

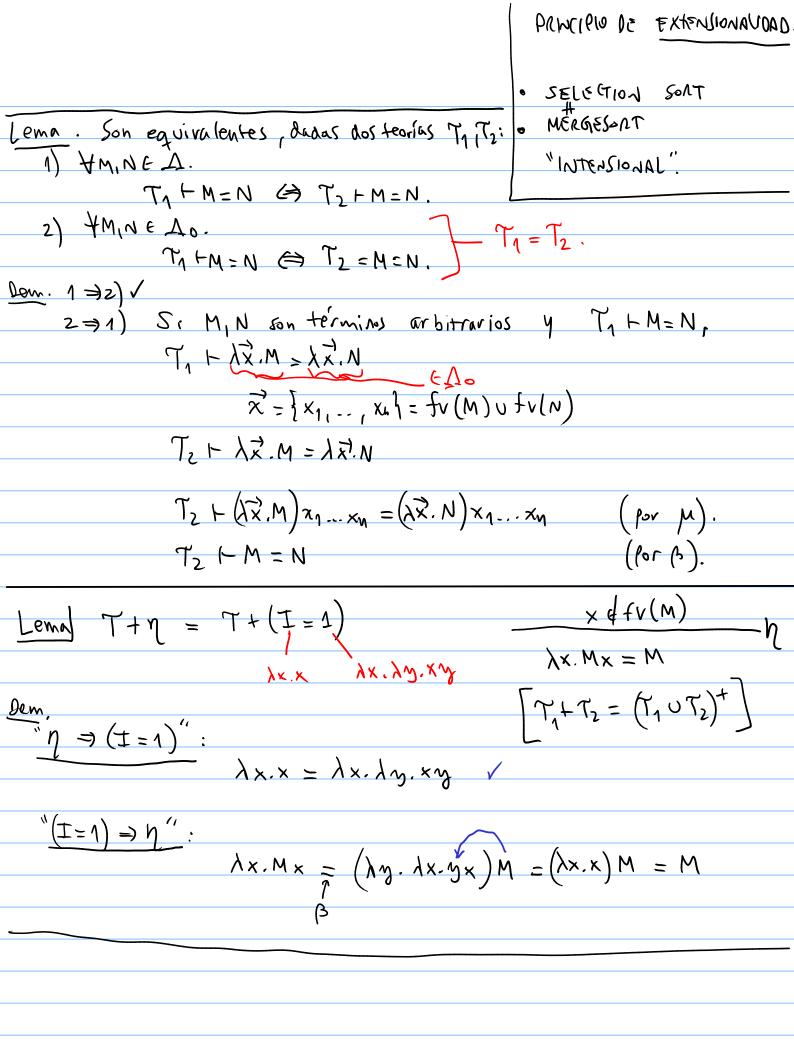
Teorias

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Def. M := X \mid MM \mid \lambda x.M
\frac{M := X \mid MM \mid \lambda x.M}{(\lambda x.M)N = M\{x \mid N\}} \xrightarrow{\beta} \frac{M := M'}{MN := M'N} \xrightarrow{M} \frac{N := N'}{MN := MN'} \xrightarrow{M} \frac{M := M'}{\lambda x.M := \lambda x.M'} \xrightarrow{\beta}
        M=M Sym M=N N=P trans
Def. Una teoria es un cito. T de igualdades entre términos cerrados fv(M) = \phi.
                                                                                   MIN
    · T+ = { M=N | M, N ∈ N o, (X+T) + M=N }
· Una \lambda-teoria es una teoria \gamma to. \gamma^+ = \gamma.

Lena. 1) Si \gamma + M = N entonces \gamma + C[M] = C[N].

M = \gamma N
         2) Si THM=M' y THN=N' entances THM{x/N}=M'{x/N}.
                                                               C := D | CM | MC | Xx.C
Dem. 1) Por inducción en C;
           1.11 C=D, THMEN /
           1.2 C = C/P. T + M=N POR N.I. T + C'[M] = C'[N].
                                             APLICAGO M \gamma + C(N) = C(N) 

