



Metodi matematici per l'Informatica

Modulo 11 – Algebra e modelli

Docente: Pietro Cenciarelli

Algebre di Boole

$$(\mathcal{A}, \vee, \wedge, \neg, \perp, \top)$$

$$\perp, \top \in \mathcal{A}$$

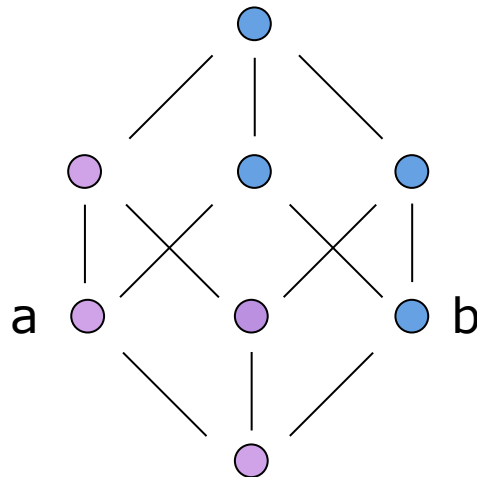
$$\vee : \mathcal{A} \times \mathcal{A} \rightarrow \mathcal{A}$$

$$\wedge : \mathcal{A} \times \mathcal{A} \rightarrow \mathcal{A}$$

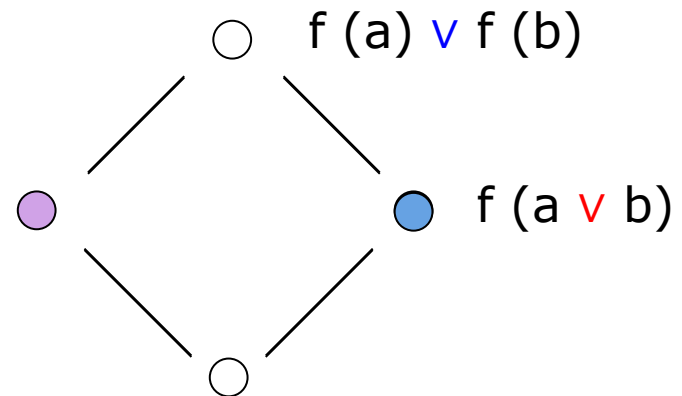
$$\neg : \mathcal{A} \times \mathcal{A} \rightarrow \mathcal{A}$$

Algebre di Boole

$(\mathcal{A}, \vee, \wedge, \neg, \perp, \top)$



$(\mathcal{B}, \vee, \wedge, \neg, \perp, \top)$

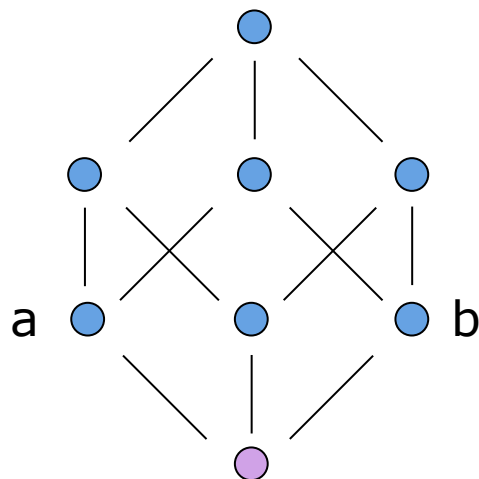


$f : \mathcal{A} \rightarrow \mathcal{B}$

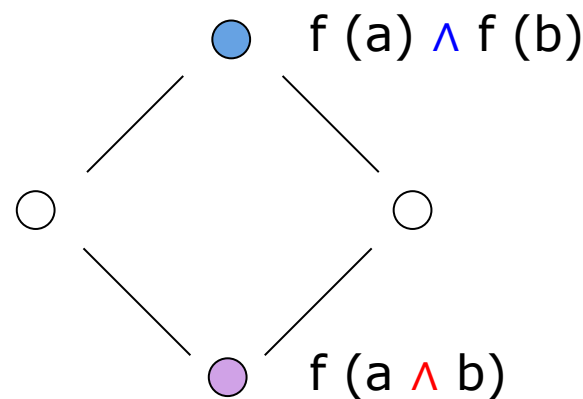
$f(a \vee b) \neq f(a) \vee f(b)$

Algebre di Boole

$(\mathcal{A}, \vee, \wedge, \neg, \perp, \top)$



$(\mathcal{B}, \vee, \wedge, \neg, \perp, \top)$



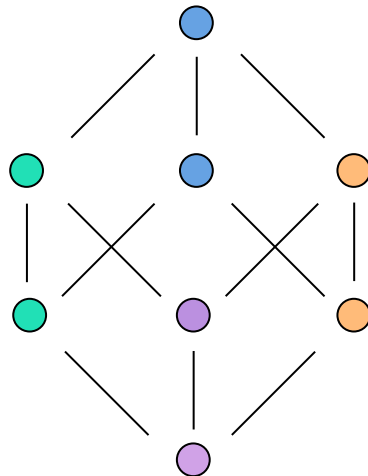
$f : \mathcal{A} \rightarrow \mathcal{B}$

