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e = element dintr-o algebra liberă  
expresie

(S, Σ) semnatură

$$X = \{x_\alpha\}_{\alpha \in S}$$

Alg. expr. = alg. liberă

$$X \xrightarrow{\text{Se dă}} T_\Sigma(X) \ni e$$

$$f \mapsto f \in \exists! f^* \text{ cu } f^*/_x = f \text{ alg}$$

A da valori variabilelor din  $X \ni e$  = a da o funcție  $f: X \rightarrow A$   
= a da un morfism  $h: T_\Sigma(X) \rightarrow A$

Rezultatul evaluării lui e este  $f^*(e)$

$$f: A \rightarrow B \xrightarrow{\text{bijectivă}} (\forall b \in B) (\exists! a \in A) \text{ a.s. } f(a) = b$$

$$\text{Alg}_\Sigma(T_\Sigma(X), A) \longrightarrow \text{Set}(X, ct) \quad r(h) = h/_X$$

(multime)

$$\forall f \in \text{Set}(X, ct) \quad \exists! h \in \Sigma(T_\Sigma(X), ct)$$

$r(h) = f$

$\Sigma$ -alg. initială  $T_\Sigma$

$$I \xrightarrow{\exists! \alpha} +0$$

(initial)

Cine e multimea initială?  $\emptyset$  (de la ea și altă multime e  
e funcție - funcție încluziune)

| Monoid initial  $\{e\}$   
| Grup initial  $\{e\}$  ( $\exists$  un morfism  $\neq$  nuanță)

nu grup initial  $\emptyset$

inel initial  $\mathbb{Z}$

Semnul initial:  $\text{IN} = \{\text{P}(S \times S), U, \emptyset, ;, \Delta\}$

$(C(A^*), U, \emptyset, ;, \{ \lambda \})$

Ecuatie conditionata  $(\forall x) l \stackrel{?}{=} r \quad \underline{\text{if } H} \quad l, r \in T_\Sigma(x)$

$(\forall x) H \Rightarrow l \stackrel{?}{=} r$

$\forall x \forall y \exists z (x \cdot y = x \cdot z \Rightarrow y = z)$  Legea

simplificarii  
(ex. de ec. conditioanate)

Rescrierea = semantica operationala pt PA.

Algebra satineaza o ec. conditioanata

$A \models (\forall x) l \stackrel{?}{=} r \quad \underline{\text{if } H} \Leftrightarrow (\forall h : T_\Sigma(x) \rightarrow A \text{ z-mf}) / \text{dacă}$

$(\forall u \stackrel{?}{=} v \in H \quad h_u = h_v(u) = h_v(v)) \Rightarrow$

$\uparrow \qquad \qquad \qquad \Rightarrow h_r(l) = h_s(u)$

(lipsa ste daca  
ec. e neconditioanata)

Prog logice editia a 3-a + articolele lui Tatu

În ce condiții o specificație e program? - să se termineze (fără resurse infinită)

(rescrierea generată de specificație)

- confluente (rez. unicitate fără univ.)

Context: Tipice - Fundamentele algebrei ale informaticii  
(ultimul capitol)

Sem( $\alpha$ ) =  $\alpha \times \alpha = \{a \stackrel{?}{=} b \mid a, b \in A_D\}_{\text{des}}$

Exist  $\{''(a, b) \mid a, b \in A_D\}_{\text{des}}$

P-mult. ec cond

$A \models_\Sigma \Gamma \Leftrightarrow (A \models_\Sigma \delta^*, \delta^* \in \Gamma)$

- congruență servind că a lui et

$$a \underset{P}{\equiv} b \Leftrightarrow \forall h: A \rightarrow M \models P \quad h(a) = h(b)$$

$$\underset{P}{\equiv} = \bigcap \text{Ker}(h)$$

$$h: A \rightarrow M \models P$$

- conținutul teoriei corectitudinii este  $P$  din algebra et

Programare logică cu axioale

$$P \models (\forall x) G$$

$$P \models (\exists x) G$$

EQLOG	
equațională	
Prolog	relatională
lb. pt.	(AI) Prolog
Princip. progr. dec.	
OBJ	J. Goguen
Maud	J. Mesquita
CATEOBJ	J. Japaridze
	R. Macarthur
	(român)
CASL	

$$P \models (\forall x) G \Leftrightarrow (\forall M \models P) M \models (\forall x) G \Leftrightarrow \forall h: T_\Sigma(x) \rightarrow M \models P$$

dice gama-alg

$$f_t(u) = f_t(v) \text{ pt orice } u \underset{t}{=} v \in G$$

$$P \models (\forall x) G \Leftrightarrow G \subseteq \underset{P}{\equiv}^{T_\Sigma(x)}$$

$$\boxed{\forall x \exists y \leftarrow \exists y \forall x}$$

Bem.

