

## Tutoriat 8

### SINTAXA LP:

Def: Multimea Axm a axiomei lui LP conține din formule de formă:

$$(A_1) \varphi \rightarrow (\psi \rightarrow \varphi)$$

$$(A_2) (\varphi \rightarrow (\psi \rightarrow \chi)) \rightarrow ((\varphi \rightarrow \psi) \rightarrow (\varphi \rightarrow \chi))$$

$$(A_3) (\neg \psi \rightarrow \neg \varphi) \rightarrow (\varphi \rightarrow \psi)$$

unde  $\varphi, \psi, \chi \in \text{Form}$ .

Regula de deducție:

Modus Ponens not MP :  $\varphi \wedge (\varphi \rightarrow \psi) \vdash \psi$

Def\*: Fie  $\Gamma$  o mulțime de formule.

$\Gamma$ -teoremele sunt sunt formulele lui LP def. astfel:

(T<sub>0</sub>) Orice axiomă e  $\Gamma$ -teoremă

(T<sub>1</sub>) Orice formulă din  $\Gamma$  e  $\Gamma$ -teoremă

(T<sub>2</sub>) Dacă  $\varphi$  și  $\varphi \rightarrow \psi$  sunt  $\Gamma$ -teoreme  $\Rightarrow \psi$  e  $\Gamma$ -teoremă

(T<sub>3</sub>) Doar aceste reguli putem folosi pentru a obține  $\Gamma$ -teoreme.

Not:  $\text{Thm}(\Gamma) = \text{mult. } \Gamma\text{-teoremelor}$

$$\text{Thm} = \text{Thm}(\emptyset)$$

$$\Gamma \vdash \varphi \Leftrightarrow \varphi \text{ este } \Gamma\text{-teoremă}$$

$$\vdash \varphi \Leftrightarrow \emptyset \vdash \varphi$$

$$\Gamma \vdash \Delta \Leftrightarrow \Gamma \vdash \varphi \quad (\forall) \varphi \in \Delta.$$

Def: O formulă  $\varphi$  s.n. teoremă a lui LP dacă  $\vdash \varphi$ .

Def. alternativă a  $\Gamma$ -teoremelor:

$\text{Thm} = \bigcap \Sigma$ ,  $\Sigma$  mulțime de formule ce satisfac:

i)  $\text{Axm} \subseteq \Sigma$

ii)  $\Gamma \subseteq \Sigma$

iii)  $\Sigma$  închisă la MP i.e.  $\varphi, \varphi \rightarrow \psi \in \Sigma$  atunci  $\psi \in \Sigma$

### Inductia după $\Pi$ -teoreme:

- (V1) Fie  $\mathcal{P}$  o prop. Dem. c $\bar{a}$  orice  $\Pi$ -teorem $\bar{a}$  satisface  $\mathcal{P}$  astfel: DEM. c $\bar{a}$
- i) ( $\forall$ ) axiom $\bar{a}$  are  $\mathcal{P}$
  - ii) ( $\forall$ )  $\varphi \in \Pi$ ,  $\varphi$  are  $\mathcal{P}$
  - iii) dac $\bar{a}$   $\varphi, \psi \rightarrow \psi$  au  $\mathcal{P} \Rightarrow \psi$  are  $\mathcal{P}$
- (V2) Fie  $\Sigma$  o multime de formule. Dem. c $\bar{a}$   $Thm(\Pi) \subseteq \Sigma$  astfel: DEM. c $\bar{a}$
- i) ( $\forall$ ) axiom $\bar{a} \in \Sigma$
  - ii) ( $\forall$ )  $\varphi \in \Pi$ ,  $\varphi \in \Sigma$
  - iii) dac $\bar{a}$   $\varphi, \psi \rightarrow \psi \in \Sigma \Rightarrow \psi \in \Sigma$

### Prop 3.39:

Fie  $\Gamma, \Delta$  multimii de formule. Atunci:

- i)  $\Gamma \subseteq \Delta \Rightarrow Thm(\Gamma) \subseteq Thm(\Delta)$  (i.e. ( $\forall$ )  $\varphi \in Form$ :  $\Gamma \vdash \varphi \Rightarrow \Delta \vdash \varphi$ )

Dem: Fie  $\varphi \in Form$ , avem  $\Gamma \subseteq \Delta$ .

