

1. 解: (i) $((P \rightarrow Q) \vee \neg R)$ (ii) $((P \rightarrow (Q \rightarrow R)) \rightarrow ((P \rightarrow Q) \rightarrow (P \rightarrow R)))$

P^v	Q^v	R^v	$(P \rightarrow Q)^v$	$(\neg R)^v$	(公式 i) v	P^v	Q^v	R^v	$(Q \rightarrow R)^v$	$(P \rightarrow (Q \rightarrow R))^v$	$(P \rightarrow Q)^v$	$(P \rightarrow R)^v$	(公式 ii) v
0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1
0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1
0	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	1
0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1
1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1
1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1
1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

2. 解: (a) 命题变元 P, Q 分别表示 "Mr Jones is happy" "Mrs. Jones is happy".

则表示为: $(P \rightarrow \neg Q) \wedge (\neg P \rightarrow \neg Q)$

(b) P, Q . "x is odd" "x is prime". $Q \rightarrow P$

(c) P, Q . "Sam will come to the party." "Max will come to the party".
 $(P \vee \neg Q) \wedge (\neg P \vee Q)$

(d) P, Q . "A sequence s will converge". "S is bounded". $P \rightarrow Q$

(e) P, Q . "x is positive". "x² is positive". $P \rightarrow Q$

3. 证明: 必要性: $B \models C$, 则 \forall 赋值 v , $B^v = C^v$. 故若 A 赋值 w , 若 $B^w = 1$, 则 $C^w = 1$, 即 $B \models C$, 同理 $C \models B$.

充分性: A 赋值 v , 若 $B^v = 0$, 假设 $C^v = 1$, 由 $C \models B$ 知, $B^v = 1$, 矛盾. 故 $C^v = 0$. 同理, 当 $C^v = 0$ 时, $B^v = 0$. 而 \forall 赋值 v , 若 $B^v = 1$, 则 $C^v = 1$ 和 \forall 赋值 w , 若 $C^w = 1$, 则 $B^w = 1$ 是由逻辑蕴含的定义给出的.

综上, 得证。

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4. 证明: $B \models C$ 当且仅当 $B^v = C^v$, 当且仅当 $(\neg B)^v = (\neg C)^v$ 当且仅当 $\neg B \models \neg C$,

#.

5. 解: A 取值 v , $(A \wedge B)^v = 1$ 当且仅当 $A^v = 1$ 且 $B^v = 1$.

(a) $A^v = 1$, 可以 (b) $B^v = 1$, 可以 (c) $(A \vee B)^v = 1$, 可以

(d) $\neg A = 0$, $((\neg A) \vee B)^v = 1$ 可以 (e) $(\neg B)^v = 0$, $((\neg B) \rightarrow A)^v = 1$, 可以

(f) $A \leftrightarrow B$ 等价于 $A \leftrightarrow B$ 即 $(A \rightarrow B) \wedge (B \rightarrow A)$, $(A \rightarrow B)^v = 1$ 且 $(B \rightarrow A)^v = 1$,

故 $(A \leftrightarrow B)^v = 1$, 可以. (g) $(A \rightarrow B)^v = 1$, 可以

(h) $((\neg B) \rightarrow \neg A)$, $(\neg B)^v = 0$, $(\neg A)^v = 0$, 故 $((\neg B) \rightarrow (\neg A))^v = 1$, 可以

(i) $(A \wedge (\neg B))$, $(\neg B)^v = 0$, $(A \wedge (\neg B))^v = 0$, 不可以.

6. 解: (a) $B \leftrightarrow (B \vee B)$, 显然 A 取值 $B^v = 0$, 则 $(B \vee B)^v = 0$; 若 $B^v = 1$, 则

$(B \vee B)^v = 1$, 故 $(B \rightarrow (B \vee B))^v = 1$. 若 $(B \vee B)^v = 1$, 则 $B^v = 1$, $((B \vee B) \rightarrow B)^v = 1$;

若 $(B \vee B)^v = 0$, 则 $B^v = 0$, $((B \vee B) \rightarrow B)^v = 1$, 故为重言式。

(b) $(A \rightarrow B) \wedge B \rightarrow A$

$A^v \quad B^v \quad (A \rightarrow B)^v \quad ((A \rightarrow B) \wedge B)^v$

0 0 1 0

0 1 1 1

1 0 0 0

1 1 1 1

第二行, $(A \rightarrow B) \wedge B)^v = 1$ 时, $A^v = 0$.

