

TAUTOLOGIE

$$1. \vdash ((p \wedge q) \vee r) \leftrightarrow ((p \vee r) \wedge (q \vee r))$$

$$\vdash ((p \vee q) \wedge r) \leftrightarrow ((p \wedge r) \vee (q \wedge r))$$

prawdziwość. A
współdawnie alternatywy

$$P. (x+y) \cdot z = x \cdot z + y \cdot z \quad \omega \quad \mathbb{R}$$

(P)

$$\begin{aligned}
 & (p \wedge q \wedge r) \vee (\neg p \wedge q \wedge r) \vee (p \wedge q \wedge \neg r) \equiv \\
 & \left((p \wedge \neg q) \vee (\neg p \wedge \neg q) \right) \wedge r \vee (p \wedge q \wedge \neg r) \equiv \\
 & \left((p \vee \neg p) \wedge \neg q \right) \wedge r \vee (p \wedge q \wedge \neg r) \equiv \\
 & (q \wedge r) \vee (p \wedge q \wedge \neg r).
 \end{aligned}$$

Wniosekowania

Def: $\{\varphi_1, \dots, \varphi_n\} \models \psi$

jeśli dla dowolnej wariacji
π takaiej, iż

$$\text{val}(\varphi_1, \pi) = \dots = \text{val}(\varphi_n, \pi) = 1$$

natomiast $\text{val}(\psi, \pi) = 1$.

TW. C

1 $\{\varphi_1, \dots, \varphi_n\} \models \psi$

2 $\models (\varphi_1 \wedge \dots \wedge \varphi_n) \rightarrow \psi$

$\mathcal{L} = \{\varphi_1, \dots, \varphi_k\}$ - lista,
zakl.

Co moge z \mathcal{L} leżyć i może?

$\mathcal{L} \models \psi \equiv \text{wartos},$ jeśli

wolanie z \mathcal{L} daje 1

to natomiast ψ ma wart. 1

D-d. (2) → (1)

not. iż (2). wtedy π t. 24

$\text{val}(\varphi_1, \pi) = \dots = \text{val}(\varphi_n, \pi) = 1$
wtedy

$\text{val}(\varphi_1 \wedge \dots \wedge \varphi_n, \pi) = 1$

i z (2) mamy $\text{val}(\psi, \pi) = 1.$

$$F1. \quad \{\varphi_1, \dots, \varphi_k\} \models \alpha \Rightarrow \{\varphi_1, \dots, \varphi_k, \alpha\} \models \alpha$$

$$F2. \quad \underbrace{\{\varphi_1, \dots, \varphi_k\}}_{\text{wtedy}} \models \alpha$$

$$\{\varphi_1, \dots, \varphi_k\} \models \psi \text{ iff } \{\varphi_1, \dots, \varphi_k, \alpha\} \models \psi$$

D - d (\Rightarrow) jasne; (\Leftarrow) w.z. (P). Względny, t. i.e.

daleko $\text{val}(\varphi_1, \pi) = \dots = \text{val}(\varphi_k, \pi) = 1$. Z zat,

many $\text{val}(\alpha, \pi) = 1$, wtedy, z (P) many $\text{val}(\beta, \gamma) = 1$

(P)

$$\{\varphi, \varphi \rightarrow \psi\} \models \psi$$

1 * 1

■

rezulta MODUS-PONENS

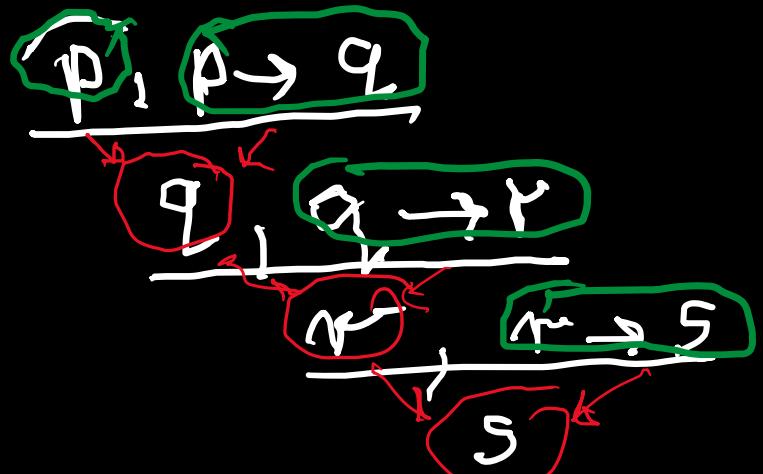
Oznacenie : $\{\varphi_1, \dots, \varphi_k\} \models \psi$ iff

$$\frac{\varphi_1, \varphi_2, \dots, \varphi_k}{\psi}$$

Modus Ponens : $\{\varphi, \varphi \rightarrow \psi\} \vdash \psi$

$$\frac{\varphi, \varphi \rightarrow \psi}{\psi} \quad (\text{MP})$$

(P) $\{p, p \rightarrow q, q \rightarrow r, r \rightarrow s\} \models s$



Q?

$$\vdash (p \wedge (p \rightarrow q) \wedge (q \rightarrow r) \wedge (r \rightarrow s)) \rightarrow s$$

Tab. 5-1 : $2^4 = 16$
measures

F. Krit., i.e. $\vdash \Sigma$. Wodaj

$$\{\varphi_1, \dots, \varphi_n\} \models \alpha \quad \text{iff}$$

$$\{\varphi_1, \dots, \varphi_n, \alpha\} \models \alpha$$

Rezoluce:

$$\frac{\varphi \vee \alpha, \neg \varphi \vee \beta}{\alpha \vee \beta} (\text{Res})$$

D-ol. $\exists \pi$. je $\underline{\text{val}}(\varphi \vee \alpha) = 1$ i $\text{val}(\neg \varphi \vee \beta) = 1$.

