

GUÍA 6- Lógica de Primer Orden

SINTAXIS DE LA LPO

Ejercicio 1

I- No es término puesto que g tiene aridad 3

II- No es término, f tiene aridad 2.

III- Es un término

IV- No es un término, $h \notin \mathcal{F}$

V- No es término, ver las aridades

Ejercicio 2

I Es fórmula

II Es fórmula

III No es fórmula, es término

IV No es fórmula (o no es término)

V No es fórmula (B es predicado binario)

VI Es fórmula

VII Es fórmula

VIII No es fórmula porque $f(x)$ no es fórmula

IX Es fórmula

X Es fórmula

XI No es fórmula

Ejercicio 3

$$\exists x. P(\underbrace{y(z)}_{\text{libres}}) \wedge \forall y. \neg Q(\underbrace{y, x}_{\text{ligadas}}) \vee P(\underbrace{y(z)}_{\text{libre}})$$

I-

$$\text{II- } \sigma\{x:=w\} \Rightarrow P(y, z) \wedge \forall y. \neg Q(y, w) \vee P(y, z)$$

$$\sigma\{y:=w\} \Rightarrow \exists x. P(w, z) \wedge \forall y. \neg Q(y, x) \vee P(y, z)$$

$$\sigma\{z:=g(y, z)\} \Rightarrow \exists x. P(y, g(y, z)) \wedge \forall y. \neg Q(y, x) \vee P(y, g(y, z))$$

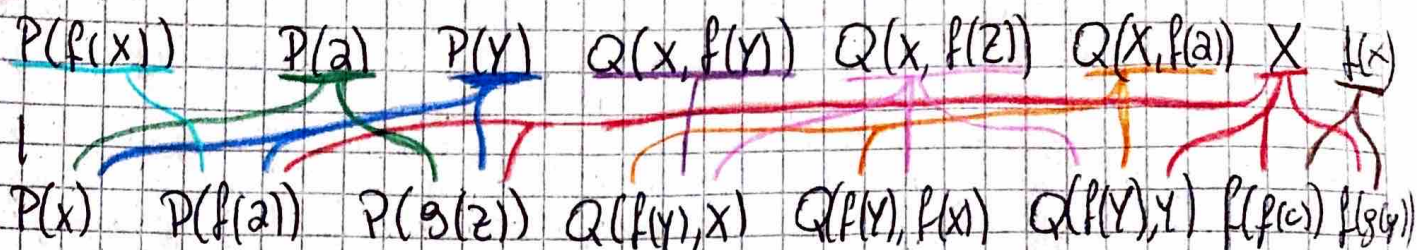
Ejercicio 4

$$\text{I } \neg \forall x. (\exists y. P(\underbrace{x, y}_{\text{ligados}})(\underbrace{z}_{\text{libres}}) \wedge \forall z. P(\underbrace{x, y, z}_{\text{ligada}}))$$

$$\text{II } \sigma\{x:=t\} \Rightarrow \neg \forall x. (\exists y. P(x, y, z)) \wedge \forall z. P(g(f(g(y, y)), y), y, z)$$

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Ejercicio 5



(No voy a hacer todos los MGU)

$$S = \text{MGU} \{ P(a) \stackrel{?}{=} P(g(z)) \} \xrightarrow{\text{decom.}} \{ a \stackrel{?}{=} g(z) \} \xrightarrow{\text{elim}} \{ a := g(z) \} \emptyset$$

$S = \{ a := g(z) \} \rightarrow \text{error} = a \text{ es una cte (unidad 0), clash}$

$$S = \text{MGU} \{ Q(x, f(z)) \stackrel{?}{=} Q(f(y), f(x)) \} \xrightarrow{\text{decom.}} \{ x \stackrel{?}{=} f(y), f(z) \stackrel{?}{=} f(x) \}$$

$$\xrightarrow{\text{elim}} \{ x := f(y) \} \{ f(z) \stackrel{?}{=} f(f(y)) \} \xrightarrow{\text{decom.}} \{ z \stackrel{?}{=} f(y) \} \xrightarrow{\text{elim}} \emptyset$$

$$S = \{ x := f(y), z := f(y) \}$$

$$S = \text{MGU} \{ f(x) \stackrel{?}{=} f(f(c)) \} \xrightarrow{\text{decom.}} \{ x \stackrel{?}{=} f(c) \} \xrightarrow{\text{elim}} \{ x := f(c) \} \emptyset$$

$$S = \{ x := f(c) \}$$

Ejercicio 6 a y b ctes.

