## Definientia

Revision: May 9, 2016; Rendered: May 25, 2021

Definability in terms of projections, for computing definientia by interpolation. Makes use of scratch forgetting. Formalized with the *PIE* system.

## 1 Definientia

The following formula is valid if and only if formula G is definable in terms of predicates S within formula F. Definientia are exactly the interpolants of its antecedent and consequent.

definiens(G, F, S)

Defined as

$$proj(S, (F \wedge G)) \rightarrow \neg proj(S, (F \wedge \neg G)).$$

The following specification based on literal projection allows to restrict the polarity of the predicates in S:

 $definiens\_lit(G, F, S)$ 

Defined as

$$projlit(S, (F \wedge G)) \rightarrow \neg projlit(S_1, (F \wedge \neg G)),$$

where

$$S_1 := \text{duals of } S.$$

definiens\_lit\_lemma is an incomplete version of definiens\_lit that yields formulas which are more efficient to handle:

 $definiens\_lit\_lemma(G, F, S)$ 

Defined as

$$lemma \ projlit(S, (F \wedge G)) \rightarrow \neg lemma \ projlit(S_1, (F \wedge \neg G)),$$

where

$$S_1 := \text{duals of } S.$$

Definability of a single predicate in terms of a given set of predicates:

predicate definiens(P, F, S)

Defined as

$$definiens(P_X, F, S),$$

where

$$N :=$$
arity of  $P$  in  $F$ ,  
 $X :=$ a sequence of  $N$  fresh symbols,  
 $P_X := P(X)$ .

Definability of a single predicate in terms of all other predicates:

 $predicate\_definiens(P, F)$ 

Defined as

$$\exists P (F \land P_X) \rightarrow \neg \exists P (F \land \neg P_X),$$

where

N :=arity of P in F, X :=a sequence of N fresh symbols,  $P_X := P(X)$ .

## 1.1 Definientia: Examples

 $ex\_definiens_1$ 

Defined as

$$definiens(pa, \\ \forall x (px \leftrightarrow qx) \land \forall x (px \leftrightarrow rx), \\ [q]).$$

Input:  $ex\_definiens_1$ . Result of interpolation:

qa.

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