

Задача / Нека $L = \langle \underline{1} \rangle$, $\underline{1} \in \text{Preds}$, $\#(\underline{1}) = 3$.

Нека $f = \langle \underline{R^2}, \underline{1}^2 \rangle$, когда:

$$\underline{1}^t(A, B, C) \leq \underline{A \neq B \wedge A \neq C \wedge} \\ \underline{B \neq C \wedge \angle BAC = 90^\circ}$$

Да се покаже в Сп. 4 да са определени:

- $\text{Eq} \leq \{ \langle A, A \rangle \mid A \in R^2 \}$
- $\text{Cor} \leq \{ \langle A, B, C \rangle \mid \text{лучото } AC \text{ е под прав}$
- $\text{Circ} \leq \{ \langle A, B, C \rangle \mid C \text{ лежи на отворената с} \text{ диаметар } AB \}$

Веднага ли е Bf са опр. односите и зашто?

- $\text{Oid} \leq \{ \langle A, B, C \rangle \mid C \text{ е среда на отс. } AB \}$
- $\text{Seg} \leq \{ \langle A, B, C \rangle \mid C \text{ лежи на отс. } AB \}$

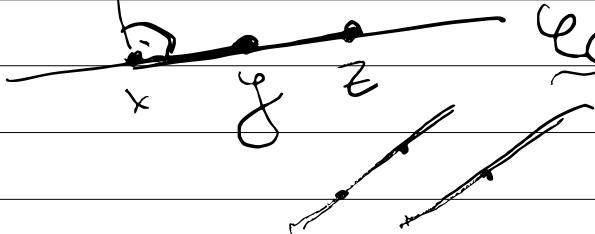
- $\mathcal{C}_\theta \subseteq \{ < A, A > \mid A \in \mathbb{R}^2 \text{ и } \text{правильный}\}$
 - $\text{Col} \subseteq \{ < A, B, C > \mid \text{левый угол при вершине } A$
 - $\text{Circ} \subseteq \{ < A, B, C > \mid \subseteq \text{левый угол окружности с диаметром } AB\}$
- $\mathcal{U}(A, B, C) \leq \underbrace{\text{Col}}_{A \neq B} \cup \underbrace{\text{Circ}}_{A \neq C} \cup \underbrace{\mathcal{C}_\theta}_{BAC = 90^\circ}$

$$\mathcal{C} = (x, y) \leq \forall z \forall t (\mathcal{U}(x, z, t) \Leftrightarrow \mathcal{U}(y, z, t))$$



$$\mathcal{C} = (x, y) \leq \forall z \exists t \mathcal{U}(x, y, z)$$

$x = y$ или $x = z$ или $y = z \neq 90^\circ$

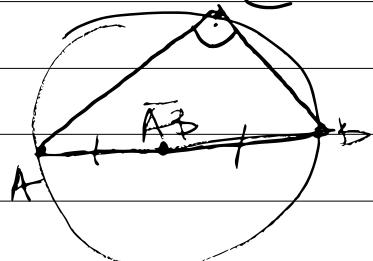


$$\mathcal{C}_{\text{Col}}(x, y, z) \leq y + (\mathcal{U}(x, t, y) \wedge \mathcal{U}(x, t, z)) \vee \mathcal{C} = (x, y) \vee \mathcal{C} = (x, z)$$

• $\text{Circ} \subseteq \{ \langle A, B, C \rangle \mid C \text{ лежит на окружности с}$

$$\underline{\mathbb{L}}^t(A, B, C) \leq \cancel{A \neq B} \cup \cancel{A \neq C} \cup \cancel{B \neq C} \quad \text{диаметр } \cancel{AB}$$

