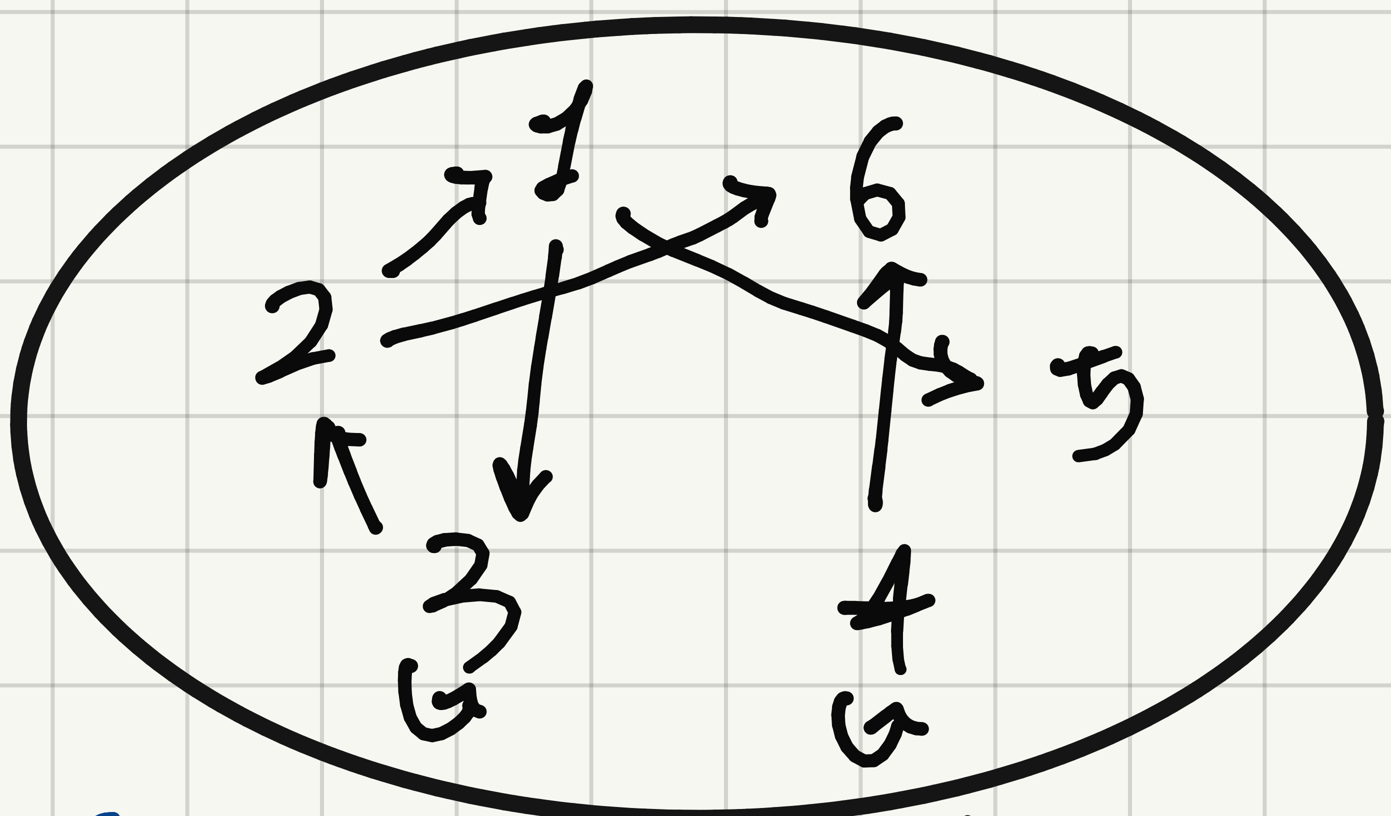
b) $\begin{vmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix}$



$$S = R^{rt} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

A PROVE OF NON-
-ANTISYMMETRISM

$\Rightarrow$ THERE IS NO ORDER RELATION THAT CONTAINS b)

$$S^{op} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$E = S \cap S^{op}$

$$E = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$P : A \to A/E = \{[1], [4] [5], [6]\}$

$$P = \begin{array}{cccc} [1] & [4] & [5] & [6] \\ \end{array}$$
$$P = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \qquad \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} =$$

