



Assignment 10 Introduction to Computational Logic, SS 2007

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Read in the lecture notes: Chapter 7

Exercise 10.1 (Quasi-Instances) Decide for each of the following formulas whether it is a quasi- or even a λ -instance of $f x \rightarrow \exists f$, where f, x are variables.

- $\overline{f x} \rightarrow \exists x. \overline{f x}$
- $f x \vee \exists x. \overline{f x}$
- $f x \vee g x \vee \exists x. \overline{f x}$
- $f x \vee \overline{\forall x. f x}$
- $(\exists f \rightarrow x) \rightarrow f y \rightarrow x$
- $(\exists f \rightarrow x \wedge y) \rightarrow f(g x y) \rightarrow (x \wedge y \rightarrow z) \rightarrow z$
- $\exists f = \exists f \vee f(g x)$

Exercise 10.2 (Leibniz) Prove: $\text{HL} \vdash (x = y) = \forall f. f x \rightarrow f y$.

Exercise 10.3 (Dual of Skolem) Prove: $\text{HL} \vdash (\exists x \forall y. f x y) = \forall g \exists x. f x(g x)$.

Hint: Use the Skolem law shown in the lecture notes.

Exercise 10.4 (Strange Quantification) Let $f : ((S \rightarrow \mathbf{B}) \rightarrow \mathbf{B}) \rightarrow T \rightarrow \mathbf{B}$.

- Determine the type indices for the occurrences of \forall in the formula $\forall f. \forall(f \forall)$.
- Prove: $\text{HL} \vdash \neg \forall f. \forall(f \forall)$.

Exercise 10.5 (Witnesses) Let $f : T \rightarrow T \rightarrow \mathbf{B}$. Prove: $\text{HL} \vdash \exists g \forall x \exists h. h(f x) \wedge \overline{h g}$.

Hint: Find witnesses $\theta g, \theta h_1, \theta h_2$ for g, h_1, h_2 such that x does not occur in θg and $\text{HL} \vdash \theta(h_1(f x) \wedge \overline{h_1 g} \vee h_2(f x) \wedge \overline{h_2 g})$.

Exercise 10.6 (Skolem Forms) A Skolem form is a formula of the form $\exists x_1 \dots x_m \forall y_1 \dots y_n. s$, where $m, n \geq 0$ and s contains neither quantifiers nor functional identities. Find for each of the following formulas s a Skolem form t and prove $\text{HL} \vdash s = t$. Try to find Skolem forms with a minimal number of quantifiers.

- $\forall f \wedge \exists g$
- $\forall f \rightarrow \exists f$
- $\forall x. f x \rightarrow \exists f \wedge g x$
- $\forall x \forall y \exists z. f x y z$
- $\exists f \vee \exists g \vee \forall h$ where f, g have the same type