University of Innsbruck

## Automated Theorem Proving in Isabelle/HOL LVA 703861

## 1 Type Inference in Simply-Typed Lambda Calculus 10 points

Give a most general type for the following $\lambda$-term. Show the full typing derivation.

$$
\lambda x y \cdot x(x y)
$$

## 2 Natural Deduction

Give a complete set of natural-deduction style introduction and elimination rules (without using conjunction/disjunction) for exclusive disjunction (xor, $\oplus$ ), defined by the following truth table:

| $P$ | $Q$ | $P \oplus Q$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| False | False | False |
| False | True | True |
| True | False | True |
| True | True | False |

## 3 Modeling/Formalization

Give a formalization of the following puzzle in (a suitable subset of) higher-order logic. Explain your formalization. (You do not need to solve the puzzle.)

Human observers in this exclusive club on Ganymede can't distinguish Martians from Venusians, males from females, except for the fact that Venusian women and Martian men always tell the truth and Venusian men and Martian women always lie. (Everyone is either Martian or Venusian, and either male or female.) A says "B is from Venus." B says "A is from Mars." A says "B is male." B says "A is female." Who's what (sex and planet of origin)?

## 4 Inductive Definitions

Give a formalization of the following puzzle in (a suitable subset of) higher-order logic. Explain your formalization. (You do not need to solve the puzzle.)

There are 3 missionaries, 3 cannibals, and a boat on the west bank of a river. All wish to cross, but the boat holds at most 2 people. If the cannibals ever outnumber the missionaries on either bank of the river the outnumbered missionaries will be eaten. Can they all safely cross the river? (The boat cannot cross empty.)

Hint: Find a suitable notion of "state". Characterize the reachable states inductively.

## 5 Isabelle/Isar

Give an Isar proof of the following lemma. The general proof structure should resemble that of a detailed informal (not necessarily natural deduction) proof.
lemma "( $\exists \mathrm{x} \cdot \forall \mathrm{y} . P \mathrm{x} \mathrm{y}) \Longrightarrow(\forall \mathrm{y} \cdot \exists \mathrm{x} \cdot \mathrm{P} \mathrm{x} \mathrm{y})$ "

You know my methods. Apply them!
Sherlock Holmes