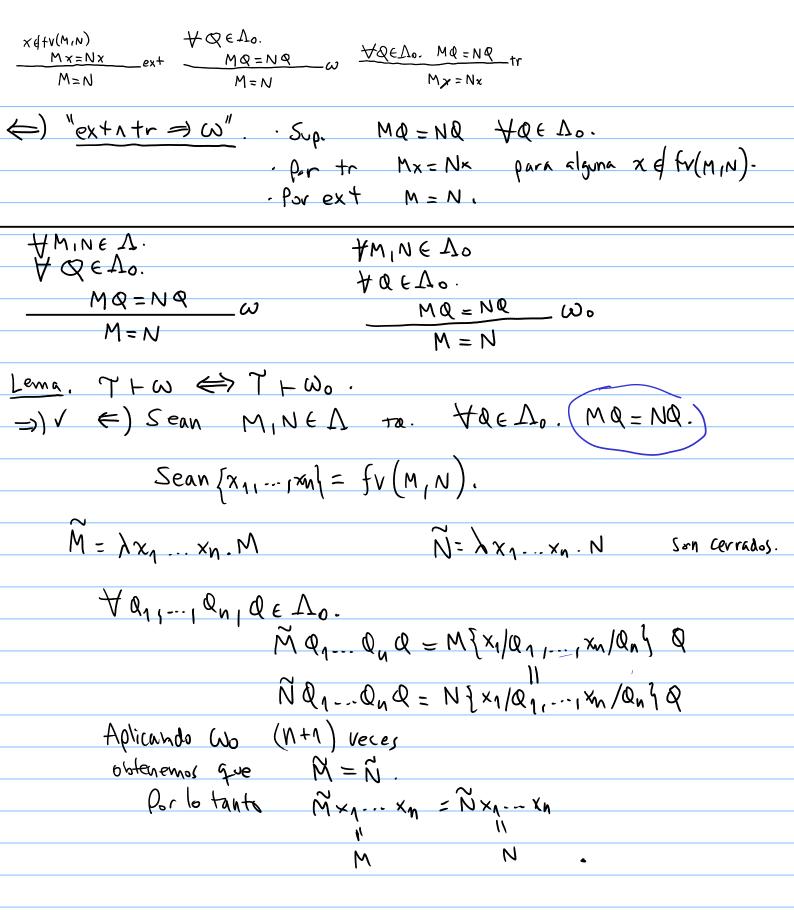
(C'P) [M] (C'P) [N]
            1.3 C = PC1. (PAREUD).
            1.4) C = \(\lambda, C'\). (Panoulo).
                M_1 \times M_2 = (X \times M_1) M = (X \times M_1) M = (X \times M_1) M_1 = M_1 \times M_2 M_2
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Frencha. Un término M es solvable sii M=BN N esuna head,
N= Axyxn. of PyP& normal Tot: (In termina Mc A so dira salvable Total
DELY OIL LELWING LLE 219 SE VICE STANDIC
s; 3k, 3N1,, Np. MN1 Np = I.
· $ $
Un término ME Δ se dice solvable $\Omega = (\lambda \times X \times)(\lambda \times X \times)$ vucolvable $\Omega = (\lambda \times X \times)(\lambda \times X \times)$ vucolvable $\Omega = (\lambda \times X \times)(\lambda \times X \times)$ vucolvable $\Omega = (\lambda \times X \times)(\lambda \times X \times)$ vucolvable $\Omega = (\lambda \times X \times)(\lambda \times X \times)$ vucolvable $\Omega = (\lambda \times X \times)(\lambda \times X \times)$ vucolvable $\Omega = (\lambda \times X \times)(\lambda \times X \times)$ vucolvable $\Omega = (\lambda \times X \times)(\lambda \times X \times)$ vucolvable $\Omega = (\lambda \times X \times)(\lambda \times X \times)$ vucolvable $\Omega = (\lambda \times X \times)(\lambda \times X \times)$ vucolvable $\Omega = (\lambda \times X \times)(\lambda \times X \times)$ vucolvable $\Omega = (\lambda \times X \times)(\lambda \times X \times)$ vucolvable $\Omega = (\lambda \times X \times)(\lambda \times X \times)$ vucolvable $\Omega = (\lambda \times X \times)(\lambda \times X \times)$ vucolvable $\Omega = (\lambda \times X \times)(\lambda \times X \times)$ vucolvable $\Omega = (\lambda \times X \times)(\lambda \times X \times)$ vucolvable $\Omega = (\lambda \times X \times)(\lambda \times X \times)$ vucolvable $\Omega = (\lambda \times X \times)(\lambda \times X \times)$ vucolvable $\Omega = (\lambda \times X \times)(\lambda \times X \times)$ vucolvable $\Omega = (\lambda \times X \times)(\lambda \times X \times)$ vucolvable $\Omega = (\lambda \times X \times)(\lambda \times X \times)$ vucolvable $\Omega = (\lambda \times X \times)(\lambda \times X \times)$ vucolvable $\Omega = (\lambda \times X \times)(\lambda \times X \times)$ vucolvable $\Omega = (\lambda \times X \times)(\lambda \times X \times)$ vucolvable $\Omega = (\lambda \times X \times)(\lambda \times X \times)$ vucolvable $\Omega = (\lambda \times X \times)(\lambda \times X \times)$ vucolvable $\Omega = (\lambda \times X \times)(\lambda \times X \times)$ vucolvable $\Omega = (\lambda \times X \times)(\lambda \times X \times)$ vucolvable $\Omega = (\lambda \times X \times)(\lambda \times X \times)$ vucolvable $\Omega = (\lambda \times X \times)(\lambda \times X \times)$ vucolvable $\Omega = (\lambda \times X \times)(\lambda \times X \times)$ vucolvable $\Omega = (\lambda \times X \times)(\lambda \times X \times)$ vucolvable $\Omega = (\lambda \times X \times)(\lambda \times X \times)$ vucolvable $\Omega = (\lambda \times X \times)(\lambda \times X \times)$ vucolvable $\Omega = (\lambda \times X \times)(\lambda \times X \times)$ vucolvable $\Omega = (\lambda \times X \times)(\lambda \times X \times)$ vucolvable $\Omega = (\lambda \times X \times)(\lambda \times X \times)$ vucolvable $\Omega = (\lambda \times X \times)(\lambda \times X \times)$ vucolvable $\Omega = (\lambda \times X \times)(\lambda \times X \times)$ vucolvable $\Omega = (\lambda \times X \times)(\lambda \times X \times)$ vucolvable $\Omega = (\lambda \times X \times)(\lambda \times X \times)$ vucolvable $\Omega = (\lambda \times X \times)(\lambda \times X \times)$ vucolvable $\Omega = (\lambda \times X \times)(\lambda \times X \times)$ vucolvable $\Omega = (\lambda \times X \times)(\lambda \times X \times)$ vucolvable $\Omega = (\lambda \times X \times)$ vucolvable $\Omega = (\lambda \times X \times)$
SI $\Lambda \hat{X} \cdot M$ es $S_{2} valle \cdot (\hat{X} = V(M))$.
Def. 1) Ko = { M=N M, NE Do M,N unsolvable}.
$\mathcal{K} = \mathcal{K}_0^{\dagger}$ (Sensible)
2) Una Ateoría T es sonsata si KET.
Z) one Arcolly 1 es 3001301100 81 J(=1.
3) Una teoria 7 es semi-sensata si no ignala un término solvable
y uno unsolvable.
(O sea, si THM=N, obien M, N amb>s solvable
o bien ambel unsolvable).
Lema. Si k∞ es un punto fijo de K, esdelir T+ k∞= K k∞
$K = \lambda x \cdot \lambda y \cdot x$
entonces I#Ko.
7+(I=K*) es inconsistente.
Den .
$M = IM = K^{\infty}M = KK^{\infty}M = K^{\infty}$ $\forall M \in \Lambda$
$(\forall M, N \in \Delta_0, M = K^{\infty} = N.)$
Prop. Si T es sensata, entonces T es semi-sensata.
ben.
Supongamos que M solvable, N unsolvable, 7 + M=N.
. Como M es solvable, 3h 3Pq. Pp. MPqPp=I.
, Como N es unstrable, N = Koo. (Es unstrable)
I = MP1Ph = NP1Ph = K0P1Ph = K0
Por el lema anterior, es inconsistente

