

300. Нека имаме структура $A = \langle \mathbb{Z}; f^A \rangle$ с формално равенство \doteq и интерпретация на означения функционален символ f :

$$f^A(n, m) \leq n + m, \quad n, m \in \mathbb{Z}.$$

Кои синглети са определени?

$$\mathbb{Z} = \mathbb{N} \cup \{ -n \mid n \in \mathbb{N}_{>0} \}$$

$$\underline{\underline{a^A \leq 0}}$$

Може ли да определим ли е?

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$$1+1$$

$$1+x$$

$$f(f(x))$$

$$\frac{1+1}{**} \doteq \underline{\underline{2}}$$

$$f(x, y) \doteq z$$

$$f(f(x, y), x) \doteq z$$

$$\underline{\underline{f(x, y) \doteq z}}$$

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$$e_0(x) \leq \forall y (f(x, y) \doteq y).$$

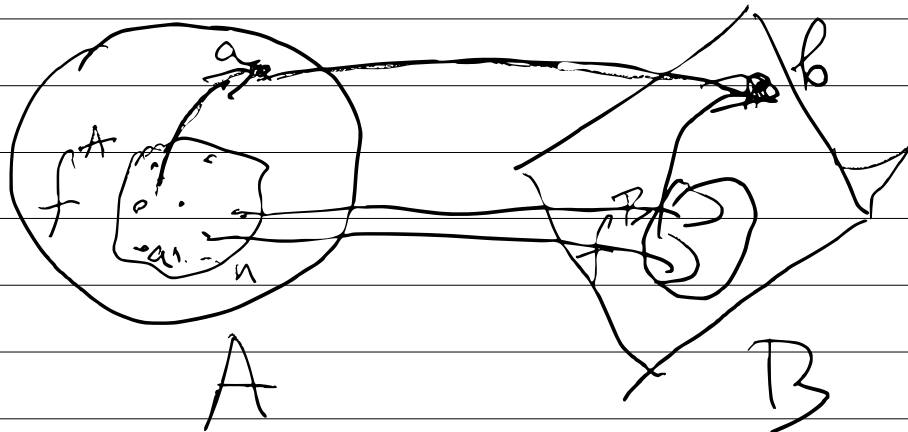
В A е вярно $e_0(x) \leftrightarrow x = 0$

$$\varphi_0(x) \leq f(x, x) \doteq x.$$

Определить ли е 213 ?

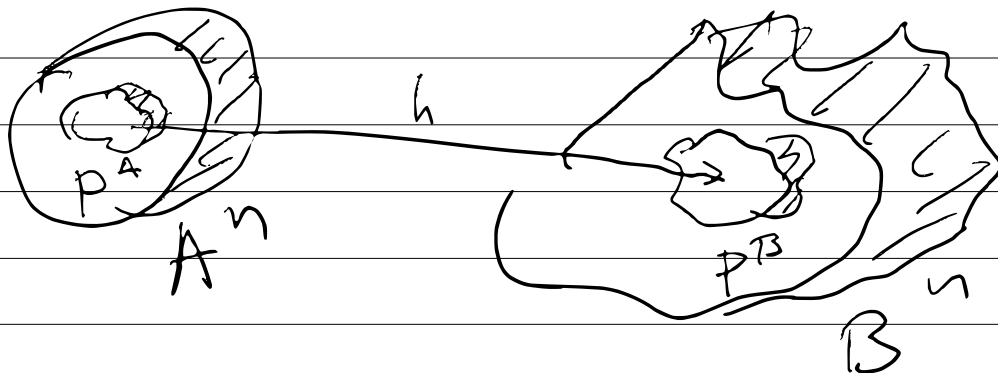
$$\exists z(x+z \doteq y)$$

$$h: A \rightarrow B$$



$$h(f^A(a_1, \dots, a_n)) = f^B(h(a_1), \dots, h(a_n))$$

$$h(c^A) = c^B$$



$$\langle a_1, \dots, a_n \rangle \in p^A \text{ then } \langle h(a_1), \dots, h(a_n) \rangle \in p^B$$

def / Автоморфизми

Нека h е ф-я, т.е. $h: A \rightarrow A$. Функция h е хомоморфизъм спрямо операциите и свойствата в света h :

- За функционален символ с ариост 0, например c , то $h(c^T) = c^T \in A$.

