

LES PROPRIÉTÉS DU FONCTEUR NICOD PAR RAPPORT  
 À LA RÉCIPROCITÉ ET CONJONCTION. I

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Dans cet article, nous considérons le foncteur introduit par Nicod, comme foncteur définissent pour tous les foncteurs du calcul propositionnel bivalent, que nous notons par:  $Dpq = \text{non } p \text{ où non } q$ . Ce foncteur satisfait la matrice:

$D$	0	1
0	1	1
1	1	0

et peut être défini encore:  $Dpq = RIKpq$  où  $R$  satisfait la matrice:

$R$	0	1
0	0	1
1	1	0

En vertu de cette définition, nous donnerons une forme normale simple pour toute forme construite à l'aide seulement de ce foncteur. Notons  $S(D)$  l'ensemble de toutes les formes construites avec  $D$ .

*Les notations utilisées.* Nous employons les notations suivants:

(1) Si "F" est un foncteur, alors:  $F^n = \underbrace{F \dots F}_n$

(2)  $\prod_{i=1}^m p_i = p_1 p_2 \dots p_m$

(3)  $\prod_{p_i^h} F^h \alpha(p_1, p_2 \dots p_m)_h$

signifie chaque forme qu'est obtenue de la forme  $F^h \alpha(p_1, p_2 \dots p_h)$  considérant tous les combinaisons des  $m$  lettres  $p_1, p_2 \dots p_m$  prise  $h$  à  $h$

(4)  $\alpha \sim \beta = \alpha$  est equipolente avec  $\beta$

(5)  $\sum_{i=1}^m h_i = h_1 + h_2 + \dots + h_m$

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**Théorème 1.** *Toute forme*

$$\alpha = D^{n-1} p_1 p_2 \dots p_n$$

*admet la forme normale*

$$\mathbf{N}_1(D) = R^{n-1} I p_n R p_n p_{n-1} K^2 p_n p_{n-1} p_{n-2} \dots K^{n-3} p_n p_{n-1} \dots p_3 K^{n-1} p_1 p_2 p_3 \dots p_n$$

*et:*

$$\alpha \sim \mathbf{N}_1(D)$$

Nous démontrerons ce théorème par la méthode de récurrence:

1.  $Dp_1 p_2 \sim RIKp_1 p_2$   
 $I p_1 / Dp_1 p_2, p_2 / p_3 * 2$
2.  $DDp_1 p_2 p_3 \sim RIKKp_1 p_2 p_3 \sim RIKR IKp_1 p_2 p_3 \sim RIRK I p_3 K^2 p_1 p_2 p_3$   
 $\sim R^2 I p_3 K^2 p_1 p_2 p_3$

parce que:

$$KI p_4 \sim p_4$$

et donc:

3.  $DDp_1 p_2 p_3 \sim R^2 I p_3 K^2 p_1 p_2 p_3$   
 $3 p_1 / Dp_1 p_2, p_2 / p_3, p_3 / p_4 * 4$
4.  $DDDp_1 p_2 p_3 p_4 \sim R^2 I p_4 K^2 K p_1 p_2 p_3 p_4 \sim R^2 I p_4 K^2 RIKp_1 p_2 p_3 p_4 R^2 I p_4 KR IKp_3 p_4$   
 $\sim R^2 I p_4 RK IKp_3 p_4 K^3 p_1 p_2 p_3 p_4$   
 $\sim R I p_4 K p_4 p_3 K^3 p_1 p_2 p_3 p_4$

parce que:

$$KIKp_3 p_4 \sim Kp_3 p_4 \sim Kp_4 p_3$$

et donc:

5.  $DDDp_1 p_2 p_3 p_4 \sim R^3 I p_4 K p_4 p_3 K^3 p_4 p_3 p_2 p_1$

Nous supposons le théorème vrai pour  $n$  variables propositionnelles.

