

$S, \alpha \models \varphi$

## 1. Formule équivalentes

$$\underline{\text{Def. 1}} \quad \varphi_1, \varphi_2 \in \mathbb{L}\mathcal{P}_1$$

$\varphi_1$  äquivalent im  $S$  zu  $\varphi_2$  ddacá

$$\varphi_1 \stackrel{S}{\equiv} \varphi_2$$

pt once S-attributive & ave m

$S, \alpha \models \Psi_1$  ddaco  $S, \alpha \models \Psi_2$

$$Ex: \quad \bar{Z} = \left( \begin{matrix} \{ \underset{2}{\textcolor{blue}{P}} \}, \\ \{ \underset{2}{\textcolor{red}{f, i, e}} \} \end{matrix} \right)$$

$$S_1 = (\mathbb{Z}, \{=, \{+, -, 0\}\})$$

$P(x,y) \stackrel{S_1}{=} P(y,x)$  ddacă pt orice  $S$ -alt x arem

$S_1, \alpha \models P(x, y)$  obacá  $S_1 \alpha \models P(y, x)$

$\text{fie } \alpha \in S_1 - \text{alt arbitrară}$

$$\begin{array}{c} S_1, \alpha \models P(x, y) \\ \hline ddaca \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} ddaca \\ \hline ddaca \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} P^{S_1}(\bar{\alpha}(x), \bar{\alpha}(y)) \\ \bar{x}(x) = \bar{x}(y) \\ ddaca \text{ (simetria =)} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} \in \mathbb{Z} \\ \bar{x}: \mathcal{T} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z} \end{array}$$

$$\text{d}a\bar{c}\bar{a} \quad \bar{\alpha}(y) = \bar{\alpha}(x)$$

dado  $P^{S_1} \left( \bar{\alpha}(y), \bar{\alpha}(x) \right)$

$\text{ddaca } S_1, x \models P(y, z)$

$$\Rightarrow P(x,y) \stackrel{S_1}{=} P(y,x) \text{ (dearcel & arbitrary)}$$

$$P(x_1, x_3) \stackrel{S_1}{\equiv} P(x_2, x_3)$$

ddacā pt orice  $\alpha - S_1$ -atr aveun  $S_1, \alpha \models P(x_1, x_3)$  ddacā  $S_1, \alpha \models P(x_2, x_3)$

Pt. un  $\alpha$  aler

$$S_1, \alpha \models P(x_1, x_3) \text{ ddacā } \overline{\alpha}(x_1) = \overline{\alpha}(x_3)$$

$$\text{ddacā } \underline{\alpha(x_1)} = \underline{\alpha(x_3)} \quad (1) \quad "1"$$

$$S_1, \alpha \models P(x_2, x_3) \text{ ddacā } \underline{\alpha(x_2)} = \underline{\alpha(x_3)} \quad (2) \quad "F"$$

$$\text{Afie } \alpha: X \rightarrow \mathbb{Z} \quad \alpha(x_1) = 2$$

$$\alpha(x_2) = 1$$

$$\alpha(x_3) = 2$$

$$\alpha(y) = 0 \quad \text{pt orice } y \in X \setminus \{x_1, x_2, x_3\}$$

$\Rightarrow$  un pt orice  $\alpha$  aveun  $S_1, \alpha \models P(x_1, x_3)$  ddacā  $S_1, \alpha \models P(x_2, x_3)$

$$\Rightarrow P(x_1, x_3) \not\equiv P(x_2, x_3)$$

$$\underline{\text{Def}} \quad \Psi_1, \Psi_2 \in LPI$$

$\Psi_1$  echivalent cu  $\Psi_2$  ddacā

$$\Psi_1 \equiv \Psi_2$$

pt orice  $S_1$ ,  $\exists$  pt orice  $S$ -atr  $\alpha$  aveun

$$S, \alpha \models \Psi_1 \text{ ddacā } S, \alpha \models \Psi_2$$

$$\text{Ex1. } P(x, y) \equiv P(y, x)$$

$$\text{Afie } S_6 = (\mathbb{Z}, \{>, \geq, +, -, 0\})$$

$$\alpha: X \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}, \quad \alpha(x) = 2 \quad \alpha(y) = 3$$

$$\alpha(z) = 0 \quad \text{pt orice } z \in X \setminus \{x, y\}$$

$S_6, \alpha \models P(x, y)$  dacă ...

dacă  $\alpha(x) > \alpha(y)$

dacă  $2 > 3$  "F"

$S_6, \alpha \models P(y, x)$  dacă ...

