



离散数学

Discrete Mathematics

for Computer Science

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Mathematical logic is to computer science what calculus is to physics.

—J Strother Moore

我的命题仅仅是'如果…那么…', 并且我的成功仅在于用漂亮的链, 把两个疑虑连接:因为问也徒劳。 如果我的假设是成立的, 或者我所证明的是具有事实的根据, 桥还是存在的,人不必在两侧都爬行, 这样就取得了胜利。 这个摆弄微弱阴影的游戏, 并不需要多少力气, 多么脆弱的魔棍, 却又具有多么深厚的魅力。

——C.R.Wylie, Jr

Histories make men wise; poets, witty; the mathematics, subtle; natural philosophy, deep; moral, grave; logic and rhetoric, able to contend.

---Bacon Francis

▶ 演绎推理

数理逻辑中,应用公认的推理规则(Rules of Inference)从一些前提(Premise)中推导出结论来时,这种推导过程称之为演绎推理(Deduction)或形式证明(Formal Proof)。

Deductive Reasoning vs. Inductive Reasoning

1推理形式

设 $\alpha_1,\alpha_2,...,\alpha_n$,分都是命题公式。称由前提 $\alpha_1,\alpha_2,...,\alpha_n$ 推出 β 的推理是有效的或正确的,并称 β 是 $\alpha_1,\alpha_2,...,\alpha_n$ 的有效结论或逻辑结果(Logical Consequence),

当且仅当

 $(\alpha_1 \land \alpha_2 \land ... \land \alpha_n)$ →β是永真式

记为 $\alpha_1 \wedge \alpha_2 \wedge ... \wedge \alpha_n \rightarrow \beta$ 或 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, ..., \alpha_n \rightarrow \beta$ (称为重言蕴含或推理形式)

示例 写出下述推理关系的推理形式: "下午小王或去看电影或去游泳。他没去看电影。所以,他去游泳了。"

解 设 P: 小王下午去看电影; Q: 小王下午去游泳。于是得到如下推理形式:

前提: PvQ, ¬P

结论: Q

推理形式为:(P∨Q)∧¬P⇒Q

讨论

- 1符号⇒与→是两个完全不同的符号?
- 2 推理有效,则所得结论就真实吗?推理是有效的话,那么不可能有:它的前提都为真时而它的结论为假,对吗?
- 3 可以用<mark>真值表</mark>在有限步内判定一个结论是否是前提的有效逻辑 结论吗?
- 4 推理方法还有哪些?
 - →动态推理方法:

公理+推理规则:演绎推理

2 推理定律/规则,Rules of proof) 演绎推理基本规则。

等值公式(用于等价变换或蕴含推理)以及以下<u>蕴含推理定律</u>构成了演绎推理基本规则。

有如下蕴含推理式 (α、β、γ均为任意命题公式):

- I_1 合取引入规则 $\alpha,\beta \Rightarrow \alpha \wedge \beta$
- I_2 简化规则 $\alpha \land \beta \Rightarrow \alpha$, $\alpha \land \beta \Rightarrow \beta$

$$I_5 \neg (\alpha \rightarrow \beta) \Rightarrow \alpha, \neg (\alpha \rightarrow \beta) \Rightarrow \neg \beta$$

 I_3 附加规则 $\alpha \Rightarrow \alpha \lor \beta$, $\beta \Rightarrow \alpha \lor \beta$

$$I_4 \neg \alpha \Rightarrow \alpha \rightarrow \beta$$
, $\beta \Rightarrow \alpha \rightarrow \beta$

$$I_6 \propto \beta \Rightarrow (\alpha \lor \gamma) \rightarrow (\beta \lor \gamma)$$
,

$$\alpha \rightarrow \beta \Rightarrow (\alpha \land \gamma) \rightarrow (\beta \land \gamma)$$

$$I_7$$
 假言推理(又称分离规则)($\alpha \rightarrow \beta$) $\land \alpha \Rightarrow \beta$
 I_8 拒取式(否定后件式)($\alpha \rightarrow \beta$) $\land \neg \beta \Rightarrow \neg \alpha$
 I_9 析取三段论($\alpha \lor \beta$) $\land \neg \beta \Rightarrow \alpha$
 I_{11} 二难推理($\alpha \rightarrow \gamma$) $\land (\beta \rightarrow \gamma) \land (\alpha \lor \beta) \Rightarrow \gamma$
 I_{10} 假言三段论($\alpha \rightarrow \beta$) $\land (\beta \rightarrow \gamma) \Rightarrow (\alpha \rightarrow \gamma)$
 I_{12} 等价三段论($\alpha \leftrightarrow \beta$) $\land (\beta \leftrightarrow \gamma) \Rightarrow (\alpha \leftrightarrow \gamma)$
 I_{13} ($\alpha \rightarrow \beta$) $\land (\beta \rightarrow \alpha) \Rightarrow (\alpha \leftrightarrow \beta)$
 $\alpha \leftrightarrow \beta \Rightarrow \alpha \rightarrow \beta$, $\alpha \leftrightarrow \beta \Rightarrow \beta \rightarrow \alpha$
(双否,矛盾律)