6.  $D^{n-1} p_1 p_2 p_3 \dots p_n \sim R^{n-1} I p_n K p_{n-1} p_{n-2} \dots K^{n-3} p_n p_{n-1} p_{n-2} \dots$   
 $p_3 K^{n-1} p_n p_{n-1} \dots p_3 p_2 p_1$

Pour démontrer le théorème pour  $n + 1$  variables propositionnelles nous faisons la substitution:

$$6 p_1 / Dp_1 p_2, p_2 / p_3 \dots p_n / p_{n+1} * 7$$

7.  $D^n p_1 p_2 p_3 \dots p_n p_{n+1}$   
 $\sim R^{n-1} I p_{n+1} K p_{n+1} p_n K^2 p_{n+1} p_n p_{n-1} \dots K^{n-3} p_{n+1} p_n p_{n-1} \dots p_5 p_4 K^{n-1} Dp_1 p_2 p_3 \dots$   
 $p_n p_{n+1}$   
 $\sim R^{n-1} I p_{n+1} K p_{n+1} p_n K^2 p_{n+1} p_n p_{n-1} \dots K^{n-3} p_{n+1} p_n p_{n-1} \dots p_4 K K p_1 p_2 K_{n-2} p_3 p_4 \dots$   
 $p_n p_{n+1}$   
 $\sim R^{n-1} I p_{n+1} K p_{n+1} p_n K^2 p_{n+1} p_n p_{n-1} \dots K^{n-3} p_{n+1} p_n p_{n-1} \dots$   
 $p_4 K R IK p_1 p_2 K^{n-2} p_{n+1} p_n p_{n-1} \dots p_3 R^{n-1} I p_{n+1} K p_{n+1} p_n K^2 p_{n+1} p_n p_{n-1} \dots$   
 $K^{n-3} p_{n+1} p_n p_{n-1} \dots p_4 R K IK^{n-2} p_3 p_4 \dots p_{n+1} K^n p_1 p_2 \dots$

$$\begin{aligned} & p_{n+1} R^n I p_{n+1} K p_{n+1} p_n K^2 p_{n+1} p_n p_{n-1} \dots K^{n-3} p_{n+1} p_n \dots p_4 K^{n-2} p_{n+1} p_n p_{n-1} \dots \\ & p_4 p_3 K^n p_{n+1} p_n p_{n-1} \dots p_3 p_2 p_1 \end{aligned}$$

et donc le théorème se maintient pour  $n + 1$  variables propositionnelles, c'est-à-dire il est démontré.

**Théorème 2.** *Toute forme du type:*

$$\alpha = Dp_1 Dp_2 Dp_3 \dots Dp_{n-2} Dp_{n-1} p_n$$

*admet la forme normale:*

$$N_2(D) = R^{n-1} I p_1 K p_1 p_2 K^2 p_1 p_2 p_3 \dots K^{n-3} p_1 p_2 \dots p_{n-2} K^{n-1} p_1 p_2 \dots p_{n-2} p_{n-1} p_n$$

Nous démontrons le théorème par la méthode de récurrence:

- 8.  $Dp_1 p_2 \sim R I K p_1 p_2$   
 $8 p_2 / K p_2 p_3 * 9$
- 9.  $Dp_1 Dp_2 p_3 \sim R I K p_1 K p_2 p_3 \sim R I K K p_2 p_3 p_1 \sim R_2 I K I p_1 K^2 p_1 p_2 p_3 R^2 I p_1 K^2 p_1 p_2 p_3$

parce que:

$$K I p_1 \sim p_1$$

et donc:

- 10.  $Dp_1 Dp_2 p_3 \sim R I p_1 K p_1 p_2 p_3$   
 $10 p_3 / D p_3 p_4 * 11$
- 11.  $Dp_1 Dp_2 Dp_3 p_4 \sim R^2 I p_1 K p_1 p_2 K p_3 p_4 \sim R^2 I p_1 K K p_3 p_4 K p_1 p_2$   
 $\sim R^2 I p_1 K R I K p_3 p_4 K p_1 p_2$   
 $\sim R^2 I p_1 K K I K p_1 p_2 K^3 p_1 p_2 p_3 p_4$   
 $\sim R^3 I p_1 K p_1 p_2 K^3 p_1 p_2 p_3 p_4$

parce que:

$$K I K p_1 p_2 \sim K p_1 p_2$$

Supposons le théorème vrai pour  $n$  variables propositionnelles:

- 12.  $Dp_1 Dp_2 Dp_3 \dots Dp_{n-2} Dp_{n-1} p_n$   
 $\sim R^{n-1} I p_1 K p_1 p_2 K^2 p_1 p_2 p_3 \dots K^{n-3} p_1 p_2 p_3 \dots p_{n-2} K^{n-1} p_1 p_2 p_3 \dots p_{n-1} p_n$

Dans la formule 12 nous faisons la substitution:

$$12 p_n / D p_n p_{n+1} * 13$$

- 13.  $Dp_1 Dp_2 Dp_3 \dots Dp_{n-2} Dp_{n-1} Dp_n p_{n+1}$   
 $\sim R^{n-1} I p_1 K p_1 p_2 K^2 p_1 p_2 p_3 \dots K^{n-3} p_1 p_2 p_3 \dots p_{n-2} K^{n-1} p_1 p_2 \dots p_{n-1} D p_n p_{n+1}$   
 $\sim R^{n-1} I K p_1 p_2 K^2 p_1 p_2 p_3 \dots K^{n-3} p_1 p_2 \dots p_{n-2} K K p_n p_{n+1} K^{n-2} p_1 p_2 \dots p_{n-1}$   
 $\sim R^{n-1} I K p_1 p_2 K^2 p_1 p_2 p_3 \dots K^{n-2} p_1 p_2 \dots p_{n-2} K R I K p_n p_{n+1} K^{n-2} p_1 p_2 \dots p_{n-1}$   
 $\sim R^{n-1} I K p_1 p_2 K^2 p_1 p_2 p_3 \dots K^{n-3} p_1 p_2 p_3 \dots p_{n-2} R K I K^{n-2} p_1 p_2 \dots$   
 $p_{n-1} K^n p_1 p_2 \dots p_{n-1} p_n p_{n+1}$   
 $\sim R^n I p_1 K p_1 p_2 K^2 p_1 p_2 p_3 \dots K_{n-3} p_1 p_2 p_3 \dots p_{n-2} K_{n-2} p_1 p_2 \dots p_{n-1} K^n p_1 p_2 p_3 \dots$   
 $p_n p_{n+1}$

Donc, notre théorème se maintient pour  $n + 1$  variables propositionnelles, c'est-à-dire il est démontré.

Les formes normales  $N_1(D)$  et  $N_2(D)$  sont des formes fondamentales pour établir les formes normales correspondantes d'une forme Nicod quelconque, parce que ces formes font partie d'un des groupes suivants:

Groupe A

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha &= D\alpha_1 D\alpha_2 D\alpha_3 \dots D\alpha_{v-2} D\alpha_{v-1} \alpha_v \\ \alpha_h &= Dp_1^h Dp_2^h \dots Dp_{mh-2}^h Dp_{mh-1}^h p_m^h \end{aligned} \quad (h = 1, 2 \dots v)$$

Groupe B

$$\alpha = D^{v-1} D^{m_1-1} \prod_{i=1}^{m_1} p_i^1 D^{m_2-1} \prod_{i=1}^{m_2} p_i^2 \dots D^{m_{v-1}-1} \prod_{i=1}^{m_{v-1}} p_i^{v'}$$

Groupe C

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha &= D^{v-1} \alpha_1 \alpha_2 \alpha_3 \dots \alpha_{v-1} \alpha_v \\ \alpha_h &= Dp_1^h Dp_2^h \dots Dp_{mh-2}^h Dp_{mh-1}^h p_{mh}^h \end{aligned} \quad (h = 1, 2 \dots v)$$

Groupe D

$$\alpha = DD^{m_1-1} \prod_{i=1}^{m_1} p_i^1 DD^{m_2-1} \prod_{i=1}^{m_2} p_i^2 \dots DD^{m_{v-1}-1} \prod_{i=1}^{m_{v-1}} p_i^{v-1} D^{m_v-1} \prod_{i=1}^{m_v} p_i^{v'}$$

Pour établir la forme normale générale, nous avons donné quatre formes normales correspondantes aux Groupes A-D. Nous démontrerons ces quatre formes pour établir la forme normale pour une forme générale de l'ensemble  $S(D)$ .

