cdot X \\ \beta \mid T \\ \beta \mid d \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \beta \mid d \quad (**)$$

$$d = (*) \cup (**) \Rightarrow d = \beta$$

Задача

Да се дефинира $p(L, N)$, L-списък от nonотрицателни числа $N \in \mathbb{N}$,
и в L има N елемента, такива, че $\forall N-1$ елемента b_1, \dots, b_{N-1}
 $\text{nod}(a_1, \dots, a_N) \neq \text{nod}(b_1, \dots, b_{N-1})$

Ex. $L = [15, 10, 6]$

$$N=3$$



true

качества на 2 елемента
да съвпаднат, но да им
има да е 1.

$L = [15, 10, 6]$

$$N=3$$



false $\text{nod}(10, 7) = \text{nod}(10, 15, 7)$

Решение:

nod-all([X], X)

nod-all([X|Xs], R) :- nod-all(Xs, T), nod(X, T, R).

$p(L, N)$:- sub(L, S), length(S, N), nod-all(S, U),
not(sub(L, K), length(K, Q), Q is N-1, nod-all(K, U)).

- - -

% take_N(L, N, R) - Poznaj N elementów w L u n
zostały w R.

take_N(, 0, []).

take_N(L, N, [X|Res]):- N>0, append(A, [X|B], L),
append(A, B, T), !, N is N-1,
take_N(T, K, Res).

comb(, 0, []).

comb([X1|xs], N, K, [X|R]):- K = < N, K > 0, N1 is N-1, K1 is K-1,
comb(xs, N1, K1, R).

comb([- | Xs], N, K, R):- K = < N, K > 0, N1 is N-1,
comb(Xs, N1, K, R).

comb(L, K, R):- length(L, N), comb(L, N, K, R).

? - comb([a,b,c,d,e], 4, R) \rightarrow comb([a,b,c,d,e], 5, R)

? - comb([d,e], 2, 3, R)
false (3>2).

% p(N, X) generuje w X bociane podziałki na N

Σ_x : N=5

? - p(5, X).

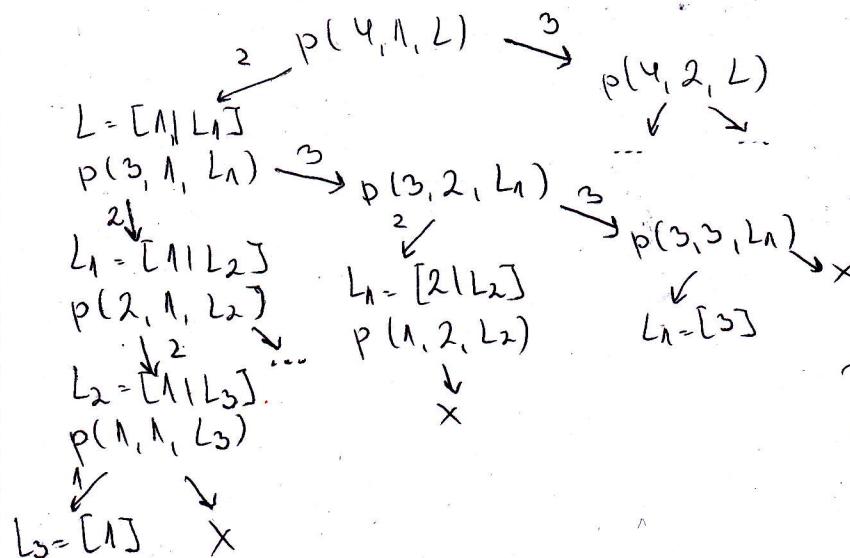
X = [1,1,1,1,1]
X = [1,1,1,2]
X = [1,1,3]
X = [1,2,2]
X = [1,4]
X = [2,3]
X = [5]

p(N, L) :- p(N, 1, L).

p(N, N, [N])

p(N, M, [N|R]) :- N < N, N1 is N-M, p(N1, M, R).

p(N, M, R) :- M < N, N1 is N+1, p(N, M1, R).



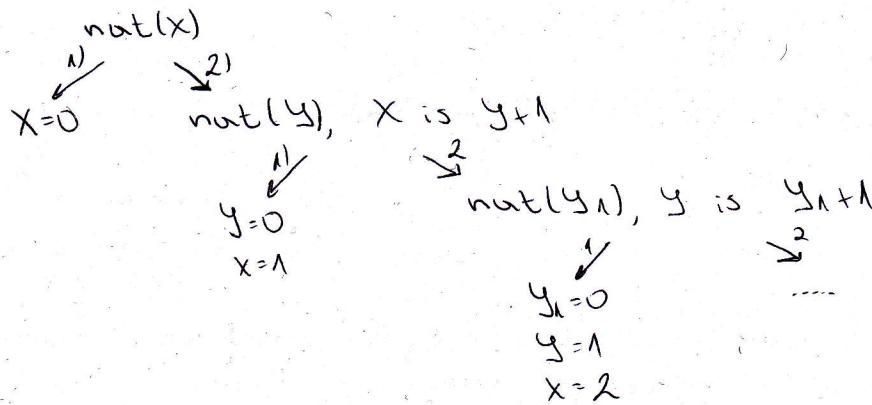
Pozyskane:
L = [1,1,1,1]
L = [1,1,2]
L = [1,3]
etc...

Генераторы

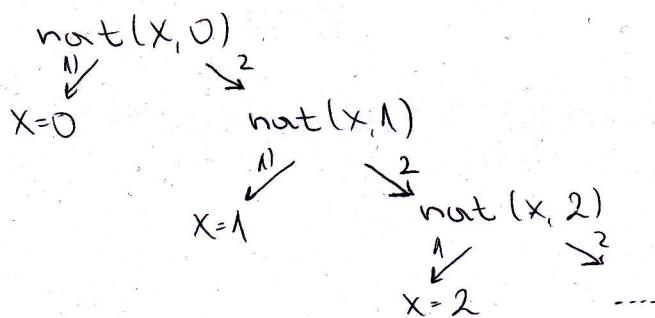
/предикат с бесконечной итерацией/

1 Естественные числа

- 1) $\text{nat}(0)$.
- 2) $\text{nat}(X) :- \text{nat}(Y), X \text{ is } Y+1$



- $\text{nat}(X, X)$
- $\text{nat}(X, Y) :- Y_1 \text{ is } Y+1, \text{nat}(X, Y_1)$.
- $\text{nat}(X) :- \text{nat}(X, 0)$.



- Не все набора могут разносторони

% $\text{pair}(X, Y)$ - двойка естественных чисел

X $\text{pair}(X, Y) :- \text{nat}(X), \text{nat}(Y)$ ← Генератор пар

Уче генератор пары как от буда X=0, Y=i

✓ $\text{pair}(X, Y) :- \text{nat}(N), \text{Between}(0, N, X), Y \text{ is } N-X$

% $\text{genKS}(K, S, R)$ - генератор K числа для списка S

$\text{genKS}(1, S, [S])$.

$\text{genKS}(K, S, [X|Xs]) :- K > 1, \text{Between}(0, S, X), K1 \text{ is } K-1, S1 \text{ is } S-X, \text{genKS}(K1, S1, Xs)$.

? - genKS(3, 2, X)
 $X = [0, 0, 2]$
 $X = [0, 1, 1]$

$$X = [2, 0, 0]$$

Другое решение = $\binom{K+5-1}{K-1}$

% gen4(X) - возврат списка от четвертого числа

gen4(X) :- nat(N), genKS(4, N, X).

pair(X, Y) :- nat(N), genKS(2, N, [X, Y]).

% $\Sigma^{\infty} \cap N^n$

N^{∞} - возврат редкого от четвертого числа, непрерывно ибо

% gen-all(X) - генерирует в X при предыдущем возврате
крайние редкое от четвертого числа.

gen-all([]).

gen-all(X) :- nat(N), Between(1, N, K), S is N-K, genKS(K, S, X).

$$[10, 20, 30, 20, 10, 1]$$

$$S = 91 \quad K = 6$$

$$N = 94$$

pair(X, Y) :- nat(N), Between(0, N, X), Between(0, N, Y)

но же генерирует возврат списка много раз

Задача

$$a_0 = 1$$

$$a_n = 2a_{n-1} + n$$

Задача

$$b_0 = 1$$

$$b_n = 3b_{n-1} + n^2 - 1$$

Даде имеем предикат p(N), который генерирует в N возврат числа от буда $a_i + b_j$

Решение

алг 1)

p(N, X) :- N > 0, N1 is N-1, al(N1, Y), X is 2*Y + N.