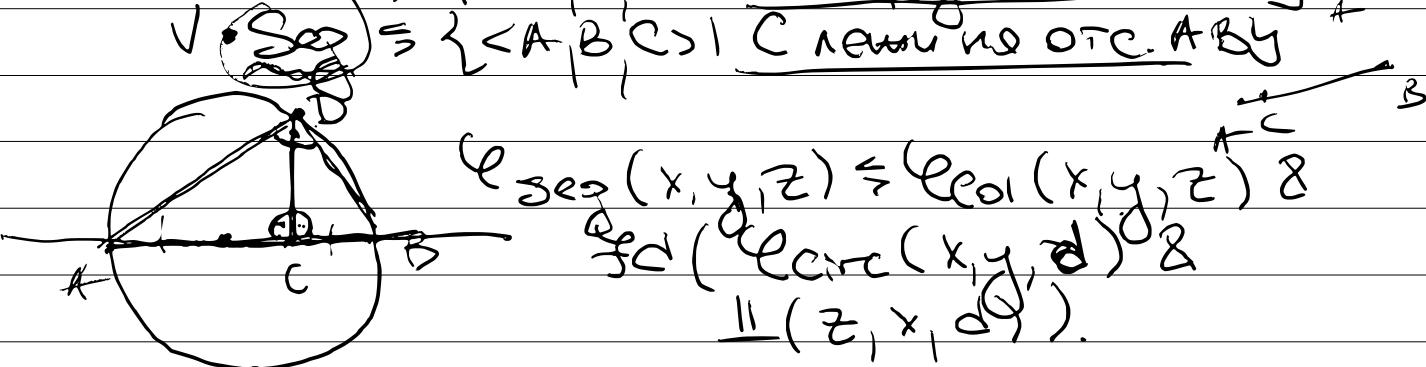
$$\angle BAC = 90^\circ$$



$$\text{Circ}(x, y, z) \leq \mathbb{L}(z, x, y) \vee \ell = (z, x) \vee \ell = (z, y).$$

• $\text{Dih} \subseteq \{ \langle A, B, C \rangle \mid C \text{ лежит в окр. } AB \}$

✓ ~~Seg~~ $\Rightarrow \{ \langle A, B, C \rangle \mid C \text{ лежит на окр. } AB \}$

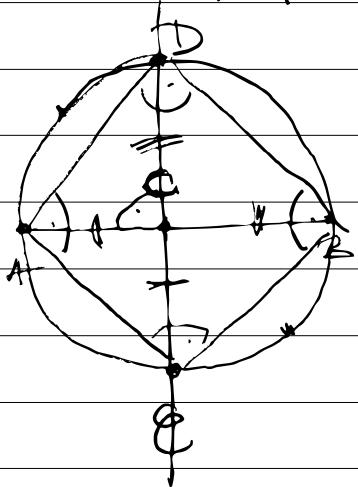


$$\ell_{\text{seg}}(x, y, z) \leq \ell_{\text{Dih}}(x, y, z) \wedge$$

$$\neg \exists \ell' (\ell_{\text{Circ}}(x, y, z) \wedge \mathbb{L}(z, x, \ell')).$$

$$\text{II}^t(A, B, C) \leq \cancel{(A \neq B \cup A \neq C \cup)} \\ \cancel{\angle BAC = 90^\circ}$$

$\bullet \text{Leid} \subseteq \{ \triangle ABC \mid \underline{\text{C e cpega no circ. } AB} \}$



$\text{Leid}(A, B, C) \subseteq \exists D \exists E ($
 $\text{Csg}(A, B, C) \wedge$
 $\text{Csg}(D, E, C) \wedge$
 $\text{Circ}(A, B, D) \wedge$
 $\text{Circ}(A, B, E) \wedge$
 $\text{II}^t(C, A, D))$.

322) Múltiplos de Fibonacci

Resumiendo que $f_n y_{n=0} = 0$ a continuación

También: $\cancel{F_0 = 0}$

$\cancel{F_1 = 1}$

$F_{n+2} = F_n + F_{n+1} \quad \forall n \geq 0$

Por lo tanto, el lenguaje de los ob. p. es:

Nomb. Lenguaje: $f_{n+2} = f_n + f_{n+1}$, $\text{Pred}_X = dP^2$,

Const_X = \emptyset , $\text{Ker } f = \{0\}$, $\#(f) = 2$, $\#(P) = 1$.

Entonces $S = \langle \text{N}, f^S, P^S \rangle$ es CTP. así

Ker_O: $f^S(x, y) = z \Leftrightarrow x + f_{y+1} = z$

$P^S(x) \Leftrightarrow x \in \{f_n y_{n=0}\}$

Доказателство в сокращенном виде:

a) $\exists \varphi \in V$ ✓

b) $\exists \psi \in V$ ✓

c) $\underline{\text{Eq}} = \{ \langle q, \alpha \rangle \mid q \in A \} \quad \text{проверено} \checkmark$

d) Всякое множество S есть подмножество

~~Func~~ = $\{ \langle f_n, F_n \rangle \mid n \in \mathbb{N} \}$

e) Доказательство для функции определения

~~$f: S \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$~~

~~$f: S \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$~~

$$\mathcal{C}_0(x) \leq \text{Typ } p(f(x, y)) // \underbrace{x + F_{y+1} \in \{F_k\}_{k=0}^{\infty}}_{\text{so } b \in y}$$

$$\mathcal{C}_1(x) \leq \neg \mathcal{C}_0(x) \wedge p(f(x, x)) // x \neq 0 \wedge$$

$$f^t(x, y) = z \Leftrightarrow x + F_{y+1} = z$$

~~$\begin{array}{ccccccc} 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 5 & 8 & \dots \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & \dots \end{array}$~~

