

## DECISION PROBLEM IN THE CLASSICAL LOGIC

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The important problem of decision in mathematical logic has been studied by many authors; it was resolved for propositional calculus. For functional calculus, Church demonstrated that there was no model by which we can determine whether a well-formed formula of the predicate calculus is true or false.

In classical logic a formula " $\alpha$ " is a tautology if for the propositional variables:

$$p_1, p_2, \dots, p_n$$

in " $\alpha$ " we can make correspond the truth values:

$$a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n$$

(where each of " $a_i$ " are constant,  $\mathbf{v} = \text{true}$ , and  $\mathbf{f} = \text{false}$ ) and the substitution of the variable  $p_i$  by  $a_i$  conduct to " $\alpha$ " true). In our paper we shall say that " $\alpha$ " is a tautology if its logical value is  $\mathbf{v}$ , where *logical value* of a formula means the result which we get making the substitution of the propositional variables by  $\mathbf{v}$  or  $\mathbf{f}$  in all possible ways and making all the operations connected.

The purpose of this article is to present a new method for the resolution of the decision problem, a method which is an immediate result of our studies on normal forms in propositional calculus. The work is treated in this way: I. For forms made with equivalence. II. For forms made with equivalence, negation, reciprocity. III. For forms made with equivalence, reciprocity and alternation. IV. For a general form of classical logic.

For all these we use the notation of *J. Łukasiewicz*. The idea of form is defined in this way:

1. Each propositional variable is a form;
  2. If " $\alpha$ " is a form and " $F$ " is a unary functor, then " $F\alpha$ " is a form;
  3. If " $\alpha$ " and " $\beta$ " are forms and " $F$ " is a binary functor, then " $F\alpha\beta$ " is a form.
- The set of the forms made by the means of the functors  $F_1, F_2, \dots, F_n$  is to be written:  $\mathbf{S}(F_1, F_2, \dots, F_n)$ . For simplicity, we denote by  $\mathbf{S}$  the set of all forms from classical logic. Two forms " $\alpha$ " and " $\beta$ " are equipollent

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