3 推理规则

- 前提引入(P)
- 结论引用(T)
- 置换规则(R)
- 代入规则(S)

4 动态推理方法——直接证明

4 动态推理方法——直接证明

示例 证明 $(P \lor Q) \land (P \to R) \land (Q \to S) \Rightarrow S \lor R$

- 证明 (1) P_VQ P
 - $(2) \neg P \rightarrow Q \qquad R, E, (1)$
 - (3) $Q \rightarrow S$ P
 - (4) $\neg P \rightarrow S$ T,I,(2),(3)
 - $(5) \neg S \rightarrow P R, E, (4)$
 - (6) $P \rightarrow R$ P
 - (7) $\neg S \rightarrow R$ T,I,(5),(6)
 - (8) $S \lor R$ R,E,(7)

练习:构造下列推理的证明

前提: A∨B, B→C, A→D, ¬D, 结论: C∧(A∨B)

解根据合取引入规则,因为已经有前提AvB,所以只要推出结论 C即可:

- $(1) A \rightarrow D \qquad P$
- (2) ¬D P
- (3) $\neg A$ T,I (1)(2)
- (4) A∨B P
- (5) B $T_{1}(3)(4)$
- (6) $B \rightarrow C$ P
- (7) C T, I (5)(6)

4 动态推理方法——间接证明

4 动态推理方法——间接证明

反证法?

矛盾法/(Proof by Contradiction)

——设α, β是命题公式,则 α ⇒β的充要条件是 α ∧¬β是矛盾式。

示例 证明P→¬Q, Q∨¬R, R∧¬S⇒¬P 证明 用反证法。

- (1) ¬(¬P) P(附加)
- (2) P R,E,(1)
- (3) $P \rightarrow \neg Q$ P
- $(4) \neg Q$ T,I,(2),(3)
- (5) Q∨¬R P
- (6) $\neg R$ T,I,(4),(5)
- (7) R∧¬S P
- (8) R T_{1} ,(7)
- (9) R∧¬R T,I,(6),(8),矛盾

因此, 假设不成立, 原推理形式正确。

5 CP规则(Rule of Condition Proof)

演绎定理

 $(\alpha_1 \wedge \alpha_2 \wedge ... \wedge \alpha_k \wedge \alpha) \Rightarrow \beta$ 当且仅当 $(\alpha_1 \wedge \alpha_2 \wedge ... \wedge \alpha_k) \Rightarrow \alpha \rightarrow \beta$ 。

利用演绎定理,许多命题公式,特别是蕴涵式的证明可得到简化,可将蕴涵式的前件作为前提引入来进行证明。

示例验证下述推理是否正确。

或者逻辑学难学,或者有多数学生喜欢它;如果数学容易学,那么逻辑学并不难学。因此如果许多学生不喜欢逻辑,那么数学并不容易学。

解 先将命题符号化,首先抽取的基本命题包括:

P:逻辑学难学; Q:有多数学生喜欢逻辑学; R:数学容易学。

则上述推理形式化为:

前提: P∨Q, R→¬P

结论:¬Q→¬R

(1) -Q

P(附加)

(2) PvQ

P

(3) P

T,I,(1),(2)

 $(4) R \rightarrow \neg P$

Р

(5) -R

 $T_{1}(3)(4)$

 $(6) \neg Q \rightarrow \neg R$

CP

根据CP规则,整个推理正确。

练习

在某一次足球比赛中,四支球队进行了比赛,已知情况如下,问

结论是否有效?

