

ЛП

22. II.

$p(x, y)$  -  $x$  подчинен на  $y$

$\exists z (p(z, x) \wedge p(z, y)) \rightarrow x = y$

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

## PROLOG

### Syntax

1. Классы

1. Правило  
 $p(T_1, \dots, T_n).$  //  $T_i$  do  $T_n$  can be penultimate p

2. Правило

$p(*\text{arguments}*) :- p_1(*\text{arg}*_1), \dots, p_n(*\text{arg}*_n).$

3. Успех

?-  $p_1(*\text{arg}*_1), \dots, p_n(*\text{arg}*_n).$

Def: Термобе:

- променливи -  $X, P$  (uppercase)
- константи -  $m, peter$  (lowercase)
- $p(T_1, \dots, T_n)$   $T_i$  - термобе  $i \in \overline{1, n}$

$(A + A)$  const  
 $\hookrightarrow$  функциональный символ

нотации

$p(iván, maría).$

$p(maria, ana).$

$n(x, y) :- p(y, x).$

$n(x, y) :- p(z, x), n(z, y).$   
//  $\exists z (p(z, x) \wedge n(z, y))$

?-  $n(maria, iván).$

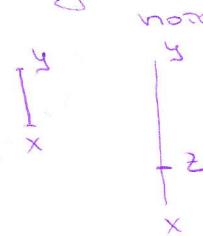
?-  $n(X, iván).$

?-  $n(X, iván), wñite(X).$  // We wñite true

?-  $n(X, iván), wñite(X), wñite(Y), nl.$  // We wñite coordinates for X

?-  $n(X, Y), wñite(X), wñite(Y), nl.$  Fail.

индуктивна дефиниция за



## Практическое:

$d(x, \lambda)$ .

$d(x, 0) :- \text{number}(x).$

$d(x+y, DX+DY) :- d(x, DX), d(y, DY).$

$d(x*y, DX*Y+x*DY) :- d(x, DX), d(y, DY).$

$d(\sin(x), \cos(x)*DX) :- d(x, DX).$

? -  $d(\sin(x*x), D)$ .

$D = \cos(x*x) \wedge x \neq 0$  Missing ()

///

f-метод списка

$S(H, T)$

↓ ↓ tail

head

$\text{add}(x, L, S(x, L))$ . // Добавь x впереди L в конечную S

$\text{remove}(x, L, N) :- \text{add}(x, N, L).$  - удаление

$\text{remove}(x, S(x, N), N).$  - удаление

$\text{member}(x, S(x, _)).$

'\_': атомы итераторы

$\text{member}(x, S( _, T)) :- \text{member}(x, T).$

использовать

? -  $\text{member}(x, S(1, S(2, F)))$

A-7

Qn. No. 3

Crucial

[ ]  
[HIT]

[a, b, c] = [a | [b | [c | [ ] ] ] ]

H = a  
T = b, c

[A, B | T]

% first (F, L)

? - first (1, [1, 2]) true  
? - first (3, [1, 2]) false  
? - first (X, [1, 2]) true X = 1 or 2

first (F, [F1 - ]).

second (S, [-, S1 - ]).

second (S, [- | T]) :- first (S, T).

///

% last (X, L)

last (X, [X]) :- last (X, [X | \_]).

last (X, [- | T]) :- last (X, T).

last (X, [- | T]) :- last (X, T).

last (X, [X]).

///

% member (X, L).

member (X, [X | \_]).

member (X, [- | T]) :- member (X, T)

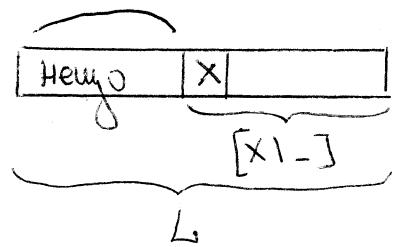
///

append (A, B, AB)

append ([ ], B, B).

append ([H1 | A1], B, [H1 | A2]) :- append (A1, B, A2).

$\text{last}(X, L) :- \text{append}(-, [X], L).$   
 $\text{member}(X, L) :- \text{append}(-, [X_1], L).$



% remove (X, L, N).

