

EXTRA: WHAT IF I USE SEMANTIC TREE TO PROVE VALIDITY?

$$\forall x (R, f x), \forall x. \neg R(f x, x), \forall x. \neg (R(x, y) \leftrightarrow R(R x, f x))$$

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$$R(\alpha, f\alpha), \neg R(f\alpha, \alpha), \neg (R\alpha \leftrightarrow R(f\alpha, f\alpha)), \dots$$

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$$\neg R(f f \alpha, f \alpha), \dots$$

$$R(\alpha, f\alpha), \neg R(f\alpha, \alpha), \neg (R\alpha \leftrightarrow R(f\alpha, f\alpha)), R(f\alpha, f\alpha). \neg (f\alpha, f f \alpha),$$

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$$f f \alpha = f^2(\alpha)$$

.....

WE WILL OBTAIN A SITUATION LIKE $\alpha \rightarrow f(\alpha) \rightarrow f^2(\alpha) \rightarrow f^3(\alpha) \rightarrow f^4(\alpha) \rightarrow \dots$

BUT WHEN WILL I FINISH? :-> L'ORMO BIO

PROVE THAT THE FOLLOWING SET OF FORMULAS ARE SATISFIABLE

Q) $\{ \underline{\forall x \exists y Rxy}, \underline{\forall x \exists z (Rxy \rightarrow Rxz \wedge Rzy)}, \underline{\forall y \neg Ryy} \}$

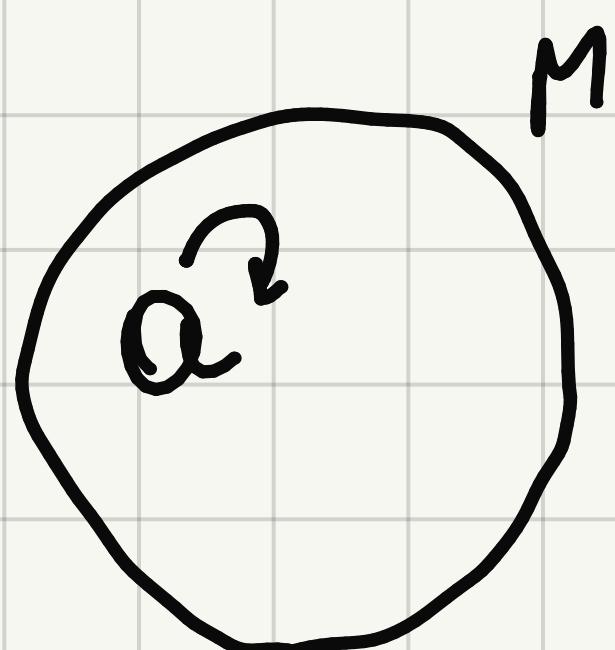
EXAMPLE OF SERIAL RELATION

- $\forall x \forall y (Rxy \rightarrow \exists z (Ryz \wedge Rzx))$

$$x \rightarrow y \rightarrow z \rightarrow x$$

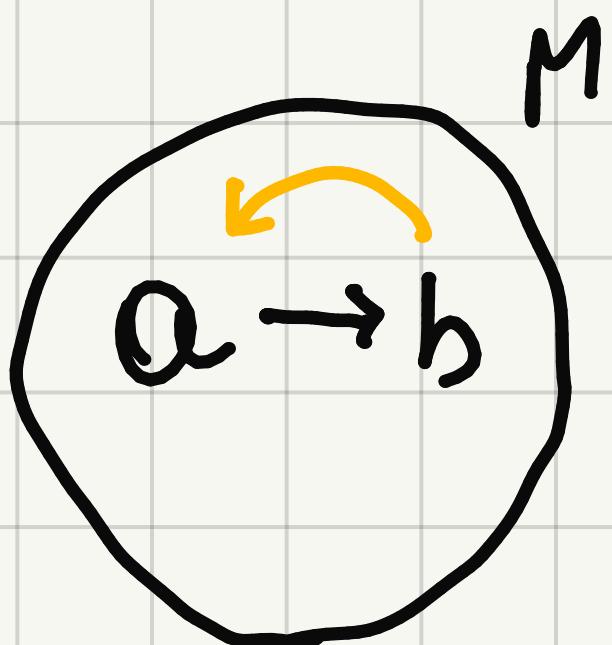
$x \rightarrow y$! IT IS POSSIBLE
! THAT $z = y$
OR $z = x$

