

Übung 5

Typenlogik

4 – Typenlogik – Syntax

Konstanten

Typ e

peter _{e} johanna _{e} duden _{e} algebra _{e}

Typ $\langle e, t \rangle$

schlafen _{$\langle e, t \rangle$} buch _{$\langle e, t \rangle$}

Typ $\langle e, \langle e, t \rangle \rangle$

lesen _{$\langle e, \langle e, t \rangle \rangle$}

4 – Typenlogik – Syntax Variablen

x_e y_e

$P_{\langle e,t \rangle}$ $Q_{\langle e,t \rangle}$  neu

4 – Typenlogik – Syntax – Terme

$x_e = \text{peter}_e$ Typ t (Formel)

$\text{lesen}_{\langle e, \langle e, t \rangle \rangle}(\text{duden}_e)$ Typ $\langle e, t \rangle$

$\text{lesen}_{\langle e, \langle e, t \rangle \rangle}(\text{duden}_e)(x_e)$ Typ t

$x_e = \text{peter}_e \wedge \text{lesen}_{\langle e, \langle e, t \rangle \rangle}(\text{duden}_e)(x_e)$ Typ t

$\forall P_{\langle e, t \rangle} (P_{\langle e, t \rangle}(\text{peter}_e) \rightarrow P_{\langle e, t \rangle}(\text{johanna}_e))$ Typ t

5 – Typenlogik – Semantik

$$M = \langle A, V, D \rangle$$

$$V : K_\sigma \rightarrow D_\sigma$$

$$D = \{ D_\sigma : \sigma \in T, D_\sigma \text{ - beliebige Menge} \}$$

$$D_e = A$$

$$D_t = \{0, 1\}$$

$$D_{\langle \sigma, \tau \rangle} = D_\tau^{D_\sigma}$$

$$D_{\langle e, t \rangle} = \{ f : D_e \rightarrow D_t = \{0, 1\} \}$$

$$D_e = A = \{ \text{Peter, Hans, Johanna, Duden, Algebra II} \}$$

5 – Typenlogik – Semantik

$$V : K_e \rightarrow D_e$$

$$V(\text{peter}_e) = \text{Peter}$$

$$V(\text{johanna}_e) = \text{Johanna}$$

$$V(\text{duden}_e) = \text{Duden}$$

$$V(\text{algebra}_e) = \text{AlgebraII}$$

5 – Typenlogik – Semantik

$$V : K_{\langle e, t \rangle} \rightarrow D_{\langle e, t \rangle}$$

$$V(\text{schlafen}_{\langle e, t \rangle}) = f_1 : D_e \rightarrow \{0, 1\}$$

$$V(\text{buch}_{\langle e, t \rangle}) = f_2 : D_e \rightarrow \{0, 1\}$$

$$f_1 : \text{Peter} \rightarrow 1$$

$$\text{Hans} \rightarrow 0$$

$$\text{Johanna} \rightarrow 0$$

$$\text{Duden} \rightarrow 0$$

$$\text{AlgebraII} \rightarrow 0$$

$$f_2 : \text{Peter} \rightarrow 0$$

$$\text{Hans} \rightarrow 0$$

$$\text{Johanna} \rightarrow 0$$

$$\text{Duden} \rightarrow 1$$

$$\text{AlgebraII} \rightarrow 1$$

Schreibweise: $V(\text{schlafen}_{\langle e, t \rangle}) = \{\text{Peter}\}$

$$V(\text{buch}_{\langle e, t \rangle}) = \{\text{Duden}, \text{AlgebraII}\}$$

5 – Typenlogik – Semantik

$$V : K_{\langle e, \langle e, t \rangle \rangle} \rightarrow D_{\langle e, \langle e, t \rangle \rangle}$$

$$V(\text{lesen}_{\langle e, \langle e, t \rangle \rangle}) = f_3 : D_e \rightarrow D_{\langle e, t \rangle}$$