$\text{remove}(X, [X], \top).$

$\text{remove}(X, [H|T], [H|N]) :- \text{remove}(X, T, N).$

$\text{member}(X, L) :- \text{remove}(X, L, -).$

≡

% add(X, L, N)

$\text{add}(X, L, N) :- \text{remove}(X, L, N).$

≡

$\text{perm}([ ], [ ]).$

$\text{perm}([H|P], L) :- \underbrace{\text{member}(H, L)}, \text{remove}(H, L, N), \text{perm}(P, N).$

nottie u  
Seq  
member

$\text{sorted}([ ]).$

$\text{sorted}([H|T]) :- \text{first}(H, T), \text{less}(H, T), \text{sorted}(T).$

$[A, B|T] :- \text{less}(A, B), \text{sorted}([B, T]).$

≡

$\text{not}(\text{p}())$

$\text{sorted}(L) :- \text{not}(\text{append}(-, [A, B|T], L), \text{not}(\text{less}(A, B))).$

≡

X е число or числа

Y е число or списък от числа.

$P_1(X, Y) - Y$  елемент на  $X$ , който е 1-ви елемент на  $Y$

$P_2(X, Y) - Y$  елемент на  $X$ , който е 2-ви 1-ви елемент на  $Y$

$P_3(X, Y) - Y$  всеки елемент на  $X$  е 2-тият елемент на  $Y$ .

$P_4(X, Y) - Y$  всеки елемент на  $X$  е 2-ият всеки елемент на  $Y$

Решение

$P_1(X, Y)$ : - member(A, X), member(B, Y), member(A, B).

I -  $\exists a \exists b \varphi$

II -  $\forall a \forall b \varphi \equiv \exists a \exists b \varphi$

$$\begin{aligned} \forall b &= \neg \exists b \neg \\ \neg \forall b \varphi &\equiv \exists b \neg \varphi \\ \neg \neg \forall b \varphi &\equiv \forall b \end{aligned}$$

$P_2(X, Y)$ : - member(A, X), not(member(B, Y)), not(member(A, B))).

$P_3(X, Y)$ : - not(member(A, X), not(member(B, Y), member(A, B))).

III.  $\forall a \exists b \varphi = \neg \exists a \neg \exists b \varphi$

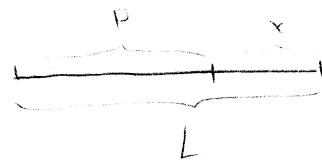
IV -  $\forall a \forall b \varphi = \neg \exists a \neg \neg \exists b \neg \varphi \equiv \neg \exists a \exists b \neg \varphi$

$P_4(X, Y)$ : - not(member(A, X), member(B, Y), not(member(A, B))).

NM  
08. III.

% prefix(P, L)

prefix(P, L) :- append(P, \_, L).

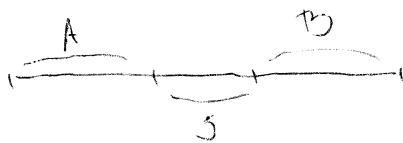


?- prefix(P, X, L)

• suff(X, S, L) :- append(\_, S, L).

• sublist(S, L) :-

append(\_, C, L),  
append(S, \_, C).



?- sublist(S, [a, b, c]).

// sublist(S, L) :- append(S, \_, C), append(\_, C, L).

// Use una despojada reenumeracion, porque no se ha usado C

• %subset(S, L)

subset([I, \_])

subset(S, [H|T]) :- subset(S, T).

subset([H|S], [H|T]) :- subset(S, T).



subset([I, \_])

subset([H|T], L) :- suffix([H|S], L), subset(T, S).

% .ssubset(S, L)

$$\forall x (x \in S \rightarrow x \in L) \equiv \neg \exists x (\neg x \in S \vee x \in L) \equiv \\ \neg \exists x (x \in S \wedge \neg x \in L)$$

issubset(S, L) :- not(member(x, S)), not(member(x, L)).

//

equal(S, L) :- isssubset(S, L), isssubset(L, S).

//

intersection(X, A, B) :- member(x, A), member(x, B).

union(X, A, B) :- member(x, A).

union(X, A, B) :- member(x, B).

A \ B

sub(X, A, B) :- member(x, A), not(member(x, B)).

%reverse(R,L).



reverse([J,IJ]).

reverse(R,[H|L]) :- reverse(RL,L), append(RL,[H],R).

reverse1(S,[J,S]).

reverse1(S,[H|T],R) :- r([H|S],T,R).

reverse(R,L) :- reverse1(EJ,L,R)

==

%min(M,L).

min1(M,[U]).

min(M,[H|T]) :- min1(N,T), min2(M,H,N).

min2(A,A,B) :- less(A,B).

min2(B,A,B) :- not(less(A,B)).

==

ssort([J,IJ])

ssort([M|S],L) :- min(M,L), remove(M,L,T), ssort(S,T).

==

%Quicksort

%split(L,X,A,B)

split([J,X,[J,IJ]).

