

Automated Theorem Proving, SS 2014. Homework 6 (due May 29, 2014)

- For each symbol occurring in the following formula, specify whether it is a: logical quantifier, logical connective, predicate symbol, function symbol, variable, or constant. (Note that functions and predicates can also be constant or variable.)

$$\forall_f C[f] \iff \forall_{\epsilon > 0} \exists_{\delta > 0} \forall_{x, y} (|x - y| < \delta \implies |f[x] - f[y]| < \epsilon)$$

- Find the truth value of the formula $F : \iff \forall_x (P[x] \implies Q[f[x], a])$, where

$$I : \begin{cases} D = \{1, 2\} \\ a_I = 1 \\ f_I : D \rightarrow D \\ P_I : D \rightarrow \{\mathbb{T}, \mathbb{F}\} \\ Q_I : D^2 \rightarrow \{\mathbb{T}, \mathbb{F}\} \end{cases} \begin{cases} \begin{cases} f_I[1] = 1 \\ f_I[2] = 1 \end{cases} \\ \begin{cases} P_I[1] = \mathbb{T} \\ P_I[2] = \mathbb{F} \end{cases} \\ \begin{cases} Q_I[1, 1] = \mathbb{T} & Q_I[1, 2] = \mathbb{F} \\ Q_I[2, 1] = \mathbb{F} & Q_I[2, 2] = \mathbb{T} \end{cases} \end{cases}$$

- For the interpretation $D = \{a, b\}$, $P[a, a] = \mathbb{T}$, $P[a, b] = \mathbb{F}$, $P[b, a] = \mathbb{F}$, $P[b, b] = \mathbb{T}$, determine the truth value of the following formulas:

(a) $\forall_{x, y} P[x, y]$	(a) $\forall_{x, y} P[x, y]$
(b) $\exists_{x, y} P[x, y]$	(b) $\exists_y \neg P[a, y]$
(c) $\forall_{x, y} (P[x, y] \implies P[y, x])$	(c) $\forall_x P[x, x]$

- Transform the following formulas into prenex normal form:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(a)} \quad & \forall_x \left(P[x] \implies \exists_y Q[x, y] \right) \\ \text{(b)} \quad & \exists_x \left(\neg \left(\exists_y P[x, y] \right) \implies \left(\left(\exists_z Q[z] \right) \implies R[x] \right) \right) \\ \text{(c)} \quad & \forall_{x, y} \left(\exists_z P[x, y, z] \wedge \left(\exists_u Q[x, u] \implies \exists_v Q[y, v] \right) \right) \end{aligned}$$

- Transform the following formulas into Skolem normal form:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(a)} \quad & \neg \left(\forall_x P[x] \implies \exists_{y, z} Q[y, z] \right) \\ \text{(b)} \quad & \neg \left(\forall_x P[x] \implies \exists_y P[y] \right) \\ \text{(c)} \quad & \forall_{x, y} \exists_z P[x, y, z] \end{aligned}$$

(d)

$$\left(\forall_{x,y,z,u,v,w} (P[x,y,u] \wedge P[y,z,v] \wedge P[u,z,w] \Rightarrow P[x,v,w]) \right) \\ \wedge \\ \left(\forall_{x,y,z,u,v,w} (P[x,y,u] \wedge P[y,z,v] \wedge P[x,v,w] \Rightarrow P[u,z,w]) \right)$$

(e) $\forall_x P[x, e, x] \wedge \forall_x P[e, x, x]$

(f) $\forall_x P[x, i[x], e] \wedge \forall_x P[i[x], x, e]$

(g) $\left(\forall_x P[x, x, e] \right) \Rightarrow \left(\forall_{u,v,w} (P[u, v, w] \Rightarrow P[v, u, w]) \right)$