I $\text{MGU} \{ f(x, x, y) \stackrel{?}{=} f(a, b, z) \} \xrightarrow{\text{decom.}} \{ x \stackrel{?}{=} a, x \stackrel{?}{=} b, y \stackrel{?}{=} z \}$

$$\xrightarrow{\text{elim}} \{ x := a \} \{ a \stackrel{?}{=} b, y \stackrel{?}{=} z \} \xrightarrow{\text{clash}} a \neq b \Rightarrow \text{falla}$$

II $\text{MGU} \{ y \stackrel{?}{=} f(x) \} \xrightarrow{\text{elim}} \{ y := f(x) \} \emptyset$

Son unificables, $S = \{ y := f(x) \}$

III $\text{MGU} \{ f(g(c, y), x) \stackrel{?}{=} f(z, g(z, a)) \}$

$$\xrightarrow{\text{decompose}} \{ g(c, y) \stackrel{?}{=} z, x \stackrel{?}{=} g(z, a) \} \xrightarrow{\text{unif}} \{ z \stackrel{?}{=} g(c, y), x \stackrel{?}{=} g(z, a) \}$$

$$\xrightarrow{\text{elim}} \{ z := g(c, y) \} \{ x \stackrel{?}{=} g(g(c, y), a) \} \xrightarrow{\text{elim}} \emptyset$$

Son Unificables, $S = \{ z := g(c, y), x := g(g(c, y), a) \}$

IV $\{ f(a) \stackrel{?}{=} g(y) \} \xrightarrow{\text{clash}} f \neq g \Rightarrow \text{falla}$

$$V \quad \{f(x) \doteq x\} \xrightarrow{\text{swap}} \{x \doteq f(x)\} \xrightarrow{\text{occurs-check}} \text{Falla}$$

$$VI \quad \{g(x, y) \doteq g(f(y), f(x))\} \xrightarrow{\text{decom.}} \{x \doteq f(y), y \doteq f(x)\} \\ \xrightarrow[\{x := f(y)\}]{\text{elim}} \{y \doteq f(f(y))\} \xrightarrow{\text{occurs-check}} \text{Fallan}$$

Ejercicio 7

I Reflexividad: unifica con será reflexiva sii $X \text{unifica con } X \quad \forall X \in \mathcal{L}$

Esto es verdaderamente trivial, por regla delete.

Simetría: unifica con es Simétrica sii $X \text{unifica con } Y$ y $Y \text{unifica con } X$, $X \neq Y, X, Y \in \mathcal{L}$. Esto es verdad, falta justificación.

Transitividad: unifica con es transitiva sii si $X \doteq Y$ y $Y \doteq Z$ luego $X \doteq Z$. Esto es verdad, y lo justifico siguiendo el algoritmo: $\{X \doteq Y, Y \doteq Z\} \xrightarrow{\text{elim}} \{Y \doteq Z\} \xrightarrow{\text{elim}} \emptyset$
 $S = \{X := Y\} \circ \{Y := Z\} = \{X := Y, X := Z\}$ ✓

II No, porque si t es variable, un término s que tenga a t como variable libre ya no unifica; si t es función o predicado, basta con que s sea una función/predicado distinto que t para que no unifique.

III Haría un MGU entre cada término y una misma variable.

Ejercicio 8

$$I \quad \text{MGU} \{T_1 \rightarrow T_2 \doteq \text{Nat} \rightarrow \text{Bool}\} = \{T_1 := \text{Nat}, T_2 := \text{Bool}\}$$

$$II \quad \text{MGU} \{T_1 \rightarrow T_2 \doteq T_3\} = \{T_3 := T_1 \rightarrow T_2\}$$

$$III \quad \text{MGU} \{T_1 \rightarrow T_2 \doteq T_2\} \Rightarrow \text{Falla (si hago swap + occurs-check)}$$

IV $MGU \{ T_2 \rightarrow T_1 \rightarrow Bool \doteq T_2 \rightarrow T_3 \} \Rightarrow$ Falla (si hago decompose + swap(1) + occurs-check)

V $MGU \{ T_2 \rightarrow T_1 \rightarrow Bool \doteq T_2 \rightarrow T_3 \} = \{ T_3 := T_1 \rightarrow Bool \}$

VI $MGU \{ T_1 \rightarrow Bool \doteq Nat \rightarrow Bool, T_1 \doteq T_2 \rightarrow T_3 \} \Rightarrow$ Falla por clash (en $T_2 \rightarrow T_3 \doteq Nat$)

VII $MGU \{ T_1 \rightarrow Bool \doteq Nat \rightarrow Bool, T_2 \doteq T_1 \rightarrow T_1 \} = \{ T_1 := Nat, T_2 := Nat \rightarrow Nat \}$

VIII $MGU \{ T_1 \rightarrow T_2 \doteq T_3 \rightarrow T_4, T_3 \doteq T_2 \rightarrow T_1 \} \Rightarrow$ Falla por occurs-check en T_3