(原公式) $^v = 0$; 第四行, $((A \rightarrow B) \wedge B)^v = 1$

且 $A^v = 1$, (原公式) $^v = 1$, 故两者

都不是.

(d). $(A \rightarrow B) \rightarrow ((B \rightarrow A) \rightarrow (A \rightarrow B))$.

(c). $(\neg A) \rightarrow (A \wedge B)$

$A^v \quad B^v \quad (\neg A)^v \quad (A \wedge B)^v \quad ((\neg A) \rightarrow (A \wedge B))^v$

0 0 1 0 0

0 1 1 0 0

1 0 0 0 1

1 1 0 1 1

故两者都不是.

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由 扫描全能王 扫描创建



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A	B	C	$(A \rightarrow B)$	$(B \rightarrow C)$	$((A \rightarrow B) \rightarrow (B \rightarrow C))$	$(A \rightarrow C)$	C (原公式)
0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0
0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1
0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
0	1	1	0	1	0	1	1
1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0

后两者都不是

A	B	$(A \leftrightarrow \neg B) \rightarrow A \vee B$	C
0	0	1	0
0	1	0	1
1	0	1	1
1	1	0	1

重言式.

A	B	$(\neg(A \vee B)) \rightarrow C$	C
0	0	1	0
0	1	0	0
1	0	0	0
1	1	0	0

矛盾式

A	B	$(A \rightarrow B) \leftrightarrow ((\neg A) \vee B)$	C
0	0	1	0
0	1	1	1

两者都不是.

A	B	$(A \rightarrow B) \leftrightarrow \neg(A \wedge \neg B)$	C
0	0	1	1
0	1	1	1
1	0	0	1
1	1	1	1

重言式.

A	B	$(B \leftrightarrow (B \rightarrow A)) \rightarrow A$	C
0	0	1	0
0	1	0	0
1	0	1	0
1	1	1	1

重言式

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7. 证明: (a) 1A 赋值 v , 若 $B^v = 0$, 则 $(T \wedge B)^v = 0$, $B^v = (T \wedge B)^v$

若 $B^v = 1$, 则 $(T \wedge B)^v = 1$, $B^v = (T \wedge B)^v$, 故 $(T \wedge B) = B$

(b) $(T)^v = (T \vee B)^v$ 显然

(c) $F^v = 0$, 若 $B^v = 0$, 则 $(F \vee B)^v = 0 = B^v$; 若 $B^v = 1$, 则 $(F \vee B)^v = 1 = B^v$,

故 $(F \vee B) = B$

(d) 显然.





1. 证明:

$$(1) (A \rightarrow B) \rightarrow B \vdash (B \rightarrow A) \rightarrow A$$

证明: $(A \rightarrow B) \rightarrow B, (B \rightarrow A), \neg A \vdash B \rightarrow A$

$$(A \rightarrow B) \rightarrow B, B \rightarrow A, \neg A \vdash \neg A$$

先证明: $\neg A \vdash A \rightarrow B$

$$\neg A, A, \neg B \vdash \neg B$$

$$\neg A, A, \neg B \vdash A$$

$$\neg A, A \vdash B$$

$$\neg A \vdash A \rightarrow B$$

接着证明:

$$(A \rightarrow B) \rightarrow B, B \rightarrow A, \neg A \vdash A \rightarrow B$$

$$(A \rightarrow B) \rightarrow B, B \rightarrow A, \neg A \vdash (A \rightarrow B) \rightarrow B$$

$$(A \rightarrow B) \rightarrow B, B \rightarrow A, \neg A \vdash B$$

$$(A \rightarrow B) \rightarrow B, B \rightarrow A, \neg A \vdash A$$

$$(A \rightarrow B) \rightarrow B, B \rightarrow A \vdash A$$

$$(A \rightarrow B) \rightarrow B \vdash (B \rightarrow A) \rightarrow A$$

得证

证

$$(2) (A \rightarrow B) \rightarrow C \vdash (A \rightarrow C) \rightarrow C$$

证明:

①

$$A \rightarrow C, \neg C, A \vdash \neg C \quad (6)$$

②

$$A \rightarrow C, A \vdash C$$

③

$$A \rightarrow C, \neg C, A \vdash C$$

④

$$A \rightarrow C, \neg C \vdash \neg A \quad (0, 3)$$

⑤

$$A \rightarrow C \vdash \neg C \rightarrow \neg A$$

⑥

$$(A \rightarrow B) \rightarrow C, A \rightarrow C, \neg C \vdash \neg C \rightarrow \neg A$$

⑦

$$(A \rightarrow B) \rightarrow C, A \rightarrow C \vdash \neg C$$

⑧

$$(A \rightarrow B) \rightarrow C, A \rightarrow C \vdash \neg A \quad (0, 7)$$

⑨

$$\neg A, A, \neg B \vdash \neg A$$



- (10) $\neg A, A, \neg B \vdash A$
 (11) $\neg A, A \vdash B$
 (12) $\neg A \vdash A \rightarrow B$
 (13) $(A \rightarrow B) \rightarrow C, A \rightarrow C, \neg C \vdash A \rightarrow B$ (10, 11)
 (14) $(A \rightarrow B) \rightarrow C, A \rightarrow C, \neg C \vdash (A \rightarrow B) \rightarrow C$
 (15) $(A \rightarrow B) \rightarrow C, A \rightarrow C, \neg C \vdash C$
 (16) $(A \rightarrow B) \rightarrow C, A \rightarrow C, \neg C \vdash \neg C$
 (17) $(A \rightarrow B) \rightarrow C, A \rightarrow C \vdash C$
 (18) $(A \rightarrow B) \rightarrow C \vdash (A \rightarrow C) \rightarrow C$

4

13) $(A \rightarrow B) \rightarrow C \vdash (C \rightarrow A) \rightarrow (A \rightarrow B)$

证明: (1) $\neg A, A, \neg B \vdash \neg A$ (10)

(2) $\neg A, A, \neg B \vdash A$

(3) $\neg A, A \vdash B$

(4) $\neg A \vdash A \rightarrow B$

(5) $(A \rightarrow B) \rightarrow C, C \rightarrow A, D, \neg A \vdash A \rightarrow B$ (1)

(6) $(A \rightarrow B) \rightarrow C, C \rightarrow A, D, \neg A \vdash (A \rightarrow B) \rightarrow C$

(7) $(A \rightarrow B) \rightarrow C, C \rightarrow A, D, \neg A \vdash C$ (6, 5)

(8) $(A \rightarrow B) \rightarrow C, C \rightarrow A, D, \neg A \vdash C \rightarrow A$

(9) $(A \rightarrow B) \rightarrow C, C \rightarrow A, D, \neg A \vdash A$ (8, 7)

(10) $(A \rightarrow B) \rightarrow C, C \rightarrow A, D, \neg A \vdash \neg A$

(11) $(A \rightarrow B) \rightarrow C, C \rightarrow A, D \vdash A$ (10, 9)

(12) $(A \rightarrow B) \rightarrow C, C \rightarrow A \vdash D \rightarrow A$

(13) $(A \rightarrow B) \rightarrow C \vdash (C \rightarrow A) \rightarrow (A \rightarrow B)$

4

14) $(A \wedge \neg B) \rightarrow (D \vee C), B \rightarrow \neg A, A \rightarrow \neg C \vdash A \rightarrow D$