Théorème 3. Si

$$\alpha \in S(D)$$

est une forme du Groupe A, alors il admet la forme normale:

$$\begin{aligned} N_3(D) &= R^{\mathfrak{R}} (p_1^{i'})^{v'} (p_1^{2i'})^{v'} \dots (p_1^{(i-1)})^{v'} p_1^{i'} \left[ \prod_{i=1}^{v'} \left( K p_1^i p_2^i K^2 p_1^i p_2^i p_3^i \dots K^{m_i-3} p_1^i p_2^i \dots \right. \right. \\ &\quad \left. \left. p_{m_i-2}^i K^{m_i-1} p_1^i p_2^i \dots p_{m_i}^i \right)^{v-i+1} \right] \left[ \prod_{h=2}^{v'} \prod_{k=1}^h \prod_{i_k=0}^{m_k-3} \left( K^{\mathfrak{M}} \prod_{j=0}^{i_h} p_{j+1}^h \right) \right] \left[ \prod_{h=2}^i \prod_{k=1}^h \prod_{i_k=0}^{m_k-3} \right. \\ &\quad \left. \left( \prod_{i_k=0}^{m_k-3} K^{\mathfrak{M}} \prod_{j=0}^{i_h} p_{j+1}^h \right) \left( \prod_{j=1}^{m_j-3} \prod_{i_j=0}^{i_j} K^{i_j+m_u(1,2)} \prod_{k=0}^{i_j} p_{k+1}^j \prod_{k=1}^{m_t(1,2)} p_k^{t(1,2)} \right) \right. \\ &\quad \left. \left( \prod_{j=1}^3 \prod_{i_j=0}^{m_j-3} K^{i_j+m_u(1,2,3)} \prod_{k=0}^{i_j} p_{k+1}^j \prod_{k=1}^{m_t(1,2,3)} p_k^{t(1,2,3)} \right) \dots \prod_{j=1}^v \prod_{i_j=0}^{m_j-3} K^{i_j+m_u(1,2,\dots,t)} \right. \\ &\quad \left. \prod_{k=0}^{i_j} p_{k+1}^j \prod_{k=1}^{m_t(1,2,\dots,t)} p_k^{t(1,2,\dots,t)} \right] \left( K^{m_1+m_2-1} \prod_{j=1}^{m_1} p_j^1 \prod_{j=1}^{m_2} p_j^2 \right) \dots \\ &\quad \left. \left( K^{m_1+m_2+\dots+m_{v-1}} \prod_{j=1}^{m_1} p_j^1 \prod_{j=1}^{m_2} p_j^2 \dots \prod_{j=1}^{m_v} p_j^{v'} \right) \right] \end{aligned}$$

où nous avons

$$\mathfrak{R} = \sum_{j=1}^i \sum_{t=1}^j m_i + v - 1 \text{ et } \mathfrak{M} = \sum_{u=1}^{h_i+h-1} u$$

et où

si  $j = 1$ , alors  $m_{u(1,2\dots h)} = m_2 + m_3 + \dots + m_h$

si  $j = 2$ , alors  $m_{u(1,2\dots h)} = m_1 + m_3 + m_4 + \dots + m_h$

si  $j = h$ , alors  $m_{u(1,2\dots h)} = m_1 + m_2 + \dots + m_{h-2} + m_{h-1}$

si  $j = 1$ , alors  $\prod_{k=1}^{m_1(1,2\dots h)} p_k^{t(1,2\dots h)} = \prod_{k=1}^{m_2} p_k^2 \prod_{k=1}^{m_3} p_k^3 \dots \prod_{k=1}^{m_h} p_k^h$

