

Predicate Calculus for Boolean Valued Functions.

Part I

Shunichi Kobayashi
 Shinshu University
 Nagano

Yatsuka Nakamura
 Shinshu University
 Nagano

Summary. In this paper, we have proved some elementary predicate calculus formulae containing the quantifiers of Boolean valued functions with respect to partitions. Such a theory is an analogy of usual predicate logic.

MML Identifier: BVFUNC_3.

WWW: http://mizar.org/JFM/Vol10/bvfunc_3.html

The articles [5], [7], [6], [4], [3], [1], and [2] provide the notation and terminology for this paper.

For simplicity, we use the following convention: Y denotes a non empty set, G denotes a subset of $\text{PARTITIONS}(Y)$, a, b, c, u denote elements of Boolean^Y , and P_1 denotes a partition of Y .

We now state a number of propositions:

- (1) $a \Rightarrow b \in \forall_{a,P_1} G \Rightarrow \exists_{b,P_1} G.$
- (2) $\forall_{a,P_1} G \wedge \forall_{b,P_1} G \in a \wedge b.$
- (3) $a \wedge b \in \exists_{a,P_1} G \wedge \exists_{b,P_1} G.$
- (4) $\neg(\forall_{a,P_1} G \wedge \forall_{b,P_1} G) = \exists_{\neg a,P_1} G \vee \exists_{\neg b,P_1} G.$
- (5) $\neg(\exists_{a,P_1} G \wedge \exists_{b,P_1} G) = \forall_{\neg a,P_1} G \vee \forall_{\neg b,P_1} G.$
- (6) $\forall_{a,P_1} G \vee \forall_{b,P_1} G \in a \vee b.$
- (7) $a \vee b \in \exists_{a,P_1} G \vee \exists_{b,P_1} G.$
- (8) $a \oplus b \in \neg(\exists_{a,P_1} G \oplus \exists_{b,P_1} G) \vee \neg(\exists_{a,P_1} G \oplus \exists_{\neg b,P_1} G).$
- (9) $\forall_{a \vee b,P_1} G \in \forall_{a,P_1} G \vee \exists_{b,P_1} G.$
- (10) $\forall_{a \vee b,P_1} G \in \exists_{a,P_1} G \vee \forall_{b,P_1} G.$
- (11) $\forall_{a \vee b,P_1} G \in \exists_{a,P_1} G \vee \exists_{b,P_1} G.$
- (12) $\exists_{a,P_1} G \wedge \forall_{b,P_1} G \in \exists_{a \wedge b,P_1} G.$
- (13) $\forall_{a,P_1} G \wedge \exists_{b,P_1} G \in \exists_{a \wedge b,P_1} G.$
- (14) $\forall_{a \Rightarrow b,P_1} G \in \forall_{a,P_1} G \Rightarrow \exists_{b,P_1} G.$
- (15) $\forall_{a \Rightarrow b,P_1} G \in \exists_{a,P_1} G \Rightarrow \exists_{b,P_1} G.$
- (16) $\exists_{a,P_1} G \Rightarrow \forall_{b,P_1} G \in \forall_{a \Rightarrow b,P_1} G.$

