

Seminar 1
 $v_1, \dots, v_m \in \text{Var}(\varphi)$ 
 $e: \{v_1, \dots, v_m\} \rightarrow \{0, 1\}$ 
 $2^m$  evaluări posibile

$v_1, \dots, v_m$		$\varphi$
$e_1(v_1), \dots, e_1(v_m)$		$f_{e_1}(\varphi)$
$e_{2^m}(v_1), \dots, e_{2^m}(v_m)$		$f_{e_{2^m}}(\varphi)$

Exercițiu 1:

$$\underbrace{((v_1 \vee v_2) \rightarrow v_3)}_A \leftrightarrow \underbrace{(v_1 \rightarrow v_3) \wedge (v_2 \rightarrow v_3)}_B$$

	$v_1$	$v_2$	$v_3$	$v_1 \vee v_2$	A	$v_1 \rightarrow v_3$	$v_2 \rightarrow v_3$	B
①	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1
②	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	1
③	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0
④	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
⑤	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
⑥	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1
⑦	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
⑧	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

 $A \leftrightarrow B$ 

①	1	⑤	1
②	1	⑥	1
③	1	⑦	1
④	1	⑧	1

 $\Rightarrow$  expresia este

autologică

 $(\forall v_1, v_2, v_3, \Rightarrow \text{evaluarea este corectă})$

Axiome:

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} A_1) \quad \varphi \rightarrow (\varphi \rightarrow \varphi) \\ A_2) \quad (\varphi \rightarrow (\psi \rightarrow \chi)) \rightarrow ((\varphi \rightarrow \psi) \rightarrow (\varphi \rightarrow \chi)) \\ A_3) \quad (\neg \varphi \rightarrow \neg \psi) \rightarrow (\varphi \rightarrow \psi) \end{array} \right\} \text{T. deducție}$$

MP:

$$\frac{\varphi, \varphi \rightarrow \psi}{\psi}$$

$$\Gamma \vdash \varphi \rightarrow \psi \iff \Gamma \cup \{\varphi\} \vdash \psi$$

$\Gamma$  - demonstrație  $\varphi_1, \dots, \varphi_m$  a.i.  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \varphi_i \in \Gamma, \varphi_i \text{ axiomă} \\ \varphi_i \text{ se obt. prin MP din } \{P_1, \dots, P_{i-1}\} \end{array} \right.$

### Exercițiu 2:

- $$\vdash \varphi \rightarrow (\neg \varphi \rightarrow \psi)$$
- (1)  $\{\varphi, \neg \varphi\} \vdash \neg \varphi \rightarrow (\neg \psi \rightarrow \neg \varphi)$  A1
  - (2)  $\{\varphi, \neg \varphi\} \vdash \neg \varphi$  ipoteză
  - (3)  $\{\varphi, \neg \varphi\} \vdash (\neg \varphi \rightarrow \neg \varphi)$  MP 1, 2
  - (4)  $\{\varphi, \neg \varphi\} \vdash (\neg \psi \rightarrow \neg \varphi) \rightarrow (\varphi \rightarrow \psi)$  A3
  - (5)  $\{\varphi, \neg \varphi\} \vdash \varphi \rightarrow \psi$  MP 3, 4
  - (6)  $\{\varphi, \neg \varphi\} \vdash \varphi$  ipoteză
  - (7)  $\{\varphi, \neg \varphi\} \vdash \psi$  MP 5, 6
  - (8)  $\{\varphi\} \vdash \neg \varphi \rightarrow \psi$  T.D. 7
  - (9)  $\vdash \varphi \rightarrow (\neg \varphi \rightarrow \psi)$  T.D. 8.

Literal. Variabile / Negativ a unei variabile

FND:  $(e_1 \dots e_m) \vee \dots \vee (f_1 \wedge \dots \wedge f_m)$

FNC:  $(l_1 \vee \dots \vee l_m) \wedge \dots \wedge (l_1 \vee \dots \vee l_m)$

$$\begin{aligned} ① \quad \varphi \rightarrow \psi &\sim \neg \varphi \vee \psi \\ \varphi \leftrightarrow \psi &\sim (\neg \varphi \vee \psi) \wedge (\neg \psi \vee \varphi) \end{aligned}$$

② De Morgan

$$\neg(\varphi \vee \psi) \sim \neg\varphi \wedge \neg\psi$$

$$\neg(\varphi \wedge \psi) \sim \neg\varphi \vee \neg\psi$$

$$③ \quad \neg\neg\varphi \sim \varphi$$

$$④ \quad \varphi \vee (\psi \wedge \chi) \sim (\varphi \wedge \psi) \vee (\varphi \wedge \chi)$$

$$(\psi \wedge \chi) \vee \varphi \sim (\psi \wedge \varphi) \vee (\chi \wedge \varphi)$$

$$⑤ \quad \varphi \wedge (\varphi \vee \psi) \sim \varphi$$

$$\varphi \vee (\varphi \wedge \psi) \sim \varphi$$

Exercício 3:

$$\vartheta := (\varphi \leftrightarrow \neg\varphi) \rightarrow \varphi$$

$$\vartheta \sim ((\neg\varphi \vee \varphi) \wedge (\neg\neg\varphi \vee \varphi)) \rightarrow \varphi$$

$$\sim \neg((\neg\varphi \vee \varphi) \wedge (\neg\neg\varphi \vee \varphi)) \vee \varphi$$

$$\sim \neg((\neg\varphi \vee \varphi) \wedge (\varphi \vee \varphi)) \vee \varphi$$

$$\sim \neg(\neg(\neg\varphi \vee \varphi) \wedge \neg(\varphi \vee \varphi)) \vee \varphi$$

$$\sim \neg((\neg\neg\varphi \wedge \neg\varphi) \vee (\varphi \wedge \neg\varphi)) \vee \varphi$$

$$\sim \neg((\varphi \wedge \neg\varphi) \vee (\varphi \wedge \neg\varphi)) \vee \varphi$$

$$\sim \neg(\varphi \wedge \neg\varphi) \vee (\varphi \wedge \neg\varphi) \vee \varphi$$

$$\underbrace{\sim \varphi \vee (\varphi \wedge \neg\varphi)}_{\text{FND}} \vee (\varphi \wedge \neg\varphi) \vee \varphi$$

$$\sim \varphi \vee (\varphi \wedge \neg\varphi)$$

$$\sim \underbrace{(\varphi \wedge \neg\varphi)}_{\text{FNC}} \vee \underbrace{(\varphi \vee \neg\varphi)}_{\text{TNC}}$$

$$\sim \varphi \vee \neg\varphi$$

Metodo 2:

$\varphi$	$\vartheta$	$\neg\vartheta$	$\varphi \leftrightarrow \neg\vartheta$	$\vartheta$	$\neg\vartheta$
0	0	1	0	1	0
0	1	0	1	0	1
1	0	1	1	1	0
1	1	0	0	1	0

$$\text{FND } \varphi \quad (\neg p \wedge \neg q) \vee (p \wedge q) \vee (p \wedge q)$$

$$\text{FND}(\neg p) : \neg p \wedge q$$

$$\text{FNC} : \neg p \vee \neg q$$

Clausă  $C = \{C_1, \dots, C_m\}$  satisfabilă dacă  $L_1 \vee \dots \vee L_m$  este v.d.