алг 2)

p(N, X) :- N > 0, N1 is N-1, p(N1, Y), X is 3*Y + N^2 - 1.

p(N) :- nat(X), Between(0, X, I), J is X-I, al(I, A), bl(J, B), N is A+B.

• Пло - экспрессивное

$s(-, [A|As], [B|Bs], Res) :- (\text{member}(X, Bs), Res \text{ is } A + X);$
 $\quad\quad\quad (\text{member}(X, [A|As]), Res \text{ is } B + X).$

$s(N, [A|As], [B|Bs], R) :- NA \text{ is } 2 * A + N,$
 $\quad\quad\quad NB \text{ is } 3 * B + N * N - 1, NI \text{ is } N + 1$
 $\quad\quad\quad s(NI, [NA, A|As], [NB, B|Bs], R).$

p(N): - $s(1, [1], [1], N).$

• Фибоначчи

$fib_0(0, 1).$

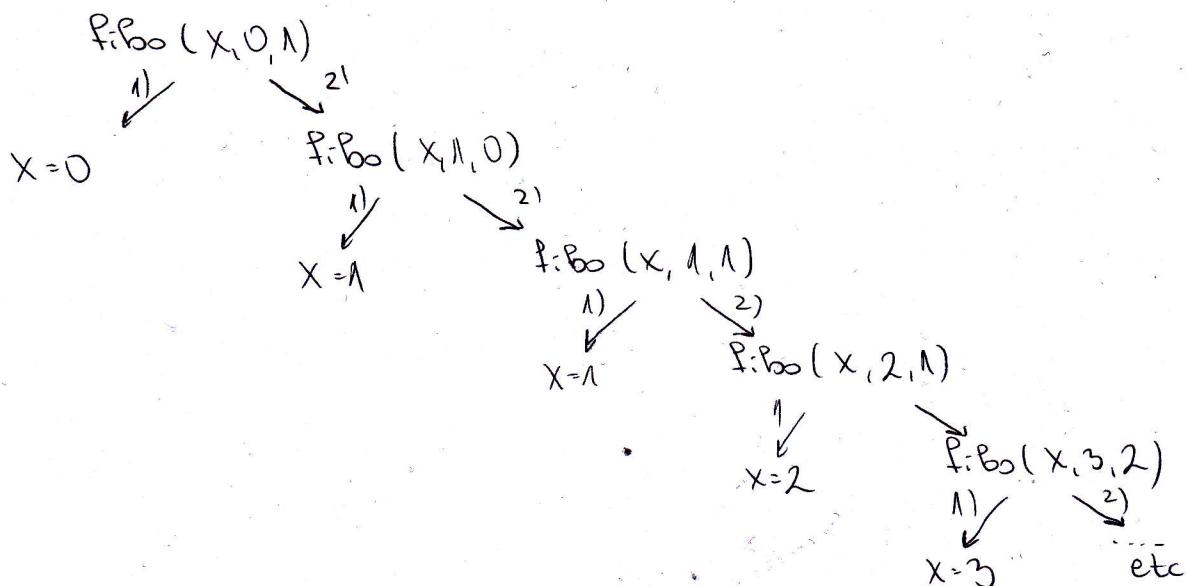
$fib_0(A, B) :- fib_0(B, C), A \text{ is } B + C.$

$fib_0(X) :- fib_0(X, -).$

• $fib_0(X, X, -).$

$fib_0(X, A, B) :- C \text{ is } A + B, fib_0(X, C, A).$

$fib_0(X) :- fib_0(X, 0, 1).$



Задача

Л-список:

$[]$ е л-список

Ако A и B са л-списъци, то $[A, [A, B]]$ също е л-список
 Да се напише предикат $p(L)$, който генерира L брояни
 л-списъци

Пример за л-списък

$$[[\underline{\text{A}}, [\underline{\text{A}}, [\underline{\text{B}}, [\underline{\text{A}}, [\underline{\text{B}}, [\underline{\text{B}}]]]]]]$$

Решение

X

alpha([J]).

alpha([A, [A, B]]) :- alpha(A), alpha(B)

Примено решение.

Было ли это правильное решение

$$r([J]) = 1$$

$$r([A, [A, B]]) = r(A) + r(B)$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \overbrace{[J, [J, J]]}^{r=2} \\ \quad \quad | \\ \quad [J] \end{array}$$
$$\begin{array}{c} \quad \quad | \\ r=1 \end{array}$$

$$r([J, N]).$$

$r([A, [A, B]], N) :- N > 1, M \text{ is } N-1, \text{ Between}(M, N, RA),$
 $RB \text{ is } N-RA, r(A, RA), r(B, RB).$

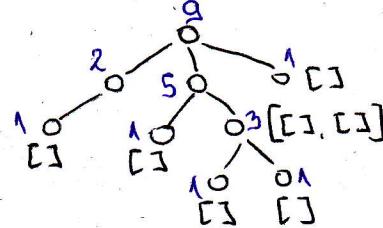
alpha(X) :- nat(N), r(X, N).

def: Дърво:

- $[]$ е дърво

- Ако A_1, \dots, A_n са дървета, то $[A_1, \dots, A_n]$ е дърво.

Да се напише предикат $t(X)$, генериращ всички дървета



генерация на дърво по ред

 $s(0, [])$

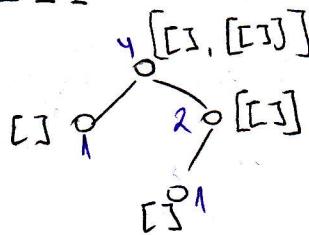
$s(N, [T_1 T_2]): - N > 0; \text{Between}(1, N, RT), M \text{ is } N - RT,$
 $r(RT, T_1), s(M, T_2).$

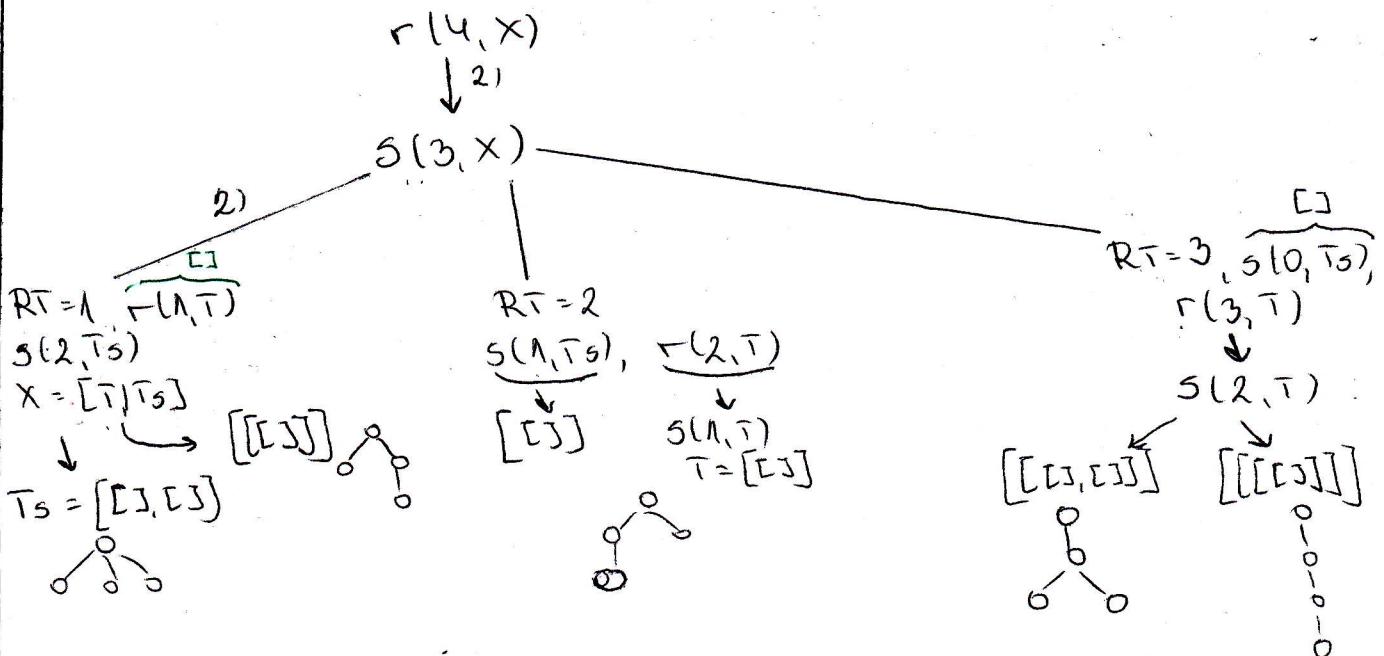
 $r(1, []).$ $r(R, T): - R > 0, RN \text{ is } R-1, s(R1, T).$