$$f(a \vee b) = f(a) \vee f(b) \quad \text{😊}$$

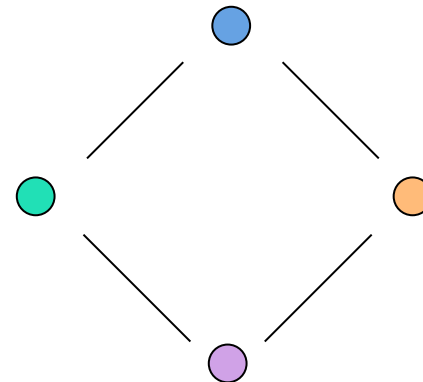
$$f(a \wedge b) \neq f(a) \wedge f(b) \quad \text{😞}$$

Algebre di Boole (omomorfismi)

$(\mathcal{A}, \vee, \wedge, \neg, \perp, \top)$



$(\mathcal{B}, \vee, \wedge, \neg, \perp, \top)$



$f : \mathcal{A} \rightarrow \mathcal{B}$

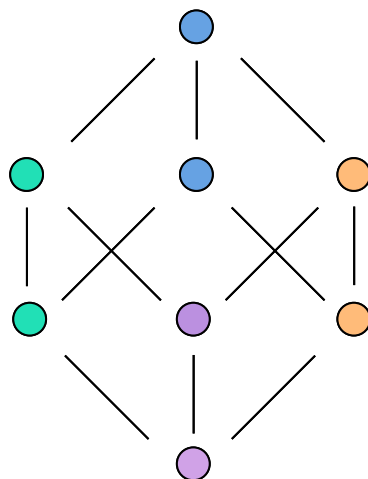
$$f(a \vee b) = f(a) \vee f(b) \quad \text{😊}$$

$$f(a \wedge b) = f(a) \wedge f(b) \quad \text{😊}$$

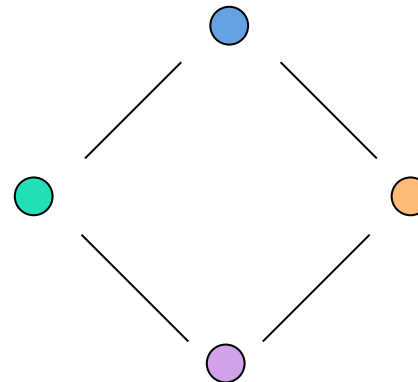
$$f(\perp) = \perp \quad f(\top) = \top$$

Algebre di Boole (omomorfismi)

$(\mathcal{A}, \vee, \wedge, \neg, \perp, \top)$



$(\mathcal{B}, \vee, \wedge, \neg, \perp, \top)$

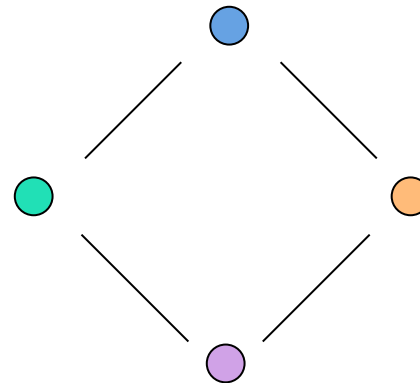
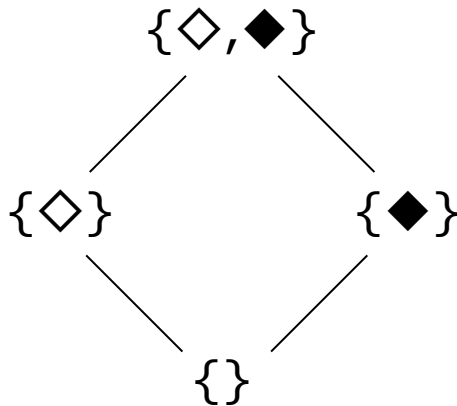


