

$$\text{322} \quad \mathcal{L} = \langle p, \geq \quad \Sigma = \{a, b\}$$

$$A = \langle \{a, b\}^*, p^A \rangle$$

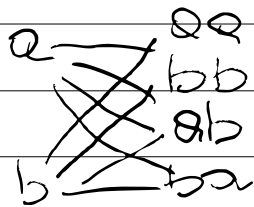
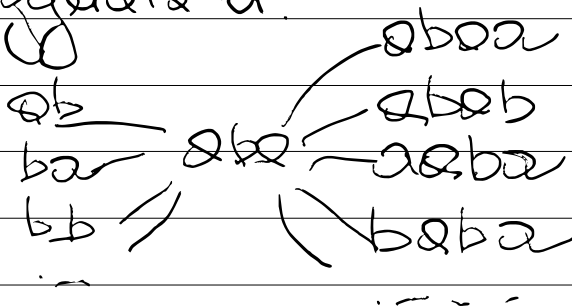
$$p^A(u, v) \Leftrightarrow |u| - |v| = 1$$

a)  $\exists e \in \Sigma$

b)  $\{w \mid |w| = 2\}$

c) Да, че  $\{b\}$  е неспрегено.

$|u|$  - дължината на думата  $u$ .



$$a \mapsto b$$

$$b \mapsto a$$

Заг / Here  $\Sigma = \{\emptyset, \gamma, \cup, \cap\}(\Sigma^*)$ . Consider  $\mathcal{L} = \langle \text{cat}, \text{sub} \rangle$ ,  
 $\text{cat} \in \text{Func}$ ,  $\text{sub} \in \text{Pred}$ ,  $\# \text{cat} = 2$ ,  $\# \text{sub} = 2$ .

$$A = \langle \mathcal{P}(\Sigma^*), \text{cat}^A, \text{sub}^A \rangle$$

$$\text{cat}^A(h_1, h_2) \leq h_1 \cap h_2$$

$$\text{sub}^A(h_1, h_2) \Leftrightarrow h_1 \subseteq h_2$$

$$\text{Op: } \{\emptyset\}, \{\Sigma^*\}, \{\emptyset\}$$

$$\text{single} = \{ \langle w \rangle \mid w \in \Sigma^* \} \text{ в смысле езичия.}$$

$$\text{union} = \{ \langle h_1, h_2, h_3 \rangle \mid h_3 = h_1 \cup h_2 \}$$

$$\text{star} = \{ \langle L, L^* \rangle \mid L \subseteq \Sigma^* \}$$

Никакой непустой язык от  $\Sigma^*$  не е

определенно т.е.  $w \in \Sigma^*$ , то  $\{ \langle w \rangle \}$  е непр.

Дар, се  $h \in \text{Aut}(A)$ , то  $h$  запазва

регулярните езичия.

□ □

$$\text{cat}^t(L_1, L_2) \subseteq L_1 \circ L_2 \quad \text{sub}^t(L_1, L_2) \Leftrightarrow L_1 \subseteq L_2$$

$$\text{Imp: } \{ \emptyset, Y, \{ \Sigma^* Y \} \} \subseteq \mathcal{P}Y$$

$$\text{single} = \{ \{ w \} \mid w \in \Sigma^* \} \text{ because } \emptyset \neq \{ \emptyset \}$$

$$L_1 \circ L_2 = \{ w \mid (\exists u \in L_1)(\exists v \in L_2) [w = uv] \}$$

$$e_\emptyset(x) \subseteq \forall y \text{ sub}(x, y). \quad e_=(x, y) \subseteq \text{sub}(x, y) \&$$

$$e_{\Sigma^*}(x) \subseteq \forall y \text{ sub}(y, x). \quad \text{sub}(y, x).$$

$$e_{\text{cat}}(x) \subseteq \forall y (\text{sub}(\text{cat}(x, y), y) \& \text{sub}(y, \text{cat}(x, y))).$$

$$\{ \varepsilon \} \circ L = \{ w \mid (\exists u \in \{ \varepsilon \})(\exists v \in L) [w = \varepsilon v = v] \} = L$$

$$e_{\text{single}}(x) \subseteq \underbrace{\neg e_\emptyset(x)}_{\{ \emptyset \} \Rightarrow \emptyset} \& \forall y (\text{sub}(y, x) \Rightarrow \underbrace{e_=(y, x) \cup e_\emptyset(y)}_{\{ \emptyset \} \Rightarrow \emptyset}).$$

