

## Ejercicios 2.3

1.

b)  $((\varphi \equiv \psi) \equiv (\psi \equiv \varphi))$

$$V(((\varphi \equiv \psi) \equiv (\psi \equiv \varphi))) = T$$

$$H = (V((\varphi \equiv \psi)), V((\psi \equiv \varphi))) = T$$

(1)  $V((\varphi \equiv \psi)) = T$

$V((\psi \equiv \varphi)) = T$

$H = (V(\varphi), V(\psi)) = T$

$H = (V(\psi), V(\varphi)) = T$

Por definición

$$V(\varphi) = V(\psi)$$

Por definición

$$V(\psi) = V(\varphi)$$

(2)  $V((\varphi \equiv \psi)) = F$

$V((\psi \equiv \varphi)) = F$

$H = (V(\varphi), V(\psi)) = F$

$H = (V(\psi), V(\varphi)) = F$

Por definición

$$V(\varphi) \neq V(\psi)$$

Por definición

$$V(\psi) \neq V(\varphi)$$

Valores de  $\varphi$  y  $\psi$  para  $\models ((\varphi \equiv \psi) \equiv (\psi \equiv \varphi))$

$$V(\varphi) = V(\psi)$$

$$V(\varphi) \neq V(\psi)$$

c)  $((\varphi \equiv \text{true}) \equiv \varphi)$

$$V(((\varphi \equiv \text{true}) \equiv \varphi)) = T$$

$$H = (V((\varphi \equiv \text{true})), V(\varphi)) = T$$

(1)  $V((\varphi \equiv \text{true})) = T$

$V(\varphi) = T$

meta teorema 2.23 ( $\equiv$ )

Por def  $V(\text{true}) = T$

$$V(\varphi) = V(\text{true}) = T$$

(2)  $V((\varphi \equiv \text{true})) = F$

$V(\varphi) = F$

meta teorema 2.23 ( $\equiv$ )

$$V(\varphi) \neq V(\text{true})$$

Por def  $V(\text{true}) = T$  entonces

$$V(\varphi) = F$$

Valores de  $\varphi$  para  $\models ((\varphi \equiv \text{true}) \equiv \varphi)$

$$V(\varphi) = T$$

$$V(\varphi) = F$$

$$7) ((\phi \vee \text{false}) \equiv \phi)$$

$$V((\phi \vee \text{false}) \equiv \phi) = T$$

$$H \equiv (V((\phi \vee \text{false})), V(\phi)) = T$$

$$(1) V((\phi \vee \text{false})) = T$$

$$V(\phi) = T$$

$$H_V(V(\phi), V(\text{false}))$$

Por definición  $V(\text{false}) = F$

$$H_V(V(\phi), F) = T$$

$$V(\phi) = T$$

$$(2) V((\phi \vee \text{false})) = F$$

$$V(\phi) = F$$

$$H_V(V(\phi), V(\text{false})) = F$$

$$H_V(V(\phi), F) = F$$

$$V(\phi) = F$$

valores de  $\phi$  para  $\models ((\phi \vee \text{false}) \equiv \phi)$

$$V(\phi) = T$$

$$V(\phi) = F$$

$$9) ((\phi \vee \phi) \equiv \phi)$$

$$V((\phi \vee \phi) \equiv \phi) = T$$

$$H \equiv (V((\phi \vee \phi)), V(\phi)) = T$$

$$(1) V((\phi \vee \phi)) = T$$

$$V(\phi) = T$$

metateorema 2.23 (V)

$$V(\phi) = T$$

$$(2) V((\phi \vee \phi)) = F$$

$$V(\phi) = F$$

metateorema 2.23 (V)