1st TRY $M = \{ \alpha \}$



✓
✓
✗

2nd TRY

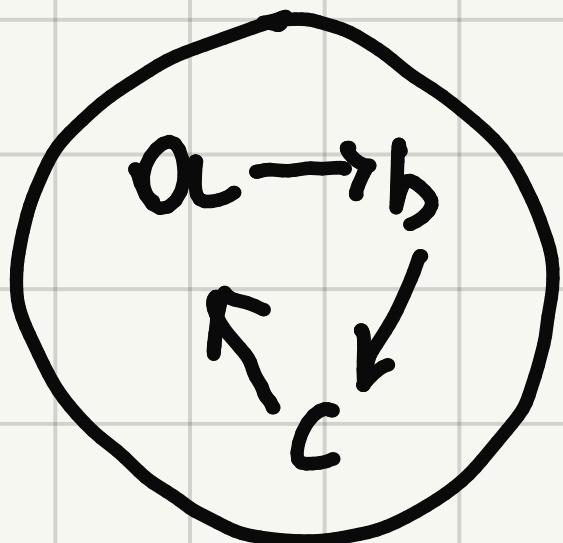


✓
✗
✗

$z = \alpha \rightarrow \underline{\alpha \beta \alpha}$

✓
✓
✓

3rd TRY



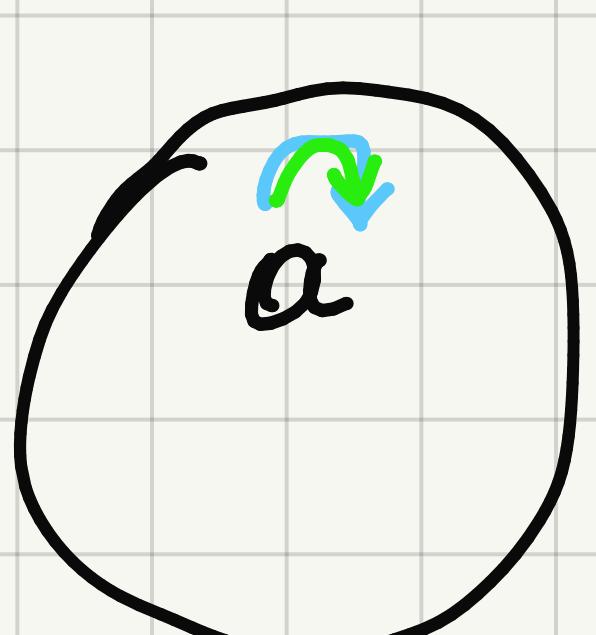
$x = \alpha$	$x = \alpha$	$x = b$	$x = b$	$x = c$	$x = c$
$y = b$	$y = c$	$y = a$	$y = c$	$y = a$	$y = b$
$z = c$	$z = b$	$z = c$	$z = a$	$z = b$	$z = a$
✓✓✓			✓✓✓	✓✓✓	

\Rightarrow SATISFIABLE SET

b) $\exists \{ E \in A \mid R_{xy} \wedge \forall z \in A, R_{zx} \rightarrow \exists y (\neg R_{yy} \wedge \neg R_{xy}) \}$

