

# Logica computațională

Logica propos.

propos.  $\begin{cases} A \\ F \end{cases}$

Sintaxa = reguli

Semantica = sens

Sintaxa logică propos.

• alfabetul

$$\Sigma_p = \text{Var\_propos} \cup \text{Connective} \cup \{(), ?\}$$

$$\text{Val\_propos} = \{p_1, q_1, r_1, p_2, q_2, \dots\}$$

$$\text{Connective} = \{\overline{\phantom{p}}, \wedge, \vee, \rightarrow, \leftrightarrow\}$$

↑  
negatia

în ordinea puterii:  $\overline{\phantom{p}}$  negatia  
(priorități)

$\wedge$  conj.

$\vee$  disj.

$\rightarrow$  implicație

$\leftrightarrow$  echivalență

$$\overline{p} \vee q = (\overline{p}) \vee q$$

• reguli de formare a form. propos.

\* baze

\* inducție

\* anchidere

dacă  $\#$ : atunci (implicatie)

## Semantica

- domeniul  $\{ F = \text{false}; T = \text{true} \}$
  - semantica conectivilor

$$1 \text{ nand } p \nmid q := \neg(p \wedge q) = \neg p \vee \neg q$$

$$\downarrow \text{nor } p \downarrow q := T(p \vee q) = Tp \wedge Tq$$

$$\oplus \text{ xor } \sim \oplus \text{ g} := 7(\sim \text{g})$$

## Interpretarea (Def)

$$i: F_p \rightarrow \{T_1, T_2\}$$

## Concepte semantice (Def) - cont

- consist (realizabilă)
  - valida (tautologică) state A
  - inconsistentă state ≠
  - contingenta nu (valide) inconsistentă

$U(n_1, g_1, r)$   $\Rightarrow$   $2^3$  interpretari

$\mu$	$g$	$\pi$	$\tau \mu V g$	$\pi \nu \bar{\mu} \nu$	$U(\pi)g, \pi$	$V(\mu)g, \pi$	$\mu \pi \tau g$
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
4	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
7	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
8	1	1	1	0	0	0	0

modele pt  $u: i_1, i_2, i_5, i_7$

anti-modele pt  $u$ , celelalte

Metasimboluri - relații semantice între formule

- corectitudinea logică  $U \models V$
- logice echivalente  $\equiv$
- consecvență logică  $U_1, U_2, \dots \vdash V$

Teorema

$\rightarrow$  consist  $\rightarrow$  consist.

Echivalențe logice în logica computațională

- Legile lui De Morgan
- Legile de absorbtie
- Legile de comutativitate
- Legile de asociativitate
- Legile de distributivitate
- Legile de impotentă



Principiul dualității

• conective duale:  $(\wedge, \vee), (\uparrow, \downarrow), (\leftrightarrow, \oplus)$

• val. de adev. duale:  $T, F$

• concepte duale: tautologie și formulă inconsistentă

Forme normale în logica propos.

1. Un literal

2. o clauză (disjunția unui nr. finit de literali)

3. plus (conjunctia unui nr. finit de literali)

4. sau clauză videtă ( $\perp$ ) și sg. clauză inconsistentă

5. FN  $\Rightarrow$

## 6. Formă normală conjunctivă (FNC)

Alg. de normalizare

în pași, unul e optional

Seminar 4

Folosind metoda tabelară de adic. verif. distributivitatea  
conjunctivă și falsă de conjunctivă  $\wedge \uparrow^4$ :  $p \downarrow_2 (q \uparrow r) \equiv (p \downarrow q) \uparrow (p \downarrow r)$

$P$	$q$	$r$	$q \uparrow r$	$p \downarrow r$	$p \downarrow_2$	$p \downarrow_2 (q \uparrow r)$	$(p \downarrow q) \uparrow (p \downarrow r)$
i <sub>1</sub> T	T	T	F	F	F	F	A
i <sub>2</sub> T	T	F	T	F	F	F	A
i <sub>3</sub> T	F	T	<del>F</del> T	F	F	F	A
i <sub>4</sub> T	F	F	T	F	<del>F</del>	F	A
i <sub>5</sub> F	T	T	F	F	F	A	A
i <sub>6</sub> F	T	F	T	T	F	F	A
i <sub>7</sub> F	F	T	T	F	T	F	A
i <sub>8</sub> F	F	F	T	T	T	F	F

(1)  $\neq$  (2)

$$q \uparrow r \equiv \neg (q \wedge r)$$

$$p \downarrow r \equiv \neg (p \vee r)$$

~~≡ A ≡~~ nu are loc  
rez. obiectiv.

pt  $i_1: \{p, q, r\} \rightarrow \{T, F\}$

$$i_1(p) = T$$

$$i_1(q) = T$$

$$i_1(r) = T$$

$$\cancel{i_1(q \uparrow r) = F} \quad i_1(p \downarrow (q \uparrow r)) \neq i_1((p \downarrow q) \uparrow (p \downarrow r)) \Rightarrow$$

$$\cancel{i_2(p \downarrow r)}$$

$\Rightarrow$  nu are loc rez. obiectiv

9.1.2.

 $T \rightarrow F$  e  $F$ 

$$\text{?) } A = p \rightarrow (q \wedge r) \vee q \wedge \neg p$$

N	q	r	$q \wedge r$	$q \wedge \neg p$	$(q \wedge r) \vee q \wedge \neg p$	A
1	T	T	T	F	T	T
2	F	T	F	F	F	F
3	T	F	F	F	F	F
4	T	F	F	F	F	F
5	F	T	F	T	T	T
6	F	T	F	F	T	T
7	F	F	F	F	F	F
8	F	F	F	F	F	T

e consist.  
conting.

$\rightarrow$  e falsă numai dacă T sau F

Conting. pt că e consistență și nu e tautologie.

e consist. și conting.

Modelle sunt cele care au la A val T.

Antimodelle sunt cele care au la A val F

Antimodelle:  $i_5, i_6, i_7 : \{A, q, r\} \rightarrow \{T, F\}$

$$i_5(p) = T \quad i_6(p) = T \quad i_7(p) = T$$

$$i_5(q) = F \quad i_6(q) = F \quad i_7(q) = T$$

$$i_5(r) = F \quad i_6(r) = T \quad i_7(r) = F$$

8) Dem. că e tautologie:

Legea reunirii premiselor

$$(p \rightarrow (q \rightarrow r)) \rightarrow ((p \wedge q) \rightarrow r) = A = u$$

	$\neg$	$q$	$r$	$q \rightarrow r$	$p \rightarrow (q \rightarrow r)$	$p \wedge q$	$Mq \rightarrow r$	$A = u$
1	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T
2	T	T	F	F	F	T	F	T
3	T	F	T	T	T	F	T	T
4	T	F	F	T	T	F	T	T
5	F	T	T	T	T	F	T	T
6	F	T	F	F	T	F	T	T
7	F	F	T	T	T	F	T	T
8	F	F	F	T	T	F	T	T

tautologie

Se obsevă că  $\vdash i \circ$  interpretare,  $i(u) = T \Rightarrow u$  tautologie  
 $(\models u)$

9) Dem. că avem loc o rel. de consistență consecință logică

$$p \rightarrow (q \rightarrow r) \models (p \rightarrow q) \rightarrow (p \rightarrow r)$$

1							
2							
3							
4							
5							
6							
7							
8							

$N$	$g$	$r$	$g \rightarrow r$	$r \rightarrow (g \rightarrow r)$	$\neg \rightarrow g$	$r \rightarrow \neg r$	$(\neg \rightarrow g) \rightarrow (r \rightarrow \neg r)$
1	F	F	T	T	T	T	T
2	F	T	T	T	T	T	T
3	F	T	F	F	T	T	T
4	F	T	T	T	T	T	T
5	T	F	F	T	T	F	T
6	T	F	T	T	T	F	T
7	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
8	T	T	T	T	T	T	T

Apălocare rel. de cons. logică decarece  $\{i_1, \dots, i_6, i_8\}$   
 pt. care  $i_k(u) = T$  și  $i_k(v) = T$   
 $\Rightarrow U \models V$

g. n.f. Utilizând forma normală adevarată (FNC sau FND)  
 dem.

$$f) \models (\underline{u \rightarrow z}) \rightarrow ((\underline{v \rightarrow z}) \rightarrow ((\underline{u \vee v} \rightarrow z)))$$

FNC =  $\bigwedge^M$  de clause ; clause =  $\bigvee^N$  literali  
 FND =  $\bigvee^M$  cuburi ; cub = 1 literali literal  $p, \neg p$   
 FNC =  $\bigvee$  de literali

$$\text{Pass 1: } u \rightarrow z = \neg u \vee z \quad (M)$$

$$A \equiv (\neg u \vee z) \rightarrow ((\neg v \vee z) \rightarrow (\neg(u \vee v) \vee z)) = \\ = \neg(\neg u \vee z) \vee$$

$$= \neg(\neg u \vee \neg v \vee z) \vee (\neg(\neg u \vee \neg v \vee z) \vee (\neg(u \vee v) \vee z))$$

$$\text{Pass 2: } \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} (u \wedge \neg z) \vee ((v \wedge \neg z) \vee (\neg u \vee \neg v \vee z))$$

$$\stackrel{\text{propag.}}{=} (u \wedge \neg z) \vee (v \wedge \neg z) \vee (\neg u \vee \neg v \vee z)$$

implicativă

negativă

distributivitatea

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Pas 3} &= (\neg q \vee \neg r \vee \neg p) \wedge (q \vee \neg r \vee \neg p) \wedge (\neg q \vee r \vee \neg p) \\ &\wedge (\neg q \vee \neg r \vee p) \wedge (\neg r \vee \neg p \vee \neg q) \wedge (\neg r \vee p \vee \neg q) \\ &\wedge (\neg p \vee \neg q \vee \neg r) \wedge (\neg p \vee r \vee \neg q) - \text{FNC cu 8 clause} \end{aligned}$$

$\Rightarrow A$  e tautologie

9.1.8. Utilizând forma normală adevarată, scriem teorema modalei formulai:  $\neq \text{FND}$

$$\models (q \vee r \rightarrow p) \rightarrow ((p \rightarrow r) \wedge q) = \top$$

$$\text{Pas 1: } U = ((\neg q \vee r) \vee p) \rightarrow ((\neg p \vee r) \wedge q) =$$

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

$$\text{Pas 2} \stackrel{\text{de Morgan}}{=} ((q \vee r) \wedge \neg p) \vee ((\neg p \vee r) \wedge q) =$$

$$\text{Pas 3} \stackrel{\text{distrib}}{=} ((q \wedge \neg p) \vee (r \wedge \neg p)) \vee ((\neg p \wedge q) \vee (r \wedge q)) =$$

✓ e asociat.

$$\stackrel{\text{disj parant.}}{\equiv} (\underline{q \wedge \neg p}) \vee (\underline{r \wedge \neg p}) \vee (\underline{\neg p \wedge q}) \vee (\underline{r \wedge q}) \quad \text{FNC cu 4 clause}$$

✓ e independentă

$$\stackrel{\text{comutat.}}{\equiv} (q \wedge \neg p) \vee (r \wedge \neg p) \vee (r \wedge q) \quad \text{(e FNC cu 3 clause)}$$