si  $j = 2$ , alors  $\prod_{k=1}^{m_1(1,2\dots h)} p_k^{t(1,2\dots h)} = \prod_{k=1}^{m_1} p_k^1 \prod_{k=1}^{m_3} p_k^3 \dots \prod_{k=1}^{m_h} p_k^h$

si  $j = h$ , alors  $\prod_{k=1}^{m_1(1,2\dots h)} p_k^{t(1,2\dots h)} = \prod_{k=1}^{m_1} p_k^1 \prod_{k=1}^{m_2} p_k^2 \dots \prod_{k=1}^{m_{h-2}} p_k^{h-2} \prod_{k=1}^{m_{h-1}} p_k^{h-1}$

Nous démontrerons le lemme suivant:

$$(F) K^h R^{t_1-1} \prod_{i_1=1}^t q_1^{t_1} R^{t_2-1} \prod_{i_2=1}^{t_2} q_2^{t_2} \dots R^{t_{h-1}-1} \prod_{i_{h-1}=1}^{t_{h-1}} q_{h-1}^{t_{h-1}}$$

$$\sim R^{t_1 t_2 \dots t_{h-1}} \prod_{i_1=1}^{t_1} \prod_{i_2=1}^{t_2} \dots \prod_{i_{h-1}=1}^{t_{h-1}} K^h q_1^{t_1} q_2^{t_2} \dots q_{h-1}^{t_{h-1}}$$

Nous démontrerons le lemme par la méthode de récurrence: pour  $h = 1$  nous avons:

$$K R^{t_1-1} \prod_{i_1=1}^{t_1} q_1^{t_1} R^{t_2-1} \prod_{i_2=1}^{t_2} q_2^{t_2}$$

$$\sim R^{t_1-1} \left( K q_1 R^{t_2-1} q_2^3 \dots q_2^t \right) \left( K q_1^2 R^{t_2-1} q_2^1 q_2^2 \dots q_2^{t_2} \right) \left( K q_1^3 R^{t_2-1} q_2^1 q_2^2 \dots q_2^{t_2} \right) \dots \left( K q_1^t R^{t_2-1} q_2^1 q_2^2 \dots q_2^{t_2} \right)$$

$$\sim R^{t_1-1} \left( R^{t_1-1} R^{t_2-1} \prod_{i_2=1}^{t_2} K q_1^{i_1} q_2^{i_2} \right) \left( R^{t_2-1} \prod_{i_2=1}^{t_2} q_1^2 q_2^{i_2} \right) \left( R^{t_2-1} \prod_{i_2=1}^{t_2} K q_1^2 q_2^{i_2} \right)$$

$$\left( R^{t_2-1} \prod_{i_2=1}^{t_2} K q_1^3 q_2^{i_2} \right) \dots \left( R^{t_2-1} \prod_{i_2=1}^{t_2} K q_1^{t_1} q_2^{i_2} \right)$$

$$\sim R^{t_1-1+t_1(t_2-1)} \prod_{i_1=1}^{t_1} \prod_{i_2=1}^{t_2} K q_1^{i_1} q_2^{i_2}$$

$$\sim R^{t_1 t_2-1} \prod_{i_1=1}^{t_1} \prod_{i_2=1}^{t_2} K q_1^{i_1} q_2^{i_2}.$$

et donc le lemme est vrai pour  $h = 1$ . Nous supposons que le lemme est vrai pour  $h - 1$ , c'est-à-dire

$$K^{h-1} R^{t_1-1} \prod_{i_1=1}^{t_1} q_1^{t_1} R^{t_2-1} \prod_{i_2=1}^{t_2} q_2^{t_2} \dots R^{t_{h-1}-1} \prod_{i_{h-1}=1}^{t_{h-1}} q_{h-1}^{t_{h-1}}$$

$$\sim R^{t_1 t_2 \dots t_{h-1}} \prod_{i_1=1}^{t_1} \prod_{i_2=1}^{t_2} \dots \prod_{i_{h-1}=1}^{t_{h-1}} K^{h-1} q_1^{t_1} q_2^{t_2} \dots q_{h-1}^{t_{h-1}}.$$

