

COMP0009

Logic

1. 前情提要

1.1 Propositional formula (fm)

$\text{fm} ::= \text{prop} \mid \neg \text{fm} \mid (\text{fm} \vee \text{fm}) \mid (\text{fm} \wedge \text{fm})$
 $\mid (\text{fm} \rightarrow \text{fm}) \mid (\text{fm} \leftrightarrow \text{fm})$

not, negation or, disjunction and, conjunction

implies, implication iff, two-way implication

1.2 Valuation

A valuation is a function v from the propositions into $\{\top, \perp\}$

A formula ϕ is valid if \forall valuations $v : v(\phi) = \top$
note by $\models \phi$

A formula ϕ is satisfiable if \exists valuation $v : v(\phi) = \top$

1.3 First Order Language

$L(C, F, P)$

C, constant symbols

F, function symbols

f^n arity

例如 $+, \times$

P, predicate symbols

p^n arity

例如 $=, >$

V, variable symbols

注：小写字母属于大写范围

term = $c \mid v \mid f(\text{term}_0, \dots, \text{term}_{n-1})$

atom = $p^n(\text{term}_0, \dots, \text{term}_{n-1})$

fm = atom $\mid \neg fm \mid (fm_0 \vee fm_1) \mid \exists v fm$

1.4 Domain

$$S = (D, I), I = (I_c, I_f, I_p)$$

$C \rightarrow D$ $D^n \rightarrow D$ D^n 例: $I_p(=)$ 定义
 $\{(d, d) : d \in D\}$

1.5 Variable Assignment

valuation, note by A

$$C^{S,A} = I_c(c) \quad V^{S,A} = A(v)$$

$$S, A \models p^n(t_0, \dots, t_{n-1}) \Leftrightarrow (t_0^{S,A}, \dots, t_{n-1}^{S,A}) \in I_p(p^n)$$

validity $S \models \phi$ satisfiability $S, A \models \phi$

1.6 省流

- 一般有 propositional letters (P, Q, R, S)

connectives (\neg, \wedge, \vee)

variables (x, y, z, w)

function symbols ($+, -, \times, /$)

predicates ($=, <, P, Q$)

Quantifiers (\exists, \forall)

2. Tableaus

这个词应该译作“表”吧。

课件中的表达是：A tableau T is a type of binary tree where every node is labelled by a formula.

2.1 Hilbert System

$$\frac{\phi \quad (\phi \rightarrow \psi)}{\psi} \quad (\text{这个画线的意思叫可推出})$$

证明一个结论 ϕ 要一系列的公式

$$S_0, S_1, \dots, S_n = \phi$$

若存在这种证明，记

$$\vdash \phi$$

Soundness of a logical system (可靠性)

All axioms are valid and all inference rule has the properties : if both premises are valid then conclusion is also valid.

$$\text{If } \vdash \phi \text{ then } \models \phi$$

如果结论可以被证明，那么一定有效

Completeness of the system (完备性)

$$\text{If } \models \phi \text{ then } \vdash \phi$$

证明 satisfiability : If $\neg \phi$ is valid then ϕ is not satisfiable

$$\frac{\phi(x)}{\forall x \phi(x)}$$

由此可以进入 FOL 的证明，其系统同样可靠且完备。

但是，证明的长度可能是无上限的。

2.2 Tableau Method

我看网上也有叫分析表的，考虑到“表”比“树”笔划少，就叫分析表吧。

其核心规则如下：

1. From root start expand formula ϕ until it is completed.
2. If得到 open tableau then ϕ is satisfiable
3. 反之 ϕ is not satisfiable.