- За функционален символ с ариост $n \in \mathbb{N}_{>0}$, при f , то за всеки $a_1, \dots, a_n \in A$:

$$h(f^T(a_1, \dots, a_n)) = f^T(h(a_1), \dots, h(a_n)).$$

- За предикатен символ с ариост $n \in \mathbb{N}_{>0}$, при p , то за всеки $a_1, \dots, a_n \in A$:

$$\langle a_1, \dots, a_n \rangle \in p^T \iff \langle h(a_1), \dots, h(a_n) \rangle \in p^T.$$

Тогаво (h) се нарича изоморфизъм на стр. A в стр. A , още се нарича автоморфизъм в стр. A .

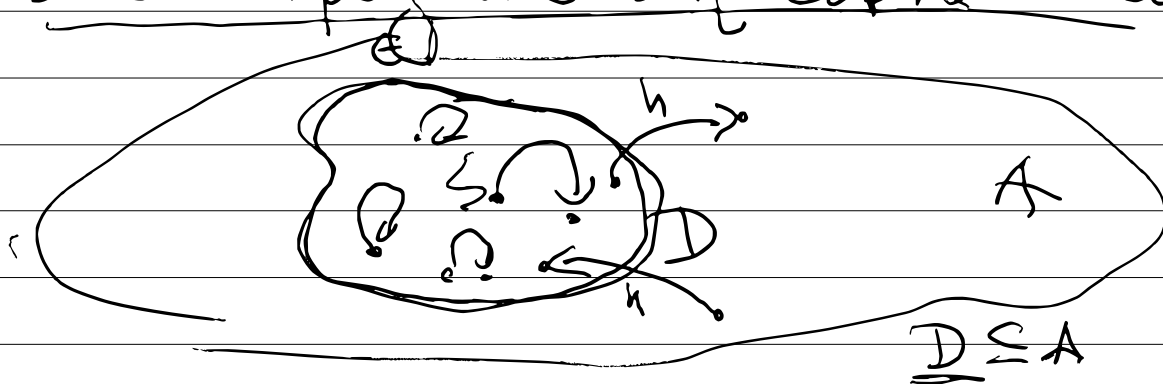
* $\text{Aut}(A) \equiv \{h \mid h \text{ е автоморфизъм в } A\}$
 ! $\text{Aut}(A) \neq \emptyset$, защото $\text{Id}_A \in \text{Aut}(A)$.

Критерий за неопределимост на множество

Нека A е стр. и $D \subseteq A^n$, $n \in \mathbb{N} > 0$.

Ако има $h \in \text{Aut}(A)$, и $a_1, \dots, a_n \in A$, т.е.
не е в сила, че:

$\langle a_1, \dots, a_n \rangle \in D \Leftrightarrow \langle h(a_1), \dots, h(a_n) \rangle \in D$, то
 D е неопределимо в A спрямо езика на A .



Показ $\mathcal{F} = \langle \mathbb{N}; s, m \rangle$

$$\langle u, m, k \rangle \in \mathcal{F} \Leftrightarrow u + m = k$$

$$\langle u, m, k \rangle \in m \Leftrightarrow u \cdot m = k$$

$$\text{Aut}(\mathcal{F}) = ?$$

Нека $h \in \text{Aut}(\mathcal{F})$. В каждом блоке
сигналов σ определены так и нека $n \in \mathbb{N}$,
 $h[\sigma n] = \sigma h(n)$ $\nearrow \sigma n \leadsto h(n) = n$.

и σ еще произвольно, т.е. $h = \text{Id}_{\mathbb{N}}$.

Т.е. h — тождествен $\leadsto \text{Aut}(\mathcal{F}) = \{\text{Id}_{\mathbb{N}}\}$.

Времето се движи заедно.

Знае ли определено ли е?

Условието $h \in \text{Aut}(A)$, т.е.

$$h(f^A(n, m)) = f^A(h(n), h(m))$$

за произволни $n, m \in \mathbb{Z}$.

$$h(x+y) = h(x) + h(y)$$

$$h(x) \leq -1 \cdot x = -x$$

$n, m \in \mathbb{Z}$

$$\begin{aligned} h(f^A(n, m)) &= h(n+m) = -(n+m) = -n + -m \\ &= h(n) + h(m) = f^A(h(n), h(m)). \end{aligned}$$

Защо е биекция?