$$\{ w \} \xRightarrow{\text{cat}} \emptyset$$

$$e_{\text{cat}}(\text{cat}(x, y), x).$$

$$\text{union} = \{ \langle L_1, L_2, L_3 \rangle \mid L_3 = L_1 \cup L_2 \}$$

$$\text{star} = \{ \langle L^*, L^* \rangle \mid L \subseteq \Sigma^* \}$$

$$\ell_U(x, y, z) \leq \text{sub}(x, z) \& \text{sub}(y, z) \&$$

$$x \subseteq z$$

$$y \subseteq z$$

$$\forall t (\text{sub}(x, t) \& \text{sub}(y, t) \Rightarrow \text{sub}(z, t))$$

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

$$L^* = \bigcup_{i=0}^{\infty} L^i = L^0 \cup L^1 \cup L^2 \cup \dots$$

$$L^n = L^0 \dots \circ L$$

минимум го конкатенирова

$$L^+ \circ L = L^+ \subseteq L^*$$

$$L^0 = \{\epsilon\}$$

$$L^{n+1} = L^n \circ L = L^0 L^n$$

$$\{ \epsilon \} \subseteq X$$

$$X \circ L \subseteq X$$

$$\forall t (\{ \epsilon \} \subseteq t \& t \circ L \subseteq t \Rightarrow X \subseteq t)$$

$$L^+ \cup \{ \epsilon \} = L^*$$

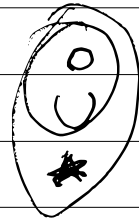
$$\ell_{\text{star}}(x, s) \leq \exists y (\ell_{\text{reg}}(y) \& \text{sub}(y, s) \& \text{sub}(\text{cat}(x, s), s) \& \forall t (\text{sub}(y, t) \& \text{sub}(\text{cat}(x, t), t) \Rightarrow \text{sub}(s, t)))$$

- Никоя непразна дума од  $\Sigma^*$  не е определена т.е.  $\omega \in \Sigma^*$ , то  $\{ \omega \}$  е неспр.

- Да, се  $h \in \text{Aut}(A)$ , то  $h$  задоволува регуларните услови.

константно, подесно

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$$h: \Sigma \rightarrow \Sigma$$

$$h(0) = 1, h(1) = 0 \quad \text{инверсия}$$

$$h: \Sigma^* \rightarrow \Sigma^* \quad \omega \in \Sigma^*$$

$$h(\omega) \equiv h(a_1) \cdot h(a_2) \cdot \dots \cdot h(a_n) \quad \text{инверсия}$$

$$\omega = a_1 \dots a_n$$

$$h: \mathcal{P}(\Sigma^*) \rightarrow \mathcal{P}(\Sigma^*)$$

$$h(h(L)) = L$$

$$h(L) \equiv \{ h(\omega) \mid \omega \in L \}$$

$$\langle h_1, h_2 \rangle \in \text{Sub}^A \Leftrightarrow \langle h_1(L_1), h_2(L_2) \rangle \in \text{Sub}^A$$

$$h(\text{cat}^A(h_1, h_2)) = \text{cat}^A(h(h_1), h(h_2))$$

Зад  $A = \langle \mathbb{Q}; P^+ \rangle : a, b, c \in \mathbb{Q}$   
 $\vee \langle a, b, c \rangle \in P^+ \Leftrightarrow a = b^3 \cdot c$

До се док, че  $\forall$   $A$  е омп. а-р-р:

з-1)  $\{ \langle x, x \rangle \mid x \in \mathbb{Q} \}$ ,  $\{ \langle x, y \rangle \mid x \cdot y = 1 \}$ ,  
 $\{ \langle x, y, z \rangle \mid x = y \cdot z \}$ .

До се док, че  $\forall$  а-р-р з-3) не е омп.

Задача за изпълнимост на и-вд от ф-ли

def | Нека  $\Gamma$  е и-вд от ф-ли за език  $L$ .

i)  $\Gamma$  е вярно в  $A$  при орг.  $v$  от  $A \leftrightarrow (\exists e \in \Gamma) [A \models e]$ .

Бел:  $(A \models \Gamma)$

ii)  $A$  е модел за  $\Gamma$ , ако  $(\exists e \in \Gamma) [A \models e]$ .

Бел:  $A \models \Gamma$

$(\exists v \text{ от } A)$

iii)  $\Gamma$  е изпълнимо, ако  $\Gamma$  има модел.

