- Curs 2 - Gemantica LP

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Curs s: - Logica propositionalà informalà
                Lo ambiguitati
         - Logica propositionalà (formal)
                 Lo sintaxa LP
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UP - cea ruei ruico ruelfine a.i.

pellp (p) \$ LIF

CJ3: Daca Y, Yz ELP, atunci (Y, VYz) ELP

Ex de function recursive:

subf - nultiquea de subformule a une formule date,

$$2^{X} = \mathcal{G}(X) - \text{multirula partir}$$

$$X = \{0, 1, 2, 3\}$$

$$2^{X} = \{0, 1, 2, 3\}$$

$$2^{X} = \{0, 1, 2, 3\}$$

$$\{1, 2, 3, 3, 1, 2, 3, 3\}$$

$$|2^{X}| = 2^{|X|}$$

$$|2^{\times}| = 2^{\times 1}$$

$$|2^{$$

arb : LP -> Trues

$$anb(\varphi) = \begin{cases} \varphi, & daca & \varphi \in A \\ \\ \varphi, & daca & \varphi \in A \end{cases}$$

$$anb(\varphi') \qquad , & daca & \varphi = 7\varphi' \\ \varphi' \in LP$$

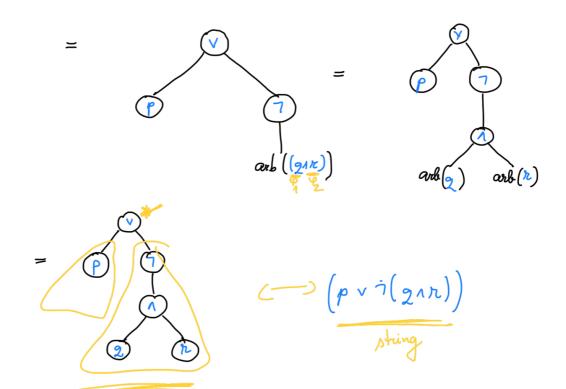
arb(
$$\varphi_1$$
) arb(φ_2) , dacā $\varphi = (\varphi_1 \land \varphi_2)$ — CI2

 $\varphi_1, \varphi_2 \in UP$
 $\varphi_1, \varphi_2 \in UP$
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and
$$\left(\begin{array}{c} p & \sqrt{7} & (2 \wedge n) \\ \sqrt{2} & \sqrt{2} & 2 \end{array}\right)$$

pe UP

 $2e \text{ LP} \left(\begin{array}{c} \sqrt{2} & 2 \\ -2 & 2 \end{array}\right) \left(\begin{array}{c} 2 \wedge n \\ 2 & 2 \end{array}\right) e \text{ LP}$
 $e \text{ LP} \left(\begin{array}{c} \sqrt{2} & 2 \\ -2 & 2 \end{array}\right) \left(\begin{array}{c} 2 \wedge n \\ 2 & 2 \end{array}\right) e \text{ LP}$
 $e \text{ LP} \left(\begin{array}{c} \sqrt{2} & 2 \\ -2 & 2 \end{array}\right) \left(\begin{array}{c} 2 \wedge n \\ 2 & 2 \end{array}\right) e \text{ LP}$
 $e \text{ LP} \left(\begin{array}{c} \sqrt{2} & 2 \\ -2 & 2 \end{array}\right) \left(\begin{array}{c} 2 \wedge n \\ 2 & 2 \end{array}\right) e \text{ LP}$



Demonstrati prin inductie structuralà.

ind maternatica

CB:
$$n=0$$
 $P(v)'A''$ $CB: P(4), 4 \in A$ $CI: pr. $P(k) = P(k+1)$ $CIA: pr. $P(4') \Rightarrow P(74')$$$

Semantica logici propozitionale

$$B = \{0, 13\}$$
 : $B \rightarrow B$ - regation logica $\overline{0} = 1$ in $\overline{1} = 0$

+:
$$B \times B \rightarrow B$$
 - Sau logic
0+0 = 0
0+1 = 1
1+0 = 1
1+1 = 1

+:
$$B \times B \rightarrow B$$
 - Sau logic

0+0=0

0+1=1

1+0=1

1+1=1

Afribuirà

O atribuire de valori de adevar este orice functie T:A-B

Ex:
$$T_1: A \rightarrow B$$

$$T_1(p) = 1$$

$$T_1(2) = 0$$

$$T_1(n) = 1$$

$$T_1(a) = 0 \text{ pt orice } a \in A \setminus \{p, 2, n\}\}$$

$$Ex: T': A \rightarrow B$$

$$E \times : \tau' : A \rightarrow B$$

$$\tau'(a) = 0, \text{ pt strice } a \in A$$

Valourea de adevar a unei formule 4 intr-o atribuire 7

Valsarea de advar a une formule
$$\Psi$$
 initio a Ψ albutte \mathcal{L}

$$\hat{\mathcal{L}} : \mathbb{LP} \to \mathbb{B} - \text{extensia homomorpica a lui } \mathcal{L}$$

