

# Logično programiranje

Program = pravila sklepanja  
(logične formule)

Izvajanje programa = iskanje dokaza  
glede na dana pravila

## Hornove formule

Logična formula zgrajena iz:

$\wedge, \vee, \neg, \Rightarrow, \Leftrightarrow$  logični vezitvi

$\perp$  nevernica,  $\top$  resnica

$\forall x$  "za vsak  $x$ ",  $\exists x$  "obstaja  $x$ "

Primitivne formule:  $\leq, =, p$  veporedna  $q$   
 $p$  je otrok od  $q$

Hornova formula je oblike:

$$\forall x_1, \dots, x_i. (\phi_1 \wedge \phi_2 \wedge \dots \wedge \phi_j \Rightarrow \psi) \quad \equiv \quad \Delta$$

pri čemer so  $\phi_1, \dots, \phi_j$  in  $\psi$  primitivne formule.

To nas spomni na pravila sklepanja

$$\frac{\phi_1 \quad \phi_2 \quad \dots \quad \phi_j}{\psi}$$

1. Če veljajo predpostavke  
 $\phi_1, \dots, \phi_j$ , potem  
velja  $\psi$

2.  $\psi$  velja, če veljajo  
 $\phi_1, \dots, \phi_j$

Posebna primera:

- $j=0$ :  $\forall x_1, \dots, x_i. \Psi$
- $i=0$ :  $\Phi_1 \wedge \dots \wedge \Phi_j \Rightarrow \Psi$  brez spremenljivih

Primeri:

$$\forall a. (\text{pes}(a) \Rightarrow \text{zival}(a))$$

"Za vsak a velja: če je a pes, potem je a žival."

Primitivna predikata:  $\text{pes}(x)$  "x je pes"  
 $\text{zival}(x)$  "x je žival"

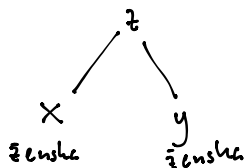
$$\forall x y z. (\text{otrok}(x, y) \wedge \text{otrok}(y, z) \wedge \text{zenska}(z) \Rightarrow \text{babica}(x, z)).$$

Če je x otrok od y in y otrok od z in z je ženska, potem je z babica od x

Primitivne relacije:  $\text{otrok}(a, b)$  "a je otrok od b"  
 $\text{babica}(a, b)$  "b je babica od a"

$$\forall x y z. \text{otrok}(x, z) \wedge \text{otrok}(y, z) \wedge \text{zenska}(x) \wedge \text{zenska}(y) \Rightarrow \text{sestra}(x, y)$$

~~$x = y$~~  ali: x in y sta sestri  
 ali: x in y sta polsestri



Vaja: seštevanje naravnih števil

- konstanta: zero  $\circ$
- konstruktor:  $\text{succ}(x)$  naslednik

Očaml:

```

type nat =
  zero |
  Succ of nat
    
```

$$3 \dots \text{succ}(\text{succ}(\text{succ}(\text{zero})))$$

Seštevanje +: Peanovi aksiomi

$$x + 0 = x$$

$$x + \text{succ}(y) = \text{succ}(x + y)$$

Ideja: Preslikavo  $f: A \rightarrow B$  predstavimo z relacijo  $R \subseteq A \times B$ ,

$$f(x) = y \iff R(x, y)$$

Namsto vrednosti  $f(x)$ , uporabimo relacijo "f sledi x v y"

Operacija  $x+y$  nadomestimo z relacijo vsota  $(x, y, z)$

$$\text{vsota}(x, y, z) \iff x + y = z$$

Dobri mi:

