

$$c(N) < \infty.$$

$$R \subseteq N \times N$$

aRb a è il padre di b

$$R \circ R = \{(x, y) \mid \exists z \ xRz \ \& \ zRy\}$$

$$R^0 = \text{id} = \{(x, x) \mid x \in N\}$$

$$R^{i+1} = R \circ R^i$$

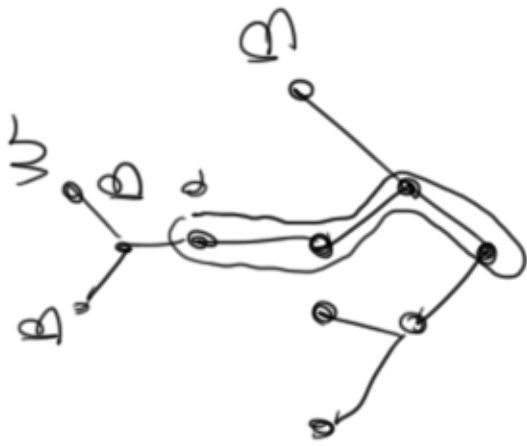
$$R^* = \bigcup_{i \in \mathbb{N}} R^i$$

SI DICE CHE $\langle N, R \rangle$ è un albero

1) $\langle N, R^* \rangle$ è un ordine parziale con minimo
(detto radice)

2) $\forall a \in N$ $\langle P_a, R^* \rangle$ è un ordine totale
dove $P_a = \{x \mid x R^* a\}$

B W



$$1) \models (\neg \alpha) \rightarrow (\alpha \rightarrow \perp)$$

$$(2) \models (\alpha \rightarrow \perp) \rightarrow (\neg \alpha)$$

$$(1) \forall v \quad \begin{matrix} \alpha & \perp & \alpha \rightarrow \perp \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{matrix} \quad \begin{matrix} \alpha \rightarrow \perp \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{matrix}$$

$$\begin{matrix} \alpha & \perp \\ 0 & 1 \end{matrix} \quad \begin{matrix} \alpha \rightarrow \perp \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{matrix}$$

$$(2) \forall v \quad \begin{matrix} \alpha & \perp \\ 1 & 0 \end{matrix} \quad \begin{matrix} \alpha \rightarrow \perp \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{matrix}$$

$$\begin{matrix} \alpha & \perp \\ 1 & 0 \end{matrix} \quad \begin{matrix} \alpha \rightarrow \perp \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{matrix}$$

$$\forall x \quad \llbracket (\alpha \Rightarrow (\beta \Leftarrow \gamma)) \Rightarrow ((\alpha \wedge \beta) \Rightarrow \gamma) \rrbracket_v = 1$$

$$\llbracket (\alpha \Rightarrow (\beta \Leftarrow \gamma)) \Rightarrow ((\alpha \wedge \beta) \Rightarrow \gamma) \rrbracket_v = 1$$

$$\llbracket \alpha \Rightarrow (\beta \Leftarrow \gamma) \rrbracket_v = 0 \text{ OR } \llbracket (\alpha \wedge \beta) \Rightarrow \gamma \rrbracket_v = 1$$



$$\llbracket \alpha \rrbracket_v = 1 \text{ \& \ } \llbracket \beta \Leftarrow \gamma \rrbracket_v = 0$$

$$\llbracket \alpha \wedge \beta \rrbracket_v = 0 \text{ OR } \llbracket \gamma \rrbracket_v = 1$$



$$\llbracket \alpha \rrbracket_v = 1 \text{ \& \ } \llbracket \beta \rrbracket_v = 1 \text{ \& \ } \llbracket \gamma \rrbracket_v = 0$$

$$\llbracket \alpha \rrbracket_v = 0 \text{ OR } \llbracket \beta \rrbracket_v = 0 \text{ OR } \llbracket \gamma \rrbracket_v = 1$$

\perp

$$\begin{aligned} & \perp \rightarrow \alpha \\ & \perp \rightarrow \alpha \end{aligned}$$

$$\forall r \quad \llbracket \perp \rightarrow \alpha \rrbracket_r = 1$$

$$\llbracket \perp \rightarrow \alpha \rrbracket_r = 1 \Leftrightarrow \underbrace{\llbracket \perp \rrbracket_r = 0}_{\text{true}} \text{ or } \llbracket \alpha \rrbracket_r = 1$$

$$\frac{\perp}{\alpha}$$

- SUPPONIAMO DI VOLER DIMOSTRARE α
MECCANISMO DI DIMOSTR. PER ASSURDO
- 1) SUPPONIAMO CHE α NON VALGA ($\neg\alpha$)
- 2) SOTTO L'ASSUNZIONE (1) ARRIVIAMO AD
UN ASSURDO

$$\neg\alpha \equiv (\alpha \rightarrow \perp)$$

$$[\neg\alpha]$$

$$\vdots$$

$$\frac{\perp}{\alpha}$$

$$\frac{\perp}{\alpha}$$

$$\models \neg \neg \alpha \rightarrow \alpha \quad \forall v \models \neg \neg \alpha \rightarrow \alpha \quad \models \forall v = 1$$

$$\models \neg \neg \alpha \rightarrow \alpha \quad \models v = 1 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\models \neg \neg \alpha \quad \models v = 0 \quad \text{OR} \quad \models \alpha \quad \models v = 1$$



$$\models \neg \alpha \quad \models v = 1$$



$$\models \alpha \quad \models v = 0$$

OR

$$\begin{array}{c}
 [\neg\alpha] \\
 | \\
 \perp \\
 \hline
 \alpha
 \end{array}$$

$$\frac{\perp}{\alpha}$$

$$\frac{\neg\beta \quad \beta}{\beta}$$

$$\frac{\beta \rightarrow \perp \quad \beta}{\perp}$$



$$\neg\neg\alpha \rightarrow \alpha$$

$$\frac{[\neg\neg\alpha]^2 \quad [\neg\alpha]^1}{\perp}$$

$$\frac{\perp}{\alpha}$$

$$\frac{\alpha}{\perp}$$

$$(\neg\neg\alpha) \rightarrow \alpha$$