$$V(\phi) = F$$

valores de  $\phi$  para  $\models ((\phi \vee \phi) \equiv \phi)$

$$V(\phi) = T$$

$$V(\phi) = F$$



$$1) (\neg(\phi \wedge (\neg\phi)))$$

$$V((\neg(\phi \wedge (\neg\phi)))) = \text{f}$$

$$H_{\neg}(V((\phi \wedge (\neg\phi)))) = \text{t}$$

$$V((\phi \wedge (\neg\phi))) = \text{f}$$

$$H_{\wedge}(V(\phi), V((\neg\phi))) = \text{f}$$

$$V(\phi) \neq V((\neg\phi))$$

$$V(\phi) \neq H_{\neg}(V(\phi))$$

$$V(\phi) = V(\phi)$$

Valores de  $\phi$  para  $\models (\neg(\phi \wedge (\neg\phi)))$

$$V(\phi) = \text{t}$$

$$V(\phi) = \text{f}$$

$$2) (\phi \rightarrow (\psi \rightarrow \phi))$$

$$V((\phi \rightarrow (\psi \rightarrow \phi))) = \text{t}$$

$$H_{\rightarrow}(V(\phi), V((\psi \rightarrow \phi))) = \text{t}$$

$$(1) \quad V(\phi) = \text{t}$$

$$V((\psi \rightarrow \phi)) = \text{t}$$

por reemplazo

$$H_{\rightarrow}(V(\psi), V(\phi)) = \text{t}$$

$$H_{\rightarrow}(V(\psi), \text{t}) = \text{t}$$

$$V(\psi) = \text{f}$$

$$V(\psi) = \text{t}$$

$$(2) \quad V(\phi) = \text{f}$$

$$V((\phi \rightarrow \phi)) = \text{t}$$

por reemplazo

$$H_{\rightarrow}(V(\psi), V(\phi)) = \text{t}$$

$$H_{\rightarrow}(V(\psi), \text{f}) = \text{t}$$

$$V(\psi) = \text{f}$$

$$(3) \quad V(\phi) = \text{f}$$

$$V((\psi \rightarrow \phi)) = \text{f}$$

por reemplazo

$$H_{\rightarrow}(V(\psi), V(\phi)) = \text{f}$$

$$H_{\rightarrow}(V(\psi), \text{f}) = \text{f}$$

$$V(\psi) = \text{t}$$

Valores de  $\phi$  y  $\psi$  para  $\models (\phi \rightarrow (\psi \rightarrow \phi))$

$$V(\phi) = \text{t} \quad \vee \quad V(\psi) = \text{f} \quad \vee \quad V(\phi) = \text{f}$$

$$V(\phi) = \text{f} \quad \vee \quad V(\psi) = \text{f} \quad \vee \quad V(\psi) = \text{t}$$

$$n) ((\phi \rightarrow \psi) \equiv ((\neg \psi) \rightarrow (\neg \phi)))$$

$$\vee (((\phi \rightarrow \psi) \equiv ((\neg \psi) \rightarrow (\neg \phi)))) = \tau$$

$$H = (\vee((\phi \rightarrow \psi)), \vee(((\neg \psi) \rightarrow (\neg \phi)))) = \tau$$

