

Tarea N°7

Ejercicios 3.4

7. Sean $\Phi : \phi_0, \dots, \phi_n$ una secuencia de proposiciones y v una valuación. Demuestre o refute:

$$a) \quad v(\text{oper}(\Phi, \rightarrow, n)) = T \text{ ssi } v(\phi_j) = T \text{ para algún } 0 \leq j \leq n$$

$$Q(n) = v(\text{oper}(\Phi, \rightarrow, n)) = T \text{ ssi } v(\phi_j) = T \text{ para algún } 0 \leq j \leq n$$

Caso base $n=0$

$$Q(0) = v(\text{oper}(\Phi, \rightarrow, 0)) = T \text{ ssi } v(\phi_j) = T \text{ para algún } 0 \leq j \leq 0$$

$$\bullet \quad v(\text{oper}(\Phi, \rightarrow, 0)) = T \text{ entonces } v(\phi_j) = T \text{ para algún } 0 \leq j \leq 0$$

$$v(\text{oper}(\Phi, \rightarrow, 0)) = v(\phi_0) = T \quad \text{<por definición>}$$

$$0 \leq j \leq 0 \text{ entonces } j=0$$

$$v(\phi_j) = v(\phi_0) = T \quad \checkmark$$

$$\bullet \quad v(\phi_j) = T \text{ para algún } 0 \leq j \leq 0 \text{ entonces } v(\text{oper}(\Phi, \rightarrow, 0)) = T$$

$$0 \leq j \leq 0 \text{ entonces } j=0$$

$$v(\phi_j) = v(\phi_0) = T$$

$$\text{<por definición> } v(\text{oper}(\Phi, \rightarrow, 0)) = v(\phi_0) = T$$

<por reemplazo>

$$\begin{array}{c} T \\ T = T \\ T \quad \checkmark \end{array}$$

Se supone $Q(n)$

Caso inductivo $n = n+1$

$$Q(n+1) = v(\text{oper}(\Phi, \rightarrow, n+1)) = T \text{ ssi } v(\phi_j) = T \text{ para algún } 0 \leq j \leq n+1$$

$$\bullet \quad v(\text{oper}(\Phi, \rightarrow, n+1)) = T \text{ entonces } v(\phi_j) = T \text{ para algún } 0 \leq j \leq n+1$$

$$v(\text{oper}(\Phi, \rightarrow, n+1)) = v(\text{oper}(\Phi, \rightarrow, n) \rightarrow \phi_{n+1}) = T \quad \text{<por definición>}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} v(T \rightarrow \phi_{n+1}) = T \quad \text{<por reemplazo hipótesis induc.>} \\ \text{por metateorema 2.23 } (\rightarrow) \end{array}$$

$$v(\phi_{n+1}) = T$$

$$0 \leq j \leq n+1 \quad j = n+1$$

$$v(\phi_j) = v(\phi_{n+1}) = T$$

Por reemplazo

$$\begin{array}{c} T \\ T = T \\ T \quad \checkmark \end{array}$$

- $\forall (\varphi_j) = T$ para algún $0 \leq j \leq n+1$ entonces $\forall (\text{oper}(\Phi, \rightarrow, n+1)) = T$

$$0 \leq j \leq n+1, j = n+1$$

$$\forall (\varphi_j) = \forall (\varphi_{n+1}) = T$$

<por definición> $\forall (\text{oper}(\Phi, \rightarrow, n+1)) = \forall (\text{oper}(\Phi, \rightarrow, n) \rightarrow \varphi_{n+1}) = T$
 por reemplazo de hipótesis inductiva $\forall (T \rightarrow \varphi_{n+1}) = T$
 por reemplazo de $\forall (\varphi_{n+1})$ $\forall (T \rightarrow T) = T$
 $T = T$
 $T \quad \checkmark$

b) $\forall (\text{oper}(\Phi, \rightarrow, n)) = T$ sii $\forall (\varphi_j) = T$ para cada $0 \leq j \leq n$

$Q(n) = \forall (\text{oper}(\Phi, \rightarrow, n)) = T$ sii $\forall (\varphi_j) = T$ para cada $0 \leq j \leq n$

Caso base $n=0$

$Q(0) = \forall (\text{oper}(\Phi, \rightarrow, 0)) = T$ sii $\forall (\varphi_j) = T$ para cada $0 \leq j \leq 0$

- $\forall (\text{oper}(\Phi, \rightarrow, 0)) = T$ entonces $\forall (\varphi_j) = T$ para cada $0 \leq j \leq 0$