✓ celul:  $q \wedge \neg p$

$$i_1, i_2 : \{p, q, r\} \rightarrow \{\text{F}, \text{T}\}$$

$$i_1(q) = \text{T} \quad i_2(q) = \text{T}$$

$$i_1(p) = \text{F} \quad i_2(p) = \text{F}$$

$$i_1(r) = \text{T} \quad i_2(r) = \text{F}$$

cubul  $n \wedge p \leftarrow$  să fie  $A^4$

$$i_1, i_3 : \{n_1 g, r\} \rightarrow \{T, F\}$$

$$i_3(p) = T$$

$$i_3(n) = T$$

$$i_3(g) = F$$

cubul  $n \wedge g$

$$i_4(p) = T$$

$$i_4(g) = T$$

$$i_4(r) = T$$

Modelele lui U sunt  $i_1, i_2, i_3, i_4$

9.1. g. Dem. că urm. formula e inconsistentă utilizând

form FN adică: FN D dig e falsă at. cănd  $\vee$  e apăsa

$$(u \rightarrow (v \rightarrow \neg z)) \wedge \neg(v \rightarrow (u \rightarrow z)) \equiv A$$

pas 1:  $\stackrel{\text{rezolv } u}{A \equiv (\neg u \vee (\neg v \vee z)) \wedge \neg(\neg v \vee (\neg u \vee z))}$

pas 2:  $\stackrel{\text{rezolv } \neg v}{A \equiv (\neg u \vee (\neg v \vee z)) \wedge (v \wedge (u \wedge \neg z)) \equiv}$

Aplic assoc.  $\equiv (\neg u \vee \neg v \vee z) \wedge v \wedge u \wedge \neg z \equiv$   
conj. dig.

distrib.

$$\equiv \cancel{\neg u \vee \neg v \vee z \wedge v}$$

$$\equiv (\underline{\neg u \wedge v \wedge u \wedge \neg z}) \vee (\underline{\neg v \wedge v \wedge u \wedge \neg z})$$

$$\vee (\underline{z \wedge v \wedge u \wedge \neg z}) \Rightarrow$$

$\Rightarrow$  FN D cu 3 cuburi inconsistentă  $\Rightarrow A \equiv$  inconsistentă

Seminar. 5

919. Sem. că urm. formula este inconsistentă.  $\xrightarrow{\text{Forma norm. normală}} \xleftarrow{\text{Forma norm. disjunctiv}}$

$$(u \rightarrow (\underline{v \rightarrow z})) \wedge \neg(v \rightarrow (\underline{u \rightarrow z}))$$

Pas 1:

$$\underline{(u \rightarrow (\neg v \vee z))} \wedge \neg(v \rightarrow (\neg u \vee z))$$

$$(\neg u \vee (\neg v \vee z)) \wedge \neg(\neg v \vee (\neg u \vee z)).$$

Pas 2: Log. lui De Morgan.

$$(\neg u \vee (\neg v \vee z)) \wedge (v \wedge (u \wedge \neg z))$$

$$\text{Avoc: } (\neg u \vee \neg v \vee z) \wedge v \wedge u \wedge \neg z$$

Pas 3: distrib.

$$(\underline{\neg u \wedge v \wedge u \wedge \neg z}) \vee (\underline{\neg v \wedge u \wedge u \wedge \neg z}) \vee (\underline{z \wedge v \wedge u \wedge \neg z})$$

$\Rightarrow$  FND cu 3 cuburi inconsistente =

$\Rightarrow$  formula initială e inconsistentă

916. Aduceți la FND și FNC      Autologie = FNC

$$(u \rightarrow v) \wedge ((u \wedge v) \rightarrow z) \rightarrow (u \rightarrow z) \equiv$$

$$\text{Pas 1: } (\neg u \vee v) \wedge (\neg(u \wedge v) \vee z) \rightarrow (\neg u \vee z) \equiv$$

$$\exists((\neg u \vee v) \wedge \neg(\neg(u \wedge v) \vee z)) \vee (\neg u \vee z)$$

$$\text{Log. în pas 2: } (u \vee \neg v) \vee ((u \wedge v) \wedge \neg z) \vee (\neg u \vee z)$$

$$= (u \wedge \neg v) \vee (v \wedge \neg w \wedge \neg z) \vee \neg w \vee z \quad \text{FNC cu 4 cuburi}$$

Pass 3

$$(u \vee v \vee \neg w \vee z) \wedge (\neg u \vee \neg v \vee \neg w \vee z) \wedge (u \vee \neg$$

FNC cu 6 cuburi

Tautologie

Seminar 6

9.1.15. Dem. că formula A este tautologie folosind metoda tabelelor semantică.

$$A = (\neg p \rightarrow q \wedge r) \Leftrightarrow (\neg p \rightarrow q) \wedge (\neg p \rightarrow r)$$

Regulile  $\alpha$

$$\begin{array}{c} A \wedge B \\ | \\ A \\ | \\ B \\ \hline T(A \wedge B) \\ | \\ TA \\ | \\ TB \\ \hline T(A \rightarrow B) \\ | \\ A \\ | \\ TB \end{array}$$

Regulile  $\beta$

$$\begin{array}{c} A \vee B \\ / \quad \backslash \\ A \quad B \\ \hline T(A \wedge B) \\ / \quad \backslash \\ TA \quad TB \\ \hline A \rightarrow B \\ / \quad \backslash \\ TA \quad B \end{array}$$

$$U \leftrightarrow V \equiv (U \vee V) \rightarrow (U \wedge V)$$

$$\begin{aligned} TA &\equiv T(((\neg p \rightarrow q \wedge r) \vee ((\neg p \rightarrow q) \wedge (\neg p \rightarrow r))) \rightarrow ((\neg p \rightarrow q \wedge r) \wedge \\ &\quad \wedge ((\neg p \rightarrow q) \wedge (\neg p \rightarrow r)))) \quad (\wedge) \end{aligned}$$

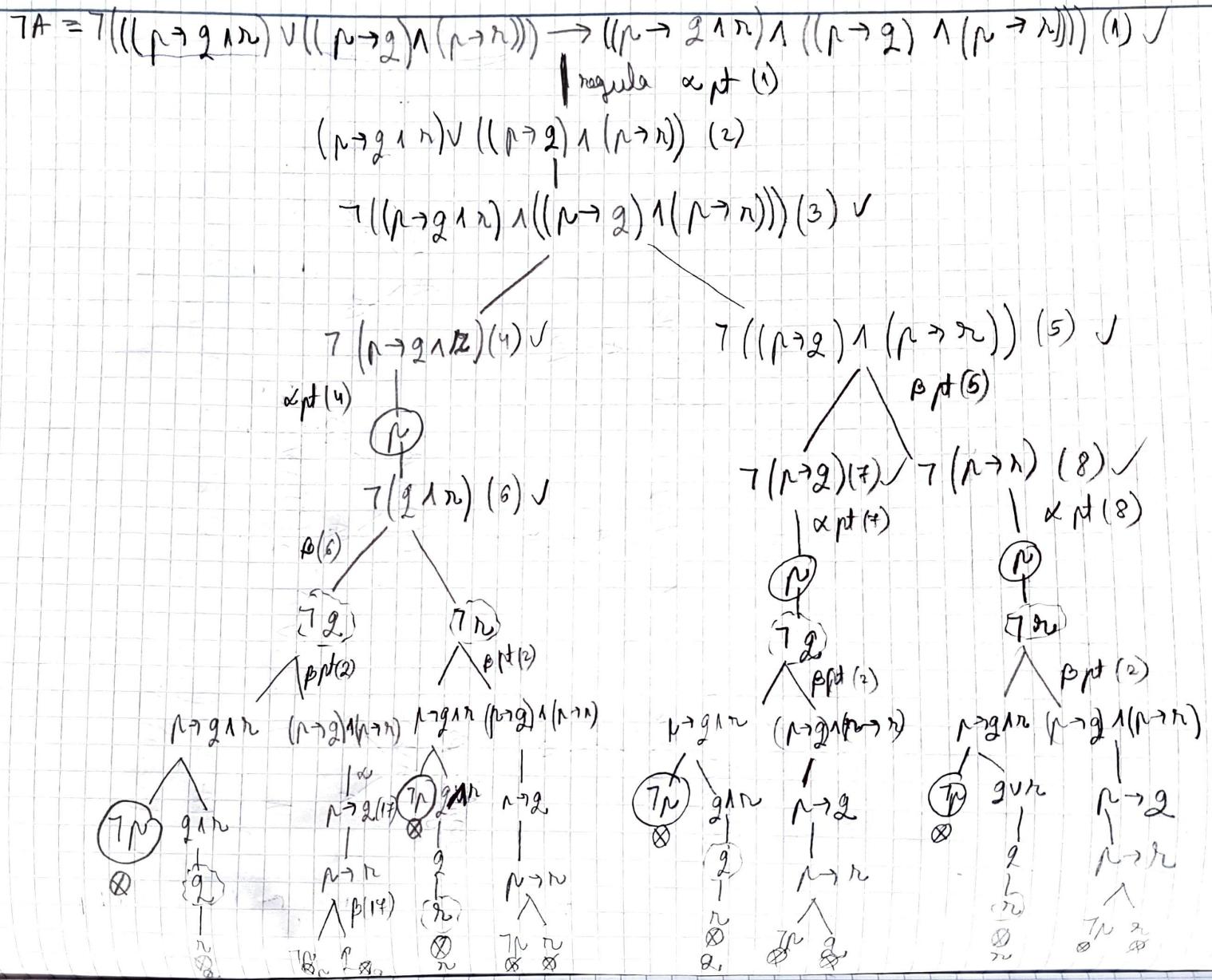


tabella semantica ammira  $\models_{TCE}$  formula è tautologico

1. completezza  
 2. coerenza

9.1. 16.7.

$p \rightarrow (q \rightarrow r) \models q \rightarrow (p \rightarrow r)$  să se demonstreze rel. de consistență cu ajutorul tabelelor semantice

$U_1, U_2, \dots, U_m \models V (=) U_1 \wedge U_2 \wedge \dots \wedge U_m \wedge V$  au avut o tabelă semantică anchisă

$$(p \rightarrow (q \rightarrow r)) \vdash (\neg(q \rightarrow r)) \quad (1) \checkmark$$

| neg & pt |

$$p \rightarrow (q \rightarrow r) \quad (2)$$

$$\neg(q \rightarrow (p \rightarrow r)) \quad (3) \checkmark$$

| neg & pt | (3)

$\neg$

$$\neg(p \rightarrow r) \quad (4) \checkmark$$

| neg & pt | (4)

$\frac{p}{\neg p}$

neg p pt (2)

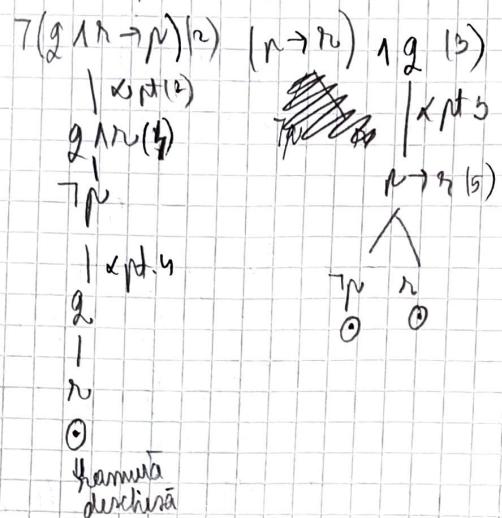
$$\frac{\neg p}{\neg} \quad \begin{array}{c} q \rightarrow r \quad (5) \\ / \quad \backslash \\ \neg q \quad \neg r \end{array}$$

Reg p pt (5)

tabelă semantice anchisă  $\Rightarrow$  are loc rel. de consistență logică

Decideți tipul formulei A. Dacă e consist. → scrieți modelele.

$$A = (\exists 1 \alpha \rightarrow \beta) \rightarrow (\beta \rightarrow \gamma) \wedge (\gamma \vee \neg \beta)$$