— 展示一个以蕴含 validity

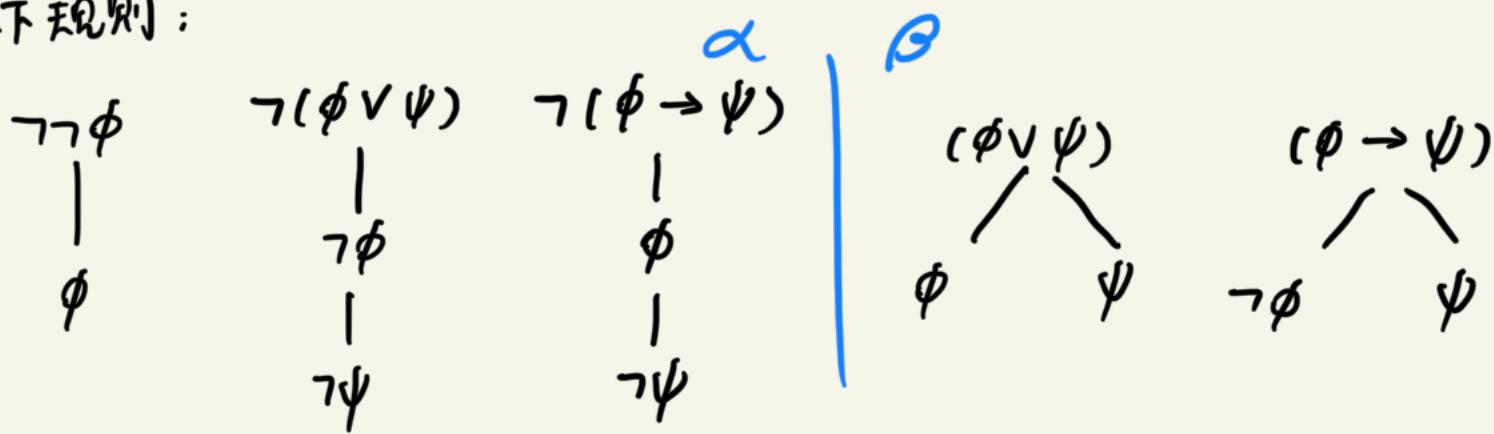
7. 展开 - propositional expansion

2.3 Propositional Expansion

只有 propositional letter 及其 negation 无法再展开。

它们被称为 literals

有以下规则：



当某个 branch 包含 P 和 $\neg P$ 这样的内容后，其为 closed，反之 open.

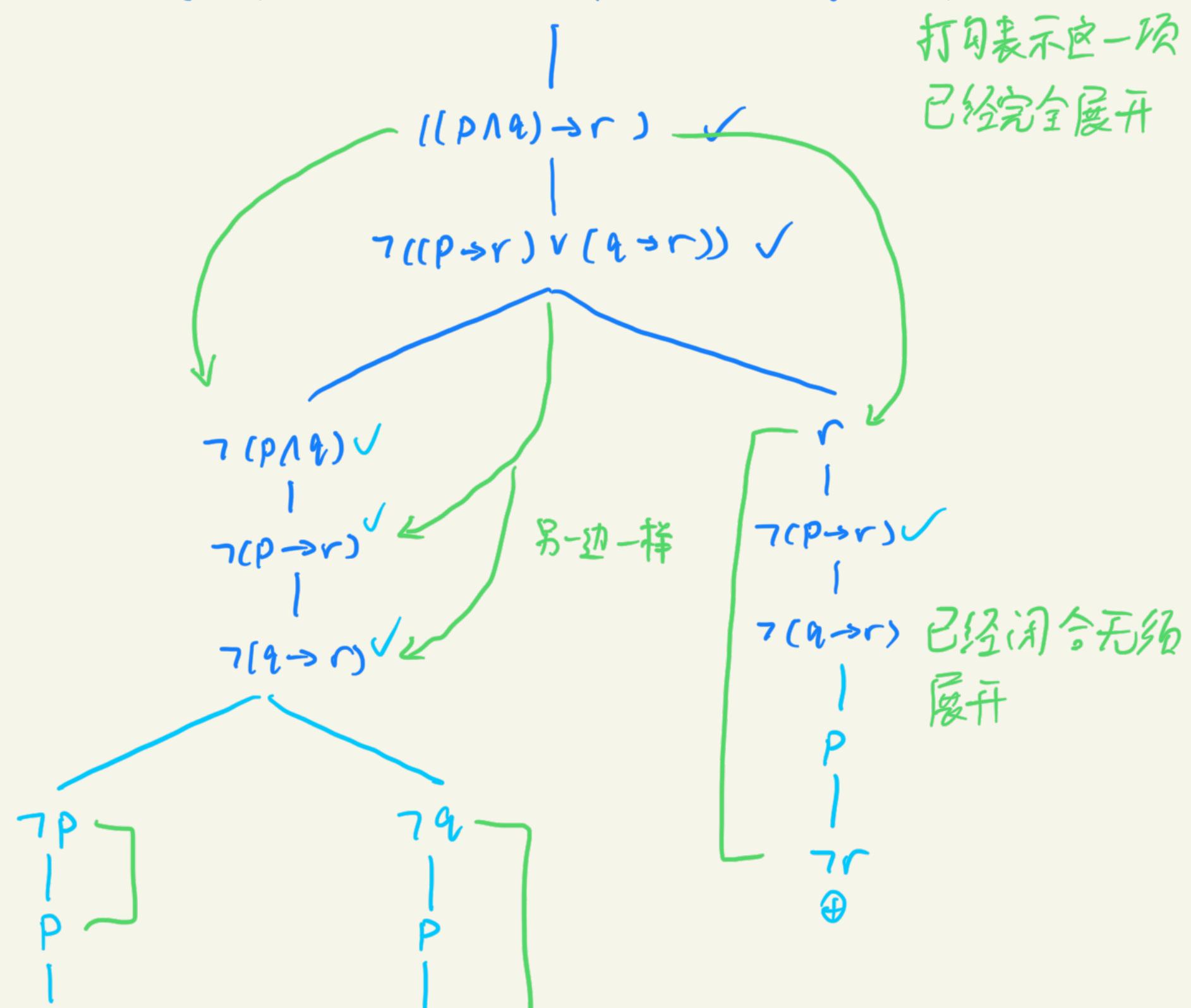
若所有 branches 都闭合则整个分枝表 closed，反之 open.

