

# Logično programiranje

- ukazno programiranje: "kako rešimo problem"  
program = ukazi, s katerimi upravljamo stanje (pomnilnik, I/O, ...)

- deklarativno programiranje: "kaj je problem"

→ program = "sistem enačb"

let rec fib n = ... fib =  $\phi$ (fib)

let search x = ...

?  $f(n) + g(n)^3 = n^2 + 7$

?  $f(g(n)) = \dots$

?  $g(f(2n)) = \dots$

→ logično programiranje

program = sistem logičnih formul

računanje / izvajanje programa = iskanje dokaza

→ SQL Standard query language  
algebra relacij

# Hornove formule

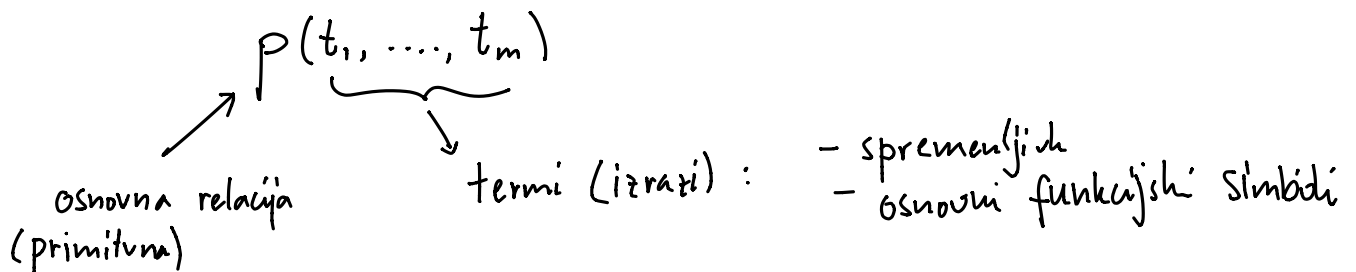
Logika 1. reda:

- logični konstanti:  $\perp$ ,  $\top$
- vezniki:  $\wedge$ ,  $\vee$ ,  $\Rightarrow$ ,  $\Leftrightarrow$ ,  $\neg$
- kvantifikatorja
  - $\forall$  univerzalni "za vsak"
  - $\exists$  eksistenčni "obstaja"
- primitivne relacije:  $=$ ,  $<$ , vzporednost, ....

Hornove formule:

$$\forall x_1, x_2, \dots, x_i : (\phi_1 \wedge \phi_2 \wedge \dots \wedge \phi_j \Rightarrow \psi)$$

Pri čemer so  $\phi_1, \dots, \phi_j$  in  $\psi$  osnovne formule, oblike



Posebna primera:

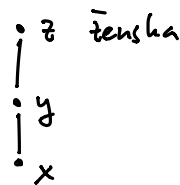
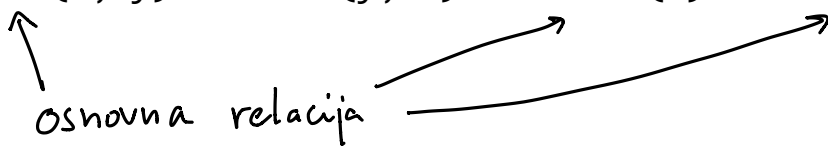
( $j=0$ )  $\forall x_1, \dots, x_i. \psi$  dejstvo

( $i=0$ )  $\phi_1 \wedge \dots \wedge \phi_j \Rightarrow \psi$  ni spremenljivk

# Primeri

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

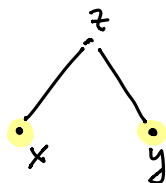
$\forall x y z . (\text{otrok}(x, y) \wedge \text{otrok}(y, z) \wedge \text{zenska}(z) \Rightarrow \text{babica}(x, z))$



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

Napaka:

- $x = y$  ?
- lahko sta polsestri



$\forall n . n + 0 = n$

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

$R$  predstavlja funkcijo  $f$ , če velja  $R(x, y) \Leftrightarrow f(x) = y$

Primer:

$R(x, y) := (y = 5)$  predstavlja  $f(x) = 5$

$R(x, y) := (y \geq 0 \wedge y^2 = x)$  predstavlja  $f(x) = \sqrt{x}$

$\text{Vsota}(x, y, z)$  "vsota  $x$  in  $y$  je enaka  $z$ "

