

Exercícios sobre quantificadores

Testes de anos anteriores

T2011-2 P2

Submeta um ficheiro de frases do programa Mundo de Tarski com a tradução das seguintes quatro frases para a linguagem desse programa.

- 1. As mesmas coisas que estão à esquerda de a estão à esquerda de b.
- 2. Qualquer coisa à esquerda de a é menor do que algo que está atrás de todos os cubos que estão à direita de b.
- 3. Todos os cubos são menores do que algum dodecaedro mas nenhum cubo é menor do que todos os dodecaedros.
- 4. Só dodecaedros são maiores que tudo o resto.

R: T2011-2 P2

1. $\forall x (\text{LeftOf}(x, a) \leftrightarrow \text{LeftOf}(x, b))$

2. $\forall x (\text{LeftOf}(x, a) \rightarrow \exists y (\forall z ((\text{Cube}(z) \wedge \text{RightOf}(z, b)) \rightarrow \text{BackOf}(y, z)) \wedge \text{Smaller}(x, y)))$

3. $\forall x \exists y (\text{Cube}(x) \rightarrow (\text{Dodec}(y) \wedge \text{Smaller}(x, y))) \wedge \neg \exists w (\text{Cube}(w) \wedge \forall u (\text{Dodec}(u) \rightarrow \text{Smaller}(w, u)))$

4. $\forall x \forall y ((x \neq y \wedge \text{Larger}(x, y)) \rightarrow \text{Dodec}(x))$; errada (falha com objetos de 3 tamanhos)

5. $\forall w ((\forall z (z \neq w \rightarrow \text{Larger}(w, z))) \rightarrow \text{Dodec}(w))$; alternativa correta à 4, um objeto máximo

6. $\forall w \exists z ((z \neq w \rightarrow \text{Larger}(w, z)) \rightarrow \text{Dodec}(w))$; equivalente à 5

7. $\forall w (\neg \exists z \text{Larger}(z, w) \rightarrow \text{Dodec}(w))$; todos os objetos máximos, mesmo sem menores

T2011-2 P4

- Considere o seguinte argumento

| 1. $\exists x (\text{Tet}(x) \vee \text{Large}(x))$

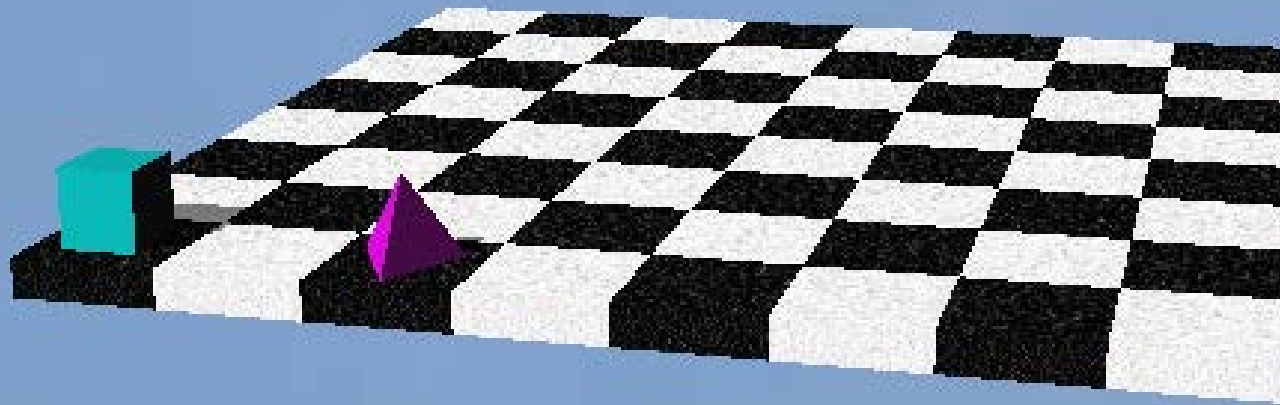
| 2. $\exists x (\neg \text{Tet}(x) \vee \text{Large}(x))$

| 3. $\exists x (\text{Tet}(x) \rightarrow \text{Large}(x))$

| 4. $\exists x \text{Large}(x)$

- Se for válido submeta um ficheiro do programa Fitch com a respetiva prova e se não for submeta um ficheiro do programa Tarski com um mundo contraexemplo.

R: T2011-2 P4



T2011-2 P6

Sabendo que $P(x,y)$ significa que x é progenitor de y , a frase

$$\forall x (x \neq \text{adão} \rightarrow (x \neq \text{eva} \rightarrow \exists y (P(y,x) \wedge \exists z (P(z,x) \wedge y \neq z \wedge \forall w (P(w,x) \rightarrow (w=y \vee w=z))))))$$

significa:

- a. Toda a gente tem dois progenitores exceto Adão e Eva.
- b. Toda a gente tem no mínimo dois progenitores exceto Adão e Eva.
- c. Toda a gente tem no máximo dois progenitores exceto Adão e Eva.
- d. Toda a gente tem pelo menos um progenitor exceto Adão e Eva.



