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## Examen Logica Matematică și Computatională

→ 079

①  $V$  = mulțimea variabilelor propoziționale

$E$  = mulțimea enunțurilor

$T$  = mulțimea termenilor formale ale logicii  
propoziționale

$p, q, r \in V$

$\theta, \xi \in T \quad \Sigma \subseteq E \quad \alpha_i, \beta_j, \gamma_k \in E \text{ a.t. } \Sigma \vdash \varphi$

$\Sigma \cup \{p \vee q \vee r\} \vdash \varphi \iff \Sigma \cup \{p\} \vdash \varphi$

$i=0 \Rightarrow \alpha_0 : [(\theta \rightarrow p) \leftrightarrow (\xi \rightarrow q)] \vdash r$

$j=4 \Rightarrow \beta_4 : (p \wedge q) \rightarrow \alpha_1$

$k=9 \Rightarrow \gamma_9 : [(p \wedge q) \rightarrow r] \leftrightarrow (q \vee r)$

→ 1.  $\vdash \alpha_0 \rightarrow (p \vee q \vee r)$

$p$	$q$	$r$	$p \vee q$	$p \vee q \vee r$
0	0	0	0	0
0	0	1	0	1
0	1	0	1	1
0	1	1	1	1
1	0	0	1	1
1	0	1	1	1
1	1	0	1	1
1	1	1	1	1

Observăm că în orice caz mai puțin când  $p=q=r$ ,  
avem  $(p \vee q \vee r) = 1$

$\Rightarrow \vdash \alpha_0 \rightarrow (p \vee q \vee r) = 1/1$



Dacă  $p=q=r=0$

$$\text{Știm că } \theta=1 \text{ și } \Sigma=1 \mid \Rightarrow \theta \rightarrow p=0$$

$$\xi \rightarrow q=0$$

$$(\theta \rightarrow p) \leftrightarrow (\xi \rightarrow q) = 1 \quad r=0$$

$$[(\theta \rightarrow p) \leftrightarrow (\xi \rightarrow q)] \leftrightarrow r = 0 \Rightarrow \vdash 20 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \vdash 20 \rightarrow (p \vee q \vee r) = 1 \quad (2)$$

$$\stackrel{(1)(2)}{\Rightarrow} \vdash 20 \rightarrow (p \vee q \vee r) = 1 \text{ în orice caz}$$

$$\bullet \Sigma \cup \{p\} \vdash 20 \xrightarrow{\text{T. Deducției}} \Sigma \vdash p \rightarrow 20$$

$$\Sigma \cup \{p \vee q \vee r\} \vdash p \xrightarrow{\text{T.D}} \Sigma \vdash (p \vee q \vee r) \rightarrow p$$

Am demonstrat anterior că :

$$\vdash 20 \rightarrow \{p \vee q \vee r\} \Rightarrow \Sigma \vdash 20 \rightarrow \{p \vee q \vee r\}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \Sigma \vdash \{p \vee q \vee r\} \rightarrow p \\ \Sigma \vdash 20 \rightarrow \{p \vee q \vee r\} \end{array} \mid \begin{array}{l} \text{transitivitate} \\ \Rightarrow \Sigma \vdash 20 \rightarrow p \end{array}$$

$$\Rightarrow \Sigma \vdash p \rightarrow 20 \text{ și } \Sigma \vdash 20 \rightarrow p$$

$$\Sigma \vdash (p \rightarrow 20) \wedge (20 \rightarrow p) \Rightarrow \Sigma \vdash (p \leftrightarrow 20)$$

$$\bullet (\Sigma \vdash 2i, \Sigma \vdash 2i \rightarrow p \Rightarrow \Sigma \vdash p)$$