Tabelă perm compl, nechisă  $\Rightarrow$  A consistentă

$$\text{FND}(A) = (\beta \wedge \gamma \wedge \neg \beta) \vee (\neg \beta \wedge \gamma) \vee (\beta \wedge \neg \gamma)$$

cubul:  $\beta \wedge \gamma \wedge \neg \beta$

$$i_1 : \{\beta, \gamma, \neg \beta\} \rightarrow \{\top, \perp\} \quad i_1(\beta) = \perp \quad i_1(\gamma) = \top \quad i_1(\neg \beta) = \top$$

cubul:  $\neg \beta \wedge \gamma$      $i_1, i_2 : \{\neg \beta, \gamma, \beta\} \rightarrow \{\top, \perp\}$      $i_2(\beta) = \perp, i_2(\gamma) = \top, i_2(\neg \beta) = \top$

cubul:  $\beta \wedge \neg \gamma$      $i_1, i_3 : \{\beta, \neg \gamma, \gamma\} \rightarrow \{\top, \perp\}$      $i_3(\beta) = \top, i_3(\neg \gamma) = \top, i_3(\gamma) = \perp$

Modelele formulei A sunt  $i_1, i_2, i_3$ . Formula A e ~~consistentă~~ contingenta

$\Rightarrow A = \text{constituită din conting.}$

## Metoda rezolvării - Curs 6.

Regula rezolvării:  $A \vee l, B \vee \neg l \vdash_{\text{res}} A \vee B$

Notă:  $c_3 = \text{Res}_l(c_1, c_2)$  - ~~dacă~~ inconsistent.

c1)  $c_2$  - dacă paritate

cas par.  $c_1 = l, c_2 = \neg l, \text{Res}_l(c_1, c_2)$  - inconsistent

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{ll} u \\ u \rightarrow v \mid \text{mp} & u, u \rightarrow v \text{ adică } u, \neg u \vee v \vdash_{\text{res}} v \\ u \rightarrow v \mid \text{mt } \neg u \\ \neg v \mid \text{mt } \neg u & u \rightarrow v, \neg v \text{ adică } \neg u \vee v, \neg v \vdash_{\text{res}} \neg u \\ u \rightarrow v \\ v \rightarrow z \mid \text{sil. } u \rightarrow z & u \rightarrow v, v \rightarrow z \text{ adică } \neg u \vee v, \neg v \vdash_{\text{res}} \neg u \\ \end{array} \right. \quad \neg u \vee z = u \rightarrow z$$

Dacă se obține clauza vidă  $\Rightarrow$  inconsistent  $\Rightarrow$  STOP

Altfel  $\Rightarrow$  consistență

S  $\vdash_{\text{res}} \square$   
 $\searrow$  clauza vidă

$\vdash$  tautologie  $\Leftrightarrow$  FNC ( $\neg u$ )  $\vdash_{\text{res}} \square$

FNC ( $U_1 \wedge U_2 \wedge \dots \wedge U_m \wedge \neg V$ )  $\vdash_{\text{res}} \square$

Mod test:

$$C_5 = \text{Res}_g(C_1, C_4) = \top \rho \vee \nu$$

$$C_6 = \text{Res}_{\rho}(C_3, C_5) = \top \nu$$

$$C_7 = \text{Res}_{\nu}(C_2, C_6) = \top \rho$$

$$C_8 = \text{Res}_{\rho}(C_7, C_3) = \perp \stackrel{\text{TCG}}{\Rightarrow} S \text{ inconsistentă}$$

Mod:

$$C_1, C_4 \text{ true } C_5 = \top \rho \vee \nu$$

Problema:

$p =$  "Ion își face laboratorul"

$v =$  "Vasile își fac laboratorul"

$g =$  "Gheorghe își face laboratorul"

$$U_1 \quad p \rightarrow (g \vee \rho) \equiv \top \rho \vee p \vee v \equiv \top \stackrel{\text{not}}{=} C_1$$

$$U_2 \quad p \rightarrow v \equiv \top \rho \vee v \stackrel{\text{not}}{=} C_2$$

$$U_3 \quad \top \nu \rightarrow g \equiv v \vee g \stackrel{\text{not}}{=} C_3$$

$$U_4 \quad \top g \rightarrow (\top \rho \vee v) \equiv g \vee \top \rho \vee v \stackrel{\text{not}}{=} C_4$$

$$U_5 \quad \top g \stackrel{\text{not}}{=} C_5$$

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$$U_6 \quad v \stackrel{\text{not}}{=} C_6 \text{ negația concluziei: } \top \nu \stackrel{\text{not}}{=} C_6$$

$$S = \{C_1, C_2, \dots, C_6\}$$

$$C_7 = \text{Res}_g(C_3, C_5) = v$$

$$C_8 = \text{Res}_{\nu}(C_6, C_7) = g \vee \top \rho$$

$$C_9 = \text{Res}_{\rho}(C_1, C_6) = \top \rho \vee \rho = \text{True} \quad (\Rightarrow \text{clauza inutile})$$

$$C_{10} = \text{Res}_{\nu}(C_6, C_7) = \perp \stackrel{\text{TCG}}{\Rightarrow} S \text{ inconsistentă} \Rightarrow$$

$\Rightarrow v \Rightarrow$  "Vasile și-a făcut laboratorul"

Strategie: - Strategia eliminării

- să păstrează consistența / inconistența lor și prin aplicarea unor transformări:

- Eliminarea clauselor tautologice:  $\cancel{I_p \vee g \vee r} \cancel{\vee I_r}$

- El. clauselor subsumate

$$\cancel{I_p \vee g \vee r} \quad \text{ sau } \cancel{I_p \vee g}$$

(cea mai mare)

- El. clauselor care contin literali puri

lit. pur = literal care nu are negativ în ~~restul~~ nici ~~restul~~ clausă.

- El. clauselor unitate (=literal), se sterg toate clauzele care îl contin pe el și  $I_l$  din clauzele ramase

$$\{ \cancel{I_p \vee g}, \cancel{I_p \vee r}, \cancel{I_g \vee r} \} \quad \{ \cancel{g}, \cancel{r}, \cancel{g \vee r} \}$$

$\cancel{I_g \vee r}$

$$\{ \} = \emptyset \text{ consist.}$$

$\{ \} - \text{inconsistență}$

$S = \{ \cancel{I_p \vee g \vee r}, I_p \vee r, g \vee r, \cancel{g \vee r} \}$

$\cancel{g \vee r}$  clausă subsumată

c<sub>2</sub>

$$S \setminus g = \{ \cancel{I_p \vee g \vee r}, \cancel{I_p \vee r}, \cancel{g \vee r}, \cancel{g \vee r} \}$$

$\cancel{I_p \vee r}$  cl. taut.  $\cancel{g \vee r}$  cl. pur  $\cancel{g \vee r}$  cl. subsumată

c<sub>3</sub>

$$g = \{ \cancel{I_p \vee r} \}; \text{ p. sunt contradictorii?}$$

$\Rightarrow S \subset \{ \cancel{I_p \vee r}, \cancel{g \vee r}, \cancel{g} \}$

cl.  
unitate

$$S = \{ \cancel{g}, \cancel{g} \}$$

d. unitate

$$\Rightarrow S = \{ \} \text{ inconsistență.}$$

$S \setminus \{y\} = \emptyset \Rightarrow S \setminus \{y\} = \emptyset$  consistent.

exist. p.m.

$$f \cap p(n \vee g) \equiv p \wedge q$$

Strategia pe saturare pe nivele

$$S^0 \stackrel{\text{not}}{=} \{p \vee \overset{c_1}{n}, p \vee \overset{c_2}{q}, p \vee \overset{c_3}{g}, p \vee \overset{c_4}{q}, p \vee \overset{c_5}{g}\}$$

$$\text{Res}_p(c_1, c_2) = p \vee n = c_2$$

$$\text{Res}_p(c_1, c_4) = p \vee n \vee g = c_4$$

$$\text{Res}_g(c_3, c_5) = n = c_6$$

$$\text{Res}_g(c_4, c_5) = p \vee n = c_2$$

$$S^1 = \{c_6\}$$

$$S^2 = \emptyset \xrightarrow{\text{TGS}}$$

Orbând  $\text{Res}_n(c_3, f) = \square \xrightarrow{\text{TCE}}$  S inconsistentă

Strategia multimediu suprad

$$y = \{p\}$$

$$\text{Res}_p(c_6, c_3) = g = c_7$$

$$\text{Res}_g(c_7, c_5) = \square \xrightarrow{\text{TGS}} \text{inconsistență}$$

9.1.2) Făloșuți rezoluția generală pt. a dem. că următoarele formule sunt tautologii.

$$\varphi) \mathbf{M} = (A \rightarrow B) \rightarrow ((\neg A \rightarrow C) \rightarrow (\neg B \rightarrow C))$$

$\models_{NC}$  pt.  $\vdash_U$

$$\vdash_U \equiv \neg(\neg(A \rightarrow B) \vee ((\neg A \rightarrow C) \rightarrow (\neg B \rightarrow C)))$$

$$\vdash_U \equiv \neg(A \rightarrow B) \wedge \neg((\neg A \rightarrow C) \rightarrow (\neg B \rightarrow C))$$

$$\vdash_U \equiv (\neg A \vee B) \wedge \neg(\neg(\neg A \rightarrow C) \vee \neg(\neg B \rightarrow C)) \equiv$$

$$\equiv (\neg A \vee B) \wedge ((\neg A \rightarrow C) \wedge \neg(\neg B \rightarrow C)) \equiv$$

$$\equiv (\neg A \vee B) \wedge ((A \vee C) \wedge (\neg B \wedge \neg C)) \equiv$$

$$\equiv (\neg A \vee B) \wedge (A \vee C) \wedge \neg \{ \begin{matrix} \neg B \\ \neg C \end{matrix} \} \wedge \neg \{ \begin{matrix} B \\ C \end{matrix} \}$$

$$S = \{ \neg A \vee B, A \vee C, \neg B, \neg C \}$$

$$C_1, C_3 \vdash_{Res_B} \neg A = C_5$$

$$C_2, C_1 \vdash_{Res_A} A = C_6$$

$$(C_5, C_6 \vdash_{Res_A} \square \stackrel{\text{TCF}}{\Rightarrow} \text{g. inconsistent} \Rightarrow \vdash_U)$$

$$\vdash (A \rightarrow C) \rightarrow ((\neg A \rightarrow C) \rightarrow (\neg B \rightarrow C)) \quad \text{ITD = intro + deduction}$$

$$\stackrel{\text{ITD}}{\Rightarrow} A \rightarrow C \vdash (\neg A \rightarrow C) \rightarrow (\neg B \rightarrow C)$$

$$\stackrel{\text{ITD}}{\Rightarrow} (A \rightarrow C) \vdash (\neg A \rightarrow C) \rightarrow (\neg B \rightarrow C)$$

$$\stackrel{\text{ITD}}{\Rightarrow} (A \rightarrow C), (\neg A \rightarrow C), \neg B \vdash ? \quad c$$

$$u_1 \quad u_2 \quad u_3 \quad v$$

$$u_1 = \neg A \vee B = C_1$$

$$u_2 = A \vee C = C_2$$

$$u_3 = \neg B = C_3$$

$$\neg B = \neg C = C_4$$

$$S = \{C_1, C_2, C_3, C_4\}$$

$$\text{Ex}_A, \text{Res}_A(C_1, C_2) = B \vee C = C_5$$

$$\text{Res}_C(C_4, C_5) = B = C_6$$

$$\text{Res}_B(C_3, C_6) = \square$$

$$\stackrel{\text{ITG}}{\Rightarrow} S \text{ inconsistent} \xrightarrow{\text{R.R.}} \perp$$

9.1.2 4.4 Folosind strategia eliminării, verifică dacă multimea este inconsistentă. Elimină o clauză la alegerile din multime și verifica inconsistenta noii multimi de clause.

$$S = \{\cancel{X}, q \vee r, \cancel{p} \vee q \vee r, \cancel{p} \vee \cancel{q}\}$$

1 - nu avem clause tautologice

2 - nu avem clause subsumante

3 - nu avem literali puri

4 - p - clauza unitate

$$S = \{\cancel{p} \vee r, \cancel{p} \vee \cancel{q}\}$$

$Tg$  - clauza unitate

$$S = \{r, \cancel{p}\} = \{\cancel{X}; \cancel{p} \vee \square\}$$

r - clauza unitate

$\Rightarrow S = \{\square\}$  = mult. inconsistentă.