$f : \mathcal{A} \rightarrow \mathcal{B}$

$f(\overline{a}) = \overline{f(a)}$ 😊

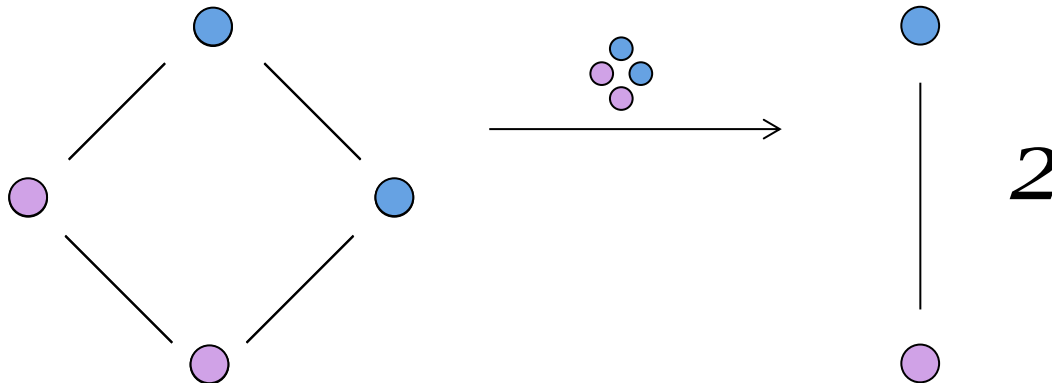
Un omomorfismo di reticoli è un omomorfismo di algebre di Boole

Algebre di Boole (omomorfismi)



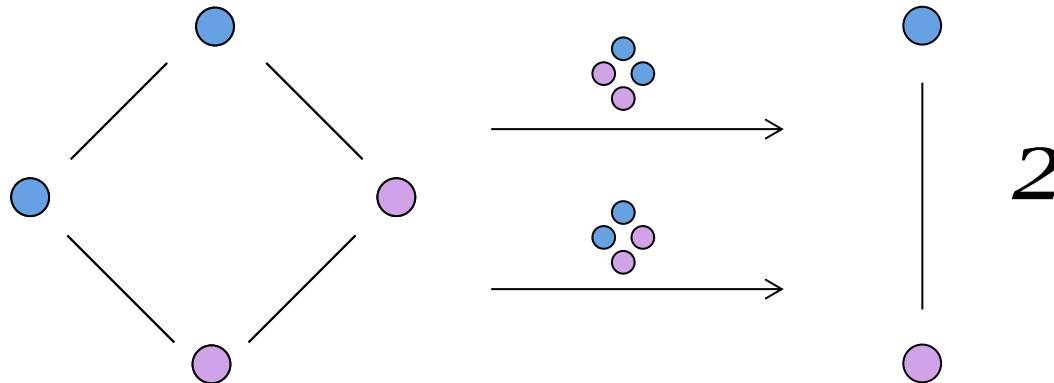
\diamond, \blacklozenge ?!

Algebre di Boole (omomorfismi)



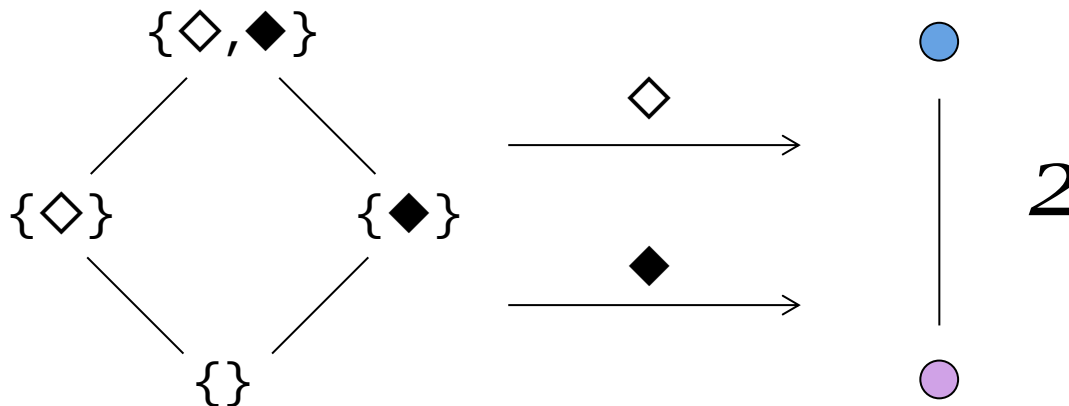
◇, ◆ ?!