- (17) $a \Rightarrow b \in a \Rightarrow \exists_{b,P_1} G.$
- (18) $a \Rightarrow b \in \forall_{a,P_1} G \Rightarrow b.$
- (19) $\exists_{a \Rightarrow b,P_1} G \in \forall_{a,P_1} G \Rightarrow \exists_{b,P_1} G.$
- (20) $\forall_{a,P_1} G \in \exists_{b,P_1} G \Rightarrow \exists_{a \wedge b,P_1} G.$
- (21) If u is independent of P_1 , G , then $\exists_{u \Rightarrow a,P_1} G \in u \Rightarrow \exists_{a,P_1} G.$
- (22) If u is independent of P_1 , G , then $\exists_{a \Rightarrow u,P_1} G \in \forall_{a,P_1} G \Rightarrow u.$
- (23) $\forall_{a,P_1} G \Rightarrow \exists_{b,P_1} G = \exists_{a \Rightarrow b,P_1} G.$
- (24) $\forall_{a,P_1} G \Rightarrow \forall_{b,P_1} G \in \forall_{a,P_1} G \Rightarrow \exists_{b,P_1} G.$
- (25) $\exists_{a,P_1} G \Rightarrow \exists_{b,P_1} G \in \forall_{a,P_1} G \Rightarrow \exists_{b,P_1} G.$
- (26) $\forall_{a \Rightarrow b,P_1} G = \forall_{\neg a \vee b,P_1} G.$
- (27) $\forall_{a \Rightarrow b,P_1} G = \neg \exists_{a \wedge \neg b,P_1} G.$
- (28) $\exists_{a,P_1} G \in \neg(\forall_{a \Rightarrow b,P_1} G \wedge \forall_{a \Rightarrow \neg b,P_1} G).$
- (29) $\exists_{a,P_1} G \in \neg(\neg \exists_{a \wedge b,P_1} G \wedge \neg \exists_{a \wedge \neg b,P_1} G).$
- (30) $\exists_{a,P_1} G \wedge \forall_{a \Rightarrow b,P_1} G \in \exists_{a \wedge b,P_1} G.$
- (31) $\exists_{a,P_1} G \wedge \neg \exists_{a \wedge b,P_1} G \in \neg \forall_{a \Rightarrow b,P_1} G.$
- (32) $\forall_{a \Rightarrow c,P_1} G \wedge \forall_{c \Rightarrow b,P_1} G \in \forall_{a \Rightarrow b,P_1} G.$
- (33) $\forall_{c \Rightarrow b,P_1} G \wedge \exists_{a \wedge c,P_1} G \in \exists_{a \wedge b,P_1} G.$
- (34) $\forall_{b \Rightarrow \neg c,P_1} G \wedge \forall_{a \Rightarrow c,P_1} G \in \forall_{a \Rightarrow \neg b,P_1} G.$
- (35) $\forall_{b \Rightarrow c,P_1} G \wedge \forall_{a \Rightarrow \neg c,P_1} G \in \forall_{a \Rightarrow \neg b,P_1} G.$
- (36) $\forall_{b \Rightarrow \neg c,P_1} G \wedge \exists_{a \wedge c,P_1} G \in \exists_{a \wedge \neg b,P_1} G.$
- (37) $\forall_{b \Rightarrow c,P_1} G \wedge \exists_{a \wedge \neg c,P_1} G \in \exists_{a \wedge \neg b,P_1} G.$
- (38) $\exists_{c,P_1} G \wedge \forall_{c \Rightarrow b,P_1} G \wedge \forall_{c \Rightarrow a,P_1} G \in \exists_{a \wedge b,P_1} G.$
- (39) $\forall_{b \Rightarrow c,P_1} G \wedge \forall_{c \Rightarrow \neg a,P_1} G \in \forall_{a \Rightarrow \neg b,P_1} G.$
- (40) $\exists_{b,P_1} G \wedge \forall_{b \Rightarrow c,P_1} G \wedge \forall_{c \Rightarrow a,P_1} G \in \exists_{a \wedge b,P_1} G.$
- (41) $\exists_{c,P_1} G \wedge \forall_{b \Rightarrow \neg c,P_1} G \wedge \forall_{c \Rightarrow a,P_1} G \in \exists_{a \wedge \neg b,P_1} G.$

REFERENCES

- [1] Shunichi Kobayashi and Kui Jia. A theory of Boolean valued functions and partitions. *Journal of Formalized Mathematics*, 10, 1998. http://mizar.org/JFM/Vol10/bvfunc_1.html.
- [2] Shunichi Kobayashi and Yatsuka Nakamura. A theory of Boolean valued functions and quantifiers with respect to partitions. *Journal of Formalized Mathematics*, 10, 1998. http://mizar.org/JFM/Vol10/bvfunc_2.html.
- [3] Konrad Raczkowski and Paweł Sadowski. Equivalence relations and classes of abstraction. *Journal of Formalized Mathematics*, 1, 1989. http://mizar.org/JFM/Vol1/eqrel_1.html.
- [4] Andrzej Trybulec. Function domains and Fränkel operator. *Journal of Formalized Mathematics*, 2, 1990. <http://mizar.org/JFM/Vol2/fraenkel.html>.
- [5] Zinaida Trybulec. Properties of subsets. *Journal of Formalized Mathematics*, 1, 1989. http://mizar.org/JFM/Vol1/subset_1.html.
- [6] Edmund Woronowicz. Interpretation and satisfiability in the first order logic. *Journal of Formalized Mathematics*, 2, 1990. http://mizar.org/JFM/Vol2/valuat_1.html.

- [7] Edmund Woronowicz. Many-argument relations. *Journal of Formalized Mathematics*, 2, 1990. <http://mizar.org/JFM/Vol2/margrell.html>.

Received December 21, 1998

Published January 2, 2004