Presupunem că  $\Sigma \vdash 20$

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{Știm că } \Sigma \vdash 20 \\ \text{și} \\ \Sigma \vdash 20 \rightarrow p \end{array} \xrightarrow{\text{Modus Ponens}} \Sigma \vdash p \text{ ceea ce e contradicție,}$$

$$\Sigma \nvdash p$$

$\Rightarrow$  Presupunerea făcută este falsă  $\Rightarrow$

$$\Sigma \nvdash 20$$



$$② \quad \mathcal{L}_0 = \{(\theta \rightarrow p) \wedge (\neg q) \wedge r\} \Leftrightarrow 1$$

$$\beta_7 = (p \wedge q) \rightarrow \mathcal{L}_1 \quad \mathcal{L}_1 = \neg p \rightarrow \{(\theta \wedge \neg q) \rightarrow (r \wedge \neg r)\}$$

$$\gamma_3 = \{(p \wedge q) \rightarrow \mathcal{L}_1\} \Leftrightarrow (q \vee r)$$

$\mathcal{L}_1$ :

$p$	$q$	$r$	$(\theta \wedge \neg q)$ ①	$(\neg \theta \wedge r)$ ②	$\mathcal{L}_1 \rightarrow 2$	$\neg p \rightarrow (\mathcal{L}_1 \rightarrow 2)$
0	0	0	1	0	0	1
0	0	1	1	1	1	1
0	1	0	0	0	1	1
0	1	1	0	1	1	1
1	0	0	1	0	0	1
1	0	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	0	0	0	1	1
1	1	1	0	1	1	1

$\mathcal{L}_0$ :

$p$	$q$	$r$	$\theta \rightarrow p$ ①	$\neg \theta \rightarrow q$ ②	$\mathcal{L}_0 \rightarrow 2$	$\mathcal{L}_0$
0	0	0	0	0	1	0
0	0	1	0	0	1	1
0	1	0	0	1	0	0
0	1	1	0	1	0	1
1	0	0	1	0	0	0
1	0	1	1	0	0	1
1	1	0	1	1	1	0
1	1	1	1	1	1	1

mere are false elementele

$\rightarrow$  if putem lua singur in submult

$\mathcal{L}_1$

0  
1  
1  
1  
1  
1  
1  
1

$p \wedge q$

0  
0  
0  
0  
0  
0  
1  
1

$\beta_7$

1  
1  
1  
1  
1  
1  
1  
1

are toate elementele  
 $\rightarrow$  nu se putem lua singur in submult



P	q	r	$(p \wedge q)$	$(p \wedge q) \rightarrow r$	$q \vee r$	$r \vee (p \wedge q)$
0	0	0	0	1	0	0
0	0	1	0	1	1	1
0	1	0	0	1	1	1
0	1	1	0	1	1	1
1	0	0	0	1	0	0
1	0	1	0	1	1	1
1	1	0	1	0	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1

le putem  
lua singur  
din schema

$\Delta_0$	$P \neq$	$\delta^2 g$
0	1	0
1	1	1
1	1	1
0	1	1
1	1	1
0	1	1
0	1	0
1	1	1

Submultimi consistente:  
 $\rightarrow$  multime consistentă: dacă nu  
 e inconsistentă  $\rightarrow$  orice enunț e  
 consecință sintactică a multimei

$\rightarrow$  submultimi:  $\{\Delta_0\}, \{\delta^2 g\},$   
 $\{\Delta_0, P \neq\}, \{\Delta_0, \delta^2 g\}, \{P \neq, \delta^2 g\},$   
 $\{\Delta_0, P \neq, \delta^2 g\}, \{\emptyset\}$

②  $\tau = (\underbrace{1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1}_f, \underbrace{2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2}_R, \emptyset)$

$|A| = 3$

u	a	b	c
$f_0^A$	c	b	a
$f_1^A$	b	a	a
$f_2^A$	c	a	b
$f_3^A$	a	c	b
$f_4^A$	b	b	a
$f_5^A$	c	a	c
$f_6^A$	c	b	b
$f_7^A$	b	c	a
$f_8^A$	b	c	b
$f_9^A$	a	c	c