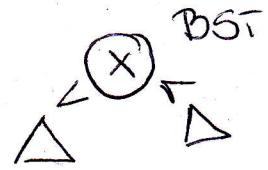
split([H|T],X,[H|A],B) :- H < X, split(T,X,A,B)

split([H|T],X,A,[H|B]) :- not(< X), split(T,X,A,B).

qsort([J,IJ]).

qsort(S,[X|T]) :- split(T,X,A,B), qsort(SA,A),  
qsort(SB,B),  
append(SA,[X|SB],S).

AMP  
yrs. 15. III.



% capture by snook, using BST

Եզրա: [T, L, R]  
↙ ↗ ↘ Եսո ուղարկեա  
կօքան ուղարկեա

% tsort(L, S).

% maketree(l, i).

% insert ( $x_i$ ,  $i$ ,  $N$ ).

90  $\text{ltr}(\tau, s)$

// мбо-норен-демо

`makeTree([ ], [ ])`

```
maxtree ([H|L], T) :- maxtree(L, TH), insert(H, TH, T).
```

```
insert(x, [j], [x, [j], [j]])
```

```
insert(X, [T,L,R], [T,L1,R1]) :- X <= T, insert(X,L,L1).
```

```
insert(X,[T,L,R], [T,L,R\X]):- not(X= $\leq$ T), insert(X,R,R).
```

$\text{ltr}(\text{IS}, \text{IS})$ .

$\text{ltr}([T, L, R], S) :- \text{ltr}(L, L1), \text{ltr}(R, R1)$   
 $\quad \quad \quad \text{append } [T | R1], S).$

`tostr(L, S) :- maxetree(L, T), ltr(T, S).`

## Арихемик

- ако  $X$  има стойност и
  - ..  $X == Y + Z \Rightarrow \text{true}$
  - ..  $X != Y + Z \Rightarrow \text{false}$
- ако  $X$  нема стойност, приема стойността на  $Y + Z$

$x$  is  $x+1$  - always False

\* Ans X una ~~equation~~,  $X \vee = X + 1$

% Length(L,N)

length (8, 0)

**length([H|L], N) :- length(L, M), N is M+1.**

90 sun (L.S.)

$\text{sum}(\text{EJ}, 0)$

`sum([H|T], N) :- sum(T, M), !, N is M+H`

% member (X, N, L)  
↳ nth element

member (X, 0, [X1-]).

member (X, N, [H | T]) :- member (X, M, T), N is M+1.

member (X, N, [H | T]) :- M is N-1, member (X, M, T).

Lemma: Да ради се определени случаи

? - member (1, 0, [1, 2, 3]).

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

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

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

## Генератори

- Описание типа

n(0).

n(X) :- n(X1), X is X1+1 // 0, 1, 2, etc

- 1, 3, 5, ...

n(N)

n(X) :- n(X1), X is X1+2.

- Функции

f(0, 0).

f(1, 1).

f(N, X) :- N1 is N-1, N2 is N-2, f(N1, Y), f(N2, Z), X is Y+Z

f(0, N)

f(Y, Z) :- f(X, Y), Z is X+Y

f(X) :- f(X, -)

еквивалентни споменот

'f(n, x, y)'

'if (n >= 0) return x;  
| return f(n-1, y, x+y);  
| y'

'f(n) :- f(n, 0, 1); y'

- $a_0 = a_n = a_2 = 1$

$a_{n+3} = 3a_{n+2} + 2a_n$

p(A, A, A).

p(X, Y, Z) :- p(A, X, Y), Z is 3\*X + 2\*A.

p(X) :- p(X, -, -).

- 0, 1, -1, 2, -2, ...

← P.W.

ЛМР

year  
28. III.

- Генератор на четни числа  
 $0, 1, -1, 2, -2, \dots$

$\Sigma(Y) :- n(X), s(X, Y).$

$s(X, X).$

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

---

$\Sigma(X) :- n(Y), \text{decode}(Y, X).$

$\text{decode}(X, Y) :- X \bmod 2 == 0,$   
 $Y \text{ is } -X//2.$

$\text{decode}(X, Y) :- X \bmod 2 == 1,$   
 $Y \text{ is } X//2 + 1,$   
 $(X+1)//2$

0	1	2	3	4	5
0	1	-1	2	-2	3

$$\begin{aligned} 2k &\rightarrow k \\ 2k+1 &\rightarrow k+1 \end{aligned}$$

- Генератор на еднозначните числа  $\leq 10$ .

%  $n10(X).$

$n10(X) :- n(X), X \leq 10$  // Иде да се избегне да го употреби  
// багуване.

