

Hutan Mihai - Alexandru

Grupa 143, $i=0, j=7, k=4$

Examen LMC

Exercițiul 1: Fie V mulțimea variabilelor propozitionale, E mulțimea enunțurilor, iar T mulțimea teoremelor formale ale logicii propozitionale clasice.

Fie $p, q, r \in V$, două câte două distincte, $\theta, \varphi \in T$, $\Sigma \subseteq E$, iar $\alpha_0, \beta_7, \gamma_4, \varphi \in E$, aî. $\Sigma \not\vdash \varphi$, dar $\Sigma \cup \{p \vee q \vee r\} \vdash \varphi$; $\Sigma \cup \{\varphi\} \vdash \alpha_0$, iar $\alpha_0, \beta_7, \gamma_4$ sunt definite mai jos.

$$\alpha_0 = [(\theta \rightarrow p) \leftrightarrow (\varphi \rightarrow q)] \leftrightarrow r$$

$$\beta_7 = (p \wedge q) \rightarrow \alpha_1$$

$$\gamma_4 = r \rightarrow (p \leftrightarrow q)$$

① Să se demonstreze că: $\vdash \alpha_0 \rightarrow (p \vee q \vee r)$, $\Sigma \vdash p \leftrightarrow \alpha_0$ și $\Sigma \not\vdash \alpha_0$.

$$\alpha_0 = [(\theta \rightarrow p) \leftrightarrow (\gamma \rightarrow q)] \leftrightarrow \lambda$$

$$\vdash \alpha_0 \rightarrow (p \vee q \vee \lambda)$$

p	q	λ	$p \vee q$	$p \vee q \vee \lambda$
0	0	0	0	0
0	0	1	0	1
0	1	0	1	1
0	1	1	1	1
1	0	0	1	1
1	0	1	1	1
1	1	0	1	1
1	1	1	1	1

$$p \vee q \vee \lambda = 0 \Leftrightarrow p = q = \lambda = 0$$

$$\text{dacă } p = q = \lambda = 0 \text{ pt. } \vdash \alpha_0 \rightarrow (p \vee q \vee \lambda) \Rightarrow \alpha_0 \neq 1$$

fie $\lambda = 0$

$$\text{și } [(\theta \rightarrow p) \leftrightarrow (\gamma \rightarrow q)] \Leftrightarrow 0 \rightarrow \textcircled{I}$$

$$\Rightarrow (\theta \rightarrow p) \leftrightarrow (\gamma \rightarrow q) = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \theta \rightarrow \textcircled{I} p = 1$$

$$\theta \rightarrow \textcircled{II} p = 0$$

$$\gamma \rightarrow q = 0$$

$$\gamma \rightarrow q = 1$$

adese. pt orice caz falsă $\gamma = 1$ și $q = 0$

(2)

dar pentru $\gamma=1$ și $g=0$ se intră pe cazul ①
 analog pentru $\Theta \rightarrow p / \Rightarrow + \alpha_0 \rightarrow (p \vee g \vee r)$

$$\text{Cum } \Sigma \cup \{ \varphi \} \vdash \alpha_0 \stackrel{TA}{\Rightarrow} \Sigma \vdash \varphi \rightarrow \alpha_0$$

$$\Sigma \cup \{ p \vee g \vee r \} \vdash \varphi \stackrel{IA}{\Rightarrow} \Sigma \vdash \{ p \vee g \vee r \} \rightarrow \varphi$$

$$\text{Cum } \vdash \alpha_0 \rightarrow \{ p \vee g \vee r \} \stackrel{CS}{\Rightarrow} \Sigma \vdash \alpha_0 \rightarrow \{ p \vee g \vee r \}$$

$$\Sigma \vdash \{ p \vee g \vee r \} \rightarrow \varphi$$

$$\Sigma \vdash \alpha_0 \rightarrow \{ p \vee g \vee r \} \Bigg\} \Rightarrow \Sigma \vdash \alpha_0 \rightarrow \varphi$$

$$\text{deci } \Rightarrow \Sigma \vdash \varphi \rightarrow \alpha_0 \text{ și } \Sigma \vdash \alpha_0 \rightarrow \varphi$$

$$\Rightarrow \Sigma \vdash (\varphi \rightarrow \alpha_0) \wedge (\alpha_0 \rightarrow \varphi) \Rightarrow \Sigma \vdash (\varphi \leftrightarrow \alpha_0)$$

$$\Sigma \vdash \alpha_0, \Sigma \vdash \alpha_0 \rightarrow \varphi$$

$$\Rightarrow \Sigma \vdash \varphi$$

pp. prin reducere la absurd că $\Sigma \vdash \alpha_0$

$$\text{cum } \Sigma \vdash \alpha_0 \text{ și } \Sigma \vdash \alpha_0 \rightarrow \varphi \Rightarrow \Sigma \vdash \varphi \text{ și}$$

$$\text{deoarece } \Sigma \not\vdash \varphi \Rightarrow \Sigma \not\vdash \alpha_0.$$

② Să se determine toate submultimile consistente ale mulțimii $\{\alpha_0, \beta_7, \gamma_4\}$

p	q	r	α_0	β_7	γ_4	α_1
0	0	0	0	1	1	0
0	0	1	1	1	1	1
0	1	0	1	1	1	1
0	1	1	0	1	0	1
1	0	0	1	1	1	1
1	0	1	0	1	0	1
1	1	0	0	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1

Submultimi consistente: $\{\alpha_0\}$, $\{\gamma_4\}$, $\{\alpha_0, \beta_7\}$, $\{\gamma_4, \beta_7\}$, $\{\alpha_0, \gamma_4\}$, $\{\alpha_0, \beta_7, \gamma_4\}$, $\{\emptyset\}$

Exercitiul 2:

$$(f_7(f_4(v)) = f_4(f_7(w))) \rightarrow R_7(v, f_4(w))$$

I. $v = a$

1. $w = a$

$$(c = b) \rightarrow R_7(a, b)$$

$$0 \rightarrow 1 = 1$$

2. $w = b$

$$(c = a) \rightarrow R_7(a, b)$$

$$0 \rightarrow 1 = 1$$

3. $w = c$

$$(c = b) \rightarrow R_7(a, a)$$

$$0 \rightarrow 0 = 1$$

II. $v = b$

1. $w = a$

$$(c = b) \rightarrow R_7(b, b)$$

$$0 \rightarrow 0 = 1$$

III. $v = c$

1. $w = a$

$$(b = b) \rightarrow R_7(c, b)$$

$$1 \rightarrow 1 = 1$$

(5)

$$\text{def } A \models \mathcal{L}_i \text{ v } \mathcal{L}_{1-i} \text{ w } \{ (f_x(f_y(v)) = f_y(f_x(v))) \rightarrow \\ \rightarrow R_x(v, f_y(v)) \}$$

⑥