Nous démontrons que le lemme est valable pour  $h$ .

$$\begin{aligned}
 & K^h R^{v_1-1} \prod_{i_1=1}^{v_1} q_1^{i_1} R^{v_2-1} \prod_{i_2=1}^{v_2} q_2^{i_2} R^{v_3-1} \prod_{i_3=1}^{v_3} q_3^{i_3} \dots R^{v_h-1} \prod_{i_h=1}^{v_h} q_h^{i_h} R^{v_{h+1}-1} \prod_{i_{h+1}=1}^{v_{h+1}} q_{h+1}^{i_{h+1}} \\
 & \sim KR^{v_{h+1}-1} \prod_{i_{h+1}=1}^{v_{h+1}} q_{h+1}^{i_{h+1}} K^{h-1} R^{m_1-1} \prod_{i_1=1}^{v_1} q_1^{i_1} R^{m_2-1} \prod_{i_2=1}^{v_2} q_2^{i_2} R^{m_3-1} \prod_{i_3=1}^{v_3} q_3^{i_3} \dots \\
 & R^{v_h-1} \prod_{i_h=1}^{v_h} q_h^{i_h} \\
 & = K\omega_1 K^{h-1} R^{v_1-1} \prod_{i_1=1}^{v_1} q_1^{i_1} R^{v_2-1} \prod_{i_2=1}^{v_2} q_2^{i_2} \dots R^{v_h-1} \prod_{i_h=1}^{v_h} q_h^{i_h} \\
 & = \omega_2
 \end{aligned}$$

où

$$\omega_1 = R^{v_{h+1}-1} \prod_{i_{h+1}=1}^{v_{h+1}} q_{h+1}^{i_{h+1}}$$

Mais d'après l'hypothèse, nous avons:

$$\omega_2 \sim K\omega_1 R^{v_1 v_2 \dots v_h-1} \prod_{i_1=1}^{v_1} \prod_{i_2=1}^{v_2} \dots \prod_{i_h=1}^{v_h} K^{h-1} q_1^{i_1} q_2^{i_2} \dots q_h^{i_h} = K\omega_1 \omega_3$$

où

$$\omega_3 = R^{v_1 v_2 \dots v_h-1} \prod_{i_1=1}^{v_1} \prod_{i_2=1}^{v_2} \dots \prod_{i_h=1}^{v_h} K^{h-1} q_1^{i_1} q_2^{i_2} \dots q_h^{i_h}$$

et donc:

$$\begin{aligned}
 K\omega_1 \omega_3 & = KR^{v_{h+1}-1} \prod_{i_{h+1}=1}^{v_{h+1}} q_{h+1}^{i_{h+1}} \omega_3 \sim R^{v_{h+1}-1} Kq_{h+1}^1 \omega_3 Kq_{h+1}^2 \omega_3 \\
 & \sim R^{h+1} \left( R^{v_1 v_2 \dots v_h-1} \prod_{i_1=1}^{v_1} \prod_{i_2=1}^{v_2} \dots \prod_{i_h=1}^{v_h} K^h q_1^{i_1} q_2^{i_2} \dots q_h^{i_h} q_{h+1}^{i_{h+1}} \right) \\
 & \sim \left( R^{v_1 v_2 \dots v_h-1} \prod_{i_1=1}^{v_1} \prod_{i_2=1}^{v_2} \dots \prod_{i_h=1}^{v_h} K^h q_1^{i_1} q_2^{i_2} \dots q_h^{i_h} q_{h+1}^2 \right) \dots \left( R^{v_1 v_2 \dots v_h-1} \prod_{i_1=1}^{v_1} \prod_{i_2=1}^{v_2} \dots \right. \\
 & \left. \prod_{i_h=1}^{v_h} \prod_{i_{h+1}=1}^{v_{h+1}} K^h q_1^{i_2} q_2^{i_2} \dots q_h^{i_h} q_{h+1}^{i_{h+1}} \right)
 \end{aligned}$$