1)  $\forall x. x + 0 = x$  -----  $\forall x. \text{vsota}(x, 0, x)$

2)  $\forall x y. x + \text{succ}(y) = \text{succ}(x+y)$  ..... ?  
 $\downarrow$   $x+y=z$   $\forall x y. \text{vsota}(x, \text{succ}(y), \text{succ}(z))$  !!  
 ~~$\forall x y. \text{vsota}(x, \text{succ}(y), \text{succ}(x+y))$~~

$$\forall x y z. \text{vsota}(x, y, z) \Rightarrow \text{vsota}(x, \text{succ}(y), \text{succ}(z))$$

$$\forall x y z. x + y = z \Rightarrow x + \text{succ}(y) = \text{succ}(z)$$

Formule, ki niso Hornove:

$$\forall x \in \mathbb{R}. \exists y \in \mathbb{R}. 3y^3 + 7x = 2.$$

Kako iščemo dokaz? Primer:

Ali iz:

- 1.  $X \wedge Y \Rightarrow C$
- 2.  $A \wedge B \Rightarrow C$
- 3.  $X \Rightarrow B$
- 4.  $A \Rightarrow B$
- 5.  $A$

$$\frac{\frac{?}{X} \quad \frac{?}{Y}}{C} \quad (1)$$

$$\frac{\frac{A}{A} \quad \frac{\overline{A}}{B}}{C} \quad (2) \quad \checkmark$$

sledi C?

Ali iz:

1.  $\forall x y . \text{otrok}(x, y) \Rightarrow \text{mlajsi}(x, y)$
2.  $\text{otrok}(\text{miha}, \text{vojca})$

sledi  $\text{mlajsi}(\text{miha}, \text{vojca})$ ?

$$\frac{\frac{\text{otrok}(\text{miha}, \text{vojca})}{\text{mlajsi}(\text{miha}, \text{vojca})} \quad (2)}{\text{mlajsi}(\text{miha}, \text{vojca})} \quad (1) \quad \begin{array}{l} x = \text{miha} \\ y = \text{vojca} \end{array}$$

Ali iz

1.  $\forall x . \text{sodo}(x) \Rightarrow \text{liho}(\text{succ}(x))$
2.  $\forall y . \text{liho}(y) \Rightarrow \text{sodo}(\text{succ}(y))$
3.  $\text{sodo}(\text{zero})$

sledi  $\text{sodo}(\text{succ}(\text{succ}(\text{zero})))$ ?

$$\frac{\frac{\frac{\text{sodo}(\text{zero})}{\text{liho}(\text{succ}(\text{zero}))} \quad (3)}{\text{sodo}(\text{succ}(\text{succ}(\text{zero})))} \quad (1) \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{succ}(x) = \text{succ}(\text{zero}) \\ x = \text{zero} \end{array}}{\text{sodo}(\text{succ}(\text{succ}(\text{zero})))} \quad (2) \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{succ}(y) = \text{succ}(\text{succ}(\text{zero})) \\ y = \text{succ}(\text{zero}) \checkmark \end{array}$$

Uporaba  $\vee$  v Hornovi formuli:

$A \vee B \Rightarrow C$  to je ekvivalentno

$$(A \Rightarrow C) \wedge (B \Rightarrow C)$$

Primer:

$$(A_1 \vee A_2) \wedge (B_1 \vee B_2) \Rightarrow C$$

predelamo na

$$(A_1 \wedge B_1) \vee (A_2 \wedge B_1) \vee (A_1 \wedge B_2) \vee (A_2 \wedge B_2) \Rightarrow C$$

ekvivalentno štirim pravilom

$$A_1 \wedge B_1 \Rightarrow C$$

$$A_2 \wedge B_1 \Rightarrow C$$

$$A_1 \wedge B_2 \Rightarrow C$$

$$A_2 \wedge B_2 \Rightarrow C$$

Spikavanje seznamov

$$\underbrace{[a]}_A, \underbrace{[x_1, \dots, x_n]}_X @ \underbrace{[y_1, \dots, y_m]}_Y = \underbrace{[a]}_A, \underbrace{[x_1, \dots, x_n, y_1, \dots, y_m]}_Z$$

join(X, Y, Z)