



离散数学

Discrete Mathematics

for Computer Science

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第3讲 谓词逻辑 Predicate Logic(3)

The grand aim of science is to cover the greatest number of experimental facts by logical deduction from the smallest number of hypotheses or axioms.

—Albert Einstein

- 推理形式
- 推理定律
- 推理规则
- 推理方法

推理形式

推理定律

- 1命题逻辑中的蕴涵推理式,通过代入得到的谓词逻辑推理定律;由谓词逻辑中的等值式得到的推理定律
- 2 谓词逻辑特有的推理定律
 - $(1) \quad (\forall x A(x)) \lor (\forall x B(x)) \Rightarrow \forall x (A(x) \lor B(x))$
 - $(2) \quad \exists x (A(x) \land B(x)) \Rightarrow (\exists x A(x)) \land (\exists x B(x))$
 - $(3) \quad \forall x (A(x) \to B(x)) \Rightarrow (\forall x A(x)) \to (\forall x B(x))$
 - $(4) \quad \forall x (A(x) \to B(x)) \Rightarrow (\exists x A(x)) \to (\exists x B(x))$

多个量词的谓词公式的推理?

- (1). $\forall x \forall y A(x, y) \Leftrightarrow \forall y \forall x A(x, y)$
- (2). $\forall x \forall y A(x, y) \Rightarrow \exists y \forall x A(x, y)$
- (3). $\forall y \forall x A(x, y) \Rightarrow \exists x \forall y A(x, y)$
- (4). $\exists x \forall y A(x, y) \Rightarrow \forall y \exists x A(x, y)$
- (5). $\exists y \forall x A(x, y) \Rightarrow \forall x \exists y A(x, y)$
- (6). $\forall x \exists y A(x, y) \Rightarrow \exists y \exists x A(x, y)$
- (7). $\forall y \exists x A(x, y) \Rightarrow \exists x \exists y A(x, y)$
- (8). $\exists x \exists y A(x, y) \Leftrightarrow \exists y \exists x A(x, y)$

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推理规则

- 命题逻辑中的推理规则
- 谓词逻辑中特有的规则
 - 1. 全称量词消去规则 (US)
 - (i) ∀xA(x)⇒A(y) 或
 - (ii) $\forall x A(x) \Rightarrow A(c)$
 - 全称量词引入规则 (UG)
 A(y)⇒∀xA(x)
 - 3. 存在量词消去规则 (ES) ∃xA(x)⇒A(c)
 - 4. 存在量词引入规则 (EG)
 A(c)⇒∃xA(x)

RRR method of reasoning with quantifiers

—remove, reason, and restore.

universal instantiation, also called

Universal Specification or

Universal Elimination

Universal Generalization or

Universal Introduction

1. 全称量词消除规则 (US规则)

$$(i). \forall x A(x) \Rightarrow A(y)$$

(ii).
$$\forall x A(x) \Rightarrow A(c)$$

成立的条件是:

- (1). *x*是A(x)的自由变元;
- (2). 在(i)中, y为不在A(x)中约束出现的变元, y可以在A(x)中自由出现, 也可在证明序列中前面的公式中出现。
- (3). 在(ii)中, c任意的个体常量,可以是证明序列中前面公式 所指定的个体常量。

$$\forall x (\exists x P(x) \lor Q(x))$$

∀x∃y(x>y)

 $\exists y(y>y)$

2 全称量词引入规则 (UG规则)

 $A(y) \Rightarrow \forall x A(x)$

成立的条件是:

- (1). y在A(y)中自由出现,且任意y,A(y)为真;
- (2). 替换y的x要选择在A(y)中不出现的变元符号;

$$\exists z(z>y)$$

 $\forall z \exists z (z > z)$

3 存在量词引入规则 (EG规则)

 $A(c) \Rightarrow \exists x A(x)$

成立的条件是:

- (1).c是特定的个体常量;
- (2).替换c的x要选择在A(c)中不出现的 变元符号;