$$(1) \vee((\phi \rightarrow \psi)) = \tau$$

$$\vee(((\neg \psi) \rightarrow (\neg \phi))) = \tau$$

$$H \rightarrow (\vee(\phi), \vee(\psi)) = \tau$$

$$H \rightarrow (\vee(\neg \psi), \vee(\neg \phi)) = \tau$$

$$\vee(\phi) = \vee(\psi) = \tau$$

$$H_1(\vee(\psi)) = H_1(\vee(\phi)) = \tau$$

$$\vee(\phi) = \tau \quad \vee(\psi) = \tau$$

$$H_1(\vee(\psi)) = \tau \quad H_1(\vee(\phi)) = \tau$$

$$\vee(\phi) = \tau \quad \vee(\psi) = \tau$$

$$\vee(\psi) = \tau \quad \vee(\phi) = \tau$$

$$H_1(\vee(\psi)) = H_1(\vee(\phi)) = \tau$$

$$\vee(\psi) = \vee(\phi) = \tau$$

$$\vee(\psi) = \vee(\phi) = \tau$$

$$(2) \vee((\phi \rightarrow \psi)) = \tau$$

$$\vee(((\neg \psi) \rightarrow (\neg \phi))) = \tau$$

$$H \rightarrow (\vee(\phi), \vee(\psi)) = \tau$$

$$\vee(\psi) = \vee(\phi) = \tau$$

$$\vee(\phi) = \tau \quad \vee(\psi) = \tau$$

$$\vee(\psi) = \vee(\phi) = \tau$$

$$\vee(\psi) = \tau \quad \vee(\phi) = \tau$$

$$(3) \vee((\phi \rightarrow \psi)) = \tau$$

$$\vee(((\neg \psi) \rightarrow (\neg \phi))) = \tau$$

$$H \rightarrow (\vee(\phi), \vee(\psi)) = \tau$$

$$H_1(\vee(\psi)) = \tau \quad H_1(\vee(\phi)) = \tau$$

$$\vee(\phi) = \tau \quad \vee(\psi) = \tau$$

$$\vee(\psi) = \tau \quad \vee(\phi) = \tau$$

valores de  $\phi$  y  $\psi$  para  $\models ((\phi \rightarrow \psi) \equiv ((\neg \psi) \rightarrow (\neg \phi)))$

$$\vee(\phi) = \vee(\psi) = \tau$$

$$\vee(\phi) = \tau \quad \vee(\psi) = \tau$$

$$\vee(\phi) = \tau \quad \vee(\psi) = \tau$$

$$\vee(\phi) = \vee(\psi) = \tau$$

$$2. b) ((\neg p) \vee q)$$

$$p \quad q \quad (\neg p) \quad ((\neg p) \vee q)$$

$$\tau \quad \tau \quad \tau \quad \tau$$

$$\tau \quad \tau \quad \tau \quad \tau$$

$$\tau \quad \tau \quad \tau \quad \tau$$

$$\tau \quad \tau \quad \tau \quad \tau$$

Es satisficible pero no tautología.



d)  $(\neg (p \wedge (\neg q)))$

p	q	$(\neg q)$	$(p \wedge (\neg q))$	$(\neg (p \wedge (\neg q)))$
T	T	F	F	T
T	F	T	T	F
F	T	F	F	T
F	F	T	F	T

Es satisficible pero no tautología.

5. (i)  $((p \wedge \text{false}) \wedge q)$

p	q	false	$(p \wedge \text{false})$	$((p \wedge \text{false}) \wedge q)$
T	T	F	F	F
T	F	F	F	F
F	T	F	F	F
F	F	F	F	F

(ii)  $(\neg((p \rightarrow q) \equiv (q \leftarrow p)))$

p	q	$(p \rightarrow q)$	$(q \leftarrow p)$	$((p \rightarrow q) \equiv (q \leftarrow p))$	$(\neg((p \rightarrow q) \equiv (q \leftarrow p)))$
T	T	T	T	T	F
T	F	F	F	T	F
F	T	T	T	T	F
F	F	T	T	T	F

(iii)  $(\neg((p \rightarrow q) \vee p))$

p	q	$(p \rightarrow q)$	$((p \rightarrow q) \vee p)$	$(\neg((p \rightarrow q) \vee p))$
T	T	T	T	F
T	F	F	T	F
F	T	T	T	F
F	F	T	T	F

6. b)  $\emptyset$  tiene a false como único conectivo lógico

$$\emptyset = \text{false}$$

$$V(\emptyset) = V(\text{false}) = F$$

por tanto  $\emptyset$  no es una tautología

c)  $\phi$  tiene a  $\equiv$  como único conectivo lógico :

$$\phi = (\psi \equiv \gamma)$$

Por metateorema 2.23 ( $\equiv$ )

$$\text{Si } V(\psi) \neq V(\gamma) \text{ entonces } V(\phi) = F$$

d)  $\phi$  tiene a  $\neq$  como único conectivo lógico

$$\phi = (\psi \neq \gamma)$$

Por metateorema 2.23 ( $\neq$ ), si  $V(\psi) = V(\gamma)$  entonces  $V(\phi) = F$

g)  $\phi$  tiene a  $\rightarrow$  como único conectivo lógico

$$\phi = (\psi \rightarrow \gamma)$$

Por metateorema 2.23 ( $\rightarrow$ )

$$\text{Si } V(\psi) = T \text{ y } V(\gamma) = F \text{ entonces } V(\phi) = F$$

