

# Logica de ordin I

## 1. Semantica

### Ex 1.1

Pentru orice  $\varphi, \psi$  formule și  $x$  variabilă

$$(i) A \models \neg \varphi[x] \Leftrightarrow A \not\models \varphi[x]$$

$$\begin{aligned} A \models (\neg \varphi[x]) &\Leftrightarrow \neg \varphi^A(x) = 1 \Leftrightarrow \varphi^A(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \\ &\Leftrightarrow A \not\models \varphi[x]. \quad \square \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (ii) A \models (\varphi \rightarrow \psi)[x] &\Leftrightarrow A \models \varphi[x] \Rightarrow A \models \psi[x] \\ &\Leftrightarrow A \not\models \varphi[x] \text{ sau } A \models \psi[x] \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} A \models (\varphi \rightarrow \psi)[x] &\Leftrightarrow \\ &\Leftrightarrow (\varphi \rightarrow \psi)^A(x) = 1 \Leftrightarrow (\varphi^A(x) = 0 \text{ sau } \psi^A(x) = 1) \\ &\Leftrightarrow (A \not\models \varphi[x] \text{ sau } A \models \psi[x]) \quad \square \end{aligned}$$

$$(iii) A \models (\forall x \varphi)[x] \Leftrightarrow \text{pentru orice } a \in A$$
$$A \models \varphi[x \mapsto a]$$

$$\begin{aligned} A \models (\forall x \varphi)[x] &\Leftrightarrow (\forall x \varphi)^A(x) = 1 \Leftrightarrow \\ &\Leftrightarrow (\varphi^A(x \mapsto a) = 1 \quad \forall a \in A) \Leftrightarrow \\ &\Leftrightarrow (A \models \varphi[x \mapsto a] \quad \forall a \in A) \end{aligned}$$

~~Ex 1.1~~

Ex 1.2

oive formule  $\varphi, \psi$ , oive variable  $x, y$

$$(51) \neg \exists x \varphi \models \forall x \neg \varphi \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (A \models (\neg \exists x \varphi)(e) \Leftrightarrow A \models (\forall x \neg \varphi)(e))$$

$$A \models (\neg \exists x \varphi)(e) \Leftrightarrow (\neg \exists x \varphi)^A(e) = 1$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (\exists x \varphi)^A(e) = 0 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \text{once } a \in A \quad \varphi^A(e_{x \mapsto a}) = 0 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \text{once } a \in A \quad \neg \varphi^A(e_{x \mapsto a}) = 1 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (\forall x \neg \varphi)^A(e) = 1 \Leftrightarrow A \models (\forall x \neg \varphi)(e)$$

---

$$(52) \neg \forall x \varphi \models \exists x \neg \varphi$$

asemănător

$$(53) \forall x (\varphi \wedge \psi) \models \forall x \varphi \wedge \forall x \psi \Leftrightarrow$$

- alegem  $\forall$   $L$ -structura  $A$ , oive evaluare  
 $e: V \rightarrow A$ .

$$\Leftrightarrow (A \models (\forall x (\varphi \wedge \psi))(e) \Leftrightarrow A \models (\forall x \varphi \wedge \forall x \psi)(e))$$

$$A \models (\forall x (\varphi \wedge \psi)) \Leftrightarrow (\forall x (\varphi \wedge \psi))^A(e) = 1 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \text{oricare } a \in A \quad (\varphi^A \circ \psi^A)(\ell_x \rightarrow a) = 1 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \text{oricare } a \in A \quad \varphi^A(\ell_x \rightarrow a) = 1 \wedge \psi^A(\ell_x \rightarrow a) = 1 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (\ell_x \times \varphi)^A(\ell) = 1 \wedge (\ell_x \times \psi)^A(\ell) = 1 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow A \models ((\ell_x \times \varphi)(\ell) \wedge (\ell_x \times \psi)(\ell)) \quad \square$$

5 - se putea face mai bine, este în seminarul

Ex 1.3

$\forall$   $L$ -structură  $A$  și  $\forall \ell_1, \ell_2: V \rightarrow A$  și  
pentru orice termen  $t$ ,

dacă

$$\ell_1(v) = \ell_2(v) \text{ pentru orice } v \in \text{Var}(t)$$

$$\text{atunci } t^A_{\ell_1} = t^A_{\ell_2}$$

dem Prin inducție pe formulă

1.  $t$  e o variabilă  $v$

$$\text{Var}(t) = \{v\}$$

$$\ell_1(v) = \ell_2(v) \text{ din d.p.}$$

~~$$t^A_{\ell_1} = t^A_{\ell_2}$$~~

$$t^A_{\ell_1} = v^A_{\ell_1} = \ell_1(v) = \ell_2(v) = v^A_{\ell_2} = t^A_{\ell_2}$$

