

Logično programiranje

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- Ukazno programiranje: izvajanje = zaporedje ukazov, ki spreminjajo stanje
- Deklarativno programiranje: izvajanje = predelava izraza v vrednost (končna oblika)
- Logično programiranje: izvajanje = iskanje dokaza (prolog)
λ-prolog

Hornove formule

Logika 1. reda:

- konstanti $\perp, \top$
- vezniki
 $\wedge$ in (konjunkcija)
 $\vee$ ali (disjunkcija)
 $\Rightarrow$ implikacija
 $\neg$ negacija
- kvantifikatorja
 $\forall$ za vsak (univerzalni)
 $\exists$ obstaja (eksistencijski)
- relacije & predikati:
 $a = b$ enako
 $a < b$ manjše
 $p \parallel q$ vzporedno
 $x \in A$ je element

Pišemo:

$$p \wedge q \Rightarrow (\neg p \Rightarrow q)$$

$$\forall x. x^2 + 1 < x^3 + 4x$$

"za vsake x velja ..."

$$\forall x. \forall y. x^2 + y < y^3 + x^4$$

$$\forall x, y. x^2 + y < y^3 + x^4$$

$$\exists x. x^2 + 1 = 0$$

$$\forall x. (x \geq 0 \Rightarrow \exists y. x = y^2)$$

"Vsako nenegativno število ima kvadratni koren."

Hornova formula

$$\forall x_1, \dots, x_m. (\phi_1 \wedge \phi_2 \wedge \dots \wedge \phi_n \Rightarrow \psi)$$

kjer so $\phi_1, \dots, \phi_n, \psi$ osnovne formule, t.j. oblike

$p(t_1, \dots, t_i)$

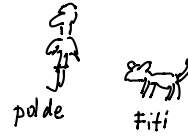
relacijski simbol $\rightarrow$ izrazi sestavljeni iz spremenljivk, konstant in funkcijskih simbolov

Posebni primeri:

① $n=0$: $\forall x_1, \dots, x_m. \Psi$ dejstvo

② $m=0$: $\phi_1 \wedge \dots \wedge \phi_n \Rightarrow \Psi$

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



$\text{zival}(\text{polde})$?

Vstavimo $a := \text{polde}$:

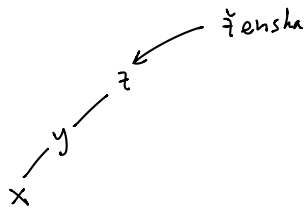
$$\text{pes}(\text{polde}) \Rightarrow \text{zival}(\text{polde})$$

$\perp$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \text{pes}(\text{fifi}) & \Rightarrow & \text{zival}(\text{fifi}) \\ \text{T} & & \text{T} \end{array}$$

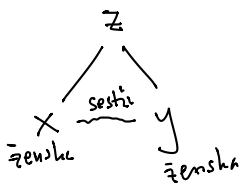
Primer:

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



Primer:

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



Problem: $x=y$?

$x=y$ ali
 x in y sta sestrini ali
 x in y sta polsestri

Primer: števila

$$\forall n. n+0 = n$$

$$\forall k, m. k + \text{succ}(m) = \text{succ}(k+m)$$

Def: Relacija R predstavlja funkcijo f , če velja

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

Logično programiranje: funkcije predstavimo z relacijami

Primer: $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \quad f(x) = x^2 - 2$

$$R(x, y) \Leftrightarrow y = x^2 - 2 \Leftrightarrow 2 + y = x^2$$

Primer: Obratno? Kdaj relacija R predstavlja funkcijo?

Kadar je funkcijska: za vsak x obstaja natanko en y , da je $R(x, y)$.

Primer:

$$R(x, y) \Leftrightarrow x = y^2$$

$\downarrow$
 $\pm\sqrt{x}$

$$-1 = y^2 ? \text{ Ni } y.$$

$$4 = y^2 ? \text{ Dva } y = +2, y = -2$$

Vsota kot relacija:

operacija $x + y$

relacija $\text{plus}(x, y, z)$

" z je vsota x in y "

$$\forall n. n + 0 = n$$

$\rightsquigarrow$

$$\forall n. \text{plus}(n, 0, n)$$

$$\forall k, m. k + \text{succ}(m) = \text{succ}(k + m) \rightsquigarrow$$

$$\forall k, m. \text{plus}(k, \text{succ}(m), \text{succ}(k + m))$$

$\rightsquigarrow$

$$\forall k, m, j.$$

$$\text{plus}(k, m, j) \Rightarrow \text{plus}(k, \text{succ}(m), \text{succ}(j))$$

4

||||

100_2

Primitivni funkcijski simboli: $\text{succ} \quad \overset{0}{\text{zero}}$
 $\text{succ}(\text{succ}(0))$

Kako iščemo dokaz?

1. $X \wedge Y \Rightarrow C$

2. $A \wedge B \Rightarrow C$

3. $X \Rightarrow B$

4. $A \Rightarrow B$

5. A

¹⁻⁵
Ali iz teh formul smemo sklepati C ?

Naloga: C ✓

①
②

X

A ✓

↳ ⑤

Y

B ✓

③ X

④ A ✓

↳ ⑤

Primer:

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

2. $\text{otrok}(\text{miha}, \text{mojca})$

? $\text{mlajsi}(\text{miha}, \text{mojca})$

$$\begin{array}{l} \hookrightarrow \textcircled{1} x = \text{miha} \rightarrow \text{otrok}(\text{miha}, \text{mojca}) \\ \checkmark y = \text{mojca} \quad \quad \quad \hookrightarrow \textcircled{2} \checkmark \end{array}$$

Primer

1. $\text{sodo}(\text{zero})$

2. $\forall x . \text{sodo}(x) \Rightarrow \text{liho}(\text{succ}(x))$

3. $\forall y . \text{liho}(y) \Rightarrow \text{sodo}(\text{succ}(y))$

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

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

Primer s postopkom združevanja:

1. $\text{sodo}(\text{zero})$

2. $\forall x . \text{sodo}(x) \Rightarrow \text{liho}(\text{succ}(x))$

3. $\forall y . \text{liho}(y) \Rightarrow \text{sodo}(\text{succ}(y))$

? $\exists z . \text{liho}(z)$ odgovor $z = \text{succ}(\text{zero})$

$$\hookrightarrow \textcircled{1} \text{liho}(z) = \text{sodo}(\text{zero}) \quad \text{NI REŠITVE}$$

$$\hookrightarrow \textcircled{2} \text{liho}(z) = \text{liho}(\text{succ}(x))$$

$$z = \text{succ}(x)$$

$$\rightarrow \text{sodo}(x)$$

$$\hookrightarrow \textcircled{3} \text{sodo}(x) = \text{sodo}(\text{zero})$$

$$x = \text{zero}$$

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. $\text{sodo}(\text{zero})$

SE ZACIKLA

? $\exists z . \text{liho}(z)$

$$\hookrightarrow \textcircled{1} z = \text{succ}(x_1) \rightarrow \text{sodo}(x_1)$$

$$\hookrightarrow \textcircled{2} \text{sodo}(\text{succ}(y_1)) = \text{sodo}(x_1) \rightarrow \text{liho}(y_1)$$

$$\hookrightarrow \textcircled{1} y_1 = \text{succ}(x_2) \rightarrow \text{sodo}(x_2)$$

$$\hookrightarrow \textcircled{2} x_2 = \text{succ}(y_2)$$

$\text{join}(\text{cons}(A, X), Y, \text{cons}(A, Z)) :- \text{cons}(X, Y, Z)$