$$P \models (\forall x) G \Leftrightarrow \forall h: T_\Sigma(x) \rightarrow M \models P \quad \begin{matrix} \uparrow \\ \downarrow \end{matrix} \quad \forall u \underset{t}{=} v \in G \quad f_t(u) = f_t(v)$$

$$\forall u \underset{t}{=} v \in G \quad \forall h: T_\Sigma(x) \rightarrow M \models P \quad f_t(u) = f_t(v)$$



$$\forall u \underset{t}{=} v \in G \quad \cancel{f_t(u) \underset{P}{\equiv} f_t(v)}$$

$$\forall u \underset{t}{\neq} v \in G \quad (u, v) \in \underset{P}{\equiv}^{T_\Sigma(x)}$$

$$G \subseteq \underset{P}{\equiv}^{T_\Sigma(x)}$$

$$f: A \rightarrow B \quad a \underset{R}{\equiv} b \Rightarrow f(a) \underset{R}{\equiv} f(b) \quad f(\underset{R}{\equiv}) \subseteq \underset{R}{\equiv}$$

Demo: Fix  $a \underset{R}{\equiv} b$  then as.  $f(a) \underset{R}{\equiv} f(b) \Leftrightarrow$

func.  $B \rightarrow C \vdash R$

$\mu(f(a)) = \mu(f(b))$

From  $\mu$  is wf

$\mu: B \rightarrow C \vdash R$

$(f; \mu)(a) = (f; \mu)(b)$

$\mu(f(a))$

$A \xrightarrow{f; \mu} C \vdash R$

$A \xrightarrow{R} B$

$f: \text{Seu}(A) \rightarrow \text{Seu}(B)$

$f(a \underset{R}{\equiv} b) = f(a) \underset{R}{\equiv} f(b)$

$f: B(\text{Seu}(A)) \rightarrow P(\text{Seu}(B))$

$f(G) = \{f(g) \mid g \in G\}$

beweisen

$$\left( \begin{array}{l} f: A \rightarrow B \quad f(\underset{R}{\equiv}) \subseteq \underset{R}{\equiv} \\ f: T_{\Sigma}(X) \rightarrow T_{\Sigma}(Y) \end{array} \right)$$

$$P \vdash (\forall x) G \Rightarrow P \vdash (\forall y) f(G)$$

$$\downarrow \text{dew} \quad G \subseteq \underset{R}{\equiv} T_{\Sigma}(X)$$

$$\downarrow \text{apply } f$$

$$f(G) \subseteq f(\underset{R}{\equiv} T_{\Sigma}(X)) \subseteq \underset{R}{\equiv} T_{\Sigma}(Y)$$

Aplic.  $P \vdash (\forall x) G \Leftrightarrow G \subseteq \underset{R}{\equiv}$

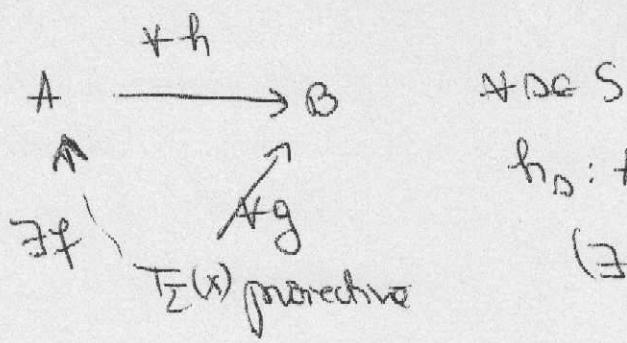
(More Aus)

$$A \xrightarrow{\gamma} A|_{\underset{R}{\equiv}} = A_R \quad (\text{fakturare}) \vdash P \quad (\text{einfach})$$

$\frac{\text{fak} \quad \exists h \# \quad \exists h \# \quad \gamma; h \# = f}{B \vdash P}$

$\gamma(a) = \gamma(b) \Leftrightarrow a \underset{R}{\equiv} b$

$A \not\vdash P$  ( $\neg$  gleichzeitig)



$\forall S \in S$

$h_S : A_S \rightarrow B_S$  inj.