A complete open tableau (Has open branch) : satisfiable

A complete closed tableau (All branches closed) : unsatisfiable

例

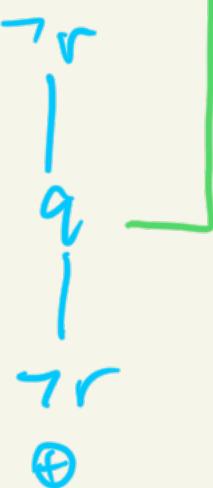
$$\neg((P \wedge Q) \rightarrow R) \rightarrow ((P \rightarrow R) \vee (Q \rightarrow R)) \quad \checkmark$$



已经闭合，

无须展开最后一项

⊕



Closed tableau - root formula is unsatisfiable

Hence $((P \wedge q) \rightarrow r) \rightarrow ((P \rightarrow r) \vee (q \rightarrow r))$ is valid

Propositional Tableaus 具有可靠性和完备性。

① 画好的分析表指示的结果一定正确的

② 对任何 fm 都一定能画出符合结果的分析表

对于②，课上有对 termination 的证明(不考)，propositional Tableaus are finite.

↑步数不超过 $2^{|P|}$ ← 考虑肯定

折表法是基于 DNF 绘制的

↑考虑展开

\wedge = And, \vee = 不是 and, or

对于 disjunction，就要分成两个 branch.

否定的 disjunction，画成同一列的两个 negation.

蕴含指 “前提不成立” 或 “结论成立” 设 $\equiv \neg\phi \vee \psi$

close 指某种可能不存在，故要 $P, \neg P$ 判定

branches 之间是或关系，故均 closed 才能证明整表 closed.

等价于 unsatisfiable. 反之，某种可能中或关系里一项成立，satisfiable.

2.4 Predicate Expand

在 FOL 中，literal 是 atom or its negation. 也就是 $P^n(t_1, \dots, t_n)$ 等。

A closed term 是没有 variables 的 term, c 或 $f(c)$.