$\square$  - clauză vidă

$S = \{c_1, \dots, c_m\}$  v.d. dacă  $\exists \psi : \text{Var} \rightarrow \{0, 1\}$  astfel că  $C_i =$

$$\text{Rezoluție: } \frac{C_1 \cup \neg p, C_2 \cup \neg p}{C_1 \cup C_2}$$

derivare  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} C_1 \\ \vdots \\ C_m \end{array} \right.$  a.i.  $C_i \in S$  sau  $C_i$  este obt. prin rez.

d.c.  $C_m = \square$ ,  $S$  este mesaj.

Exercițiul 4:

$$\varphi = (\neg v_1 \vee \neg v_2) \wedge ((v_3 \rightarrow \neg v_2) \vee v_1) \wedge (v_1 \rightarrow v_2) \wedge (v_2 \wedge v_3)$$

$S = ?$  să se obțin din FNC

$$\varphi \sim (\neg v_1 \vee \neg v_2) \wedge (\neg v_3 \vee \neg v_2 \vee v_1) \wedge (\neg v_1 \vee v_2) \wedge \neg(v_2 \wedge v_3)$$

$$S = \{(v_1, \neg v_2), (\neg v_3, \neg v_2, v_1), (\neg v_1, v_2), (v_2, \neg v_3)\},$$

$$C_1 = \{\neg v_1, v_2\}$$

$$C_2 = \{\neg v_3, \neg v_2, v_1\}$$

$$C_3 = \{\neg v_1, v_2\}$$

$$C_4 = \{v_2, \neg v_3\}$$

$$C_5 = \{ v_3 \}$$

$$C_6 = \{ 1 \circ v_2, v_1 \} , \text{ Rez } C_2 C_5$$

$$C_7 = \{ v_1 \} \text{ Rez } C_6, C_4$$

$$C_8 = \{ 1 \circ v_2 \} \text{ Rez } C_6, C_7$$

$$C_9 = \square \text{ Rez } C_8 C_4$$

$\Rightarrow$  mu e sat.

13. Martie 2018

## Seminar 2

- $\frac{\varphi \psi}{\varphi \wedge \psi} (\wedge i) \quad \frac{\varphi \wedge \psi}{\varphi} (\wedge e) \quad \frac{\varphi \wedge \psi}{\psi} (\wedge e)$

$$\frac{\begin{array}{|c|}\hline \varphi \\ \hline \vdots \\ \hline \psi \\ \hline \end{array}}{\varphi \rightarrow \psi} (\rightarrow i)$$

$$\frac{\varphi \quad p \rightarrow \psi}{\psi} (\rightarrow e)$$

- $\frac{\varphi}{\varphi \vee \psi} (\vee i) \quad \frac{\varphi}{\varphi \vee \psi} (\vee e) \quad \frac{p \vee \psi \quad \begin{array}{|c|}\hline p \\ \hline \vdots \\ \hline x \\ \hline \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{|c|}\hline \psi \\ \hline \vdots \\ \hline x \\ \hline \end{array}}{x} (\vee e)$

$$\frac{\begin{array}{|c|}\hline \varphi \\ \hline \vdots \\ \hline \perp \\ \hline \end{array}}{\perp \varphi} (\perp i)$$

$$\frac{\varphi \quad \perp}{\perp} (\perp e)$$

$\perp$  - falsul

$$\frac{\varphi}{\perp \varphi} (\perp i)$$

$$\frac{\perp \varphi}{\varphi} (\perp e)$$

$$\frac{\varphi \vee \perp \varphi}{\perp \varphi} (\top N)$$

$$\frac{\perp}{\varphi} (\top e)$$

$\vdash \varphi$  teorema

$\Gamma \vdash \varphi$   $\Gamma$ -teorema

i)  $\vdash \underbrace{(p \wedge q) \wedge r}_{\text{formula}} \vdash q \wedge r$  este valid?

- (1)  $(p \wedge q) \wedge r$  ipoteză
- (2)  $p \wedge r$  ipoteză
- (3)  $p \wedge q$  ( $\wedge e_1$ ) (1)
- (4)  $q$  ( $\wedge e_2$ ) (3)
- (5)  $r$  ( $\wedge e_1$ ) (2)
- (6)  $q \wedge r$  ( $\wedge i$ ) 4-5

ii)  $\vdash p, \vdash (q \wedge r) \vdash \vdash p \wedge r$

- (1)  $p$  premissă
- (2)  $\vdash (q \wedge r)$  premissă
- (3)  $q \wedge r$  ( $\vdash e$ ) (2)
- (4)  $\vdash p$  ( $\vdash i$ ) (1)
- (5)  $r$  ( $\wedge e_2$ ) (3)
- (6)  $\vdash p \wedge r$  ( $\wedge i$ ) (4-5)

iii)  $\vdash (p \wedge q) \rightarrow r \vdash \vdash p \rightarrow (q \rightarrow r)$

- (1)  $(p \wedge q) \rightarrow r$  premissă
- (2)  $\boxed{\begin{array}{c} p \\ q \\ \hline p \wedge q \end{array}}$  premissă
- (3)  $\boxed{\begin{array}{c} p \\ q \\ p \wedge q \\ r \\ \hline (\rightarrow e) 1, 2, 3 \end{array}}$  premissă
- (4)  $\boxed{\begin{array}{c} p \\ q \\ p \wedge q \\ r \\ \hline (\rightarrow e) 1, 2, 4 \end{array}}$  premissă
- (5)  $\boxed{\begin{array}{c} p \\ q \\ p \wedge q \\ r \\ \hline (\rightarrow i) 3, 5 \end{array}}$  premissă
- (6)  $\vdash p \rightarrow (q \rightarrow r)$  ( $\rightarrow$ ) 2, 6

iv)  $\vdash p \wedge (q \vee r) \vdash \vdash (p \wedge q) \vee (p \wedge r)$

- (1)  $p \wedge (q \vee r)$  premissă
- (2)  $p$  ( $\wedge e_1$ ) (1)
- (3)  $q \vee r$  ( $\wedge e_2$ ) (1)
- (4)  $\boxed{\begin{array}{c} q \\ p \wedge q \end{array}}$  ( $\wedge i$ ) 2, 4
- (5)  $\boxed{\begin{array}{c} r \\ p \wedge r \end{array}}$  ( $\wedge i$ ) 2, 4

$$(6) \boxed{(p \wedge q) \vee (\neg p \wedge r) \quad (\frac{iv}{2}) 5}$$

- (7)  $\pi$
- (8)  $p \wedge r \quad (\text{Ai}) \quad 2, 3+$
- (9)  $(p \wedge q) \vee (\neg p \wedge r) \quad (\text{Ai} \vee) 8$

$$(10) \frac{(p \wedge q) \vee (\neg p \wedge r)}{} \quad (\text{ve}) \quad 3, 4-6, 7-9$$

v)  $\vdash p \rightarrow q, \vdash p \rightarrow r \vdash \neg p$

(1)  $p \rightarrow q$  premisa

(2)  $p \rightarrow r$  premisa

(3)