$(\exists f) \cdot h \cdot h = g$

14.10.2011

$\vdash A \vdash P \quad \exists h: T_\Sigma(x) \rightarrow A \quad h_n(l) = h_n(n)$ $\vdash A \vdash P \quad \exists h: T_\Sigma(x) \rightarrow A \quad h_n(l) = h_n(n) \quad l \in_n G$ $\vdash A \vdash P \quad \exists h: T_\Sigma(x) \rightarrow A \quad h_n(l) = h_n(n) \quad l \in_n G$	$\vdash A \vdash P \quad \exists h: A \rightarrow B \quad h(l) = h(l)$ $\vdash A \vdash P \quad \exists h: A \rightarrow B \quad h(l) = h(l)$
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- ①  $\vdash (\forall x) G \Leftrightarrow \forall A \vdash P \quad \exists h: T_\Sigma(x) \rightarrow A \quad h_n(l) = h_n(n)$
- ②  $\vdash (\exists x) G \Leftrightarrow \forall A \vdash P \quad \exists h: T_\Sigma(x) \rightarrow A \quad \forall l \in_n G \quad h_n(l) = h_n(n) \quad l \in_n G$
- ③  $\vdash (\forall x) G \Leftrightarrow G \subseteq \Xi_p^{T_\Sigma(x)}$
- ④  $h: A \rightarrow B \quad h(\Xi_p^A) \subseteq \Xi_p^B$
- ⑤  $\vdash T_\Sigma(x) \rightarrow T_\Sigma(y) \quad \vdash (\forall) G \Rightarrow \vdash (\forall) h(G)$

Um HERBRAND äquivalent ist  $G \subseteq T_\Sigma(x) \times T_\Sigma(x)$

- 1)  $\vdash (\forall x) G$
- 2)  $T_{\Sigma, P} \vdash (\exists x) G$
- 3)  $\exists \psi: T_\Sigma(x) \rightarrow T_\Sigma \quad \vdash (\forall \phi) \psi(G) \quad (\Leftrightarrow \psi(G) \subseteq \Xi_p^{T_\Sigma})$

$$\Delta \Rightarrow 2) \quad T_{\Sigma, P} \vdash \Gamma$$

$$2 \Rightarrow 3) \quad \vdash T_\Sigma(x) \rightarrow T_{\Sigma, P} \quad \forall l \in_n G \quad h_n(l) = h_n(n)$$

$T_\Sigma(x)$  parrechwo  $\exists \psi: T_\Sigma(x) \rightarrow T_\Sigma \quad \psi; \eta = h$

$$\forall l \in_n G \quad h_n(l) = h_n(n)$$

$$(\psi \eta)_n(l) = (\psi \eta)_n(n) \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow (\psi_n; \eta_n)(l) = (\psi_n; \eta_n)(n) \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \eta_n(\underbrace{\psi_n(l)}_{= \psi(l)}) = \eta_n(\underbrace{\psi_n(n)}_{= \psi(n)}) \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \psi_n(l) =_p \psi_n(n)$$

$$\boxed{\psi(G) \subseteq \Xi_p^{T_\Sigma}} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \vdash (\forall \phi) \psi(G)$$

3  $\Rightarrow 2$ : Se deux pt  $\Sigma$ -distr  $M \models \Gamma$

$$\cancel{M \models (\forall \phi) \psi(G) \quad \forall \phi: T_\Sigma \rightarrow M \quad \forall l \in_n G \quad \#(\psi(l)) = \#(\psi(n))}$$

$$(M \models (\exists x) G) \exists s: T_\Sigma(x) \rightarrow M \quad \forall l \in_n G \quad s(l) = s(n)$$

$$\text{The } M \models P \quad T_\Sigma(x) \xrightarrow{\psi} T_\Sigma \xrightarrow{\exists! \alpha} M$$

$\Delta := \psi; \alpha$

$$\text{The } l =_R r \in G \xrightarrow{\text{diag}} \psi(l) =_P \psi(r) \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} T_\Sigma \xrightarrow{\alpha} M \models P \\ \alpha(\psi(l)) = \alpha(\psi(r)) \\ (\psi, \alpha)(l) = (\psi, \alpha)(r), \\ \alpha(l) = \alpha(r) \end{array} \right)$$