Algebre di Boole (omomorfismi)

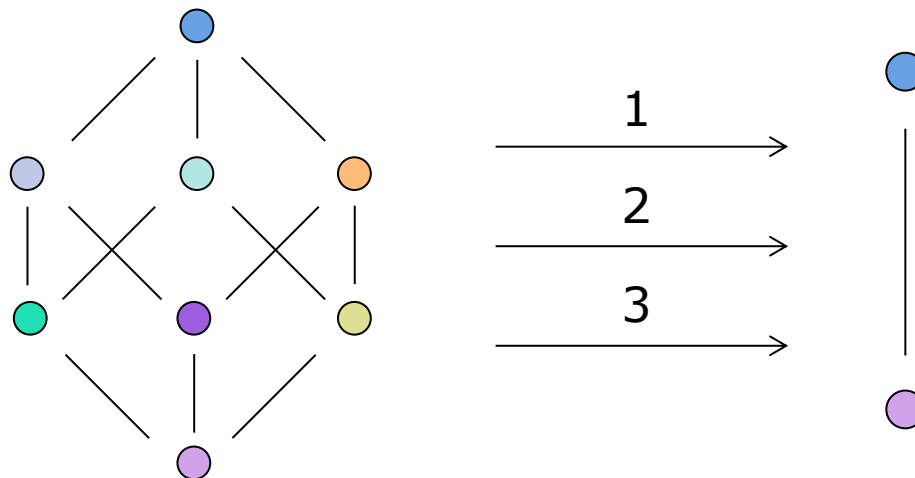


◇, ◆ ?!

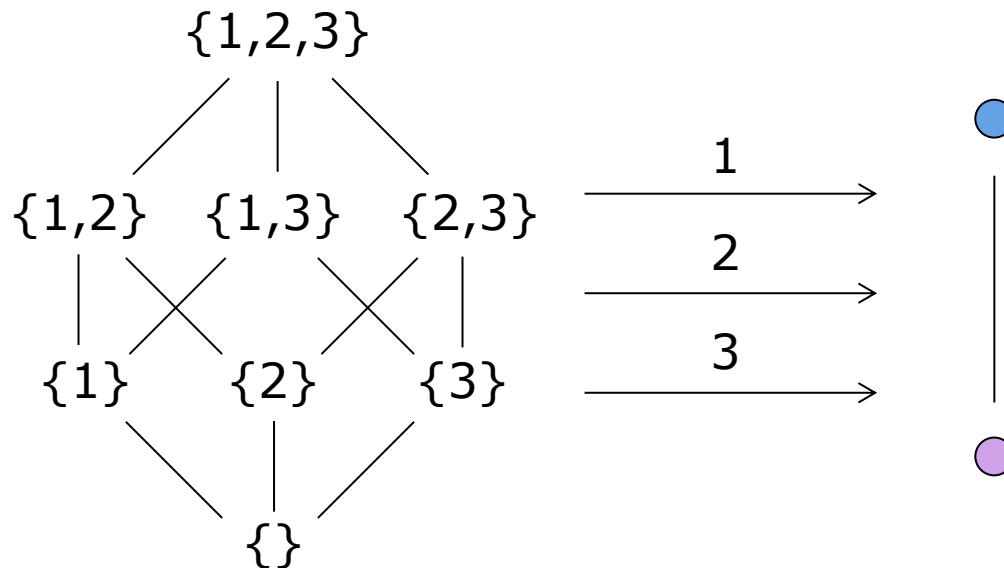
Algebre di Boole (omomorfismi)



Algebre di Boole (omomorfismi)

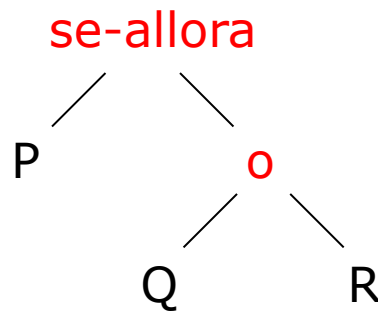


Algebre di Boole (omomorfismi)



Connettivi logici

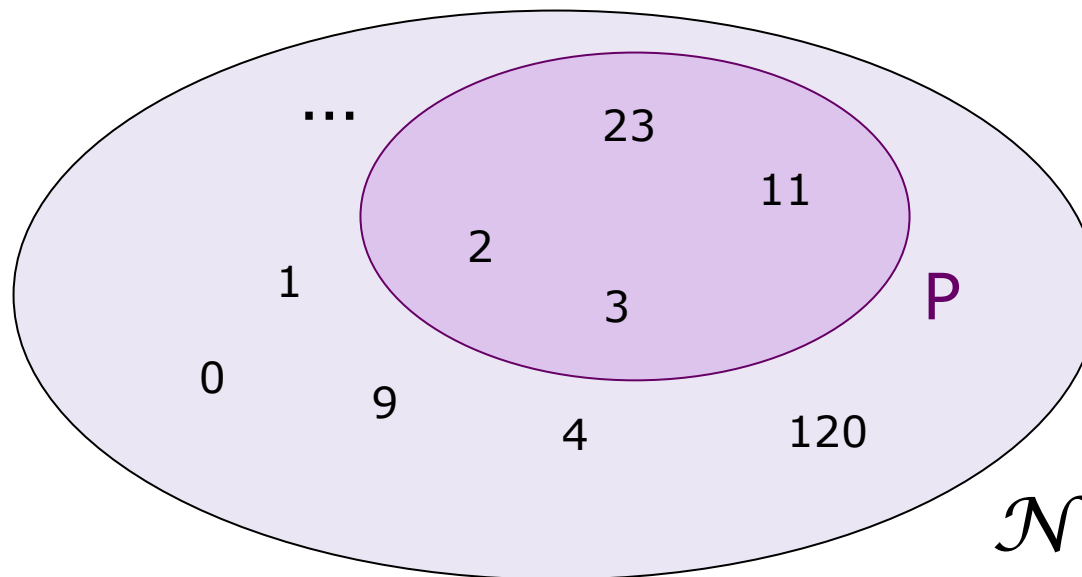
Se un numero è primo, allora è minore di 10 o è dispari



