

Tarea N°6

Ejercicios 3.1

2 $F = \{ p \mapsto (p \equiv q), q \mapsto (r \rightarrow s), r \mapsto \text{false} \}$

b) $(p \equiv r) [p, q, r := (p \equiv q), (r \rightarrow s), \text{false}]$

$$((p \equiv q) \equiv \text{false})$$

d) $((p \wedge q) \vee ((\neg p) \wedge (\neg q))) [p, q, r := (p \equiv q), (r \rightarrow s), \text{false}]$

$$(((p \equiv q) \wedge (r \rightarrow s)) \vee ((\neg(p \equiv q)) \wedge (\neg(r \rightarrow s))))$$

f) $((p \vee r) \leftarrow (p \wedge q)) [p, q, r := (p \equiv q), (r \rightarrow s), \text{false}]$

$$(((p \equiv q) \vee \text{false}) \leftarrow ((p \equiv q) \wedge (r \rightarrow s)))$$

3, a) p

$$F = \{ p \mapsto \text{true} \}$$

$$Q = p$$

$$f(Q) = \text{true}$$

$$F \models \text{true}$$

$$v(\text{true}) = T \quad \checkmark$$

c) $((p \wedge (\neg q)) \rightarrow r)$

$$F = \{ p \mapsto \text{true}, q \mapsto \text{true}, r \mapsto \text{true} \}$$

$$Q = ((p \wedge (\neg q)) \rightarrow r)$$

$$f(Q) = ((\text{true} \wedge (\neg \text{true})) \rightarrow \text{true})$$

$$F \models ((\text{true} \wedge (\neg \text{true})) \rightarrow \text{true})$$

$$v(((\text{true} \wedge (\neg \text{true})) \rightarrow \text{true})) = T$$

$$H \rightarrow (H \wedge (v(\text{true}), v(\neg \text{true}), v(\text{true})))$$

$$H \rightarrow (F, T) = T$$

$$T = T \quad \checkmark$$

e) $(p \rightarrow (q \rightarrow p))$

$$F = \{ p \mapsto \text{true}, q \mapsto \text{true} \}$$

$$Q = (p \rightarrow (q \rightarrow p))$$

$$f(Q) = (\text{true} \rightarrow (\text{true} \rightarrow \text{true}))$$

$$v(\text{true} \rightarrow (\text{true} \rightarrow \text{true})) = T$$

$$H \rightarrow (v(\text{true}), H \rightarrow (v(\text{true}), v(\text{true})))$$

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

$$T = T \quad \checkmark$$

g) $(\neg((r \wedge (r \leftrightarrow (p \vee s)))) \equiv (\neg((p \rightarrow q) \vee (r \wedge (\neg r)))))) = \emptyset$

• $F = \{ p \mapsto \text{true}, q \mapsto \text{true}, r \mapsto \text{true}, s \mapsto \text{true} \}$

$$F(\phi) = (\neg((\text{true} \wedge (\text{true} \leftarrow (\text{true} \vee \text{true}))) \equiv (\neg((\text{true} \rightarrow \text{true}) \vee (\text{true} \wedge (\neg \text{true}))))))$$

$$\models (\neg((\text{true} \wedge (\text{true} \leftarrow (\text{true} \vee \text{true}))) \equiv (\neg((\text{true} \rightarrow \text{true}) \vee (\text{true} \wedge (\neg \text{true}))))))$$

$$\vee((\neg(\text{true} \wedge (\text{true} \leftarrow (\text{true} \vee \text{true})))) \equiv (\neg(\text{true} \rightarrow \text{true}) \vee (\text{true} \wedge (\neg(\neg \text{true})))))) = \top$$

$$H_2(A \equiv (H_1(v(\text{true}), H_2(v(\text{true}), v(\text{true}))), H_2((\text{true} \rightarrow \text{true}) \vee (\text{true} \wedge \neg \text{true}))))))$$

$$H_2(H_1(H_1(\tau, H_1(\tau, H_1(\tau, T))), H_1(H_1(H_1(\nu(\text{true}), \nu(\text{true})), H_1(\nu(\text{true}), H_1(\nu(\text{true}))))))$$

$$\cdot H_7(T, T), H_7(H_7(T, H_7(T, f))))))))))))))))))))))))))$$

$$(H_1(H_1(T, H_1(T))) = H_1(H_1(T)F) = H_1(F) = T \checkmark$$

5. a) $(\emptyset [q := \gamma]) [p := \psi] \neq (\emptyset [p := \psi]) [q := \gamma]$

$$\phi = (p \rightarrow q) \quad \gamma = (p \wedge q) \quad \psi = (r \vee s)$$

$$F = \downarrow q := (p \wedge q) \uparrow \quad G = \downarrow p := (r \vee s) \uparrow$$