$x + F_{x+1} \in \{F_k\}_{k=0}^{\infty}$

$p(x) = \text{korrektur von gefib.}$

$$\mathcal{C}_=(x, y) \leq \forall z (p(f(x, z)) \Leftrightarrow p(f(y, z)))$$

$$\mathcal{C}_1(x) \leq \exists y (\mathcal{C}_0(y) \wedge \mathcal{C}_=(f(y, y), x))$$

$0 + F_{0+1} = F_1 = x$

$$\mathcal{C}_{+1}(x, y) \leq \exists z (\mathcal{C}_0(z) \wedge \mathcal{C}_=(f(x, z), y))$$

$y = x + 1$

$x + F_1 = y$

$0 + F_{+1} = F_2$

$$\mathcal{C}_{\text{getIndex}}(x, i_x) \leq \exists t (x \wedge ((\mathcal{C}_0(x) \wedge \mathcal{C}_0(i_x)) \vee \dots$$

$\wedge (\neg \mathcal{C}_0(x) \wedge \exists t \exists e (\mathcal{C}_0(e) \wedge \mathcal{C}_=(f(e, t), x) \wedge \mathcal{C}_{+1}(t, i_x))))).$

$t+1 = i_x$

$$\mathcal{P}_{\text{rev}}(x, y) \leq \forall i_x \forall i_y (\mathcal{C}_{\text{getIndex}}(x, i_x) \wedge \mathcal{C}_{+1}(i_x, i_y) \wedge \mathcal{C}_{\text{getIndex}}(y, i_y)).$$

$$\text{Preu} = \{ \langle f_u, f_{u+1} \rangle \mid u \in \mathbb{N} \}$$

$$f^s(x, y) = z \Leftrightarrow x + F_{y+1} = z$$

$\text{Aut}(S) \neq \emptyset$, $\text{Id}_N \in \text{Aut}(S)$.

- known $\Leftrightarrow \text{Aut}(S) = \{\text{Id}_N\}$?

Ongeg. o. 2.3 u. 2.4. \Rightarrow

(base): Id_0

(i.h): $\{e_n \text{ onp. } 2^n\}_{n \geq 0}$

(step): $e_{n+1}(x) \leq \exists y (e_n(y) \wedge e_n(y, x))$

(then) [Induction]

C.P. e TBEPZ

$\text{Aut}(S) = \{\text{Id}_N\}$

Indukt.

Heiz $h \in \text{Aut}(S)$. T.h. (then) [Induction], \Rightarrow

(then) $[h[\text{Ind}] = \{\text{Ind}\}] \Leftrightarrow$

(then) $[h(n) = n] \rightarrow h = \text{Id}_N$

T.k. heiz indukt. $\Rightarrow \text{Aut}(S) = \{\text{Id}_N\}$.

Задача за изпълненост на
д-р от фрагменти
фрагментирване:

Надено: д-р от затворени д-ри Φ

Търси се: структура, т.е. всички д-ри в
 Φ са създадени в нея.

def / Изпълненост на д-р

Нека f е д-р от език Σ . Ч е изпълнение, око
(съществуваща) структура A за Σ и оценка на нег.
променливи V в P , т.е. $A, f, V \models P$.

Ⓐ Ако \exists здраво оценяване f , то $f \models \varphi$, то
нужен ($A, f, V \models \varphi$) и казваме, че $C\vdash \varphi$. f е модел за φ .