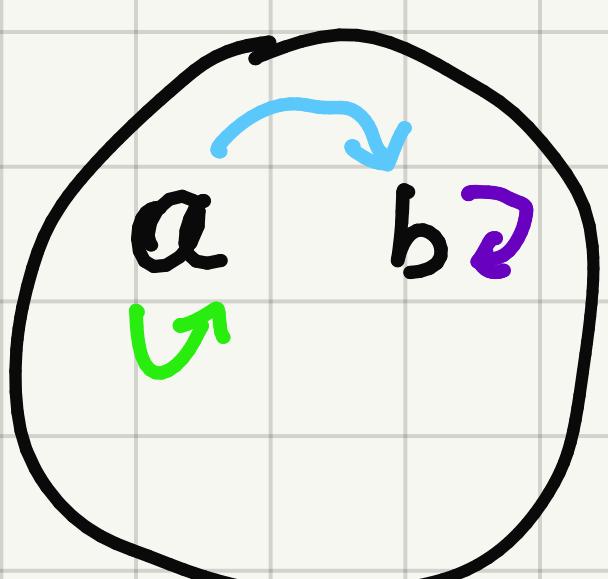
- $\exists x (\forall y (R_{xy}) \wedge \exists y (\neg R_{yy}))$
- $\forall x (\exists y (\forall z (R_{xz}) \wedge \exists y (\neg R_{yy})))$
- $\forall x (x R_x \rightarrow (\exists y (\neg (y R_y)) \wedge \exists y (\neg (x R_y)))$

- $M = \{\alpha\}$



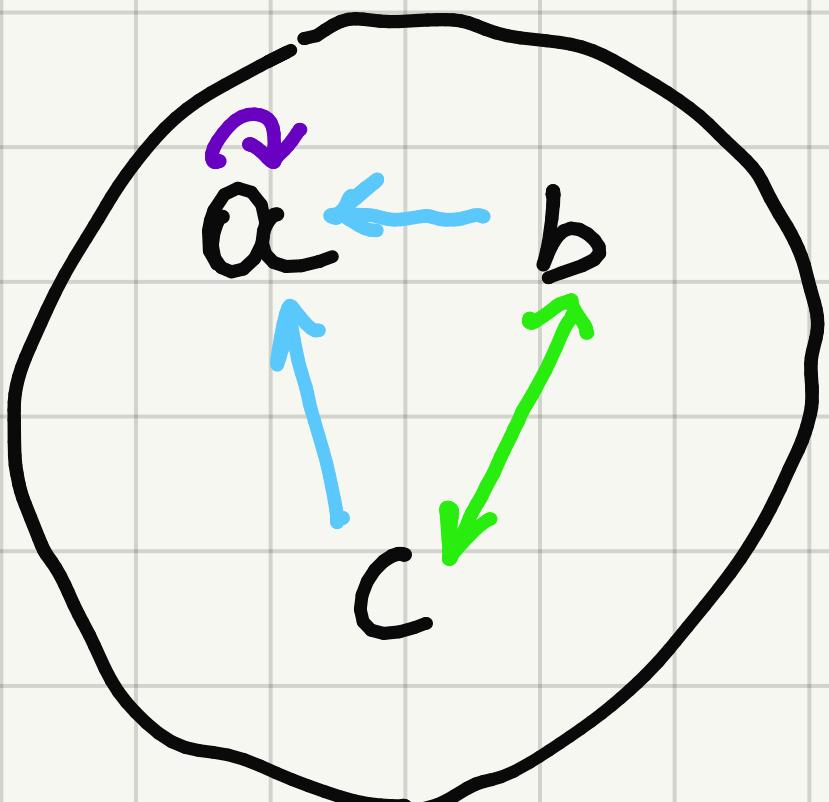
\checkmark \checkmark
 $\times \text{ } \alpha R \alpha \rightarrow \dots \neg \alpha R \alpha$

- $M = \{\alpha, b\}$



$y = \alpha$	$y = \alpha$
$x = b$	$x = \alpha$
\checkmark	
\checkmark	
\checkmark	\times

- $M = \{\alpha, b, c\}$



$x = \alpha$	$x = \alpha$	$x = \alpha$
$y = \alpha$	$y = b$	$y = c$
$x = b$	$x = b$	$x = b$
$y = \alpha$	$y = b$	$y = c$
$x = c$	$x = c$	$x = c$
$y = \alpha$	$y = b$	$y = c$