

Notater fra 23.03.20, klokken 12:15, Tobias Ørnbø
Med kommentarer. *Merk: Notatene er ikke ment til å brukes
alene; de er fra live-gruppering.*

Signatur: (Symboler, her har vi "lov til å gjøre")

$$\langle 1, 2, i, \max, ;, \leq, = \rangle$$

1, 2, x, y, z, ... ← Termer

$\max(1, 2)$, $\max(x, 2)$ ← Termer
Semantikk (Hva betyr det, tolking)

\mathcal{M} : $D = \{1, 2\}$
Modell Domene
 $1^{\mathcal{M}} = 1$, $2^{\mathcal{M}} = 2$

$\forall i: i \text{ holder } 1 \text{ som } 1 \text{ og}$
 $i \text{ som } 2.$

$\max^{\mathcal{M}}$:
$(\max(1, 1))^{\mathcal{M}} = 1$
$(\max(1, 2))^{\mathcal{M}} = 2$
$(\max(2, 1))^{\mathcal{M}} = 2$
$(\max(2, 2))^{\mathcal{M}} = 2$

$$\max: D^2 \rightarrow D$$

$\forall i: i \text{ holder } \max \text{ som}$
max-funksjonen.

Definisjon

$\forall i: i \text{ holder } "\leq" \text{ som mindre eller}$
lik

$$\leq^{\mathcal{M}}: \{ \langle 1, 1 \rangle, \langle 1, 2 \rangle, \langle 2, 2 \rangle \}$$

$$(1 \leq 1) \vee (1 \leq 2) \vee (2 \leq 2)$$

$$(2 \leq 1) \times \forall i: i \text{ holder } "=" \text{ som } =$$

(\leq) X
Vi kaller " $=$ " som =

$$=^{\mu}: \{ \langle 1, 1 \rangle, \langle 2, 2 \rangle \}$$

Jeg bruker infixnotasjon, $a = b \Leftrightarrow = (a, b)$

$\langle a, b; ; P \rangle$, $\langle ; ; \rangle$ Spørsmål: Går det om å ha en signatur uten funksjonsregul?

Formler:

$$P(a)$$

$$a^{\mu} = 3$$

$$P(b) \rightarrow P(a)$$

$$b^{\mu} = 4$$

$$\exists x(P(x) \wedge P(a))$$

$$P^{\mu} = \{4\}$$

$$(P_b)^{\mu} \quad (P_a)^{\mu} = P^{\mu}(3)$$

$$M \models P_b \quad M \not\models P_a$$

$$\langle a, b, c; f, g; P, R \rangle$$



$$D = \{a^{\mu}, b^{\mu}, c^{\mu}\}$$

$$\begin{aligned} a^{\mu} &= 1 \\ b^{\mu} &= 2 \\ c^{\mu} &= 3 \end{aligned}$$

$$|M| = D$$

Spørsmål: Hva er grunnen med \bar{a} notasjon?

Hvis $n \in D$, så er

Hvis $n \in D$, så er
 \bar{n} et konstantsymbol, der
 $\bar{n}^m = n$
Tilbake til eksemplet vår:

$$\langle 1, 2; \max, \leq, = \rangle =^u : \{(1, 1), (2, 2)\}$$

$$M \not\models 1=2$$

$$M \models 1=1$$

$$M \models (1=2 \vee 1=1)$$

$\exists x (\max(x, 1) = 1)$
M gjør formelen sann, hvis det
finnes minst en x slik at