$$S' = \{p, \cancel{q} \vee r, \cancel{p} \vee \cancel{q}\}$$

1 - nu avem clause tautologice

2 - nu avem clause subsumante

3 - n este literal pur

$$S' = \{p, \cancel{p} \vee \cancel{q}\}$$

$Tg$  este literal pur.

$$S' = \{\cancel{X}\}$$

p - literal pur

$$S' = \emptyset \text{ - mult. consistentă}$$

9.1.25. + Utilizand analogia mult. respect, dem:

$$\neg p \rightarrow q \vee r, \neg q, p \rightarrow q \vdash \neg(p \vee q) \wedge r$$

$$U_1 = \neg p \rightarrow q \vee r = p \vee q \vee r = C_1$$

$$U_2 = \neg q = C_2$$

$$U_3 = p \rightarrow q = \neg p \vee q = C_3$$

$$\neg r = \neg(\neg(p \vee q) \wedge r) \equiv (\neg q) \vee \neg r = p \vee q \vee \neg r = C_4$$

$$S = \{p \vee q \vee r, \neg q, \neg p \vee q, p \vee q \vee \neg r\}$$

$$Y = \{p \vee q \vee \neg r\}$$

$$S \setminus Y = \{p \vee q \vee r, \neg q, \neg p \vee q\}$$

$$C_1 = \underline{\neg q}$$

$$C_4 = \underline{p \vee q \vee \neg r}$$

$$C_5 = p \vee \underline{\neg r}$$

$$C_1 = p \vee q \vee \underline{r}$$

$$C_6 = \underline{p \vee q}$$

$$C_3 = \underline{\neg p \vee q}$$

$$C_7 = \underline{q}$$

$$C_2 = \underline{\neg q}$$

$$C_8 = \square$$

$\xrightarrow{TCC} S \text{ inconsistent} \xrightarrow{RR}$

$\rightarrow$  an loc deductio

Dem. că

$$S \setminus Y = \{ \cancel{r \vee g \vee t}, \cancel{r_2}, \cancel{r_1 \vee g} \}$$

1 - nu sunt

2 - nu sunt

3 - și lit. pur

$$S \setminus Y = \{ \cancel{r_2}, \cancel{r_1 \vee g} \}$$

Tp - lit. pur

$$S \setminus Y = \{ \cancel{r_2} \}$$

r<sub>2</sub> - lit. pur

$$S \setminus Y = \emptyset \Rightarrow \stackrel{S \setminus Y}{\text{consistentă}}$$

3.1.29. Folosind strategia răzvânt pe nivele determinante

$$r \rightarrow g, r \rightarrow t, r \wedge r = g \wedge t$$

$$U = (r \rightarrow g) \wedge (r \rightarrow t) \wedge r \wedge \neg g \wedge (\neg g \wedge t) =$$

$$= (\neg r \vee g) \wedge (\neg r \vee t) \wedge r \wedge \neg g \wedge (\neg g \vee t)$$

$$\stackrel{\text{Nivel 0}}{S = \{ \cancel{\neg r \vee g}, \cancel{\neg r \vee t}, \cancel{r}, \cancel{\neg g}, \cancel{\neg g \vee t} \}}$$

$$\text{Res}_r(c_1, c_3) = g = c_6$$

$$\text{Res}_g(c_1, c_5) = \neg r \vee \neg t = c_7$$

$$\text{Res}_r(c_2, c_4) = t = c_8$$

$$\text{Res}_t(c_2, c_5) = \neg r \vee \neg g = c_9$$

Nivel 1

$$S = \{ \cancel{g}, \cancel{\neg r \vee \neg t}, \cancel{t}, \cancel{\neg r \vee \neg g} \}$$

$$\text{Res}_g(c_6, c_5) = \cancel{t} \quad \cancel{t} = c_{10}$$

$$\text{Res}_g(c_6, c_3) = \neg r = c_{11}$$

$$\text{Res}_t(c_7, c_2) = 7 \cancel{r} \vee 7 \cancel{r} = c_{12}$$

$$\text{Res}_r(c_7, c_3) = 7t = c_{10}$$

$$\text{Res}_t(c_7, c_8) = 7r = c_{13}$$

$$\text{Res}_t(c_8, c_5) = 7g = c_{14}$$

$$\text{Res}_g(c_3, c_1) = 7r \vee 7r = c_{12}$$

$$\text{Res}_g(c_9, c_4) = 7g = c_{14}$$

Nivel 2

$$S^2 = \{c_{10}, c_{11}, c_{12}, c_{13}, c_{14}\}$$

$$\text{Res}_t(c_{10}, c_2) = c_{11}$$

$\text{Res}_t(c_{10}, c_8) \xrightarrow{\text{TCC}} S \text{ inconsistent } \Rightarrow \text{are loc rel. de consecință logica}$

Pursă

Resoluția blocării

$$(2) \cancel{r} \vee \cancel{(1)g} \rightarrow \boxed{(7)r} \vee \cancel{g} \vee \cancel{r}$$

nu rezolvă în această ordine

$$\boxed{(5)s} \vee \cancel{(4)t} \rightarrow \boxed{(7)g} \vee \cancel{(6)s} \vee \cancel{(8)t}$$

(rezolvat)  $\text{Res}_{\text{lock}}(7t \vee 7g)$   
 $4 = \min(4, 8)$

Dacă nu folosim strategia eliminării:  $C_5$  și  $C_6$  pot fi folosite

$$\text{Res}_{\text{lock}}(C_5, C_2) = \overbrace{7}^{(4)} \cup \overbrace{7}^{(8)} \cup \overbrace{7}^{(10)} = C_7$$

$$\text{Res}_{\text{lock}}(C_7, C_4) = \overbrace{7}^{(8)} = C_8$$

$$\text{Res}_{\text{lock}}(C_8, C_3) = \overbrace{7}^{(6)} \cup \overbrace{7}^{(9)} = C_9$$

$$\text{Res}_{\text{lock}}(C_9, C_1) = C_{10} = \overbrace{\mu}^{(2)}$$

$$\text{Res}_{\text{lock}}(C_{10}, C_8) = \square \stackrel{\text{TCF}}{\Rightarrow} \text{Inconsistentă}$$

Res blocare + strateg. mult. report nu e completă

$$C_1 = \overbrace{7}^{(1)} \cup \overbrace{7}^{(2)} \cup \overbrace{7}^{(3)} \cup \overbrace{7}^{(4)} \cup \overbrace{7}^{(5)} \cup \overbrace{7}^{(6)} \cup \overbrace{7}^{(7)} \cup \overbrace{7}^{(8)} \cup \overbrace{7}^{(9)} \cup \overbrace{7}^{(10)}$$

$$C_2 = \overbrace{7}^{(4)} \cup \overbrace{7}^{(5)} \cup \overbrace{7}^{(6)}$$

$$C_3 = \overbrace{7}^{(7)} \cup \overbrace{7}^{(8)}$$

$$C_4 = \overbrace{7}^{(9)} \cup \overbrace{7}^{(10)}$$

$$C_5 = \overbrace{(13)}^{11} \cup$$

$$Y = \{C_5, C_6, C_7\}$$

Utilizând strategia mult. report, nu putem face strateg. mult. report

$$\text{Res}_{\text{lock}}(C_2, C_4) = \overbrace{7}^{(5)} \cup \overbrace{7}^{(6)} \cup \overbrace{7}^{(10)} = C_8$$

$$\text{Res}_{\text{lock}}(C_5, C_3) = \overbrace{7}^{(6)} \cup \overbrace{7}^{(8)} = C_9$$

$$\text{Res}_{\text{lock}}(C_1, C_6) = \overbrace{7}^{(2)} \cup \overbrace{7}^{(3)} \cup \overbrace{7}^{(8)} = C_{10}$$

$$\text{Res}_2^{\text{lock}}(c_6, c_7) = \top \mu \vee \top \mu$$

$$\text{Res}_p^{\text{lock}}(c_8, c_5) = \top \mu = c_9 \quad (9)$$

Rezoluție liniară

$$S = \{ \underset{c_1}{\cancel{\mu \vee q}}, \underset{c_2}{\cancel{\top \mu \vee q}}, \underset{c_3}{\cancel{\mu \vee \top q}}, \underset{c_4}{\cancel{\top \mu \vee \top q}} \}$$

$$c_1 = \mu \vee q$$

$$c_2 = \top \mu \vee q$$

$$c_5 = q$$

$$c_3 = \mu \vee \top q$$

$$c_6 = \mu$$

$$c_4 = \top \mu \vee \top q$$

$$c_7 = \top q$$

$$c_5 = q$$

$$c_8 = \top$$

$\not\models S$  inconsistentă

Casuri particulare ale rezolvării liniare

- rezolvare uniformă - cel puțin o clauză parinte uniformă
- rezolvare de intrare (input) clauzele laterale sunt clauze initiale.

Tabelă de adere :

FNC - tautologică

FND - consistentă

Jemă 9.2.13.7

g. 2. M. F

Seminar 8

Q. 1.2.3. Dem. Inconsistența următoarelor multimi de cluse utilizând rezoluția blocării. Alegeți două indexuri definite pt. literaliu din clase.

$$S = \{ p \vee \neg q, \neg p \vee \neg q \vee r, \neg p \vee \neg q \vee \neg r, r \vee q, \neg r \vee q \}$$

$$C_1 = (1) p \vee \neg (2) q$$

$$C_2 = \neg (5) p \vee \neg (4) q \vee (5) r$$

$$C_3 = \neg (6) r \vee \neg (7) q \vee \neg (8) r$$

$$C_4 = \neg (9) r \vee q$$

$$C_5 = \neg (11) r \vee \neg (12) q$$

$$C_6 = \text{Res}^{\text{look}}_p (C_1, C_2) = \neg (2) q \vee \neg (5) r$$

$$C_7 = \text{Res}^{\text{look}}_r (C_4, C_5) = q$$

$$C_8 = \text{Res}^{\text{look}}_q (C_6, C_7) = \neg (5) r$$

$$C_9 = \text{Res}^{\text{look}}_r (C_1, C_3) = \neg (2) q \vee \neg (8) r$$

$$C_{10} = \text{Res}^{\text{look}}_q (C_7, C_9) = \neg (8) r$$

$$C_{11} = \text{Res}^{\text{look}}_r (C_{10}, C_8) = \square \stackrel{TCC}{\Rightarrow} S\text{-inconsistență}$$

$$S = \{ \quad \quad \}$$

$$C_1 = Tg \cup P_{(12)}$$

$$C_2 = Tg \cup r_{(f)} \cup Tr$$

$$C_3 = Tg \cup Tr \cup Tp_{(3)}$$

$$C_4 = r_{(15)} \cup g_{(18)}$$

$$C_5 = g_{(21)} \cup Tr_{(22)}$$

$$C_6 = Res_g^{lock} (C_1, C_5) = r_{(12)} \cup Tr_{(22)}$$

$$C_7 = Res_g^{lock} (C_3, C_5) = Tr_{(2)} \cup Tr_{(3)}$$

$$C_8 = Res_r^{lock} (C_4, C_7) = Tr_{(3)} \cup g_{(18)}$$

$$C_9 = Res_r^{lock} (C_6, C_8) = g \cup Tr_{(22)}$$

$$Res_r^{lock} (C_1, C_9) = C_6$$

$$C_{10} = Res_g^{lock} (C_2, C_5) = r \cup V$$

9.1.24. Combi. o reprezentare limită din mult. de clause. Să respingem unită input din S?

$$\text{f. } S = \{C_1 = p, C_2 = q \vee r, C_3 = T_p \vee q \vee r, C_4 = T_p \vee T_q\}$$

$$C_1 = p$$

$$C_3 = T_p \vee q \vee r$$

$$C_5 = q \vee T_r$$

$$C_2 = q \vee r$$

$$C_6 = q$$

$$C_4 = T_p \vee T_q$$

$$C_7 = T_p$$

$$C_1 = p$$

$$C_8 = p \quad \Rightarrow \quad S - \text{inconsistență}$$

Este o reprezentare limită input, dar nu unită doarece

$C_6$  nu are  
deosebită clauză lat. mică un parinte  
sunt inițiale (din S) care să unită.