%  $\text{between}(X, A, B).$

$\text{between}(A, A, B) :- A = < B.$

$\text{between}(X, A, B) :- \underbrace{A \leq X}_{A \leq B}, \text{between}(X, A1, B).$

---

$n(X, Y) :- n(N), \text{between}(X, 0, N), Y \text{ is } N-X.$

%  $\text{sums}(N, L).$

%  $\text{splits}(L, M).$

%  $\text{concat}(M) = L$

$[A, B, C]$

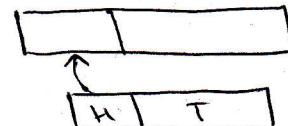
$\begin{bmatrix} [1], [1], [1] \\ [1], [1, 1] \\ [1, 1], [1] \\ [1, 1, 1] \end{bmatrix}$

$\text{sums}(0, [ ]).$

$\text{sums}(N, [X|T]) :- \text{between}(X, 1, N), Y \text{ is } N-X, \text{sums}(Y, T).$

$\text{splits}([ ], [ ]).$

$\text{splits}(L, [H|T]) :-$



L  
M

append ( $H, S, L$ ), splits ( $S, T$ ).  
 $H = []$

%  $p(x)$ , генерира  $B$   $x \in \mathbb{N}$ ;  $x$  е сума от квадратите на 4 естествени числа,  $x < 1000$ .

$p(x) :-$  Between ( $X_1, 0, 3N$ ),  
 Between ( $X_2, 0, 3N$ ),  
 Between ( $X_3, 0, 3N$ ),  
 Between ( $X_4, 0, 3N$ ),  
 $X$  is  $X_1^2 * X_1 + X_2^2 * X_2 + X_3^2 * X_3 + X_4^2 * X_4$ ,  $X < 1000$ .

$p(x) :-$  Between ( $x, 0, 999$ ).

Всъщност естествено число може да се представи като сума от квадратите на 4 естествени числа.

%  $p(X_1, Y_1, X_2, Y_2, X_3, Y_3)$

$x_i, y_i$  - координати на точки, образуващи  $\Delta$ , с права страна при  $y_2, y_3$

генерират  
6 точки  
член  
числа

$n6(Y_1, \dots, Y_6) :-$   
 $n(X), \text{sum}(\mathbf{X}, [X_1, X_2, X_3, X_4, X_5, X_6]),$   
 $s1(X_1, Y_1), s1(X_2, Y_2), \dots, s1(X_6, Y_6)$ .

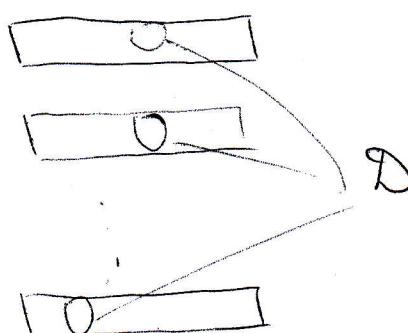
$s1(X, Y) :- Y \text{ is } X - 1$ .

$s1(X, Y) :- X > 1, Y \text{ is } -(X - 1)$ .

% проверка дали тези 6 числа образуват  $\Delta$ .

%  $d(D, L)$ .

L - списък от списъци  
 $D$  - декартово произведение на елементите от X



$d([ ], [ ])$

$d([X | D], [H | T]) :- \text{member}(X, H), d(D, T)$ .

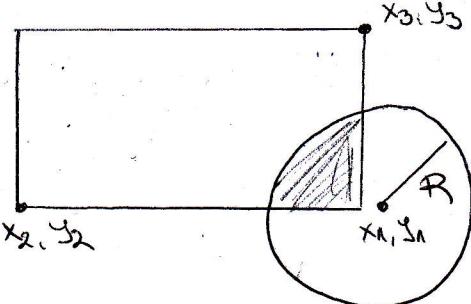
AMP

year  
class III

Задача

Да се напише предикат, генерирајќи ја вредноста одијек за даден правоуголник ( $x_1, y_1, x_2, y_2, x_3, y_3$ ) и кругот ( $x_1, y_1, R$ ).

% p1(X, Y, X1, Y1, R, X2, Y2, X3, Y3)



inside (X, Y, X2, Y2, X3, Y3): -

between (X, X2, Y1)

between (Y, Y2, Y3).

incircle (X, Y, X1, Y1, R): -

$$(X - X1)^2 + (Y - Y1)^2 \leq R^2$$

p (X, Y, X1, Y1, R, X2, Y2, X3, Y3): - inside (X, Y, X2, Y2, X3, Y3),  
incircle (X, Y, X1, Y1, R).

Задача

- $[I]$  е додека
- Ако  $A$  и  $B$  са додека, то  $[A, B]$  е додека. (доказувај).