8. a) si  $\models (\phi \rightarrow \psi)$  y  $\models (\psi \rightarrow \gamma)$ , entonces  $\models (\phi \rightarrow \gamma)$

$$\models (\phi \rightarrow \psi)$$

$$\models (\psi \rightarrow \gamma)$$

$$\models (\phi \rightarrow \gamma)$$

$$V((\phi \rightarrow \psi)) = T$$

$$V((\psi \rightarrow \gamma)) = T$$

$$V((\phi \rightarrow \gamma)) = T$$

$$H \rightarrow (V(\phi), V(\psi))$$

$$H \rightarrow (V(\psi), V(\gamma))$$

$$H \rightarrow (V(\phi), V(\gamma))$$

$$V(\phi) = V(\psi) = T$$

$$V(\psi) = V(\gamma) = T$$

$$V(\phi) = V(\gamma) = T$$

$$V(\phi) = V(\psi) = F$$

$$V(\psi) = V(\gamma) = F$$

$$V(\phi) = V(\gamma) = F$$

$$V(\phi) = F \quad V(\psi) = T$$

$$V(\psi) = F \quad V(\gamma) = T$$

$$V(\phi) = F \quad V(\gamma) = T$$

+ Valores de  $\phi, \psi$  y  $\gamma$  :

$$V(\phi) = V(\psi) = V(\gamma) = T$$

$$V(\phi) = V(\psi) = V(\gamma) = F$$

$$V(\phi) = V(\psi) = F \quad V(\gamma) = T$$

$$V(\phi) = F \quad V(\psi) = V(\gamma) = T$$

b) si  $\models (\phi \rightarrow \psi)$  y  $\models \phi$ , entonces  $\models \psi$

$$\models (\phi \rightarrow \psi)$$

$$\models \phi$$

$$\models \psi$$

$$V((\phi \rightarrow \psi)) = T$$

$$V(\phi) = T$$

$$V(\psi) = T$$

Por ejemplo

$$H \rightarrow (V(\phi), V(\psi)) = T$$

$$H \rightarrow (T, V(\psi)) = T$$

$$V(\psi) = T$$



c) Si  $\models (\phi \rightarrow \psi)$  y  $\models (\psi \equiv \gamma)$ , entonces  $\models (\phi \rightarrow \gamma)$

$$\models (\phi \rightarrow \psi)$$

$$\models (\psi \equiv \gamma)$$

$$\models (\phi \rightarrow \gamma)$$

$$V((\phi \rightarrow \psi)) = \text{v}$$

$$V((\psi \equiv \gamma)) = \text{v}$$

$$V((\phi \rightarrow \gamma)) = \text{v}$$

$$H \rightarrow (V(\phi), V(\psi)) = \text{v}$$

$$H \rightarrow (V(\psi), V(\gamma)) = \text{v}$$

$$H \rightarrow (V(\phi), V(\gamma)) = \text{v}$$

$$V(\phi) = V(\psi) = \text{v}$$

$$V(\psi) = V(\gamma) = \text{v}$$

$$V(\phi) = V(\gamma) = \text{v}$$

$$V(\phi) = V(\psi) = \text{f}$$

$$V(\psi) = V(\gamma) = \text{f}$$

$$V(\phi) = V(\gamma) = \text{f}$$

$$V(\phi) = \text{f} \quad V(\psi) = \text{v}$$

$$V(\phi) = \text{f} \quad V(\gamma) = \text{v}$$

d) Si  $\models (\phi \equiv \psi)$  y  $\models (\psi \rightarrow \gamma)$ , entonces  $\models (\phi \rightarrow \gamma)$

$$\models (\phi \equiv \psi)$$

$$\models (\psi \rightarrow \gamma)$$

$$\models (\phi \rightarrow \gamma)$$

$$V((\phi \equiv \psi)) = \text{v}$$

$$V((\psi \rightarrow \gamma)) = \text{v}$$

$$V((\phi \rightarrow \gamma)) = \text{v}$$

$$\text{meta teorema 2.23 (i)} \quad H \rightarrow (V(\psi), V(\gamma)) = \text{v}$$

