

$$\forall x (V \wedge W) \sim \forall x V \wedge \forall x W$$

$$\forall x (C \wedge W) \sim C \wedge \forall x W$$

$\forall C$ x ne nastopa (prosto)

Domači premislek: Ali je $(D(x) \wedge \exists w D(w)) \sim D(x)$

Preverimo normalno obliko. Kako?

$$\forall x A(x) \vee \exists x B(x) \Rightarrow D(x) \wedge \exists x D(x) \sim$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \forall y A(y) \vee \exists z B(z) \Rightarrow D(x) \wedge \exists w D(w) \sim \\ & \neg(\forall y A(y) \vee \exists z B(z)) \vee (D(x) \wedge \exists w D(w)) \sim \\ & (\exists y \neg A(y) \wedge \forall z \neg B(z)) \vee \exists w (D(x) \wedge D(w)) \sim \\ & \exists w (\exists y (\neg A(y) \wedge \forall z \neg B(z)) \vee (D(x) \wedge D(w))) \sim \\ & \exists w \exists y (\forall z (\neg A(y) \wedge \neg B(z)) \vee (D(x) \wedge D(w))) \sim \\ & \exists w \exists y \forall z ((\neg A(y) \wedge \neg B(z)) \vee (D(x) \wedge D(w))) \end{aligned}$$

Domači premislek: naši red teh kvantifikatorjev bi bil lahko tudi kakšenkoli drug.

Preverimo normalno obliko in evolicijo.

$$\forall x P(x) \wedge \forall x Q(x) \sim \forall x (P(x) \wedge Q(x))$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \sim \forall x P(x) \wedge \forall y Q(y) \sim \\ & \sim \forall x (P(x) \wedge \forall y Q(y)) \sim \\ & \sim \forall x \forall y (P(x) \wedge Q(y)) \end{aligned}$$

Vemo, da

$$\forall x \exists y P(x, y) \not\sim \exists y \forall x P(x, y)$$

raznovrstnih konfiktatorjev v splošnem ne moremo
mejati.



Toda

$$\forall x \exists y (P(x) \wedge Q(y)) \sim \exists y \forall x (P(x) \wedge Q(y))$$

$$\forall x (P(x) \wedge \exists y Q(y)) \sim$$
$$\forall x P(x) \wedge \exists y Q(y) \dots$$

$\neg \exists y \forall x (P(x, y) \iff \neg P(x, x))$ je splošno veljavna.

- 1.1. $\exists y \forall x (P(x, y) \iff \neg P(x, x))$ pred RA
- 1.2. $\forall x (P(x, w) \iff \neg P(x, x))$ ES (y/w)
- 1.3. $P(w, w) \iff \neg P(w, w)$ US (x/w)
- 1.4. $\circ$ $\sim$ 1.3.
- 1. $\neg \exists y \forall x (P(x, y) \iff \neg P(x, x))$ RA (1.1, 1.4)

interpretiramo, Govorim o elementih in
unovrstnih in vsi

$P(x, y) \dots x$ pripada y .

Primer R , kot smo jo že bili definirali z
opisom $R = \{x, x \notin x\}$ NE OBSTAJA.

$x \in A$ element x pripada množici A
 $x \notin A$ x ne pripada A

$A = \{0, 1, 2\}$
 $0 \in A$ in
 $1 \in A$ in
 $2 \in A$

$A = \{1, 2, 2, 0\}$
 $1 \in A$ in
 $2 \in A$ in
 $2 \in A$ in
 $0 \in A$

$x \in A$ iff $\varphi(x)$
 $x \in A \iff \varphi(x)$

Ali: $R \in R$?

Če da, potem mora R ustrežati: $R \notin R$.

Če ne ($R \notin R$), potem pa za R velja, da ista $R \notin R$
in zato mora veljati: $R \in R$.

Ne mijša truba znati.

Russellov antinomija
z uporabo random.



Random A je
mušica, če $\exists B$
za katerega $A \in B$.