 $(1).P(x) \rightarrow Q(c)$

 $(2).(\exists x)(P(x) \rightarrow Q(x))$

在使用存在量词引入规则时,替换

个体心的变元应选择在公式中没有

出现的变元符号,正确的推理是:

 $(1).P(x) \rightarrow Q(c)$

 $(2).(\exists y)(P(x) \rightarrow Q(y))$

4 存在量词消除规则 (ES规则)

 $\exists x A(x) \Rightarrow A(c)$

成立的条件是:

- (1).c是特定的个体常量, c不能在前面的公式序列中出现;
- (2).c不在A(x)中出现;
- (3).A(x)中自由出现的个体变元 只有x。

$(1)(\forall x)(\exists y)(x > y)$	// P
$(2).(\exists y)(z > y)$	// US
(3).(z > c)	// ES
$(4).(\forall x)(x > c)$	// UG
(5).c > c	// US
由(2)得到(3)不能使用存在量词消除规则,	
因为(2)中含有除水以外的自由变元 Z。	

示例

[1]. (1).
$$\forall x P(x) \rightarrow Q(x)$$
 // P

(2).
$$P(y) \rightarrow Q(y)$$
 // US

量词∀x的辖域为P(x),而非 $P(x) \rightarrow Q(x)$,所以不能直接使用全称量词消除规则。

[2].(1).
$$P(a) \rightarrow Q(b)$$
 // P

(2).
$$\exists x (P(x) \rightarrow Q(x)) // EG$$

前提中的个体*a*和*b*不同,不能一次同时使用存在量词引入规则,正确的推理可以为:

(1).
$$P(a) \rightarrow Q(b)$$
 // P

(2).
$$\exists x (P(x) \rightarrow Q(b))$$
 // EG

(3).
$$\exists y \exists x (P(x) \rightarrow Q(y))$$
 // EG

[3].(1). $P(x) \rightarrow Q(c)$

// P

(2). $\exists x (P(x) \rightarrow Q(x)) // EG$

在使用存在量词引入规则时,替换个体c的变元应选择在公式中没有出现的变元符号,正确的推理:

(1) D() O()

 $(1). P(x) \rightarrow Q(c)$

// P

(2). $\exists y (P(x) \rightarrow Q(y)) // EG$

[4].(1). $\forall x(P(x) \rightarrow Q(x)) // P$

(2). $P(a) \rightarrow Q(b)$

// US

在使用量词消除规则时,应使用个体替换量词所约束的变元在公式中的

所有出现,正确的推理是:

(1). $\forall x (P(x) \rightarrow Q(x)) // P$

(2). $P(a) \rightarrow Q(a)$

// US

[5].(1). $\exists x P(x)$ // P

(2). P(*c*) // ES

(3). $\exists x Q(x)$ // P

(4). Q(*c*) // ES

第二次使用存在量词消除规则时,所指定的特定个体应该在证明 序列以前的公式中不出现,正确的推理是:

(1). $\exists x P(x)$ // P

(2). P(*c*) // ES

(3). $\exists x Q(x)$ // P

(4). Q(d) // ES

[6].(1).
$$\forall x(\exists y)(x > y)$$
 // P

(2).
$$\exists y(z > y)$$
 // US

(3).
$$(z > c)$$
 // ES

(4).
$$\forall x(x > c)$$
 // UG

(5).
$$c > c$$
 // US

由(2)得到(3)不能使用存在量词消除规则,因为(2)中含有除火以外的自由变元*z*。

推理方法

直接法

间接法 (反证法)

CP规则

示例 证明苏格拉底三段论:"人都是要死的,苏格拉底是人,所以苏格拉底是要死的。"

解 个体域取全总个体域,令F(x): x是人,G(x): x是要死的, a:苏格拉底,则

前提: ∀x(F(x)→G(x)), F(a)

结论: G(a)

推理形式: $\forall x(F(x) \rightarrow G(x)), F(a) \Rightarrow G(a)$

(1) F(a) F

(3) $\forall x(F(x) \rightarrow G(x))$ P

(2) $F(a) \rightarrow G(a)$ US,(1)