// Дърво е ред 1 е $[]$

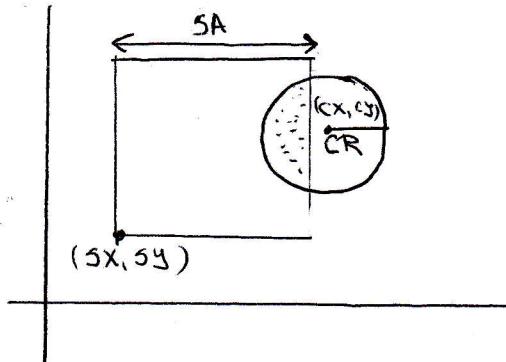
 $t(X): - \text{nat}(N), r(N, X).$

 $s(N, [RT | TS]): - N > 0, \text{Between}(1, N, RT), M \text{ is } N - RT, s(M, TS).$ $? - s(4, X).$ $X = [1, 1, 1, 1]$ $X = [1, 1, 2]$ $X = [1, 2, 1]$ $X = [4].$





Задача Да се напише предикат, който по заден квадрат и окръгност генерира всички едини точки.



$p(sx, sy, A, Cx, Cy, CR, x, y) :-$
 $Lx \text{ is } sx + 5A, Ly \text{ is } sy + 5A,$
 $\text{Between}(sx, Lx, x), \text{Between}(sy, Ly, y),$
 $(Cx - x)^2 + (Cy - y)^2 \leq CR^2.$

Задача Да се напише предикат squares ($\underbrace{x, y, A}_{SA}, \underbrace{z, t, p}_{S2}$) и SA съдържа $S2$.

$in-sq([x1, y1, A1], [x2, y2, A2]) :- x2 \geq x1, y2 \geq y1, x2 + A2 \geq x1 + A1,$

// Връща истина, ако едини квадрат съдържа другия

$h(0, 0).$

$h(x, t) :- x \geq 0, (T \text{ is } x; T \text{ is } -x).$

$g1(1, 5, [5]).$

$g1(K, 5, [x1, x2]) :- K \geq 1, \text{Between}(1, 5, y), h(y, x),$
 $SA \text{ is } 5 - x, K1 \text{ is } K - 1,$
 $g1(K1, SA, x1).$

// К е четно, тогава едини от модулите е 5
 $?- g1(2, 3, x).$

$X \in [0, 3]$

$X = [0, -3]$

$X = [1, -2]$

etc

squares (X, Y, A, Z, T, P): - nat(N), g1(3, N), [Z, T, P], $P > 0$,
in-sq ([X, Y, A], [Z, T, P]).

squares (X, Y, A, Z, T, P): - nat(N), M is -N,
between(M, N, X), between(M, N, Y), between(A, N, P),
in-sq ([X, Y, A], [Z, T, P]).

// коректно решение, но оно же не эффективно.

Задача p(X) - проверка кратких решений геометрических прогрессии с
номером от 3 степеней.

$$X = [1, 2, 3], \\ X = [100, 201, 302, 403]$$

ar([0, -, -, 3])

ar(K, A, D, [A | As]): - K > 0, K1 is K-1, A1 is A+D,
ar(K1, A1, D, As)

// K - целое и нечисло A и целое D

p(X): - nat(N), genKS(3, N, [K, A, D]), K > 3, D > 0,
ar(K, A, D, X).

да е решение

Задача p(L, N) - (L - список от единственного числа, N - единственное число).
Вертица true, ако N може да е представи като
сумата неколко елемента от L (не непрекъдетко
различни).

p([4, 4, 4], 20) - true

p([4, 100, 100], 20) - true

p([2, 4, 6, 8, 10], 11) - false

p(-, 0).

p(L, N): - N > 0, member(X, L), X > 0, M is N-X, p(L, M).

? p1([3, 3, 3, 3], 12) true
p1([3, 3, 3, 3], 27) false

1) p1(L, N): - sub(L, T), sum(T, N).

2) p1(L, N): - N > 0, append(A, [X | B], L), X > 0, M is N-X,
append(A, B, R), p1(R, M).

При същата задача с умножение:
 $X > 1$ значи $X > 0$ и
M is $N \times X$.

AMP

Урок №
IV

Задача.

$$X = [[1, 2, 3], [100, 200, \underline{300}], [4, 5, 6, 7]]$$

$p(X, Y)$ - генерира в Y елемент на X , който

не съдържа по-голям елемент от най-големите елементи на
елементите на X . и никак елемент на X , притежаващ това
свойство. Да не е из-денер

% $\max(L, X)$ - генерира в X най-големия елемент на L .

$\max^{\text{H-H}}$: $\max(L, X) :- \text{member}(X, L), \text{not}(\text{member}(Y, L), Y > X).$ // неефективен

$\max^{\text{H-H}}$: $\max([X], X)$.

$\max([X_1 | X_2], X) :- \max(X_2, Y), X > Y.$

$\max([X_1 | X_2], Y) :- \max(X_2, Y), X = < Y.$

$\ell\max([], [])$

$\ell\max([L | L_s], [X_1 | X_2]) :- \max(L, X), \ell\max(L_s, X_2).$

$\text{cond}(X, Y) :- \text{member}(Y, X), \ell\max(X, M)$

$\text{not}(\text{member}(Z, Y)), \text{not}(\text{member}(W, M), \text{not}(Z > W)).$

$p(X, Y) :- \text{cond}(X, Y), \text{length}(Y, N),$
 $\text{not}(\text{cond}(X, Z), \text{length}(Z, M), M > N).$

$\neg(\forall y \in Y \forall x \in \ell\max(x) \quad Y > x).$

$\neg(\exists y \in Y \neg(\exists x \in \ell\max(x) \neg(y > x)))$

$\neg(\exists y \in Y \neg(\exists x \in \ell\max(x) \quad y = < x))$

Задача.

% $d(X, Y) :- X$ - списък от числа.

В Y се генерираят елементи на Декартово произведение на
елементи на X .

Ex. $?- d([[a, b, c], [1, 2, 3], [4, 6]], Y).$

$Y = [a, 1, 4]$

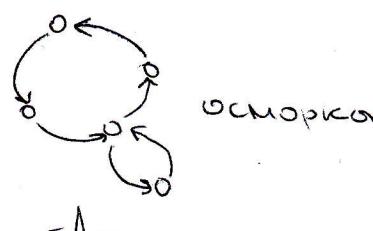
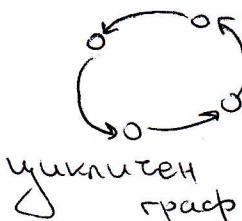
$Y = [a, 1, 6]$

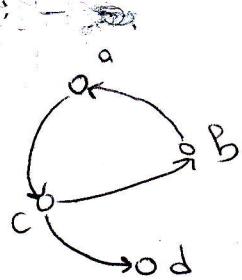
P-де:

$d([], [])$.

$d([X_1 | X_2], [R_1 | R_2]) :- \text{member}(R_1, X_1), d(X_2, R_2)$

Задача





$\{[a,c], [b,a], [c,b], [d,c]\}$

% $p(E)$ - проверка дали графът е цикличен
 E - списък от двуетементни единички

$p(E) :- pA(E, -).$

Търсим пермутации, която започва и завършва в 1 върх и
 нема върви, от които излизат 2 редора, т.е. нема вътрешни цикли.