Ⓐ Ако φ е затворена, то верността на φ не зависи
от оценките. Т.е. за всички д-ри е в сила, че:

Задача създаване на
е изпълнение в $A \leftarrow f \in \text{ноден зон}$

Задачата за инициране на зона на и-въз
от A е аналогична на задачата да
напишем програма отговаряща на дадена
формална спецификация

(322)

$$(\varrho_1 \leq \forall x \neg p(x, x))$$

$$(\varrho_2 \leq \forall x \exists y p(x, y))$$

$$(\varrho_3 \leq \forall x \forall y \forall z (p(x, y) \wedge p(y, z) \Rightarrow p(x, z)))$$

Неко $P_1 \leq \{ \varrho_1, \varrho_2 \}$, $P_2 \leq P_1 \cup \{ \varrho_3 \}$.

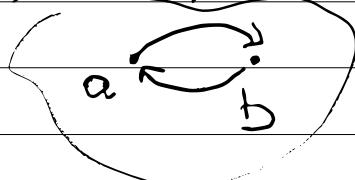
Докажи ся са узупълнени. ϱ_2 има ли краен модел?

ϱ_1 - антирефл. на \models_p

ϱ_2 - сериалност на \models_p \models_p ?

ϱ_3 - транзитивност

$T_1: A_1 = \langle A_1; P^{T_1} \rangle$, т.е. uniquely none equivalentness
 \models_p \models_{A_1}

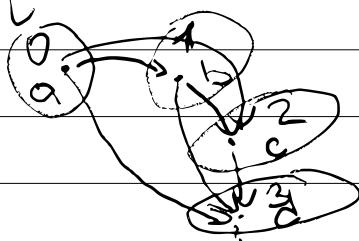


$$A_1 = \{a, b\}$$

$$P^{T_1} = \{\langle a, b \rangle, \langle b, a \rangle\}$$

$$P(a, b) \models_{T_1}^A P(b, a) \xrightarrow[\in T_1 \wedge P]{} P(A, A)$$

$$\Gamma_2: f_2 = \langle A_2, P^{f_2} \rangle$$



P^{f_2} - один разобр, транзитивно, симметрический

$$A_2 = N$$

$$f_2 \models \Gamma_2.$$

$$P^{f_2} = \langle$$

Значит не симм. f кратен Γ_2 . т.е. $f \models \Gamma_2$

$$(f \models \Gamma_2) \overline{A = n}$$

Понимаем f кратен и $f \models \Gamma_2$. Но $n \in N_{>0}$, т.к.

$\bar{A} = n$. т.к. $A \neq \emptyset$, нек $Q_0 \in A$ существует.

Q_1, Q_2, \dots, Q_n существуют.



Равнозн Q_0, \dots, Q_n от наглядно, но $\bar{A} = n$.

Но ПД. $i, j \in N$ для $i < j$, т.к. $0 \leq i < j \leq n$ и

$$Q_i = Q_j.$$

$$p^t(a_i, q_{i+1}) \cup p^t(a_{i+1}, q_{i+2}) \cup \dots \cup p^t(q_{j-1}, q_j)$$



$$p^t(a_i, a_j) \xrightarrow{q_i = a_j} p^t(a_i, a_i)$$

нужно в a_i

Для каждого a_i
всю оправдуем. Так
изменяется видимость a_i с
дескриптором универсальна.

HW) Hear where p_1 , $\neg p_2$ ~~comes from~~ in regular symbols!

C-~~do~~, the ~~and~~ ~~order~~ in ~~both~~ ~~these~~ ~~cases~~

use logic, to the use definitions in regular logic.

(32) $\varphi_1 \leq \exists x \forall y (x \neq y \Rightarrow \exists z p(y, z))$

$\varphi_2 \leq \exists x \forall y p(x, y)$

$\varphi_3 \leq \forall x \forall y (p(x, y) \Rightarrow \exists z (p(x, z) \wedge p(z, y)))$

$\varphi_4 \leq \forall x \exists y p(x, y)$

$$\textcircled{322} \quad \ell_1 \leq \neg \exists x p(x, x)$$

$$\ell_2 \leq \forall x \exists y (p(x, y) \wedge \neg \exists z (p(x, z) \wedge p(z, y)))$$

$$\ell_3 \leq \exists x \forall y p(y, x)$$

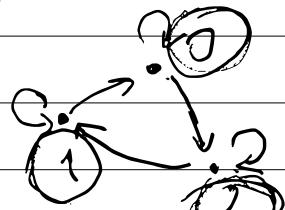
$$\ell_4 \leq \exists x (\forall y p(y, x) \wedge \forall y (p(y, x) \wedge \forall z (p(x, z) \wedge p(z, y))))$$

