

CURS 6

SINTAXA LP

- Se folosește un sistem deductiv de tip Hilbert
- Axm = mulțimea axiomelor LP, formule de forma:

$$\boxed{A_1} \quad \varphi \rightarrow (\varphi \rightarrow \varphi)$$

$$\boxed{A_2} \quad (\varphi \rightarrow (\varphi \rightarrow \chi)) \rightarrow ((\varphi \rightarrow \varphi) \rightarrow (\varphi \rightarrow \chi))$$

$$\boxed{A_3} \quad (\neg \varphi \rightarrow \neg \varphi) \rightarrow (\varphi \rightarrow \varphi)$$

- Regula de deducție

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{Pt. orice } \varphi, \psi \text{ formule} \\ \varphi \text{ și } \varphi \rightarrow \psi \text{ se impune } \psi \end{array} \left| \Rightarrow \frac{\varphi, \varphi \rightarrow \psi}{\psi} \right.$$

- Γ -teoreme = ex. de def. inducivă, unde Γ = mult. formule
- Γ -teoremele sunt formule def. astfel:

$$\boxed{T_0} \quad \text{Orice axiomă e } \Gamma\text{-teoremă}$$

$$\boxed{T_1} \quad \text{Orice formulă din } \Gamma \text{ e } \Gamma\text{-teoremă}$$

$$\boxed{T_2} \quad \varphi, \varphi \rightarrow \psi \text{ } \Gamma\text{-teoreme} \Rightarrow \psi \text{ e } \Gamma\text{-teoremă}$$

$$\boxed{T_3} \quad \text{numai formule obt. din } T_0, T_1, T_2 \text{ sunt } \Gamma\text{-teoreme}$$

- φ este Γ -teoremă $\Rightarrow \varphi$ e dedusă din ipotezele Γ
- φ = teoremă a lui LP dacă $\vdash \varphi$
- φ axiomă $\Rightarrow \Gamma \vdash \varphi$
- $\varphi \in \Gamma \Rightarrow \Gamma \vdash \varphi$
- $\Gamma \vdash \varphi$ și $\Gamma \vdash \varphi \rightarrow \psi \Rightarrow \Gamma \vdash \psi$

- $\text{Thm}(\Gamma) =$ mulțimea Γ -teoremelor
- $\Gamma \vdash \varphi \Leftrightarrow \varphi$ este Γ -teoremă
- $\Gamma \vdash \Delta \Leftrightarrow \Gamma \vdash \varphi$ pt orice $\varphi \in \Delta$
- Γ, Δ mulțimi de formule
- $\Gamma \subseteq \Delta \Rightarrow \text{Thm}(\Gamma) \subseteq \text{Thm}(\Delta)$, adică pt orice φ , $\Gamma \vdash \varphi$ implică $\Delta \vdash \varphi$
- $\text{Thm} \subseteq \text{Thm}(\Gamma)$, adică pt $\varphi \Rightarrow \vdash \varphi$ implică $\Gamma \vdash \varphi$
- $\Gamma \vdash \Delta \Rightarrow \text{Thm}(\Delta) \subseteq \text{Thm}(\Gamma) \Rightarrow \Delta \vdash \varphi$ implică $\Gamma \vdash \varphi$
- $\text{Thm}(\text{Thm}(\Gamma)) = \text{Thm}(\Gamma) \Rightarrow \text{Thm}(\Gamma) \vdash \varphi \Leftrightarrow \Gamma \vdash \varphi$
- Γ -demonstrație = secvență de formule $\theta_1, \dots, \theta_m$ a.1. pt fiecare $i \in \{1, \dots, m\}$, θ_i cond. din urm. e satisfăcut:
 - θ_i axiomă
 - $\theta_i \in \Gamma$
 - $\exists k, j < i$ a.1. $\theta_k = \theta_j \rightarrow \theta_i$
- φ -demonstrație e doar o simplă demonstrație
- Lema: $\theta_1, \theta_2, \dots, \theta_m$ este Γ -demonstrație $\Rightarrow \Gamma \vdash \theta_i, i \in \overline{1, m}$
- Γ -demonstrație a lui $\varphi \Rightarrow \theta_m = \varphi$, $m =$ lungimea
- $\Gamma \vdash \varphi \Leftrightarrow \exists$ o Γ -demonstrație a lui φ
- Pt orice $\Gamma =$ mult. form. și $\varphi =$ formulă \Rightarrow
 $\Rightarrow \Gamma \vdash \varphi \Leftrightarrow \exists \Sigma =$ sub-mult. finită a lui Γ a.1. $\Sigma \vdash \varphi$
- Pt orice $\varphi \Rightarrow \vdash \varphi \rightarrow \varphi$
- Pt orice $\varphi, \psi, \chi \Rightarrow \vdash (\varphi \rightarrow \psi) \rightarrow ((\psi \rightarrow \chi) \rightarrow (\varphi \rightarrow \chi))$

Teorema deductiv

$\Gamma \in \text{Form}$; $\varphi, \psi \in \text{Form}$

Atunci $\Gamma \cup \{\varphi\} \vdash \psi \Leftrightarrow \Gamma \vdash \varphi \rightarrow \psi$

- $\Gamma \vdash \varphi \rightarrow \psi \Rightarrow \Gamma \vdash \psi \rightarrow \chi \Rightarrow \Gamma \vdash \varphi \rightarrow \chi$
- $\vdash (\varphi \rightarrow (\psi \rightarrow \chi)) \rightarrow (\psi \rightarrow (\varphi \rightarrow \chi))$
- $\Gamma \cup \{\neg \psi\} \vdash \neg(\varphi \rightarrow \psi) \Rightarrow \Gamma \vdash \psi$
- $\Gamma \cup \{\psi\} \vdash \varphi \Leftrightarrow \Gamma \cup \{\neg \psi\} \vdash \varphi \Rightarrow \Gamma \vdash \varphi$
- $\{\emptyset, \neg \emptyset\} \vdash \varphi$
- $\{\emptyset, \neg \emptyset\} \vdash \neg \emptyset \rightarrow (\emptyset \rightarrow \varphi)$
- $\{\emptyset, \neg \emptyset\} \vdash \neg \neg \varphi \rightarrow \varphi$
- $\{\emptyset, \neg \emptyset\} \vdash \varphi \rightarrow \neg \neg \varphi$
- $\{\emptyset, \neg \emptyset\} \vdash \emptyset \rightarrow (\neg \emptyset \rightarrow \varphi)$
- $\{\emptyset, \neg \emptyset\} \vdash (\varphi \rightarrow \emptyset) \rightarrow (\neg \emptyset \rightarrow \neg \varphi)$
- $\{\emptyset, \neg \varphi\} \vdash \neg(\emptyset \rightarrow \varphi)$
- $\{\emptyset, \neg \varphi\} \vdash (\varphi \rightarrow \neg \varphi) \rightarrow \neg \varphi$
- $\{\emptyset, \neg \varphi\} \vdash (\neg \varphi \rightarrow \varphi) \rightarrow \varphi$
- $\{\varphi \wedge \emptyset\} \vdash \varphi$
- $\{\varphi \wedge \emptyset\} \vdash \emptyset$
- $\{\varphi, \emptyset\} \vdash \varphi \wedge \emptyset$
- $\{\varphi, \emptyset\} \vdash \chi \Leftrightarrow \{\varphi \wedge \emptyset\} \vdash \chi$
- $\{\varphi, \emptyset\} \vdash \varphi \wedge \emptyset \Leftrightarrow \emptyset \wedge \varphi$