Tablux predicativi

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1)
     Tutti i nonni sono anche antenati
     Marco è nonno di Lucia
     Marco è antenato di Lucia
     SEGNATURA
     Costanti: M, L
     Funzioni:
     Predicati: N"(), A"()
     (VxVy(N(x,y) \to A(x,y))^N(m,l)) \to A(m,l)
     -> Risolviamo questa
     F(VxVy(N(x,y) \to A(x,y))^N(m,l)) \to A(m,l)
     {passaggi comuni}
     T VxVy(N(x,y) \rightarrow A(x,y)), T N(m,l), F A(m,l)
     -> T Vx
     @=VxVy(N(x,y)->A(x,y))
     T Vy (N(m, y) -> A(m, y)), T N(m, l), F A(m, l), @
     -> T Vy
     # = T Vy
     T N(m, l) \rightarrow A(m, l), T N(m, l), F A(m, l), @, #
     -> T ->
     F N(m, l), T N(m, l), F A(m, l), @, # | T A(m, l), T N(m, l), F A(m, l), @, #
     -> Tutti e due chiudono, tautologia
2)
    Vx(P(x)^{Q}(x) \rightarrow P(x)vQ(x))
     -> F Vx
     P(t)^Q(t)->P(t)vQ(t)
     -> F ->
     T P(t) ^Q(t), F P(t) v Q(t)
     -> T^
     T P(t), F Q(t), F P(t) v Q(t)
     -> F v
     T P(t), F Q(t), F P(t), F Q(t)
3) Vx(P(x) \to Q(x)) \to Vx(\sim Q(y)vP(y))
     -> F ->
     T Vx(P(x) \rightarrow Q(x)), F Vx(\sim Q(y)vP(y))
     -> F Vx (crea termine nuovo)
     T Vx(P(x) \rightarrow Q(x)), F \sim Q(t) \rightarrow \sim P(t)
     -> F ->
     T Vx(P(x) \rightarrow Q(x)), T \sim Q(t), F \sim P(t)
     T Vx(P(x) \rightarrow Q(x)), F Q(t), F \sim P(t)
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-> r ~ $T Vx(P(x) \to Q(x)), F Q(t), T P(t)$ -> T Vx @ = $T Vx(P(x) \to Q(x)),$ T P(t)->Q(t), F Q(t), T P(t), @ F P(t), F Q(t), T P(t), @ | T Q(t), F Q(t), V P(t), @ -> E' chiuso