$pA(E, Y) :- perm(E, P), P = [[Y, -] | -],$
 $\quad append(-, [-, Y], P),$
 $\quad not(append(-, [X, -] | R, P), member([X, -], R)),$
 $\quad not(append(-, [-, W], [Z, -] | -), P), W \neq Z).$

% $q(E)$ - проверка дали графът е осмоков

% $split(X, L, R)$ - разделя редората на 2 части

$split([], [], [])$.

$split([X | Xs], [X | L], R) :- split(Xs, L, R).$

$split([X | Xs], L, [X | R]) :- split(Xs, L, R).$

$q(E) :- split(E, L, R), pA(L, Y), pA(R, Y).$

Задача

$R = [[1, 2], [1, 6], [1, 8], [10, 15], [a, 7]]$

a) $symm(R)$ - проверка дали редорът е симетричен

$$\forall x \forall y \forall z (xRy \wedge yRz \Rightarrow xRz)$$

b) $trans(R)$

$$\forall x \forall y \forall z (xRy \wedge yRz \Rightarrow xRz)$$

b) $comp(R_1, R_2, R_3)$ - генерира композиция на редори

$$\forall x \forall y \forall z (xR_1 y \wedge yR_2 z \Rightarrow xR_3 z)$$

P-ки:

$symm(R) :- not(member([X, Y], R), not(member([Y, X], R))).$

$trans(R) :- not(member([X, Y], R), member([Y, Z], R),$
 $\quad not(member([X, Z], R))).$

$\text{tr}(-, [J], [J]).$

$\text{tr}([X, Y], [Y, P] | R_S), [X, P] | Q_S) :- \text{tr}([X, Y], R_S, Q_S).$
 $\text{tr}([X, Y], [Z, -] | R_S), Q_S) :- Y = Z, \text{tr}([X, Y], R_S, Q_S).$

$\text{comp}([J, -], [J]).$

$\text{comp}([R_1 | R_S], R_2, R_3) :- \text{tr}(R_1, R_2, T),$
 $\text{comp}(R_S, R_2, Q),$
 $\text{append}(T, Q, R_3).$

Задача

$\% p(L) :-$ Всеки две различни елемента на L имат общи елементи, които принадлежат на друг елемент на L .

$\forall x \in L \forall y \in L | x \neq y \Rightarrow \exists w \in X (w \in y \wedge w \in L \wedge w \notin z).$

$\forall (x \in L \exists y \in L x \neq y \wedge \exists w \in X (w \in y \wedge w \in L \wedge w \notin z)).$

$p(L) :- \text{not}(\text{member}(X, L), \text{member}(Y, L), X \neq Y,$
 $\text{not}(\text{member}(W, X), \text{member}(W, Y), \text{member}(Z, L),$
 $\text{not}(\text{member}(W, Z))).$

Задача

$p2(L)$ - проверка дали в L има 2 различни X и Y , които имат общи елементи и този не принадлежи на друг елемент на L .
L-структура от множества.

$\forall x \in L \forall y \in L x \neq y \wedge \forall w \in X (w \in y \wedge \exists z \in L z \neq x \wedge z \neq y \wedge w \in z).$

$p2(L) :- \text{member}(X, L), \text{member}(Y, L), X \neq Y, \text{member}(W, X),$
 $\text{member}(W, Y), \text{not}(\text{member}(Z, L), Z \neq X, Z \neq Y, \text{member}(W, Z)).$

Задача

$\% pr([X_1, Y_1], [X_2, Y_2], [X_3, Y_3])$ - генерира всички координати на правоугълник Δ с югол върху $[X_1, Y_1]$.

$pr([X_1, Y_1], [X_2, Y_2], [X_3, Y_3]) :-$

$S1 \leftarrow \sqrt{((X_2 - X_1)^2 + (Y_2 - Y_1)^2)}, S1 > 0,$
 $S2 \leftarrow \sqrt{((X_3 - X_1)^2 + (Y_3 - Y_1)^2)}, S2 > 0,$
 $S3 \leftarrow \sqrt{((X_2 - X_3)^2 + (Y_2 - Y_3)^2)}, S3 > 0,$
 $S1^2 + S2^2 = S3^2.$

$gen([X_1, Y_1], [X_2, Y_2], [X_3, Y_3]) :- \text{nat}(N),$
 $\text{genKs}(6, N, [X_1, Y_1, X_2, Y_2, X_3, Y_3]),$
 $pr([X_1, Y_1], [X_2, Y_2], [X_3, Y_3]).$

$m(0, 0)$

$m(X, Y) :- X > 0, (Y \text{ is } X, Y \text{ is } -X).$

$\text{genKS}(1, S, [T]) :- m(S, T).$

$\text{genKS}(K, S, [T1 | Ts]) :- K > 1, \text{Between}(0, K, X), m(X, T), K1 \text{ is } K-1,$
 $S1 \text{ is } S-X, \text{genKS}(K1, S1, Ts).$

Задачи за предикатно създаване от $\mathcal{I}^{\text{он}}$ пред

I Символи (есик, абдукт)

1 Логически

- променливи
- константи
- идентични
- квантори
- равенство $(=)$ - не е задоволително

$x, y, z, \dots \in \text{Var}$

$\neg, \wedge, \vee, \Rightarrow, \Leftrightarrow$

2 Неподлически (различни за всеки есик)

- константи a, b, c, \dots
- функционални символи f, g, h, \dots
- предикатни символи p, q, r, \dots

Const
Func
Pred

III Термове (Думи)

- x , където $x \in \text{Var}$
- c , където $c \in \text{Const}$
- ако $\sigma_1, \dots, \sigma_n$ са термове, то $f(\sigma_1, \dots, \sigma_n)$ е терми $f \in \text{Func}$, $|f| = n$

IV Формула

1 Атомарка

- ако σ_1, σ_2 са термове, то $\sigma_1 = \sigma_2$ е атомарна ф-ка
- ако $\sigma_1, \dots, \sigma_n$ са термове, $p \in \text{Pred}$, $|p| = n$, то $p(\sigma_1, \dots, \sigma_n)$ е атомарна ф-ка.

2 Неатомарка

- ако φ е ф-ка, то $\neg\varphi$ е ф-ка
- ако φ и ψ са ф-ки, то $(\varphi \vee \psi), (\varphi \wedge \psi), (\varphi \Rightarrow \psi), (\varphi \Leftrightarrow \psi)$ са ф-ки
- ако φ е ф-ка, а x - променлива, то $\exists x \varphi$ и $\forall x \varphi$ са формул

V Структура за есика \mathcal{I} е $\langle A, \mathcal{I} \rangle$

$A \neq \emptyset$ - чирически (множество)

$$\mathcal{I}(c) = c^A = a \in A$$

$$\mathcal{I}(f) = f^A : A^n \rightarrow A$$

$$\mathcal{I}(p) = p^A = p \subseteq A^n$$

$c \in \text{Const}$

$f \in \text{Func}$

$p \in \text{Pred}$

$|f| = n$

$|p| = n$

VI Оценки

Нека \mathcal{A} е структура за \mathcal{I}

Оценка v в \mathcal{A} е $v: \text{Var} \rightarrow A$

- 1 Оценка на терм
- $\tau = x$, то $\|\tau\|_A^A[v] = \|\tau\|_A^A[v] = v(x)$
 - $\tau = c$, то $\|\tau\|_A^A[v] = c$
 - $\tau = f(\sigma_1, \dots, \sigma_n)$, то $\|\tau\|_A^A[v] = f$
 $(\|\sigma_1\|_A^A[v], \dots, \|\sigma_n\|_A^A[v])$
 (f е гомоморфна фнкц!)