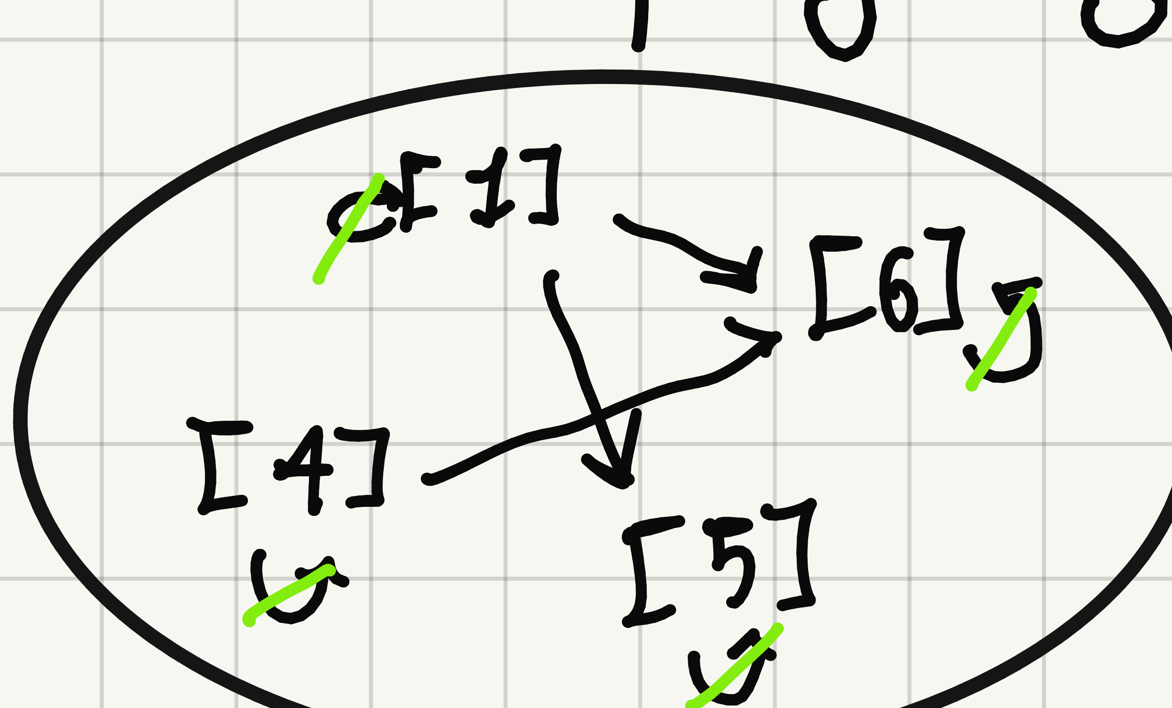
$$P^{op} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

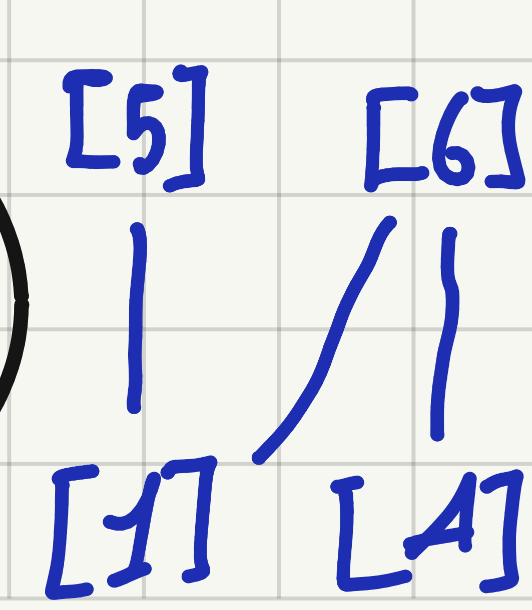
$$\bar{S} = P^{op} S P = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \bullet$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \bullet \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \bullet \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\begin{array}{cccc} [1] & [4] & [5] & [6] \\ \end{array}$$
$$= \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$





LET L BE THE PROPOSITIONAL LANGUAGE GENERATED BY A SINGLE VARIABLE x. DEFINE A RELATION $R: L \to L$ SETTING $\varphi R \psi \Leftrightarrow \models \varphi \to \psi$. PROVE THA R IS REFLEXIVE, TRANSITIVE BUT NOT ANTISYMMETRIC AND HENCE THAT IT IS NOT CONTAINED IN ANY ORDER RELATION. DETERMINE THE INDUCED ORDER, PROVE THAT IT IS FINITE AND DRAW ITS HASSE DIAGRAM

- REFLEXIVE $\varphi R \varphi \Leftrightarrow \models \varphi \to \varphi$ ✓
- TRANSITIVE $\varphi R \psi \wedge \psi R \chi \Leftrightarrow \models \varphi \to \psi \wedge \models \psi \to \chi$

$$\Leftrightarrow \models \varphi \to \chi \quad ✓$$

- NOT ANTISYMMETRISM $\varphi R \psi \wedge \psi R \varphi \Leftrightarrow \models \varphi \to \psi \wedge \psi \to \varphi$

$$\Leftrightarrow \varphi \equiv \psi$$

THE 2 FORMULAS ARE SEMANTICALLY EQUIVALENT. BUT IT DOESN'T MEAN THAT THEY ARE EQUAL

INDUCED ORDER

x	$[\perp]$	$[x]$	$[\neg x]$	$[\top]$
0	0	0	1	1
1	0	1	0	1

$L/_{\equiv} = \{[\perp], [x], [\neg x], [\top]\}$