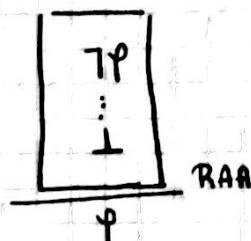
(4)  $q \quad (\text{MP}) (1, 2)$

(5)  $r \quad (\text{MP}) (2, 3)$

(6)  $\perp \quad (\neg e) (4, 5)$

(7)  $\vdash \neg p \quad (\text{Ti}) \quad 3-6$

2)  $\vdash \varphi \rightarrow \psi, \vdash \psi \quad \vdash \varphi \quad (\text{Nr})$



i)  $\vdash \varphi \rightarrow \psi, \vdash \psi \vdash \varphi$

(1)  $\varphi \rightarrow \psi$  premisa

(2)  $\vdash \psi$  premisa

(3)

(4)  $\psi \quad (\rightarrow e) 1, 2$

(5)  $\perp \quad (\neg e) 2, 4$

(6)  $\vdash \varphi \quad (\text{Ti}) \quad 3-5$

ii)  $\vdash \neg \varphi \rightarrow \perp \vdash \varphi$

(1)  $\vdash \neg \varphi \rightarrow \perp$  ipoteza

(2)

(3)  $\vdash \perp \quad (\rightarrow e) 1, 2$

(4)  $\vdash \varphi$  ( $\vdash_i$ ) 2-3

(5)  $\varphi$  ( $\vdash_e$ ) 4

3) Fie  $n \geq 1$ ,  $\varphi_1, \dots, \varphi_m$  formule. Demonstreaza ca daca  $\vdash \varphi_1 \rightarrow (\dots \rightarrow (\varphi_m \rightarrow \varphi))$  este valid atunci  $\underbrace{\varphi_1, \dots, \varphi_n}_{\text{ip.}} \vdash \varphi$  este valid.

(1)  $\varphi_1$   
(2)  $\varphi_2$   
:  
(m)  $\varphi_m$

} ipoteze

(m+1)  $\varphi_1 \rightarrow (\dots \rightarrow (\varphi_m \rightarrow \varphi) \dots)$  - ipoteza

(m+2)  $\varphi_2 \rightarrow (\dots \rightarrow (\varphi_m \rightarrow \varphi) \dots)$  ( $e \rightarrow$ ) 1, m+1

:

(2m)  $\varphi_m \rightarrow \varphi$  ( $e \rightarrow$ ) m-1, 2m-1

(2m+1)  $\varphi$  ( $\rightarrow e$ ) m, 2m

4)  $\varphi \leftrightarrow \psi = (\varphi \rightarrow \psi) \wedge (\psi \rightarrow \varphi)$

Găsești regulile de  $\leftrightarrow$  i.e.

$$\begin{array}{c} \boxed{\varphi} \quad \boxed{\psi} \\ \vdots \quad \vdots \\ \psi \quad \varphi \end{array} \xrightarrow{(\leftrightarrow i)} \psi \rightarrow \varphi$$
$$\varphi \rightarrow \psi \leftarrow$$
$$\varphi \leftrightarrow \psi = (\varphi \rightarrow \psi) \wedge (\psi \rightarrow \varphi)$$

$$\frac{\varphi \quad \varphi \leftrightarrow \psi}{\psi} (\leftrightarrow e_2)$$

$$\frac{\psi \quad \varphi \leftrightarrow \psi}{\varphi} (\leftrightarrow e_1)$$

Teorie:  $\varphi$  este  $\Gamma$ -tautologie ( $\Gamma \vdash \varphi$ ) dacă orice model al lui  $\Gamma$  este model pt.  $\varphi$ .

$e: \text{Var} \rightarrow \{0,1\}$  este model pt.  $\Gamma$  dacă  $e^+(\varphi) = 1$ , ∀  $\varphi \in \Gamma$

5) Dacă  $\underbrace{\varphi_1, \dots, \varphi_m}_{\Gamma} \models \varphi$ , atunci  $\models \varphi \rightarrow (\dots \rightarrow (\varphi_n \rightarrow \varphi) \dots)$

$\Gamma = \{\varphi_1, \dots, \varphi_m\} \models \varphi \Rightarrow$  pt. ∀  $e: \text{Var} \rightarrow \{0,1\}$ ,  $e^+(\Gamma) = 1 \Rightarrow e^+(\varphi) = 1$

Pre presupunem că  $\exists e_2: \text{Var} \rightarrow \{0,1\}$  a.i.  $e_2^+(\varphi_1 \rightarrow (\dots \rightarrow (\varphi_m \rightarrow \varphi) \dots)) = 1$ .

$\Rightarrow e_2^+(\varphi_1) = 1$  și  $e_2^+(\varphi_2 \rightarrow \dots (\varphi_m \rightarrow \varphi) \dots) = 0 \Rightarrow$

...  $e_2^+(\varphi_3 \rightarrow \dots (\varphi_m \rightarrow \varphi)) = 0$  și  $e_2^+(\varphi_1) = 1 \Rightarrow$

...  $e_2^+(\varphi_1) = 1 = e_2^+(\varphi_2) = \dots = e_2^+(\varphi_m)$

$$e_2^+(\varphi) = 0 \quad \text{căp}$$

6) i) Arătăți că regula (Vv) este corectă, adică  $\Gamma \vdash \varphi$  implică  $\Gamma \vdash \varphi \vee \psi$  pt. orice  $\Gamma$

$\Gamma \vdash \varphi \Rightarrow$  orice  $e: \text{Var} \rightarrow \{0,1\}$  cu  $e^+(\Gamma) = 1 \Rightarrow e^+(\varphi) = 1$

$$e^+(\varphi \vee \psi) = e^+(\varphi) \vee e^+(\psi) = 1 \vee e^+(\psi) = 1$$

ii) (T<sub>i</sub>) este corectă.  $\Gamma \vdash \varphi \rightarrow \perp \Rightarrow \Gamma \vdash \top \varphi$

Fie  $e: \text{Var} \rightarrow \{0,1\}$  a.i.  $e^+(\Gamma) = 1 \Rightarrow e^+(\varphi \rightarrow \perp) = 1 \Rightarrow$

$$\Rightarrow e^+(\varphi) \rightarrow 0 = 1 \Rightarrow e^+(\varphi) = 0 \Rightarrow e^+(\top \varphi) = 1 \quad e^+(\varphi) = 1$$

Curs 4:Limbajul  $\mathcal{L}$ : $V = \{x_i \mid i \in \mathbb{N}\}$  - mult. de variabile $R = \{P, R\}$  - relații $F = \{f\}$  - funcții $C = \{c\}$  - constante $\text{ari}(P) = 1$  $\text{ari}(R) = 2$  $\text{ari}(f) = 2$ 

Termeni : } variabile, constante  
 $f(x_1, c), f(x_2, c), \dots$

Formule atomică :  $P(x_1)$ ,  $R(f(c, c))$   
 (relații ~~f~~ doar termeni)

 $cA = (\mathbb{N}, \cup^A, +^A, \langle^A, 0^A)$ 

$\underline{x} : I : V \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$  - interpretarea variabilelor  
 $\underline{x} : I(x_1) = 0, I(x_2) = 1$

$$+ (\cup^A(x_1, 0) = +^A(\cup^A(x_1)_I, 0_I) = +^A(\cup^A(x_1)_I, 0) =$$

$$= +^A(\cup^A(0), 0) = +^A(1, 0) = 1$$

// Orice simbol de st. e de fapt un simbol de funcție  
 de către 0.