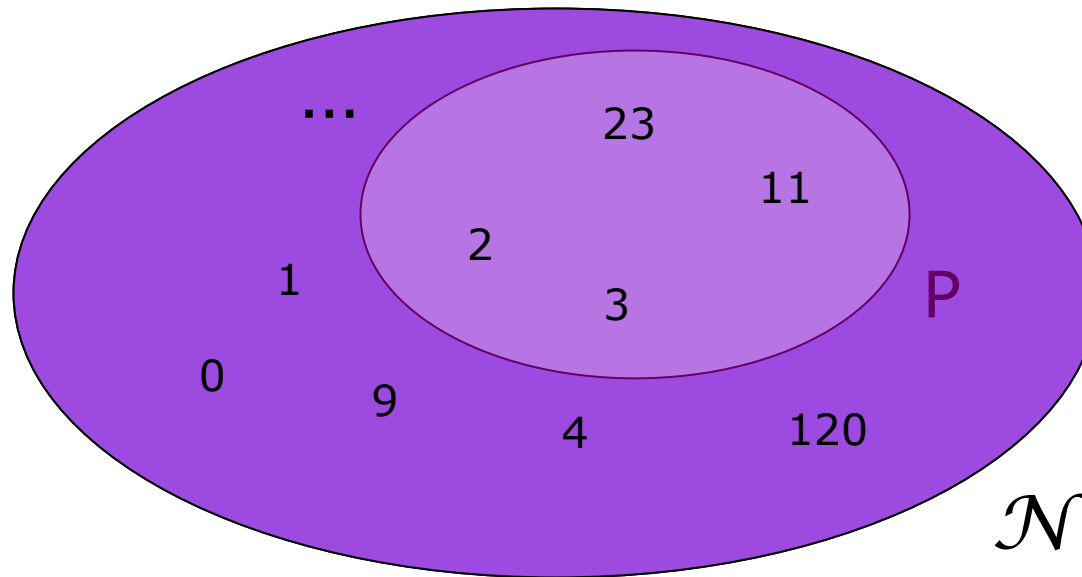
P = essere un numero primo

Q = essere minore di 10

R = essere dispari

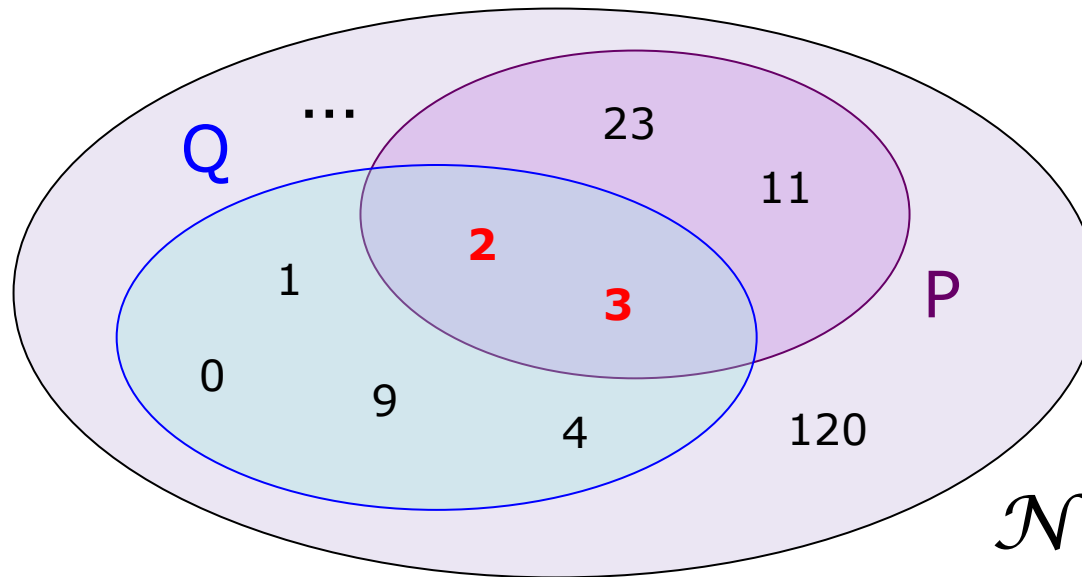


P = essere un numero primo



P = essere un numero primo

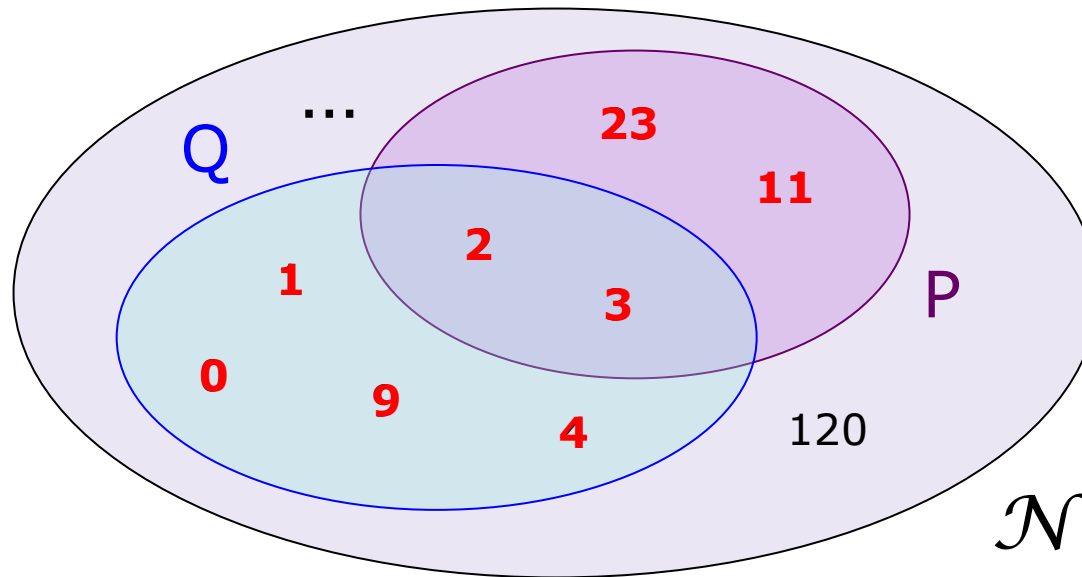
\overline{P} = *non* essere un numero primo (*not*)



P = essere un numero primo

Q = essere minore di 10

$P \cap Q$ = essere un numero primo (*e*) minore di 10 (*and*)



P = essere un numero primo

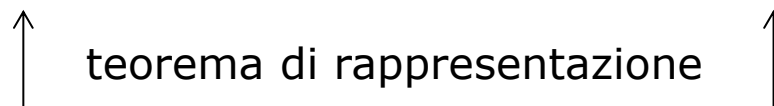
Q = essere minore di 10