$$C_1 = p$$

$$C_4 = T_p \vee T_q$$

$$C_5 = T_q$$

$$C_3 = q \vee r$$

$$C_6 = r$$

$$C_2 = T_p \vee q \vee r$$

$$C_4 = T_p \vee q$$

$$C_1 = p$$

$$C_8 = q$$

$$C_7 = T_q$$

$C_9 = p \quad \Rightarrow \quad S - \text{inconsistență} \rightarrow \text{resp. înainte unită}$

9.1.26. Dem. legea silogismului:  $(p \rightarrow q) \rightarrow ((q \rightarrow r) \rightarrow (p \rightarrow r))$

$\equiv \top$ , utilizând o met. semantică și un argument

$$\top \vee = \top((p \rightarrow q) \rightarrow ((q \rightarrow r) \rightarrow (p \rightarrow r)))$$

$$\text{Pas 1: } \equiv \top(\top(p \rightarrow q) \vee (\top(q \rightarrow r) \vee (p \rightarrow r)))$$

$$= \top(\top(\neg p \vee q) \vee (\top(\neg q \vee r) \vee (\neg p \vee r)))$$

$$\text{Pas 2} \stackrel{\text{d'Morgan}}{=} (\top p \vee q) \wedge ((\top q \vee r) \wedge \neg(\top(\neg p \vee r) \wedge (p \wedge \neg r))) =$$

$$\text{Pas 3} \stackrel{\text{associativ}}{=} (\top p \vee q) \wedge \neg q \vee r \wedge (p \wedge \neg r) =$$

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

$$\vee (\top q \wedge \top p \wedge \top \neg r \wedge \top r) \Rightarrow \text{falsitate FND cu 4 culori inconsistent}$$

$\Rightarrow \top$  e validă (= tautologie)

Problema:

$$p = \top \text{ ("plaua")}$$

$$s = \text{"sufă rândul"}$$

$$u = \text{"ai umbrelă"}$$

$$t = \text{"nu uscă"}$$

$$f = \text{"e frig"}$$

$$i = \text{"este iarna"}$$

$$e = \text{"este lăstună"}$$

$$n = \text{"este neplăcut"}$$

$$s \rightarrow p \wedge s$$

$$p \wedge \neg u \rightarrow t$$

$$p \wedge u \wedge s \rightarrow t$$

$$i \rightarrow f$$

$$t \wedge f \rightarrow n$$

Concluzie:  $i \wedge e \rightarrow n$

# Logica predicatelor

- În fiecare zi plouă  $\rightarrow (\forall x) P(x)$  ( $x$  - ziua)
- Deine nu plouă  $\neg P(b)$  ( $b$  - mîine)
- Afără plouă  $\neg \neg P(a)$  ( $a$  - azi)
- Acum o luna a plouat  $P(f(\alpha))$  ( $f(x) := x-30$ )

$$(\exists x) U(x) = \neg (\forall x) \neg U(x) = \neg (\forall x) \neg \neg U(x)$$

Ex. Transform. urm. aff.

$$D = \mathbb{N}$$

$$x, y \in D \text{ variabile constante}$$

$$f: \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{N}, f(x) = x^2$$

$$P: \mathbb{N} \times \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \{T, F\} \quad P(x, y) = "x > y"$$

$$P(x, y) \rightarrow P(f(x), f(y))$$

$$\text{Ceritul } (\forall y) P(y) \vdash (\forall x) (Q(x) \rightarrow P(x))$$

$$f_1: (\forall y) P(y) \quad \text{ipoteză}$$

$$f_2: (\forall y) P(y) \rightarrow P(x) \quad \text{Axioma 4}$$

$$f_3, f_4, \dots \text{ temp } f_3: P(x)$$

$$f_4: P(x) \rightarrow (Q(x) \rightarrow P(x))$$

$$f_5, f_6 \text{ temp } f_5: Q(x) \rightarrow P(x)$$

$$f_6: \vdash_{\text{gen}} f_6: (\forall x) (Q(x) \rightarrow P(x)) \Rightarrow f_1, \dots, f_6 \text{ este deducție}$$

lucrând cu  $(\forall x) (Q(x) \rightarrow P(x))$   
din  $(\forall y) P(y)$

Exercițiu:

$$U = (\forall x)(P(x) \vee Q(x)) \rightarrow (\forall x)P(x) \vee (\forall x)Q(x)$$

$$I = \langle D, m \rangle$$

$D = \{ \text{multimea studenților din același sală} \}$

$$m(P): D \rightarrow \{T, F\} \quad m(P)(x) = "st. e băiat"$$

$$m(Q): D \rightarrow \{T, F\} \quad m(Q)(x) = "st. e fată"$$

$$\begin{aligned} V^I(U) &= V^I((\forall x)(P(x) \vee Q(x)) \rightarrow (\forall x)P(x) \vee (\forall x)Q(x)) = \\ &= V^I((\forall x)(P(x) \vee Q(x))) \rightarrow V^I((\forall x)P(x) \vee (\forall x)Q(x)) \end{aligned}$$

= orice st. din sală este băiat sau fată  
 $\rightarrow$  orice st. din sală este băiat  $\vee$  orice st. din  
 sală este fată

$$T \rightarrow F \vee T = T \rightarrow F = F \Rightarrow I \text{ este antimodel pt } a$$

$$I_2 = \langle D_2, m_2 \rangle$$

$$D_2 = \{ \text{Ana, Maria} \}$$

$$m_2(P): D_2 \rightarrow \{T, F\}; m_2(P)(x) = "st. x e băiat"$$

$$m_2(Q): D_2 \rightarrow \{T, F\}, m_2(Q)(x) = "st. x e fată"$$

$$V^{I_2}(U) = V^{I_2}((\forall x)(P(x) \vee Q(x)) \rightarrow (\forall x)P(x) \vee (\forall x)Q(x))$$

$$= V^{I_2}((\forall x)P(x) \vee Q(x)) \rightarrow V^{I_2}((\forall x)P(x)) \vee V^{I_2}(\forall x)Q(x)$$

$$= (m_2(P)(\text{Ana}) \vee m_2(Q)(\text{Ana})) \wedge (m_2(P)(\text{Maria}) \wedge m_2(Q)(\text{Maria}))$$

$$\vee m_2(Q)(\text{Maria})) \rightarrow m_2(P)(\text{Ana}) \wedge m_2(Q)(\text{Ana}) \vee$$

$$(m_2(P)(\text{Ana}) \wedge m_2(Q)(\text{Ana})) \vee (m_2(Q)(\text{Ana}) \wedge m_2(Q)(\text{Maria}))$$

$$= (F \vee T) \wedge (F \vee T) \rightarrow (F \wedge T) \vee (T \wedge T) = T \wedge T \rightarrow F \vee T = T \rightarrow F$$

$\Rightarrow I_2$  e modul  $\Rightarrow U$  consistentă și nu este autol.  $\Rightarrow$   $I_2$  conterex.

3. Formeln mit mehreren Quantoren

$$(\exists x \exists y)(fx) (\exists z)(fz)(\exists u) P(x,y,z,t,s,u)$$

$$x \in a$$

$$y \in b$$

$$t \in f(z)$$

$$u \in g(z,s)$$

$$(\exists x)(\exists y)(\exists z)(\exists t)(\exists s) P(a,b,c,d,e,f,g)$$

Ex.  $V = (\forall x)(P(x) \vee Q(x)) \rightarrow (\forall x) P(x) \vee (\forall x) \neg Q(x)$

$P_1: \neg V \equiv \neg (\forall x)(P(x) \vee Q(x)) \vee (\forall x) \neg P(x) \vee (\forall x) \neg Q(x)$

$P_2: DM \quad V \equiv (\exists x)(\neg P(x) \wedge \neg Q(x)) \vee (\forall x) \neg P(x) \vee (\forall x) \neg Q(x)$

$P_3: \text{Radermacher: } V \equiv (\exists x)(\neg P(x) \wedge \neg Q(x)) \vee (\forall y) P(y) \vee (\forall z) Q(z)$

$P_4:$  Extogum in Daf $\sigma$  quantifikatorisch

$$V^D = (\exists x)(\forall y)(\forall z)((\neg P(x) \wedge \neg Q(x)) \vee P(y) \vee Q(z))$$

$$P_5: SK_{x \in a} V^S \equiv (\forall y)(\forall z)((\neg P(a) \wedge \neg Q(a)) \vee P(y) \vee Q(z))$$

$$P_6: \neg ((\neg P(a) \wedge \neg Q(a)) \vee P(y) \vee Q(z))$$

$$P_7: \text{Daf $\sigma$ : } V^C (\neg P(a) \vee P(y) \vee Q(z)) \wedge (\neg Q(a) \vee P(y) \vee Q(z))$$

Dann A ist  $\vdash$  d.h. A ist deduktiv

Tabel semantica.

• clasa  $\rightarrow$  pt. quant. un

reg. gama inainte de ale  $\rightarrow$

$$\models (\exists x)(A(x) \wedge B(x)) \rightarrow (\exists x) A(x) \wedge (\exists x) B(x)$$

$$\vdash (\exists x) \nexists (A(x) \wedge B(x)) \rightarrow (\exists x) A(x) \wedge (\exists x) B(x) \quad (1)$$

$\alpha \in \mathbb{N}^{\mathbb{N}}$

$$(\exists x)(A(x) \wedge B(x)) \quad (2)$$

+

$$\neg ((\exists x) A(x) \wedge (\exists x) B(x)) \quad (3)$$

Implicatia inversa nu are loc

$$9.2.13. \models \vdash (\exists x) p(x) \vee (\exists x) (p(x) \wedge g(x)) \leftrightarrow (\exists x) p(x)$$

$$\vdash ((\exists x) \nmid p(x) \vee (\exists x) (p(x) \wedge g(x))) \leftrightarrow (\exists x) p(x) \quad (1)$$

$$\vdash ((\exists x) p(x) \rightarrow (\exists x) p(x) \vee (\exists x) (p(x) \wedge g(x))) \quad (1) \checkmark$$

$$\begin{array}{c} | \\ (\exists x) p(x) \quad (2) \checkmark \end{array}$$

$$\vdash ((\exists x) p(x) \vee (\exists x) (p(x) \wedge g(x))) \quad (3) \checkmark$$

| 8 pt. 2 a constantă nouă  
 $p(a)$

$$\begin{array}{c} | \checkmark \text{ pt. 3} \\ (\forall x) \vdash p(x) \quad (4) \checkmark \end{array}$$

$$\vdash ((\forall x) (p(x) \wedge g(x))) \quad (5)$$

$$\begin{array}{c} | \checkmark \text{ pt. 4, a cst. existență} \\ \vdash p(a) \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} | \\ (\forall x) \vdash p(x) - opie după 4 \\ \otimes \end{array}$$

$\vdash$   $\vdash$  U<sub>2</sub> - teorema

$$\text{d) } \begin{array}{c} A \\ | \\ A \wedge B \\ | \\ A \\ | \\ B \\ \hline \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} \neg(A \vee B) \\ | \\ \neg A \\ | \\ \neg B \\ \hline \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} \neg(A \rightarrow B) \\ | \\ A \\ | \\ \neg B \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\text{p v} \quad \begin{array}{c} A \vee B \\ / \quad \backslash \\ A \quad B \\ \hline \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} \neg(A \wedge B) \\ / \quad \backslash \\ \neg A \quad \neg B \\ \hline \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} A \rightarrow B \\ / \quad \backslash \\ \neg A \quad B \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\text{d) } \begin{array}{c} A \\ | \\ A \wedge B \\ | \\ A \\ | \\ \neg B \\ \hline \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} \neg(A \rightarrow B) \\ | \\ A \\ | \\ \neg B \\ \hline \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} \neg(A \vee B) \\ | \\ \neg A \\ | \\ \neg B \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\text{p v} \quad \begin{array}{c} A \vee B \\ / \quad \backslash \\ A \quad B \\ \hline \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} \neg(A \wedge B) \\ / \quad \backslash \\ \neg A \quad \neg B \\ \hline \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} A \rightarrow B \\ / \quad \backslash \\ \neg A \quad B \\ \hline \end{array}$$