- $(M, \leq)$  - multime parțial ordonată (mpo),  $\leq \subseteq M \times M$ ,  $\leq$  rel. de ordine
- $(C, \leq)$  - mpo completă de ex.  $\perp$  prim elem. radică  $\forall$   
 $x \in C, \perp \leq x$
- $(C, \leq)$  și  $f : C \rightarrow C$ ,  $a$  este pct. fix dc.  $f(a) = a$ .
- Cel mai mic pct. fix  $\text{lfp} \in C$  dc.  $f(\text{lfp}) = \text{lfp}$  și  
 pct.  $\neq a$  pct. fix avem  $\text{lfp} \leq a$ .

1) i)  $f_1 : P(\{1, 2, 3\}) \rightarrow P(\{1, 2, 3\})$ ,  $f_1(Y) = Y \cup \{1\}$

$$f_1(x) = x$$

$$x \cup \{1\} = x$$

Pct. fixe:  $\underline{\underline{\{1\}}}, \underline{\underline{\{1, 2\}}}, \underline{\underline{\{1, 3\}}}, \underline{\underline{\{1, 2, 3\}}}$

ii)  $f_2 : P(\{1, 2, 3\}) \rightarrow P(\{1, 2, 3\})$ ,

$$f_2(Y) = \begin{cases} \{1\}, & \text{dc. } 1 \in Y \\ \emptyset, & \text{altfel} \end{cases}$$

pct. fixe:  $\underline{\emptyset}, \underline{\{1\}}$

iii)  $f_3 : P(\{1, 2, 3\}) \rightarrow P(\{1, 2, 3\})$ ,  $f_3(Y) = \begin{cases} \emptyset, & \text{dc. } 1 \in Y \\ \{1\}, & \text{altfel} \end{cases}$

niciunare pct. fixe

- $(A, \leq_A), (B, \leq_B)$  și  $f : A \rightarrow B$   $f$  este monotonă dc.  
 $a_1 \leq_A a_2 \Rightarrow f(a_1) \leq_B f(a_2)$
- D clauză def. propositional  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} q \text{ (unitate) // fapte din Prolog} \\ p_1, \dots, p_m \rightarrow q \text{ // regulă dch prdg} \end{array} \right.$

$q, p_1, \dots, p_m$  sunt variabili

- S - mt. de clauze def. propositional

- A = mt. de var. prop.

- Baza = mult. de clauze unitate
- $f_S : P(A) \rightarrow P(A)$ ,  $f_S(Y) = Y \cup \text{Baza} \cup \{a \in A \mid \exists i_1, \dots, i_m \in S \text{ s.t. } a \in \{x_{i_1}, \dots, x_{i_m}\} \}$

2) Arătăti  $f_S$  monotonă.

Fie  $Y_1, Y_2 \in P(A)$ ,  $Y_1 \subseteq Y_2 \Rightarrow$

$$Y_1 \cup \text{Baza} \subseteq Y_2 \cup \text{Baza}$$

Notăm  $Z_1 = \{a \mid a \in A, \exists i_1, \dots, \exists i_m \rightarrow a \in \{x_{i_1}, \dots, x_{i_m}\} \} \subseteq Y_1$

Fie  $\underbrace{s_1, \dots, s_m}_{} \in Y_1$  sau  $\underbrace{s_1, \dots, s_m}_{} \rightarrow a \in S \rightarrow a \in Z_1 \subseteq Y_2$   
 $\Rightarrow a \in Z_2$

Analog  $Z_2$  pt.  $Y_2$ .

$$\Rightarrow Z_1 \subseteq Z_2$$

- $(A, \leq_A), (B, \leq_B), f: A \rightarrow B$  continuă dc.  $f(V_m, a_m) = \bigvee f(a_m)$  pt. orice  $a_1 \leq_A \dots \leq_A a_m \leq \dots \leq_A V_m$

$$\begin{matrix} \uparrow & \uparrow & \uparrow \\ f & f & f \\ \underbrace{f(V_m, a_m)}_{\text{supremumul}} \end{matrix}$$

- $f_S$  este continuă

Teorema 1:  $(C, \leq)$  mpo completă,  $F: C \rightarrow C$

$a = V_m F^m(\perp)$  este cel mai mic pt. fix

$$F(\perp) \leq F(F(\perp)) \leq \dots \leq \underbrace{F(F(\dots(F(\perp))))}_{\text{de } m \text{ ori}}$$

3) efp pt.  $f_S$

$$1) S = \{x_1 \wedge x_2 \rightarrow x_3, x_4 \wedge x_2 \rightarrow x_5, x_2, x_6, x_6 \rightarrow x_1\}$$

$$a = V_m f_S^m(\emptyset)$$

$$f_S(\emptyset) = \text{Baza} \cup \emptyset = \{x_2, x_6\}$$

$$f_S(\{x_2, x_6\}) = \{x_2, x_6\} \cup \{x_1\} \rightarrow \text{pt. că } x_6 \rightarrow x_1$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Baza} = \{x_2, x_6\}, A = \{x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4, x_5, x_6\} \end{array} \right.$$

$$f(\{x_1, x_2, x_6\}) = \{x_1, x_2, x_3, x_6\}$$

$$f(\{x_1, x_2, x_3, x_6\}) = \underbrace{\{x_1, x_2, x_3, x_6\}}_{\text{cel mai mic pct. fix}}$$

cel mai mic pct. fix

$$2) S = \{x_1 \wedge x_2 \rightarrow x_3; x_4 \rightarrow x_5; x_5 \rightarrow x_2; x_2 \rightarrow x_5; x_4\}$$

$$\text{Baza} = \{x_4\}$$

$$A = \{x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4, x_5\}$$

$$f_S(\emptyset) = \{x_4\}$$

$$f_S(\{x_4\}) = \{x_1, x_4\}$$

$$f_S(\{x_1, x_4\}) = \underbrace{\{x_1, x_4\}}_{\text{cel mai mic pct. fix}}$$

(supremumul lui  $f_S$ )

$$3) S = \{x_1 \rightarrow x_2; x_1 \wedge x_3 \rightarrow x_4; x_3\}$$

$$\text{Baza} = \{x_3\}$$

$$A = \{x_1, x_2, x_3\}$$

$$f_S(\emptyset) = \{x_3\}$$

$$f_S(\{x_3\}) = \{x_3\}$$

- $\nabla : V \rightarrow \text{Trm}_L \sim \text{substituție}$

$\overbrace{\text{mt. termenilor de la pct. forma sau ver. din } V}$

- $\Theta$  unificator pt.  $t_1$  și  $t_2$  dc.  $\Theta(t_1) = \Theta(t_2)$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \underline{x} \\ \underline{t_1 = x + 2} \end{array} \right\}$$

$$t_2 = 3 * y + 2$$

$$x = 3 * z$$

$$y = z$$

$$\Theta(t_1) = 3 * z + 2$$

$$\Theta(t_2) = 3 * z + 2$$

$\nabla$  este cel mai general unificator dc. pt.  $\forall$  unificator

$\nabla'$  există  $\mu$  subst. s.t.  $\nabla' = \nabla ; \mu$

compus

Algoritmul de unificare:

	<u>S</u> :	<u>R</u> :
INITIAL	$\emptyset$	$t_1 = t_1', t_2 = t_2', \dots$
SCOATE	$S_K$	$R_K, t = t$
	$S_{K+1}$	$R_{K+1}$
DESCOMPUNE	$S_K$	$R_K, f(t_1, \dots, t_m) = f(t_1', \dots,$
	$S_{K+1}$	$R_{K+1}, t_1 = t_1', \dots$
REZOLVA	$S_K$	$R_K, x = t \text{ sau } t = x, \\ x \notin \text{Var}(t)$
	$\underbrace{S_K}_{\text{pt căt unde}}[x \leftarrow t]$	$R_K[x \leftarrow t]$
		$\text{apare } x, \text{ căt înlocuiește } x \text{ cu } t$
FINAL	$S_f$	$\emptyset$ (se antămpă dăcă algoritm corect și mai general unificator)

Alp. să opereze cu ex de:

- 1)  $f(t_1, \dots, t_m) = g(t_1', \dots, t_m')$ ,  $f \neq g$
- 2)  $x = t \text{ sau } t = x \text{ și } x \in \text{Var}(t) \quad \left\{ \text{ex: } x = f(x) \right.$

$x, y, z, u, v$  - variabile  
 $a, b, c$  - constante // fct. cu 0 param.  
 $f, g, h, (-)^{-1}$  - simboluri de funcții de var 1  
 $\cdot, *, +$  -  $= \frac{\text{--}}{\text{--}}$   
 $p$  -  $= \frac{\text{--}^n}{\text{--}}$

4) 1)  $\varphi(a, x, h(g(y))) \text{ și } \varphi(z, h(z), h(u))$

S

$\emptyset$

$\emptyset$

$z = a$

$$\varphi(a, x, h(g(y))) = \varphi(z, h(z), h(u)) \quad \text{Desv.}$$

$$a = z, x = h(z), h(g(y)) = h(u) \quad \text{Rez.}$$

$$x = h(a), h(g(y)) = h(u) \quad \text{Rez.}$$

$$\begin{array}{ll} z = a, x = h(a) & h(g(y)) = h(u) \\ z = a, x = h(a) & g(y) = u \\ u = g(y), z = a, x = h(a) & \emptyset \end{array} \quad \text{Desc. Rez.}$$

$$\Theta = \{ u \mid g(y), z \neq a, x \neq h(a) \} \text{ CGU}$$

$$14) f(x, y), f(h(x), x) \text{ in } f(x, b)$$

*S*                    *R*

$$\begin{array}{ll} \emptyset & f(x, y) = f(x, b) f(h(x), x) \quad \text{Desc.} \\ & f(h(x), x) = f(x, b) \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ll} \emptyset & x = h(x), x = b, \\ & y = z, h(x) = x \end{array}$$

$\not\models$  CGU pt. ca  $h(z) = z$ .

$$15) p(x, b, x) \text{ in } p(y, y, c)$$

$$\begin{array}{ll} \emptyset & R \\ \emptyset & p(x, b, x) = p(y, y, c) \quad \text{Desc.} \\ \emptyset & x = y, b = y, c = z \quad \text{Rez.} \\ x = y & b = y, y = c \quad \text{Rez.} \\ x = b, y = b & b = c \quad \rightarrow \text{esec} \\ & \underbrace{\text{2 factu en zero param.}}_{b+c} \end{array}$$

$$14) f(x, f(b, z)) \text{ in } f(f(y, a), f(b, f(z, z)))$$

$$\begin{array}{ll} \emptyset & R \\ \emptyset & f(x, f(b, z)) = f(f(y, a), f(b, f(z, z))) \text{ I} \\ \emptyset & \cancel{f(b, z)} = \cancel{f(b, f(z, z))} \quad D \\ \emptyset & x = f(y, a) \\ & \cancel{b} = b \\ & x = f(z, z) \quad S \end{array}$$

$\emptyset$

$$\begin{aligned}x &= f(y, a) \\x &= f(z, z)\end{aligned}$$

R

$$\begin{aligned}x &= f(y, a) \\x &= f(y, a)\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}f(y, a) &= f(z, z) \\y &= z \\a &= z\end{aligned}$$

D  
R

$$\begin{array}{l}\cancel{y=a} \\ \cancel{z=a}, x = f(y, a)\end{array}$$

$$y = a$$

R

$$y = a, z = a, x = f(y, a) \quad \emptyset$$

$$Q = h(y \neq a, z/a, x | f(y) a)$$

21)  $f(f(g(x), h(y)), h(z))$ ,  $f(u)$ ,  $f(f(u, h(h(x))), h(y))$   
 $\cup$ ,  $f(v, w)$

S

R

$\emptyset$

$$\begin{aligned}f(f(g(x), h(y)), h(z)) &= f(f(u, h(h(x))), h(y)) \\f(f(u, h(h(x))), h(y)) &= f(v, w)\end{aligned}$$

$\emptyset$

$$f(g(x), h(y)) = f(u, h(h(x)))$$

$$h(z) = h(y)$$

Desc.

$$f(u, h(h(x))) = v$$

$$h(y) = w$$

$\emptyset$

$$g(x) = u$$

$$h(y) = h(h(x))$$

$$h(z) = h(y)$$

R

$$f(u, h(h(x))) = v$$

$$h(y) = w$$

$$u = g(x)$$

$$\begin{aligned} h(y) &= h(h(x)) \\ h(x) &= h(y) \\ f(g(x), h(h(x))) &= v \\ h(y) &= w \end{aligned}$$

Dex

$$u = g(x)$$

$$\begin{aligned} h(y) &= h(h(x)) \\ z &= y \\ f(g(x), h(h(x))) &= v \\ h(y) &= w \end{aligned}$$

Dex

$$u = g(x)$$

$$\begin{aligned} y &= h(x) \\ z &= y \\ f(g(x), h(h(x))) &= v \\ h(y) &= w \end{aligned}$$

Rez.

$$\begin{aligned} u &= g(x) \\ y &= h(x) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} z &= h(x) \\ f(g(x), h(h(x))) &= v \\ h(h(x)) &= w \end{aligned}$$