$\forall n . \text{vsota}(n, \text{zero}, n)$   $\forall n . n + \text{zero} = n$

$\forall k m n . \text{vsota}(k, m, n) \Rightarrow \text{vsota}(k, \text{succ}(m), \text{succ}(n))$

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

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

$$\phi_1 \vee \phi_2 \Rightarrow \psi \quad \text{ekvivalentno} \quad \begin{matrix} \phi_1 \Rightarrow \psi \\ \phi_2 \Rightarrow \psi \end{matrix}$$

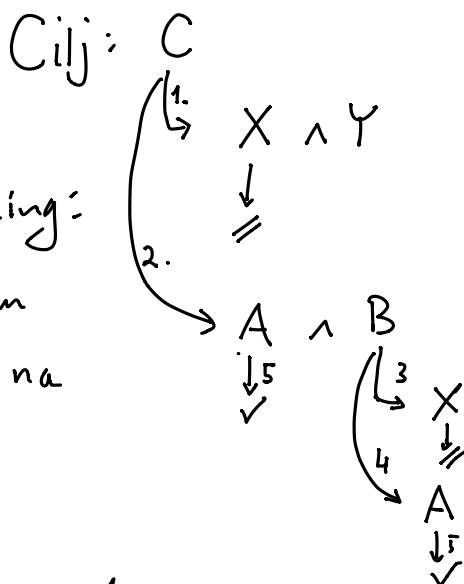
Program = seznam Hornovih formul

Zagon = poizvedba  $\exists y_1, \dots, y_n. P(y_1, \dots, y_n)$

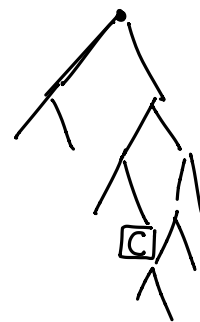
## Kako iščemo dokaz?

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

Poizvedba:  $C?$



Iskanje v globino

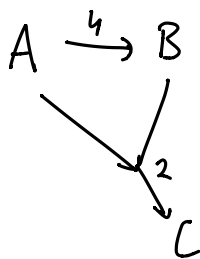


Backward-chaining:

- začnemo s ciljem in ga predelamo na pod-cilje

Forward-chaining / reasoning:

- začnemo z dejstvi in s pravili generiramo nova dejstva



- ↓
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.  $\text{sodo}(\text{zero})$

?

$$\text{liho}(\text{succ}(\text{succ}(\text{succ}(\text{zero}))))$$

↓(1) t  
 katero vrednost x naj vstavimo?

REŠIMO ENAČBO:

$$\text{liho}(\text{succ}(x)) = \text{liho}(\text{succ}(\text{succ}(\text{succ}(\text{zero}))))$$

↓ ŽE ZDRUŽEVANJE!

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

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

Ukazni jezik

$$\frac{P_1 \quad P_2 \quad \dots \quad P_n}{Q}$$

$$\frac{\eta \mid e_1 \hookrightarrow \text{false} \quad \eta \mid e_2 \hookrightarrow v_2}{\eta \mid \text{if } e \text{ then } e_1 \text{ else } e_2 \hookrightarrow v_3}$$

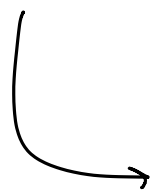
$$\eta \mid \text{if } e \text{ then } e_1 \text{ else } e_2 \hookrightarrow v_3$$

$$P_1 \wedge P_2 \wedge \dots \wedge P_n \Rightarrow Q$$

Hornova formula

$$(\eta, c) \mapsto (\eta', c')$$

$$\mapsto \eta'$$



$$[x \mapsto 3, y \mapsto 5, z \mapsto 10]$$

$$[(x, 3), (y, 5), (z, 10)]$$

$$[x, 3]$$

$$\text{eval}(\eta_1, E, v)$$

$$\eta_1 \mid e \hookrightarrow v$$

$$\text{put}(x, v, \eta_1, \eta_2)$$

$$\eta_2 = \eta_1[x \mapsto v]$$

$$\frac{}{(\eta_1, x := e) \mapsto \eta_2}$$

$$\text{finish}(\text{let}(x, E), \eta_1, \eta_2)$$