T2011-2 P7

A frase $\forall x (P(x) \rightarrow Q(x))$ é equivalente a:

- a. $\neg \exists x P(x) \vee \forall x Q(x)$
- b. $\forall x (\neg Q(x) \rightarrow \neg P(x))$ ✓
- c. $\exists x (\neg Q(x) \rightarrow \neg P(x))$
- d. $\forall x (\neg P(x) \rightarrow \neg Q(x))$

T2011-2 P9

A frase $\neg\exists x (P(x) \wedge \neg P(x))$:

- a. é válida FO e não é tautologia. ✓
- b. não é verdade lógica.
- c. é verdade lógica e não é válida FO.
- d. é uma tautologia.

T2013-2 P5

Uma forma prenex de

$$\forall x(\forall y(A(x, y) \wedge \exists u C(x, u)) \rightarrow \exists u C(x, u))$$

é:


1. $\forall x \exists y \forall u \exists v ((A(x, y) \wedge C(x, u)) \rightarrow C(x, v))$ ✓
2. $\forall x \exists y \forall u \exists u ((A(x, y) \wedge C(x, u)) \rightarrow C(x, u))$
3. $\forall x \exists y \forall u ((A(x, y) \wedge C(x, u)) \rightarrow C(x, u))$
4. $\forall x \forall y \exists u \exists v ((A(x, y) \wedge C(x, u)) \rightarrow C(x, v))$
5. Não quero responder

T2013-2 P7

Pergunta 7

Não respondida

Pontuação 3,00

 Destacar
pergunta

 Editar
pergunta

A frase $\exists x Q(x)$ é consequência do conjunto de premissas abaixo? Se sim, apresente uma prova formal elaborada no software de apoio. Caso contrário, apresente um contra-exemplo. / Is the sentence $\exists x Q(x)$ a consequence of the set of premises below? If yes, present a formal proof built in the support software. Otherwise, present a counterexample.

P(1)










P(2)

S(2)

S(3)





$\forall w (P(w) \rightarrow R(w))$

$\forall y ((R(y) \wedge S(y)) \rightarrow Q(y))$

 Parágrafo ▾ **B** *I*        

Endereço: p

Tamanho máximo para novos ficheiros: 100Mb, máximo de anexos: 1

R: T2013-2 P7

1.	$\vdash(1)$		
2.	$P(2)$		
3.	$S(2)$		
4.	$S(3)$		
5.	$\forall w(P(w) \rightarrow R(w))$		
6.	$\forall y ((R(y) \wedge S(y)) \rightarrow Q(y))$		
7.	$P(2) \rightarrow R(2)$	✓	\forall Elim 5
8.	$R(2)$	✓	\rightarrow Elim 7,2
9.	$(R(2) \wedge S(2)) \rightarrow Q(2)$	✓	\forall Elim 6
10.	$R(2) \wedge S(2)$	✓	\wedge Intro 8,3
11.	$Q(2)$	✓	\rightarrow Elim 9,10
12.	$\exists x Q(x)$	✓	\exists Intro 11

T2013-2 P8

Pergunta 8

Não respondida


Pontuação 3,00

Destacar
pergunta

Editar
pergunta


Apresente uma prova formal de que o seguinte bicondicional é uma verdade lógica: / Present a formal proof that the following biconditional is a logical truth:


$$(\forall w ((\text{Large}(w) \wedge \exists z (\text{Tet}(z) \wedge \text{SameRow}(w, z))) \rightarrow \text{Cube}(w))) \leftrightarrow (\forall w \forall z ((\text{Large}(w) \wedge \text{Tet}(z) \wedge \text{SameRow}(w, z)) \rightarrow \text{Cube}(w)))$$


 Parágrafo ▼


B


I
























Endereço: p


Tamanho máximo para novos ficheiros: 100Mb, máximo de anexos: 1









►  Ficheiros

T2013-2 P8

$$\begin{aligned} &\forall w ((\text{Large}(w) \wedge \exists z (\text{Tet}(z) \wedge \text{SameRow}(w, z))) \rightarrow \text{Cube}(w)) \leftrightarrow \\ &\forall w \forall z ((\text{Large}(w) \wedge \text{Tet}(z) \wedge \text{SameRow}(w, z)) \rightarrow \text{Cube}(w)) \end{aligned}$$

R1/2: T2013-2 P8

• $\forall w ((\text{Large}(w) \wedge \exists z (\text{Tet}(z) \wedge \text{SameRow}(w, z))) \rightarrow \text{Cube}(w))$

• $\boxed{c\ d} \text{Large}(c) \wedge \text{Tet}(d) \wedge \text{SameRow}(c, d)$

• $(\text{Large}(c) \wedge \exists z (\text{Tet}(z) \wedge \text{SameRow}(c, z))) \rightarrow \text{Cube}(c)$ ✓ \forall Elim

• $\text{Tet}(d) \wedge \text{SameRow}(c, d)$ ✓ \wedge Elim

• $\exists z (\text{Tet}(z) \wedge \text{SameRow}(c, z))$ ✓ \exists Intro

• $\text{Large}(c)$ ✓ \wedge Elim

• $\text{Large}(c) \wedge \exists z (\text{Tet}(z) \wedge \text{SameRow}(c, z))$ ✓ \wedge Intro

