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$$1) a) \exists x \phi \vee \exists x \psi \models \exists x (\phi \vee \psi)$$

$$b) \forall x \phi \models \exists x \neg \phi \rightarrow \forall x \psi$$

Pitinari

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P 5039/3

$$\llbracket \forall x \phi \rrbracket_{M,s} = T \iff \min(\{\llbracket \phi \rrbracket_{M,s[t/x]} \mid t \in M\}) = T$$

~~$$\llbracket \exists x \neg \phi \rrbracket_{M,s} = T$$~~

Luego vemos que

$$\llbracket \exists x \neg \phi \rightarrow \forall x \psi \rrbracket_{M,s} = T \iff$$

$$\llbracket \exists x \neg \phi \rrbracket_{M,s} \stackrel{(1)}{\leq} \llbracket \forall x \psi \rrbracket_{M,s}$$

~~No dice que exista $a \in M$~~ Asumimos que $\llbracket \exists x \neg \phi \rrbracket_{M,s} = T$

$$\iff \max(\{\llbracket \neg \phi \rrbracket_{M,s[t/x]} \mid t \in M\}) = T$$

Pero de la premisa sabemos que para todo elemento del universo M , vale $\llbracket \phi \rrbracket_{M,s[t/x]} = T$. Por lo tanto se llega a una contradicción de asumir ~~que~~ ② y obtenemos $\llbracket \exists x \neg \phi \rrbracket_{M,s} = F$, por lo que ① se cumplirá siempre.

2) $\forall x (S(x) \rightarrow (Q(x) \vee P(x)))$, $\neg \exists x (S(x) \wedge P(x))$
 $\vdash \forall x (S(x) \rightarrow Q(x))$

1) $\forall x (S(x) \rightarrow (Q(x) \vee P(x)))$ Premisa

2) $\neg \exists x (S(x) \wedge P(x))$ Premisa

3) $S(x_0) \rightarrow (Q(x_0) \vee P(x_0))$ $e_v[x_0/x]$ x_0

4) $S(x_0)$ hipotesis

5) $Q(x_0) \vee P(x_0)$ $e_{\rightarrow}(3)(4)$

<p>6) $Q(x_0)$ hipotesis</p> <p>7) $Q(x_0)$ Trivial(6)</p> <p>8)</p> <p>9)</p> <p>10)</p>	<p>$P(x_0)$ hipotesis</p> <p>$S(x_0) \wedge P(x_0)$ $i_{\wedge}(4)(6)$</p> <p>$\exists x S(x) \wedge P(x)$ i_{\exists}</p> <p>\perp $i_{\perp}(2)(8)$</p> <p>$Q(x_0)$ $e_{\perp}(9)$</p>
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11) $Q(x_0)$ $e_v(5)(6-10)$

12) $S(x_0) \rightarrow Q(x_0)$ $i_{\rightarrow}(4-11)$

$\forall x (S(x) \rightarrow Q(x))$ i_{\forall}

3

Ex 10

3) Planteamos el modelo:

$$|M| = A = \{a, b\}$$

$$\Phi = \{(a, a), (a, b)\}$$

$$f / f(a) = a \wedge f(b) = a$$

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Vemos que $M \not\models \Phi_1$, ~~porque~~ asumiendo $M \models \Phi_1$ y llegando a absurdo

$$\llbracket \forall x (\Phi(f(x), x) \rightarrow \Phi(x, x)) \rrbracket_{M, s} = T$$

$$\leftrightarrow \min(\{\llbracket \Phi(f(x), x) \rightarrow \Phi(x, x) \rrbracket_{M, s[t/x]} \mid t \in M\}) = T \quad (1)$$

Si tomamos el entorno $s[b/x]$, podemos llegar a:

$$\begin{aligned} \llbracket \Phi(f(x), x) \rightarrow \Phi(x, x) \rrbracket_{M, s'} &\stackrel{T}{\leftrightarrow} \llbracket \Phi(f(x), x) \rrbracket_{M, s'} \leq \llbracket \Phi(x, x) \rrbracket_{M, s'} \\ &\leftrightarrow S'(\Phi(f(x), x)) \leq S'(\Phi(x, x)) \stackrel{\text{sust en FORM}}{\leftrightarrow} \Phi(f(b), b) \leq \Phi(b, b) \\ &\qquad \qquad \qquad \Phi(a, b) \leq \Phi(b, b) \\ &\qquad \qquad \qquad T \leq F \end{aligned}$$

Llegando a un absurdo de la hipótesis $\therefore M \not\models \Phi_1$.