对 Predicate Tableaus，要新增以下两类公式：

$\forall x \phi$ (不打勾)

$\neg \exists x \phi$

|

$\phi(t/x)$

$\neg \phi(t/x)$

$\exists x \phi \checkmark$

|

$\phi(c/x)$

$\neg \forall x \phi \checkmark$

|

$\neg \phi(c/x)$

任意 closed term

常数的 constant

例： $\neg(\forall x \rightarrow P(x) \rightarrow \neg \exists y P(y)) \checkmark$

|
(2) $\forall x \neg P(x) \checkmark$

|
 $\neg \neg \exists y P(y) \checkmark$

|

(4) $\exists y P(y)$

| $\delta(4, c)$
P(c)

| $\gamma(2, c)$
 $\neg P(c)$

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Closed tableau - root formula is unsatisfiable.

Hence $(\forall x \rightarrow P(x) \rightarrow \neg \exists y P(y))$ is valid.

例 2： $\forall x(Gx \rightarrow Hx) \wedge \forall x(Hx \rightarrow Fx) \wedge Ga \wedge \neg \exists x(Gx \wedge Fx) \checkmark$

|
(3) $\forall x(Gx \rightarrow Hx)$

|
(4) $\forall x(Hx \rightarrow Fx)$

|
Ga

|

(6) $\neg \exists x(Gx \wedge Fx)$

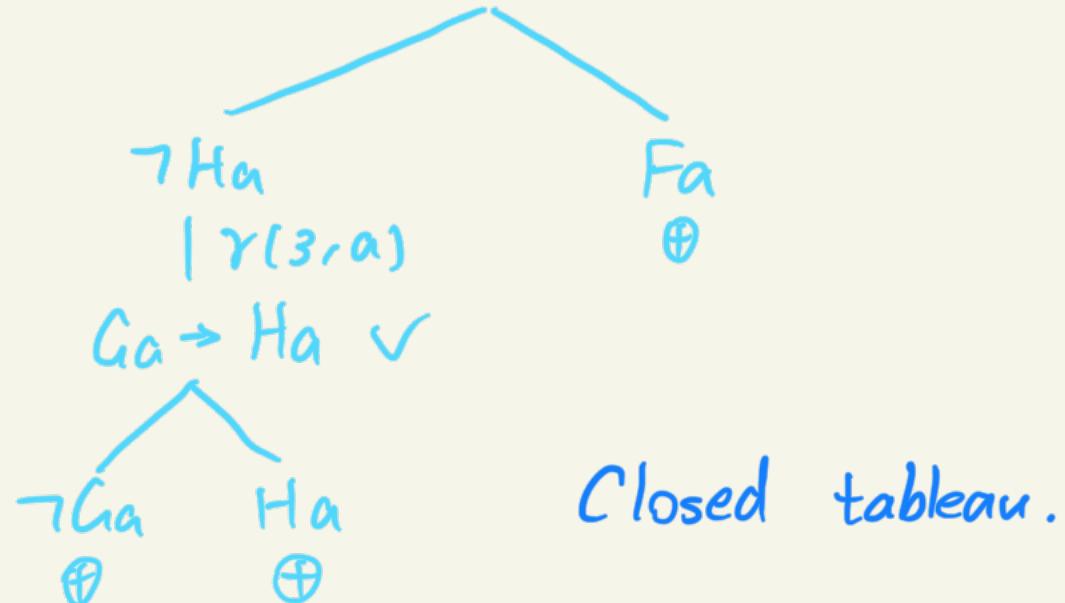
| $\gamma(6, a)$

$\neg(Ga \wedge Fa) \checkmark$

$\neg Ga$
⊕

$\neg Fa$
 $\gamma(4, a)$

$Ga \rightarrow Fa \checkmark$



例3：对于 $\neg \exists x \forall y \neg (x < y)$

可以不断地获得

$$\neg \forall y \neg (c < y) \checkmark$$

|

$$\neg \forall (c < d)$$

$$\neg \forall y \neg (d < y) \checkmark$$

|

$$\neg \forall (d < e)$$

将永远不会 close，故其为 open tableau.