(4) G(a) $T_1I_2(2)_2(3)$

示例 将下列推理符号化并给出形式证明:

晚会上所有人都唱歌或跳舞了,因此或者所有人都唱歌了,或者有些人跳舞了。(个体域为参加晚会的人)

解 设P(x): x唱歌了, Q(x): x跳舞了,则

前提: ∀x(P(x)∨Q(x))

结论: ∀xP(x)√∃xQ(x)

推理形式: ∀x(P(x)∨Q(x))⇒∀xP(x)∨∃xQ(x)

(2)
$$\exists x \neg P(x) \land \forall x \neg Q(x) R, E, (1)$$

(3)
$$\exists x \neg P(x)$$
 T,I,(2)

(4)
$$\neg P(a)$$
 ES,(3)

(5)
$$\forall x \neg Q(x)$$
 T,I,(2)

(6)
$$\neg Q(a)$$
 US,(5)

(7)
$$\forall x(P(x)\lor Q(x))$$
 P

(8)
$$P(a) \lor Q(a)$$
 US,(7)

(9)
$$Q(a)$$
 T,I,(4)(8)

因此, 假设不成立, 原推理形式正确。

示例 所有的有理数都是实数;所有的无理数也是实数;虚数不是实数。因此,虚数既不是有理数,也不是无理数。(个体域为全总域)

解 需要引入的谓词包括:

Q(x): x 是有理数; R(x): x是实数; N(x): x是无理数; C(x): x是虚数。上述推理可符号化为:

前提: $\forall x(Q(x) \rightarrow R(x))$ 、 $\forall x(N(x) \rightarrow R(x))$ 、 $\forall x(C(x) \rightarrow \neg R(x))$

结论: ∀*x*(C(*x*)→ (¬Q(*x*) ∧ ¬N(*x*)),

验证该结论的公式序列如下:

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示例 每个旅客或者坐头等舱或者坐二等舱;每个旅客当且仅当他富裕时坐头等舱;有些旅客富裕但并非所有的旅客都富裕。因此,有些旅客坐二等舱。(个体域为全总域)

解 引入下列谓词: P(x): x是旅客; Q(x): x坐头等舱; R(x): x坐二等舱; S(x): x是富裕的。

原推理可符号化为:

前提: $\forall x (P(x) \rightarrow (Q(x) \lor R(x)))$ 、 $\forall x (P(x) \rightarrow (Q(x) \leftrightarrow S(x)))$ 、 $\exists x$ $(P(x) \land S(x))$ 、 $\neg (\forall x (P(x) \rightarrow S(x)))$

结论: $\exists x(P(x) \land R(x))$, 验证该结论的公式序列如下:

- $(1). \neg(\forall x (P(x) \rightarrow S(x))) // P$
- (2). $\exists x (P(x) \land \neg S(x))$ // T, I (2)
- (3). $P(c) \land \neg S(c)$ // ES
- (4). P(*c*) // T, I (3)
- (5). $\neg S(c)$ // T, I (3)
- (6). $\forall x (P(x) \rightarrow (Q(x) \lor R(x))) // P$
- (7). $P(c) \rightarrow (Q(c) \lor R(c))$ // US, (6)
- (8). $Q(c) \vee R(c)$ // T, I (4)(7)

- $(9).\forall x(P(x) \rightarrow (Q(x) \leftrightarrow S(x)))//P$
- (10).P(α) \rightarrow (Q(α) \leftrightarrow S(α)// US(9)
- $(11).Q(c)\leftrightarrow S(c) // T, I (4)(11)$
- $(12).Q(c) \rightarrow S(c)//T, I(11)$
- (13). $\neg Q(c)$ // T, I (12)(5)
- (14). R(*c*) // T, I (13)(8)
- (15). $P(a) \wedge R(a) / T$, I(4)(14)
- (16). $\exists x (P(x) \land R(x)) // EG$