<por definición> $\forall (\text{oper}(\Phi, \rightarrow, 0)) = \forall (\varphi_0) = T$

$0 \leq j \leq 0$ entonces $j=0$

$\forall (\varphi_j) = \forall (\varphi_0) = T$
 $T = T$
 $T \quad \checkmark$ <por reemplazo>

- $\forall (\varphi_j) = T$ para cada $0 \leq j \leq 0$ entonces $\forall (\text{oper}(\Phi, \rightarrow, 0)) = T$

$0 \leq j \leq 0$ entonces $j=0$

$\forall (\varphi_j) = \forall (\varphi_0) = T$

por definición

$\forall (\text{oper}(\Phi, \rightarrow, 0)) = \forall (\varphi_0) = T$

Por reemplazo

$\forall (\varphi_0) = T$
 $T = T$
 $T \quad \checkmark$

Suponemos $Q(n)$

Caso inductivo $n = n+1$

$$Q(n+1) = V(\text{oper}(\Phi, \rightarrow, n+1)) = T \text{ si } V(\Phi_j) = T \text{ para cada } 0 \leq j \leq n+1$$

$$\bullet V(\text{oper}(\Phi, \rightarrow, n+1)) = F \text{ entonces } V(\Phi_j) = T \text{ para cada } 0 \leq j \leq n+1$$

Por definición

$$V(\text{oper}(\Phi, \rightarrow, n+1)) = V(\text{oper}(\Phi, \rightarrow, n) \rightarrow \Phi_{n+1}) = T$$

$$\text{Por reemplazo de hipótesis inductiva} \quad V(T \rightarrow \Phi_{n+1}) = T$$

$$\text{Por metateorema 2.23} \quad V(\Phi_{n+1}) = T$$

$$0 \leq j \leq n+1, \quad j = n+1$$

$$V(\Phi_j) = V(\Phi_{n+1}) = T$$

$$\text{Por reemplazo} \quad T = T \\ T \checkmark$$

$$\bullet V(\Phi_j) = T \text{ para cada } 0 \leq j \leq n+1 \text{ entonces } V(\text{oper}(\Phi, \rightarrow, n+1)) = T$$

$$0 \leq j \leq n+1, \quad j = n+1$$

$$V(\Phi_j) = V(\Phi_{n+2}) = T$$

Por definición

$$V(\text{oper}(\Phi, \rightarrow, n+2)) = V(\text{oper}(\Phi, \rightarrow, n+1) \rightarrow \Phi_{n+2}) = T$$

$$\text{Por reemplazo de hipótesis inductiva} \quad V(T \rightarrow \Phi_{n+2}) = T$$

$$\text{Por reemplazo en } V(\Phi_{n+2}) \quad V(T \rightarrow T) = T \\ T = T \\ T \checkmark$$

3. Sean Φ_0, \dots, Φ_n proposiciones. Demuestre:

$$a) \models (\bigwedge_{i=0}^n \Phi_i \rightarrow \Phi_j), \text{ para cada } 0 \leq j \leq n$$

Por definición

$$Q(n) = V(\text{oper}(\Phi, \wedge, n) \rightarrow \Phi_j) = T \text{ para cada } 0 \leq j \leq n$$

Caso base $n=0$

$$Q(0) = V(\text{oper}(\Phi, \wedge, 0) \rightarrow \Phi_j) = T \text{ para cada } 0 \leq j \leq 0$$

$$\text{Por def} \quad V(\Phi_0 \rightarrow \Phi_0) = T \\ \text{met. 2.23} \\ V(\Phi_0) = V(\Phi_0) = T \checkmark$$

se supone $Q(n)$

Caso inductivo $n = n+1$

$$Q(n+1) : \forall (\text{Oper}(\phi, \Lambda, n+1) \rightarrow \phi_j) = \top \text{ para cada } 0 \leq j \leq n+1$$

Por def.

$$\forall (\text{Oper}(\phi, \Lambda, n) \rightarrow \phi_{n+1}) \rightarrow \phi_{n+1} = \top$$

Por hipótesis inductiva.

$$\forall (\text{Oper}(\phi, \Lambda, n) \rightarrow \phi_{n+1}) = \top$$

$$\forall (\text{Oper}(\phi, \Lambda, n) \rightarrow \phi_{n+1}) \rightarrow \phi_{n+1} = \top$$

$$b) \models (\phi_j \rightarrow \bigvee_{i=0}^n \phi_i) \text{ para cada } 0 \leq j \leq n$$