证明: (1) $(A \wedge \neg B) \rightarrow (D \vee C), B \rightarrow \neg A, A \rightarrow \neg C, A, \neg D \vdash \neg D$ (6)

(2) $(A \wedge \neg B) \rightarrow (D \vee C), B \rightarrow \neg A, A \rightarrow \neg C, A, \neg D \vdash A$

(3) $\vdots \vdash A \rightarrow \neg C$

(4) $\vdots \vdash \neg C$ (3, 2)





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$$(1) (A \wedge \neg B) \rightarrow (D \vee C), B \rightarrow \neg A, A \rightarrow \neg C, A, \neg D, B \vdash B$$

$$(2) (A \wedge \neg B) \rightarrow (D \vee C), B \rightarrow \neg A, A \rightarrow \neg C, A, \neg D, B \vdash B \rightarrow \neg A$$

$$(3) (A \wedge \neg B) \rightarrow (D \vee C), B \rightarrow \neg A, A \rightarrow \neg C, A, \neg D, B \vdash \neg A \quad (1), (2)$$

$$(4) (A \wedge \neg B) \rightarrow (D \vee C), B \rightarrow \neg A, A \rightarrow \neg C, A, \neg D, B \vdash A$$

$$(5) (A \wedge \neg B) \rightarrow (D \vee C), B \rightarrow \neg A, A \rightarrow \neg C, A, \neg D, \vdash \neg B \quad (3), (4)$$

$$(6) \vdash A \wedge \neg B \quad (5), (4)$$

$$(7) \vdash (A \wedge \neg B) \rightarrow (D \vee C) \quad (6)$$

$$(8) \vdash D \vee C \quad (7), (4)$$

$$\text{若 } (9) \vdash C \text{ 为真, 则公式 } (9) \text{ 为}$$

假, 矛盾. 故公式 (9) 为假, 因此下式为真:

$$(9) \vdash D$$

$$(10) (A \wedge \neg B) \rightarrow (D \vee C), B \rightarrow \neg A, A \rightarrow \neg C, A, \neg D \vdash \neg D$$

$$(11) (A \wedge \neg B) \rightarrow (D \vee C), B \rightarrow \neg A, A \rightarrow \neg C, A \vdash D \quad (10), (10)$$

$$(12) (A \wedge \neg B) \rightarrow (D \vee C), B \rightarrow \neg A, A \rightarrow \neg C \vdash A \rightarrow D$$

$$2. (1) \vdash (A \vee B) \vdash \neg A \wedge \neg B$$

证明: 首先证明: $\vdash (A \vee B) \vdash \neg(\neg A \rightarrow B)$ (断言法2式为真)

$$\text{断言证明: } A \vee B \vdash \neg A \rightarrow B$$

$$(1) A, \neg A \vdash B \quad (\text{证明简单, 略})$$

$$(2) B, \neg A \vdash B$$

$$(3) A \vee B, \neg A \vdash B \quad (1), (2)$$

$$(4) A \vee B \vdash \neg A \rightarrow B$$

$$\text{证明: } \neg A \rightarrow B \vdash$$

$A \vee B$ 的证2里, $\neg A \rightarrow B$, 断言 $\neg(A \rightarrow B) \vdash A$, 证明如下:

$$(1) \neg(A \rightarrow B), \neg A \vdash \neg(A \rightarrow B) \quad (1)$$

$$(2) \neg A, A \rightarrow B \vdash \neg A$$

$$(3) \neg A, A \rightarrow B \vdash A$$

$$(4) \neg A, A \vdash B \quad (2), (3)$$

$$(5) \neg A \vdash A \rightarrow B$$

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$$(6) \neg(A \rightarrow B), \neg A \vdash A \rightarrow B \quad \text{--- (6)}$$

$$(7) \neg(A \rightarrow B) \vdash A \quad (6, 6)$$

证 (8) $\neg(\neg A \rightarrow B) \vdash \neg A$. (公式 A 表示为 $\neg A$ 的析式)