$R_0^A = \{(a, a), (a, b), (c, b)\}$

$R_1^A = \{(a, b), (b, c), (c, a)\}$

$R_2^A = \{(a, c), (c, b), (c, c)\}$

$R_3^A = \{(a, b), (b, b), (b, c)\}$

$R_4^A = \{(a, a), (b, b), (c, a)\}$

$R_5^A = \{(a, c), (b, a), (c, c)\}$

$R_6^A = \{(a, c), (c, a), (c, b)\}$

$R_7^A = \{(a, b), (b, c), (c, c)\}$

$R_8^A = \{(a, a), (b, a), (c, a)\}$

$R_9^A = \{(a, a), (a, c), (c, b)\}$



$$A = \{x \in \mathbb{Q} \mid \exists w \in \mathbb{Q} (f_x(f_w)) = f_w(f_x(w))\}$$

$$\begin{aligned} x &= 0 \\ y &= x \\ u &= y \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} Q_0 &= 0 \\ Q_i &= 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow A = \{x \in \mathbb{Q} \mid \exists w (f_x(f_y(w)) = f_y(f_x(w))\} \rightarrow R_x(x, f_y(w))$$

$$\textcircled{+} \quad x = a \\ \exists w [ \underbrace{f_x(f_y(a))}_{f_x(a) = b} = f_y(f_x(w)) \rightarrow R_x(a, f_y(w)) ]$$

$$\exists w [ b = f_y(f_x(w)) \rightarrow R_x(a, f_y(w)) ]$$

$$f_y(x) = b \quad \text{do} \Rightarrow \text{same } x$$

$$b = f_y(f_x(w)) = 0 \quad \forall w$$

Proposition 1:  $R_x(a, f_y(w))$  is a linear order

$$\textcircled{+} \quad x = b$$

$$\exists w [ \underbrace{f_x(f_y(b))}_{f_x(b) = a} = f_y(f_x(w)) \rightarrow R_x(b, f_y(w)) ]$$

$$f_x(b) = a$$

$$\text{Proposition 1: } f_y(f_x(w)) = a \Rightarrow f_x(w) = a \\ w = c$$

$$R_x(b, f_y(a)) = 0 \Rightarrow 1 \rightarrow 0 = 0 \\ \Rightarrow w \neq c$$

$$\textcircled{+} \quad x = 0 \quad w \in [a, b] \quad f_y(f_x(w)) = a \rightarrow 0$$



$$R_f(b, \underbrace{fg(b)}) = 1 \quad (\Rightarrow) \quad 0 \rightarrow 1 = 1$$

$$R_f(b, \underbrace{fg(a)}) = 0 \quad \Rightarrow A = 1$$

III  $w = c$

$$\exists w [ \underbrace{R_f(fg(c)) = fg(f_f(w))}_{f_f(c)=a} \rightarrow R_f(a, fg(w)) ]$$

Pentru ca  $fg(f_f(w)) = a \Rightarrow f_f(w) = a$   
 $w = c$

Analog cazului II, avem pentru ca  $A = 1$

$$R_f(c, \underbrace{fg(c)}) = 1 \text{ e adevar}$$

$\Rightarrow \exists w$  a-1 implicatia sa fie adevarata

Dim I, II, III  $\Rightarrow A \models \forall v \exists w [ R_f(fg(w)) = fg(f_f(w)) ] \rightarrow R_f(a, fg(w)) ]$

1.3  $\varepsilon \in \{ \alpha_0, \beta_f, \gamma_g \}$  satisfaca

$$\{ \alpha_0, \beta_f, \gamma_g \} \setminus \{ \varepsilon \} \vdash \varepsilon$$

$\alpha_0$      $\beta_f$      $\gamma_g$     ( $\alpha_0 \rightarrow \beta_f$ )

0	1	0
1	1	1
1	1	1
0	1	1
1	1	1
0	1	1
0	1	0
1	1	1

$\varepsilon_1$   
 $\varepsilon_2$   
 $\varepsilon_3$   
 $\varepsilon_4$   
 $\varepsilon_5$   
 $\varepsilon_6$

