

$$\begin{aligned}
7. (1) & I(P(a, f(x)) \wedge P(x, f(b)) \wedge P(f(y), x))(v) \\
& = P^I(a^I, f^I(v(x))) \wedge P^I(v(x), f^I(b^I)) \wedge P^I(f^I(v(y)), v(x)) \\
& = P^I(1, f^I(1)) \wedge P^I(1, f^I(2)) \wedge P^I(f^I(1), 1) \\
& = P^I(1, 2) \wedge P^I(1, 1) \wedge P^I(2, 1) = 1 \wedge 1 \wedge 0 = 0
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
(2) & I(\forall x \exists y P(y, x))(v) \\
& = I(\exists y P(y, x))(v[x/1]) \wedge I(\exists y P(y, x))(v[x/2]) \\
& = (I(P(y, x))(v[x/1][y/1]) \vee I(P(y, x))(v[x/1][y/2])) \\
& \quad \wedge (I(P(y, x))(v[x/2][y/1]) \vee I(P(y, x))(v[x/2][y/2])) \\
& = (P^I(1, 1) \vee P^I(2, 1)) \wedge (P^I(1, 2) \vee P^I(2, 2)) \\
& = (1 \vee 0) \wedge (1 \vee 0) = 1
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
(3) & I(\forall x \forall y (P(x, y) \rightarrow P(f(x), f(y))))(v) \\
& = (P^I(1, 1) \rightarrow P^I(f^I(1), f^I(1))) \wedge (P^I(1, 2) \rightarrow P^I(f^I(1), f^I(2))) \\
& \quad \wedge (P^I(2, 1) \rightarrow P^I(f^I(2), f^I(1))) \wedge (P^I(2, 2) \rightarrow P^I(f^I(2), f^I(2))) \\
& = (P^I(1, 1) \rightarrow P^I(2, 2)) \wedge (P^I(1, 2) \rightarrow P^I(2, 1)) \wedge (P^I(2, 1) \rightarrow P^I(1, 2)) \wedge (P^I(2, 2) \rightarrow P^I(1, 1)) \\
& = (1 \rightarrow 0) \wedge (1 \rightarrow 0) \wedge (0 \rightarrow 1) \wedge (0 \rightarrow 1) = 0 \wedge 0 \wedge 1 \wedge 1 = 0
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
8. (1) & I(\forall x \exists y P(x, y)) \\
& = (P^I(a, a) \vee P^I(a, b)) \wedge (P^I(b, a) \vee P^I(b, b)) = (1 \vee 0) \wedge (0 \vee 1) = 1
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
(2) & I(\forall x \forall y P(x, y)) \\
& = P^I(a, a) \wedge P^I(a, b) \wedge P^I(b, a) \wedge P^I(b, b) = 1 \wedge 0 \wedge 0 \wedge 1 = 0
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
(3) & I(\exists x \forall y P(x, y)) \\
& = (P^I(a, a) \wedge P^I(a, b)) \vee (P^I(b, a) \wedge P^I(b, b)) = (1 \wedge 0) \vee (0 \wedge 1) = 0
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
(4) & I(\exists x \exists y \neg P(x, y)) \\
& = \neg P^I(a, a) \vee \neg P^I(a, b) \vee \neg P^I(b, a) \vee \neg P^I(b, b) = 0 \vee 1 \vee 1 \vee 0 = 1
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
(5) & I(\forall x \forall y (P(x, y) \rightarrow P(y, x))) \\
& = (P^I(a, a) \rightarrow P^I(a, a)) \wedge (P^I(a, b) \rightarrow P^I(b, a)) \\
& \quad \wedge (P^I(b, a) \rightarrow P^I(a, b)) \wedge (P^I(b, b) \rightarrow P^I(b, b)) \\
& = (1 \rightarrow 1) \wedge (0 \rightarrow 0) \wedge (0 \rightarrow 0) \wedge (1 \rightarrow 1) = 1
\end{aligned}$$

$$(6) I(\forall x P(x, x)) = P^I(a, a) \wedge P^I(b, b) = 1 \wedge 1 = 1$$

9. 语句  $A$  为  $\forall x \neg P(x, x) \wedge P(a, b) \wedge P(b, c) \wedge P(c, a)$ 。给定解释  $I'$  如下。

$D_{I'}$  为自然数集合,  $P^{I'}(x, y) = 1$  当且仅当  $x < y$ ,  $a^{I'} = 1$ ,  $b^{I'} = 2$ ,  $c^{I'} = 3$   
 则  $I'$  是  $A$  的模型,  $A$  有模型。

任取满足语句  $A$  的解释  $I$ , 则  $P^I(a^I, b^I) = P^I(b^I, c^I) = P^I(c^I, a^I) = 1$ , 又因为  $I(\forall x \neg P(x, x)) = 1$ , 所以  $a^I$ ,  $b^I$ ,  $c^I$  是论域  $D_I$  中三个不同元素, 论域  $D_I$  中至少有三个元素。

10. 语句  $A$  为  $\forall x \neg P(x, x) \wedge \forall x \forall y (P(x, y) \wedge P(y, z) \rightarrow P(x, z)) \wedge \forall x \exists y P(x, y)$ 。给定解释  $I'$  如下。

$D_{I'}$  为自然数集合,  $P^{I'}(x, y) = 1$  当且仅当  $x < y$

则  $I'$  是  $A$  的模型,  $A$  有模型。

任取满足语句  $A$  的解释  $I$ , 取  $d_1 \in D_I$ , 因为  $I(\forall x \exists y P(x, y)) = 1$ , 所以有  $d_2 \in D_I$  使得  $P^I(d_1, d_2) = 1$ , 又因为  $I(\forall x \neg P(x, x)) = 1$ , 故  $d_1 \neq d_2$ 。因为  $I(\forall x \exists y P(x, y)) = 1$ , 所以有  $d_3 \in D_I$  使得  $P^I(d_2, d_3) = 1$ , 又因为  $I(\forall x \neg P(x, x)) = 1$ , 故  $d_3 \neq d_2$ 。因为  $I(\forall x \forall y (P(x, y) \wedge P(y, z) \rightarrow P(x, z))) = 1$ , 所以  $P^I(d_1, d_3) = 1$ , 故  $d_3 \neq d_1$ 。因此,  $d_1$ ,  $d_2$ ,  $d_3$  是论域中的三个不同元素。这个过程可以永远进行下去, 得到  $d_1, d_2, d_3, \dots$  因此, 论域中必然有无穷多个元素。