对 PROP fm，我们强调其 tableau 是有限的。显然例3 satisfiable，也可以通过归纳法证明，但其完整分析表无法画出。

故对于 FOL，可能存在无限循环的 tableau，用纯粹分析表法无法分辨其真伪。

Gamma 和 Delta 分别用于 all 和 exist

δ 为内部公式替换未使用的常数，即 $\exists x \phi(x) \rightarrow \phi(c)$

γ 为内部公式替换 close term，即 $\forall x \phi(x) \rightarrow \phi(t)$

由于这种原因，我们先展开所有 δ ，然后展开所有 γ 并仅使用在归纳法的 base case 中必须的变量数量尝试，

故 predicate tableaus 既正确 (satisfiable 的永不闭合)

又完备 (not satisfiable 的会在有限步闭合)

2.5 Rank \downarrow Predicate

$$Rk(P(t_0, \dots, t_{k-1})) = 1$$

$$Rk(\neg \phi) = 1 + Rk(\phi)$$

$$Rk((\phi \circ \psi)) = 1 + Rk(\phi) + Rk(\psi)$$

$$Rk(\exists_x \phi) = 1 + Rk(\phi)$$

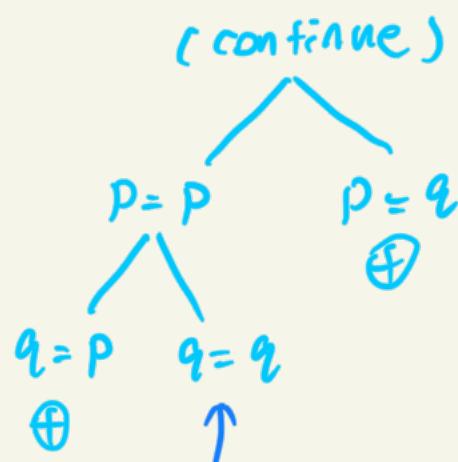
$$Rk(\forall x \phi) = 1 + Rk(\phi)$$

2.6 Herbrand Models

$$(P \neq Q) \vee \forall z ((z = P) \vee (z = Q)) \quad \checkmark$$

$$\frac{P \neq q}{\exists z(z = p \vee z = q)} \checkmark$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \\ \{ P = p \quad VP = Q, \\ \qquad\qquad\qquad | \\ \{ Q = P \vee Q = q) \end{array}$$



open, root formula is satisfiable

所以它的 Herbrand Structure 包含了 p, q 两个元素。

III Modal Logic

3.1 Syntax & Semantics

`prop ::= p | q | r | ...`

$\phi ::= \text{prop} \mid \neg\phi \mid (\phi \wedge \phi) \mid (\phi \vee \phi) \mid (\phi \rightarrow \phi) \mid \Diamond\phi \mid \Box\phi$

$M, v \models \Diamond \phi \Leftrightarrow \text{there is } w \in W(v, w) \in R \text{ and } M, w \models \phi$

possible

与其相邻至少有一格有 \oplus

$M, v \models \Box \phi \Leftrightarrow \text{for all } w \in W \text{ if } (v, w) \in R \text{ then } M, w \models \phi$

\uparrow necessary, $\Box P = \top \Diamond \top$ 与其相邻所有格都有中

W = worlds R = relations V = valuations

3.2 Validity

Valid in a model:

$(W, R, V) \models \phi \Leftrightarrow \text{for all } v \in W (W, R, V), v \models \phi$

Valid in a frame:

$(W, R) \models \phi \iff \text{for all valuations } V(W, R, V) \models \phi$

Validity \Rightarrow validity in $M \Rightarrow$ satisfiability in $M \Rightarrow$ satisfiability

3.3 P-morphism

这是一种映射 $f: W \rightarrow W'$:

① $\forall v, w \in W$: if $(v, w) \in R$ then $(f(v), f(w)) \in R'$

② $\forall v \in W \ \forall u \in W'$: if $(f(v), u) \in R'$ then

$\exists w \in W : f(w) = u$ and $(v, w) \in R$

Reflexive $\Leftrightarrow M \models \Box A \rightarrow A$

Transitive $\Leftrightarrow M \models \Box A \rightarrow \Box \Box A$

3.4 Modal Tableau

$K = \{ \text{all valid formulas over all frames} \}$

而 $\phi \in K \Leftrightarrow \neg\phi \text{ is not satisfiable}$

从 T_0 开始: 空集, 指暂无关联, 与之前的 phi 不同

$T_0 = [(\{w_0\}, \emptyset), \lambda_0] \leftarrow$ list 形式更适合 Modal logic
 \uparrow
 $\lambda: W \rightarrow \text{Form}$, Form 是所有 formulas 的集合
 $\lambda_0(w_0) = \{\neg\phi\}$