Reglas de extensionalidad

xdtv(M,N)	$\forall Q \in \Lambda_o$.	
$x \notin fv(M)$ $y = Mx = Nx$ ex	A + MQ = NQ	
$\lambda x. Mx = M$ $M = N$	M = N	
1 Gext @ I=1	₩QEAO. MQ=NQ_tr	
$\omega \Leftrightarrow (e \times t \wedge t^r)$	Mx = Nx term rule	
Lem. The Trext	•	
ben. "n ⇒ ext". Sean M,N EA to	$+ \cdot M \times = N \times para \times g fr(M_1N).$	
Mx=Nx e		
$\frac{M \times = N \times}{M \times = A \times N \times}$	= N	
"ext => 1". Quiero ver que >x. Mx	= M.	
$\frac{\text{'ext} \Rightarrow \underline{\eta}''. \text{ Quiero ver que } \lambda \times .M \times = M.}{\text{Por ext. Bug.} (\lambda \times .M \times)_{3} = M_{3}}$		
ه ال		
Mny		
$ \frac{\times \text{d+v(M,N)}}{M \times = N \times} + \frac{\forall Q \in \Lambda_0.}{M \times = N \times} \omega \qquad \frac{\forall Q \in \Lambda_0.}{M \times M \times} $	$\frac{Q = NQ}{r = Nx}$ tr	
Lema. Trw 🖨 (Trext 1 T	+tr)	
Dem. (=) "ω ⇒ ext". Sup. que Mx=Nx	∀x ¢fv(MIN).	
Entonces MQ = NQ		
Por ω, M=N.	$\frac{M \times = N \times}{\lambda \times M \times = N \times}$	
"W=>+r". Sup. MQ=NQ +	QE AO (12 MX) O - (1) X, NX) O	
Porw, Man	Me Na	
Porm, Mx = Nx.		



Modelos de términos

C[N] es solvable