Se aplica def cogen semantică:

BULLSHIT

$$z = f(y)$$

$$T_\Sigma(\{x, y\}) \rightarrow T_\Sigma(\{y\})$$

$\begin{cases} z = f(y) \\ y = y \end{cases}$

Def. Solutie pt  $(\exists x)G$  in  $\Sigma$ -alg et  $s: T_\Sigma(x) \rightarrow \mathcal{A}$

$$s(G) \subseteq \equiv_{\mathcal{A}}^A$$

Obs!

$$\begin{array}{ccc} T_\Sigma(x) & \xrightarrow{s} & \mathcal{A} \\ & \searrow & \downarrow \eta_A \\ & \mathcal{A}_n = \mathcal{A} / \equiv_P & \end{array}$$

a)  $S := s; \eta_{\mathcal{A}}$   
b) Ats  $s$ ,  $T_\Sigma(x)$  ~~parativă~~  
 $\eta$  totas compatible  
surjective  $\quad \exists s: T_\Sigma(x) \rightarrow \mathcal{A}$   
 $S, \eta_{\mathcal{A}} = s$

$\Leftrightarrow$   $S$  e solutie clară.

Teorema:

$$S(G) \subseteq \equiv_P^A \Leftrightarrow \forall l = r \in G \quad \begin{array}{c} \text{at least one} \\ \eta_A(S(l)) = \eta_A(S(r)) \end{array} \quad \forall l = r \in G \quad (s; \eta_A)(l) = (s; \eta_A)(r)$$

$$\Delta_m = \{(m, m) | m \in \mathbb{N}\}$$

$A \subseteq T_\Sigma(x) \times T_\Sigma(x)$  :  $\Delta_{T_\Sigma(x)}$  este solutie pt  $(\exists x)A$

$\Delta \subseteq \equiv$

$$\Delta_{T_\Sigma(x)}(A) = \Delta \subseteq \equiv = \equiv_{T_\Sigma(x)}$$

Prop

Compozitia unei solutii cu un altă e tot solutie

$$s: T_\Sigma(x) \rightarrow \mathcal{A} \text{ solutie pt } (\exists x)G \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{if } A \xrightarrow{h} B \text{ morfism} \\ \Rightarrow s; h \text{ este solutie pt } (\exists x)G \text{ in } B \end{array}$$

Def.

$$\Delta(G) \subseteq \equiv_p^A$$

$$h(\Delta(G)) \subseteq h(\equiv_p^A) \stackrel{\text{Prop}}{\subseteq} \equiv_p^B$$

$$(s; h)(G) \subseteq \equiv_p^B$$

$s; h$  e sol pt  $(\exists x) G \supseteq B$

sort nat < natlist < list

op 0: -> nat

op 1: nat -> nat

op nil: -> list

op :: : list list -> list [assoc.]

op cap: natlist -> nat

op cdr: natlist -> list

var E: nat

var L: list

def cap(E L) = E

def cdr(E L) = L

op #: list -> nat

def #(nil) = 0

def #(E L) = S(#(L))

$$\#(E U) = S(\#(L_1))$$

$$CGU \{ \#L, \#(E L) \}$$

$$\Delta(\underline{\#(L)}) = \Delta(\Delta(0)), \cap(E U) = 0$$

$$\underline{\#(E_1 L_2)} = \Delta(\#(L_2)) CGU \{ \#L, \#(E_1 L_2) \} C: \Delta(L_2) = \Delta(\Delta(0)) L_1 \in E_1 L_2$$

$$\Delta(\#(L_2)) = \Delta(\Delta(0)) \cap(E_1 L_2) = 0 T_E(\{E, E_1, L_2\})$$

7b. Contain toate listele de lungime care se incepe cu 0.

$$\#(L) = \Delta(\Delta(0)) \\ cap(L) = 0 T_E(\{L\})$$

Parawordulatore ?

$$c[a] s) G \rightarrow P \theta(c[a] \circ G)$$

$$(\forall i) l = h_i \in P$$

Se calc. c g u ,  $T_E(x,y) \rightarrow T_E(z)$

$$c[a] \{ l, a \}$$

$$\begin{cases} (\exists x) x + 3 = 2 \\ (\exists y) y + 3 = 7 \end{cases} \quad \text{le fel}$$