前提: 若A队得第一,则B队或C队获亚军;

若C队获亚军,则A队不能获冠军;

若D队获亚军,则B队不能获亚军;

A 队获第一。

结论: D队不是亚军。

首先符号化

令 P: A 队获冠军; Q: B 队获亚军; R: C 队获亚军; S: D 队获亚军,则

前提: $P \rightarrow (Q \lor R)$, $R \rightarrow P$, $S \rightarrow Q$, P

结论: ¬S

推理形式: $P \rightarrow (Q \lor R)$, $R \rightarrow P$, $S \rightarrow Q$, $P \Rightarrow S$

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首先符号化
令 P: A 队获冠军; Q: B 队获亚军; R: C 队获亚军; S: D 队获亚军,则
前提: P \rightarrow (Q \lor R), R \rightarrow P, S \rightarrow Q, P
结论: ¬S
推理形式: P \rightarrow (Q \lor R), R \rightarrow P, S \rightarrow Q, P \Rightarrow \neg S
证明: (1) P
        (2) P \rightarrow (Q \lor R)
                                T, I, (1), (2)
        (3) QVR
        (4) R \rightarrow P
        (5) P \rightarrow \neg R
                                 R, E, , (4)
                                 T, I, (1), (5)
        (6) \neg R
                                 T, I, (3), (6)
        (7) Q
        (8) S \rightarrow Q
                                 P
        (9) Q \rightarrow S
                                 R, E, , (8)
        (10) -S
                                T, I, (7), (9)
 因此,该结论是有效的。
```

More...

简化版本

The Proof Rules

Conjunction (Co	nj) S	Simplification (Simp)	
$\frac{A,B}{A \wedge B}$		$\frac{A \wedge B}{A}$ and $\frac{A \wedge B}{B}$	
Addition (Add)		Disjunctive Syllogism (DS)	
$\frac{A}{A \vee B}$ and $\frac{A}{B \vee A}$	$\overline{A} \vee \overline{A}$	$\frac{A \vee B, \neg A}{B}$ and $\frac{A \vee B, \neg B}{A}$	
Modus Ponens (M	125-15-	Conditional Proof (CP)	
$\frac{A, A \to B}{B}$		From A , derive B $A \to B$	
Double Negation (DN)	Contradiction (Contr	r) Indirect Proof (IP)	
$\frac{\neg \neg A}{A}$ and $\frac{A}{\neg \neg A}$	$\frac{A, \neg A}{\text{False}}$	$\frac{\text{From} \neg A, \text{ derive False}}{A}$	

示例

If I think, then I exist.

If I do not think, then I think.

Therefore, I exist.

A: "I think"

B: "I exist"

Premises: $A \rightarrow B$, $\neg A \rightarrow A$

Conclusion: B

1.
$$A \rightarrow B$$

P

$$2. \neg A \rightarrow A$$

 $\neg B$

P [for B]

 $\neg \neg A \quad P \text{ [for } \neg A \text{]}$

5.

4, DN

6.

B

1, 5, MP

7.

False 3, 6, Contr

8.

 $\neg A$

4-7, IP

9.

 \boldsymbol{A}

2, 8, MP

10.

False

8, 9, Contr

11. B 3, 8-10, IP

QED.

Derived Rules

Modus Tollens (MT) (Latin for "mode that denies")	Proof by Cases (Cases)
$\frac{A \to B, \neg \ B}{\neg \ A}$	$\frac{A \vee B, A \to C, B \to C}{C}$
$\frac{A \to B, B \to C}{A \to C}$	$\frac{A \vee B, A \to C, B \to D}{C \vee D}$

Proof of Modus Tollens (MT):

$$\frac{A \to B, \quad \neg B}{\neg A}$$
.

1.
$$A \rightarrow B$$

$$2. \neg B$$
 P

3.
$$\neg \neg A \quad P \text{ [for } \neg A \text{]}$$

$$A = A = 3$$
, DN

5.
$$B$$
 1, 4, MP

7.
$$\neg A$$
 3–6, IP QED.

Proof of Proof by Cases (Cases, Dilemma) $\underbrace{A \lor B, \quad A \to C, \quad B \to C}_{C}$

- 1. $A \vee B$ P
- 2. $A \rightarrow C$ P
- 3. $B \to C$ P
- 4. $\neg C \quad P \text{ [for } C$]
- 5. $\neg A$ 4, MT
- 6. B 1, 5, DS
- 7. C = 3, 6, MP
- 8. False 4, 7, Contr
- 9. *C* 4–8, IP QED.

Proof of Hypothetical Syllogism (HS)

$$\frac{A \to B, \quad B \to C}{A \to C}$$

1.
$$A \rightarrow B$$
 P

2.
$$B \rightarrow C P$$

3.
$$A P [for A \to C]$$

4.
$$B = 1, 3, MP$$

5.
$$C = 2, 4, MP$$

6.
$$A \rightarrow C$$
 3–5, CP QED.

Proof of Constructive Dilemma (CD)

$$\frac{A \vee B, \quad A \to C, \quad B \to D}{C \vee D}$$

- 1. $A \vee B$

 $A \to C$

- 3. $B \rightarrow D$ P

- 4.
- $A \qquad P [for A \to C \lor D]$

- 5. C 2, 4, MP
- 6.
- $C \vee D$ 5, Add
- 7. $A \rightarrow C \lor D$ 4–6, CP

8.

- $B P [for B \to C \lor D]$
- 9.
- D
- 3, 8, MP

10.

- $C \vee D$ 9, Add

- 11. $B \rightarrow C \lor D$ 8–10, CP

- 12. $C \vee D$ 1, 7, 11, Cases

QED.

Proof $A \lor B \equiv B \lor A$

1 Proof of A \vee B \rightarrow B \vee A