Да се напише предикат  $t(I)$ , генерирајќи ја вредноста додека.

Р-ве:

$t(I): - n(N), t(I, N).$

$t([I], 0).$

$t([A, B], N): - N \geq 0, N1 \text{ is } N-1,$   
Between (NA, 0, N1), NB is  $N1-NA$ ,  
 $t(A, NA), t(B, NB).$

Задача

?s(M, L) - бара генерирање јадовите елементи од L  
(вклучувајќи и да се подговараат)

Пример:  $L = [1, 2, 3]$

$M = [1, 1, 1, 2, 3]$ .

$M = [2, 1, 2, 1, 2, 1]$ .

Р-ве: 1)  $s([I], L)$ .

$s([H, T], L): - s(T, L), \text{member}(H, L).$

2)  $s(M, L): - n(N), s(N, M, L).$

$s(0, [I], L).$

$s(N, [H, T], L): - N \geq 0, \text{member}(H, L), N1 \text{ is } N-1,$   
 $s(N1, T, L).$

----

%  $G$  - граф,  $G = (V, E)$

% edge( $G, X, Y$ )

% path( $G, X, Y, P$ )

% connected( $G$ )

% street( $G, T$ ) // покривање додека

edge ([V, E], X, Y) :- member([X, Y], E), member([Y, X], E).

path(G, X, Y, P) :- path(G, X, Y, [Z], Q), reverse(Q, P). Da He ce  
path(G, Y, Y, V, [Y|V]).

path(G, X, Y, V, P) :- edge(X, Z),  
not(member(Z, V)),  
path(G, Z, Y, [X|V], P).

за настеми бере борхобе, за  
да He ce  
non yet  
занургана

1) connected([V, E]) :- not(member(X, V), member(Y, V),  
not(path([V, E], X, Y, \_))).

// He convergibor 2 борхон менид, шодо кено нор.

2) connected([[J], [J]]).

connected([[X|V], E]) :- not(member(Y, V),  
not(path([[X|V], E], X, Y, \_))).

% stree(G, T) G = [V, E] ; T = [V, E1]

st(G, V, [J], [J]).

st(G, V, N, [[X, Y]|R]) :- edge(G, X, Y), member(X, V), member(Y, N),  
remove(Y, N, N1),  
st(G, V, N1, R).

stree([V, E], [V, E1]) :- V = [X|Vn],  
st([V, E], [X], Vn, E1).

Задача

 $[[[1, [2]], 1], [2]] \rightarrow [1, 2, 1, 2]$ 

flat ([], []).

flat ([H|T], F) :- list(H), flat(T, FH), flat(T, FT), append(FH, FT, F)

list([ ]).

list([\_|\_]).

Задача.

c(L, C)

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

[[1], [2, 2], [3, 3], [4, 4, 4], [5]].

c([ ], [ ]).

c([A], [[A]]).

c([A, A|T], [[A|C]|R]) :- c([A|T], [C|R]).

c([B, A|T], [[D]|R]) :- A = B, c([A|T], R).

Задача p(A, B) - Дано A и B числа A и B могут быть делителями

 $\forall x (pd(x, A) \rightarrow d(x, B))$  $\neg \exists x (\neg pd(x, A) \vee d(x, B)).$  $\neg \exists x (pd(x, A) \wedge \neg d(x, B)).$ 

d(A, B) :- B mod A == 0.

prime(X) :- X &gt; 1, X1 is X + 1, not( between(Y, 2, X1), d(Y, X)).

pd(X, A) :- between(X, 2, A), prime(X), d(X, A).

psubset(A, B) :- not( pd(X, A), not( d(X, B))).

p(A, B) :- psubset(A, B), psubset(B, A).

Задача: p(L) генерирует вектор списка от списка  $[x_1, \dots, x_n]$ ,  
которого  $x_i$  е список с элементами от 0 до gg и  $x_i$  е  
предикат на  $x_{i+1}$ .% q(N, L) - N-элементный вектор с элементами от 0 до gg  
q([0, [ ]]).

q(N, [H|T]) :- N &gt; 0, NT is N - 1, between(H, 0, gg), q(NT, T).

% s(x, N, L) - N-элементный вектор с L, с n-м элементом x.

s(x, 1, [x])

s(x, N, [H|T]) :- N &gt; 1, NT is N - 1, s(x, NT, T), T = [y1|\_], prefix(H, y).

p(L) :- n(M, N), q(M, x), s(x, N, L).

ЛПР  
Р.  
12. IV

% q(N, X, K)

q(D, X, 0)

q(N, X, K) :- member(Y, X), Y < N, M is N - Y, q(M, X, K), K is K + 1.

q(N, X) :- member(N, X), q(N, X, 1), K = 1.