$\varepsilon_1 \dots \varepsilon_6$  enumerati dim  $\gamma_g$   
 care se deduc dim  
 $\alpha_0, \beta_f$



$\beta_x$	$\gamma_g$	$z_0$	
0	0	0	$\rightarrow \varepsilon_1$
1	1	1	$\rightarrow \varepsilon_2$
1	1	1	$\rightarrow \varepsilon_3$
1	1	1	
1	1	0	$\rightarrow \varepsilon_4$
1	1	1	
1	1	0	$\rightarrow \varepsilon_5$
1	1	0	
1	1	1	$\rightarrow \varepsilon_6$

$\varepsilon_1 \dots \varepsilon_6$  enunțuri  
din  $z_0$  care  
se deduc din  
 $\beta_x, \gamma_g$

$z_0$	$\gamma_g$	$\beta_x$	
0	0	1	$\rightarrow \varepsilon_1$
1	1	1	$\rightarrow \varepsilon_2$
1	1	1	$\vdots$
1	1	1	$\vdots$
1	1	1	$\vdots$
1	1	1	$\vdots$
1	1	1	$\vdots$
1	1	1	$\rightarrow \varepsilon_8$

$\varepsilon_1 \dots \varepsilon_8 \rightarrow \beta_x$   
 $\rightarrow z_0$  și  $\gamma_g$

$\gamma_g$	$z_0$	$\beta_x$	
0	0	1	$\rightarrow \varepsilon_1$
1	1	1	$\rightarrow \varepsilon_2$
1	1	1	$\rightarrow \varepsilon_3$
1	0	1	
1	0	1	$\rightarrow \varepsilon_4$
1	0	1	
1	0	1	$\rightarrow \varepsilon_5$
1	1	1	$\rightarrow \varepsilon_6$

enunțuri din  $\beta_x$  care  
se deduc din  
 $\gamma_g$  și  $z_0$

$\gamma_g$	$\beta_x$	$z_0$	
0	1	0	$\rightarrow \varepsilon_1$
1	1	1	$\rightarrow \varepsilon_2$
1	1	0	$\rightarrow \varepsilon_3$
1	1	1	
1	1	0	
1	1	0	
1	1	1	$\rightarrow \varepsilon_4$

enunțuri din  $z_0$   
care se deduc din  
 $\gamma_g$  și  $\beta_x$



$\beta_x$	$\alpha_0$	$\gamma_g$	
1	0	0	$\rightarrow \epsilon_1$
1	1	1	$\rightarrow \epsilon_2$
1	1	1	$\rightarrow \epsilon_3$
1	0	1	
1	1	1	$\rightarrow \epsilon_4$
1	0	1	
1	0	0	$\rightarrow \epsilon_5$
1	1	1	$\rightarrow \epsilon_6$

$\hookrightarrow$  énumérer d'après  $\gamma_g$  car  
 ne déduire d'après  $\beta_x, \alpha_0$

1.4.  $\delta, \epsilon \in \{\alpha_0, \beta_x, \gamma_g\}$

$\Rightarrow \{\alpha_0, \beta_x, \gamma_g\} \mid \{\delta, \epsilon\} \vdash \delta \rightarrow \epsilon$

$\beta_x$	$\gamma_g$	$\alpha_0$	$\beta_x$	$\rightarrow$	$\epsilon$	
1	0	0	1	-	$\epsilon_1$	$\delta_1$
1	1	1	1	-	$\epsilon_2$	$\delta_2$
1	1	1	1	-	$\epsilon_3$	
1	1	0	1	-	$\epsilon_4$	
1	1	1	1	-	$\epsilon_5$	$\delta_3$
1	1	0	1	-	$\epsilon_6$	$\delta_4$
1	0	0	1			
1	1	1	1			

$\epsilon_1 \dots \epsilon_6$  énumérer  
 $\delta_1 \dots \delta_4$

ne déduire d'après  $\beta_x, \gamma_g$   
 si  $\epsilon \in \alpha_0$   
 $\hookrightarrow \epsilon \in \gamma_g$