$\alpha(y) > \alpha(x)$

$3 > 2$  "A"

$\Rightarrow P(x, y) \neq P(y, x)$

Ex 2:  $\forall x. P(x) \equiv \forall y. P(y)$  "A" (de dreu)

$\exists x. P(x) \equiv \exists y. P(y)$  "A" (de dreu)

Forma normală Prenex (FNP)

$\varphi$  este în FNP dacă

$$\varphi = Q_1 x_1. Q_2 x_2. \dots Q_n x_n. \varphi'$$

- a.i.
- $Q_i \in \{ \forall, \exists \}$  (toti cuantificatorii sunt "în față")
  - $\varphi'$  nu conține cuantificatori

Ex:  $\frac{\overline{Q_1} \quad \overline{Q_2}}{\forall x. \exists y. (P(x) \wedge P(y))},$  în FNP

$\underline{\forall x. (\exists y. P(y)) \wedge P(x)}$  nu este în FNP

$\forall x. P(x) \wedge \exists y. P(y)$  nu este în FNP

Th 138 Pentru orice  $\varphi \in \text{LP1}$ , există  $\varphi' \in \text{LP1}$  a.i.

- $\varphi'$  - în FNP
- $\varphi' \equiv \varphi$

Th de înlocuire

$\varphi, \varphi' \in \text{LP1}$  a.i.  $\varphi \equiv \varphi'$

$\varphi_1 \in \text{LP1}$  conține pe  $\varphi$  ca subformula

$\varphi_2$  obținut din  $\varphi_1$  prin înlocuirea unei aparitii a lui  $\varphi$  cu  $\varphi'$

Atunci  $\varphi_1 \equiv \varphi_2$ .

Lema redenumire

$\varphi \in \text{LP1}$ ,  $x, y \in X$ ,  $y \notin \text{free}(\varphi)$

$$\underline{\forall x. \varphi} \equiv \forall y. \nabla^b(\varphi)$$

$$\nabla = \{x \mapsto y\}$$

$$\exists x. \varphi \equiv \exists y. \nabla^b(\varphi)$$

Ex.

$$\underline{\forall x. P(x, y)} \equiv \forall z. P(z, y)$$

$$\text{free}(\varphi) = \{x, y\} \neq z$$

$$\forall x. P(x, y) \not\equiv \forall y. P(y, y)$$

A nu este justificat de leu redenumire  
 $y \in \text{free}(\varphi)$

Ex. 142

$$\varphi = \left( \forall x. \exists y. \underbrace{\left( P(x, x) \wedge \exists z. P(z, y) \right)}_{\varphi_1} \right) \wedge \boxed{P(x, x)} \quad \boxed{\varphi_2}$$

$$(\forall x. \varphi_1) \wedge \varphi_2 \equiv \forall x. (\varphi_1 \wedge \varphi_2) \text{ da } x \notin \text{free}(\varphi_2)$$

$$\boxed{\forall x. \varphi_1} \stackrel{LR}{\equiv} \forall z. \sigma^b(\varphi_1) \quad \sigma = \{x \mapsto z\}$$

$\text{free}(\varphi_1) = \{x\}$

$$\stackrel{LR}{\equiv} \stackrel{+ \text{Th. Quant.}}{\boxed{\forall z. \exists y. \underbrace{\left( P(z, z) \wedge \exists z. P(z, y) \right)}_{\varphi_1}}} \wedge \boxed{P(x, x)} \quad \boxed{\varphi_2}$$

$$\equiv \forall z. \left( \exists y. \underbrace{\left( P(z, z) \wedge \exists z. P(z, y) \right)}_{\varphi_1} \right) \wedge \boxed{P(x, x)}$$

$$\exists z. \varphi \equiv \forall x. \exists y.$$

$$\equiv \forall z. \left( \exists y. \underbrace{\left( P(z, z) \wedge \exists y. P(z, y) \right)}_{\varphi_1} \right) \wedge \boxed{P(x, x)}$$

$$\varphi_1 \wedge \varphi_2 \equiv \varphi_2 \wedge \varphi_1$$

$$\equiv \forall z. \left( \exists y. \underbrace{\left( \forall y. \exists y. \underbrace{\left( P(z, y) \wedge P(z, y) \right)}_{\varphi_1} \right)}_{\varphi_2} \right) \wedge \boxed{P(x, x)}$$