$$h = h^{-1} \text{ т.е. } h(h(x)) = x.$$

$$h(\{n\}) = \{-n\}$$

$$\{n\} \stackrel{?}{=} \{-n\} \\ n \leq 0$$

зао. Нека имаме структура $A = \langle \mathbb{R}; s^A, m^A \rangle$
с интерпретации на трите пресметни
символа:

$$\langle n, m, k \rangle \in s^A \iff n + m = k$$

$$\langle n, m, k \rangle \in m^A \iff n \cdot m = k$$

Определете:

• $\{0\}$, $\{1\}$, $(\{n\})$ за $n \in \mathbb{N}$

• $\{ -n \}$ за $n \in \mathbb{N}$

• $\{ \forall q \}$ за $q \neq 0$

• $\{ \sqrt[3]{\frac{13}{7}} \}$

• $\{ \langle n, m \rangle \mid n = m \}$

• $\{ \langle n, m \rangle \mid n < m \}$

• Всеки синглетон ли е определен?

• 26y, 21y, (2ny) $\exists n \in \mathbb{N}$

$$\varphi_0(x) \leq s(x, x, x).$$

$$g^k \leq \{ \langle u, m, k \rangle \mid u, m, k \in \mathbb{R}, u + m = k \}$$

$$\varphi_1(x) \leq m(x, x, x) \& \neg \varphi_0(x).$$

$$\varphi_{i+1}(x, y) \leq \exists z (\varphi_i(z) \& s(x, z, y))$$

$$\varphi_{n+1}(x) \leq \exists z (\varphi_n(z) \& \varphi_{i+1}(z, x))$$

• 2-ny $\exists n \in \mathbb{N}$

$$\varphi_{-n}(x) \leq \exists y \exists z (\varphi_n(y) \wedge \varphi_0(z) \wedge s(x, y, z))$$

$$\varphi_{-n}(x) \leq \exists y \exists z (\varphi_n(y) \& \varphi_{-1}(z) \& m(y, z, x)).$$

$$\varphi_{-1}(x) \leq \exists y (\varphi_1(\overline{y}) \& m(x, x, y) \& \neg \varphi_1(x)).$$

• $\exists p, q \exists a \ q \neq 0, p, q \in \mathbb{Z}$

$$e_{\frac{p}{q}}(x) \leq \exists y \exists z \left(\overset{m(x, y, p)}{e_p(y)} \& \overset{m(x, z, q)}{e_q(z)} \& \neg e_0(z) \right)$$

• $\exists \sqrt[3]{\frac{19}{7}}$

$$e_{\sqrt[3]{\frac{19}{7}}}(x) \leq \exists y \exists z (e_{\frac{19}{7}}(y) \& e_{\sqrt[3]{7}}(y, z) \& e_{*-1}(z, x)).$$

$$e_{\sqrt[3]{7}}(x, y) \leq \exists z (m(x, x, z) \& m(z, x, y)).$$

$$y = \sqrt[3]{x}$$

$$\underline{f(g(x))}$$

$$e_{*-1}(x, y) \leq \exists z (e_{-1}(z) \& m(x, z, y)).$$

$$y = -x$$

- $\{ \langle n, m \rangle \mid n = m \}$
- $\{ \langle n, m \rangle \mid n < m \}$

• Все ли синглетон ли е определени? ✓ Не.

$$\mathcal{C}_=(x, y) \Leftrightarrow \exists z (\mathcal{C}_0(z) \& S(x, z, y)).$$

$$\mathcal{C}_\leq(x, y) \Leftrightarrow \exists z (\mathcal{C}_{non-negative}(z) \& S(x, z, y)).$$

$$\mathcal{C}_{non-negative}(x) \Leftrightarrow \exists y (n(y, y, x)). \quad // \quad x = y^2, y \in \mathbb{R}.$$

$$\mathcal{C}_<(x, y) \Leftrightarrow \neg \mathcal{C}_\leq(y, x).$$

322 Нека $A = \langle \mathcal{P}(N), \cap \rangle$, където интерпр.
на предикатния символ \cap е:

$$\langle a, b, c \rangle \in \cap \leftrightarrow a \cap b = c.$$

Определете:

$$\cdot \{ \emptyset, \mathcal{P} \}, \{ N \}$$

$$\cdot \{ \langle a, b \rangle \mid a \subseteq b \}$$

$$\cdot \{ \langle a, b \rangle \mid a = b \}$$

$$\cdot \{ \langle a, b, c \rangle \mid a \cap b = c \}$$

$$\cdot \{ \langle a, b \rangle \mid b = N \mid a \}$$

• Докажете $\exists a$ за $a \neq \emptyset, N$ е непреземливо
за $a \in N$.