Задачата за намиране на модел на и-вд от ф-ли е аналогична на задачата дали съществува програма отговаряща на дадена формална спецификация.

323 Да се докаже следния избор от затворени  
ф-ли е изпълнен:

$\phi_1 \equiv \forall x \neg r(x, x)$ . // иррефл.

$\phi_2 \equiv \forall x \exists y r(x, y)$ . //  $d_0(x) > 0$  или  $x \rightarrow y$

$\phi_3 \equiv \forall x \forall y \forall z (r(x, y) \wedge r(y, z) \Rightarrow r(x, z))$ . // транзитивност

~~$\exists y r(x, y)$~~  не е затворена ф-ла

Да помислим стр.  $\mathcal{A}$ , т.е.  $\mathcal{A} \models \{\phi_1, \phi_2, \phi_3\}$

$\phi_1, \phi_2, \phi_3$  са верни в  $\mathcal{A}$ .

$c$ -константи,  $c^{\mathcal{A}} \in A$

→  $\mathcal{A}$  е реалностно

$\mathcal{A} = \langle A, r^{\mathcal{A}} \rangle$ , т.е.  $A = ?$

$\mathcal{A} = \{c_1, c_2, c_3\}$

$\mathcal{A} = \langle A, r^{\mathcal{A}} \rangle$  so  $r^{\mathcal{A}} \subseteq A \times A$



Дз. предположим, что такое  $A_0$  не существует. Тогда  $A_0 = \emptyset$ , т.е.  $n = 0$ .  
Но  $A_0 \neq \emptyset$ , т.е.  $n > 0$ .

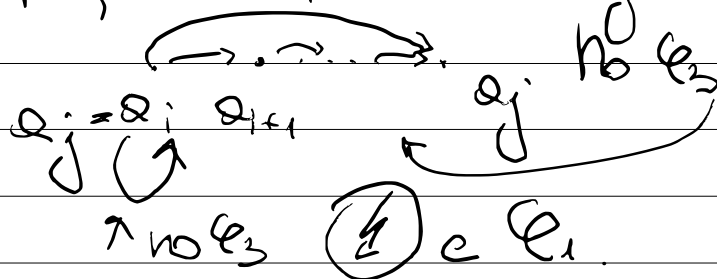
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$a_0 \rightarrow a_1 \rightarrow a_2 \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow a_{n-1} \rightarrow a_n$

$a_0 \quad a_1 \quad a_2 \quad \dots \quad a_{n-1} \quad a_n$   $n+1$  точек здесь

По PH principle: так  $0 \leq i < j \leq n$ , т.е.  $a_i = a_j$ .

$\mathcal{C}_1$  - ирредуциб.;  $\mathcal{C}_2$  - сериальность изоморфизма;  $\mathcal{C}_3$  - транзитив.



Допускается ли  $\{ \mathcal{C}_1, \mathcal{C}_2, \mathcal{C}_3 \}$  как эквивалентность, т.е.  
 $\mathcal{C} \in \mathcal{C}_1 \wedge \mathcal{C}_2 \wedge \mathcal{C}_3$

↑ формализация универсальной теории множеств.

322 Да се док, че следния избор от изтвърдени  
ф-ли е изпълнен:

$$e_1 \equiv \forall y \exists x p(y, x, y).$$

$$e_2 \equiv \exists y \neg p(y, y, y).$$

$$e_3 \equiv \forall x \neg \forall y p(x, y, x).$$

322 Да се док, че следния набор от изтвърдени  
ф-ли е изпълнен:

$$\varphi_1 \equiv \forall x \forall y \forall z (q(x, y) \wedge q(y, z) \Rightarrow q(x, z)).$$

$$\varphi_2 \equiv \exists x \exists y q(x, y).$$

$$\varphi_3 \equiv \forall x \neg q(x, x).$$

$$\varphi_4 \equiv \forall x \forall y (q(x, y) \Rightarrow \exists z (q(x, z) \wedge q(z, y))).$$

$$\varphi_5 \equiv \forall x \forall y (q(x, y) \Rightarrow \exists z (q(z, y) \wedge (z \neq x) \wedge \neg q(x, z) \wedge q(z, x))).$$