2.  $t$  e o constantă c

$$\text{Var } t = \emptyset$$

$$t^A(l_1) = c^A = t^A(l_2)$$

Pas inductiv :

presupunem

$$t = f \ t_1 \dots t_n$$

$$t^A(l) = f^A(t_1^A(l), t_2^A(l), \dots, t_n^A(l))$$

- unde  $t_i, i=1, n$  au proprietatea  
 $t_i^A(l_1) = t_i^A(l_2)$

$$t^A(l_1) = f^A(t_1^A(l_1), t_2^A(l_1), \dots, t_n^A(l_1))$$

$$= f^A(t_1^A(l_2), t_2^A(l_2), \dots, t_n^A(l_2)) =$$

$$= t^A(l_2) \quad \square$$

---

## 2. Forme normale

Ex 2.1 Teorema ne formă normală prevede

orice  $\varphi \in \text{Form}_L$  există  $\varphi^*$  în Formă normală prevede

$$\text{ar } \varphi \models \varphi^* \text{ și } FV(\varphi) = FV(\varphi^*)$$



Sens: prin inducție pe formule

Pas de bază

$\varphi$  formulă atomică

$\varphi := R t_1 \dots t_n$ ,  $t_i$  termeni

$\varphi$  ~~nu conține~~ este liberă de cuantificatori  
deci  $\varphi^* := \varphi$ .

Pas inductiv

Presupunem că  $\varphi, \chi$  respectă proprietatea.

1)  $\varphi = \neg \psi$

din ipoteză  $\exists \theta$  liber de cuantificatori a.n.

$\varphi \models \psi^* = Q_1 x_1 \dots Q_n x_n \theta$

- când avem un șir de cuantificatori, negația  
se propagă

$$\neg(\forall x \varphi) \models \exists x \neg \varphi \quad \text{P2.24 (52)}$$

$$\neg(\exists x \varphi) \models \forall x \neg \varphi \quad \text{P2.24 (51)}$$

deci

$\varphi \models \neg \psi^* = \overline{Q}_1 x_1 \dots \overline{Q}_n x_n \neg \theta = \varphi^* \text{ FNP.}$

unde  $\overline{Q}_i = \begin{cases} \forall & , Q_i = \exists \\ \exists & , Q_i = \forall \end{cases}$

$$FV(\varphi) = F(\varphi) = \underbrace{F(\psi)}_{\text{din ipoteză}} = F(\psi^*) = F(\varphi^*)$$

$$2) \quad \varphi = \psi \rightarrow \chi$$

din ip  $\exists \emptyset, \emptyset'$  litere de cuantificatori as

$$\psi \models \psi^* = Q_1 x_1 \dots Q_n x_n \emptyset$$

$$\chi \models \chi^* = Q'_1 x'_1 \dots Q'_m x'_m \emptyset'$$

$$FV(\psi) = FV(\psi^*)$$

$$FV(\chi) = FV(\chi^*)$$

- din substituții cu formule echivalente

$$(\psi \rightarrow \chi) \models (\psi^* \rightarrow \chi^*)$$

$$\varphi \models (\psi^* \rightarrow \chi^*) =$$

$$= (Q_1 x_1 \dots Q_n x_n \emptyset \rightarrow Q'_1 x'_1 \dots Q'_m x'_m \emptyset') \models$$

din P. 2.30  $\models \dashv \vdash$ , putem aduce cuantificatorii  
în față,

$$\models Q_1 x_1 \dots Q_n x_n Q'_1 x'_1 \dots Q'_m x'_m (\emptyset \rightarrow \emptyset') \quad (*)$$

$\emptyset$  nu are cuantificatori  
 $\emptyset'$  nu are cuantificatori  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \Rightarrow \emptyset \rightarrow \emptyset' \text{ liber} \\ \text{de cuantificare} \end{array} \right.$  ♡

$$(*) \quad \text{FNP.} \quad \emptyset^u := \emptyset \rightarrow \emptyset'$$

$$\varphi^* := Q_1 x_1 \dots Q_n x_n Q'_1 x'_1 \dots Q'_m x'_m \emptyset^u \quad \text{FNP}$$

$$\varphi \models \varphi^*$$

$$FV(\varphi^*) = FV(\psi^*) \cup FV(\chi^*) \stackrel{\text{Ip.}}{=} FV(\psi) \cup FV(\chi) = FV(\varphi)$$

$$3) \varphi = \mathcal{V} \times \psi$$

$$\varphi \models \psi \Leftrightarrow \varphi^* = Q_1 x_1 \dots Q_n x_n \Theta$$

- fie  $\varphi^*$  varianta  $x$ -liberă a lui  $\varphi^*$

$$\varphi^* \models \varphi^*$$

$$\varphi = \mathcal{V} \times \varphi \models \mathcal{V} \times \varphi^* = \mathcal{V} \times Q_1 x_1 \dots Q_n x_n \Theta \quad \#(FNP)$$

$$FV(\varphi) = FV(\varphi) \stackrel{?}{=} FV(\varphi^*) = FV(\varphi^*)$$

$\{1, 2, 3\} \Rightarrow$  orice  $\varphi \in \text{Fom}_L$  există  $\varphi^* \#(FNP)$

$$\text{at } \varphi \models \varphi^* \text{ și } FV(\varphi) = FV(\varphi^*)$$

□.