$M(x) \dots x$ je mušica

Random podamo z izjavo formulo takele
 $B = \{x; \neg (x \in B) \wedge M(x)\}$

Kaj se zdej zgodi z "Russellovim" randomom?

$$R = \{x; x \notin x \wedge M(x)\}.$$

Ali $R \in R$?

$$R \in R \iff R \notin R \wedge M(R) \sim$$

$$(\cancel{R \in R} \wedge R \notin R \wedge M(R)) \vee (R \notin R \wedge \neg (R \notin R \wedge M(R))) \sim$$

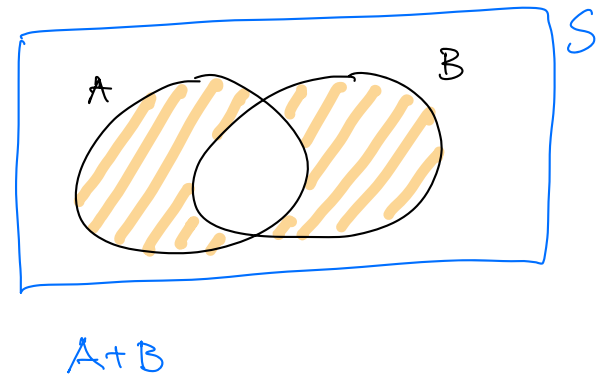
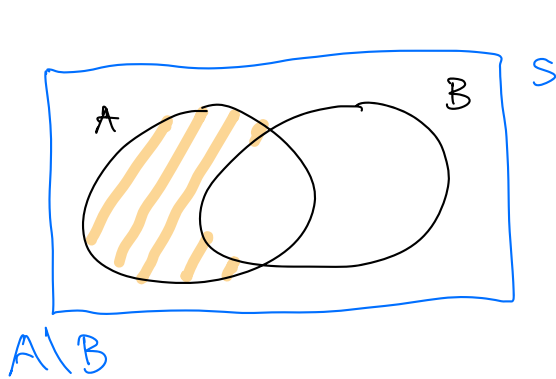
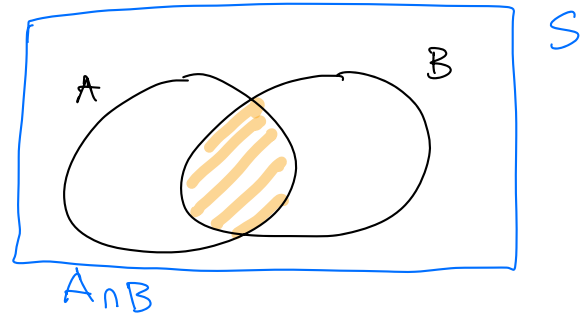
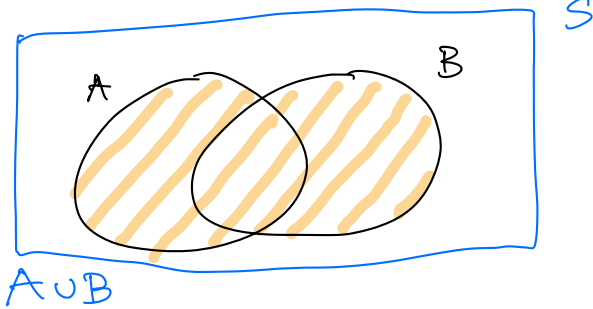
$$R \notin R \wedge (R \in R \vee \neg M(R)) \sim$$

$$(\cancel{R \notin R} \wedge R \in R) \vee (R \notin R \wedge \neg M(R)) \sim$$
$$R \notin R \wedge \neg M(R)$$

R ne pripada sam sebi in R je pravi random.

$\subseteq$ $\subset$ $<$ $\leq$

Vennovi diagrami

 $A \text{ br } B$ Dokaz

$$A = B \dots$$

$$\forall x (x \in A \Leftrightarrow x \in B) \dots$$

$$\forall x ((x \in A \Rightarrow x \in B) \wedge (x \in B \Rightarrow x \in A)) \dots$$

$$\forall x (x \in A \Rightarrow x \in B) \wedge \forall x (x \in B \Rightarrow x \in A) \dots$$

$$A \subseteq B \wedge B \subseteq A,$$

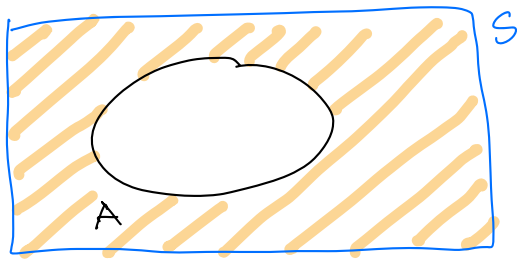
□

 $\subseteq$ jeodrazena 2 $\cup, \cap$.