$$F(\phi) = (p \rightarrow (p \wedge q))$$

$$\varphi(q) = ((r \vee s) \rightarrow q)$$

$$(p \rightarrow (p \wedge q)) [p := (r \vee s)] \neq ((r \vee s) \rightarrow q) [q := (p \wedge q)]$$

$$((r \vee s) \rightarrow ((r \vee s) \wedge q)) \neq ((r \vee s) \rightarrow (p \wedge q))$$

$$b) \ \varphi[p, q := \psi, \tau] \neq (\varphi[p := \psi])[q := \tau].$$

$$Q = (p \vee q) \quad \Psi = (q \wedge s) \quad \Upsilon = (r \wedge t)$$

$$(pvq)[p, q := (qns), (rnt)] \neq ((pvq)[p := (qns)]) [q := (rnt)]$$

$$(q \wedge s) \vee (r \wedge t) \neq (q \wedge s) \vee q [q := (r \wedge t)]$$

$$((qns) \vee (rnt)) \neq (((rnt) \wedge s) \vee (rnt))$$

Ejercicios 3.2

1. $\varphi [p := \psi] = \varphi$

$$\varphi = (r \wedge s), \psi = (p \vee q)$$

$$(r \wedge s) [p := (p \vee q)] = (r \wedge s) = \varphi$$

3. $\models (p \vee (\neg p))$

$$\models (p \vee (\neg p)) [p := \text{true}]$$

$$\models (\text{true} \vee (\neg \text{true}))$$

$$V((\text{true} \vee (\neg \text{true}))) = \tau$$

$$\models (\text{true} \vee (\neg \text{true})) [p := \text{true}]$$

$$H_V(V(\text{true}), H_1(V(\text{true}))) = \tau$$

$$\models (p \vee (\neg p))$$

$$H_V(\tau, H_1(\tau)) = \tau$$

$$H_V(\tau, \text{f}) = \tau$$

$$\tau = \tau \quad \checkmark$$

4. (a) $\Gamma \models \varphi$, entonces $\Gamma \models \varphi [p := \psi]$

hay una v que hace satisficible a Γ

y esa v hace $V(\varphi) = \tau$

$$\models \varphi$$

por metateorema 3.7

$$\models \varphi [p := \psi]$$

$$V(\varphi [p := \psi]) = \tau$$

$$\Gamma \models \varphi [p := \psi]$$

5. a) si φ es satisficible, entonces $\varphi [p := \psi]$ es satisficible

$$V(\varphi) = \tau$$

si φ no contiene p entonces

$$\varphi [p := \psi] = \varphi$$

$$V(\varphi [p := \psi]) = V(\varphi) = \tau$$

si ϕ contiene a p

$$\neg(\phi) = \tau$$

$$\phi[p := \psi]$$

los valores posibles que puede tomar p son T o F , lo mismo que pasa con ψ , los posibles valores de verdad son T o F , por tanto el sustituirlos no cambia su tabla de verdad.

b) si ϕ es insatisfacible, entonces $\phi[p := \psi]$ es insatisfacible.

$$V(\phi) = F$$

si ϕ no contiene a p

$$\phi[p := \psi] = \phi$$

$$V(\phi[p := \psi]) = V(\phi) = F$$

si ϕ contiene a p

$V(p)$ puede ser T o F , pero no se sabe cual valoración de p me hace $V(\phi) = F$, por tanto no se puede afirmar que $V(\phi[p := \psi]) = F$, porque no se cual valor de ψ me hace insatisfacible a ϕ .

c) si $\phi[p := \psi]$ es satisfacible, entonces ϕ es satisfacible

$$\neg(\phi[p := \psi]) = \tau$$

si ϕ no contiene p entonces

$$\phi = \phi[p := \psi]$$

$$\neg(\phi) = \neg(\phi[p := \psi]) = \tau$$

si ϕ contiene p

$$\neg(\phi[p := \psi]) = \tau$$

$$\phi$$

los valores posibles que puede tomar p son T o F , igualmente para ψ , por tanto el sustituirlos no cambia su tabla de verdad.

d) si $\varphi[P:=\psi]$ es insatisfiable, entonces φ es insatisfiable

$$v(\varphi[P:=\psi]) = F$$

si φ no contiene a P , entonces

$$v(\varphi[P:=\psi]) = v(\varphi)$$
$$F = F \quad \checkmark$$

si φ contiene a P

$$v(\varphi[P:=\psi]) = F$$

$v(\psi)$ puede ser T o F, pero no se sabe cual valuacion de ψ me hace $v(\varphi[P:=\psi]) = F$, por tanto no se puede afirmar que $v(\varphi) = F$, porque no se cual valor de P me hace insatisfiable a φ