Folosim (V2)  $\Gamma \subseteq \Delta$   $\Rightarrow$  avem  $\Delta \vdash \varphi$  folosim (V1).

- $\varphi \in Axm \xrightarrow{*0} \Delta \vdash \varphi$
- $\varphi \in \Gamma \subseteq \Delta \Rightarrow \varphi \in \Delta \xrightarrow{*1} \Delta \vdash \varphi$
- dac $\bar{a}$   $\psi, \psi \rightarrow \varphi \in Thm(\Delta) \xrightarrow{*2} \varphi \in Thm(\Delta)$ .

- ii) ( $Thm \subseteq Thm(\Gamma)$ ) i.e. ( $\forall$ )  $\varphi \in Form$ :  $\vdash \varphi \Rightarrow \Gamma \vdash \varphi$

Dem:  $\vdash \varphi \Leftrightarrow \varphi \in Axm \xrightarrow{*0} \Gamma \vdash \varphi$

- iii)  $\Gamma \vdash \Delta \Rightarrow Thm(\Delta) \subseteq Thm(\Gamma)$  i.e. ( $\forall$ )  $\varphi \in Form$ :  $\Delta \vdash \varphi \Rightarrow \Gamma \vdash \varphi$

Dem: Fie  $\varphi \in Form$ , avem  $\Gamma \vdash \Delta \Rightarrow (\forall) \varphi \in \Delta, \Gamma \vdash \varphi$ .

Folosim (V2)  $\Gamma \vdash \Delta \Rightarrow (\forall) \varphi \in \Delta, \Gamma \vdash \varphi$   $\forall \varphi \in \Delta, \Gamma \vdash \varphi$

- $\varphi \in Axm \xrightarrow{*0} \Gamma \vdash \varphi$
- $\varphi \in \Delta \xrightarrow{*1} \Gamma \vdash \varphi$
- dac $\bar{a}$   $\psi, \psi \rightarrow \varphi \in Thm(\Gamma) \xrightarrow{*2} \varphi \in Thm(\Gamma)$

- iv)  $Thm(Thm(\Gamma)) = Thm(\Gamma)$  (i.e. ( $\forall$ )  $\varphi \in Form$ :  $Thm(\Gamma) \vdash \varphi \Leftrightarrow \Gamma \vdash \varphi$ )

Dem: Fie  $\varphi \in Form$ . Folosim (V2)

- " $\subseteq$ "
- $\varphi \in Axm \xrightarrow{*0} \Gamma \vdash \varphi$
  - $\varphi \in Thm(\Gamma)$

- $\psi, \psi \rightarrow \varphi \in Thm(\Gamma) \Rightarrow \varphi \in Thm(\Gamma)$

" $\supseteq$ " Evident  $Thm(\Gamma) \subseteq Thm(Thm(\Gamma))$  deoarece  
 $(\forall) \varphi \in Thm(\Gamma)$  avem  $\varphi \in Thm(Thm(\Gamma))$  (din  $*1$ )

Def: O  $\Gamma$ -demonstrație este o succesiune de formule  $\theta_1, \dots, \theta_n$  a.ă.  
 $(\forall) i = \overline{1, n}$  avem una din următoarele:

- 1)  $\theta_i \in \text{Axul}$
- 2)  $\theta_i \in \Gamma$
- 3)  $(\exists) k, j < i$  a.ă.  $\theta_k = \theta_j \rightarrow \theta_i$

Lema 3.41:

Dacă  $\theta_1, \dots, \theta_n$  e  $\Gamma$ -dem., atunci:  $\Gamma \vdash \theta_i \quad (\forall) i = \overline{1, n}$