$$f_3 : \text{Duden} \rightarrow \{\text{Peter, Johanna}\}$$

$$\text{AlgebraII} \rightarrow \{\text{Hans}\}$$

$$\text{Peter} \rightarrow \emptyset$$

$$\text{Johanna} \rightarrow \emptyset$$

$$\text{Hans} \rightarrow \emptyset$$

λ – Abstraktion und λ –
Konversion

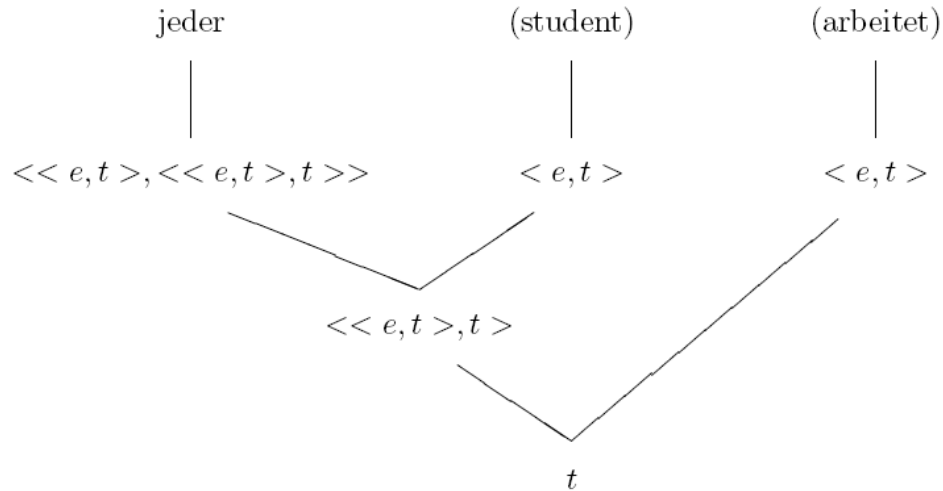
Repräsentation – jeder

$\lambda F \lambda G \forall x (F(x) \rightarrow G(x))$

$x \in Var_e$

t

$\langle e, t \rangle$



Repräsentation – (mindestens) ein

$$\lambda F \lambda G \exists x (F(x) \wedge G(x)) \quad x \in \text{Var}_e$$

The diagram illustrates the mapping of lambda terms to a tuple. Red arrows point from the lambda terms λF and λG to the first element e of the tuple $\langle e, t \rangle$. A red bracket under the existential formula $\exists x (F(x) \wedge G(x))$ is labeled t , indicating its mapping to the second element of the tuple.

Beispiel 1

Jeder Student hat ein Problem.

$\lambda P \lambda Q \forall x (P(x) \rightarrow Q(x))(\text{student})(\text{hat ein problem})$

hat ein Problem

$\lambda z \lambda R \lambda S \exists y (R(y) \wedge S(y))(\text{problem})(\lambda u \text{ hat}(u)(z))$


hat_z

Beispiel 1

Jeder Student hat ein Problem.



$\lambda P \lambda Q \forall x (P(x) \rightarrow Q(x)) (\text{student}) (\text{hat ein problem})$



$\lambda z \lambda R \lambda S \exists y (R(y) \wedge S(y)) (\text{problem}) (\lambda u \text{ hat}(u)(z))$

$\lambda P \lambda Q \forall x (P(x) \rightarrow Q(x)) (\text{student}) (\lambda z \lambda R \lambda S \exists y (R(y) \wedge S(y)) (\text{problem}) (\lambda u \text{ hat}(u)(z)))$

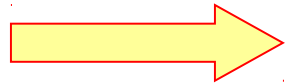
Beispiel 1 – Konversion

Jeder Student hat ein Problem.

$\lambda P \lambda Q \forall x (P(x) \rightarrow Q(x)) (\text{student}) (\lambda z \lambda R \lambda S \exists y (R(y) \wedge S(y)) (\text{problem}) (\lambda u \text{ hat}(u)(z)))$

$\lambda P \rightarrow \text{student}$

$\lambda Q \rightarrow (\lambda z \lambda R \lambda S \exists y (R(y) \wedge S(y)) (\text{problem}) (\lambda u \text{ hat}(u)(z)))$

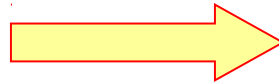


$\forall x (\text{student}(x) \rightarrow \lambda z \lambda R \lambda S \exists y (R(y) \wedge S(y)) (\text{problem}) (\lambda u \text{ hat}(u)(z)) (x))$

Beispiel 1 – Konversion

$$\forall x(\text{student}(x) \rightarrow \lambda z \lambda R \lambda S \exists y(R(y) \wedge S(y))(\text{problem})(\lambda u \text{hat}(u)(z))(x))$$

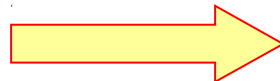
$$\lambda z \rightarrow x$$



$$\forall x(\text{student}(x) \rightarrow \lambda R \lambda S \exists y(R(y) \wedge S(y))(\text{problem})(\lambda u \text{hat}(u)(x)))$$

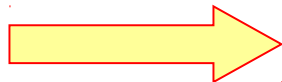
$$\lambda R \rightarrow \text{problem}$$

$$\lambda S \rightarrow \lambda u \text{hat}(u)(x)$$



$$\forall x(\text{student}(x) \rightarrow \exists y(\text{problem}(y) \wedge \lambda u \text{hat}(u)(x)(y)))$$

$$\lambda u \rightarrow y$$



$$\forall x(\text{student}(x) \rightarrow \exists y(\text{problem}(y) \wedge \text{hat}(y)(x)))$$

Beispiel 2

Ein Problem hat jeder Student.

$\lambda P \lambda Q \exists y (P(y) \wedge Q(y))(\text{problem})(\lambda z \lambda R \lambda S \forall x (R(x) \rightarrow S(x))(\text{student})(\lambda u \text{ hat}(z)(u)))$

Konversion:

$\exists y (\text{problem}(y) \wedge \lambda z \lambda R \lambda S \forall x (R(x) \rightarrow S(x))(\text{student})(\lambda u \text{ hat}(z)(u))(y))$

$\exists y (\text{problem}(y) \wedge \lambda R \lambda S \forall x (R(x) \rightarrow S(x))(\text{student})(\lambda u \text{ hat}(y)(u)))$

$\exists y (\text{problem}(y) \wedge \forall x (\text{student}(x) \rightarrow \lambda u \text{ hat}(y)(u)(x)))$

$\exists y (\text{problem}(y) \wedge \forall x (\text{student}(x) \rightarrow \text{hat}(y)(x)))$