$$H \rightarrow (V(\phi), V(\gamma)) = \text{v}$$

$$V(\phi) = V(\psi)$$

$$V(\psi) = V(\gamma) = \text{v}$$

$$V(\phi) = V(\gamma) = \text{v}$$

$$V(\psi) = V(\gamma) = \text{f}$$

$$V(\phi) = V(\gamma) = \text{f}$$

$$V(\psi) = \text{f} \quad V(\gamma) = \text{v}$$

$$V(\phi) = \text{f} \quad V(\gamma) = \text{v}$$

9. a)  $\phi$  es insatisficible sii  $\models (\phi \equiv \text{false})$

(1) Si  $\phi$  es insatisficible

$$\models (\phi \equiv \text{false})$$

entonces

$$V((\phi \equiv \text{false})) = \text{v}$$

$$V(\phi) = \text{f}$$

por reemplazo

$$H \rightarrow (V(\phi), V(\text{false})) = \text{v}$$

por definicion  $V(\text{false}) = \text{f}$

$$H \rightarrow (\text{f}, \text{f}) = \text{v}$$

(2)  $\models (\phi \equiv \text{false})$

Si  $V(\phi) = \text{f}$ , entonces  $\phi$  es insatisficible

$$V((\phi \equiv \text{false})) = \text{v}$$

meta teorema 2.23 (i)

$$V(\phi) = V(\text{false})$$

$$V(\text{false}) = \text{f}$$

$$V(\phi) = \text{f}$$

b)  $\phi$  es insatisficible sii  $\models (\neg \phi)$

(1) Si  $\phi$  es insatisficible

$$\models (\neg \phi)$$

$$V(\phi) = \text{f}$$

$$V((\neg \phi)) = \text{v}$$

meta teorema 2.23 (i)

$$V(\phi) = \text{f}$$

(2)  $\models (\neg \phi)$

Si  $V(\phi) = \text{f}$ , entonces  $\phi$  es insatisficible

$$V((\neg \phi)) = \text{v}$$

meta teorema 2.23 (i)

$$V(\phi) = \text{f}$$

10. a)  $\models (\phi \equiv \psi)$  si  $\models \phi$  y  $\models \psi$

$$(1) \models (\phi \equiv \psi) \quad \models \phi \quad \models \psi$$

$$V((\phi \equiv \psi)) = T$$

$$V(\phi) = T$$

$$V(\psi) = T$$

meta teorema 2.23 ( $\equiv$ )

$$V(\phi) = V(\psi)$$

$$(2) \models \phi \quad y \quad \models \psi$$

$$\models (\phi \equiv \psi)$$

$$V((\phi \equiv \psi)) = T$$

$$V(\phi) = T \quad V(\psi) = T$$

meta teorema 2.23 ( $\equiv$ )

$$V(\phi) = V(\psi) = T$$

$$V(\phi) = V(\psi)$$

## EJERCICIOS 2.4

1. c)  $\models \phi \models (\phi \vee \psi)$

Por definición  $\phi$  es satisficible y  $(\phi \vee \psi)$  también

$$V(\phi) = T$$

$$V((\phi \vee \psi)) = T$$

$$H_V(V(\phi), V(\psi)) = T$$

por reemplazo

$$H_V(T, V(\psi)) = T$$

$$V(\psi) = T \quad V(\psi) = F$$

6. a)  $\Gamma \models (\phi \vee \psi)$  si  $\Gamma \models \phi$  o  $\Gamma \models \psi$

Por definición  $\Gamma$  es satisficible y  $(\phi \vee \psi)$  también

$$(1) \quad V((\phi \vee \psi)) = T$$

$$\Gamma \models \phi$$

$$o \quad \Gamma \models \psi$$

por meta teorema 2.23 ( $\vee$ )

$$V(\phi) = T$$

$$V(\psi) = T$$

$$V(\phi) = V(\psi) = T$$

$$V(\phi) = F \quad V(\psi) = T$$

$$V(\phi) = T \quad V(\psi) = F$$

(2) Por definición  $\phi$  y  $\psi$  son satisficibles

$$\models \phi$$

$$\models \psi$$

$$V((\phi \vee \psi)) = T$$

$$V(\phi) = T$$

$$V(\psi) = T$$

por reemplazo

$$H_V(V(\phi), V(\psi)) = T$$

$$H_V(T, T) = T$$



c)  $\Gamma \models (\phi \rightarrow \psi)$  si  $\Gamma \models \phi$  o  $\Gamma \models \psi$