$y \notin \text{free}(\varphi_2) = \{z\}$

$$\equiv \forall z. \left( \exists y. \underbrace{\left( \forall y. \left( \exists y. P(z, y) \wedge P(z, z) \right) \right)}_{\varphi_1} \right) \wedge \boxed{P(x, x)}$$

$$\exists z. \varphi \equiv \forall x. \exists y. \underline{\exists y. \varphi}$$

$$\equiv \forall z. \left( \exists y. \underbrace{\left( \neg P(z, y) \wedge P(z, z) \right)}_{\varphi_1} \right) \wedge \underbrace{P(z, z)}_{\varphi_2}$$

$$\equiv \forall z. \exists y. \underbrace{\left( \neg P(z, y) \wedge P(z, z) \right)}_{\varphi' \text{ nu contin cenzuri}} \wedge P(z, z) \quad \text{THP}$$

Formule închise

$\varphi \in LP_1$  este închisă dacă  $\text{free}(\varphi) = \emptyset$

Ex:  $\forall x. \left( P(x, x) \wedge \exists y. P(x, y) \right)$  - închisă

$\forall x. P(x, y)$  - nu este închisă (deschisă)

Def  $\varphi \in LP_1$ ,  $\text{free}(\varphi) = \{x_1, \dots, x_n\}$

$\varphi_1 = \exists x_1. \exists x_2. \dots \exists x_n. \varphi$  - includerea existențială

Def.  $\varphi_1$  echivalent  $\varphi_2$  dacă

- $\varphi_1$  și  $\varphi_2$  sunt satisfacibile

sau

- nici  $\varphi_1$  și nici  $\varphi_2$  nu sunt satisf.

Th 152  $\varphi$  este echivalent cu includerea ei existențială.

✓ ✓

nu echivalente

Def  $\varphi \in \text{LPI}$   $\text{free}(\varphi) = \{x_1, \dots, x_n\}$

$\varphi_1 = \forall x_1. \forall x_2. \dots \forall x_n. \varphi$  - includerea universală

Th:  $\varphi$  validă dacă includerea universală este validă.

Ex.  $\varphi = \forall x. P(x, y)$   $\text{free}(\varphi) = \{y\}$

$\exists y. \forall x. P(x, y)$  - includerea exist.

$\forall y. \forall x. P(x, y)$  - includerea univ.

Forma normală Skolem (FNS)

$\varphi$  - în FNS dacă  $\varphi = \forall x_1. \forall x_2. \dots \forall x_n. \varphi'$

a.i.  $\varphi'$  nu conține cuantificatori

•  $\text{free}(\varphi') \subseteq \{\underline{x_1, \dots, x_n}\}$  ( $\varphi$  - inclusă)

Th. de aducere în FNS

pt oice  $\varphi \in \text{LPI}$  există  $\varphi' \in \text{LPI}$  a.i.

•  $\varphi'$  - în FNS

•  $\varphi$  și  $\varphi'$  sunt echisatisfabile.

Alg

$\varphi \in \text{LPI} \xrightarrow{\text{THP}} \varphi_1 - \text{THP}$

$\varphi \equiv \varphi_1$

includerea existent.

$\varphi_2 - \text{THP}$

$\varphi_1$  echisat  $\varphi_2$

Skolemizare

de mai multe ori

$\varphi_3 - \text{FNS}$

echisat cu  $\varphi_2$

$\varphi_1 - \text{FNSC}$   
 $\varphi_1 \equiv \varphi_3$

## Skolenisare

$$\varphi = \forall x_1. \forall x_2. \dots \forall x_k. \exists x. \varphi' \quad (\varphi' \text{ puote contiene alle quantif})$$

Teie  $f \in F_k$  - simb. fct de aritate  $k$ , fresh (nu apare în  $\Psi$ )

$$\varphi_1 = +x_1, +x_2, \dots, +x_k, \nabla^4(\varphi')$$

$$\nabla = \{ x \mapsto f(x_1, \dots, x_k) \}$$

$\Psi$  echivat cu  $\Psi_1$

FHSC

$$\varphi = \forall x_1. \forall x_2. \dots \forall x_n. \varphi$$

- TNS

$\neg \varphi$  - FHC