



Assignment 8

Introduction to Computational Logic, SS 2007

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Read in the lecture notes: Chapter 5,6

Exercise 8.1 (Type Representation) Prove that for every type T there exist types T_1, \dots, T_n and a sort S such that $T = T_1 \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow T_n \rightarrow S$.

Hint: Use induction on T .

Exercise 8.2 (Notation) Prove that the terms $\uparrow_T v$, \forall_T , and \approx_T are closed for every type T and every $v \in \hat{T}T$.

Hint: Use mutual induction on T .

Exercise 8.3 (Deductive Completeness) Let $\Delta \subseteq \Gamma$. Prove:

A is Γ -complete $\implies A$ is Δ -complete.

Exercise 8.4 (Deductive Completeness) Prove:

A is Γ -complete $\iff A$ is $\{s \mid \exists t \in \Gamma: A \vdash s = t\}$ -complete.

Hint: To prove one of the directions, Exercise 8.3 may be useful.

Exercise 8.5 (PL without 1) Let $PL_0 := \{E1, E0, I1, BCA\}$.

a) Give a stable, idempotent substitution θ such that:

- (i) $\Delta_{\theta(PL_0)} \subseteq \Delta_{PL_0}$,
- (ii) $\theta(PL_0)$ does not contain the parameter 1,
- (iii) $PL_0 \models \theta(PL_0)$.

b) Which parameters occur in $\Delta_{\theta(PL_0)}$?

c) Prove: PL_0 is Δ_{PL_0} -complete $\iff \theta(PL_0)$ is $\Delta_{\theta(PL_0)}$ -complete.

Hint: Look at the proof of Proposition 6.14.

d) Prove: PL is Δ_{PL} -complete $\iff \theta(PL_0)$ is $\Delta_{\theta(PL_0)}$ -complete.

Use (c) and Proposition 6.14.

Exercise 8.6 (Propositional Logic) Take a good look at the chapter on propositional logic (Chapter 5). It will be relevant for a good portion of next week's test.