

Cesar Vázquez.

Segundo Parcial.

22-10-20

$$1. \frac{\phi \rightarrow \psi}{(\phi \wedge \neg \psi) \rightarrow \text{false.}}$$

$$0. \phi \rightarrow \psi$$

$$1. ((\phi \rightarrow \psi) \rightarrow ((\phi \wedge \neg \psi) \rightarrow (\psi \wedge (\neg \psi)))$$

$$2. ((\phi \rightarrow \psi) \rightarrow (\psi \wedge (\neg \psi)))$$

$$3. (\psi \wedge (\neg \psi)) \equiv \text{false.}$$

$$4. ((\phi \wedge \neg \psi) \rightarrow (\psi \wedge \neg \psi)) \equiv ((\phi \wedge \neg \psi) \rightarrow \text{false})$$

$$5. ((\phi \wedge \neg \psi) \rightarrow \text{false.})$$

Eso NO es!

< Hipotesis 1. >

< ~~Teorema demostrado en ejercicio 41~~ > ?

< R. Modus Ponens en 0 y 1 >

< T. 4.25.1 >

< Leibniz en 3 >

< Equivalencia entre 2 y 4 >

$$2. \textcircled{a} \vdash_{ps} (\phi \wedge (\psi \equiv \tau)) \equiv ((\phi \wedge \psi) \equiv (\phi \wedge \tau) \equiv \phi)$$

$$(\phi \wedge (\psi \equiv \tau))$$

$$\equiv \langle Ax11 \quad \psi := (\psi \equiv \tau) \rangle$$

$$(\phi \equiv ((\psi \equiv \tau) \equiv (\phi \vee (\psi \equiv \tau))))$$

$$\equiv \langle Lubniz \quad Ax8, \quad \phi := (\phi \equiv ((\psi \equiv \tau) \equiv p) \equiv p) \rangle$$

$$(\phi \equiv ((\psi \equiv \tau) \equiv ((\phi \vee \psi) \equiv (\phi \vee \tau))))$$

$$\equiv \langle Ax1 \quad \phi \equiv \psi, \quad \psi \equiv \tau, \quad \tau \equiv (\phi \vee \psi) \rangle$$

$$\phi \equiv (\psi \equiv (\tau \equiv (\psi \vee \tau) \equiv (\phi \vee \tau))))$$

$$\equiv \langle Lubniz \quad Ax1 \quad \phi := (\phi \vee \psi), \quad \psi \equiv \tau, \quad \tau \equiv (\phi \vee \tau) \rangle$$

$$(\phi \equiv (\psi \equiv (\phi \vee \psi) \equiv (\tau \equiv (\phi \vee \tau))))$$

$$\equiv \langle Ax1 \quad \psi := (\psi \equiv (\phi \vee \tau)), \quad \tau := (\tau \equiv (\phi \vee \tau)) \rangle$$

$$(\phi \equiv (\psi \equiv (\phi \vee \psi) \equiv (\tau \equiv (\phi \vee \tau))))$$

$$\equiv \langle Lubniz \quad Ax11, \quad \phi := (\phi \equiv (\tau \equiv (\phi \vee \tau))) \rangle$$

$$(\phi \wedge \psi) \equiv (\tau \equiv (\phi \vee \tau))$$

$$\equiv \langle Lubniz \quad \phi := (\phi \equiv p) \rangle$$

$$(\phi \equiv (\phi \wedge \psi)) \equiv (\phi \equiv \tau \equiv (\phi \vee \tau))$$

$$\equiv \langle Lubniz \quad Ax11, \quad \psi := \tau, \quad \phi := ((\phi \equiv (\phi \wedge \psi)) \equiv p) \rangle$$

$$(\phi \equiv (\phi \wedge \psi) \equiv (\phi \wedge \tau))$$

$$\equiv \langle Ax1 \quad \psi := (\phi \wedge \psi), \quad \tau := (\phi \wedge \tau) \rangle$$

$$(\phi \equiv (\phi \wedge \psi) \equiv (\phi \wedge \tau))$$

⑥ Si $\vdash_{PS} (\phi \equiv \psi)$ entonces $\vdash_{PS} (\phi \rightarrow \psi)$

0. $(\phi \equiv \psi)$

< Hipotesis 1 >

1. $(\phi \equiv \psi) \equiv ((\phi \rightarrow \psi) \wedge (\psi \rightarrow \phi))$

< T.4.31.3 >

2. $((\phi \rightarrow \psi) \wedge (\psi \rightarrow \phi))$

< Equivalencia entre 0 y 1 >

3. $(\phi \rightarrow \psi)$

< R. debilitando en 2 >

Entonces $\vdash_{PS} (\phi \rightarrow \psi)$

$$c) \vdash_{ps} (\phi \equiv (\psi \equiv ((\phi \wedge \psi) \vee (\neg \phi \wedge \neg \psi))))$$

$$\psi \equiv ((\phi \wedge \psi) \vee (\neg \phi \wedge \neg \psi))$$

$$\equiv \langle \text{Leibniz en } (\neg \phi \wedge \neg \psi) \equiv \neg(\phi \vee \psi) \rangle$$

$$\psi \equiv ((\phi \wedge \psi) \vee (\neg(\phi \vee \psi)))$$

$$\equiv \langle \text{Leibniz Ax11} \rangle$$

$$\psi \equiv ((\phi \equiv (\psi \equiv (\phi \vee \psi))) \vee (\neg(\phi \vee \psi)))$$

$$\equiv \langle \text{Leibniz } (\phi \vee \neg \phi) \equiv \text{true} \rangle$$

$$\psi \equiv ((\phi \equiv (\psi \equiv \text{true})) \vee (\neg(\phi \vee \text{true})))$$

$$\equiv \langle \text{Leibniz en } (\psi \equiv \psi) \equiv \text{true} \rangle$$

$$\text{true} \equiv \phi \equiv \text{true}$$

$$\equiv \langle \text{Leibniz } (\text{true} \equiv \text{true}) \equiv \text{true} \rangle$$

$$\phi \equiv \text{true}$$

$$\equiv \langle \text{Ax3} \rangle$$

$$\phi$$

another principle!

T.4.19.1.

$$\text{Si } \vdash_{ps} (\phi \vee \psi) \vee (\neg(\phi \vee \psi))$$

$$\text{entonces } \vdash_{ps} (\phi \vee \psi) \vee (\neg(\phi \vee \psi)) \equiv \text{true}$$

$$\textcircled{d} \vdash_{\text{pr}} ((\phi \equiv ((\phi \vee (\phi \rightarrow \text{false}))) \equiv \phi))$$

$$(\phi \equiv ((\phi \vee (\phi \rightarrow \text{false})))$$

$$\equiv \langle \text{Leibniz } (\phi \rightarrow \text{false}) \equiv (\neg \phi) \rangle$$

$$(\phi \equiv ((\phi \vee (\neg \phi)))$$

$$\equiv \langle \text{Leibniz } (\phi \vee \neg \phi) \rangle$$

$$\phi \equiv \text{true.}$$

$$\equiv \langle \text{Ax 3} \rangle$$

$$\phi.$$

T. A. 19.1.

$\vdash_{\text{pr}} (\phi \vee \neg \phi)$ entences

$$\vdash_{\text{pr}} (\phi \vee \neg \phi) \equiv \text{true}$$