$P \cup Q$ = essere un numero primo *o* minore di 10 (*or*)

Logica

Insiemi

Algebre di Boole



Stone (1936)

proposizioni

sottoinsiemi

elementi

modelli

elementi

omomorfismi in 2

and (\wedge)

intersezione (\cap)

meet (\wedge)

or (\vee)

unione (\cup)

join (\vee)

not (\neg)

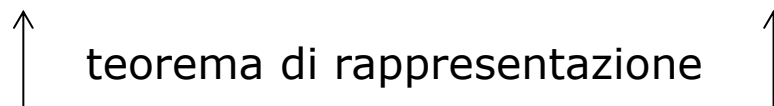
complemento ($-$)

complemento ($-$)

Logica

Insiemi

Algebre di Boole



Stone (1936)

proposizioni

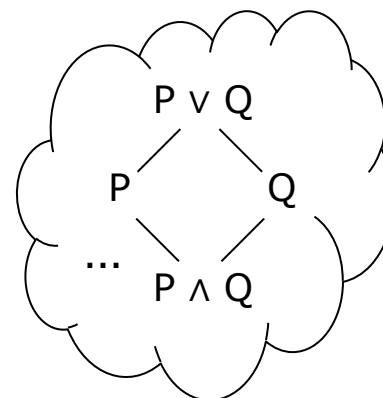
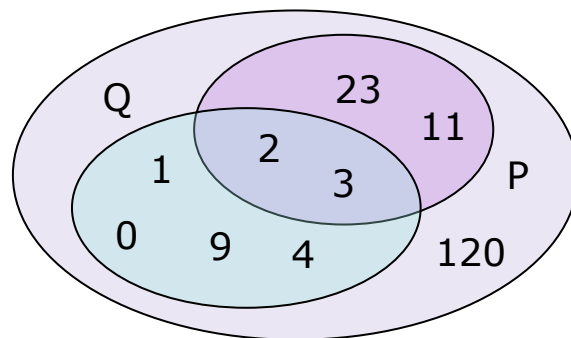
sottoinsiemi