~~Rez~~ Rez

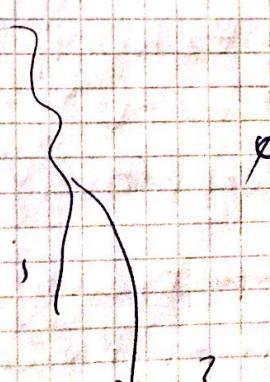
$$\begin{aligned} u &= g(x) \\ y &= h(x) \\ z &= h(x) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} z &\neq h(x) \\ f(g(x), h(h(x))) &= v \\ h(h(x)) &= w \end{aligned}$$

Rez

$$\begin{aligned} u &= g(x) \\ y &= h(x) \\ z &= h(x) \\ v &= f(g(x), h(h(x))), \\ w &= h(h(x)); \end{aligned}$$

$$\emptyset = ?$$



## Seminar 4

$\varphi$ : Formă rectificată  $\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \text{- var. care apar în } \varphi \text{ nu sunt în} \\ \text{libere în legate} \\ \text{- quantificatorii } (\exists, \forall) \text{ legă var. dif.}\end{cases}$

Formulă prenex:  $Q_1 x_1 Q_2 x_2 \dots Q_n x_n \varphi$   
 $Q_i \in \{\forall, \exists\}$

$x_1, \dots, x_n$  var. diferențe și  $\varphi$  este liberă de quantificatori

- Se înlocuiesc  $\rightarrow \exists_i \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \varphi \rightarrow \psi \vdash \exists \varphi \vee \psi \\ \varphi \leftrightarrow \psi \vdash (\exists \varphi \vee \psi) \wedge (\exists \psi \vee \varphi)\end{cases}$

①

$$1) \forall x \exists y (R(x,y) \rightarrow R(y,x)) \rightarrow \exists x R(x,x)$$

$$\vdash \forall x \exists y (R(x,y) \rightarrow R(y,x)) \rightarrow \exists x \forall z R(z,z) \text{ redenumire}$$

$$\vdash \exists (\forall x \exists y (R(x,y) \vee R(y,x)) \vee \exists z \forall z R(z,z))$$

$$\vdash \exists x \forall y (\exists z R(x,y) \wedge \exists z R(y,x)) \vee \exists z \forall z R(z,z)$$

$$\vdash \exists x \forall y \exists z (R(x,y) \wedge R(y,x)) \vee R(z,z)$$

$$2) \exists P(x) \rightarrow \exists \forall y \exists x R(x,y)$$

$$\vdash \exists P(x) \vee \exists \forall y \exists x R(x,y)$$

$$\vdash \exists P(x) \vee \exists \forall y \exists x \forall z R(z,y)$$

$$\vdash P(x) \vee \exists y \forall z R(z,y)$$

$$\vdash P(x) \vee \exists y \forall z R(z,y)$$

$$\vdash \exists y \forall z (P(x) \vee R(z,y))$$

$$3) \exists x R(x,y) \leftrightarrow \forall y Q(x,y)$$

$$\vdash \exists x R(x,y) \leftrightarrow \forall w Q(z,w)$$

$$\vdash (\exists x R(x,y) \vee \forall w Q(z,w)) \wedge (\forall w Q(z,w) \vee \exists x R(x,y))$$

$$\vdash (\forall z \exists y R(z, y) \vee \forall w Q(z, w)) \wedge (\exists w_1 \forall z_1 Q(z_1, w_1) \\ \vee \exists z_1 R(z_1, y_1))$$

$$\vdash (\forall z \forall w \exists z_1 \exists w_1 (R(z, y) \vee Q(z, w)) \wedge \\ \vee R_1(z_1, y_1))$$

$$\vdash \forall z \forall w \exists z_1 \exists w_1 ((R(z, y) \vee Q(z, w)) \wedge \\ (Q(z_1, w_1) \vee R_1(z_1, y_1)))$$

$\varphi$  - în forma sprenx;

$\varphi_{SK}$  - forma Skolem a lui  $\varphi$ :

- dacă  $\varphi$  este liberă de quantificatori

$$\varphi_{SK} = \varphi; \quad \mathcal{L}_{SK} = \mathcal{L}$$

- dacă  $\varphi$  este universală at.  $\varphi_{SK} = \varphi,$

$$\mathcal{L}_{SK} = \mathcal{L}$$

- dacă  $\varphi = \exists x \psi$  at. valoare  $\Rightarrow$  at.  $x, x \notin \mathcal{L}$  și

$$\text{în } \varphi' = \psi[x/c], \quad \mathcal{L}' = \mathcal{L} \cup \{c\}$$

- dacă  $\varphi = \forall x_1 \forall x_m \exists x \psi$  at. valoare un simbol

de funcție  $f, f \notin \mathcal{L}$  și

$$\varphi' = \forall x_1 \forall x_m \psi[x/f(x_1, \dots, x_n)],$$

$$\mathcal{L}' = \mathcal{L} \cup \{f\}$$

Dacă  $\varphi'$  este liberă de quantificatori sau universală

$$\varphi_{SK} = \varphi', \quad \mathcal{L}_{SK} = \mathcal{L}. \quad \text{Atât timp cât } \varphi_{SK}$$

până găsim  $\varphi_{SK}$

$$② C = \{b\}, \quad R = \{P, R, Q\}$$

$$1) \quad \forall z \exists y \forall z \exists w (R(z, y) \wedge R(y, z) \rightarrow (R(z, w) \wedge R(w, w)))$$

$$\varphi_1 = \forall x \forall z \forall w (R(x, f(z)) \wedge R(f(z), z) \rightarrow (R(x, w) \wedge R(w, w)))$$

$$\varphi_2 = \forall x \forall z (R(x, f(z)) \wedge R(f(z), z) \rightarrow (R(x, g(z, z)) \wedge \\ \wedge R(g(f(z, z)), g(z, z))))$$

$$w \rightarrow g(z, z)$$

$$2) \forall x_1 \forall y_1 \exists y_2 \exists z_2 ((\neg R(x_1, y_2) \vee Q(b, y_1)) \wedge (\neg Q(z_1, y_2) \vee R(z_2, b)))$$

$$\varphi^1 = \forall z_1 \forall y_1 \exists z_2 ((\neg R(z_1, f(z_1, y_1)) \vee Q(b, y_1)), (\neg Q(z_1, f(z_1, y_1)) \vee R(z_2, b)))$$

$$\varphi^2 = \forall x_1 \forall y_1 ((\neg R(x_1, f(x_1, y_1)) \vee Q(b, y_1)), (\neg Q(x_1, f(x_1, y_1)) \vee R(g(x_1, y_1), b)))$$