练习 每一个大学生不是文科生就是理科生;有的大学生爱好文学;小张不是文科生但他爱好文学。因此,如果小张是大学生,他就是理科生。(个体域取全总域)

解:要引入的谓词包括:

P(x): x 是一个大学生; Q(x): x 是文科生; S(x): x 是理科生; T(x): x 爱好文学。

要引入的个体常量是:c:小张。

因此上述推理可符号化为:

前提: $\forall x(P(x) \rightarrow (Q(x) \lor S(x)))$ 、 $\exists x(P(x) \land T(x))$ 、 $\neg Q(c) \land T(c)$

结论: P(♂→S(♂,

验证该结论的公式序列为:

(1).
$$\neg Q(\partial) \wedge T(\partial)$$

// P

(2).
$$\forall x (P(x) \rightarrow (Q(x) \lor S(x)))$$

// P

(3).
$$P(c) \rightarrow (Q(c) \lor S(c))$$

// US (2)

// P (附加)

(5).
$$Q(a) \lor S(a)$$

// T, I (3)(4)

(6).
$$\neg Q(c)$$

// T, I (1)

// T, I (5)(6)

(8).
$$P(c) \rightarrow S(c)$$

//CP

示例
$$(1) \forall x \neg W(x) \rightarrow \neg \exists x W(x) (2) \neg \exists x W(x) \rightarrow \forall x \neg W(x)$$

示例 $\forall x \forall y W \rightarrow \forall y \forall x W$.

5. $\forall y \ \forall x \ W$ 4, UG

QED 1-5, CP.

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示例 $\forall x p(x) \land \exists x q(x) \rightarrow \exists x (p(x) \land q(x)).$

1.
$$\forall x \ p(x)$$

2.
$$\exists x \ q(x)$$
 P

3.
$$q(c)$$
 2, EI

4.
$$p(c)$$
 1, UI

5.
$$p(c) \wedge q(c)$$
 3, 4, Conj

6.
$$\exists x \ (p(x) \land q(x))$$
 5, EG

示例 $\forall x \ A(x) \lor \forall x \ B(x) \to \forall x \ (A(x) \lor B(x)).$

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\forall x \ A(x) \lor \forall x \ B(x)
 \forall x \ A(x)
                                          P [\text{for } \forall x \ A(x) \rightarrow \forall x \ (A(x) \lor B(x))]
 A(x)
                                          2, UI
 4. A(x) \vee B(x)
                                3, Add
 5. \forall x \ (A(x) \lor B(x)) 4, UG
 6. \forall x \ A(x) \rightarrow \forall x \ (A(x) \lor B(x)) 2-5, CP
 7. \forall x \ B(x)
                                      P [\text{for } \forall x \ B(x) \to \forall x \ (A(x) \lor B(x))]
 8. B(x)
                                          7, UI
 9. A(x) \vee B(x)
                            8, Add
10. \forall x \ (A(x) \lor B(x)) 9, UG
11. \forall x \ B(x) \rightarrow \forall x \ (A(x) \lor B(x)) 7–10, CP
                                1, 6, 11, CD
12. \forall x \ (A(x) \lor B(x))
      QED
                                          1-6, 11, 12, CP.
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示例 $\forall x (A(x) \rightarrow B(x)) \land \forall x (B(x) \rightarrow C(x)) \rightarrow \forall x (A(x) \rightarrow C(x)).$

1.
$$\forall x (A(x) \rightarrow B(x)) P$$

2.
$$\forall x (B(x) \to C(x))$$
 P

3.
$$A(x) \rightarrow B(x)$$
 1, UI

4.
$$B(x) \rightarrow C(x)$$
 2, UI

5.
$$A(x) \rightarrow C(x)$$
 3, 4, HS

6.
$$\forall x (A(x) \rightarrow C(x))$$
 5, UG QED 1–6, CP.

示例

Consider the following problem. Suppose we believe that verybody loves somebody. And suppose we believe that everyone loves a lover. Please prove that Jack loves Jill.