- 2 Оценка на фнкц
 $v: F_{\text{For}} \rightarrow \{\bar{t}, F\}$

- Ако ψ е атомарна фнкц:

- $\psi = \tau_1 = \tau_2$, то $\|\psi\|_A^A[v] = u \Leftrightarrow \|\tau_1\|_A^A[v] = \|\tau_2\|_A^A[v]$
- $\psi = p(\tau_1, \dots, \tau_n)$, $\|\psi\|_A^A[v] = u \Leftrightarrow \|\tau_1\|_A^A[v], \dots, \|\tau_n\|_A^A[v] \in p^{-1}$
- $\neg \psi$, то $\|\psi\|_A^A[v] = u \Leftrightarrow \|\psi\|_A^A[v] = 1$
- $\psi = \psi_1 \vee \psi_2$, $\|\psi\|_A^A[v] = u \Leftrightarrow \|\psi_1\|_A^A[v] = u$ или $\|\psi_2\|_A^A[v] = u$

x	y	$Hv(x,y)$	$Hg(x,y)$	$H\Rightarrow(x,y)$	$H\Leftarrow(x,y)$
1	0	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1
0	1	1	1	1	1
0	0	1	1	1	1

$\psi = \psi_1 \circ \psi_2$ за $\circ \in \{v, g, \Rightarrow, \Leftarrow\} \Leftrightarrow \|\psi\|_A^A[v] = u$

$\|\psi\|_A^A[v] = u \Leftrightarrow \exists a \in A$ такъв че $\|\psi\|_A^A[v, x \rightarrow a] = u$

$$(v, x \rightarrow a) = \begin{cases} v(y), & \text{ако } y \neq x \\ a, & \text{ако } y = x \end{cases}$$

$\psi = \forall x \psi$
 $\|\psi\|_A^A[v] = u \Leftrightarrow \forall a \in A \quad \|\psi\|_A^A[v, x \rightarrow a] = u$

def:

$$\|\psi\|_A^A[v] = u \quad \nexists \bar{t} \models \psi$$

def

Ако $\exists A \models \psi$ за произвольно v , то $\exists A \models \psi - A$ е модел за ψ

def

Γ - множества от ф-ли
 $\Gamma \vdash \psi$, ако $\exists A \models \psi - A$ $\forall \psi \in \Gamma$

• Задача за изпълнимост

$\varphi_1, \dots, \varphi_n$ - изпълними ф-ли

Докажете, че всичко $\{\varphi_1, \dots, \varphi_n\}$ е изпълнимо

Докажете, че $\exists A : \exists A \models \{\varphi_1, \dots, \varphi_n\}$

(1) $\Gamma = \{\varphi_1, \varphi_2, \varphi_3, \varphi_4\}$

$\varphi_1 : \forall x \exists y (p(x, y) \Rightarrow \exists z (p(x, z) \wedge p(z, y)))$

$\varphi_2 : \forall x \neg (p(x, x))$

$\varphi_3 : \forall x \exists y \exists z (p(x, y) \wedge p(z, x))$

$\varphi_4 : \forall x \forall y (p(x, y) \Rightarrow p(y, x))$

//нередуктивност

//съмна антисиметричност

Докажете, че Γ е изпълнимо

$A = (\mathbb{R}, \langle x, y \rangle \in p^A \leftrightarrow x < y)$

(2) $\forall x (\neg p(x) \Rightarrow \forall y p(y))$

$\forall x \forall y (q(y, y) \vee \neg q(x, y))$

$\forall x \exists y (q(x, y))$

$\forall x \forall y \forall z ((p(x) \leftrightarrow r(x, y, z)) \Leftrightarrow q(y, z))$

φ_1

φ_2

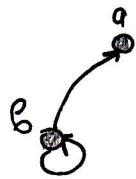
φ_3

φ_4

φ_5

a

от φ_3 - елемент, който не е в резултатът със съде и



от φ_4 - елемент, който е в резултатът със съде и

$q(x, y) - (x, y) \in E$
 $p(x) - x \in \text{верни}$
 $r(x, y, z) - (z, y) \in E$

единичният предикат (p) се интерпретира като член на броя на
графов $\Rightarrow \varphi_1$ е верна

φ_5 е бинарен истина.

$A = (\{a, b\}, q^A = \{(a, b), (b, b)\}, p^A = \{(a, b)\}, r^A = \{(a, a, b), (b, a, b), (a, b, b), (b, b, b)\})$

Конспекты №1

Задача 1

|| D-HI

s([J, - , [J]).

s([X|X_S], M, [X|R_S]): - length(X, N), N > M, s(X_S, N, R_S).

s([X|X_S], M, R_S): - length(X, N), N = < M, s(X_S, M, R_S).

p([X|X_S], [X|R_S]): - length(X, N), s(X_S, N, R_S).

|| D-HI

s([J, - , [J]).

s([X|X_S], M, [X|R_S]): - length(X, N), N < M, s(X_S, M, R_S).

s([X|X_S], M, R_S): - length(X, N), N ≥ M, s(X_S, N, R_S).

p([X|X_S], R_S): - length(X, N), s(X_S, N, R_S).

Задача 2.

|| D-HI

• also ^{HE} L^{TC} compiler [J]

s(- , [J, 0).

s(L, X, N): - member(Y, L), append(Y, X1, X), s(L, X1, M), N is M+1.

p(L, X): - member([J, L], member(X, L)).

p(L, X): - not l(member([J, L]), member(X, L)), s(L, X, N), N > 1.

• also [J] ∈ L, то тврдение предиката есть включение на member.

аналогично для \exists^{an} (беско [J] - 0).

Да се докаже, че зададеното израз от формулата е изпълнимо (да се намери логичен модел).

I. $\varphi_1: \neg \exists x \ p(x, x)$

$\varphi_2: \forall x \forall y (p(x, y) \Rightarrow \exists z (p(x, z) \wedge p(z, y)))$

$\varphi_3: \forall x \exists y (p(x, y) \vee p(y, x))$

$\varphi_4: \exists x \forall y (x \neq y \Rightarrow p(x, y))$

$A_1 = (\{0, 1\}, p^A = h(x, y) | x \neq y)$

$A_2 = (\{a, b, c\}, p^A = h(a, b), (a, c), (b, a), (b, c), (c, a), (c, b))$



$\varphi_1: \exists u \forall x (p(x, u) = x \wedge p(u, x) = x)$ // u неутрален елемент.

$\varphi_2: \forall x \forall y \forall z (p(p(x, y), z) = p(x, p(y, z)))$ // ассоциативност

$\varphi_3: \exists x \exists y (\neg (p(x, y) \Rightarrow p(y, x)))$ // не комутирателен

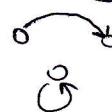
$A = (\text{Множество над } \mathbb{R}, f^A(A, B) = A \cdot B)$

матрица

II. $\varphi_1: \exists x \exists y (p(x, y) \wedge \neg p(y, x))$

$\varphi_2: \forall x \exists y (\neg p(x, y) \wedge \neg p(y, x))$

$\varphi_3: \exists x \forall y (p(x, y) \wedge \neg p(y, x))$



$A = (\{a, b\}, p^A = h(a, b), (c, c))$

III. $\varphi_1: \forall x \exists y p(x, y)$

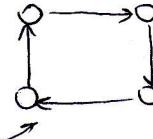
$\varphi_2: \neg \exists y \forall x p(x, y)$

$\varphi_3: \neg \exists x \forall y \neg p(x, y)$

$\varphi_4: \exists x \exists y (\neg p(x, y) \wedge \neg p(y, x))$

$\varphi_2 \Leftrightarrow \forall y \exists x \neg p(x, y)$

$\varphi_3 \Leftrightarrow \forall x \exists y p(x, y) \Leftrightarrow \varphi_1$



$A_1 = (\{a, b, c, d\}, p^A = h(a, b), (b, c), (c, d), (d, a))$

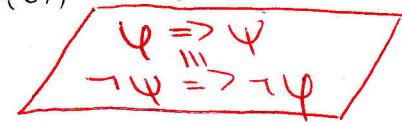
$A_2 = (\mathbb{N} / \{0\}; p^A(x, y) \Leftarrow x \text{ делит } y)$

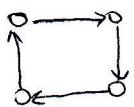
IV. $\varphi_1: \forall x \forall y \forall z (p(x, y) \Rightarrow \neg p(x, z) \vee \neg p(z, y))$