elementi

modelli

elementi

omomorfismi in 2



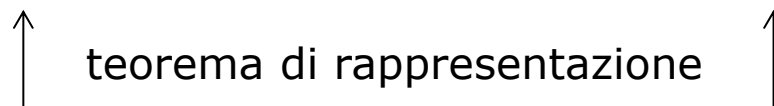
P = essere un numero primo

Q = essere minore di 10

Logica

Insiemi

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proposizioni

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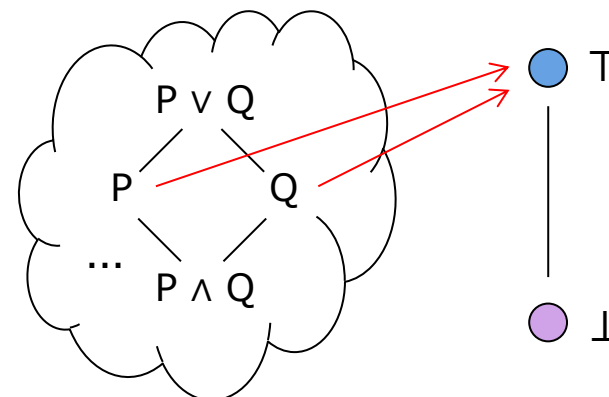
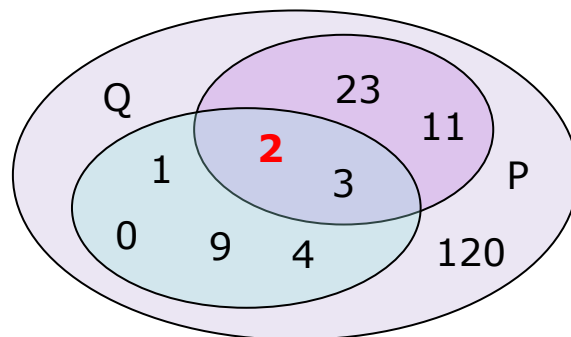
elementi

modelli

elementi

omomorfismi in 2

$P \mapsto T$
 $Q \mapsto T$
...



P = essere un numero primo
Q = essere minore di 10

Logica

Insiemi

Algebre di Boole



Stone (1936)

proposizioni

sottoinsiemi

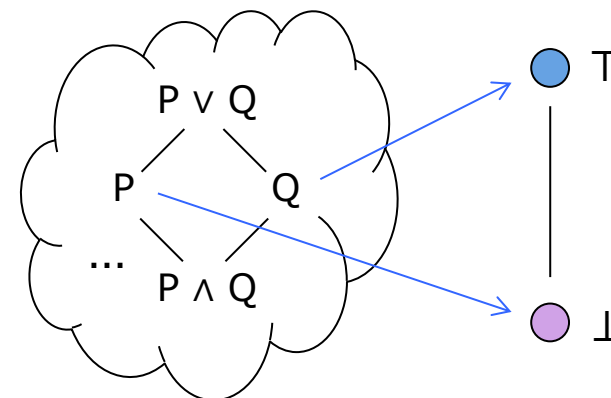
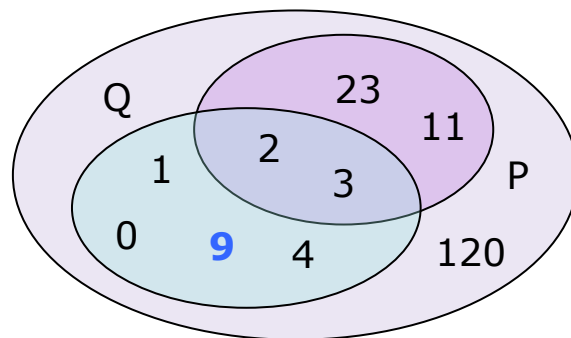
elementi

modelli

elementi

omomorfismi in 2

$P \mapsto \perp$
 $Q \mapsto T$
...