Para mostrar que $M \models \Phi_2$, desarrollamos:

$$\llbracket \exists x (\Phi(f(x), x) \rightarrow \Phi(x, x)) \rrbracket = T \leftrightarrow$$

$$\leftrightarrow \max(\{\llbracket \Phi(f(x), x) \rightarrow \Phi(x, x) \rrbracket_{M, s[t/x]} \mid t \in M\})$$

Particularmente veremos el entorno $s[a/x] = s''$:

$$\llbracket \Phi(f(x), x) \rightarrow \Phi(x, x) \rrbracket_{M, s''} = T \leftrightarrow \llbracket \Phi(f(x), x) \rrbracket_{M, s''} \leq \llbracket \Phi(x, x) \rrbracket_{M, s''}$$

$$\leftrightarrow S''(\Phi(f(x), x)) \leq S''(\Phi(x, x)) \stackrel{\text{sust en FORM}}{\leftrightarrow} \Phi(f(a), a) \leq \Phi(a, a)$$

$$\leftrightarrow \varphi(a, a) \leq \varphi(a, a) \cdot$$

$$\varphi(a, a) = \varphi(a, a) = T$$

A) existir un entorno en donde se cumple la implicancia, entonces la proposición ya es válida $\therefore M \models \Phi_2$

4) a) Para representar la signatura (F, P) de Lattices

$$F = \{\bar{U}, \bar{N}\} / ar(\bar{U}) = 2 \quad ar(\bar{N}) = 2$$

$$P = \{\bar{=}\} / ar(\bar{=}) = 2$$

$$b) \Gamma = \{\phi_1, \dots, \phi_8\}$$

$$i) \phi_1 \equiv \forall x \forall y (x \cup y = y \cup x)$$

$$\phi_2 \equiv \forall x \forall y (x \cap y = y \cap x)$$

$$\phi_3 \equiv \forall x \forall y \forall z (x \cap (y \cup z) = (x \cap y) \cup (x \cap z))$$

$$\phi_4 \equiv \quad " \quad ((x \cup y) \cap z = (x \cap z) \cup (y \cap z))$$

$$\phi_5 \equiv \quad " \quad (x \cup (y \cap z) = (x \cup y) \cap (x \cup z))$$

$$\phi_6 \equiv \quad " \quad ((x \cap y) \cup z = (x \cup z) \cap (y \cup z))$$

$$ii) \phi_7 \equiv \forall x \forall y (x \cup (x \cap y) = x)$$

$$iii) \phi_8 \equiv \forall x \forall y (x \cap (x \cup y) = x)$$

$$c) (2) \quad \Gamma \vdash \forall x \forall y \forall z ((x = x \vee y) \wedge (y = y \vee z) \rightarrow (x = x \vee z))$$

1) $\phi_i / i = \{1, \dots, 8\}$ Premisa

Pitinar

Tomas

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|-----|---|---|
| 2) | $(x_0 = x_0 \vee y_0) \wedge (y_0 = y_0 \vee z_0)$ | hipotesis |
| 3) | $(x_0 = x_0 \vee y_0)$ | $e_1(2)$ |
| 4) | $(y_0 = y_0 \vee z_0)$ | $e_2(2)$ |
| 5) | $(x_0 = x_0 \vee y_0 \vee z_0)$ | $e = (3)(4) \phi \exists (x_0 = x_0 \vee w) [y_0 \vee z_0 / w]$ |
| 6) | $(x_0 = x_0 \vee z_0)$ | $e = (5)(3) \phi \exists (x_0 = w \vee z_0) [x_0 / w]$ |
| 7) | $(x_0 = x_0 \vee y_0) \wedge (y_0 = y_0 \vee z_0) \rightarrow (x_0 = x_0 \vee z_0) i \rightarrow (2-6)$ | |
| 8) | $\forall z ((x_0 = x_0 \vee y_0) \wedge (y_0 = y_0 \vee z) \rightarrow (x_0 = x_0 \vee z)) i \forall (2-7)$ | |
| 9) | $\forall y \forall z ((x_0 = x_0 \vee y) \wedge (y = y \vee z) \rightarrow (x_0 = x_0 \vee z)) i \forall (2-8)$ | |
| 10) | $\forall x \forall y \forall z ((x = x \vee y) \wedge (y = y \vee z) \rightarrow (x = x \vee z)) i \forall (2-9)$ | |