$\varphi_2: \forall x \forall y \forall z \forall t (p(x, y) \wedge p(y, z) \wedge p(z, t) \Rightarrow p(x, t))$

$\varphi_3: \forall x \exists y \neg p(x, y)$

$\varphi_1 \Leftrightarrow \forall x \forall y \forall z (p(x, z) \wedge p(z, y) \Rightarrow \neg p(x, y))$





$$\mathcal{A} = (\{a, b, c, d\}, p^A = \{(a, b), (b, c), (c, d), (d, a)\})$$

V

$$q_1: \neg \exists x p(x, x)$$

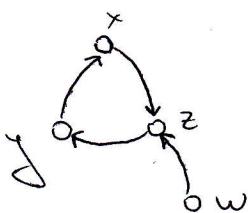
$$q_2: \forall x \exists y (p(x, y) \wedge \neg \exists z (p(x, z) \wedge p(z, y)))$$

$$q_3: \exists x \forall y \exists z (p(y, x) \wedge \exists z (p(x, z) \wedge p(z, y)))$$

$$q_4: \exists x (\exists y \exists z (p(y, x) \wedge \exists w (\exists z (p(z, x) \wedge p(z, y)))))$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \exists x (\exists y p(y, x) \wedge \forall y (\neg p(y, x) \vee \exists z (p(x, z) \wedge p(z, y)))) \\ & \equiv \neg \forall y \exists x \forall z (p(x, z) \wedge p(z, y)) \end{aligned}$$

$$\exists x (\exists y p(y, x) \wedge \forall y (p(y, x) \Rightarrow \exists z (p(x, z) \wedge p(z, y))))$$



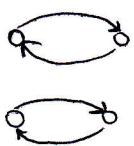
$$\mathcal{A} = (\{a, b, c, d\}, p^A = h(a, b), (c, d), (b, c), (d, b))$$

VI

$$q_1: \forall y \neg p(p(y, y, y))$$

$$q_2: \forall y \exists x \exists z (p(y, x, z))$$

$$q_3: \forall x \neg \forall y \exists z (p(x, y, z)) \Leftrightarrow \forall x \exists y \neg p(x, y, x)$$



$$\mathcal{A} = (\{a, b, c, d\}, p^A = \{(a, b), (b, a), (c, d), (d, c)\})$$

$$q_1: \forall x \forall y (p(x, f(f(y))) \Rightarrow \neg p(y, f(x)))$$

$$q_2: \forall x \forall y (x = y \vee p(x, f(y)) \vee p(f(y), f(f(x))))$$

$$q_3: \forall x (x \neq f(f(x)))$$

$$\mathcal{A}_1 = (\mathbb{Z}, f^A(a) = a, p^A = h(x, y) | x < y)$$

$$\mathcal{A}_2 = (\{a\}, p^A = \emptyset, f^A(a) = a)$$

$$\mathcal{A}_3 = (\{a, b\}, p^A = \{(a, b), (b, a)\}, f^A(a) = b, f^A(b) = a)$$



IX

$$q_1: \forall x \forall y (p(x, y) \Leftrightarrow q(y, x))$$

$$q_2: \forall x \exists y \forall z (p(x, y) \wedge p(y, z) \Leftrightarrow q(x, z))$$

$$q_3: \forall x \forall y \forall z (p(x, y) \wedge p(y, z) \Rightarrow p(x, z))$$

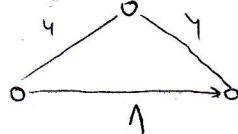
$$q_4: \exists x \exists y (\neg q(x, y) \wedge \neg q(y, x))$$

$$\text{g g } \mathcal{A} = (\{a, b\}, p^A = q^A = h(a, a), (b, b))$$

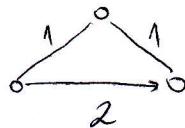
- $\forall_1: \forall x \forall y (\rho(x,y) \Rightarrow \neg \rho(y,x))$ // антисимметричность + антирефлексивность
 $\forall_2: \forall x \exists y \exists z (\rho(x,y) \wedge \rho(y,z))$ // Всаки два предикаты в моделью
 $\forall_3: \forall x \forall y (\rho(x,y) \Rightarrow \exists z (\rho(x,z) \wedge \rho(z,y)))$

$A = (\mathbb{Z}_4, \rho(x,y) \Leftrightarrow y-x = 1, 2 \text{ или } 4)$ // \mathbb{Z}_4 -ориентир mod 4

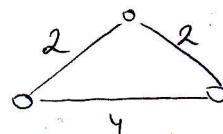
$\forall_3:$ also $y-x=1$



also $y-x=2$



also $y-x=4$



ЛМР
М.Т
УФ

Определенность

Задача

Дано: $A = (\mathbb{N}, \langle a, b, c \rangle \in p^A \Leftrightarrow c = a \wedge b)$

Да ли $\langle a, b, c \rangle \in A$ в определении: $\{\exists y, \forall z, \langle a, b \rangle \vdash a \leq b \wedge \langle a, b, c \rangle \vdash c = a \wedge b\}$

$\langle 1, 2, 4 \rangle, \langle 1, 2, 3 \rangle, \langle 1, 2 \rangle \in p^A \vee$

- $\varphi_0(x) \Leftrightarrow \forall y \, p(x, y, x) \quad // \forall x \, \emptyset \cap A = \emptyset$

- $\varphi_{IN}(x) \Leftrightarrow \forall y \, p(x, y, y) \quad // \forall x \, \mathbb{N} \cap x = x$

- $\varphi_{\subseteq}(x, y) \Leftrightarrow p(x, y, x) \quad // A \cap B = A \Leftrightarrow A \subseteq B$

- $\varphi_0(x, y, z) \Leftrightarrow \varphi_{\subseteq}(x, z) \wedge \varphi_{\subseteq}(y, z) \wedge \forall w (\varphi_{\subseteq}(x, w) \wedge \varphi_{\subseteq}(y, w)) \Rightarrow \varphi_{\subseteq}(z, w)$

- $\varphi_1(x, y) \Leftrightarrow \exists w_1 \exists w_2 (\varphi_0(w_1) \wedge \varphi_{IN}(w_2) \wedge p(x, y, w_1) \wedge \varphi_0(x, y, w_2))$
// Доказательство

Задача

Да ли определение $\langle 0 \rangle, \langle 1 \rangle, \langle n, m \rangle \in A \Leftrightarrow n^2 = km + 1$ верно?

- $\varphi_0(x) \Leftrightarrow \neg (\exists y \exists z \, p(x, y, z))$

- $\varphi_0(x) \Leftrightarrow \exists y \forall z \, p(y, x, z)$

- $\varphi_1(x) \Leftrightarrow \exists y \varphi_0(y) \wedge p(x, y, y)$

- $\varphi_1(x, y) \Leftrightarrow \forall w_1 \forall w_2 (p(x, w_1, w_2) \Leftrightarrow p(y, w_2, w_2)) \vee (\varphi_0(x) \wedge \varphi_0(y))$

Задача

$A = (\mathbb{N}, \langle n, k, m \rangle \in p^A \Leftrightarrow n = k + m^2)$

Да ли определение $\langle 0 \rangle, \langle 1 \rangle, \langle 2 \rangle, \langle -2 \rangle$ верно?