这里的每一项都叫 labelled frame (F, λ) . 其 closed 的条件是存在一个世界 w 和 命题 P 满足 $\{P, \neg P\} \subseteq \lambda(w)$. 当一个 labelled frame is closed, 就可以从 list 里面删去。

选择任一 alternative labelled frames 为 non-literal formula $\psi \in \lambda(w)$ for some world w in the frame.

有以下四种展开规则:

$\alpha: (\neg\neg\phi, \neg(\phi \vee \psi), \neg(\phi \rightarrow \psi))$ replace α by α_1 and α_2
 $\lambda(w)$ 对应的 forms 去掉 α 加上分解结果

$\beta: (\phi \vee \psi, \phi \rightarrow \psi)$ 把 (F, λ) 替换为两个 alternative labelled frames. 一个把 β 换成 β_1 , 另一个换成 β_2 .

这是唯一一种会让 list 变长的

$$\gamma: (\Box \theta) \gamma' = \theta \quad (\neg \Box \theta) \gamma' = \neg \theta$$

根据选中的 $\gamma \in \lambda(w)$, 对所有 w' where $(w, w') \in R$ - 将 γ' 加入 $\lambda(w')$

$$\delta: (\Diamond \theta) \delta' = \theta \quad (\neg \Diamond \theta) \delta' = \neg \theta$$

新增一个 $w' \notin W$ 并令 $\lambda(w') = \{\delta'\}$ 并新增一条从 w 到 w' 的联系。

例: $\Diamond P \wedge \Box(P \rightarrow \Diamond P)$

$$[((\{x\}, \phi), \lambda(x) = \{\Diamond P \wedge \Box(P \rightarrow \Diamond P)\})]$$

$$[((\{x\}, \phi), \lambda(x) = \{\Diamond P, \Box(P \rightarrow \Diamond P)\})]$$

$$[((\{x, y\}, \{(x, y)\}), \lambda(x) = \{\Box(P \rightarrow \Diamond P)\}, \lambda(y) = \{P\})]$$

$$[((\{x, y\}, \{(x, y)\}), \lambda(y) = \{P, P \rightarrow \Diamond P\})]$$

$$[((\{x, y\}, \{(x, y)\}), \lambda(y) = \{P, \neg P\}), ((\{x, y\}, \{(x, y)\}), \lambda(y) = \{P, \Diamond P\})]$$

$$[((\{x, y, z\}, \{(x, y), (y, z)\}), \lambda(y) = \{P\}, \lambda(z) = \{P\})]$$

所以对原式有 $W = \{x, y, z\}$, $R = \{(x, y), (y, z)\}$, $V(P) = \{y, z\}$, 在 x 处成立。

3.5 Temporal Logic

F ≈ \Diamond means at some time in the future

G $\phi = \neg F \neg \phi$ G means at all times in the future

P ≈ \Box means at some time in the past

H $\phi = \neg P \neg \phi$

3.6 Propositional Dynamic Logic (PDL)

存在多种 relations, $\bar{R} = (R_0, \dots, R_{k-1})$

$(W, \bar{R}), v, w \models \Diamond_i \phi \Leftrightarrow$ There is some $w' \in W$ with $(w, w') \in R_i$ and $(W, \bar{R}), v, w' \models \phi$

$(W, \bar{R}), v, w \models \Box_i \phi \Leftrightarrow$ Whenever $(w, w') \in R_i$ there is $(W, \bar{R}), v, w' \models \phi$

IV Entailment, Compactness and Incompleteness

4.1 Compactness

对 FOL 中的一个句子集，若其任意有限子集都有模型，则其本身也有。

通常，要证明一个概念无法用 FOL 定义，要先假设其可以，但它与所有非自己的集合 ($P = P_1 \cup \dots \cup P_n$, 则 $\{P, \neg P_1, \dots, \neg P_n\}$) 显然应该有一个模型，也即它成立但不在任何情况下成立，得出矛盾。

Let $\phi_k = \dots$. Suppose for contradiction that theory Σ exists and consider $\Sigma \cup \{\phi_k : k=1, 2, 3 \dots\}$. Every finite subset has a model. By compactness, there is a model of $\Sigma \cup \{\phi_k : k=1, 2, 3 \dots\}$ a contradiction.