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$$\ell_1 \leq \forall x \forall y \forall z (p(x,y) \wedge p(y,z) \Rightarrow p(x,z))$$

$$\ell_2 \leq \forall y \exists x (p(x,y) \wedge p(y,x) \wedge p(x,x))$$

ℓ_1 - pt не е транзитивна



0 2 1

$\exists x \exists y \exists z (p(x,y) \wedge p(y,z) \wedge p(x,z))$

$$A = \{0, 1, 2\}, P^t$$

$$P^t = \{ \langle 0, 0 \rangle, \langle 1, 1 \rangle, \langle 2, 2 \rangle, \langle 1, 0 \rangle, \langle 0, 2 \rangle, \langle 2, 1 \rangle \}.$$

$$\varphi_1 \leq \forall x \exists y \exists z (y \neq z \wedge q(x, z) \wedge q(x, y))$$

$$\varphi_2 \leq \forall x \forall z ((q(x, z) \Rightarrow p(x, z)) \wedge (p(x, z) \Rightarrow \neg p(z, x)))$$

$$\varphi_3 \leq \forall x \forall y \forall z (p(x, y) \wedge p(y, z) \Rightarrow p(x, z))$$

$$\varphi_4 \leq \forall x \forall y (h(x) = h(y) \Rightarrow \neg q(x, y))$$

$$\varphi_5 \leq \forall x \exists y (h(x) = h(y) \wedge p(x, y))$$

$$\text{3aq } \varphi_1 \leq \forall x \forall y (p(x,y) \rightarrow \exists z (q(y,z) \wedge q(z,x)))$$

$$\varphi_2 \leq \exists x \exists y (\neg q(x,y) \wedge q(y,x))$$

$$\varphi_3 \leq \forall z \exists x (q(x,z) \vee p(z,x))$$

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- $\varphi_1 \Leftrightarrow \forall x (x \neq f(x) \wedge x \neq g(x)).$
 - $\varphi_2 \Leftrightarrow \exists x (x = f(g(x)) \wedge x \neq g(f(x))).$
 - $\varphi_3 \Leftrightarrow \exists x (f(x) = g(x)).$
 - $\varphi_4 \Leftrightarrow \exists x (g(f(x)) \neq f(g(x))).$
 - $\varphi_5 \Leftrightarrow \forall y \exists x (y = g(x)).$

- (320) $\varphi_1 \leq \exists x \exists y (g(x) = y \wedge f(x) = y)$
- $\varphi_2 \leq \forall x \forall y \forall z (f(x) = y \wedge f(y) = z \Rightarrow g(z) = x)$
- $\varphi_3 \leq \exists x \exists y \exists z (\neg(x = y) \wedge \neg(y = z) \wedge \neg(z = x))$
- $\varphi_4 \leq \forall x \neg(f(x) = x)$

Dok, kee $\{\varphi_1, \varphi_2, \varphi_3\} \cup \{\varphi_1, \varphi_2, \varphi_3, \varphi_4\}$ ca
unzavishenni si-ba ot op-nu.

$$\textcircled{3a2} \quad \varphi_1 \leq \exists x (p(x, x) \wedge q(x, x))$$

$$\varphi_2 \leq \forall x (p(x, x) \Rightarrow p(q, x))$$

$$\varphi_3 \leq \forall x \exists y (q(x, y) \wedge q(y, b)).$$

$$\varphi_4 \leq \exists x (p(b, x) \wedge q(c, x)).$$

$$\varphi_5 \leq q(b, b) \wedge \neg p(c, c) \wedge \neg q(c, c).$$

! a, b и c — свободные константы.

- (3a) $\begin{aligned} e_1 &\leq f(f(x, y, a), z, a) \doteq f(x, f(y, z, a), a) \\ e_2 &\leq f(f(x, y, b), z, b) \doteq f(z, f(y, z, b), b) \\ e_3 &\leq f(f(x, y, z), z, b) \doteq f(f(x, z, b), f(y, z, b), z) \\ e_4 &\leq a \doteq b \\ e_5 &\leq \neg(a \doteq b) \\ e_6 &\leq \forall x \forall y \exists z \neg(f(x, y, z) \doteq y). \end{aligned}$

Dz ce concrete kan ot a-Bare:

- $\{e_1, e_2, e_3\}$
- $\{e_1, e_2, e_3, e_4\}$
- $\{e_1, e_2, e_3, e_5\}$
- $\{e_1, e_2, e_3, e_5, e_6\}$

Cx nշուշնակ!