### 3. Teorii

3.1 fie  $\Gamma$  o mulțime de enunțuri.

$$(i) \text{Mod}(\Gamma) = \text{Mod}(\text{Th}(\Gamma))$$

(ii)  $\text{Th}(\Gamma)$  cea mai mică teorie  $T$  a.c.  $\Gamma \subseteq T$ .

Deem

$$(i) \text{Th}(\Gamma) = \{ \varphi \in \text{Fom}_L \mid \text{Mod}(\Gamma) \subseteq \text{Mod}(\varphi) \}$$

$$\text{Mod}(\text{Th}(\Gamma)) = \bigcap_{\varphi \in \text{Th}(\Gamma)} \text{Mod}(\varphi)$$

(modelele trebuie să satisfacă fiecare formulă)

$$\text{"} \supseteq \text{" } \text{Mod}(\Gamma) \subseteq \text{Mod} \varphi \quad \forall \varphi \in \text{Th}(\Gamma)$$

$$\text{dec } \text{Mod}(\Gamma) \subseteq \bigcap_{\varphi \in \Gamma} \text{Mod}(\varphi) = \text{Mod}(\text{Th}(\Gamma))$$

$$\subseteq^u$$

$$\forall \varphi \in \Gamma \quad \text{Mod}(\Gamma) \subseteq \text{Mod}(\varphi) \Leftrightarrow \Gamma \models \varphi$$

$$\text{dec } \Gamma \subseteq \text{Th}(\Gamma) \Rightarrow$$

$$\text{Mod}(\text{Th}(\Gamma)) \subseteq \text{Mod}(\Gamma) \quad \square.$$

$$\supseteq^u, \subseteq^u \Rightarrow \text{Mod}(\text{Th}(\Gamma)) = \text{Mod}(\Gamma)$$

$$(ii) \quad T = \text{Th}(\Gamma) \text{ teorie în } \Gamma \subseteq T.$$

$$\text{Pr RA } \exists T' \text{ teorie } \Gamma \subseteq T' \text{ cu } |T'| < |T|.$$

$$\text{fii } \varphi \in T \Rightarrow \Gamma \models \varphi \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Mod}(\Gamma) \subseteq \text{Mod} \varphi,$$

$$\Gamma \subseteq T' \Rightarrow \text{Mod}(T') \subseteq \text{Mod}(\Gamma) \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \Rightarrow \\ \Rightarrow \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Mod}(T') \subseteq \text{Mod} \varphi \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow T' \models \varphi \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{2.73} \\ \Rightarrow \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\text{dar } T' \text{ teorie } \Rightarrow \varphi \in T'$$

$$\text{dec } \forall \varphi \in T \Rightarrow \varphi \in T' \Rightarrow |T'| \geq |T|$$

Contradicție

Deci  $T$  e cea mai mică teorie care îl conține pe  $\Gamma$ .



# Ex 3.2

$$\exists^{\geq n} = \exists x_1 \dots \exists x_n \left( \bigwedge_{1 \leq i < j \leq n} \neg(x_i = x_j) \right)$$

$\forall$   $L$ -structura  $A$  și  $\forall n \geq 2$

$A \models \exists^{\geq n} \Leftrightarrow A$  are cel puțin  $n$  elemente

" $\Rightarrow$ " ~~not.  $f(x_1, \dots, x_n) = \bigwedge_{1 \leq i < j \leq n} \neg(x_i = x_j)$~~

$$A \models \left( \exists x_1 \dots \exists x_n \left( \bigwedge_{1 \leq i < j \leq n} \neg(x_i = x_j) \right) \right) \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \left( \exists x_1 \dots \exists x_n \left( \bigwedge_{1 \leq i < j \leq n} \neg(x_i = x_j) \right) \right)^A(\mathcal{I}) = 1 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \exists a_i \ i=1, \dots, n \text{ a.s. } \left( \bigwedge_{1 \leq i < j \leq n} \neg(x_i = x_j) \right)^A(\mathcal{I}_{x_i \mapsto a_i}) = 1 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow (\neg(x_i = x_j))^A(\mathcal{I}_{x_i \mapsto a_i}) = 1$$

Adică  $a_i \neq a_j$ ,  ~~$x_i \neq x_j$~~ .