Por def.

$$Q(n) = \forall (\phi_j \rightarrow \text{Oper}(\phi, \bigvee, n)) = \top \text{ para cada } 0 \leq j \leq n$$

Caso base $n=0$

$$Q(0) = \forall (\phi_j \rightarrow \text{Oper}(\phi, \bigvee, 0)) = \top \text{ para cada } 0 \leq j \leq 0$$

Por def.

$$\forall (\phi_0 \rightarrow \phi_0) = \top$$

met. 2.23

$$\forall (\phi_0) = \forall (\phi_0) = \top \checkmark$$

Suponemos $Q(n)$

Caso inductivo $n = n+1$

$$Q(n+1) = \forall (\phi_j \rightarrow \text{Oper}(\phi, \bigvee, n+1)) = \top \text{ para cada } 0 \leq j \leq n+1$$

Por def.

$$\forall (\phi_{n+1} \rightarrow (\text{Oper}(\phi, \bigvee, n) \rightarrow \phi_{n+1})) = \top$$

Por hipótesis inductiva

$$\forall (\phi_{n+1} \rightarrow \text{Oper}(\phi, \bigvee, n)) = \top$$

$$\forall (\phi_{n+1} \rightarrow \text{Oper}(\phi, \bigvee, n) \rightarrow \phi_{n+1}) = \top$$

9. Sean $\phi_0, \dots, \phi_n, \psi_0, \dots, \psi_n$ proposiciones. Demuestre:

$$a) \models (\bigvee_{i=0}^n (\phi_i \vee \psi_i)) \equiv (\bigvee_{i=0}^n \phi_i \vee \bigvee_{i=0}^n \psi_i)$$

$$Q(n) : \forall (\text{oper}(\phi \vee \psi, v, n) \equiv (\text{oper}(\phi, v, n) \vee \text{oper}(\psi, v, n))) = \tau$$

caso base $n=0$

$$Q(0) = \forall (\text{oper}(\phi \vee \psi, v, 0) \equiv (\text{oper}(\phi, v, 0) \vee \text{oper}(\psi, v, 0))) = \tau$$

Por def

$$\forall ((\phi_0 \vee \psi_0) \equiv (\phi_0 \vee \psi_0)) = \tau$$

$$\forall (\phi_0 \vee \psi_0) = \forall (\phi_0 \vee \psi_0) = \tau \checkmark$$

Se supone $Q(n)$

Caso inductivo $n = n+1$

$$Q(n+1) = \forall (\text{oper}(\phi \vee \psi, v, n+1) \equiv (\text{oper}(\phi, v, n+1) \vee \text{oper}(\psi, v, n+1))) = \tau$$

Por def

$$\forall ((\text{oper}(\phi \vee \psi, v, n) \vee (\phi_{n+1} \vee \psi_{n+1})) \equiv ((\text{oper}(\phi, v, n) \vee \phi_{n+1}) \vee (\text{oper}(\psi, v, n) \vee \psi_{n+1}))) = \tau$$

Por hipótesis inductiva

$$\forall ((\text{oper}(\phi \vee \psi, v, n) \equiv (\text{oper}(\phi, v, n) \vee \text{oper}(\psi, v, n))) = \tau$$

$$\forall ((\phi_{n+1} \vee \psi_{n+1}) \equiv (\phi_{n+1} \vee \psi_{n+1})) = \tau$$

$$\forall (\phi_{n+1} \vee \psi_{n+1}) = \forall (\phi_{n+1} \vee \psi_{n+1}) = \tau \checkmark$$

$$b) \models (\bigwedge_{i=0}^n (\phi_i \wedge \psi_i)) \equiv (\bigwedge_{i=0}^n \phi_i \wedge \bigwedge_{i=0}^n \psi_i)$$

$$Q(n) = \forall (\text{oper}(\phi \wedge \psi, \wedge, n) \equiv (\text{oper}(\phi, \wedge, n) \wedge \text{oper}(\psi, \wedge, n))) = \tau$$

caso base $n=0$

$$Q(0) = \forall (\text{oper}(\phi \wedge \psi, \wedge, 0) \equiv (\text{oper}(\phi, \wedge, 0) \wedge \text{oper}(\psi, \wedge, 0))) = \tau$$

Por def

$$\forall ((\phi_0 \wedge \psi_0) \equiv (\phi_0 \wedge \psi_0)) = \tau \checkmark$$