% q(N, X) - находит элементы N на X, когда он один из некоих, не заданных разными, элементов на X.

---

Var =  $\langle x_1, \dots, x_n, y, z, \dots \rangle$

IFunc

IPred

Const

def:

Терм

- переменные

-  $f \in \text{IFunc}$  (n-местен), а  $t_1, \dots, t_n$  - термы, то  $f(t_1, \dots, t_n)$  - терм.

def:

Атомарные ф-ны

-  $t_1 = t_2$   $t_i$  - терм,  $i=1, 2$

-  $p \in \text{IPred}$  - n-местен,  $t_1, \dots, t_n$  - термы, то  $p(t_1, \dots, t_n)$  - атомарная ф-на.

def:

Формулы

- атомарные ф-ны

-  $\varphi$  и  $\psi$  - формулы, соединяются:

•  $\neg \varphi$

•  $\varphi \vee \psi$

•  $\varphi \wedge \psi$

•  $\varphi \Rightarrow \psi$

•  $\varphi \Leftarrow \psi$

•  $\forall x \varphi$

•  $\exists x \varphi$

состоит из формул.

//унарные ( $\neg \varphi, \forall x \varphi, \exists x \varphi$ ) состоят из констант и переменных

$$[(p(x) \wedge p(y)) \rightarrow \varphi(z)]$$

def:

Структура

$A = \sum_{i=1}^n T_i$

$T_i \neq \emptyset$ ,  $v: \text{Var} \rightarrow T$

- $\tilde{\tau}(c) = c^A \in U$
- $\tilde{\tau}(f) = f^A : U^n \rightarrow U$
- $\tilde{\tau}(p) : p^A \subseteq U^n$

---  
 $\|x\|_A^V$  // структура  $A$  и значение  $V$

- $\|x\|_A^V = V(x)$
- $\|c\|_A^V = C$
- $\|f(z_1, \dots, z_n)\|_A^V = f^A(\|z_1\|_A^V, \dots, \|z_n\|_A^V)$
- $\|\psi\|_A^V = u \quad \equiv \quad A \models \psi = \text{A, } u = \psi$   
модель для  $\psi$
- $A \models z_1 = z_2 \quad \text{так} \quad \|z_1\|_A^V = \|z_2\|_A^V$
- $A \models p(z_1, \dots, z_n) \quad \text{так} \quad \langle \|z_1\|_A^V, \dots, \|z_n\|_A^V \rangle \in p$
- $A \models \neg \psi \quad \text{так} \quad A \models \psi$
- $\begin{cases} A \models \psi \wedge \psi \\ A \models \psi \vee \psi \end{cases} \quad \text{так} \quad \begin{cases} A \models \psi \text{ и } A \models \psi \\ A \models \psi \text{ или } A \models \psi \end{cases}$
- $A \models \psi \Rightarrow \psi \quad \text{так} \quad A \models \# \psi \text{ или } A \models \psi$
- $A \models \psi \Leftrightarrow \psi \quad \text{так} \quad \|\psi\|_A^V = \|\psi\|_A^V \text{ (иначе как можно иначе иначе)}$
- $A \models U \times \psi$ 

$v_a^x(y) = \begin{cases} v(y), & y \neq x \\ a, & y = x \end{cases}, \quad a \in U$

$\bigcup_{v_a^x} A \models \psi$

$U = |A|$
- $A \models U \times \psi \quad \equiv \quad \forall a \in U \quad A \models \psi_{v_a^x}$
- $A \models Y \times \psi \quad \equiv \quad \forall a \in U \quad A \models \psi_{v_a^x}$

Задача  
P-ve:

$\forall x \varphi(x) \rightarrow \varphi(x)$ . Да се докаже, че е логично бърно.

Докажаме  $\exists A, V$ :

Докажаме, че  $\exists A, V \# \forall x \varphi(x) \Rightarrow \varphi(x) \Rightarrow$

$$\underbrace{A, V \models \forall x \varphi(x)}_{\forall a \in |A|} \wedge \underbrace{A, V \# \varphi(x)}_{\exists a \in |A|, V_a^x \models \varphi(x)} \Rightarrow$$

$\forall a \in |A|$

$\exists a \in |A|, V_a^x \models \varphi(x)$

Нека  $a = v(x)$ . Тогава  $V_{v(x)}^x = V \Rightarrow \exists a \in |A|, V_a^x \models \varphi(x) = 1$

