


# Assignments 3.1 -Solution

## 一、阅读 (Reading)

1. 阅读教材.
2. 课外阅读:

 Predicate Logic (1) -by Gerard O' Regan.pdf.pdf

## 二、问题解答 (Problems)

1. 教材 P51: 题 1 (1, 3, 5, 7)
2. 教材 P51: 题 5;

设  $R(x)$ :  $x$  是兔子;  $T(x)$ :  $x$  是乌龟。  $F(x, y)$ :  $x$  比  $y$  跑得快;  $S(x, y)$ :  $x$  与  $y$  跑得同样快。

3. 教材 P52: 题 7;

$N(x)$ :  $x$  是一个数;  $S(x, y)$ :  $y$  是  $x$  的后继数

4. 教材 P52: 题 10;

变量是否被约束.

5. 教材 P52: 题 11 (1, 3, 5) ;
6. 教材 P52: 题 12 (1, 3, 5) ;

解释; 讨论.

7. Given the wff  $W = \exists x p(x) \rightarrow \forall x p(x)$ .

a. Find all possible interpretations of  $W$  over the domain  $D = \{a\}$ . Also give the truth value of  $W$  over each of the interpretations.

b. Find all possible interpretations of  $W$  over the domain  $D = \{a, b\}$ . Also give the truth value of  $W$  over each of the interpretations.

a.  $p(a) = \text{True}$ , 于是  $\forall x p(x) = \text{True}$ ,  $\exists x p(x) = \text{True}$ . 故  $W = \text{True}$ .

b.  $p(a) = \text{False}$ , 于是  $\forall x p(x) = \text{False}$ ,  $\exists x p(x) = \text{False}$ . 故  $W = \text{False}$ .

8. Find a model for each of the following wffs.

a.  $p(c) \wedge \exists x \neg p(x)$ .

b.  $\exists x p(x) \rightarrow \forall x p(x)$ .

c.  $\exists y \forall x p(x, y) \rightarrow \forall x \exists y p(x, y)$ .

d.  $\forall x \exists y p(x, y) \rightarrow \exists y \forall x p(x, y)$ .

e.  $\forall x (p(x, f(x)) \rightarrow p(x, y))$ .

a. 论域  $D = \{1, 2\}$ ,  $p(1) = \text{True}$ ,  $p(2) = \text{False}$ ,  $c = 1$ .

b.  $D = \{1, 2\}$ ,  $p(1) = \text{True}$ ,  $p(2) = \text{True}$ .

c、d. 令对任意的论域中的任意元素  $x, y$  有:  $p(x, y) = \text{False}$ .

e.  $D = \{a\}$ ,  $f(a) = a$ ,  $y = a$ .

9. Given the wff  $W = \forall x p(x, x) \rightarrow \forall x \forall y \forall z (p(x, y) \vee p(x, z) \vee p(y, z))$ .

a. Show that  $W$  is true for any interpretation whose domain is a singleton.

b. Show that  $W$  is true for any interpretation whose domain has two elements.

c. Show that  $W$  is not valid.

d. Find an example of a wff that is true for any interpretation that has a domain with three or fewer elements but is not valid.

a. 不妨设论域  $D = \{a\}$ .

若  $p(a, a) = \text{False}$ , 则  $\forall x p(x, x) = \text{False}$ , 于是  $W = \text{True}$ .

若  $p(a, a) = \text{True}$ , 则  $\forall x p(x, x) = \text{True}$ ; 而  $\forall x \forall y \forall z (p(x, y) \vee p(x, z) \vee p(y, z))$  中的  $x, y, z$  都是  $a$ , 有  $\forall x \forall y \forall z (p(x, y) \vee p(x, z) \vee p(y, z)) = \text{True}$ , 于是  $W = \text{True}$ .

b. 类似地, 对于任何解释, 不妨设论域  $D = \{a, b\}$ .

若  $p(a, a) = \text{False}$  或若  $p(b, b) = \text{False}$ , 则  $\forall x p(x, x) = \text{False}$ , 于是  $W = \text{True}$ .

若  $p(a, a) = \text{True}$  且  $p(b, b) = \text{True}$ , 则  $\forall x p(x, x) = \text{True}$ , 而公式  $\forall x \forall y \forall z (p(x, y) \vee p(x, z) \vee p(y, z))$  中的  $x, y, z$  都是总有其中的某 2 个取值一样, 不妨设  $y = z = a$ , 于是  $p(y, z) = p(a, a) = \text{True}$ , 有  $\forall x \forall y \forall z (p(x, y) \vee p(x, z) \vee p(y, z)) = \text{True}$ , 故  $W = \text{True}$ .

c. 设论域  $D = \{a, b, c\}$ ,  $p(a, a) = p(b, b) = p(c, c) = \text{True}$ ,  $p(a, b) = p(a, c) = p(b, c) = \text{False}$ . 此时,  $W = \text{False}$ . 故  $W$  不是有效谓词公式.

d. 基于(a)(b)(c), 可定义如下谓词公式:

$\forall x p(x, x) \rightarrow \forall x \forall y \forall z \forall w (p(x, y) \vee p(x, z) \vee p(x, w) \vee p(y, z) \vee p(y, w) \vee p(z, w))$ .

10. Prove that each of the following wffs is valid, unsatisfiable, or invalid.

a.  $\forall x (p(x) \rightarrow p(x))$ .

a. 有效公式. 任意论域  $D$  中元素  $d$ ,  $p(d) \rightarrow p(d) = \text{True}$ . 因此, 对任意解释, 该公式都为真.

b.  $\exists x (p(x) \wedge \neg p(x))$ .

b. 不可满足公式. 任意论域  $D$  中元素  $d$ ,  $p(d) \wedge \neg p(d) = \text{False}$ . 因此, 对任意解释, 该公式都为假.

c.  $\exists x \forall y (p(x, y) \wedge \neg p(x, y))$ .

c. 不可满足公式. 假设有解释使得该公式为真, 即存在  $d \in D$  使得  $\forall y(p(d, y) \wedge \neg p(d, y)) = \text{True}$ , 亦即任意  $c \in D$ ,  $p(d, c) \wedge \neg p(d, c) = \text{True}$ , 显然矛盾.

d.  $\forall x A(x) \vee \forall x B(x) \rightarrow \forall x (A(x) \vee B(x))$ .

d. 有效公式. 反证. 如果该公式非有效公式, 则存在论域为  $D$  的解释, 公式前件为真, 但后件为假. 由后件为假可得, 存在  $d \in D$  使得  $A(d) = \text{True}$  且

$B(d) = \text{True}$ , 于是,  $\forall x A(x) = \text{False}$  且  $\forall x B(x) = \text{False}$ , 从而前件为假, 矛盾.

e.  $\forall x (A(x) \rightarrow B(x)) \rightarrow (\forall x A(x) \rightarrow \exists x B(x))$ .

e. 有效公式. 设论域为  $D$ , 如果前件为真, 则意味着任意  $d \in D$ , 有  $A(d) \rightarrow B(d)$ .

于是, 若任意  $d \in D$ ,  $A(d) = \text{True}$ , 则  $B(d) = \text{True}$ . 从而,  $\forall x A(x) = \text{True}$ , 存在  $d \in D$ ,  $B(d) = \text{True}$ . 即后件为真.