

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.

The terminology and notation used here are introduced in the following articles: [1], [2], [3], and [4].

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

The following propositions are true:

- (1) $a \Rightarrow b \subseteq \forall_{a,P_1} G \Rightarrow \exists_{b,P_1} G$.
- (2) $\forall_{a,P_1} G \wedge \forall_{b,P_1} G \subseteq a \wedge b$.
- (3) $a \wedge b \subseteq \exists_{a,P_1} G \wedge \exists_{b,P_1} G$.
- (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) $\forall_{a,P_1} G \vee \forall_{b,P_1} G \subseteq a \vee b$.
- (7) $a \vee b \subseteq \exists_{a,P_1} G \vee \exists_{b,P_1} G$.
- (8) $a \oplus b \subseteq \neg(\exists_{\neg a,P_1} G \oplus \exists_{b,P_1} G) \vee \neg(\exists_{a,P_1} G \oplus \exists_{\neg b,P_1} G)$.
- (9) $\forall_{a \vee b,P_1} G \subseteq \forall_{a,P_1} G \vee \exists_{b,P_1} G$.
- (10) $\forall_{a \vee b,P_1} G \subseteq \exists_{a,P_1} G \vee \forall_{b,P_1} G$.
- (11) $\forall_{a \vee b,P_1} G \subseteq \exists_{a,P_1} G \vee \exists_{b,P_1} G$.
- (12) $\exists_{a,P_1} G \wedge \forall_{b,P_1} G \subseteq \exists_{a \wedge b,P_1} G$.

- (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) If G is a coordinate and $P_1 \in G$, then $\forall_{a \Rightarrow b, P_1} G = \neg \exists_{a \wedge \neg b, P_1} G.$
- (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. *Formalized Mathematics*, 7(2):249–254, 1998.
- [2] Shunichi Kobayashi and Yatsuka Nakamura. A theory of Boolean valued functions and quantifiers with respect to partitions. *Formalized Mathematics*, 7(2):307–312, 1998.
- [3] Konrad Raczkowski and Paweł Sadowski. Equivalence relations and classes of abstraction. *Formalized Mathematics*, 1(3):441–444, 1990.

- [4] Zinaida Trybulec. Properties of subsets. *Formalized Mathematics*, 1(1):67–71, 1990.

Received December 21, 1998