Por definición  $\Gamma$  es satisficible y  $(\phi \rightarrow \psi)$

(1)  $V((\phi \rightarrow \psi)) = T$   $\Gamma \models \phi$   $\Gamma \models \psi$   
 meta teorema 2.23 ( $\rightarrow$ )  $V(\phi) = F$   $V(\psi) = T$   
 $V(\phi) = V(\psi)$   
 $V(\phi) = F$   $V(\psi) = T$

(2)  $\Gamma \models \phi$   $\Gamma \models \psi$   $\Gamma \models (\phi \rightarrow \psi)$   
 $V(\phi) = F$   $V(\psi) = T$   
 Por reemplazo

$H \rightarrow (V(\phi), V(\psi))$   
 $H \rightarrow (F, T) = T$

d)  $\Gamma \models (\phi \vee \psi)$  si  $\Gamma \models \phi$  y  $\Gamma \models \psi$

(1) Por definición  $(\phi \vee \psi)$  es insatisficible

$V((\phi \vee \psi)) = F$   $\Gamma \models \phi$   $\Gamma \models \psi$   
 meta teorema 2.23 ( $\vee$ )  $V(\phi) = F$   $V(\psi) = F$   
 $V(\phi) = V(\psi) = F$

(2) Por definición  $\phi$  y  $\psi$  son insatisficibles

$\Gamma \models \phi$   $\Gamma \models \psi$   $\Gamma \models (\phi \vee \psi)$   
 $V(\phi) = F$   $V(\psi) = F$   
 Por reemplazo  
 $H \vee (V(\phi), V(\psi)) = F$   
 $H \vee (F, F) = F$

7. a) si  $\Gamma \models \phi$ , entonces  $\Gamma \models \phi$ .

Por meta teorema 2.34

Por definición  $\Gamma$  es satisficible y  $\phi$  también

$\Gamma \models \phi$  Suponemos  $\Gamma \models \phi$ , entonces

$V(\phi) = T$   $V(\phi) = T$  y  $\Gamma$  es satisficible

b) si  $\Gamma \models \phi$  y  $\Gamma \models \Delta$ , entonces  $\Delta \models \phi$

por definición  $\Gamma$  es satisficible

$V(\phi) = T$

como  $\Gamma$  es satisficible, pero  $\Gamma$  es un subconjunto propio de  $\Delta$ , entonces no se puede afirmar que:

$\Delta \models \phi$

ii. a)  $(\phi \equiv \psi), (\neg \phi), (\neg \psi)$

$\nmid (\phi \equiv \psi), (\neg \phi) \vdash (\neg \psi)$

$V(\neg \psi) = T$   
metateorema 2.23 (7)  
 $V(\psi) = F$

$V(\neg \phi) = T$   
metateorema 2.23 (7)  
 $V(\phi) = F$

Por reemplazo

$H \equiv (V(\phi), V(\psi))$

$H \equiv (F, F)$   
 $T$

Argumento es válido

b)  $(\phi \rightarrow \psi), (\neg \psi), (\neg \phi)$

$\nmid (\phi \rightarrow \psi), (\neg \psi) \vdash (\neg \phi)$

$V(\neg \phi) = T$   
metateorema 2.23 (7)  
 $V(\phi) = F$

$V(\neg \psi) = T$   
metateorema 2.23 (7)  
 $V(\psi) = F$

Por reemplazo

$H \equiv (V(\phi), V(\psi))$

$H \equiv (F, F)$   
 $T$

Argumento es válido

c)  $(\phi \vee \psi), (\neg \phi), \psi$

$\nmid (\phi \vee \psi), (\neg \phi) \vdash \psi$

$V(\psi) = T$

$V(\neg \phi) = T$   
metateorema 2.23 (7)  
 $V(\phi) = F$

Por reemplazo

$H \equiv (V(\phi), V(\psi))$

$H \equiv (F, T)$   
 $T$

Argumento es válido



10.

a) Si  $\Gamma \neq \emptyset$  y  $\Gamma \subset \Delta$ , entonces  $\Delta \neq \emptyset$

suponemos  $\Gamma \neq \emptyset$

$$V(\Gamma) = T, V(\emptyset) = F$$

$$\Gamma \subset \Delta$$

$\Gamma$  es satisfacible, pero los elementos de  $\Gamma$  son algunos de los de  $\Delta$ , Por tanto no se puede afirmar que:

$$\Delta \neq \emptyset$$