323 Да се докаже следния извод от затворени  
ф-ли е изпълнен:

$$\phi_1 \equiv \forall x (\neg p(f(x), x) \& \exists y p(f(x), y))$$

$$\phi_2 \equiv \forall x \forall y (p(x, y) \Rightarrow \exists z (p(x, z) \& \neg p(f(z), f(z)) \& p(z, y)))$$

$$\phi_3 \equiv \neg \forall x \forall y \forall z (p(x, y) \& p(y, z) \Rightarrow \neg p(f(x), z))$$

323 Да се докаже следния извод от затворени ф-ли е изпълнен:

$$\varphi_1 \equiv \forall x \forall y (p(x, y) \Leftrightarrow q(y, x)).$$

$$\varphi_2 \equiv \forall x \exists y (p(x, y) \Leftrightarrow q(x, y)).$$

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

$$\varphi_4 \equiv \exists x \exists y (\neg q(x, y) \wedge \neg q(y, x))$$

$$\varphi_5 \equiv \exists x \exists y \neg (x = y)$$

323 Да се докаже следния извод от затворени ф-ли е изпълнен:

$$\varphi_1 \equiv \forall x \exists y \exists z (p(x, y) \wedge p(x, z) \wedge \neg(y = z)).$$

$$\varphi_2 \equiv \neg p(a, b)$$

$$\varphi_3 \equiv \exists x \exists y \exists z \forall w (\neg(w = x) \wedge \neg(y = w) \Rightarrow w = z)$$

$a, b$  - константи,  $p$  - двухвествия предикативен символ.

302 Да се докаже следния избор от изтвърдени  
ф-ли е изпълнен:

$$\mathcal{C}_1 \equiv \forall x (\neg (x \div f(x)) \vee \neg (x \div g(x))). // f^A \text{ и } g^A \text{ не е рефлексивна}$$

$$\mathcal{C}_2 \equiv \exists x (x \div f(g(x)) \vee x \div g(f(x))). //$$

$$\mathcal{C}_3 \equiv \exists x (f(x) \div g(x)). // \text{не е т. } x \xrightarrow{f^A} \dots$$

$$\mathcal{C}_4 \equiv \exists x \neg (f(g(x)) \div g(f(x))). // \text{не е т. р. } f^A \text{ и } g^A \text{ не е транзитивна}$$

$$\mathcal{C}_5 \equiv \forall y \exists x (y \div g(x)). // g^A \text{ е сюрективна}$$

$$\forall x (\mathcal{C}_3 \vee \mathcal{C}_4) \equiv \forall x \mathcal{C}_3 \vee \exists x \mathcal{C}_4 \xrightarrow{f^A, g^A}$$

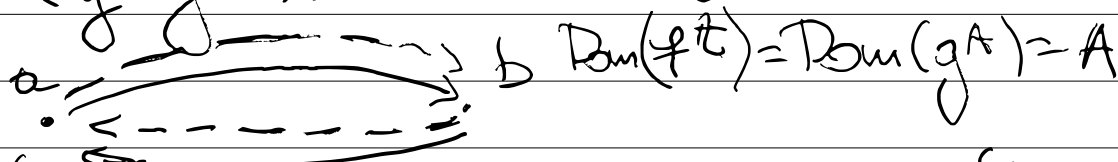
$$A = \langle \mathbb{N}; f^A, g^A \rangle \quad g^A(x) \equiv \begin{cases} x-1, & x > 0 \\ 1, & x = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\mathcal{C}_2: \overbrace{g^A(f^A(1))}^2 = 1 = \underbrace{f^A(g^A(1))}_0$$

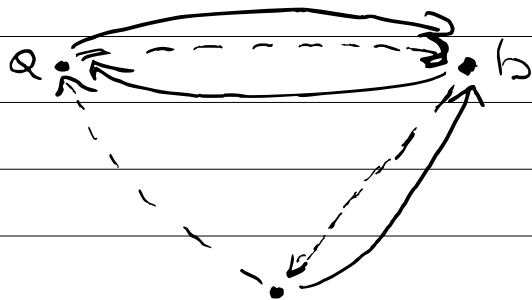
$$\mathcal{C}_3: \underline{g^A(0)} = f^A(0) = 1$$

$$\mathcal{C}_4: \overbrace{f^A(g^A(0))}^1 = 2 \quad \underbrace{g^A(f^A(0))}_1 = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \mathcal{C}_1 &\equiv \forall x (\neg (x \doteq f(x)) \text{ и } \neg (x \doteq g(x))). & f &= \{ \{a, b, c\}, f^A, g^A \} \\
 \mathcal{C}_2 &\equiv \exists x (x \doteq f(g(x)) \text{ и } x \doteq g(f(x))). & f^A &\longrightarrow \\
 \mathcal{C}_3 &\equiv \exists x (f(x) \doteq g(x)). & g^A &\dashrightarrow \\
 \mathcal{C}_4 &\equiv \exists x \neg (f(g(x)) \doteq g(f(x))). \\
 \mathcal{C}_5 &\equiv \forall y \exists x (y \doteq g(x)). //
 \end{aligned}$$