(numele numerelor var. legate pot fi scrisuibile)

$$(\forall i) l = x \rightarrow \text{ex di ex. record.}$$

$$L \leftarrow E U$$

$$T_E(\{E, 4\})$$

$$C: \Delta(L_2) = \Delta(\Delta(0))$$

$$L_1 \in E_1 L_2$$

$$T_E(\{E, E_1, L_2\})$$

$$\text{eap}(E2 \ L3) = \boxed{E2} \quad \begin{matrix} & L_3 \leftarrow E_1 \ L_2 \\ & \downarrow \\ \Sigma(\Delta(\#(z) = \Delta(\#(o))) \quad E = o & L_2 \leftarrow \text{null} \\ \#(\text{null}) = 0 & \downarrow \\ \Delta(\Delta(o)) = \boxed{\Delta(o)} \quad E = o & \Sigma(\{\bar{E}, L_1\}) \quad E = o. \end{matrix} \quad \begin{matrix} L = E \ L_1 = \\ -E \ E_1 \ L_2 \\ = \cancel{E} \ E_1 \ \text{null} \\ = o \ E_1 \ \text{null} \end{matrix}$$

eliminarea egalităților adiuvante  $G \cup \{l = l\} \rightarrow G$ . m. calculat p  
Reguli de deducție identitatea

\* Regula morfismului  $f: \Sigma(x) \rightarrow \Sigma(y)$

\* Regula reflexiei extinse  $G \xrightarrow{m} h(G)$  muf. calculat  $\in R$

$$h: \Sigma(x) \rightarrow \Sigma(x) \quad h(l) = R(l)$$

\*  $R$ -reflexiei  $h: \Sigma(x) \rightarrow \Sigma(y) \quad h = (G \cup \{l = r\}) \xrightarrow{m} R(G)$  muf. calc. e  $\in R$ .

$$G \cup \{l = r\} \xrightarrow{m} R(G) \text{ muf. calc. } \in R.$$

Regula muf., reflexie extinsă

Regula muf.

Reflexiei extinse

Eliminarea  
egalităților  
adiuvante

Reflexie

$$G \cup \{l = r\} \xrightarrow{m} h(G) \cup \{h(l) = h(r)\} \xrightarrow{\text{elimin}} h(G)$$

$$G \cup \{l = l\}$$

$$G \cup \{l, l\} = 1$$

$$A = (A_s, A_\tau)$$

$c \in T_\Sigma (A \cup \{\circ\})$   $\leftarrow$  contine  $\Rightarrow m_c(c) = 1$   
 (bulinu apare o singură dată)

$$m_c(\circ) = 1 \quad m_c(\bullet) = 0$$

$$m_c(\sigma(t_1, \dots, t_m)) = \sum_{i=1}^m m_c(t_i)$$

$\circ \leftarrow d$  (nu el din A deocamdată cu  $\circ$ )

$$A' : T_\Sigma (A \cup \{\circ\}) \rightarrow \text{cf}$$

$$\begin{cases} (\circ \leftarrow d)(\circ) = d \\ (\circ \leftarrow d)(a) = a \end{cases}$$

Not:  $(\circ \leftarrow d)(t) = t[d]$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} A & \xrightarrow{h} & B \\ \downarrow & \swarrow & \uparrow \\ \text{cf} & & \text{cf} \end{array}$$

