

Logično programiranje

- ukazno : what
- deklarativno
 - funkcionalno : kako je izgrajena rešitev
 - logično :
 - problem opisemo z logičnimi formulami
 - program isče dlečat formule

Logika :

- Izjavní račun:
 - konstanti resnica T in neresnica 1
 - vezniki \wedge konjunkcija "in"
 - \vee disjunkcija "ali"
 - \Rightarrow implikacija
 - \neg negacija
 - \Leftrightarrow ekvivalenca
- atomarne/uslovne formule: simboli p,q, dezuje

Primer:

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

Predikatni račun: izjavní +

- kvantifikatorja
 - \forall univerzalni "za vsak"
 - \exists eksistenci "obstaja"
- osnovne relacije, npr:
 - = < \geq "p je večji od q"
 - \in "x je element A"

- Osnovne konstante in operacije npr:

$0, 1, \pi, +, \times, -, \wedge, \vee$

Hornova logika

- Osnovni simboli, ki označujejo osnovne relacije in objekte ter načine, kako jih lahko gradimo

<u>Primeri:</u>	vzporedni (P, Q)	- vzporednost premenic
	nil	- prazen seznam
	cons (E, R)	- sestavljen seznam
	mati (X, Y)	- X je matič od Y

- Osnovne formule:

$p(t_1, \dots, t_n)$
 osnovni simbol termi gradimo jih iz
 spremenljivih in
 osnovnih simbola

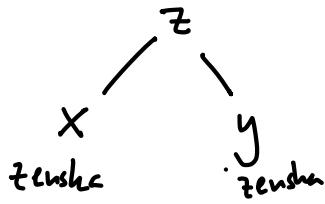
- Hornova formula:

$\forall x_1, \dots, x_n . \underbrace{\varphi_1 \wedge \varphi_2 \wedge \dots \wedge \varphi_m}_{\text{spremenljivke}} \Rightarrow \psi$ sklep
 predpostavke ali
 premise
 (osnovne formule)

Posebna primera:

$$\begin{array}{ll} n=0: & \varphi_1 \wedge \dots \wedge \varphi_m \Rightarrow \psi \quad \text{brez spremenljivk} \\ m=0 & \forall x_1, \dots, x_n . \psi \quad \text{brez predpostavk} \end{array}$$

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



Kat ero funkcijo predstavlja relacijs $R \subseteq R \times R$

$$R(x, y) \stackrel{\text{def}}{\Leftrightarrow} y^3 - x = 0 \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{funkcija } f(x) = \sqrt[3]{x} \\ \dots \quad f(x) = x^3 \end{array}$$

$$S(x, y) \stackrel{\text{def}}{\Leftrightarrow} y^2 - x = 0 \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{NE PREDSTAVLJA FUNKCIJE} \\ S(4, 2) \quad f(4) = 2 \\ S(4, -2) \quad f(4) = -2 \\ S(-4, ?) \quad f(-4) = ? \end{array}$$

Zapiši s Hornovimi formulami:

$$\forall n. n \cdot 0 = 0$$

$$\forall k m. k \cdot \text{succ}(m) = k + \underbrace{k \cdot m}_{l}$$

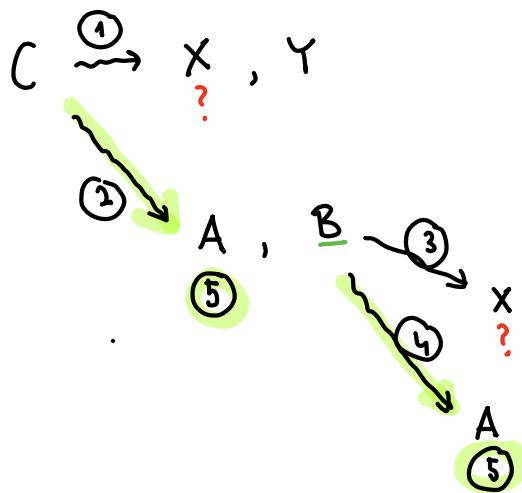
$$\text{vsota}(x, y, z) \Leftrightarrow x + y = z$$

$$\text{zmnožek}(x, y, z) \Leftrightarrow x \cdot y = z$$

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

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

- $X \wedge Y \Rightarrow C$
- $A \wedge B \Rightarrow C$
- $X \Rightarrow B$
- $A \Rightarrow B$
- A



sledi C ?

- $\forall x y. \text{otrok}(x, y) \Rightarrow \text{mlajsi}(x, y)$
- $\text{otrok}(\text{miha}, \text{mojca})$

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

(1) $x = \text{miha}, y = \text{mojca}$

→ $\text{otrok}(\text{miha}, \text{mojca})$

(2)

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

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

(2) $\text{succ}(y) = \text{succ}(\text{succ}(\text{zero})) \dots y = \text{succ}(\text{zero})$

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

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

↓ $\text{sodo}(\text{zero})$

(3)

Ali $\exists z. \text{sodo}(\text{succ}(\text{succ}(\text{succ}(z))))$? DA $z = \text{succ}(\text{zero})$
DA $z = \text{succ}(\text{succ}(\text{succ}(\text{zero})))$

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

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

$$\textcircled{2} \quad y = \text{succ}(\text{zero})$$

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

$$\textcircled{1} \quad x = \text{zero}$$

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

$$\textcircled{3}$$

✓

Opuzimo:

$$\varphi_1 \vee \varphi_2 \Rightarrow \psi$$

je ekvivalentno

$$(\varphi_1 \Rightarrow \psi) \wedge (\varphi_2 \Rightarrow \psi)$$

a	b	c
d	e	f
g	h	i

[a, b, c, ..., i]

o	o	x
	x	
o	o	