Deci avem  $n$  elemente distincte  $a_1, \dots, a_n \Rightarrow$

$$\Rightarrow |A| \geq n.$$

" $\Leftarrow$ "  $|A| \geq n \Rightarrow A \models \exists^{\geq n}$

$|A| \geq n \Rightarrow$  există  $a_1, \dots, a_n \in A$  distincte două câte două

$$- e_{x_i \rightarrow a_i} (x_i) = a_i \quad i = 1, \dots, n$$

$$(\neg (x_i = x_j))^{A_{x_i \rightarrow a_i}} = 1$$

$$\text{deci } \left( \bigwedge_{1 \leq i < j \leq n} \neg (x_i = x_j) \right)^A (e_{x_i \rightarrow a_i}) = 1 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow A \models \exists^{\geq n}$$

□.

#### 4. T. de compacitate

Ex 4.1

$\Gamma \subseteq \text{Sent}_L$  cu proprietatea

(\*)  $\forall m \in \mathbb{N}$ ,  $\Gamma$  are un model finit de cardinal  $\geq m$ .

Atunci

(1)  $\Gamma$  are model infinit

(2) Clasa modelelor finite ale lui  $\Gamma$  nu e axiomatic

(3) Clasa modelelor finite a lui  $\Gamma$  e axiomatizabilă, dar nu finit axiomatizabilă.

Dem

(1) reiese din (\*) m.p. 2.87

$$(2) \quad K_{fin} = \{ A \models \Gamma \mid |A| < \infty \} \quad *$$

Pp  $K_{fin}$  e axiomatic tabelat

$\exists \Gamma' \subseteq \text{Sent}_L$  cu

$$K_{fin} = \text{Mod}(\Gamma')$$

- din ~~def~~ (\*), putem alege  $\Gamma' \supseteq \Gamma$

~~(\Gamma) deja respecta conditia~~

$$\text{fie } \Delta := \Gamma' \cup \{ \exists^{\geq n} \mid n \geq 1 \}$$

demonstram ca  $\Delta$  este satisfiabil prin teorema de compacitate.

$$\text{fie } \Delta_0 \subseteq \Gamma' \cup \{ E^{\geq n_1}, \dots, E^{\geq n_{k_1}} \}$$

~~fie  $\Delta_0$   $\mathcal{L}$ -structura finita~~

$$\text{fie } \mathbf{1} \leq m = \max\{n_1, \dots, n_{k_1}\}$$

din (\*)  $\exists B \models \Gamma$  model finit cu  $|B| \geq m$ .

$$|B| \geq m \geq n_i \rightarrow B \models \exists^{\geq n_i} \forall_i \quad \left. \vphantom{\exists^{\geq n_i} \forall_i} \right\} \Rightarrow$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} B \models \Gamma \\ B \text{ finit} \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow B \in K_{fin} \Rightarrow B \models \Gamma'$$

$$\Rightarrow B \models \Delta_0$$

Prin compacitate  $\exists M$  model  $M \models \Gamma' \cup \{ E^{\geq n_1}, \dots, E^{\geq n_{k_1}} \}$

$$\mathcal{M} \models \{ \exists^{\geq n_1} \dots \exists^{\geq n_k} \} \rightarrow \text{infinitat}$$

$$\mathcal{M} \models \Gamma' \Rightarrow \mathcal{M} \in \text{Mod}(\Gamma') = K_{\text{fin}} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{infinitat}.$$

Contradicție  $\Rightarrow K_{\text{fin}}$  nu e axiomatizabilă.

$$(3) K_{\text{inf}} = \{ \mathcal{A} \models \Gamma \mid |\mathcal{A}| = \infty \}$$

$$K_{\text{inf}} = \text{Mod}(\Gamma \cup \{ \exists^{\geq n} \mid n \geq 1 \})$$

-  $\mathcal{L}$ -structuri care modelează  $\Gamma$  în  
sunt în infinite.

$K_{\text{inf}}$  e axiomatizată de toate formulele din  $\Gamma$   
și  $\exists^{\geq n}$ .

Pp există  $\Gamma' = \{ \varphi_1, \dots, \varphi_n \}$  care să axiomatizeze  
 $K_{\text{inf}}$ ,  $n \in \mathbb{N}$ .

$$K_{\text{inf}} = \text{Mod}(\Gamma) = \text{Mod}(\varphi)$$

$$\varphi := \varphi_1 \wedge \varphi_2 \wedge \dots \wedge \varphi_n$$

- fie o  $\mathcal{L}$ -structură  $\mathcal{A}$  cu  $\mathcal{A} \models \Gamma$ .

$$\mathcal{A} \text{ finită} \Leftrightarrow \mathcal{A} \in K_{\text{inf}} \Leftrightarrow \mathcal{A} \models \varphi \Leftrightarrow \mathcal{A} \models \neg \varphi$$

deci  $K_{\text{fin}}$  este axiomatizabilă. Contradicție!

□.