P = essere un numero primo
Q = essere minore di 10

Logica

Algebre di Boole

proposizioni

modelli

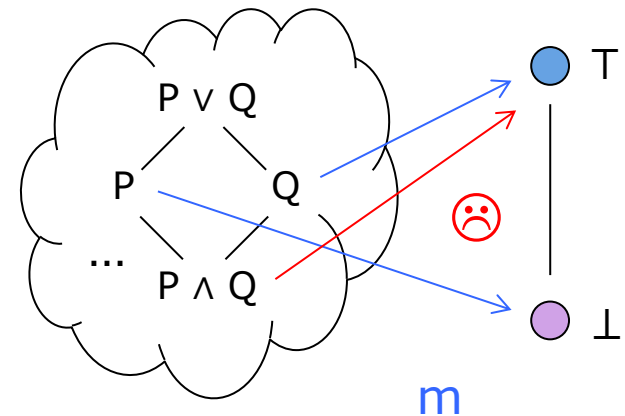
$P \mapsto \perp$
 $Q \mapsto T$
...

$P \wedge Q \mapsto ?$

$$\begin{aligned} \perp &= \perp \wedge T \\ &= m(P) \wedge m(Q) \\ &\neq m(P \wedge Q) = T \end{aligned}$$

elementi

omomorfismi in 2



Logica

proposizioni

modelli

$P \mapsto \perp$
 $Q \mapsto T$
...

$P \wedge Q \mapsto m(P) \wedge m(Q)$

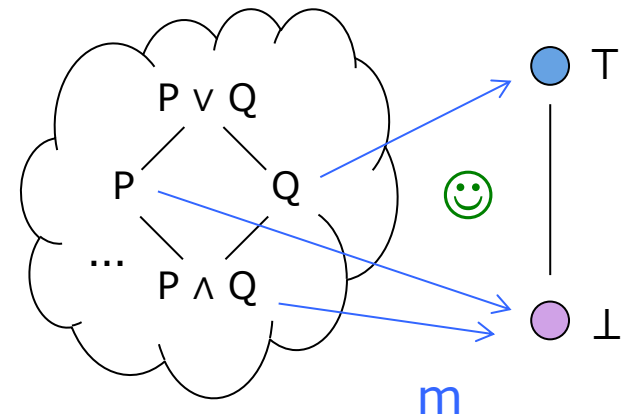
$P \vee Q \mapsto m(P) \vee m(Q)$

$\neg P \mapsto \overline{m(P)}$

Algebre di Boole

elementi

omomorfismi in 2



Logica

proposizioni

modelli

$$P \wedge Q \mapsto m(P) \wedge m(Q)$$

$$P \vee Q \mapsto m(P) \vee m(Q)$$

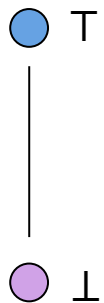
$$\neg P \mapsto \overline{m(P)}$$

Algebre di Boole

elementi

omomorfismi in 2

P	Q	$P \wedge Q$
T	T	T
T	\perp	\perp
\perp	T	\perp
\perp	\perp	\perp



Logica

proposizioni

modelli

$$P \wedge Q \mapsto m(P) \wedge m(Q)$$

$$P \vee Q \mapsto m(P) \vee m(Q)$$

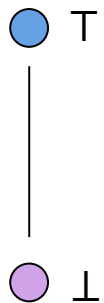
$$\neg P \mapsto \overline{m(P)}$$

Algebre di Boole

elementi

omomorfismi in 2

P	Q	$P \vee Q$
T	T	T
T	\perp	T
\perp	T	T
\perp	\perp	\perp



Logica

proposizioni

modelli

$$P \wedge Q \mapsto m(P) \wedge m(Q)$$

$$P \vee Q \mapsto m(P) \vee m(Q)$$

$$\neg P \mapsto \overline{m(P)}$$

Algebre di Boole

elementi

omomorfismi in 2

P	$\neg P$
T	\perp
\perp	T



Logica proposizionale

simboli
proposizionali

proposizioni $A, B, \dots ::= P \mid Q \mid \dots \mid A \vee B \mid A \wedge B \mid \neg A \mid \dots$

modelli $m : \text{proposizioni} \rightarrow \{T, F\}$ (nota: era $\{T, \perp\}$)

...tale che:

$$A \wedge B \mapsto m(A) \wedge m(B)$$

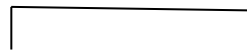
$$A \vee B \mapsto m(A) \vee m(B)$$

$$\neg A \mapsto \overline{m(A)}$$

oppure...

Logica proposizionale

simboli
proposizionali



proposizioni $A, B, \dots ::= P \mid Q \mid \dots \mid A \vee B \mid A \wedge B \mid \neg A \mid \dots$

modelli $m : \text{simboli proposizionali} \rightarrow \{T, F\}$

...e $m(A)$ è calcolata attraverso le *tavole di verità*:

A	B	$A \wedge B$
T	T	T
T	\perp	\perp
\perp	T	\perp
\perp	\perp	\perp

A	B	$A \vee B$
T	T	T
T	\perp	T
\perp	T	T
\perp	\perp	\perp

A	$\neg A$
T	\perp
\perp	T