$$T_\Sigma (A \cup \{\circ\}) \xrightarrow{h'} T_\Sigma (B \cup \{\circ\})$$

$$h(\circ) = \circ$$

$$h'(a) = h(a)$$

$$h(t[d]) = h'(t)[h(d)]$$

$$h : A \rightarrow B$$

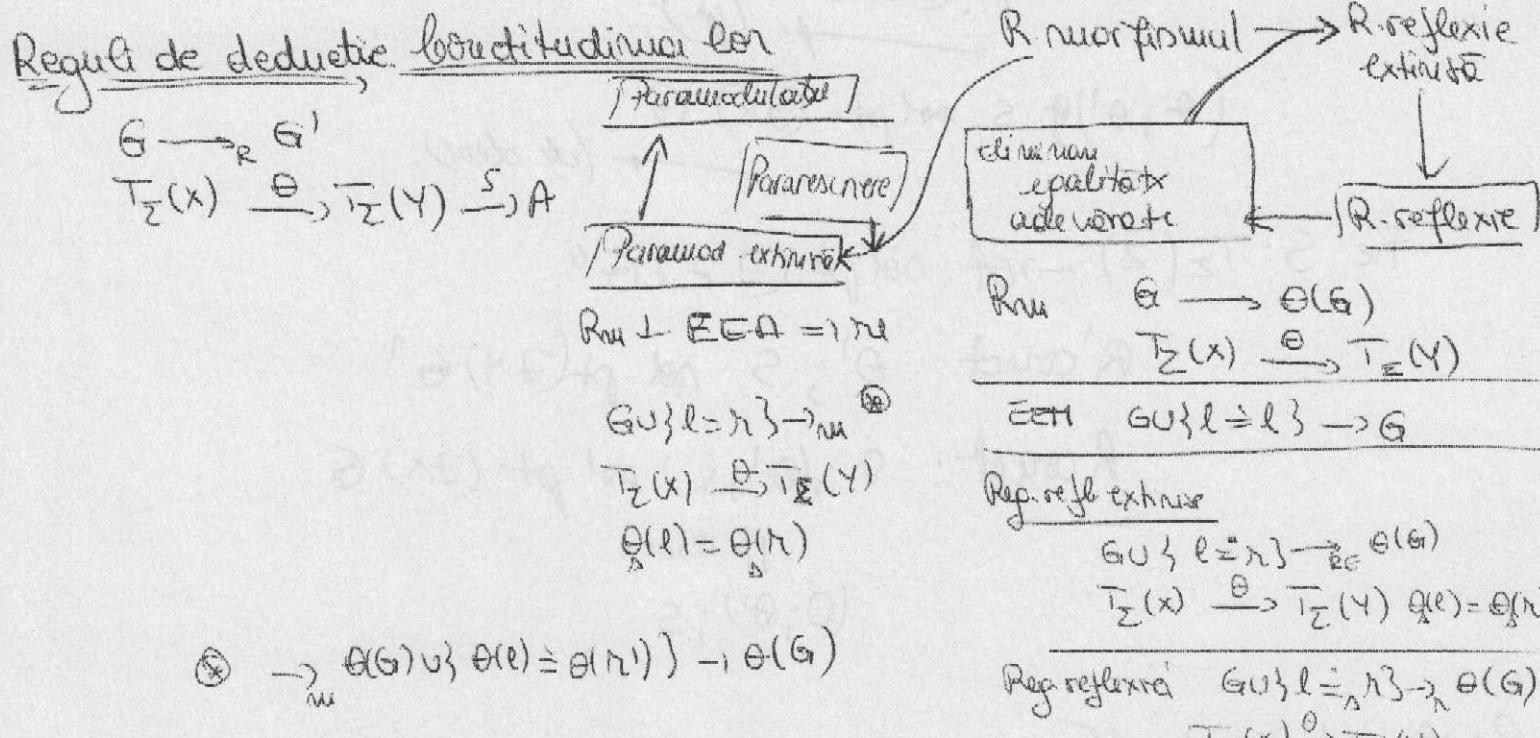
$$h(a \pm a) = h(a) \pm h(a)$$

$$P(A \times eA) \xrightarrow{h} P(B \times eB)$$

$$(c \pm a) = c + a$$

$$c \pm a \quad h(c \pm a) = h(c) \pm h(a)$$

$$h(c[d]) = h'(c)[h(a)]$$



Regule corecte de

# S:  $T_\Sigma(Y) \rightarrow A$  săl p<sup>t</sup>  $(\exists Y) G$   
 $\Theta$ ; S este soluție p<sup>t</sup>  $(\exists X) G$

Dacă cele două reguli sunt corecte

Sef S:  $T_\Sigma(X) \rightarrow A$  este soluție p<sup>t</sup>  $(\exists X) G$  dacă  $S(G) \subseteq \models^A_n$

$$G \xrightarrow{R} G' \xrightarrow{R'} G'' \quad (\text{aplic 2 rup consec})$$

$$T_\Sigma(X) \xrightarrow{\Theta} T_\Sigma(Y) \xrightarrow{\Theta'} T_\Sigma(Z)$$

$$G \xrightarrow{R+R'} G'' \quad R \neq R' \text{ corecte at se aplică consecutive}$$

$$T_\Sigma(X) \xrightarrow{\Theta, \Theta'} T_\Sigma(Z) \quad \text{corecte}$$

$$+ s: T_{\Sigma}(z) \rightarrow A \text{ nel pt } (\exists z) G'' \xrightarrow{\quad} (\phi)$$

$$(\theta, \theta') \models s \text{ nel pt } (\exists x) G \xrightarrow{\quad} (\text{de dom})$$

The  $S: T_{\Sigma}(z) \rightarrow A$  nel pt  $(\exists z) G''$

R'orrect:  $\theta'; S$  nel pt  $(\exists y) G'$

R'orrect:  $\theta; (\theta'; S)$  nel pt  $(\exists x) G$   
|| assoc.