$$\neg(\neg A \rightarrow B) \vdash \neg(\neg B \rightarrow A)$$

$$(9) \neg(\neg A \rightarrow B), \neg B \rightarrow A \vdash \neg(\neg A \rightarrow B) \quad (6)$$

$$(10) \neg B \rightarrow A, \neg A, \neg B \vdash \neg A$$

$$(11) \neg B \rightarrow A, \neg A, \neg B \vdash \neg B$$

$$(12) \neg B \rightarrow A, \neg A, \neg B \vdash \neg B \rightarrow A$$

$$(13) \neg B \rightarrow A, \neg A, \neg B \vdash A \quad (10, 12)$$

$$(14) \neg B \rightarrow A, \neg A \vdash B \quad (13, 13)$$

$$(15) \neg B \rightarrow A \vdash \neg A \rightarrow B$$

$$(16) \neg(\neg A \rightarrow B), \neg B \rightarrow A \vdash \neg A \rightarrow B \quad (15)$$

$$(17) \neg(\neg A \rightarrow B) \vdash \neg(\neg B \rightarrow A) \quad (16, 16)$$

$$(18) \neg(\neg B \rightarrow A) \vdash \neg B \quad (17)$$

$$(19) \neg(\neg A \rightarrow B) \vdash \neg B \quad (18, 18, 18)$$

$$(20) \neg(\neg A \rightarrow B) \vdash \neg A \wedge \neg B \quad (19, 19)$$

$$\text{证: } \neg(A \vee B) \vdash \neg A \wedge \neg B.$$

证.

$$\text{证: } \neg(A \wedge B) \vdash \neg A \vee \neg B.$$

证: 由合取的定义, $A \wedge B: \neg(A \rightarrow \neg B)$, $\neg A \vee \neg B$. 即: $\neg\neg A \rightarrow \neg B$

断言: $\neg\neg A \vdash A$. 证明如下:

$$(1) \neg\neg A, \neg A \vdash \neg\neg A \quad (6)$$

$$(2) \neg\neg A, \neg A \vdash \neg A$$

$$(3) \neg\neg A \vdash A \quad (2, 2)$$

$$\text{证 (4) } \neg(\neg(A \rightarrow \neg B)) \vdash A \rightarrow \neg B \quad (1)$$

$$(5) A \rightarrow \neg B, \neg\neg A, B \vdash B \quad (6)$$

$$(6) A \rightarrow \neg B, \neg\neg A, B \vdash A \rightarrow \neg B$$

$$(7) A \rightarrow \neg B, \neg\neg A, B \vdash A \quad (6)$$

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$$\textcircled{8} A \rightarrow \neg B, \neg \neg A, B \vdash \neg B \quad (\textcircled{8}, \textcircled{9})$$

$$\textcircled{9} A \rightarrow \neg B, \neg \neg A, B \vdash \neg B \quad (\textcircled{9}, \textcircled{10})$$

$$\textcircled{10} A \rightarrow \neg B, \cdot \vdash \neg \neg A \rightarrow \neg B$$

$$\textcircled{11} \neg(\neg(A \rightarrow \neg B)) \vdash \neg \neg A \rightarrow \neg B \quad (\textcircled{9}, \textcircled{10})$$

$$\text{证: } \neg(A \wedge B) \vdash \neg A \wedge \neg B.$$

证.

$$13). \vdash A \vee \neg A.$$

证: 等价证明 $\vdash \neg A \rightarrow \neg A.$

$$\neg A \vdash \neg A \quad (\text{Ref})$$

$$\vdash \neg A \rightarrow \neg A$$

证

3. 证明: 若 $\textcircled{1} \Sigma, A \vdash B$

$\textcircled{1}, \textcircled{2}$ 为附加条件.

$$\textcircled{2} \Sigma, \neg A \vdash \neg B$$

$$\textcircled{3} \Sigma, \vdash \neg \neg A \quad (\neg+)$$

$$\textcircled{4} \Sigma \vdash \cdot \quad (\text{题中给的形式推理规则})$$

故得证。

证.