C1. $\text{val}(\varphi, \pi) = 1$

$\neg \varphi$ tedy, je $\text{val}(\neg \varphi \vee \beta) = 1$, kde méně $\text{val}(\beta) = 1$

proto $\underline{\text{val}(\alpha \vee \beta) = 1}$

C2. $\text{val}(\varphi, \pi) = 0$

wtedy $\text{val}(\neg \varphi, \pi) = 1$, proto $\underline{\text{val}(\alpha \vee \beta) = 1}$

P (L. Carroll)

"upacous sport → wrest"

$$P \rightarrow q \rightsquigarrow \neg P \vee q \leftarrow \text{klause}$$

P

q

Stronger \approx weaker

UWA GE : $\{\varphi_1, \dots, \varphi_n\} \models \alpha \equiv \{\varphi_1 \wedge \dots \wedge \varphi_n\} \models \alpha$

W

W \overline{E} \rightsquigarrow CNF \rightsquigarrow CEL
vervlecht

UWAGA:

żw. $\{\varphi_1, \dots, \varphi_n\} \vdash_{\text{P\&T}} \perp$. (*)

wtedy

$$\{\varphi_1, \dots, \varphi_n\} \vdash \alpha \equiv \{\varphi_1, \dots, \varphi_n, \text{P\&T}\} \vdash \alpha$$

(*) \rightarrow potw. wazystwo $\Leftarrow \{\neg P \wedge P\} \vdash \alpha \equiv$
 $\vdash \{\text{P\&T}\} \rightarrow \alpha$ -

(*) \equiv " $\{\varphi_1, \dots, \varphi_n\}$ - spez by".

Zadania . (1) lista zadań

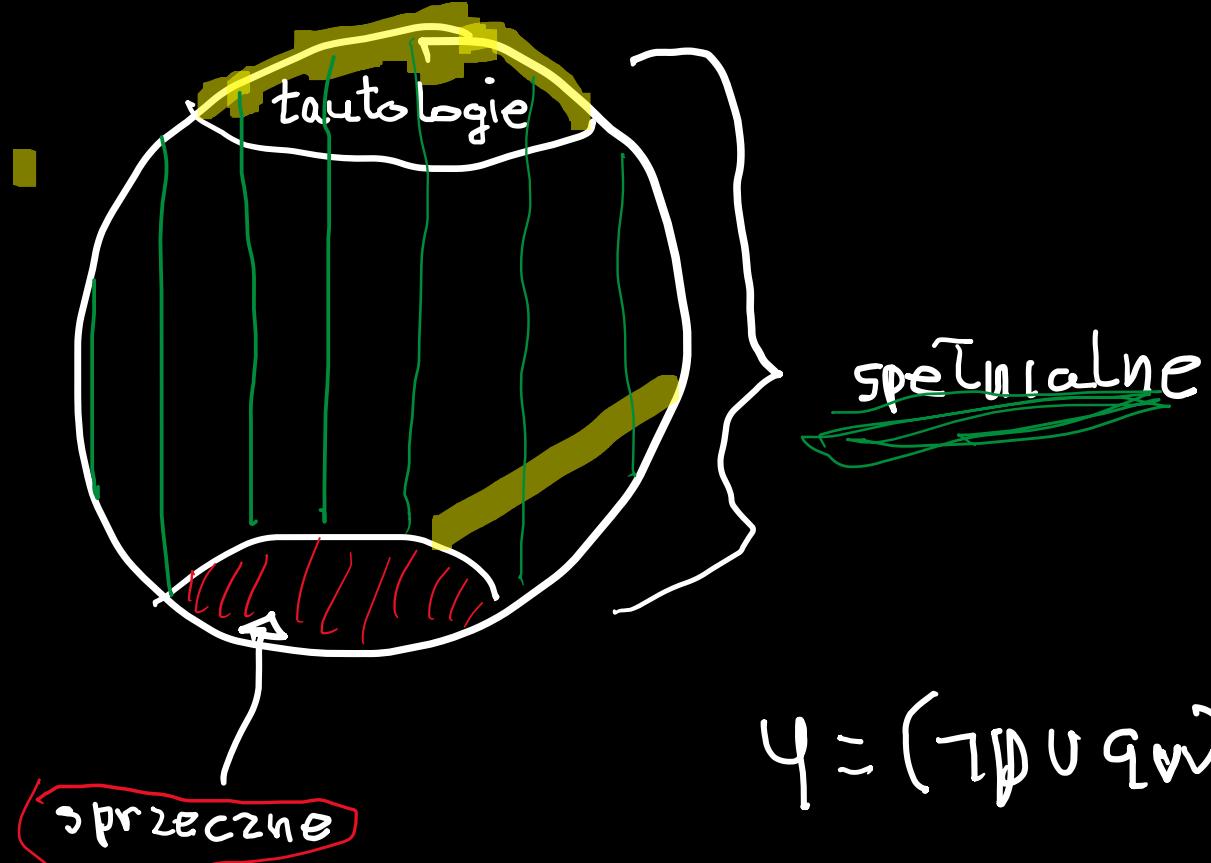
(2) Wzór zadań = Logika + T. Meregranic

Marek + Onyszkiewicz

Zadanie . Pole i wst. zadania są tutej .



(3) K. Kuratowski, . . .
"Wstęp do Teorii Mnogości
i Topologii"



lolarne CNF

$$\varphi = (\neg p \vee q \vee r) \wedge \dots \wedge (\neg s \vee t)$$

$$\neg \varphi = (p \wedge \neg q \wedge \neg r) \vee \dots \vee (s \wedge \neg t)$$

↑ DNF

Drukowanie
po wypowiedziach.