$(\theta; \theta'); S$

R'efinimulor e corecte

$\Theta \xrightarrow{\quad} \Theta(G)$  (cine nel pt  $\Theta(G)$  e nel pt?)

$T_{\Sigma}(x) \xrightarrow{\theta} T_{\Sigma}(y) \xrightarrow{S, A}$

The  $S$  soluz pt  $(\exists y) \Theta(G)$

$S(\Theta(G)) \subseteq \Xi_n^A$

$(\theta; S)$  e sol pt  $(\exists x) G$

Eliminarea eg adew. e corecta. Deem

$G \cup \{l = l\} \rightarrow G$

$S$  sol pt  $(\exists x) G \Rightarrow$

$T_{\Sigma}(x) \xrightarrow{l} T_{\Sigma}(*) \xrightarrow{S, A}$

$S(G) \subseteq \Xi_n^A$

Cordan

D Rep. r'fl. extruse e corecta

$\xrightarrow{\text{def}} S(G \cup \{l = l\}) =$

D Rep. r'fl. e corecta (cot-

$= S(G) \cup \{S(l) = S(l)\} \subseteq \Xi_n^A$

partie de r'fl. extruse)

Deci  $S$  sol pt  $(\exists x) G \cup \{l = l\}$

Pararescrierea (egalitate, pentru determinare  $\rightarrow$  para)

$GU\{c[h_s(e)]\} \cap \text{context extrus} \Rightarrow GU\{c[h_s(e)]\} \cup h(H)$

( $\forall Y$ )  $\ell \equiv_R H \text{ if } H \in P$ ;  $h: T_\Sigma(Y) \rightarrow T_\Sigma(Y)$

$$H = \ell \equiv_R$$

$$\forall u = v \in H$$

$$u = v \text{ (congr. semantic)}$$



$$\text{(reductie)} \quad u = v$$

$$f_u(u) = f_v(v)$$

$$u \stackrel{*}{\rightarrow} f_u(u)$$

$$v \stackrel{*}{\rightarrow} f_v(v)$$

Morfismul calculat  $\ell \in T_\Sigma(X)$

Specificator

Program

Inu. Pararescrierea este o regulă corectă

Fie  $S: T_\Sigma(Y) \rightarrow \mathcal{A}$  soluție pt  $(\exists Y) GU\{c[h_s(y)]\} \cup h(H) \subseteq \mathcal{A}$

$$S(GU\{c[h_s(y)]\} \cup h(H)) \subseteq \mathcal{A}$$

$$\textcircled{1} \quad S(G) \subseteq \mathcal{A}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad S(c[h_s(y)]) \subseteq \mathcal{A}$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad S(h(H)) \subseteq \mathcal{A}$$

Nu este  
program  
nu este program  
sistem de rezolvare  
e confluent și an  
program de terminare

Trebui să  $\forall; S: T_\Sigma(X) \rightarrow \mathcal{A}$  este sol pt  $(\exists X) GU\{\{c[h_s(\ell)]\}\}$

$$S(GU\{\{c[h_s(\ell)]\}\}) \subseteq \mathcal{A}$$

$$\textcircled{4} \quad S(G) \subseteq \mathcal{A}$$

$$\textcircled{5} \quad S(\{c[h_s(\ell)]\}) \subseteq \mathcal{A}$$

$$\text{Definitie: } \begin{cases} a = b \text{ în } A \Leftrightarrow \forall h: A \rightarrow \mathcal{M}_F \quad h(a) = h(b) \\ \text{P-algebra} \end{cases}$$

Teorema:  $\theta: A \rightarrow \mathcal{M}_F$

$\theta(S(C[R_s(\lambda)]))$  este o egalitate adiutorie

$\theta(S(h(H)))$  (o multime de egalitati adiutorii)  $\xrightarrow{\text{def}} h; S; \theta: T_{\Sigma}(Y) \rightarrow \mathcal{M}_F$