Ejercicio 9

I Intercambio del \forall :

$$\frac{\forall x. \forall y. P(x, y) \vdash \forall x. \forall y. P(x, y)}{\forall x. \forall y. P(x, y) \vdash \forall y. P(x, y)} \text{ ax.}$$

$$\frac{\forall x. \forall y. P(x, y) \vdash \forall y. P(x, y)}{\forall x. \forall y. P(x, y) \vdash P(x, y)} \text{ VE}$$

$$\frac{\forall x. \forall y. P(x, y) \vdash P(x, y)}{\forall x. \forall y. P(x, y) \vdash \forall x. P(x, y)} \text{ VE}$$

$$\frac{\forall x. \forall y. P(x, y) \vdash \forall x. P(x, y)}{\forall x. \forall y. P(x, y) \vdash \forall y. \forall x. P(x, y)} \text{ VI}$$

$$\frac{\forall x. \forall y. P(x, y) \vdash \forall y. \forall x. P(x, y)}{\vdash \forall x. \forall y. P(x, y) \Leftrightarrow \forall y. \forall x. P(x, y)} \text{ VI}$$

$$\frac{\vdash \forall x. \forall y. P(x, y) \Leftrightarrow \forall y. \forall x. P(x, y)}{\vdash \forall x. \forall y. P(x, y) \Leftrightarrow \forall y. \forall x. P(x, y)} \text{ VE}$$

$$\vdash \forall x. \forall y. P(x, y) \Leftrightarrow \forall y. \forall x. P(x, y)$$

análogo

Grú 2 6 - LPO

Ejercicio 9

II-

$$\begin{array}{c}
 \frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\Gamma, P(x, y) \vdash P(x, y)}{\Gamma, P(x, y) \vdash \exists x. P(x, y)}{\exists x. \exists y. P(x, y) \vdash \exists x. \exists y. P(x, y)} \text{ ax} \quad \frac{\frac{\frac{\Gamma \vdash \exists y. P(x, y)}{\Gamma, P(x, y) \vdash \exists y. \exists x. P(x, y)} \text{ ax} \quad \frac{\frac{\Gamma, P(x, y) \vdash \exists y. \exists x. P(x, y)}{\Gamma, P(x, y) \vdash \exists y. \exists x. P(x, y)} \text{ ax}}{\Gamma \{ \exists x. \exists y. P(x, y), \exists y. P(x, y) \} \vdash \exists y. \exists x. P(x, y)} \text{ } \\
 \frac{\exists x. \exists y. P(x, y) \vdash \exists y. \exists x. P(x, y)}{\vdash \exists x. \exists y. P(x, y) \Rightarrow \exists y. \exists x. P(x, y)} \Rightarrow_i \quad \frac{\text{análogo}}{\vdash \exists y. \exists x. P(x, y) \Rightarrow \exists x. \exists y. P(x, y)} \Rightarrow_i \\
 \vdash \exists x. \exists y. P(x, y) \Leftrightarrow \exists y. \exists x. P(x, y)
 \end{array}$$

III

$$\begin{array}{c}
 \frac{\frac{\frac{\Gamma \vdash \exists x. \forall y. P(x, y)}{\Gamma \vdash P(x, y)} \text{ ax} \quad \frac{\frac{\Gamma, \forall y. P(x, y) \vdash \forall y. P(x, y)}{\Gamma, \forall y. P(x, y) \vdash P(x, y)} \text{ ax}}{\Gamma \vdash \exists x. P(x, y)} \exists I \quad \frac{\exists e}{\text{no puede pertenecer a } \forall(\Gamma)} \\
 \frac{\Gamma \{ \exists x. \forall y. P(x, y) \} \vdash \forall y. \exists x. P(x, y)}{\vdash \exists x. \forall y. P(x, y) \Rightarrow \forall y. \exists x. P(x, y)} \Rightarrow_i \quad \forall I
 \end{array}$$

IV

$$\begin{array}{c}
 \frac{\frac{\frac{\Gamma \vdash \forall x. P(x)}{\Gamma \vdash P(x)} \text{ ax} \quad \frac{\Gamma \vdash \forall x. P(x)}{\Gamma \vdash \exists x. P(x)} \text{ ax}}{\vdash \forall x. P(x) \Rightarrow \exists x. P(x)} \Rightarrow_i
 \end{array}$$

III

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash \forall y. P(x, y)}{\Gamma \vdash P(x, y)} \quad \forall e$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash P(x, y)}{\Gamma \vdash \exists x. P(x, y)} \quad \exists i$$

$$\frac{\exists x. \forall y. P(x, y) \vdash \exists x. \forall y. P(x, y) \quad \text{ax} \quad \frac{\Gamma \vdash \exists x. \forall y. P(x, y), \forall y. P(x, y) \vdash \forall y. \exists x. P(x, y)}{\Gamma \vdash \exists x. \forall y. P(x, y) \vdash \forall y. \exists x. P(x, y)} \quad \exists e}{\exists x. \forall y. P(x, y) \vdash \forall y. \exists x. P(x, y)} \Rightarrow i$$

$$\vdash \exists x. \forall y. P(x, y) \Rightarrow \forall y. \exists x. P(x, y)$$

