

Tutorial for Program Verification Exercise Sheet 3

Exercise 1: Formalization in first-order logic

2 Points

Preference deadline: May 14, 2017

Discussion: May 16, 2017

Express the following declarative sentences in first-order logic; in each case state what your respective constant, function, and predicate symbols stand for:

- (a) Whatever goes upon four legs, or has wings, is a friend.
- (b) No animal shall kill any other animal.
- (c) All animals are equal, but some animals are more equal than others.
- (d) The array a, whose indices and values are integers, is sorted between position 0 and position l.

Exercise 2: Quantifiers

2 Points

(a) Show that the following first-order logic formula is not valid.

$$((\forall x. P(x)) \to Q) \to (\forall x. P(x) \to Q)$$

(b) Is the other direction of the implication (s. below) valid?

$$(\forall x. P(x) \to Q) \to ((\forall x. P(x)) \to Q)$$

A short argument is sufficient.

Exercise 3: Minimal unsatisfiable core

2 Points

Definition (Minimal unsatisfiable core) Let Γ be a finite set of formulas such that the conjunction $\bigwedge_{\phi \in \Gamma} \phi$ is unsatisfiable. A subset $\Gamma' \subseteq \Gamma$ is called *unsatisfiable core* of Γ if $\bigwedge_{\phi \in \Gamma'} \phi$ is also unsatisfiable. An unsatisfiable core Γ' is called *minimal unsatisfiable core* if for each proper subset $\Gamma'' \subsetneq \Gamma'$ the conjunction $\bigwedge_{\phi \in \Gamma''} \phi$ is satisfiable.

(a) Give a minimal unsatisfiable core for the following set of formulas.

$$\{ \neg (X \to \neg Z), Y \to \neg U, X \to Y, X, Z \to U \}$$

(b) Is the minimal unsatisfiable core of a set of formulas unique? (Are there sets of formulas Γ , Γ ₁, Γ ₂ such that Γ ₁ \neq Γ ₂ but both Γ ₁ and Γ ₂ are minimal unsatisfiable cores of Γ ?)