Se supone $Q(n)$

Caso inductivo $n = n+1$

$$Q(n+1) = \forall (\text{oper}(\phi \wedge \psi, \wedge, n+1) \equiv (\text{oper}(\phi, \wedge, n+1) \wedge \text{oper}(\psi, \wedge, n+1))) = \tau$$

Por def

$$\forall ((\text{oper}(\phi \wedge \psi, \wedge, n) \wedge (\phi_{n+1} \wedge \psi_{n+1})) \equiv ((\text{oper}(\phi, \wedge, n) \wedge \phi_{n+1}) \wedge (\text{oper}(\psi, \wedge, n) \wedge \psi_{n+1}))) = \tau$$

Por hipótesis inductiva

$$\forall (\text{oper}(\phi \wedge \psi, \wedge, n) \equiv (\text{oper}(\phi, \wedge, n) \wedge \text{oper}(\psi, \wedge, n))) = \tau$$

$$\forall ((\phi_{n+1} \wedge \psi_{n+1}) \equiv (\phi_{n+1} \wedge \psi_{n+1})) = \tau \checkmark$$

Ejercicios 4.1

5. Demuestre $\models (\psi \equiv \varphi)$

$$\forall (\varphi \equiv \varphi) = T$$

Por metateorema 2.23

$$\forall (\varphi) = \forall (\varphi)$$

$$\text{Si } \forall (\varphi) = T$$

$$\text{Si } \forall (\varphi) = F$$

$$\begin{aligned} \forall (T \equiv T) &= T \\ T &= T \checkmark \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \forall (F \equiv F) &= T \\ T &= T \checkmark \end{aligned}$$

6. Encuentre proposiciones φ, ψ, γ para las cuales $\models (\varphi[p := \psi] \equiv \varphi[p := \gamma])$ pero no $\models (\psi \equiv \gamma)$

$$\varphi = (p \vee \text{true})$$

$$\psi = \text{true}$$

$$\gamma = \text{false}$$

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

$$\models ((\text{true} \vee \text{true}) \equiv (\text{false} \vee \text{true}))$$

Por definición

$$\forall ((\text{true} \vee \text{true}) \equiv (\text{false} \vee \text{true})) = T$$

$$\models (\forall (\text{true} \vee \text{true}), \forall (\text{false} \vee \text{true})) = T$$

$$\models \left(\begin{array}{l} T, T \\ T = T \end{array} \right) = T \checkmark$$

$$\forall (\psi \equiv \gamma) = F$$

$$\begin{aligned} \forall (\text{true} \equiv \text{false}) &= F \\ F &= F \checkmark \end{aligned}$$

Ejercicios 4.2

4. $\vdash_{\text{DS}} \text{true}$

$$1. ((\text{true} \equiv \text{true}) \equiv \text{true}) \quad \text{Ax 3}$$

$$2. (\text{true} \equiv \text{true}) \quad \text{identidad}$$

$$3. \text{true} \quad \text{identidad}$$

$$\vdash_{DS} ((\phi \equiv \phi) \equiv \text{true})$$

1. $((\phi \equiv \text{true}) \equiv \phi)$
2. $(\phi \equiv (\phi \equiv \text{true}))$ conmutatividad (1)
3. $((\phi \equiv \phi) \equiv \text{true})$ Asociatividad (2)

$$\vdash_{DS} (\phi \equiv \phi)$$

1. $((\phi \equiv \phi) \equiv \text{true})$
2. $(\phi \equiv \phi)$ identidad (1)

*5. Sean ϕ y ψ proposiciones. Demuestre o refute:

a) Si $\vdash_{DS} \phi$ y $\vdash_{DS} \psi$, entonces $\vdash_{DS} (\phi \equiv \psi)$

Se supone que $\vdash_{DS} \phi$ y $\vdash_{DS} \psi$

1. ϕ
2. ψ
3. $(\phi \equiv \text{true})$ identidad (1)
4. $(\psi \equiv \text{true})$ identidad (2)
5. $(\text{true} \equiv \psi)$ conmutatividad (3)
6. $(\phi \equiv \psi)$ transitividad (3, 5)

6. Sean ϕ y ψ proposiciones. Demuestre:

- a) Si ϕ es un axioma, entonces $\vdash_{DS} \phi[p := \psi]$.
- b) Si $\vdash_{DS} \phi$, entonces $\vdash_{DS} \phi[p := \psi]$.

b)

como ϕ es teorema, entonces ϕ es tautología y por definición de sustitución textual $\phi[p := \psi]$ es tautología y al ser tautología también es teorema del sistema formal DS.