IV

$$\frac{\forall x. \forall y. P(x, y) \vdash \forall x. \forall y. P(x, y)}{\forall x. \forall y. P(x, y) \vdash \forall y. P(x, y)} \quad \forall e$$

$$\frac{\forall x. \forall y. P(x, y) \vdash \forall y. P(x, y)}{\forall x. \forall y. P(x, y) \vdash P(x, x)} \quad \{y := x\}$$

$$\frac{\forall x. \forall y. P(x, y) \vdash P(x, x)}{\forall x. \forall y. P(x, y) \vdash \forall x. P(x, x)} \quad \forall i$$

$$\frac{\forall x. \forall y. P(x, y) \vdash \forall x. P(x, x)}{\vdash \forall x. \forall y. P(x, y) \Rightarrow \forall x. P(x, x)} \quad \Rightarrow i$$

V

$$\frac{\exists x. P(x, y) \vdash \exists x. P(x, y) \quad \text{ax} \quad \frac{\exists x. P(x, y), P(x, y) \vdash P(x, y)}{\exists x. P(x, y), P(x, y) \vdash \exists y. P(x, y)} \quad \exists i}{\exists x. P(x, y), P(x, y) \vdash \exists x. \exists y. P(x, y)} \quad \exists e$$

$$\frac{\exists x. P(x, y) \vdash \exists x. \exists y. P(x, y)}{\vdash \exists x. P(x, y) \Rightarrow \exists x. \exists y. P(x, y)} \quad \Rightarrow i$$

VI
①

$$\frac{\Gamma, P(x) \vdash P(x)}{\Gamma, P(x) \vdash \exists x. P(x)} \quad \exists i$$

$$\frac{\Gamma, P(x) \vdash \exists x. P(x)}{\Gamma \vdash P(x) \Rightarrow \exists x. P(x)} \quad \Rightarrow i$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash P(x) \Rightarrow \exists x. P(x) \quad \frac{\Gamma \vdash \neg \exists x. P(x)}{\Gamma \vdash \neg \neg \exists x. P(x)} \quad \text{MT}}{\Gamma \vdash \neg \neg P(x)} \quad \forall i$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash \neg \neg P(x)}{\Gamma \vdash \exists x. P(x)} \quad \Rightarrow i$$

$$\vdash \neg \exists x. P(x) \Rightarrow \forall x. \neg P(x)$$

2

$$\begin{array}{c}
 \frac{\Gamma \vdash \exists X. P(X)}{\Gamma \vdash \exists X. P(X)} \text{ ax} \\
 \frac{\Gamma, P(X) \vdash P(X)}{\Gamma, P(X) \vdash \perp} \text{ ax} \\
 \frac{\Gamma, P(X) \vdash \neg P(X)}{\Gamma, P(X) \vdash \perp} \neg e \\
 \frac{\Gamma \{ \forall X. \neg P(X), \exists X. P(X) \} \vdash \perp}{\forall X. \neg P(X) \vdash \neg \exists X. P(X)} \exists e \\
 \frac{\forall X. \neg P(X) \vdash \neg \exists X. P(X)}{\vdash \forall X. \neg P(X) \Rightarrow \neg \exists X. P(X)} \Rightarrow i
 \end{array}$$

Ejercicio 13

Se interpreta como "Si $X_1 - X_2$ es negativo, es porque $X_1 < X_2$ "

El enunciado es verdadero.

Un ejemplo de interpretación con el valor de verdad opuesto puede ser el mismo pero tal que $f(x, y)$ sea $y - x$.

Ejercicio 14

I $X_1 + X_1 = \text{succ}(X_1) \cdot \text{succ}(X_1)$

↳ satisface $\{X_1 := 0\}$

↳ no satisface $\{X_1 := 1\}$

II $(X_1 + 0 = X_2) \Rightarrow X_1 + X_2 = X_3$

↳ satisface $\{X_3 := 2 \cdot X_1\}$

↳ No satisface $\{X_3 := 3 \cdot X_1\}$

III $X_1 \cdot X_2 \neq X_2 \cdot X_3$

↳ satisface $\{X_1 := 2, X_2 := 3, X_3 := 2\}$

↳ no satisface $\{X_1 \neq X_3\}$

↪ al revés "no"

II $\forall X_1. X_1 \cdot X_2 = X_3$

↳ satisface $\{X_2 := 1, X_3 := X_1\}$

↳ no satisface $\{X_2 := 1, X_3 \neq X_1\}$