Ejercicios 3.3

$$\models (\neg Q) \vee \Psi \equiv ((\neg Q) \vee \Psi)$$

$$\vee(\neg Q) = \top \quad \vee((\neg Q) \vee \Psi) = \top$$

met. 2.23

reciproco

$$\vee(Q) = \text{F} \quad \vee(\top \vee \Psi) = \top$$

$$\vee(\Psi) = \top$$

$$\vee(\Psi) = \text{F}$$

$$2) \models ((\neg Q) \vee \Psi) \equiv (Q \rightarrow \Psi)$$

$$((\neg Q) \vee \Psi) \equiv (Q \rightarrow \Psi)$$

$$\vee((\neg Q) \vee \Psi) = \vee(Q \rightarrow \Psi) = \top$$

$$\vee((\neg Q) \vee \Psi) = \vee(Q \rightarrow \Psi) = \text{F}$$

$$\vee(\neg Q) = \vee(\Psi) = \top$$

$$\vee(Q) = \vee(\Psi) = \top$$

$$\vee(\neg Q) = \vee(\Psi) = \text{F}$$

$$\vee(Q) = \top \quad \vee(\neg \Psi) = \text{F}$$

$$\rightarrow \vee(Q) = \text{F} \quad \vee(\Psi) = \top$$

$$\vee(Q) = \text{F} \quad \vee(\Psi) = \top$$

$$\vee(\neg Q) = \top \quad \vee(\Psi) = \text{F}$$

$$\vee(Q) = \vee(\Psi) = \text{F}$$

$$\rightarrow \vee(Q) = \top \quad \vee(\Psi) = \text{F}$$

$$\rightarrow \vee(Q) = \text{F} \quad \vee(\Psi) = \text{F}$$

$$\vee(\neg Q) = \text{F} \quad \vee(\Psi) = \top$$

$$\rightarrow \vee(Q) = \top \quad \vee(\Psi) = \top$$

$$9. \models (Q[P := \Psi] \equiv Q[P := \Gamma]) \text{ , entonces } \models (\Psi = \Gamma)$$

• Si Q es una variable proposicional

$$Q = P$$

$$Q[P := \Psi] = P[P := \Psi] = \Psi$$

$$Q[P := \Gamma] = P[P := \Gamma] = \Gamma$$

$$\models (Q[P := \Psi] \equiv Q[P := \Gamma]) = \models (\Psi = \Gamma)$$

• Si Q es una constante, $Q = \text{true}$

$$Q[P := \Psi] = \text{true}[P := \Psi] = \text{true}$$

$$Q[P := \Gamma] = \text{true}[P := \Gamma] = \text{true}$$

$$\models (Q[P := \Psi] \equiv Q[P := \Gamma]) = \models (\text{true} = \text{true})$$

igualmente para false.

• Si ϕ tiene un conectivo lógico ($\neg\phi$)

• $F: \{P \mapsto \Psi\} \quad \phi: \{P \mapsto \Upsilon\}$

$$\bar{F}(\neg\phi) = (\neg F(\phi))$$

$$\bar{\phi}(\neg\psi) = (\neg \phi(\psi))$$

$$V(\neg F(\phi)) \equiv (\neg \phi(\psi)) = \tau$$

$$H_2(V(F(\phi))) = H_2(V(\phi(\psi)))$$

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

Como $V(F(\phi))$ depende de $V(\Psi)$ y $V(\phi(\psi))$ depende de $V(\Upsilon)$,
entonces $V(\Psi) = V(\Upsilon)$ y.

$$\models (\Psi \equiv \Upsilon)$$

• Si ϕ tiene conectivo lógico \otimes donde \otimes puede ser $\neg, \leftarrow, \equiv, \neq, \vee, \wedge$

$F: \{P \mapsto \Psi\} \quad \phi: \{P \mapsto \Upsilon\}$

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

$$V(\alpha \otimes \beta) = V(\gamma \otimes \delta)$$

$$V(\alpha \otimes \beta) = \tau = V(\gamma \otimes \delta) = \tau$$

$$V(\alpha) \otimes V(\beta) = V(\gamma) \otimes V(\delta)$$

$V(\alpha)$ y $V(\beta)$ dependen de $V(\Psi)$, $V(\gamma)$ y $V(\delta)$ dependen de $V(\Upsilon)$ entonces

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

Como $V(F(\phi))$ depende de $V(\Psi)$ y $V(\phi(\psi))$ dependen de $V(\Upsilon)$, entonces $V(\Psi) = V(\Upsilon)$ y

$$\models (\Psi \equiv \Upsilon)$$