# Seminar

## 9.2.2. Transformări

7. Vizibil oricărui lift ar trebui să se deschidă doar dacă acesta este oprit exact la un etaj

$D =$  multimea tuturor lifturilor

$P(x) = "x$  este oprit la un etaj"

$Q(x) = "x$  are vizibil deschis"

$$(\forall x)((P(x) \rightarrow Q(x)) \wedge (Q(x) \rightarrow P(x)))$$

9.2.3. Să se evalueze form. urm în:

$$7. U = (\exists x)(P(x) \vee Q(x)) \rightarrow (\exists x) P(x) \wedge (\exists x) Q(x)$$

$$I_1 = \langle D_1, m_1 \rangle$$

$D_1$  - mult. tuturor mașinărilor

$m_1(P) : D_1 \rightarrow \{T, F\}$ ,  $m_1(P)(x) = "x$  are nevoie de o sură de energie pt. a funcționa"

$m_1(Q) : D_1 \rightarrow \{T, F\}$ ,  $m_1(Q)(x) = "x$  este un perpetuum mobile"

$$\checkmark^{I_1}(U) = \checkmark^{I_1}((\exists x)(P(x) \vee Q(x)) \rightarrow (\exists x) P(x) \wedge (\exists x) Q(x)) =$$

$$= \checkmark^{I_1}((\exists x)(P(x) \vee Q(x))) \rightarrow \checkmark^{I_1}((\exists x) P(x) \wedge \checkmark^{I_1}((\exists x) Q(x)) =$$

$$= \checkmark^{I_1}((\exists x)(P(x) \vee Q(x))) \rightarrow \checkmark^{I_1}((\exists x) P(x)) \wedge \checkmark^{I_1}((\exists x) Q(x)) =$$

"există  $x$  o mașină care are nevoie de o sură de energ."

" $\exists$  o funcționare care este un perpetuum mobile"  $\rightarrow$

"există o mașină care are nevoie de o sură de energ. pt. a funcț."  $\wedge$  "f nu este un perpetuum mobile"  $= T \Rightarrow T \wedge F =$

$\Rightarrow T \wedge F = F \Rightarrow I_1$  este antimodel

$$\bullet \mathcal{I}_2 = \langle D_2, m_2 \rangle$$

$$D_2 = \{ \text{Ganni}, \text{Katy} \}$$

$$m_2(p) : D_2 \rightarrow \{T, F\}, m_2(N)(\text{Ganni}) = T, m_2(N)(\text{Katy}) = F$$

$$m_2(Q) : D_2 \rightarrow \{T, F\}, m_2(Q)(\text{Katy}) = F, m_2(Q)(\text{Ganni}) = T$$

$$\mathcal{V}^{\mathcal{I}_2}(u) = \mathcal{V}^{\mathcal{I}_2}\left((\exists x)((p(x) \vee Q(x)) \rightarrow (\exists x)(\neg p(x))) \wedge \mathcal{V}^{\mathcal{I}_2}((\exists x)\right)$$

$$= ((m_2(p)(\text{Ganni}) \vee m_2(Q)(\text{Ganni})) \vee$$

$$\vee (m_2(p)(\text{Katy}) \vee m_2(Q)(\text{Katy}))) \rightarrow$$

$$\rightarrow ((m_2(N)(\text{Ganni}) \vee m_2(N)(\text{Katy})) \wedge (m_2(Q)(\text{Ganni}) \vee m_2(Q)(\text{Katy})))$$

$$= (T \vee T) \vee (T \vee F) \rightarrow ((T \vee F) \wedge (T \vee F)) =$$

$$= T \vee F \rightarrow T \wedge F = T \rightarrow T = T \Rightarrow \mathcal{I}_2 \text{ model } =$$

$\Rightarrow$  U contingentia

9.2.14.\* Utilizând metoda tabelelor semantică, verifică:

$$4. \vdash (\exists y)(\exists x)P(x,y) \Leftrightarrow (\forall x)P(x,y) = 0$$

$\cup$  este teorema ( $\Rightarrow$ )  $\cup_1$  și  $\cup_2$  sunt teoreme

$$\neg \cup_1 = \neg((\exists y)(\exists x)P(x,y) \rightarrow (\forall x)(\exists y)P(x,y)) (1) \vee$$

| α pt. 1

$$(\exists y)(\exists x)P(x,y) (2) \checkmark$$

$$| \neg (\forall x)(\exists y)P(x,y) (3) \checkmark$$

| δ pt. 2 a este nouă

$$(\exists x)P(x,a) (4) \checkmark$$

| δ pt. (4) b este nouă

$$\neg(b,a)$$

| δ la 3 c este nouă

$$\neg(\exists y)P(c,y) (5)$$

| δ la 5 a, b, c - sunt existenți

$$\neg P(c,a)$$

$$\neg P(c,b)$$

$$\neg P(c,c)$$

$$\neg(\exists y)P(c,y) - copia lui 5.$$

•

$\models_{TCC}^C \cup_1$  nu este teorema  $\Rightarrow \cup$  nu este teorema

# Seminar

9.2.7.7. Aduceti la o forma normala prenexa si la o forma normala clausala

$$U = (\forall x)(\forall y) \mid ((\exists z) P(z) \wedge (\exists u) (Q(x, u) \rightarrow (\exists z) Q(y, z)))$$

Pas 1: Introducere  $\rightarrow$  si  $\leftrightarrow$

$$U = (\forall x)(\forall y)((\exists z) P(z) \wedge (\exists u) (\neg Q(x, u) \vee (\forall z) Q(y, z)))$$

Pas 2: Legile lui De Morgan - nu e cazul

Pas 3: Redenumirea var. legate a.i. sa nu se raporte:

$$U = (\forall x)(\forall y)((\exists z) P(z) \wedge (\exists u) (\neg Q(x, u) \vee (\forall w) Q(y, w)))$$

Pas 4: adaug quantif. in fata

$$U^P = (\forall x)(\forall y)(\exists z)(\exists u)(\forall w)(P(z) \wedge (\neg Q(x, u) \vee Q(y, w)))$$

Pas 5: elimin quantif. existentiali:  $z \leftarrow f(x, y)$ ,  $u \leftarrow g(x, y)$

$$U^S = (\forall x)(\forall y)(\forall w)(P(f(x, y)) \wedge (\neg Q(x, g(x, y)) \vee Q(y, w)))$$

Pas 6: elimin quantif. univ.

$$U^{Sg} = P(f(x, y)) \wedge (\neg Q(x, g(x, y)) \vee Q(y, w))$$

Pas 7: aduce la FNC, nu e cazul

$$U^C = P(f(x, y)) \wedge (\neg Q(x, g(x, y)) \vee Q(y, w))$$

9.2.6.7. Constr. toate formele normale prenex, Klem, clausale

$$U = (\forall z) \top (\forall y) P(y) \wedge (\exists y) (\neg Q(z) \rightarrow R(y))$$

Pas 1:  $U = (\forall z) \top (\forall y) P(y) \wedge (\exists y) (Q(z) \vee R(y))$

Pas 2:  $U = (\forall z) ((\exists y) \top P(y) \vee (\forall y) (\neg Q(z) \wedge R(y)))$

Pas 3

$$U = (\forall z)((\exists y) \top P(y) \vee (\forall x) (\neg Q(z) \wedge R(x)))$$

Pas 4:  $U^{P1} = (\forall z)(\exists y)(\forall x) (\top P(y) \vee (\neg Q(z) \wedge R(x)))$

$$U^{P2} = (\forall z)(\forall x)(\exists y) (\top P(y) \vee (\neg Q(z) \wedge R(x)))$$

Pas 5:

$$\begin{aligned} [y \leftarrow f(z)] : U^{S_1} &= (\forall z)(\forall x)(\neg P(f(z)) \vee (\neg Q(z) \wedge R(x))) \\ [y \leftarrow g(z, x)] : U^{S_2} &= (\forall z)(\forall x)(\neg P(g(z, x)) \vee (\neg Q(z) \wedge \neg R(x))) \end{aligned}$$

Pas 6:

$$U^{S_1} = \neg P(f(z)) \vee (\neg Q(z) \wedge R(x))$$

$$U^{S_2} = \neg P(g(z, x)) \vee (\neg Q(z) \wedge \neg R(x))$$

Pas 6: aplic distrib lui  $\vee$  faza de 1

$$U^{C_1} = (\neg P(f(z)) \vee \neg Q(z)) \wedge (\neg P(f(z)) \vee R(x))$$

$$U^{C_2} = (\neg P(g(z, x)) \vee \neg Q(z)) \wedge (\neg P(g(z, x)) \vee \neg R(x))$$

Q.2.8. Cum unificabili atomii din perechile următoare? Dacă da, identificați cel mai general unificator (mgu)

$$A_1 = P(a, x, g(g(y))) \text{ și } A_2 = P(y, f(z), f(z))$$

1. Același simbol predicativ?  $\checkmark$  ( $P$ )

2. Aceeași aritate?  $\checkmark$  ( $3$ )

3.  $\pi_1 = [y \leftarrow a]$

$$\pi_1(A_1) = P(a, x, g(g(a)))$$

$$\pi_1(A_2) = P(a, f(z), f(z))$$

$$\pi_2 = [x \leftarrow f(z)]$$

$$\pi_2(A_1) = P(a, f(z), \underline{g(g(a))}) \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{nu e pot} \\ \Rightarrow \end{array} \right.$$

$$\pi_2(A_2) = P(a, f(z), \underline{f(z)}) \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{substitu} \\ \text{functi} \end{array} \right. \quad \begin{array}{l} A_1, \\ \cap \\ A_2 \end{array} \text{ nu sunt unificabili}$$

$$A_5 = P(a, x, g(g(y))) \text{ și } A_6 = P(z, h(z, u), g(u))$$

1. Simbol pred.  $\vee$  ( $P$ )

2. Afișare ordonată  $\vee (3)$

$$\Theta_1 = [z < a]$$

$$\Theta_1(A_5) = P(a, x, g(g(y)))$$

$$\Theta_1(A_6) = P(a, h(z, u), g(u))$$

$$\Theta_2 = [x < h(z, u)]$$

$$\Theta_2(\Theta_1(A_5)) = P(a, h(z, u), g(g(y)))$$

$$\Theta_2(\Theta_1(A_6)) = P(a, h(z, u), g(u))$$

$$\Theta_3 = [u < g(y)]$$

$$\Theta_3(\Theta_2(\Theta_1(A_5))) = P(a, h(z, u), g(g(y)))$$

$$\Theta_3(\Theta_2(\Theta_1(A_6))) = \nearrow$$

$$\text{mgn}(A_5, A_6) = \Theta_1 \circ \Theta_2 \circ \Theta_3 = [z < a, x < h(z, g(y)), u < g(y)]$$