 \forall y. \exists z. loves(y,z)

 $\forall x. \forall y. (\exists z.loves(y,z) \rightarrow loves(x,y))$

loves(jack,jill)

1. \forall y. \exists z.loves(y,z) Premise

2. $\forall x. \forall y. (\exists z.loves(y,z) \rightarrow loves(x,y))$ Premise

3. \exists z.loves(jill,z) US (1)

4. \forall y.(\exists z.loves(y,z) \rightarrow loves(jack,y)) US (2)

5. \exists z.loves(jill,z) \rightarrow loves(jack,jill) US (4)

6. loves(jack,jill) T, I (5),(3)

练习

Consider the following problem. Suppose we believe that everybody loves somebody. And suppose we believe that everyone loves a lover. Please prove that everyone loves everyone.

 \forall y. \exists z. loves(y,z)

 $\forall x. \forall y. (\exists z.loves(y,z) \rightarrow loves(x,y))$

 $\forall x. \forall y. loves(x,y)$

1. \forall y. \exists z.loves(y,z)

Premise

2. $\forall x. \forall y. (\exists z. loves(y,z) \rightarrow loves(x,y))$

Premise

3. $\exists z.loves(y,z)$

US (1)

4. \forall y.(\exists z.loves(y,z) \rightarrow loves(x,y))

US (2)

5. $\exists z.loves(y,z) \rightarrow loves(x,y)$

US (4)

6. loves(x,y)

T,I(5),(3)

7. \forall y.loves(x,y)

UG (6)

8. $\forall x. \forall y.loves(x,y)$

UG (7)

示例 Give a formal proof of the following wff:

 $\forall x (\exists y (q(x, y) \land s (y)) \rightarrow \exists y (p(y) \land r(x, y))) \rightarrow (\neg \exists x p(x) \rightarrow \forall x \forall y (q(x, y) \rightarrow \neg s (y))).$

1.
$$\forall x \ (\exists y \ (q(x, y) \land s(y)) \rightarrow \exists y \ (p(y) \land r(x, y))) \quad P$$

2. $\neg \exists x \ p(x) \quad P \ [\text{for} \ (\neg \exists x \ p(x) \rightarrow \forall x \ \forall y \ (q(x, y) \rightarrow \neg s(y)))]$

3. $\neg \forall x \ \forall y \ (q(x, y) \rightarrow \neg s(y)) \quad P \ [\text{for} \ \forall x \ \forall y \ (q(x, y) \rightarrow \neg s(y))]$

4. $\exists x \ \exists y \ (q(x, y) \land s(y)) \qquad 3, T$

5. $\exists y \ (q(x, y) \land s(y)) \qquad 4, EI$

6. $\exists y \ (q(x, y) \land s(y)) \rightarrow \exists y \ (p(y) \land r(x, y)) \qquad 1, UI$

7. $\exists y \ (p(y) \land r(x, y)) \qquad 5, 6, MP$

8. $p(d) \land r(x, y) \rightarrow \neg x(x) \qquad 7, EI$

9. $p(d) \qquad 8, Simp$

10. $\exists x \ p(x) \qquad 9, EG$

11. False

2, 10, Contr

12. $\forall x \ \forall y \ (q(x, y) \rightarrow \neg s(y)) \qquad 3-11, IP$

13. $\neg \exists x \ p(x) \rightarrow \forall x \ \forall y \ (q(x, y) \rightarrow \neg s(y)) \qquad 2, 12, CP$

QED

1, 13, CP.

示例 Any binary relation that is irreflexive and transitive is also asymmetric. Here is an informal proof. Let p be a binary relation on a set A such that p is irreflexive and transitive. Suppose, by way of contradiction, that p is not asymmetric. Then there are elements a, $b \in A$ such that p(a, b) and p(b, a). Since p is transitive, it follows that p(a, a). But this contradicts the fact that p is irreflexive. Therefore, p is asymmetric. Give a formal proof of the statement, where the following wffs represent the three properties:

Irreflexive: $\forall x \neg p(x, x)$.