- $\varphi_0(x) \Leftrightarrow p(x, x, x) \quad // x = x + x^2 \Rightarrow x^2 = 0 \Rightarrow x = 0$

- $\varphi_1(x) \Leftrightarrow \exists y (\varphi_0(y) \wedge p(x, y, x) \wedge \neg \varphi_0(x))$

$$\begin{array}{c} x = x^2 \\ \downarrow \\ x = 0 \vee x = 1 \end{array}$$

- $\varphi_2(x) \Leftrightarrow \exists y (\varphi_0(y) \wedge p(x, y, y))$

- $\varphi_{-2}(x) \Leftrightarrow \exists y \exists w \exists z (\varphi_0(y) \wedge \varphi_2(z) \wedge p(w, y, z) \wedge p(w, y, x) \wedge \neg \varphi_2(x))$

Задача

$A = (\mathbb{N}, \langle n, k \rangle \in p^k \leftrightarrow n+k=3)$. Да се определи:

{0, 1}, {2}, {0}, {1}.

$$\varphi_{0,n}(x) \Leftrightarrow \neg p(x, x)$$

$$\varphi_2(x) \Leftrightarrow \neg \varphi_{0,n}(x) \wedge \exists y (\varphi_{0,1}(y) \wedge \neg p(x, y))$$

$$\varphi_0(x) \Leftrightarrow \exists y (\varphi_2(y) \wedge \neg p(x, y))$$

$$\varphi_n(x) \Leftrightarrow \varphi_{0,n}(x) \wedge \neg \varphi_0(x)$$

Задача

$A = (\mathbb{N} \setminus \{0\}, f_m(m, n) = m^n, \neq)$

Да се докажате абсолютният елемент от универсалното определение.

$$\varphi_1(x) \Leftrightarrow \forall y f(y, x) = y$$

$$\varphi_*(x, y, z) \Leftrightarrow \forall w (f(f(w, x), y) = f(w, z)) \quad // (w^x)^y = w^{xy} \quad x, y = z$$

$$\varphi_+(x, y, z) \Leftrightarrow \forall w \exists x_1 \exists y_1 \exists z_1 (x_1 = f(w, x) \wedge y_1 = f(w, y) \wedge z_1 = f(w, z) \wedge \varphi_*(x_1, y_1, z_1))$$

$$\varphi_{++}(x, y) \Leftrightarrow \exists z \varphi_n(z) \wedge \varphi_+(x, y, z)$$

$$\varphi_k(x) \Leftrightarrow \exists y (\varphi_{k-n}(y) \wedge \varphi_{++}(y, x))$$

Zadaw.

$$A = (\mathbb{R}, f^k(a) = a^3, \cdot, +, c^k = 1)$$

$$\sqrt[100]{100}y?$$

$$\varphi_{100}(x) \leq x = \underbrace{((\dots((c+c)+c)+c)\dots+c)}_{100}$$

$$\varphi_{n2}(x,y) \leq f(x+c) = f(x) + x+x+\dots+y+y+\dots+c$$

$y = x^2$

$$(x+y)^3 = x^3 + 3x^2y + 3xy^2 + y^3$$

$$(x+1)^3 = x^3 + 3x^2 + 3x + 1$$

$$(x+y)^2 = x^2 + 2xy + y^2$$

$$\varphi_m(x,y,z) \leq \exists t_1 \exists t_2 \exists x_n \exists y_n (t_1 = x+y \wedge \varphi_{n2}(t_1, t_2) \wedge$$

multiplication

$$\varphi_{n2}(x, x_n) \wedge \varphi_{n2}(y, y_n) \wedge t_2 = x_n + z + z + y_n)$$

$$\varphi_0(x) \leq x+c=c$$

$\Leftrightarrow \forall z \varphi_m(x, z, x)$

Pekaryanowa Definicja:

$$\varphi_{nn}(x,y) \leq x=y$$

$$\varphi_{nm}(x,y) \leq \exists z (\varphi_{nm-n}(x, z) \wedge \varphi_m(z, y))$$

$$\varphi_{z0}(x) \leq \exists y \varphi_{n2}(y, x)$$

$$\varphi_{\frac{\log}{100}}(x) \leq \exists z (z = c+c+\dots+c \wedge \varphi_{100}(x, z) \wedge \varphi_{z0}(x))$$

$\begin{array}{l} z = x \\ 100 = x^{100} \\ x = \sqrt[100]{100} \end{array}$

Zadaw. 2

$$A = (\mathbb{R}, \langle a, b, c \rangle \in p \Leftrightarrow 5a+3b=c)$$

$$\text{Da se vypredene: } \begin{cases} 0y, & \langle a, b \rangle \mid 5a=8y \\ \langle a, b \rangle \mid a=-b \quad y, & \langle a, b \rangle \mid 5b=-3ay \\ \langle a, b \rangle \mid a=-b \quad y, & \langle a, b \rangle \mid 2a=6y \end{cases}$$

$$\bullet \varphi_0(x) \leq p(x, x, x)$$

$$\bullet \varphi_{*5}(x, y) \leq \exists z (\varphi_0(z) \wedge p(z, x, y))$$

$$\bullet \varphi_{*3}(x, y) \leq \exists z (\varphi_0(z) \wedge p(z, x, y))$$

$$\bullet \varphi_6(x, y) \leq \exists z (\varphi_0(z) \wedge p(y, x, z)) \quad // \quad 5y+3x=0 \Leftrightarrow 5y=-3x$$

$$\bullet \varphi_-(x, y) \leq \exists x_1 \exists y_1 (\varphi_{*3}(x_1, x) \wedge \varphi_{*5}(y_1, y) \wedge \varphi_6(x_1, y_1))$$

$\begin{array}{l} x_1 = \frac{x}{3} \\ y_1 = \frac{y}{5} \\ 5y_1 = -3x_1 \Rightarrow y_1 = -x \end{array}$

$$\varphi_{*2}(x,y) \leq y_2(\varphi_{-}(x,z) \wedge p(x,y))$$

Задача $A = \{ \langle i, j \rangle | (a, b) | a, b \in \mathbb{Q}, a < b \wedge p^i \}$

$\langle i, j \rangle \in p^i$ децни кратни и съвпадат с неби броя на j
Пример: $\langle \langle 1, 6 \rangle, \langle 6, 22 \rangle \rangle$

Да се определи:

a) $\{ \langle i, j \rangle | i \neq j \}$ и j не е неби брой

5) $\{ \langle i, j \rangle | i = j \}$

b) $\{ \langle i, j \rangle |$ неби брой на i е номинал от неби на $j \}$

c) $\{ \langle i, j \rangle | i \neq j \wedge i \neq \emptyset, j \neq \emptyset, j \neq i \}$

$\varphi_{=L}(x,y) \leq \forall z(p(z,x) \leftrightarrow p(z,y))$

$\varphi_{=R}(x,y) \leq \forall z(p(x,z) \leftrightarrow p(y,z))$

$\varphi_{=}(x,y) \leq \varphi_{=L}(x,y) \wedge \varphi_{=R}(x,y)$

$\varphi_{<L}(x,y) \leq \exists z(\varphi_{=L}(x,z) \wedge p(z,y))$

$\varphi_{<R}(x,y) \leq \exists z(\varphi_{=R}(y,z) \wedge p(x,z))$

$\overbrace{x_L \quad y_L \quad x_R \quad y_R}^{+}$

$\varphi_1(x,y) \leq \varphi_{<L}(x,y) \wedge \varphi_{<R}(x,y) \wedge \exists z(\varphi_{=L}(z,y) \wedge \varphi_{=R}(z,x))$

$\varphi_2(x,y) \leq \varphi_1(x,y) \vee \varphi_{\neq}(y,x)$

Задача $A = \{ P(I^*) |$ язъдка, start(x,y), subset(x,y,z), diff(x,y,z) $\leq z = x \wedge y \}$
 \downarrow
 powerset звърта на лекции

Да се определи:

алготи

5) $\{ \langle y \rangle |$

б) номинална обичка $U(x)$
 $U(x) = \{ w | \exists \text{редица } z_1, \dots, z_n : z_1, \dots, z_n \in x \text{ и } z_1 \dots z_n = w \text{ и } n > 0 \}$

$\psi_\phi(x) \Leftarrow \forall y \text{subset}(x,y)$

$\psi_{\exists y}(x) \Leftarrow \exists y (\psi_\phi(y) \& \text{star}(y,x))$ // $\phi^* = \ell$

$$\Sigma^+ = \begin{cases} \Sigma^*/\{\ell\} & \ell \notin \Sigma \\ \Sigma^* & \text{unre} \end{cases}$$

$\psi_u(x,y) \Leftarrow \forall z (\psi_{\forall z}(z) \& (\text{subset}(z,x) \& \text{star}(x,y)) \vee$
 $(\neg \text{subset}(z,x) \& \exists w (\text{star}(x,w) \& \text{diff}(w,x,y)))$

