

Hodnotenie: / 14 b.

Majme teóriu $T = \{A_1, \dots, A_4\}$ v prvorádovom jazyku $\mathcal{L}$ s $C_{\mathcal{L}} = \emptyset$, $\mathcal{F}_{\mathcal{L}} = \{f^1\}$, $\mathcal{P}_{\mathcal{L}} = \{P^2, Q^2, R^2, S^2\}$, kde:

- $$\begin{aligned} (A_1) \quad & \forall x \forall y (P(f(x), y) \vee Q(x, y)), \\ (A_2) \quad & \forall x \forall y (Q(x, y) \rightarrow \neg P(x, y)), \\ (A_3) \quad & \forall x \forall y (P(x, y) \rightarrow Q(x, y)), \\ (A_4) \quad & \exists x \exists y \forall z (S(x, y) \wedge Q(z, y)) \rightarrow \forall v \exists w (P(v, w) \vee R(w, v)). \end{aligned}$$

Dokážte pomocou *rezolvenzie*, že z teórie T vyplýva formula X (t.j. $T \models X$):

$$X = \exists x \exists y (\exists z S(x, z) \rightarrow (Q(x, y) \wedge R(y, x))).$$