• $\text{Cube}(c)$ ✓ \rightarrow Elim

• $\forall w \forall z ((\text{Large}(w) \wedge \text{Tet}(z) \wedge \text{SameRow}(w, z)) \rightarrow \text{Cube}(w))$ ✓ \forall Intro

R2/2: T2013-2 P8

• $\forall w \forall z ((\text{Large}(w) \wedge \text{Tet}(z) \wedge \text{SameRow}(w, z)) \rightarrow \text{Cube}(w))$

• $\boxed{c} \text{Large}(c) \wedge \exists z (\text{Tet}(z) \wedge \text{SameRow}(c, z))$

• $\text{Large}(c)$ ✓ \wedge Elim

• $\exists z (\text{Tet}(z) \wedge \text{SameRow}(c, z))$ ✓ \wedge Elim

• $\boxed{d} \text{Tet}(d) \wedge \text{SameRow}(c, d)$

• $\text{Large}(c) \wedge \text{Tet}(d) \wedge \text{SameRow}(c, d)$ ✓ \wedge Intro

• $(\text{Large}(c) \wedge \text{Tet}(d) \wedge \text{SameRow}(c, d)) \rightarrow \text{Cube}(c)$ ✓ \forall Elim

• $\text{Cube}(c)$ ✓ \rightarrow Elim

• $\text{Cube}(c)$ ✓ \exists Elim


• $\forall w ((\text{Large}(w) \wedge \exists z (\text{Tet}(z) \wedge \text{SameRow}(w, z))) \rightarrow \text{Cube}(w))$ ✓ \forall Intro


T2012-2x P6

Question 6

Not yet answered

Marked out of 2.50

 Flag question

 Edit question

Analise o seguinte argumento. Se for válido, submeta uma prova, caso contrário submeta um mundo que seja um contra-exemplo, em ficheiro elaborado no software de apoio.






| $\forall x (\text{Cube}(x) \rightarrow \forall y (\text{Dodec}(y) \rightarrow \text{FrontOf}(x, y)))$







| $\forall x \forall y ((\text{Cube}(x) \wedge \text{Dodec}(y)) \rightarrow \text{FrontOf}(x, y))$







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




















Paragraph












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R: T2012-2x P6

• $\forall x (\text{Cube}(x) \rightarrow \forall y (\text{Dodec}(y) \rightarrow \text{FrontOf}(x, y)))$

• $\boxed{c\ d} \text{Cube}(c) \wedge \text{Dodec}(d)$

• $\text{Cube}(c) \rightarrow \forall y (\text{Dodec}(y) \rightarrow \text{FrontOf}(c, y))$ ✓ \forall Elim

• $\text{Cube}(c)$ ✓ \wedge Elim

• $\forall y (\text{Dodec}(y) \rightarrow \text{FrontOf}(c, y))$ ✓ \rightarrow Elim

• $\text{Dodec}(d) \rightarrow \text{FrontOf}(c, d)$ ✓ \forall Elim

• $\text{Dodec}(d)$ ✓ \wedge Elim

• $\text{FrontOf}(c, d)$ ✓ \rightarrow Elim

• $\forall x \forall y ((\text{Cube}(x) \wedge \text{Dodec}(y)) \rightarrow \text{FrontOf}(x, y))$ ✓ \forall Intro

T2012-2x P8

Question 8

Not yet answered

Marked out of 2.50



Flag question



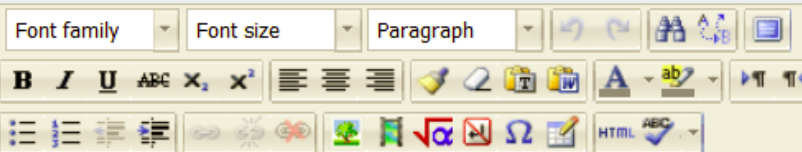
Edit question

Analise o seguinte argumento. Se for válido, submeta uma prova, caso contrário submeta um mundo que seja um contra-exemplo, em ficheiro elaborado no software de apoio.

| $\forall x (\text{Cube}(x) \vee \text{Tet}(x))$

| $\exists x \neg \text{Cube}(x)$

| $\exists x \text{Tet}(x)$



Path: p

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Files



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R: T2012-2x P8

•	$\forall x (Cube(x) \vee Tet(x))$		
•	$\exists x \neg Cube(x)$		
•	$\neg Cube(c)$		
•	$Cube(c) \vee Tet(c)$	✓	\vee Elim
•	$\neg Tet(c)$		
•	$Cube(c)$		
•	\perp	✓	\perp Intro
•	$Tet(c)$		
•	\perp	✓	\perp Intro
•	\perp	✓	\vee Elim
•	$Tet(c)$	✓	\neg Intro
•	$\exists x Tet(x)$	✓	\exists Intro
•	$\exists x Tet(x)$	✓	\exists Elim