$\exists a \in |A|, V_a^x \models \varphi(x) \Rightarrow$  неподобре

Задача Да се докаже, че е логично бърно  $\varphi(x) \rightarrow \exists x \varphi(x)$

P-ve

$\exists A, V \models \varphi(x) \wedge \exists A, V \# \exists x \varphi(x)$

не съм сигурен за  $|A|: \exists a \in |A|, V_a^x \models \varphi(x)$

Нека  $a = v(x)$

$\exists A, V \models \varphi(x)$

$\exists A, V \# \varphi(x)$

$\exists A, V_a^x \models \varphi(x)$

$\Rightarrow$  неподобре

Задача:  
докажи:

$$\forall x (\varphi \wedge \psi) \Leftrightarrow (\forall x \varphi \wedge \forall x \psi)$$

- $A, V \models \{ \psi \}$
- $A, V \models \theta - \theta$  е  $\theta$ -известство от  $\theta$ -ли
- $A \models \theta$  -  $\theta$  е известство при структуре  $A$  и  $\theta$  е схема
- $\models \theta$  -  $\theta$  известно при  $\theta$  как  $\theta$  и  $\theta$  е схема

$$p(x) \rightarrow \exists x p(x)$$

$$A, V \models p(x) \rightarrow \exists x p(x)$$

Donyckane простирано:

$$\underbrace{A, V \models p(x)}_{\text{Фиксиране}} \text{ и } \underbrace{A, V \not\models \exists x p(x)}_{\text{Не съместващо}}$$

Фиксиране

$$v(x) = a$$

$$A, V^x_{v(x)} \models p(x)$$

Не съместващо а от  $A$ :  $\exists, V^x \models p(x)$



Задача

- 1)  $\forall x \rightarrow p(x, x)$
- 2)  $\forall x \exists y p(x, y)$
- 3)  $\forall x \forall y \forall z (p(x, y) \wedge p(y, z) \rightarrow p(x, z))$   
което е краен модел?

Donyckane, че  $\exists$  краен модел:  $|A| = n$

$$A = \{x_1, \dots, x_n\}$$

от 2)  $\Rightarrow x_{i1} \rightarrow x_{i2} \rightarrow x_{i3} \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow x_{in} \rightarrow x_{i1+1}$  // Дупликат  
 $x_i \dots x_j = x_i$

от 3)  $\Rightarrow x_i \rightarrow x_j = x_i$ , което е противоречие с 1).

Задача

$p_i(x)$  - предикати  $i = 1, n$

	$p_1$	$\dots$	$p_n$	
$\tau \cdot a$	1	$\dots$	0	1
$\tau \cdot b$	1	$\dots$	1	1

- характеристичният вектор ( $\# = 2^n$ )  
 $\Rightarrow$  краен модел (което доказвам)

Задача

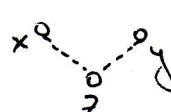
Да се докаже, че у-пата от  $\theta$ -ли е известна

$$N) \quad \forall x \forall y \forall z (p(x, y) \rightarrow \neg p(x, z) \vee \neg p(z, y))$$



$$\forall x \forall y \forall z \forall t (p(x, y) \wedge p(y, z) \wedge p(z, t) \rightarrow p(x, t))$$

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



$$A = \{a, b\}$$

$$P^A = \{ \langle a, b \rangle \}$$

$$2) \quad \begin{array}{l} \exists x (\exists y p(x,y) \wedge \exists y p(y,x)) \equiv \exists x (\exists y p(x,y) \wedge \exists z p(x,z)) \\ \neg \exists x \exists y (p(x,y) \wedge p(y,x)) \end{array}$$

$$A = \{a, b, c\}$$

$$P^A = \{ \langle a, c \rangle, \langle b, a \rangle \}$$

$$3) \quad \begin{array}{l} \forall x \forall y (p(x, f(f(y))) \rightarrow \neg p(y, f(x))) \\ \forall x \forall y (x=y \vee p(x, f(y)) \vee p(y, f(f(x)))) \\ \forall x (x = f(f(x))) \end{array}$$

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

$$f^A(a) = a$$

$$\forall x \forall y (x=y \vee p(x,y) \vee p(y,x))$$

1 moden -

2 oder moden -

$$A = \{a, b\}$$

$$P^A = \emptyset$$

$$f^A(a) = a$$

$$4) \quad \forall x (p(x) \rightarrow \forall y p(y))$$

[univ. Rechenweise, univ. mito endow]

$$\forall x \forall y (q(x,y) \vee \neg q(x,x)) \quad \begin{array}{c} \text{C} \\ \text{*} \\ \text{x} \\ \text{y} \end{array} \equiv \forall x \forall y (q(x,x) \rightarrow q(x,y))$$