$\mathcal{M} \models (\forall Y) l =_Y r \text{ și } H \nmid (h; S; \theta)(H)$  (o multime de egalitati adiutorii)

(satisfac)

Def

+ morfism  $m: T_{\Sigma}(Y) \rightarrow \mathcal{M}$  daca  $m(H)$  sunt egalitati  $\Rightarrow$

$$\Rightarrow m(e) = m(r)$$

$$(h; S; \theta)_l(l) = (h; S; \theta)_r(r)$$

$$\theta(S(C[h_s(e)])) = (S; \theta)(C[h_s(e)]) =$$

$$\text{regula: } m(C[a]) = m^*(c) \left[ \frac{m(a)}{m(a)} \right]$$

$$(S; \theta)(C[(S; \theta)(h_s(e))]) = (S; \theta)(c) [(h; S; \theta)_e(l)] =$$

$$= (S; \theta)(c) [(h; S; \theta)_r(r)] = (S; \theta)(c) [(S; \theta)(h_r(r))] =$$

$$= (S; \theta)(c) [h_s(r)] = \theta(S(C[h_s(r)]))$$

↳

$\theta(S(C[h_s(e)]))$  este o egalitate  $S(C[h_s(e)]) \in \mathcal{M}_F$

## Paramodulatie

$$GU \{ c[a] \} \xrightarrow{P}$$

(H)  $l =_0 r \wedge h \in P$

$$\theta = CGU \{ a, l \} : T_{\Sigma}(xuy) \rightarrow T_{\Sigma}(z)$$

## Paramodulatie extensie

$$\theta(a) = \theta(b) \quad (\text{door een factor, niet al meer general})$$

Def.  $\theta$  en  $\theta$  + Paramodulaire resoneur = Paramodulatie extensie  $T_{\Sigma}(x) \xrightarrow{\theta/T_{\Sigma}(x)} T_{\Sigma}(z)$

$$(H) \quad l =_0 r \wedge h \in P \quad ynx = b$$

$$\theta : T_{\Sigma}(xuy) \rightarrow T_{\Sigma}(z)$$

$$\theta(a) = \theta(l)$$

$$GU \{ c[a] \} \xrightarrow{m} \theta(G) \cup \{ \theta(c[a]) \} = \theta(G) \cup \{ \theta^*(c) [ \theta(a) ] \} =$$

$$= \theta(G) \cup \{ \theta^*(c) [ \theta_n(l) ] \} \xrightarrow{R} \theta(G) \cup \{ \theta^*(c) [ \theta_n(r) ] \} \cup \theta(H) /$$

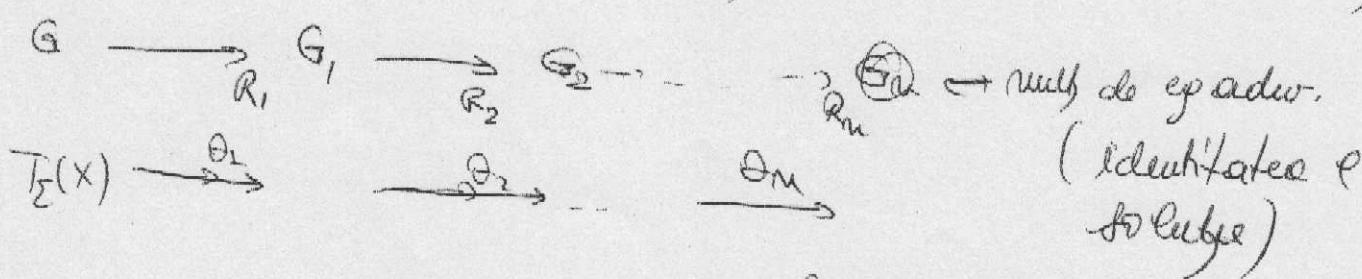
## borduur

1) Rep param extensie e correct. (rep res + res parametrische correct)

$$\theta(G) \cup \{ \theta(c[r]) \} / \theta(H)$$

2) Paramodulatie e correct (est particular)  $\uparrow$

$$\theta(G) \cup \{ \theta(c[r]) \} / \theta(H)$$



$\theta_n$ ; id not pt  $G_{n-1}$ , etc.

$\theta_1, \theta_2, \dots, \theta_n$  not pt  $\exists x/G$   
(comparare auf calculate)