$$3) \exists x_1 \forall y_1 \exists x_2 (P(y_1) \vee R(x_1, x_2))$$

$x \leftarrow a$

$$\varphi^1 = \forall y_1 \exists x_2 (P(y_1) \vee R(a, x_2))$$

$$\varphi^2 = \forall y_1 (P(y_1) \vee R(a, f(y_1)))$$

$$(3) \quad \mathcal{L} : F = \{f, g\}$$

$$\text{ari}(f) = 2, \text{ari}(g) = 1$$

$$C = \{b, c\}, R = \{P, Q\}$$

$$\text{ari}(P) = 2, \text{ari}(Q) = 2$$

$$T(\varphi) \in H(\varphi)$$

$$1) \quad \varphi := \forall z \forall y P(c, f(x, b), g(y))$$

$$T(\varphi) = \{c, b, f(c, c), f(b, b), f(c, b), f(f(c, c), b), \\ g(c), g(b), \dots, g(f(c, c)), \dots\}$$

$$H = \{P(c, f(c, b), g(c)), P(c, f(b, b), g(c)), \dots\}$$

$$2) \psi := \forall x \forall y (Q(x, b) \vee Q(x, g(y)))$$

$$T(\psi) = \{b, g(b), g(g(b))\}$$

$$H_{(\psi)} = \{Q(b, b) \vee Q(b, g(b)), Q(b, b) \vee Q(b, g(g(b)))\}$$

02. Mai 2018

## Semimax 5

- Literal - o variabilă sau o propoziție și

- clauză  $V \wedge \neg p$

- multime de clauze (FNC)  $\wedge$  vezi

- rezoluție :

$$\frac{C_1 \cup \{p\}, C_2 \cup \{\neg p\}}{C_1 \cup C_2}$$

$C_1, C_2$  sunt clauze

$p$  var. prop. a.i.  $\neg p, \neg \neg p \notin C_1, C_2$

Algoritmul Davis - Putnam

- se repetă până:

- se selecțează o var. prop. care apare în mt. de clauze
- se adaugă la mt. de clauze toți rezolvările obținute
- primă aplicare rez.  $\neg p \vee \neg q$
- se elimină toate clauzele triviale (conțin  $q \wedge \neg q$ )
- se elimină toate clauzele în care apare  $p$

- dacă se obține clauza vidă  $\square \Rightarrow$  nesatisfiabilă

- dacă se ajunge la  $\{ \} \Rightarrow$  satisfiabilă

S5. 1 Folosind DP, cercetați satisf. mt. de clauze:

$$\Phi = \{ \{v_0\}, \{v_0, v_1\}, \{v_1, v_2, v_3\}, \{v_2, v_3, v_4\}, \\ \{v_0\}, \{v_2\} \} \Leftrightarrow v_0 \wedge (v_0 \vee v_1) \dots$$

Soluție: Alegem  $v_0$  în avem

$$\Phi_0^{v_0} = \{ \{v_0\} \}$$

$$\Phi_0^{\neg v_0} = \{ \{v_0, v_1\} \}$$

Multimea de rezolventi pt.  $v_0$ :

$$R_0 = \{ \{v_1\} \}. Se adaugă R_0 la \Phi$$

Eliminăm clauzele triviale.

$$\Rightarrow \Phi_1 = \{ \{v_1, v_2, v_3\}, \{v_1, v_3, v_4\}, \{v_0\}, \\ \{v_2\}, \{v_1\} \}$$

Alegem  $v_1$  în avem

$$\Phi_1^{v_1} = \{ \{v_1\} \}$$

$$\Phi_1^{\neg v_1} = \{ \{v_1, v_2, v_3\} \}$$

$$R_1 = \{ \{v_2, v_3\} \}$$

$$\Rightarrow \Phi_2 = \{ \{v_3, v_4\}, \{v_0\}, \{v_2\}, \{v_2, \\ v_3\} \}$$

Alegem  $v_2$  în avem

$$\Phi_2^{v_2} = \{ \{v_2, v_3\} \}$$

$$\Phi_2^{\neg v_2} = \{ \{v_2\} \}$$

$$R_2 = \{ \{v_3\} \}$$

$$\Rightarrow \Phi_3 = \{ \{v_3\}, \{v_3, v_4\}, \{v_0\} \}$$

Alegem  $v_3$  în avem

$$\Phi_3^{v_3} = \{ \{v_3\} \}$$

$$\Phi_3^{\neg v_3} = \{ \{v_3, v_4\} \}$$

$$R_3 = \{ \{v_4\} \}$$

$$\Rightarrow C_4 = \{ \{ \neg v_4 \}, \neg \neg v_4 \} \}$$

Alegem  $v_4$  și avem

$$C_4^{\neg v_4} = \{ \{ \neg v_4 \} \}$$

$$C_4^{\neg \neg v_4} = \{ \{ \neg \neg v_4 \} \}$$

$$R_4 = \square$$

$$\Rightarrow C_5 = \square \Rightarrow \text{mt. de clauze nu e satisfiabile}$$

În logica de ord I:

literal: formulă atomică sau negată și

$$P(t_1, \dots, t_m) \vee \neg P(t_1, \dots, t_m)$$

Formă rezutată:  $\forall x_1 \dots \forall x_m \Psi$  [FNC]

Fie  $C$  o clauză:

-  $C'$  este o instanță a lui  $C$  dacă și o subst.

$$\Theta : \text{Var} \rightarrow \text{Term}_T \quad \text{a.i. } \Theta(C) = C'$$

-  $C'$  este o instantă îndreptă a lui  $C$  dacă există

$$\Theta : \text{Var} \rightarrow T_L \quad \text{a.i. } \Theta(c) = c'$$

termeni fără variabile

- pt. o clauză  $C$ , mult. instantelor anchise ale lui  $C$

$$J(C) = \{ \Theta(c) \mid \text{oricare } \Theta : \text{Var} \rightarrow T_L \}$$

•  $C$  este nefasabilă  $\Leftrightarrow$  ex. o subm. finită a

lui  $J(C)$  nefasabilă

S 5.2 Fie mt. de clauze în FCL:

$$C = \{ \{ \neg P(f(a), Q(y)) \}, \{ P(y) \}, \{ \neg Q(b) \} \}$$

Arătați că  $C$  nu este satif. prin urm. metode:

a) Găsiți o subm. finită nefasabilă a lui  $J(C)$

- ab. de const.: a,b

- ab. de fct:  $f, \text{ar}(f) = 1$

- ab. de relație : P, Q , ar(P) = ar(Q) = 1

$\{a, f(a), f(f(a)) \dots$  termeni  
 $b, f(b), \dots\}$

$$\mathcal{H}(C) = \{ \{TQ(b)\}, \{P(a)\} \cap \{P(b)\}, \{P(f(a))\}, \{P(f(b))\}, \\ \{T P(f(a)), Q(a)\}, \dots \}$$
$$\boxed{\{ \{TQ(b)\}, \{P(f(a))\}, \{T P(f(a)), Q(b)\} \}}$$

b) Găsiți o derivare pt.  $\square$  folosind rezoluția pt. clauze anchise.

{ Rez. pt. clauze anchise

$$\frac{C_1 \cup \{L_3\} \quad C_2 \cup \{T L_3\}}{C_1 \cup C_2}$$

$C_1, C_2$  clauze anchise (fără var.)

L formula atomică

anchisă a.i.