9.2.16. Vbf. dacă urm. formulă e teorema:

$$+ ((\forall x) P(x) \rightarrow (\forall x) Q(x)) \rightarrow (\forall x) (P(x) \rightarrow Q(x)) \stackrel{\text{not.}}{=} u$$

$$A \vee l_1, B \vee l_2 \vdash_{\text{Res.}} G(A) \vee \Theta(B)$$

$$\text{f. } \Theta = \max(l_1, l_2)$$

$$\Rightarrow S = \left\{ \underset{C_1}{\neg P(a)} \vee \underset{C_2}{Q(x)}, \underset{C_2}{P(b)}, \underset{C_3}{\neg Q(b)} \right\}$$

$$\text{Res. } Q, [x < b] (C_1, C_3) = \neg P(a) = C_4$$

$\models_{\text{CC}} S$  nu e inconsistentă  $\Rightarrow U$  nu e teorema

9.2.21. Utilizând rezol. generală, verifică dacă formulele urm.  
sunt sau nu teoreme.

$$(\forall y)(\forall x) P(x, y) \leftrightarrow (\forall x)(\exists y) P(x, y) \stackrel{\text{not.}}{=} U$$

$$U_1 \stackrel{\text{not.}}{=} (\forall y)(\forall x) \neg P(x, y) \rightarrow (\forall x)(\exists y) \neg P(x, y)$$

$$U_2 \stackrel{\text{not.}}{=} (\forall x)(\exists y) \neg P(x, y) \rightarrow (\forall y)(\forall x) \neg P(x, y)$$

$$U_2^c \Rightarrow S = \{ P(x, f(x)), \neg P(g(s), h(s)) \}$$

Se observă că  $f$  și  $h$  nu reprezintă substituții  $\Rightarrow$  nu putem obține  
clauza vidată  $\Rightarrow$  n'inconsist.  $\Rightarrow U_2$  nu e teorema  $\Rightarrow U$  nu e teorema

9.2.15. Se demonstrează urm. mult. de clauze utilizând  
rez. blocuri (2 id x dif)

$$S = \{ P(x) \vee Q(x), \underset{(1)}{\neg P(x)}, \underset{(2)}{\neg Q(f(a))} \vee R(z), \underset{(3)}{\neg Q(y)} \vee R(z), \underset{(4)}{\neg W(z)}, \underset{(5)}{\neg R(y)} \vee W(y), \underset{(6)}{\neg R(y)} \vee W(y) \}$$

$$C_1 = \underset{(1)}{Q(x)} \vee \underset{(2)}{Q(x)}$$

$$C_2 = \neg P(x)$$

$$C_3 = \neg Q(f(a)) \vee R(z)$$

$$C_4 = \neg W(z)$$

$$C_5 = \neg R(y) \vee W(y)$$

Rez. <sup>lock</sup>  
 $P$   $(C_1, C_2) = Q(x) = C_6$

Rez. <sup>lock</sup>  
 $Q, [x \leftarrow f(a)] (C_3, C_6) = R(z) = C_7$

$$\text{Res lock } R, [x \leftarrow y] (C_5, C_7) = \boxed{N(y)} = (8)$$

$$\text{Res lock } w[y \in z] (C_7, C_8) = \square \stackrel{\text{TCC}}{\Rightarrow} S \text{ inconsistent}$$

9.2.20. +. Verif. univ. echivalente utilizand o strategie/răfinare a rez. predicative:

$$(\exists y)(\exists x)P(x, y) \leftrightarrow (\exists x)(\forall y)P(x, y) \stackrel{\text{nd.}}{\equiv} U$$

$$U_1 = (\exists y)(\exists x)P(x, y) \rightarrow (\exists x)(\forall y)P(x, y)$$

$$U_2 = (\exists x)(\forall y)P(x, y) \rightarrow (\exists y)(\exists x)P(x, y)$$

$U_1^C \Rightarrow S = \{P(a, b), \neg P(x, f(x))\}$  nu se poate substitui o funcție cu o constantă  $\Rightarrow$  lit. nu sunt unificabili  $\Rightarrow$  nu se poate obt.  $\square \Rightarrow S$  inconsistent  $\Rightarrow U_1$  nu e teorema  $\Rightarrow U$  nu e teorema

9.2.18. 9 să se demonstreze deductiv univ. utilizand o strategie/răfinare a rezolvării:

$$(\forall x)P(x) \rightarrow R(x), \quad \forall y(P(y) \rightarrow Q(y)), \quad P(a), \\ \neg R(x) \vdash (\exists z)Q(z)$$

$$U_1^C, U_2^C, U_3^C, U_4^C, \neg U^C \Rightarrow S = \{c_1, c_2, c_3, c_4, c_5\}$$

$$c_1 = \neg P(x) \vee R(x) \quad (1) \quad (2)$$

$$c_4 = \neg R(z) \quad (6)$$

$$c_2 = \neg P(y) \vee Q(y) \quad (3) \quad (4)$$

$$c_5 = \neg Q(z) \quad (7)$$

$$c_3 = P(a) \quad (5)$$

$$C_6 = \text{Res}_{\begin{array}{l} \text{lock} \\ n, \exists y \in a \end{array}}^{\text{lock}} (C_2, C_3) = Q(a)_{(4)}$$

$$C_7 = \text{Res}_{\begin{array}{l} \text{lock} \\ q, (\exists z \in a) \end{array}}^{\text{lock}} (C_5, C_6) = \square \xrightarrow{\text{T.CC}} S \text{ inconsistent} \Rightarrow$$

$\Rightarrow$  oare loc deductia.

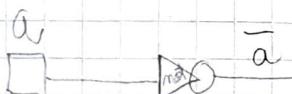
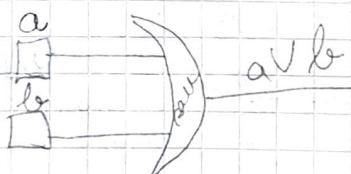
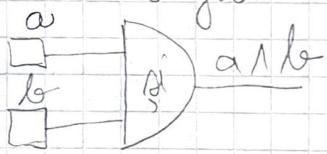
(Obs:  $P(x) \vee R(y) \vee P(a) \vdash_{\text{fact}, s_x \in a} P(a) \vee R(y)$ )

Seminar 14.

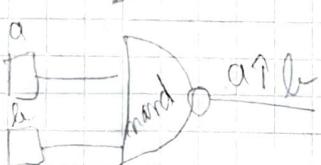
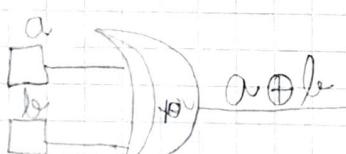
9.3.8. Desenati circuitul logic al functiei boiene de mai jos, simplificati functia si desenati circuitele logice corespunzatoare tuturor formelor simplificate utilizand doar porturi de basa.

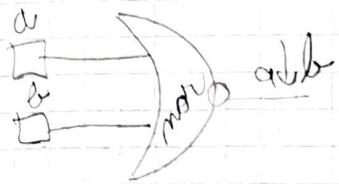
$$\text{f}(x, y, z) = x(y \oplus \bar{z}) \vee y(\bar{x} \oplus z) \vee x(y \downarrow z) \vee (x \downarrow y) \bar{z}$$

circuitele logice de baza:

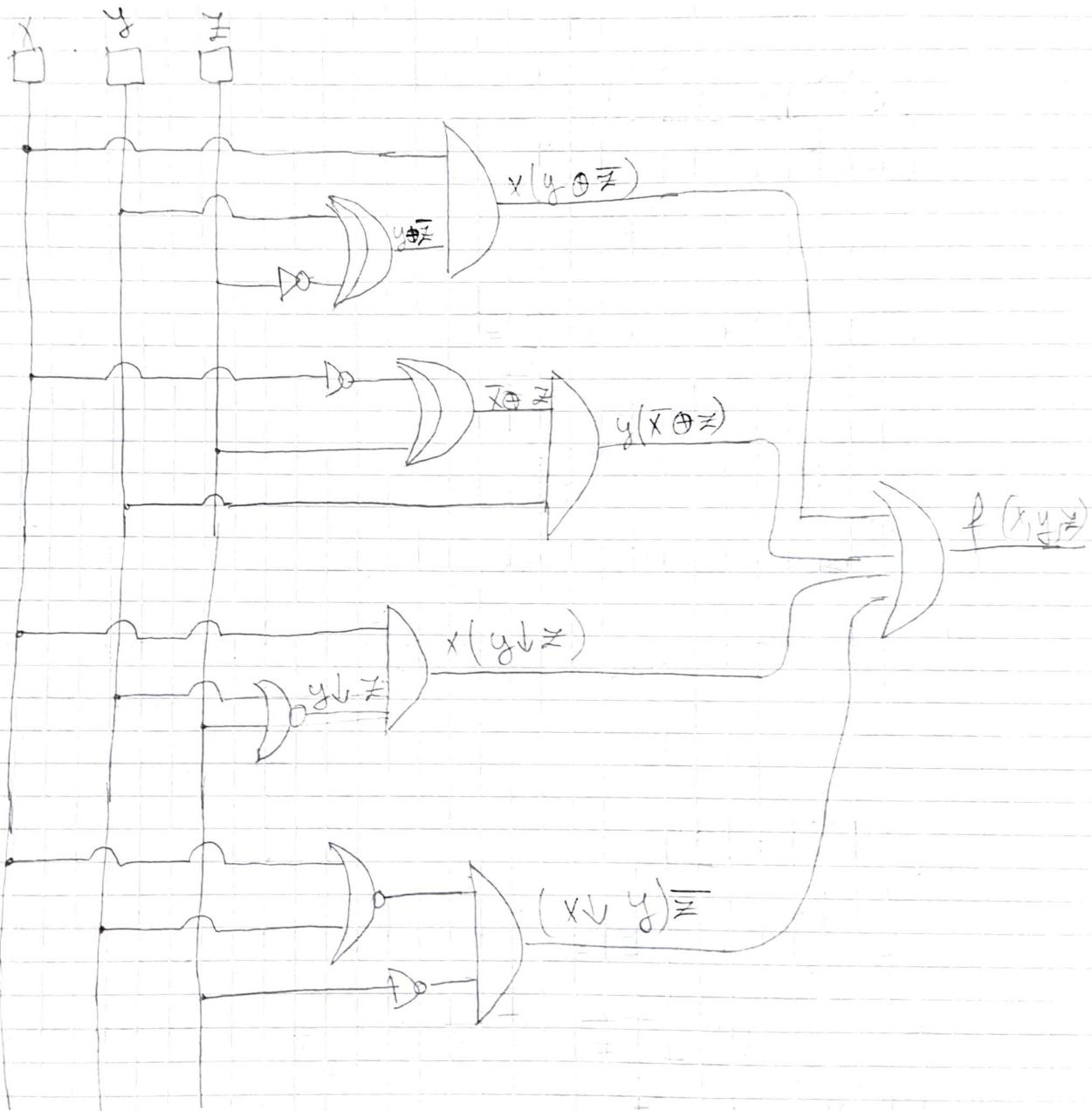


circuitele logici derivate





Procedure:



$$a \oplus b = \overline{a \leftrightarrow b} = \overline{(a \rightarrow b) \wedge (b \rightarrow a)} = \overline{(a \rightarrow b) \vee (\neg b \rightarrow a)} = \overline{\overline{a} \vee b} \vee \overline{b} \vee \overline{a}$$

$$a \oplus b = \overline{a \vee b} = \overline{a} \overline{b}$$

$$A = x(y \oplus z) = x(y \neq \overline{y} \neq) = \underline{x} \underline{y} \neq \vee \underline{x} \overline{y} \neq$$

$$B = y(\overline{x} \oplus z) = y(\overline{x} \neq \vee x \neq) = \overline{x} \overline{y} \neq \vee x \overline{y} \neq$$

$$C = x(y \downarrow z) = x(\overline{y} \neq) = \underline{x} \overline{y} \neq$$

$$D = (x \vee y) \overline{z} = \overline{x} \overline{y} \overline{z}$$

$$f(x, y, z) = xy\overline{z} \vee x\overline{y}\overline{z} \vee \overline{x}yz \vee \overline{x}\overline{y}z = m_4 \vee m_0 \vee m_2 \vee m_1$$

