Universität Koblenz-Landau

FB 4 Informatik

Prof. Dr. Viorica Sofronie-Stokkermans **November 29, 2012**

Exercises for "Non-Classical Logics"
Exercise sheet 6

Exercise 6.1: *(2 P)*
Check the unsatisfiability of the set $\{C_1, C_2, C_3\}$ of signed clauses by using the signed propositional resolution calculus.

C_1	$\{0\}{:}P$
C_2	$\{0, u\}{:}Q \vee \{1\}{:}P$
C_3	$\{1\}{:}Q \vee \{u\}{:}R$
C_4	$\{0, 1\}{:}R$

Exercise 6.2: *(4 P)*
Consider the following operations on $[0, 1]$:

- $\sqcup : [0, 1]^2 \to [0, 1]$ defined by $x \sqcup y = (\neg x) \Rightarrow y$;
- $\sqcap : [0, 1]^2 \to [0, 1]$ defined by $x \sqcap y = \neg((\neg x) \sqcup (\neg y))$;

where $\neg, \Rightarrow$ are the Łukasiewicz negation resp. implication.

(1) Prove that:
- $x \sqcup y = \mathsf{min}(1, x + y)$
- $x \sqcap y = \mathsf{max}(0, x + y - 1)$

(2) Prove by induction that for every $m \in \mathbb{N}$, $m \geq 2$:

$$\sqcup^m x = \underbrace{x \sqcup x \sqcup \cdots \sqcup x}_{m \text{ times}} = \mathsf{min}(1, m \cdot x)$$

Infer from this that $\sqcap^m x = \underbrace{x \sqcap x \sqcap \cdots \sqcap x}_{m \text{ times}} = 1 - \mathsf{min}(1, m \cdot (1 - x))$.

Hint: Use the fact that $x \sqcap y = \neg((\neg x) \sqcup (\neg y))$.

(3) Use (2) to show that $\bigsqcup^{m-1} \neg x = 1$ if and only if $x \leq \frac{m-2}{m-1}$.

Supplementary exercises
(to be discussed in the next exercise session)

Exercise 6.3: *(4 P)*
With the notation in Exercise 6.2, show that:

(1) $(x \sqcup (\sqcap^{m-2} x)) = 1$ if and only if $x \geq \frac{m-2}{m-1}$.

(2) Let F be a propositional formula in the signature of Łukasiewicz logic, and let C_{m-1} be the following formula:

$$C_{m-1} := (\sqcup^{m-1} \neg P) \wedge (P \sqcup (\sqcap^{m-2} P))$$

where P is a propositional variable.

From (1) and 6.2(3) infer that for every valuation $\mathcal{A} : \Pi \to [0,1]$ the following are equivalent:

(i) $\mathcal{A}(C_{m-1}) = 1$

(ii) $\mathcal{A}(P) = \frac{m-2}{m-1}$

Exercise 6.4: *(6 P)*
Let $\mathcal{L}_n, \mathcal{L}_m$ be the finitely-valued Łukasiewicz logics with truth values $W_n = \{0, \frac{1}{n-1}, \frac{2}{n-1}, \dots, \frac{n-2}{n-1}, 1\}$ and respectively $W_m = \{0, \frac{1}{m-1}, \frac{2}{m-1}, \dots, \frac{m-2}{m-1}, 1\}$.

(1) Assume that $W_m \not\subseteq W_n$. Show that in this case $\frac{1}{m-1} \notin W_n$ and $\frac{m-2}{m-1} \notin W_n$.

(2) Let C_m be the formula defined in Exercise 6.3(2) and $G := \sqcup^{n-1} \neg C_{m-1}$. Show that:

(i) for every valuation $\mathcal{A} : \Pi \to W_m$ if $\mathcal{A}(P) = \frac{m-2}{m-1}$ then $\mathcal{A}(G) = 0$.

(ii) for every valuation $\mathcal{A} : \Pi \to W_n$, $\mathcal{A}(G) = 1$.

(3) Assume that $W_m \not\subseteq W_n$, hence, by (1), that $\frac{m-2}{m-1} \notin W_n$. Show that in this case G is an $\mathcal{L}_n$-tautology, but is not an $\mathcal{L}_m$-tautology.

(4) Assume that $\mathsf{Tautologies}(\mathcal{L}_n) \subseteq \mathsf{Tautologies}(\mathcal{L}_m)$.

(i) Show that then $W_m \subseteq W_n$.

(ii) Use the fact that $\frac{1}{m-1} \in W_n$ to show that $(n-1)$ is a multiple of $(m-1)$, i.e. there exists $k \in \mathbb{N}$ such that $n - 1 = k \cdot (m-1)$.

Please submit your solution until Tuesday, December 4, 2012, 14:00. Joint solutions prepared by up to three persons are allowed. Please do not forget to write your name on your solution.
Submission possibilities:

- By e-mail to `sofronie@uni-koblenz.de` with “Homework Non-Classical Logics” in subject.
- Put your solution in the box close to the printer in Room B 222.