

## 1. 判断下列各式是否合式公式

- $(1)(\forall x)(P(x) \to (\exists y)Q(x,y))$
- $(2)(\forall x)(P(x) \land R(x)) \to ((\forall x)P(x) \land Q(x))$
- $(3)(\forall x)(P(x) \leftrightarrow Q(x)) \land (\exists x)R(x) \land S(x)$
- $(4)(\exists x)(\exists y)(P(x,y,z)\to S(u,v))$

## 2. 求下列各式的真值

- $(1)(\forall x)(P(x) \lor Q(x))$ .论域为 $\{1,2\}$ , P(x)表x = 1, Q(x)表x = 2
- $(2)(\forall x)(P \to Q(x)) \lor R(a)$ .论域为 $\{-2,1,2,3,5,6\}$ , P表2> 1, Q(x)
- 表 $x \le 3$ , R(x)表x > 5, a = 3
- $(3)(\exists x)(P(x) \to Q(x))$ .论域为 $\{0,1,2\}, P(x)$ 表x > 2, Q(x)表x = 0



- 3. 将下列语句符号化
  - (1)凡是有理数都可写成分数
  - (2)过平面上两个点,有且仅有一条直线通过
  - (3)凡实数都能比较大小
  - (4)在北京工作的人未必都是北京人
- 4. 设P(x)表示x是有理数,Q(x)表示x是实数,R(x)表示x是无理数,L(x)表示x是正整数,S(x)表示x是偶数,W(x)表示x是奇数,试将下列公式翻译成自然语句
  - $(1)\neg(\exists x)(L(x) \land S(x) \land W(x))$
  - $(2)\neg(\exists x)(L(x) \land \neg S(x) \land \neg W(x))$
  - $(3)(\forall x)(L(x) \to P(x)) \land \neg(\forall x)(P(x) \to L(x))$



- 5. 设个体域为{a,b,c}, 试将下列公式改写成命题逻辑公式
  - $(1)(\forall x)P(x) \land (\exists x)Q(x)$
  - $(2)(\forall x)\neg P(x) \lor (\forall x)P(x)$
  - $(3)(\forall x)(\exists y)(P(x,y)\to Q(x,y))$
- 6. 判断下列公式是普遍有效的,不可满足的还是可满足的?
  - $(1)(\exists x)(P(x) \land Q(x)) \to ((\exists x)P(x) \land (\exists x)Q(x))$
  - $(2)(\exists x)(P(x) \land \neg P(x))$
  - $(3)((\exists x)P(x) \land (\exists x)Q(x)) \rightarrow (\exists x)(P(x) \land Q(x))$