$L, T L \notin$

$$C_1 = \{T P(f(a)), Q(b)\}$$

$$C_2 = \{P(f(a))\}$$

$$C_3 = \{Q(b)\} \quad \text{Rez. pt. } C_3 \text{ în } C_2$$

$$C_4 = \{T Q(b)\}$$

$$C_5 = \square \quad \text{Rez. pt. } C_3 \text{ în } C_4$$

{ Rez. pt. clauze arbitrară

$$\frac{C_1 \quad C_2}{(\nabla C_1 \setminus \nabla \text{lit}_1) \cup (\nabla C_2 \setminus \nabla \text{lit}_2)} \text{ (Rez.)}$$

-  $C_1, C_2$  clauze fără var. comune

-  $\text{lit}_1 \subseteq C_1$  și  $\text{lit}_2 \subseteq C_2$  mult. de literale

-  $\nabla$  este egal pt  $\text{lit}_1$  și  $\text{lit}_2$  (complementul lui  $\text{lit}_1$ )

S 5.3. Găsim 2 rezolvări pt. cărțile:

$$C_1 = \{ P(z), P(g(y)), Q(z) \}$$

$$C_2 = \{ T P(z), R(f(z), \alpha) \}$$

Redenumim var. în  $C_2$ :  $C_2' = \{ T P(z), R(f(z), \alpha) \}$

- Alegem  $Lit_1 = \{ P(z) \}$ ,  $Lit_2 = \{ T P(z) \}$

Cautăm ceea ce să pt.  $P(z)$  în  $T P(z) \Rightarrow \nabla(z) = z$

Obținem rezolvantul:  $\{ P(g(y)), Q(z), R(f(z), \alpha) \}$

- Alegem  $Lit_1 = \{ P(z), P(g(y)) \}$  și  $Lit_2 = \{ T P(z) \}$

// în principiu, anălită termeni pozitivi, lită negativi sau invers, nu amestecăm termeni cu negativ de termeni

Ap. de unif.  $P(z) \doteq P(g(y))$ ,

$$P(g(y)) = P(z)$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{ceea ce } \nabla(z) = g(y) \text{ și}$$

$$\nabla(z) = g(y)$$

Obținem rezolvantul:  $\{ Q(g(y)), R(f(g(y)), \alpha) \}$

- Alegem  $Lit_1 = \{ P(g(y)) \}$  și  $Lit_2 = \{ T P(z) \}$

$$\Rightarrow \text{ceea ce } \nabla(z) = g(y)$$

Obținem rezolvantul:  $\{ P(z), Q(z), R(f(g(y)), \alpha) \}$

S 5.4. Găsiti o derivare a clauzei videte  $\square$  pt. mă.

de clauze arbitrare:

$$C_1 = \{ \top P(x), R(x, f(x)) \}$$

$$C_2 = \{ \top R(a, x), Q(x) \}$$

$$C_3 = \{ P(a) \}$$

$$C_4 = \{ \top Q(f(x)) \}$$

Facem rezoluție pt.  $C_1$  și  $C_3$

$$\begin{aligned} Lit_1 &= \{ \top P(x) \} \\ Lit_2 &= \{ P(a) \} \end{aligned} \quad \left\{ \Rightarrow \text{c. g. u. } \nabla(x) = a \text{ pt. } \begin{matrix} \\ \text{Lit}_1 \in \text{Lit}_2 \end{matrix} \right.$$

$$\Rightarrow C_5 = \{ \top R(a, f(a)) \}$$

Facem rezoluție pt.  $C_2$  și  $C_4$

$$\cancel{\text{Lit}_1} = \cancel{1}$$

$$\text{(Redenumim în } C_4 \text{)} \Rightarrow C_4' = \{ \top Q(f(x)) \}$$

$$\begin{aligned} Lit_1 &= \{ Q(x) \} \\ Lit_2 &= \{ \top Q(f(x)) \} \end{aligned} \quad \left\{ \Rightarrow \text{c. g. u. } \nabla(x) = f(x) \right.$$

$$\Rightarrow C_6 = \{ \top R(a, f(x)) \}$$

Facem rezoluție pentru  $C_5$  și  $C_6$

$$\text{Lit}_1 = \{ R(a, f(a)) \}$$

$$\text{Lit}_2 = \{ \top R(a, f(x)) \} \Rightarrow \text{c. g. u. } \nabla(x) = a$$

$$C_7 = \square$$

S 5.5. Folosind rezoluția, arătăți că formula  $\varphi$  este validă în FOL, unde

$$\varphi = (\forall x (P(x) \rightarrow Q(x)) \rightarrow ((\exists x P(x)) \rightarrow (\exists x Q(x))))$$

Indicație: se caută o derivare a  $\square$  din forma  
clasică a lui  $\varphi$ .

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \varphi \text{ validă} \\ \iff \\ \neg \varphi \text{ este nevoie și fiabilă} \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\neg \varphi = \neg ((\forall x (P(x) \rightarrow Q(x)) \rightarrow ((\exists x P(x)) \rightarrow (\exists x Q(x)))))$$

$$\varphi_1 = \neg ((\forall x (P(x) \rightarrow Q(x)) \rightarrow ((\exists x P(x)) \rightarrow (\exists x Q(x)))))$$

$$\varphi_2 = \neg (\neg (\neg (\forall x (\neg P(x) \vee Q(x)) \wedge (\neg (\exists y P(y)) \vee (\exists y Q(y)))))$$

$$y \leftarrow \varphi(x)$$

$$\varphi_{fc} = \forall x \forall z ((\neg P(x) \vee Q(x)) \wedge P(\varphi(x)) \wedge \neg Q(z))$$

$$C = \{ \neg P(x), Q(x) \}, \{ P(\varphi(x)) \}, \{ \neg Q(z) \}$$

$$C_1 = \{ \neg P(x), Q(x) \}$$

$$C_2 = \{ P(\varphi(x)) \}$$

$$C_3 = \{ \neg Q(z) \}$$

$$C'_2 = \{ P(\varphi(y)) \} \quad \Rightarrow \text{am redenumit } \vartheta(x) = \vartheta(y)$$

$$C_4 = \{ Q(\varphi(y)) \} \quad \text{Rez } C_1, C_2$$

$$C_5 = \square \quad \Theta(z) = \varphi(y)$$

Rez  $C_2, C_4$

6) „Există elevi cărora le place doar lecturile.”

Niciunui elev nu își place clucerile plăcintăre.

În consecință, nicio lectură nu e plăcintăre.

$$E(x) \rightarrow x \text{ este elev}$$

$$L(x) \rightarrow x \text{ este lectură}$$

$$P(x) \rightarrow x \text{ este plăcintăre}$$

$$R(x,y) \rightarrow x \text{ place } y$$

$$\varphi_1 : \exists x \forall y (E(x) \wedge L(y) \rightarrow R(x,y))$$

$$\varphi_2 : \forall x E(x) \rightarrow \forall y (P(y) \rightarrow \neg R(x,y))$$

$$\varphi_3 : \cancel{\forall x \exists y P(x,y)}$$