

$S, \alpha \models \varphi$

φ satisfiabilă în S dacă există o S -atribuire α
a.i. $S, \alpha \models \varphi$

φ satisfiabilă dacă există o structură S și
există o S -atribuire α
a.i. $S, \alpha \models \varphi$

φ validă în S dacă pt. orice S -atribuire α
avem $S, \alpha \models \varphi$

φ validă dacă pt. orice structură S
pt. orice S -atribuire α avem
 $S, \alpha \models \varphi$

Ex 82 $\varphi = \forall x. \exists y. P(x, y)$ - nu este validă

dacă există o structură S și
există o S -atribuire α a.i. $S, \alpha \not\models \varphi$

Explicație $S, \alpha \models \varphi$ dacă
 $S, \alpha \models \forall x. \exists y. P(x, y)$ dacă
pt. orice $x \in S$, avem $S, \alpha[x \mapsto x] \models \exists y. P(x, y)$ dacă

pt. orice $x \in S$, există $y \in S$ a.i. $S, \alpha[x \mapsto x, y \mapsto y] \models P(x, y)$ dacă

pt. orice $x \in S$, există $y \in S$ a.i. $P^S(\bar{x}, \bar{y})$

dacă pt. orice $x \in S$, există $y \in S$ a.i. $P^S(x, y)$

către S și α a.i. nu are loc

$$\Sigma = (\{P\}, \{\exists, \forall\})$$

$$S = (N, \{+, -, \times, \div, \geq, \leq, \wedge, \vee, \neg\})$$

$$\alpha : X \rightarrow N, \alpha(x) = 1 \text{ pt. orice } x \in X$$

pt. orice $u \in N$, există $v \in N$ a.i. $u > v$ "F"

pt. $u = 0$, nu există $v \in N$ a.i. $0 > v$

$\Rightarrow \varphi$ nu este validă

Ex 81 $\varphi = (\forall x. P(x, x)) \rightarrow \exists x_1 \exists x_2. P(x_1, x_2)$ - invalidă

dacă pt. orice structură S și pt. orice S -atribuire α
avem $S, \alpha \models \varphi$

Teorema $S, \alpha \models \varphi$ - atribuire.

$S, \alpha \models \varphi$

dacă $S, \alpha \not\models \forall x. P(x, x)$

sau

$S, \alpha \models \exists x_1 \exists x_2. P(x_1, x_2)$

dacă NU pt. orice $u \in S$, avem $S, \alpha[x \mapsto u] \models P(x, x)$

sau există $u \in S$ a.i. $S, \alpha[x \mapsto u] \models P(x, x)$

dacă NU pt. orice $u \in S$, avem $P^S(u, u)$ ①

sau există $u \in S$ a.i. $P^S(\alpha(x_1), u)$ ②

cas 1: dacă ① este "F" $\Rightarrow S, \alpha \models \varphi$

cas 2: dacă ① este "T" \Rightarrow
pt. orice $u \in S$, avem $P^S(u, u)$

$\alpha(x_1) = u$ atribute
există $v \in S$ a.i. $P^S(v, v)$? ✓ ②

$\alpha(x_1) = u$

\Rightarrow ② adverant $\Rightarrow S, \alpha \models \varphi$

Din cas 1, cas 2 $\Rightarrow S, \alpha \models \varphi$ pt. orice S, α
 $\Rightarrow \varphi$ validă

Substituție $\sigma : X \rightarrow T$ a.i. $\sigma(x) \neq x$ pt. orice variabile.

$$\left(\begin{array}{l} \sigma(x_1) = i(x_2) \\ \sigma(x_2) = e \\ \sigma(x_3) = f(e, e) \\ \sigma(x) = x \text{ pt. orice } x \in X \setminus \{x_1, x_2, x_3\} \end{array} \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow \sigma = \{x_1 \mapsto i(x_2), x_2 \mapsto e, x_3 \mapsto f(e, e)\}$$

$$\text{dom}(\sigma) = \{x_1, x_2, x_3\}$$

$$t = f(x_1, x_2) \rightarrow t' = f(i(x_2), e)$$

$$\sigma^{\#}(f(x_1, x_2)) = f(\sigma^{\#}(x_1), \sigma^{\#}(x_2))$$

$$= f(\sigma(x_1), \sigma(x_2))$$

$$= f(i(x_2), e)$$

$$\sigma^b : LP_1 \rightarrow LP_1 \text{ - substituie apărările libere cu } \sigma \text{ cu } \sigma^b$$

$$\varphi = \underbrace{\exists x_1 \exists x_2. P(x_1, x_2)}_{\sigma^b} \wedge \underbrace{P(x_1, x_3)}_{\sigma^b}$$

$$\sigma^b(\varphi) = \underbrace{\exists x_1 \exists x_2. P(x_1, e)}_{\sigma^b} \wedge \underbrace{P(i(x_2), f(e, e))}_{\sigma^b}$$

$$\sigma^b = \{x_1 \mapsto e, x_2 \mapsto f(e, e)\}$$

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