$$M \models \max(x, 1) = 1$$

$$(\max(1, 1) = 1) \stackrel{u}{\leftarrow} \text{Uformell, ufasjon!}$$

$$\max^M(1^u, 1^u) =^u 1^u$$

$$\max^{\mu}(1^n, 1^m) = ^m 1^n$$

$$\max^{\mu}(1, 1) = ^m 1$$

$$1 = ^m 1$$

$$\langle 1, 1 \rangle \in =^m$$

$$M \models \exists x (\max(x, 1) = 1)$$

$$\forall x (\max_{\substack{1 \\ 2}}(x, 1) = 1)$$

$$(\max(2, 1) = 1)^{\mu}$$

$$\max^{\mu}(2, 1) = ^m 1$$

$$2 = ^m 1$$

$$\langle 2, 1 \rangle \in =^m$$

(15.2) b) Oppgaver: $M \models R^{ab} \text{ when } \langle a, b \rangle \in R^{\mu}$

$$(\forall x R_{xa} \vee \forall x R_{xb}) \rightarrow \forall x (R_{x a} \vee R_{x b})$$

Anta at $M \models (\forall x R_{xa} \vee \forall x R_{xb})$

$$\circ \quad \therefore M \models \forall x (R_{xa} \vee R_{xb})$$

Vært til at vi kan vise

Mø vise $M \models \forall x(Rx \wedge \forall R \times b)$

Da vet vi at

(i) $M \models \forall x Rx \wedge$ eller

(ii) $M \models \forall x Rx \times b$

Hvis (i), da vil

$M \models \forall x(Rx \wedge \forall R \times b)$, og hvis

(ii), så $M \models \forall x(Rx \times b \vee \forall R \times a)$

15.2

$$e) (\underline{\forall x Rx \wedge \forall x Rx \times b}) \rightarrow \underline{\forall x(Rax \vee \forall Rbx)}$$

"1" "0" "0"

$$D = \{1, 2\}, a^u = 1 \\ b^u = 2$$

$$R^u \{ \langle 1, 1 \rangle, \langle 2, 1 \rangle \}$$

$$M \models (\forall x Rx \wedge \forall x Rx \times b)$$

$$M \not\models \forall x(Rax \vee \forall Rbx)$$

$$\overset{?}{\leftarrow} (a^u, z)$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \left(a^u, 2 \right) \\ \left(b^u, 2 \right) \notin R^u \end{array}$$

16.7

$$(1) \forall x \exists y Rxy$$

$$(2) \exists y \forall x Rxy$$

$$(3) \underline{\forall x \forall y Rx y} \leftarrow \text{"starkst"}$$

$$(4) \underline{\exists x \exists y Rx y} \leftarrow \text{"schwachst"}$$

$$(3) (\forall x \forall y Rx y) \models \{1, 2, 4\}$$

$$(1) \forall x \exists y Rxy \models \{4\}$$

$$(2) \exists y \forall x Rxy \models \{1, 4\}$$

$$(4) \exists x \exists y Rx y \models \emptyset$$

Prenex normalform

$$(P\alpha \wedge \forall x R x \alpha) \xrightarrow{\text{Prenex}} \text{ist keine Prenex normalform.}$$

$$\forall x (P\alpha \wedge R x \alpha) \xrightarrow{\text{Prenex}} \text{Prenex normalform}$$

$$\underline{\forall x \exists y \exists z (Ryz \rightarrow Px)} \quad \text{P.N.F}$$

$$\underline{\forall x \exists y (P_y \rightarrow \exists z R_{xz})} \stackrel{\text{IKKE PNF}}{\circ}$$

$$\underline{\forall x \exists y \exists z (P_y \rightarrow R_{xz})} \stackrel{\text{PNF}}{}$$

$\exists x R_{xa} \vee \forall y P_y$ \Leftrightarrow

$$\exists x (R_{xa} \vee \forall y P_y) \Leftrightarrow$$

$\exists x \forall y (R_{xa} \vee P_y)$

$(\exists x R_{xa} \vee \forall x P_x)$

$\exists x \forall x (R_{xa} \vee P_x)$

- Merk: x-ene er "forskjellige".
De er ikke under somme sign.

$\hookrightarrow \Leftrightarrow (\exists x R_{xa} \vee \forall y P_y)$

$\Leftrightarrow \exists x \forall y (R_{xa} \vee P_y)$