$\psi_\phi(x) \Leftarrow \text{diff}(x,x,x)$

$\text{eps}(x) :- \text{diff}(y,y,y), \text{star}(y,x)$ ℓ

$n(x,y) :- \text{eps}(z), (\text{subset}(z,x), \text{star}(x,y)).$
 $(\neg \text{subset}(z,x), (\text{star}(x,w), \text{diff}(w,z,y))).$

Задача 1. $A = (\mathbb{N}, B)$ $B(x, y, z) \Leftrightarrow x \leq z \leq y$
 Действия над элементами $=, 0, <, \text{not } x, y \Leftrightarrow y = x + 1$

- $\varphi_=(x, y) \Leftrightarrow B(x, x, y)$.
- $\varphi_0(x) \Leftrightarrow \forall w B(x, w, x)$
- $\varphi_<(x, y) \Leftrightarrow \exists z \underset{x \leq z}{\underline{B(x, y, z)}} \wedge \underset{x + y}{\neg} \varphi_=(x, y)$
- $\varphi_\leq(x, y) \Leftrightarrow \exists z B(x, y, z)$
- $\varphi_{+n}(x, y) \Leftrightarrow \varphi_<(x, y) \wedge \forall w (\varphi_<(x, w) \Rightarrow \varphi_\leq(y, w))$

$$\varphi_{+n}(x, y) \Leftrightarrow \varphi_<(x, y) \wedge \neg \exists z (B(x, y, z) \wedge \varphi_=(x, y) \wedge \neg \varphi_=(y, z))$$

На Проверка:

$$\varphi_=(x, y) := \neg B(x, x, y)$$

$$\text{less}(x, y) := \neg B(x, y, z), \text{not } (\varphi_<(x, y)).$$

$$\text{plus}_1(x, y) := \neg \text{less}(x, y), \text{not } (B(x, y, z), \text{not } (\varphi_<(x, z)), \text{not } (\varphi_<(y, z))).$$

$$\text{plus}_2(x, y, z) := \neg \text{less}(x, y), \neg \text{less}(y, z), \neg \text{less}(x, z), \neg \text{less}(y, z) \Rightarrow z = 1 - \min(x, y))$$

Действия над элементами $=, 0, 1, \text{min}, \text{max}$.

$$\varphi_0(x) \Leftrightarrow \forall z \varphi_{\text{min}}(x, z, x)$$

$$\varphi_{\text{max}}(x, y, z) \Leftrightarrow \forall x_n \forall y_n (\varphi_<(x, x_n) \wedge \varphi_<(y, y_n) \wedge \varphi_<(z, z_n))$$

x	y	p
0	0	1
0	1	1
1	0	1
1	1	0

Тогда есть определение NAND (not and)
 $\neg x = x \mid x$
 $x \vee y = (x \mid x) \mid (y \mid y)$
 $x \wedge y = (x \mid y) \mid (x \mid y)$

$$\varphi_p(x, y) \Leftrightarrow p(x, z, x)$$

$$\varphi_{\text{min}}(x, y, z) \Leftrightarrow \exists x_n \exists y_n \exists z_n (\varphi_p(x, x_n) \wedge \varphi_p(y, y_n) \wedge \varphi_p(z, z_n) \wedge \varphi_p(z_n, z))$$

Задача 3 Да се докаже, че $\neg p(x,y)$ е унитарно:

$$\forall x \forall y \forall z (p(x,y) \Rightarrow p(x,z) \wedge y \neq z)$$

$$\neg p(x,y)$$

- това редва на y да е различна от x

$$\exists x \exists y \exists z \forall w (x=w \vee y=w \vee z=w)$$

- има такъв z , който е равен на

$$A_1 = (10, 1, 2), \quad p^A = \{(0, 1), (0, 2)\}, \quad c^A = 1, \quad d^A = 2$$

$$A_2 = (hoy, \quad p^A = \emptyset, \quad c^A = d^A = 0)$$

$$A_3 = (10, 1y, \quad p^A = \emptyset, \quad c^A = 0, \quad d^A = 1)$$

Задача 4

$$A \neq \emptyset$$

$$a) A = (\mathcal{F}(A), \quad p^A(x, y, z) \Leftrightarrow z = xy)$$

$\mathcal{F}(A)$ - съществува ли A

Да се определи \subseteq, \neq, \cup .

$$\varphi_{\subseteq}(x, y) \Leftrightarrow p(x, y, x)$$

$$\varphi_{=} (x, y) \Leftrightarrow \varphi_{\subseteq} (x, y) \wedge \varphi_{\subseteq} (y, x)$$

$$\varphi_{\neq} (x, y) \Leftrightarrow \neg \varphi_{=} (x, y)$$

$$\varphi_{\cup} (x, y, z) \Leftrightarrow \varphi_{\subseteq} (x, z) \wedge \varphi_{\subseteq} (y, z) \wedge \forall w (\varphi_{\subseteq} (x, w) \wedge \varphi_{\subseteq} (y, w) \Rightarrow \varphi_{\subseteq} (z, w))$$

$$\text{б) } A = (\mathcal{F}(A), \quad q^A(x, y, z) \Leftrightarrow z = xy)$$

$$\varphi_{\subseteq} (x, y) \Leftrightarrow q(x, y, y)$$

$$\varphi_{=} (x, y) \Leftrightarrow \varphi_{\subseteq} (x, y) \wedge \varphi_{\subseteq} (y, x)$$

$$\varphi_{\neq} (x, y) \Leftrightarrow \neg \varphi_{=} (x, y)$$

$$\varphi_{\cup} (x, y, z) \Leftrightarrow \varphi_{\subseteq} (z, x) \wedge \varphi_{\subseteq} (z, y) \wedge \forall w (\varphi_{\subseteq} (w, x) \wedge \varphi_{\subseteq} (w, y) \Rightarrow \varphi_{\subseteq} (w, z))$$

$$\varphi_{\ast} (x, y) \Leftrightarrow \exists w_1 \exists w_2 (\varphi_{\neq} (w_1) \wedge \varphi_{\neq} (w_2) \wedge p(x, y, w_1) \wedge \varphi_{\cup} (x, y, w_2))$$

дополнение

Задача 5

Унитарното ли е $\neg p$:

$$\forall x \rightarrow p(x, x)$$

$$\forall x \exists y \exists z (p(y, x) \wedge p(x, z))$$

$$\forall x \forall y (p(x, y) \Rightarrow \exists z p(x, z) \wedge p(z, y))$$

$$\forall x \exists y (x \neq y \wedge \neg p(x, y) \wedge \neg p(y, x))$$

$$A = \{a, b, c, d, e, f\}, p^A = \{(a, b), (b, a), (a, c), (c, a), (b, c), (c, b), (d, e), (e, d), (e, f), (f, e), (d, f), (f, d)\}$$



$$A = (\mathbb{R} \times \{0\} \cup \mathbb{R} \times \{1\}, \langle a, x \rangle, \langle b, y \rangle \in p^A \leftrightarrow a < b \wedge x \leq y)$$

Zagadka

$$A = (\mathbb{Z}, p^A (a, b, c) \leftrightarrow c = 3 - ab)$$

Dane dane pierwotne: $\{0\}, \{1\}, \{2\}, \{3\}, \{4\}$

$$\varphi_0(x) \leq \exists y \forall w p(x, w, y) \quad // y=3$$

$$\varphi_0(x) \leq \exists y (\varphi_0(y) \wedge p(y, y, x)) \quad // x=3-0.0$$

$$\varphi_1(x) \leq \exists y \exists z (\varphi_0(y) \wedge \varphi_0(z) \wedge p(x, z, y)) \quad // 0=3-3.1$$

$$\varphi_2(x) \leq \exists y (\varphi_1(y) \wedge p(y, y, x)) \quad // x=3-1.1$$

$$\varphi_{-n}(x) \leq \exists y (\varphi_2(y) \wedge p(x, x, y) \wedge \varphi_n(x)) \quad // 2=3-x^2, x \neq 1$$

$$\varphi_4(x) \leq \exists y \exists z (\varphi_1(y) \wedge \varphi_{-n}(z) \wedge p(y, z, x))$$

$$\varphi_{+3}(x, y) \leq \exists w (\varphi_{-n}(w) \wedge p(w, x, y))$$

$$\varphi_3(x, y) \leq \varphi_{+3}(y, x)$$