Transitive: $\forall x \forall y \forall z (p(x, y) \land p(y, z) \rightarrow p(x, z)).$

Asymmetric: $\forall x \forall y (p(x, y) \rightarrow \neg p(y, x)).$

$$\forall x \neg p(x, x) \land x \forall y \forall z(p(x,y) \land p(y,z) \rightarrow p(x,z)) \rightarrow \forall x \forall y(p(x,y) \rightarrow \neg p(y, x)).$$

1.
$$\forall x \neg p(x, x)$$
 P
2. $\forall x \forall y \forall z \ (p(x, y) \land p(y, z) \rightarrow p(x, z))$ P
3. $\neg \forall x \forall y \ (p(x, y) \rightarrow \neg p(y, x))$ P
4. $\exists x \exists y \ (p(x, y) \land p(y, x))$ $\exists x \exists y \ (p(x, y) \land p(y, x))$ $\exists x \exists y \ (p(x, y) \land p(y, x))$ $\exists x \exists y \ (p(x, y) \land p(y, x))$ $\exists x \exists y \ (p(x, y) \land p(y, x))$ $\exists x \exists y \ (p(x, y) \land p(y, x))$ $\exists x \exists y \ (p(x, y) \land p(y, x))$ $\exists x \exists y \ (p(x, y) \land p(y, x))$ $\exists x \exists y \ (p(x, y) \land p(y, x))$ $\exists x \exists y \ (p(x, y) \land p(y, x))$ $\exists x \exists y \ (p(x, y) \land p(y, x))$ $\exists x \exists y \ (p(x, y) \land p(y, x))$ $\exists x \exists y \ (p(x, y) \rightarrow \neg p(y, x))$

示例

Formalize the following informal proof that the sum of any two odd integers is even.

Proof: Let x and y be arbitrary odd integers. Then there exist integers m and n such that x = 2m + 1 and y = 2n + 1. Now add x and y to obtain

$$x + y = 2m + 1 + 2n + 1 = 2(m + n + 1).$$

Therefore, x + y is an even integer. Since x and y are arbitrary integers, it follows that the sum of any two odd integers is even. QED.

示例 $\forall x(\exists z(x=2z+1) \leftrightarrow odd(x)) \land \forall x(\exists z(x=2z) \leftrightarrow even(x))$ $\rightarrow \forall x \forall y (odd(x) \land odd(y) \rightarrow even(x + y))$ 12.x+y=2(m+n+1) 10, 11, algebra 1. odd(x) ^ odd(y) P(附加) $13.\exists z (x+y=2z) 12, EG$ 2.odd(x) 1 简化 14. \forall x(\exists z(x= 2z)↔even(x)) P 3.odd(y) 1 简化 15. \forall x(\exists z(x= 2z) →even(x)) T, I, 14 $4.\forall x(\exists z(x=2z+1)\leftrightarrow odd(x))$ P 16.∀t(∃z(t= 2z) →even(t)) 15,改名 $5.\forall x(odd(x)\rightarrow \exists z(x=2z+1)) T, I, 4$ $17.\exists z(t=2z) \rightarrow even(t) 16, UI$ $6.odd(x) \rightarrow \exists z(x=2z+1)$ 5, UI 17.∃z(x+y= 2z) →even(x+y) 17, 代入 $7.\exists z(x=2z+1)$ T,I 2, 6, MP 18.even(x + y) 13, 17, MP8.odd(y)→∃z(y=2z +1) 6, 改名 19.odd(x) \land odd(y) → even(x +y) 1-18, CP $9.\exists z(y=2z+1)$ T, I 3, 8, MP 20. \forall y (odd(x) \land odd(y) \rightarrow even(x + y)) 19, UG 10.x=2m +1 7, El21. $\forall x \forall y (odd(x) \land odd(y) \rightarrow even(x + y))$ 20, UG 11.y=2n +1 9, El OED Discrete Mathematics, 3 Predicate Logic

小结

谓词公式:个体、谓词、量词

范式

等值演算

逻辑推理

