# hwo6

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### 8.24

a.

Student(x)表示 学生x

Takes(x,c,s)定义为学生x在s时选取了c课程

故一阶逻辑为 $\exists x \ Student(x) \land \ Takes(s, French, Spring2021)$ 

b.

Pass(x,c,s)定义了学生x在s时通过了课程c的考试

 $\forall x, s \ Student(x) \land Takes(x, French, s) \Rightarrow Pass(x, French, s)$ 

c.

$$\exists x \; Student(x) \land Takes(x, Greek, Spring2021) \land \forall y$$
  
 $y \neq x \Rightarrow \neg Takes(y, Greek, Spring2001)$ 

d.

Score(x,c,s)定义了学生x在s时所选课程c的得分,如果x>y表示x比y分数高

$$\forall s \ \exists x \ \forall y \ Score(x, Greek, s) > Score(y, French, s)$$

e.

Person(x)表示x这个人

Buys(x,y,z)定义了x从z处买了y

Smart(x)表示x是聪明的

Policy(x)表示保险x

$$\forall x \; Person(x) \land (\exists y, z \; Policy(y) \land Buys(x, y, z)) \Rightarrow Smart(x)$$

f.

Expensive(x)表示x是昂贵的

$$\forall x, y, z \ Person(x) \land Policy(y) \land Expensive(y) \Rightarrow \neg Buys(x, y, z)$$

g.

Agent(x)表示代理x

Sells(x,y,z)表示x把y卖给了z

Insured(x)表示x没被投保

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\exists x \; Agent(x) \land \forall y, z \; Policy(y) \land Sells(x, y, z) \Rightarrow (person(z) \land \neg Insured(z))
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h.

Barber(x)表示理发师x

Shaves(x,y)表示x给y理发

$$\exists x \; Barber(x) \land \forall y \; person(y) \land \neg Shaves(y,y) \Rightarrow Shaves(x,y)$$

i.

Born(x,y)表示x再y处出生

Parent(x, y)表示x是y的父母

Citizen(x,c,r)表示x是因为r而是c公民

Resident(x,c)表示x是c的居民

$$\forall x \; Person(x) \land Born(x, UK) \land (\forall y \; Parent(y, x) \Rightarrow \\ ((\exists r \; Citizen(y, UK, r)) \lor Resident(y, UK))) \\ \Rightarrow Citizen(x, UK, Birth)$$

j.

$$\forall x \ Person(x) \land \neg Born(x, UK) \land (\exists y \ Parent(y, x) \land Citizen(y, UK, Birth)) \Rightarrow Citizen(x, UK, Descent)$$

k.

Politician(x)表示x是政治家

Fools(x, y, t)x在t时刻愚弄y

$$\forall x \ Politician(x) \Rightarrow \\ (\exists y \forall t \ Person(y) \land Fools(x,y,t)) \land \\ (\exists t \forall y \ Person(y) \Rightarrow Fools(x,y,t)) \land \\ \neg (\forall t \forall y \ Person(y) \Rightarrow Fools(x,y,t))$$

## 8.17

该定义只考虑了上相邻格和右相邻格没有考虑其他位置, 且未处理边界条件

# 9.3

b为合法结果,其中,a中的Everest为对象名不能再属于另一个对象,而c中的Kilimanjaro&BenNevis应用两次实例化了

#### 9.4

a.

x/A, y/B, z/B

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b.
不存在,因为矛盾了
c.
x/John, y/John
d.
不存在,矛盾
9.6
a.
Horse(x) \Rightarrow Mammal(x)
Cow(x) \Rightarrow Mammal(x)
Pig(x) \Rightarrow Mammal(x)
b.
Offspring(x,y) \land Horse(y) \Rightarrow Horse(x)
c.
Horse(Bluebeard)
d.
Parent(Bluebeard, Charlie)
e.
                                        Offspring(x,y) \Rightarrow Parent(y,x)
                                         Parent(x, y \Rightarrow Offspring(y, x)
f.
Mammal(x) \Rightarrow Parent(G(x), x)
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9.13