$$\hat{\mathcal{L}}(\Psi) = \begin{cases}
\mathcal{L}(\Psi), & \text{daca } \Psi \in A, & \text{define } \mathcal{L}(\Psi), \\
\hat{\mathcal{L}}(\Psi), & \text{daca } \Psi = \mathcal{L}(\Psi), & \text{define } \mathcal{L}(\Psi), \\
\hat{\mathcal{L}}(\Psi), & \hat{\mathcal{L}}(\Psi), & \text{daca } \Psi = (\Psi, \Lambda \Psi_2), \\
\Psi_1, \Psi_2 \in \mathbb{LP}, & \text{daca } \Psi = (\Psi, \Lambda \Psi_2), \\
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\Psi_1, \Psi_2 \in \mathbb{LP}, & \text{daca } \Psi = (\Psi, \Lambda \Psi_2), \\
\Psi_2, \Psi_2 \in \mathbb{LP}, & \text{daca } \Psi = (\Psi, \Lambda \Psi_2), \\
\Psi_3, \Psi_4 \in \mathbb{LP}, & \text{daca } \Psi = (\Psi, \Lambda \Psi_2), \\
\Psi_4, \Psi_4 \in \mathbb{LP}, & \text{daca } \Psi = (\Psi, \Lambda \Psi_2), \\
\Psi_4, \Psi_4 \in \mathbb{LP}, & \text{daca } \Psi = (\Psi, \Lambda \Psi_2), \\
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\Psi_4, \Psi_4 \in \mathbb{LP}, & \text{daca } \Psi = (\Psi, \Lambda \Psi_2), \\
\Psi_4, \Psi_4 \in \mathbb{LP}, & \text{daca } \Psi = (\Psi, \Lambda \Psi_$$

$$\frac{\zeta_1(\gamma(p \vee q))}{\zeta_1(p \vee q)} = \frac{\zeta_1(p) + \zeta_1(q)}{\zeta_1(p) + \zeta_1(q)} = \frac{\zeta_1(p) + \zeta_1(q)}{\zeta_1(p)} = \frac{\zeta_1(p) + \zeta_1(q)}{\zeta_1(p)} = \frac{\zeta_1(p) + \zeta_1(q)}{\zeta_1(p)} = \frac{\zeta_1(p) + \zeta_1(q)}{\zeta_1(q)} = \frac{\zeta_1(q)}{\zeta_1(q)} = \frac{\zeta_1(q)}{\zeta_1(q)} = \frac{\zeta_1(q)}{\zeta_1(q)}$$

Def:
$$T \models Y \quad ddac\bar{\alpha} \quad \hat{\tau}(Y) = 1$$

$$T \not\models Y \quad ddac\bar{\alpha} \quad \hat{\tau}(Y) = 0$$

$$\Psi$$
 este satisfiabilă dacă exista o atribuire $T:A \rightarrow B$

a.i. $T \neq \Psi$ $\left(\frac{t}{t}(\Psi) = 1\right)$
 $E \times : \neg (p \vee q) \quad \hat{\tau}'(\neg (p \vee q)) = \dots = 1$
 $\left(p \wedge \neg p\right) - rue$ este satisfiabilă $-$ contradictie

$$\mathcal P$$
 este valida dalaca pt orice atribuire $\mathcal T:A \Rightarrow \mathcal B$, avem $\mathcal T \models \mathcal P$

$$7(pvg)$$
 -rue este valida $(\hat{T}_1(7(pvg)) = 0)$
 $(pv7p)$ -rvalida.

4 - satisfiabila, dar nu este valida a contingenta

 $P_1, P_2 \in \mathbb{CP}$ sunt echivalente in notain $P_1 \equiv P_2$ oddaca pt orice atribuire $T: A \rightarrow B$, over $\tilde{\mathcal{Z}}(P_1) = \tilde{\mathcal{Z}}(P_2)$

Dem: Fire
$$T: A \rightarrow B$$
 or attribute containing $\hat{\tau}(p) = T(\frac{p}{p})$

$$\hat{\tau}(77p) = \hat{\tau}(7p) = \hat{\tau}(p) = \hat{\tau}(p)$$

$$\hat{\tau}(77p) = \hat{\tau}(7p) = \hat{\tau}(p)$$

 φ este consecintà semantica din Γ dolaca pt orice abilipuire $\tau:A\to B$ a.2. $\hat{\tau}(\varphi_1)=\hat{\tau}(\varphi_2)=...=\hat{\tau}(\varphi_n)$ avem is $\hat{\tau}(\varphi)=1$

$$\mathcal{E}_{\times}: \quad \Gamma = \left\{ p, (\gamma p \vee 2) \right\}$$

$$\Gamma \models 2$$

Fie $\tau: A \rightarrow B$ arbitrar a.i. $\hat{\tau}(p) = 1$ in $\hat{\tau}((7pvg)) = 1$ in $\hat{\tau}((7pvg)) = 1$ in $\hat{\tau}((7pvg)) = 1$ in $\hat{\tau}((7pvg)) = 1$

$$\hat{\tau}((\tau_{p,q})) = 1 = \hat{\tau}(\tau_{p}) + \hat{\tau}(\tau_{q}) = 1 = 1$$

$$= \hat{\tau}(\tau_{p}) + \hat{\tau}(\tau_{q}) = 1$$

=) [=2 (desource I a fost ales autoitrar)