$\mathcal{C}_1, \mathcal{C}_2, \mathcal{C}_3, \mathcal{C}_5$  — верны в этой ар., но не и  $\mathcal{C}_4$



$$\begin{aligned}
 f^A(a) &\leq b & g^A(a) &\leq b \\
 f^A(b) &\leq a & g^A(b) &\leq c \\
 f^A(c) &\leq b & g^A(c) &\leq a
 \end{aligned}$$

$\mathcal{C}_1$   
 $\mathcal{C}_2$   
 $\mathcal{C}_3$   
 $\mathcal{C}_5$

$$\mathcal{C}_4: \underbrace{f^A(g^A(c))}_b \neq \underbrace{g^A(f^A(c))}_b$$



(322) Неправильные ф-лты:

$$\mathcal{C}_1 \equiv \forall x \exists y (\neg p(x, x) \& p(x, y))$$

$$\mathcal{C}_2 \equiv \forall x \forall z (\exists y (p(x, y) \& p(y, z)) \Leftrightarrow p(x, z))$$

$$\mathcal{C}_3 \equiv \exists x \exists y \exists z (\neg p(x, y) \& \neg p(y, x) \& \neg (p(x, z) \Leftrightarrow p(y, z)))$$

$$\mathcal{C}_4 \equiv \forall x \forall y (p(x, y) \Leftrightarrow p(x, f(x, y)) \& p(f(y, x), y))$$

$$\mathcal{C}_5 \equiv \forall x \forall y (p(x, y) \Leftrightarrow p(x, f(x, y)) \vee p(f(y, x), y))$$

322 Да се док, че следния извод от истинни ф-ли е изпълнен:

$$\phi_1 \leq \forall x \forall y (\exists z (p(x, z) \Rightarrow p(z, y)) \Leftrightarrow \exists z (q(x, z) \Leftrightarrow q(z, y))).$$

$$\phi_2 \leq \exists x \exists y p(x, y) \text{ и } \exists x \exists y q(x, y).$$

$$\phi_3 \leq \forall x \forall y (q(x, y) \Rightarrow \neg q(y, x)) \text{ и } \forall x \forall y (p(x, y) \Rightarrow \neg p(y, x)).$$

$$\phi_4 \leq \neg \forall x \forall y \forall z (p(x, y) \text{ и } p(y, z) \Rightarrow p(x, z)).$$

(302) Ако  $p$  е едноместен П.С., а  $r$  е двуместен П.С. Докажи се следните формули:

$$\mathcal{C}_1 \equiv \forall x \forall y \forall z (r(x, y) \wedge r(y, z) \Rightarrow r(x, z)).$$

$$\mathcal{C}_2 \equiv \forall x (p(x) \Rightarrow \exists y (r(x, y) \wedge \forall z (r(x, z) \Rightarrow \neg r(z, y))))).$$

$$\mathcal{C}_3 \equiv \forall x (\neg p(x) \Rightarrow \exists y (r(y, x) \wedge \neg \exists z (r(y, z) \wedge r(z, x))))).$$

$$\mathcal{C}_4 \equiv \forall x \forall y (p(x) \wedge \neg p(y) \Rightarrow r(x, y)).$$

$$\mathcal{C}_5 \equiv \exists x p(x) \Rightarrow \exists x \neg p(x).$$

$$\Gamma_0 \equiv \{\mathcal{C}_1, \mathcal{C}_2, \mathcal{C}_3\}, \Gamma_1 \equiv \Gamma_0 \cup \{\mathcal{C}_4\}, \Gamma_2 \equiv \Gamma_1 \cup \{\mathcal{C}_5\},$$
$$\Gamma \equiv \Gamma_1 \cup \{\neg \mathcal{C}_5\}.$$

Да се докаже кои от  $\Gamma_0, \Gamma_1, \Gamma_2, \Gamma_3$  са изпълнени и кои не са изпълнени.