$$\emptyset(x) \equiv \forall y \, p(x, y, y).$$

$$\emptyset \cup \emptyset = \emptyset \quad \vee$$

$$x \cup y = \emptyset \quad \text{Нека } y = \emptyset$$

$$x = x \cup \emptyset = \emptyset$$

$$\varphi(x) \equiv \forall y \, p(y, x, x).$$

Here $x = \mathcal{N}$, $y_0 \subseteq x$ $y_0 \cup x = x$

$$y \cup x = x$$

Here $y = \mathcal{N}$

$$y \cup x = \mathcal{N} \cup x = \mathcal{N}$$

$$\{ \langle a, b \rangle \mid a \subseteq b \} \rightarrow x = \mathcal{N}$$

$$\varphi(x, y) \equiv \exists z \, p(x, z, y).$$

$$\varphi(x, y) \equiv p(x, y, y)$$

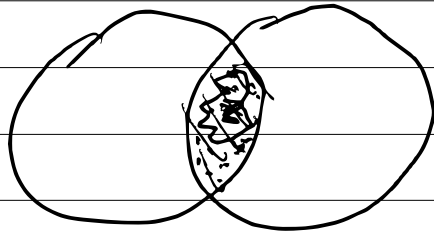
Here $x \subseteq y$ $x \cup y = y$

$$\underline{\underline{x \subseteq y}}$$

$$\Rightarrow$$

Here $x \cup y = y$

$$\varphi_c(x, y) \leq \varphi_c(x, y) \& \varphi_c'(y, x)$$

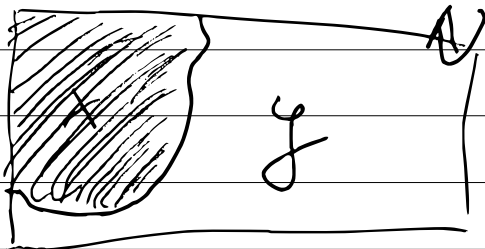


$$\varphi_n(x, y, z) \leq \underbrace{\varphi_c(z, x) \& \varphi_c(z, y)}_{\text{shaded area}}$$

$$\forall t (\varphi_c(t, x) \& \varphi_c(t, y) \Rightarrow \varphi_c(t, z)).$$

$$\varphi_c(x, y) \leq \exists z (\varphi_w(z) \& p(x, y, z)) \& \exists z (\varphi_w(z) \& \varphi_n(x, y, z)).$$

$$y = \text{Dix}$$



Нека $\alpha \in \mathcal{P}(\mathbb{N}) \setminus \{\emptyset, \mathbb{N}\}$.
За определим ли e ?

Т.к. $\alpha \neq \emptyset \leadsto$ има поне един елемент и
 нека b_α $\in \alpha$ е свързател.

Т.к. $\alpha \neq \mathbb{N} \leadsto$ има поне един елемент извън
 α и нека c_α $\in \mathbb{N} \setminus \alpha$ е свързател.

$$h_\alpha: \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{N} - \quad \underline{h_\alpha(x)} \equiv \begin{cases} c_\alpha, & x = b_\alpha \\ \underline{b_\alpha}, & x = c_\alpha \\ x, & \text{else} \end{cases}$$

$h_\alpha = h_\alpha$

$$\underline{H_\alpha}: \underline{\mathcal{P}(\mathbb{N})} \rightarrow \mathcal{P}(\mathbb{N}) -$$

$$H_\alpha(x) \equiv \{ \underline{h_\alpha(d)} \mid d \in x \}.$$

$$x \in \mathcal{P}(\mathbb{N})$$

$$H_\alpha \in \text{Aut}(\mathcal{A}) \leadsto H_\alpha^{-1} = H_\alpha$$

$$\langle d, b, c \rangle \in p^{\#} \Leftrightarrow \langle H_a(d), H_a(b), H_a(c) \rangle \in p^{\#}$$

$$d, b, c \in \mathcal{P}(\mathcal{N})$$

$$H_a(x) = \begin{cases} (x \setminus \{c_a\}) \cup \{b_a\}, & c_a \in x \text{ u } b_a \notin x \\ (x \setminus \{b_a\}) \cup \{c_a\}, & b_a \in x \text{ u } c_a \notin x \\ x, & \text{else} \end{cases}$$