23. Classificazione di verità

Portare esempi con prove di:

1. una formula che è verità logica

2. una formula che è verità aritmetica di PA ma non è verità logica

3. un paradosso

4. una falsità aritmetica ma non logica

Logica classica con uguaglianza- LC$_=$

$$\begin{array}{c}\text{ax-id}\\ \Gamma, A, \Gamma' \vdash \Delta, A, \Delta'\end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{c}\text{ax-}\bot\\ \Gamma, \bot, \Gamma' \vdash \nabla\end{array}$$

$$\frac{\Sigma, \Gamma, \Theta, \Gamma', \Delta \vdash \Sigma}{\Sigma, \Gamma', \Theta, \Gamma, \Delta \vdash \Sigma}\ \text{sc}_{\text{sx}} \qquad \frac{\Gamma \vdash \Sigma, \Delta, \Theta, \Delta', \nabla}{\Gamma \vdash \Sigma, \Delta', \Theta, \Delta, \nabla}\ \text{sc}_{\text{dx}}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma, A, B \vdash \Delta}{\Gamma, A\&B \vdash \Delta}\ \&\text{S} \qquad \frac{\Gamma \vdash A, \Delta \quad \Gamma \vdash B, \Delta}{\Gamma \vdash A\&B, \Delta}\ \&-\text{D}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma, A \vdash \Delta \quad \Gamma, B \vdash \Delta}{\Gamma, A \vee B \vdash \Delta}\ \vee-\text{S} \qquad \frac{\Gamma \vdash A, B, \Delta}{\Gamma \vdash A \vee B, \Delta}\ \vee\text{D}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash A, \Delta}{\Gamma, \neg A \vdash \Delta}\ \neg-\text{S} \qquad \frac{\Gamma, A \vdash \Delta}{\Gamma \vdash \neg A, \Delta}\ \neg-\text{D}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash A, \Delta \quad \Gamma, B \vdash \Delta}{\Gamma, A \to B \vdash \Delta}\ \to-\text{S} \qquad \frac{\Gamma, A \vdash B, \Delta}{\Gamma \vdash A \to B, \Delta}\ \to-\text{D}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma, \forall x\ A(x), A(t) \vdash \nabla}{\Gamma, \forall x\ A(x) \vdash \nabla}\ \forall-\text{S} \qquad \frac{\Gamma \vdash A(w), \nabla}{\Gamma \vdash \forall x A(x), \nabla}\ \forall-\text{D}\ (w \notin VL(\Gamma, \forall x A(x), \nabla))$$

$$\frac{\Gamma, A(w) \vdash \nabla}{\Gamma, \exists x\ A(x) \vdash \nabla}\ \exists-\text{S}\ (w \notin VL(\Gamma, \exists x\ A(x), \nabla)) \qquad \frac{\Gamma \vdash A(t), \exists\ x\ A(x), \nabla}{\Gamma \vdash \exists x\ A(x), \nabla}\ \exists-\text{D}$$

$$\frac{\Sigma, t = s, \Gamma(t) \vdash \Delta(t), \nabla}{\Sigma, \Gamma(s), t = s \vdash \Delta(s), \nabla}\ =-\text{S} \qquad \begin{array}{c}=-\text{ax}\\ \Gamma \vdash t = t, \Delta\end{array}$$

Regole derivate o valide in LC$_=$

$$\begin{array}{c}\neg\text{-ax}_{sx1}\\ \Gamma, A, \Gamma', \neg A, \Gamma'' \vdash C\end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{c}\neg\text{-ax}_{sx2}\\ \Gamma, \neg A, \Gamma', A, \Gamma'' \vdash C\end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c}\neg\text{-ax}_{dx1}\\ \Gamma \vdash \Sigma, A, \Sigma', \neg A, \Sigma''\end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{c}\neg\text{-ax}_{dx2}\\ \Gamma \vdash \Sigma, \neg A, \Sigma', A, \Sigma''\end{array}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma, A \vdash \Delta}{\Gamma, \neg\neg A \vdash \Delta}\ \neg\neg-\text{S} \qquad \frac{\Gamma \vdash A, \Delta}{\Gamma \vdash \neg\neg A, \Delta}\ \neg\neg-\text{D}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma, \Gamma'' \vdash \Sigma}{\Gamma, \Gamma', \Gamma'' \vdash \Sigma}\ \text{in}_{\text{sx}} \qquad \frac{\Gamma \vdash \Sigma, \Sigma''}{\Gamma \vdash \Sigma, \Sigma', \Sigma''}\ \text{in}_{\text{dx}}$$

$$\begin{array}{c}\text{sm}^*\\ \Gamma, t = u \vdash u = t, \Delta\end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c}\text{tra}^*\\ \Gamma, t = v, v = u \vdash t = u, \Delta\end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{c}\text{cf}^*\\ \Gamma, t = u \vdash f(t) = f(u), \Delta\end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c}\text{cp}^*\\ \Gamma, P(t), t = u \vdash P(u), \Delta\end{array}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash t = u, \Delta}{\Gamma \vdash u = t, \Delta}\ \text{sy-r} \qquad \frac{\Gamma, t = u \vdash \Delta}{\Gamma, u = t \vdash \Delta}\ \text{sy-l}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash t = v, \Delta \quad \Gamma' \vdash v = u, \Delta}{\Gamma, \Gamma' \vdash t = u, \Delta}\ \text{tr-r}$$

Aritmetica di Peano

L'aritmetica di Peano è ottenuta aggiungendo a $\mathrm{LC}_=$ + comp_{sx}+ comp_{dx}, ovvero

$$\frac{\Gamma' \vdash A \quad \Gamma, A, \Gamma" \vdash \nabla}{\Gamma, \Gamma', \Gamma'' \vdash \nabla} \ \mathrm{comp}_{sx} \qquad \frac{\Gamma \vdash \Sigma, A, \Sigma" \quad A \vdash \Sigma'}{\Gamma \vdash \Sigma, \Sigma', \Sigma"} \ \mathrm{comp}_{dx}$$

i seguenti assiomi:

$$Ax1. \vdash \forall x \ s(x) \neq 0$$
$$Ax2. \vdash \forall x \ \forall y \ (\ s(x) = s(y) \rightarrow x = y \ )$$
$$Ax3. \vdash \forall x \ \ x + 0 = x$$
$$Ax4. \vdash \forall x \ \forall y \ x + s(y) = s(x + y)$$
$$Ax5. \vdash \forall x \ x \cdot 0 = 0$$
$$Ax6. \vdash \forall x \ \forall y \ x \cdot s(y) = x \cdot y + x$$
$$Ax7. \vdash A(0) \& \forall x \ (\ A(x) \rightarrow A(s(x)) \ ) \rightarrow \forall x \ A(x)$$

ove il numerale n si rappresenta in tal modo

$$n \equiv \underbrace{s(s \ldots (0))}_{\text{n-volte}}$$

e quindi per esempio

$$1 \equiv s(0)$$
$$2 \equiv s(\,s(0)\,)$$