```
1. A \vee B
         \neg (B \lor A) \qquad P [\text{for } B \lor A]
2.
           \neg \neg A \quad P \text{ [for } \neg A\text{]}
3.
               A 3, DN
4.
               B \vee A 4, Add
5.
               False 2, 5, Contr
6.
7.
   \neg A 3–6, IP
8.
   B
            1, 7, DS
9. B \vee A 8, Add
10.
          False
               2, 9, Contr
                  2, 7–10, IP
11. B \vee A
    QED
                       1, 11, CP.
```

The proof of B \vee A \rightarrow A \vee B is similar.

Proof $A \rightarrow B \equiv \neg A \lor B$

1 Proof of $(A \rightarrow B) \rightarrow (\neg A \lor B)$

2 Proof of $(\neg A \lor B) \rightarrow (A \rightarrow B)$

1 Proof of $(A \rightarrow B) \rightarrow (\neg A \lor B)$

1.
$$A \rightarrow B$$
 P

 2. $\neg (\neg A \lor B)$
 $P [for \neg A \lor B]$

 3. $\neg A$
 $P [for A]$

 4. $\neg A \lor B$
 3, Add

 5. False
 2, 4, Contr

 6. A
 3-5, IP

 7. B
 1, 6, MP

 8. $\neg A \lor B$
 7, Add

 9. False
 2, 8, Contr

 10. $\neg A \lor B$
 2, 6-9, IP

 QED
 1, 10, CP.

2 Proof of $(\neg A \lor B) \rightarrow (A \rightarrow B)$

Poof
$$\neg$$
 (A \vee B) $\equiv \neg$ A $\wedge \neg$ B

1 Proof of \neg (A \vee B) \rightarrow (\neg A \wedge \neg B)

2 Proof of $(\neg A \land \neg B) \rightarrow \neg (A \lor B)$

1 Proof of \neg (A \vee B) \rightarrow (\neg A \wedge \neg B)

1.
$$\neg (A \lor B)$$
 P

 2. $\neg \neg A$
 P [for $\neg A$]

 3. A
 2 , DN

 4. $A \lor B$
 3 , Add

 5. False
 1 , 4 , Contr

 6. $\neg A$
 $2-5$, IP

 7. $\neg \neg B$
 P [for $\neg B$]

 8. B
 7 , DN

 9. $A \lor B$
 8 , Add

 10. False
 1 , 9 , Contr

 11. $\neg B$
 $7-10$, IP

 12. $\neg A \land \neg B$
 6 , 11 , Conj

 QED
 1 , 6 , 11 , 12 , CP.

2 Proof of $(\neg A \land \neg B) \rightarrow \neg (A \lor B)$

1.
$$\neg A \land \neg B$$
 P

 2. $\neg \neg (A \lor B)$
 P [for $\neg (A \lor B)$]

 3. $A \lor B$
 2 , DN

 4. $\neg A$
 1 , Simp

 5. B
 3 , 4 , DS

 6. $\neg B$
 1 , Simp

 7. False
 5 , 6 , Contr

 8. $\neg (A \lor B)$
 $2 \neg 7$, IP

 QED
 1 , 8 , CP.

More...

Formal System (形式系统)

Formal System

A formal system F has three components:

- Formal language (symbols + certain expressions called formulas);
- Axioms (certain formulas);
- Rules of inference.

By Richard E. Hodel

The formal system ADD.

Language There are three symbols: +, =, and |. A formula is any expression of the form x + y = z, where x, y, and z are expressions that use just the symbol |. For example, ||| + || = ||||| is a formula, but || + | + || and || = || + || are not formulas.

Axioms The only axiom is the formula | + | = ||.

Rules of inference There are two rules of inference:

R1:
$$\frac{x + y = z}{x| + y = z|}$$
 R2: $\frac{x + y = z}{y + x = z}$

Definition 3: Let F be a formal system. A proof in F is a finite sequence A_1, \ldots, A_n of formulas of F such that for $1 \le k \le n$, one of the following conditions is satisfied: (1) A_k is an axiom of F; (2) k > 1 and A_k is the conclusion of a rule of inference whose hypotheses are among the previous formulas A_1, \ldots, A_{k-1} . A proof in F can be displayed schematically as follows:

(1)
$$A_1$$

:
:
:
:
(n) A_n .

If A_1, \ldots, A_n is a proof in F with $A_n = A$, we say that A_1, \ldots, A_n is a proof of A and that A is a theorem of F; we denote this by $\vdash_F A$. When the formal system F under discussion is understood, we often omit the subscript F and simply write $\vdash A$.

Example

The formula || + ||| = ||||| is a theorem of the formal system ADD. To show this, it suffices to write out a formal proof:

(1)
$$| + | = |$$
 AXIOM

(2)
$$|| + | = ||$$
 R1

(3)
$$||| + | = ||||$$
 R1

(4)
$$| + || = || ||$$
 R2

In summary, $\vdash_{ADD} || + ||| = |||||$ as required.

Definition 4: A formal system F is decidable if there is an algorithm that, given an arbitrary formula A of F, decides (YES or NO in a finite number of steps) whether $\vdash_F A$. If there is no such algorithm, we say that F is undecidable.

One of the most important questions we can ask about a formal system is whether it is decidable. Later we will see that propositional logic is decidable and that first-order logic is undecidable. As a rather trivial example for now, the formal system ADD is decidable.

Formal Axiom Systems

Soundness(可靠性)

All proofs yield theorems that are tautologies.

Completeness(完备性)

Any tautology can be proven as a theorem in the axiom system.

Consistent(一致性)?

Examples

Frege-Lukasiewicz Axioms

- $1. A \rightarrow (B \rightarrow A).$
- **2.** $(A \rightarrow (B \rightarrow C)) \rightarrow ((A \rightarrow B) \rightarrow (A \rightarrow C)).$
- 3. $(\neg A \rightarrow \neg B) \rightarrow (B \rightarrow A)$.

Hilbert-Ackermann Axioms

- 1. $A \lor A \rightarrow A$.
- 2. $A \rightarrow A \lor B$.
- 3. $A \lor B \rightarrow B \lor A$.
- **4.** $(A \rightarrow B) \rightarrow (C \lor A \rightarrow C \lor B)$.

Frege-Lukasiewicz Axioms

- $1. A \rightarrow (B \rightarrow A).$
- **2.** $(A \rightarrow (B \rightarrow C)) \rightarrow ((A \rightarrow B) \rightarrow (A \rightarrow C)).$
- 3. $(\neg A \rightarrow \neg B) \rightarrow (B \rightarrow A)$.

Lemma 1. $A \rightarrow A$ is provable from the axioms.

In the following proof, *B* can be any wff, including *A*.

- 1. $(A \rightarrow ((B \rightarrow A) \rightarrow A)) \rightarrow ((A \rightarrow (B \rightarrow A)) \rightarrow (A \rightarrow A))$
- 2. $A \rightarrow ((B \rightarrow A) \rightarrow A)$
- 3. $(A \rightarrow (B \rightarrow A)) \rightarrow (A \rightarrow A)$
- 4. $A \rightarrow (B \rightarrow A)$
- 5. $A \rightarrow A$

QED.

- Axiom 2
- Axiom 1
- 1, 2, MP Axiom 1
- 3, 4, MP

「华容道」

- 这个游戏由一个底盘、一个大正方形、四个竖长方形、一个横长方形和四个小正方形构成;
- 游戏开始时,在底盘上,按照规定的格式摆放各个方块。
- 移动方块只能水平或垂直按顺序移动,不许做90°旋转, 也不可越过其它方块移动。

【形式系统】?

语言(词汇表):游戏的基本材料是构成游戏的元素;

公理:规定了游戏开始之前的初始条件,不符合这个条件游戏无法开始

推理规则:从初始状态「推导」,我们可以得到许多「中间结果」,如果这些

「中间结果」最终导致「定理」「大正方形位于底部出口」这个命题为真,那

么可称之为「辅助定理」。

「计算机程序」?

命题逻辑 小结

- 命题、联接词
- 命题公式、命题公式的类型
- 等值公式、等值演算
- 范式
- 推理演算
- 形式系统

- ✓ 运算表与真值表:析取、蕴含
- ✓ 等值式
- ✓ 代入定理
- ✓ 置换定理
- ✓ 对偶定理
- ✓ 演绎定理

- ✓ 主范式
- ✓ 演绎推理
- ✓ 推理规则
- ✓ 推理定律
- ✓ 推理方法