$$3 \leq 5$$

$$3+2 \leq 5+2$$

$$3 \cdot 2 \leq 5 \cdot 2$$



A^c

$$A \cup (A \cap B) = A$$

Doka

$$x \in A \cup (A \cap B) \dots$$

$$x \in A \vee x \in A \cap B \dots$$

$$x \in A \vee (x \in A \wedge x \in B) \dots$$

$$a \dots x \in A$$

$$b \dots x \in B$$

$$a \vee (a \wedge b) \dots \left. \vphantom{a \vee (a \wedge b)} \right\} \text{absorpcija}$$

$$a$$

$$x \in A$$

□

Kako pokazati da
sta novici znaju?

1. pokazati da veličanosti

2. veličanosti "izolirano"

prilagoditi 2 upotrebu

zabaviti IR

Doka $A \subseteq B \sim A \cup B = B$

$(\Rightarrow)$ Pokazati, da velja $A \subseteq B$

$$A \cup B \subseteq B \cup B$$

$$B \subseteq A \cup B \subseteq B$$

$$A \cup B = B$$

$(\Leftarrow)$ Pokazati, da velja

$$A \subseteq A \cup B = B$$

$$A \subseteq B$$

□

Kako potatens, da sta množici enaki?

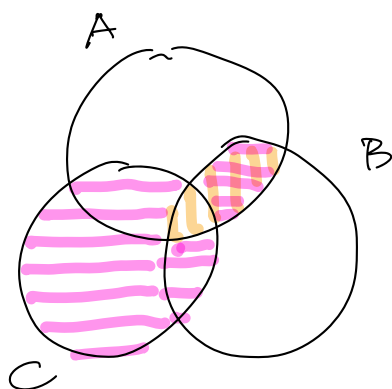
1. potatens obe veljavnosti
2. vlecens "enakovrednosti" pripadnosti z uporabo zbiran IR

Kako potatens, da dve množici nista enaki?

Potatens, da množica

$$(A \cap B) + C \quad \text{ni} \quad (A + C) \cap (B + C)$$

nista enaki.



x

$$B = \{x\}$$

$$C = \{x\}$$

$$A = \emptyset$$

$$x \notin A \cap B$$

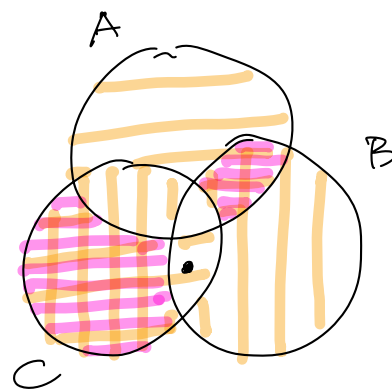
$$x \in C$$

$$x \in (A \cap B) + C$$

$$x \in A + C$$

$$x \notin B + C$$

$$x \notin (A + C) \cap (B + C)$$



$\{a\}$ Singleton a

$\{a, b\}$ par a, b

Dogovor o prednosti operacij z množicami.

$$C \mid \cap, \setminus \mid \cup, +$$

zduševanje z leve

$$A + B \cup C + D \quad \text{pomeni isto kot} \\ ((A + B) \cup C) + D$$

$$\text{I } X \cup A = A \setminus X$$

$$\text{II } X \cup A = X$$

$$\text{iz II sledimo } \sim A \subseteq X$$

$$\text{iz I in I pridamo } X = A \setminus X = A \cap X^c \subseteq A$$

$$X = A$$

! To ni rešitev
 če je X rešitev, potem mora biti $X = A$.

$$\text{I } A = A \cup A = A \setminus A = \emptyset \leftarrow \text{izpoljeno samo v prazen, ko } A = \emptyset.$$

$$\text{II } A \cup A = A \quad \checkmark$$

Sistem je rešljiv n.k., $A = \emptyset$ in v tem prazen je $X = \emptyset$ edina rešitev. $\square$