4.2 Completeness

哥德尔不完备性定理证明了（蕴含自然数 \dots 的）系统中总存在不可被证明的真命题。总是无法证明其自身的自洽。

$$\exists \phi \quad \neg (\vdash \phi \rightarrow \perp \phi)$$

但若所有子集均自洽，根据 compactness，整体也自洽。

V Algebraic Logic

5.1 Boolean Algebra

$$a + (b + c) = (a + b) + c$$

$$\neg \neg a = a$$

f	0	1
0	0	1
1	1	1

$$a + b = b + a$$

$$a + \overline{a} = 1$$

0	0	1
1	1	1
1	1	1

$$a + a = a$$

$$-\perp = 0$$

.	0	1
0	0	0
1	0	1

$$a \cdot (b + c) = a \cdot b + a \cdot c$$

$$a + (a \cdot b) = a$$

0	1
1	0

$$(B, 0, 1, +, \cdot, -)$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \vdash 0 \mapsto 1 \\ & \vdash 1 \mapsto 0 \end{aligned}$$

这里 0 和 1 之外的小写字母就是 B 中的元素

5.2 Representation

power set

An isomorphism $\theta: B \rightarrow P(X)$

$$0^\theta = \emptyset$$

$$1^\theta = X$$

$$(a + b)^\theta = a^\theta \cup b^\theta$$

$$(a \cdot b)^\theta = a^\theta \cap b^\theta$$

$$(-a)^\theta = X \setminus a^\theta$$

布尔代数可以映射到一个幂集(某个集合子集的集合),在4.5中再讲

5.3 Boolean Order

$$a \leq b \Leftrightarrow a \vee b = b$$

5.4 Atom

a is an atom of B if

$$\textcircled{1} \quad 0 \neq a$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad \text{for all } b \in B \text{ if } 0 < b \leq a \text{ then } b = a$$

5.5 Stone's Theorem

Every boolean algebra is representable onto a field of sets.

这里的field of sets 就是 power set algebra $P(X)$, 或者是

$(P(X), \emptyset, \cup, \cap, \setminus)$, 也就是4.2中说的幂集。

5.6 Relation algebra

$$Id_x = \{(x, x) | x \in X\}$$

$$(P, \emptyset, \cup, \cup, \cap, \setminus, Id_x, \downarrow, \circ) \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{并集} \\ \downarrow \\ \text{composition } (x, y) \in (R; S) \Leftrightarrow \\ \exists z \in X ((x, z) \in R \wedge (z, y) \in S) \end{array}$$

$\uparrow \quad \uparrow$
universal relation converse

$$U \subseteq X \times X \quad R^\cup = \{(x, y) | (y, x) \in R\}$$

Representation: isomorphism $\theta: A \rightarrow P(X \times X) \subset \text{Rel}(X)$

5.7 Forbidden Triples

(a, b, c) where $a \cdot b \cdot c^\cup = 0$

也即对 $(x, y) \in a, (y, z) \in b$, 不存在 $(x, z) \in c$

例如	i	i'	#	共有3个 forbidden triples
	i'	i'	#	$(i', i', #)$ $(i', #, i')$ $(#, i', i')$
	#	#	$i (= i' + #)$	$\# \notin i'; i' = i' \notin i; \# = \# \quad i' \notin \#; i' = \#$

5.8 Equivalence Relation

Reflexivity: $x \sim x$

Symmetry: $a \sim b \Leftrightarrow b \sim a$

Transitivity: $a \sim b \wedge b \sim c \rightarrow a \sim c$