Diagrama de mărginime

<del>x</del>	<del>y</del>	00	01	11	10
0	$m_0$			$m_2$	
1	$m_4$		$m_1$		

$$\max_1 = m_0 \vee m_4 = \overline{y} \overline{z}$$

$$\max_2 = m_0 \vee m_2 = \overline{x} \overline{z}$$

$$\max_3 = m_1 = xy\overline{z}$$

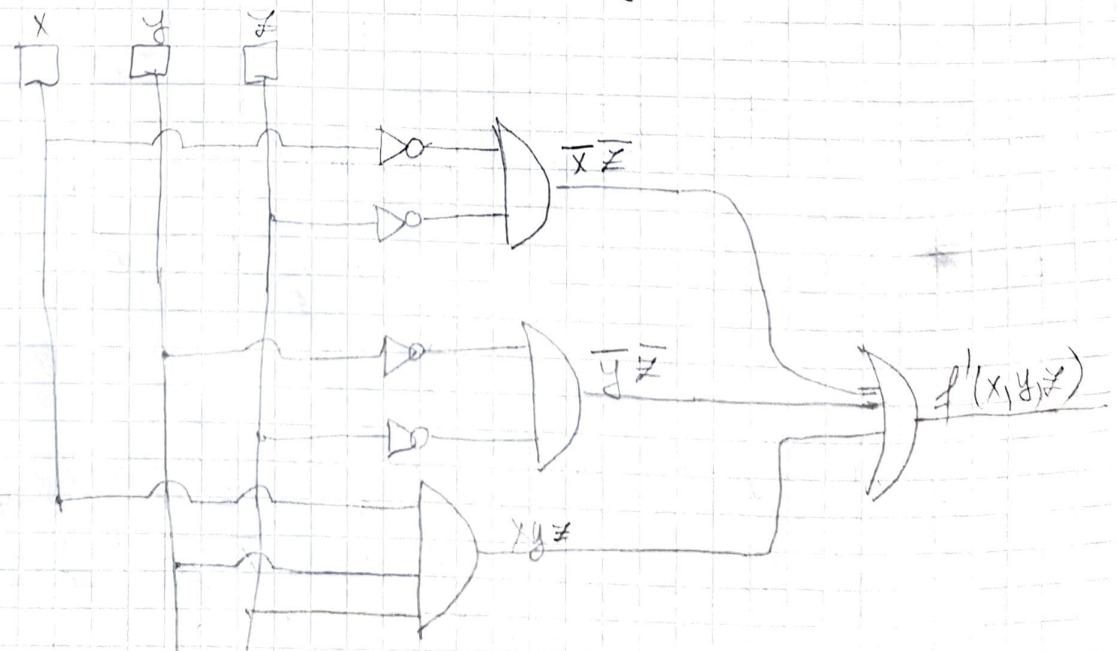
$$M(f) = \{\max_1, \max_2, \max_3\}$$

$$C(f) = \{\max_1, \max_2, \max_3\} \quad (\text{pt că au un minterm}\\ \text{pe care nu-l împart}\\ \text{cu niciun altul})$$

$$N(f) = C(f)$$

$$\Rightarrow f'(x, y, z) = \max_1 \vee \max_2 \vee \max_3$$

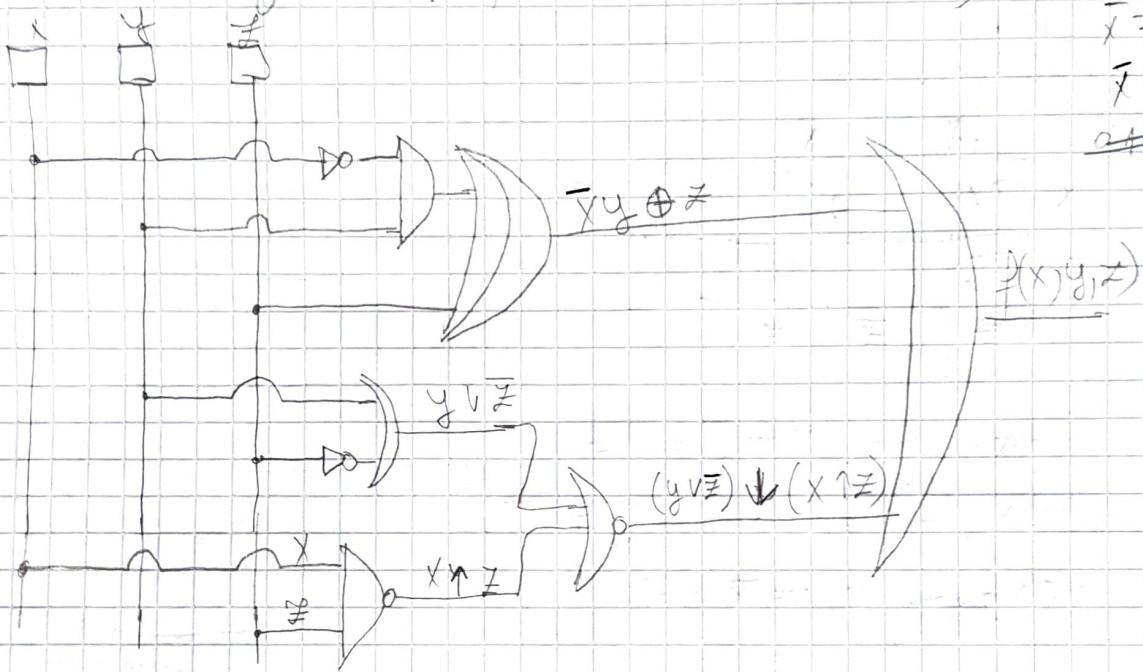
$$f'(x, y, z) = \overline{y} \overline{z} \vee \overline{x} \overline{z} \vee xy\overline{z}$$



9.3.9. Desenati un circuit logic avand 3 variabile intrare si continand foate portale de baza se derivata. Pusca fiind baza una corectiunea si simplificator, iar apoi desenati un circuit logic simplificat.

5

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{x} &= 0 \\ x &= 1 \\ \cancel{x} &= \end{aligned}$$



$$f(x, y, z) = (\bar{x}y \oplus z) \vee ((y \vee \bar{z}) \vee (x \uparrow z))$$

6

x	y	\bar{z}	\bar{x}	\bar{z}	\bar{x}y	\bar{x}y \oplus z	y \vee \bar{z}	x \uparrow z	(y \vee \bar{z}) \vee (x \uparrow z)	Ave
0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0
0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	1
0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0
0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	0
1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	0
1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1
1	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	0
1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1

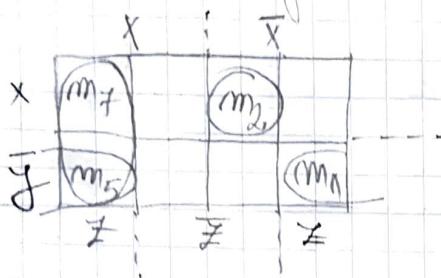
$$m_1 = \overline{x} \bar{y} z$$

$$m_2 = \overline{x} y \bar{z}$$

$$m_3 = x \bar{y} \bar{z}$$

$$m_4 = xy \bar{z}$$

Metoda diagramelor Veritcu



$$\max_1 = m_4 \vee m_3 = \bar{X} \bar{Z}$$

$$\max_2 = m_3 \vee m_1 = \bar{Y} \bar{Z}$$

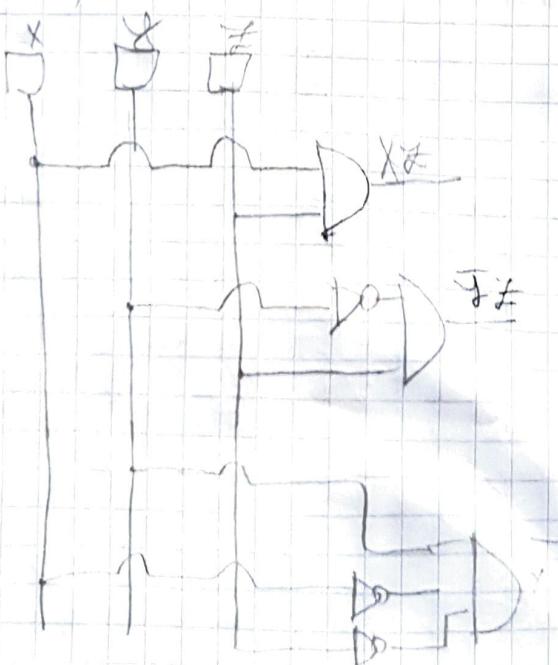
$$\max_3 = m_2 = X Y \bar{Z}$$

$$M(f) = \{\max_1, \max_2, \max_3\}$$

$$C(f) = \{\max_1, \max_2, \max_3\}$$

$$M(f) = \{f\} \Rightarrow \text{cas 1}$$

$$\Rightarrow f'(x, y, z) = \max_1 \vee \max_2 \vee \max_3 = \bar{X} \bar{Z} \vee \bar{Y} \bar{Z} \vee \bar{X} Y \bar{Z}$$



D Bucurătește-mă

$$f'(x, y, z)$$

$$1) \pi \rightarrow p \vee q, p \vee \neg q, \neg p \vee \neg q \models \pi \rightarrow p \wedge q$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \# (\pi \rightarrow p \vee q) \wedge (\neg p \vee \neg q) \wedge (\neg \pi \vee \neg p \vee q) \wedge (\neg (\pi \rightarrow p \wedge q)) = \\ & (\neg \pi \vee p \vee q) \wedge (\neg p \vee \neg q) \wedge (\neg \pi \vee \neg p \vee q) \wedge (\pi \wedge \neg p \vee \neg q) = \\ & \equiv (\neg \pi \vee p \vee q) \wedge (\neg p \vee \neg q) \wedge (\neg \pi \vee \neg p \vee q) \wedge \pi \wedge (\neg \pi \vee \neg q) \\ S = & \{ \underset{c_1}{\neg \pi \vee p \vee q}, \underset{c_2}{\neg p \vee \neg q}, \underset{c_3}{\neg \pi \vee \neg p \vee q}, \underset{c_4}{\pi}, \underset{c_5}{\neg \pi \vee \neg q} \} \end{aligned}$$

$$c_6 = \text{Res}_{\pi}(c_2, c_5) = \neg q$$

$$c_7 = \text{Res}_{\neg p}(c_1, c_3) = \neg \pi \vee q$$

$$c_8 = \text{Res}_q(c_6, c_7) = \neg \pi$$

$$\text{Res}_{\pi}(c_8, c_4) = \square \Rightarrow S \text{ inconsistent} \Rightarrow$$

$\Rightarrow$  are loc consecință logică

$$2) S = \{ \underset{c_1}{\neg p \vee q \vee \pi}, \underset{c_2}{\neg p \vee q}, \underset{c_3}{\neg p \vee q \vee \neg \pi}, \underset{c_4}{\neg p \vee \neg q}, \underset{c_5}{\neg \pi \vee \neg q} \}$$

$$c_6 = \text{Res}_{\pi}(c_4, c_5) = \neg q$$

$$c_7 = \text{Res}_{\neg p}(c_1, c_3) = q \vee \pi \vee \neg \pi = q$$

$$c_8 = \neg q \vee q = \square \Rightarrow \text{inconsist.}$$

$x_1$	$x_2$	00	01	11	10
0	$m_0$	<del><math>m_1</math></del>	$m_3$	$m_2$	<del><math>m_4</math></del>
1	$m_4$	$m_5$		$m_6$	

$x$	$X$	$\bar{X}$	
$y$	$m_6$	$m_2$	$m_3$
$\bar{y}$	$m_5$	$m_4$	$m_0$
$z$	$\times$	$\times$	$\times$

$$\max_1 = m_0 \vee m_1$$

$$\max_4 = m_3 \vee m_2$$

$$\max_2 = m_4 \vee m_5$$

$$\max_5 = m_2 \vee m_0$$

$$\max_3 = m_4 \vee m_5$$