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

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

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

$$\forall r(x,y,z) \in \mathbb{N} \text{ rek. } p(z) \Leftrightarrow q(x,y)$$

$$A = \{a, b\}$$

$$pA = \{a, b\}$$

$$q^A = \{ \langle a, a \rangle, \langle a, b \rangle \}$$

$$r^A = \{ \langle a, a, \rightarrow \rangle, \langle a, b, \rightarrow \rangle \}$$

$$5) \quad | \quad \exists u \forall x (f(x, u) = x \wedge f(u, x) = x)$$

$$| \quad \forall x \forall y \forall z (f(x, f(z, y)) = f(f(x, z), y))$$

$$| \quad \exists x \exists y (\neg f(x, y) = f(y, x))$$

$$ux = xu = x$$

$$x(zy) = (xz)y$$

$$xy \neq yx$$

Matrixen

## Определение

$\text{var free}(v) \subseteq \{x_1, \dots, x_n\}$ ,  
 $a_1, \dots, a_n \in A$

$A \models \psi [a_1, \dots, a_n]$  т.к. совокупность значений  $v$  ( $\forall v$ )  
 $\{A, v^{x_1, \dots, x_n} \models \psi\}$

$\psi$  определен  $\{a_1, \dots, a_n\} \models A \models \psi [a_1, \dots, a_n]$

Пример  
1)

$\exists y$

$\in \mathbb{N}, +$

Формула, которая не определена

- $\forall x (x+y=x \wedge y=0) \Rightarrow$  формула не в верна при  $y=0$
- $x+x=x$

2)  $\{x < y \mid x \leq y\} \models \mathbb{N}, +$

$$\begin{array}{c} y \\ \geq \\ x+z = y \end{array}$$

3)  $\{x < y \mid x < y\} \models \mathbb{N}, +$

$$\begin{array}{c} y \\ \geq \\ y+z = x \end{array}$$

4)  $\exists y \models \mathbb{N}, +$

$$\varphi_a(x) \rightarrow \frac{\neg x = x+x}{x=0} \wedge \forall z (z < x \rightarrow z=0)$$

требуется  $\exists y$  не может

5)  $\exists 2y \models \mathbb{N}, +$

$$\varphi_a(x) \wedge y = x+x \leftarrow \text{результат, что 2 свободных переменных, определены и-бес$$

$\downarrow \langle 1, 2 \rangle \models y \in \mathbb{N}^2$

$$\forall x (\varphi_a(x) \rightarrow y = x+x)$$

иначе  
если при  
 $x=1$   $\rightarrow y=2$

- При задана определена  $\phi: \text{IV} \rightarrow \text{IV}$ , то може да са определени и-бои  $\phi(x)$ ,  $\phi(y) \in \text{IV}$

$$6) \langle \text{IV}, + \rangle, \{0\}$$

$$\forall x \quad xy = y$$

$$7) \langle \text{IV}, + \rangle, \{1\}$$

$$x \cdot x = x \wedge \forall z \quad xz = x$$

использовано нулято

- Хомоморфизм  $\rho: \dots \rightarrow \dots$

$\rho$ -написан функционални симбол

$$\rho^{\text{об}}(\rho(a_1) \dots \rho(a_n)) = \rho(\rho^{\text{об}}(a_1, \dots, a_n))$$

- Идентичност е автоморфизъм (изоморфизъм в себе си)

- $R \subseteq A^n$ ,  $R$  - определено и  $\rho$  - автоморфизъм.

Тогава  $\langle a_1, \dots, a_n \rangle \in R \Leftrightarrow \langle \rho(a_1), \dots, \rho(a_n) \rangle \in R$

Пример  $\langle \mathbb{Z}, + \rangle$

$$-\{0\} \quad x+x=x$$

$$-\{1\} \quad \text{определено?}$$

$\rho(x+y) = \rho(x) + \rho(y)$  - Трябва да намерим  $\rho$ , която да е единъг

$$\rho(\rho(x)) = x$$

$$\rho(1+1) = -1 \quad \{1\} \neq -1$$

$\Rightarrow$  Това не е определено и-бо

Пример  $\langle \mathbb{R}, + \rangle$

$$-\{0\} \quad \forall x \quad xy = y \quad \text{определенос}$$

$$-\{1\} \quad \forall x \quad xg = x$$

$$-\{-1\} \quad x \cdot x = 1 \quad x \neq 1 \quad (\exists y \forall x, y) \quad x \cdot x = y \wedge \neg x = y$$

$$\rho(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & x=0 \\ \frac{1}{x} & \text{иначе} \end{cases}$$