

(科目: 离散) 数 学 作 业 纸

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$$\begin{aligned} T_1 (3) & (\forall x) (P(x) \vee q) \rightarrow (\exists x) (P(x) \wedge q) = \neg ((\forall x) (P(x) \vee q)) \vee ((\exists x) (P(x) \wedge q)) \\ & = (\neg (\exists x) \neg (P(x) \vee q)) \vee ((\exists x) P(x) \wedge q) = (\neg (\exists x) (\neg P(x) \wedge \neg q)) \vee ((\exists x) P(x) \wedge q) \\ & = (\neg (\exists x) \neg P(x) \wedge \neg q) \vee ((\exists x) P(x) \wedge q) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (4) & (\forall y) ((\exists x) ((\neg P(x) \rightarrow q) \vee S(y))) = (\exists x) ((\neg P(x) \rightarrow q) \vee (\forall y) S(y)) \\ & = (\exists x) ((\neg P(x) \vee q) \vee (\forall y) S(y)) = ((\exists x) \neg P(x) \vee q) \vee (\forall y) S(y) \\ & = (\neg (\forall x) P(x) \vee q) \vee (\forall y) S(y) = ((\forall x) P(x) \rightarrow q) \vee (\forall y) S(y). \end{aligned}$$

$$(5) (\forall x) P(x) \rightarrow q = \neg (\forall x) P(x) \vee q = \exists x \neg P(x) \vee q = (\exists x) (\neg P(x) \vee q) = (\exists x) (P(x) \rightarrow q)$$

$$\begin{aligned} (6) & (\exists x) (P(x) \rightarrow Q(x)) = (\exists x) (\neg P(x) \vee Q(x)) = (\exists x) \neg P(x) \vee (\exists x) Q(x) \\ & = \neg (\forall x) P(x) \vee (\exists x) Q(x) = (\forall x) P(x) \rightarrow (\exists x) Q(x). \end{aligned}$$

$$(7). (\exists x) P(x) \rightarrow (\forall x) Q(x) = \neg (\exists x) P(x) \vee (\forall x) Q(x) = (\forall x) \neg P(x) \vee (\forall x) Q(x)$$

$$\Rightarrow (\forall x) (\neg P(x) \vee Q(x)) = (\forall x) (P(x) \rightarrow Q(x))$$

$$(8). (\exists x) P(x) \wedge (\forall x) Q(x) = (\exists x) P(x) \wedge (\forall y) Q(y) = (\exists x) (P(x) \wedge (\forall y) Q(y))$$

$$\Rightarrow (\exists x) (P(x) \wedge Q(x))$$

$$(9). ((\forall x) P(x) \wedge (\forall x) Q(x) \wedge (\exists x) R(x)) \vee ((\forall x) P(x) \wedge (\forall x) Q(x) \wedge (\exists x) S(x))$$

$$= ((\forall x) P(x) \wedge (\forall x) Q(x)) \wedge ((\exists x) R(x) \vee (\exists x) S(x))$$

$$= (\forall x) (P(x) \wedge Q(x)) \wedge (\exists x) (R(x) \vee S(x))$$

T₂

(1) 不是普遍有效. 可在 $\{1, 2\}$ 域上分析. 若 $P(1) = T$, $P(2) = Q(1) = Q(2) = F$

则 $(\exists x)(P(x) \leftrightarrow Q(x))$ 为 T, $(\exists x)P(x) \leftrightarrow (\exists x)Q(x)$ 为 F.

(2) 不是普遍有效

(3) 普遍有效

(4) 不是普遍有效.

(5) 普遍有效.

$$((\exists x)P(x) \rightarrow (\exists x)Q(x)) \rightarrow (\exists x)(P(x) \rightarrow Q(x))$$

$$= (\neg(\exists x)P(x) \vee (\exists x)Q(x)) \rightarrow (\exists x)(\neg P(x) \vee Q(x))$$

$$= \neg(\neg(\exists x)P(x) \vee (\exists x)Q(x)) \vee (\exists x)\neg P(x) \vee (\exists x)Q(x)$$

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

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

$$= \neg(\exists x)Q(x) \vee (\exists x)\neg P(x) \vee \underline{(\exists x)Q(x)} = T \vee (\exists x)\neg P(x) = T.$$

(6) 不是普遍有效 (7) 不是普遍有效 (8) 不是普遍有效.