Dem:  $\theta_1, \dots, \theta_n$  este  $\Gamma$ -dem  $\Rightarrow (\forall) i = \overline{1, n}$  avem una din:

- a)  $\theta_i \in \text{Axul} \xrightarrow{*0} \Gamma \vdash \theta_i$
- b)  $\theta_i \in \Gamma \xrightarrow{*1} \Gamma \vdash \theta_i$
- c)  $(\exists) k, j < i$  a.ă.  $\theta_k = \theta_j \rightarrow \theta_i$  }  $\xrightarrow{*2} \theta_i \in \text{Thm}(\Gamma)$   
 Consider  $\theta_k, \theta_j \in \text{Thm}(\Gamma)$

Def: Fie  $\varphi \in \text{Form.}$  O  $\Gamma$ -dem. a lui  $\varphi$  e o  $\Gamma$ -dem.  $\theta_1, \dots, \theta_n = \varphi$ .  
 $\forall n \geq 1$  lungimea  $\Gamma$ -dem.

Prop 3.43:

Fie  $\Gamma$  o mulțime de formule și  $\varphi \in \text{Form.}$

Atunci  $\Gamma \vdash \varphi \iff (\exists) \theta$   $\Gamma$ -dem a lui  $\varphi$ .

Justif:

" $\Leftarrow$ " Fie  $\theta_1, \dots, \theta_n = \varphi$  o  $\Gamma$ -dem. a lui  $\varphi$ .  $\xrightarrow{3.41} \Gamma \vdash \varphi$ .

" $\Rightarrow$ " •  $\varphi \in \text{Axul} \Rightarrow (\exists) \theta$   $\Gamma$ -dem. de lung. 1. a lui  $\varphi$  și anume

$$\theta_1 = \varphi$$

•  $\varphi \in \Gamma \Rightarrow (\exists) \theta$   $\Gamma$ -dem. de lung. 1 a lui  $\varphi$  și anume

$$\theta_1 = \varphi$$

• dacă  $\psi, \psi \rightarrow \varphi \in \text{Thm}(\Gamma) \Rightarrow (\exists) \theta$   $\Gamma$ -dem. a lui  $\varphi$  de lungime 3 și anume:

$$\theta_1 = \psi$$

$$\theta_2 = \psi \rightarrow \varphi$$

$$\theta_3 = \varphi$$

Proprietăți:

$$1) (\forall) \Gamma, \varphi \in \text{Form.} : \Gamma \vdash \varphi \Leftrightarrow (\exists) \Sigma \subseteq \Gamma \text{ a.ă. } \Sigma \vdash \varphi$$

$$2) (\forall) \varphi \in \text{Form} : \vdash \varphi \rightarrow \varphi$$

Teorema deductiei:

Fie  $\Gamma \subseteq \text{Form}$  și  $\varphi, \psi \in \text{Form}$ . Atunci

$$\Gamma \cup \{\varphi\} \vdash \psi \Leftrightarrow \Gamma \vdash \varphi \rightarrow \psi$$

$$3) (\forall) \varphi, \psi, \chi \in \text{Form}$$

$$\vdash (\varphi \rightarrow \psi) \rightarrow ((\psi \rightarrow \chi) \rightarrow (\varphi \rightarrow \chi))$$

$$4) (\forall) \Gamma \subseteq \text{Form} \text{ și } (\forall) \varphi, \psi, \chi \in \text{Form}, \text{ avem:}$$

$$\Gamma \vdash \varphi \rightarrow \psi \text{ și } \Gamma \vdash \psi \rightarrow \chi \Rightarrow \Gamma \vdash \varphi \rightarrow \chi$$

$$5) (\forall) \varphi, \psi, \chi \in \text{Form}$$

$$\vdash (\varphi \rightarrow (\psi \rightarrow \chi)) \rightarrow (\psi \rightarrow (\varphi \rightarrow \chi))$$