et donc le lemme reste valable pour  $h$ , c'est-à-dire il est démontré. Nous démontrons maintenant le théorème. La forme:

$$\alpha = D\alpha_1 D\alpha_2 \dots D\alpha_{t-2} D\alpha_{t-1} \alpha v$$

admet, d'après le Théorème 2, la forme normale:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \alpha &\sim R^{\nu-1} I K \alpha_1 \alpha_2 K^2 \alpha_1 \alpha_2 \alpha_3 \dots K^{\nu-3} \alpha_1 \alpha_2 \dots \alpha_{\nu-2} K^{\nu-1} \alpha_1 \alpha_2 \dots \alpha_{\nu} \\
 &\sim R^{\nu-1} I \left( R^{m_1-1} I p_1^1 K p_1^1 p_2^1 K^2 p_1^1 p_2^1 p_3^1 \dots K^{m_1-3} p_1^1 p_2^1 \dots p_{m_1}^1 \right) \left[ K \left( R^{m_1-1} \right. \right. \\
 &\quad \left. \left. I p_1^1 K p_1^1 p_2^1 K^2 p_1^1 p_2^1 p_3^1 \dots K^{m_1-3} p_1^1 p_2^1 p_3^1 \dots p_{m_1-2}^1 K^{m_1-1} p_1^1 p_2^1 \dots p_{m_1}^1 \right) \right. \\
 &\quad \left. \left( R^{m_2-1} I p_1^2 K p_1^2 p_2^2 K^2 p_1^2 p_2^2 p_3^2 \dots K^{m_2-3} p_1^2 p_2^2 p_3^2 \dots p_{m_2-2}^2 K^{m_2-1} p_1^2 p_2^2 \dots p_{m_2}^2 \right) \right] \\
 &\quad \left[ K^2 \left( R^{m_1} I p_1^1 K p_1^1 p_2^1 K^2 p_1^1 p_2^1 p_3^1 \dots K^{m_1-3} p_1^1 p_2^1 \dots p_{m_1-2}^1 \dots p_{m_1-2}^1 K^{m_1-1} \right. \right. \\
 &\quad \left. \left. p_1^1 p_2^1 p_3^1 \dots p_{m_1}^1 \right) \left( R^{m_2-1} I p_1^2 K p_1^2 p_2^2 K^3 p_1^2 p_2^2 p_3^2 \dots K^{m_2-3} p_1^2 p_2^2 \dots p_{m_2-2}^2 \right. \right. \\
 &\quad \left. \left. K^{m_2-1} p_1^2 p_2^2 \dots p_{m_2}^2 \right) \left( R^{m_3-1} I p_1^3 K p_1^3 p_2^3 K^2 p_1^3 p_2^3 p_3^3 \dots K^{m_3-3} p_1^3 p_2^3 \dots p_{m_3-2}^3 \right. \right. \\
 &\quad \left. \left. K^{m_3-k} p_1^3 p_2^3 \dots p_{m_3}^3 \right) \dots \left[ K^{h-1} \left( R^{m_1-1} I p_1^1 K p_1^1 p_2^1 K^2 p_1^1 p_2^1 p_3^1 \dots K^{m_1-3} p_1^1 p_2^1 \dots \right. \right. \right. \\
 &\quad \left. \left. p_{m_1-2}^1 K^{m_1-1} p_1^1 p_2^1 \dots p_{m_1}^1 \right) \dots \left( R^{m_h-1} I p_1^h K p_1^h p_2^h K^2 p_1^h p_2^h p_3^h \dots K^{m_h-3} p_1^h p_2^h \dots \right. \right. \\
 &\quad \left. \left. p_{m_h-2}^h K^{m_h-1} p_1^h p_2^h \dots p_{m_h}^h \right) \dots \left[ K^{\nu-1} \left( R^{m_1-1} I p_1^1 K p_1^1 p_2^1 K^2 p_1^1 p_2^1 p_3^1 \dots K^{m_1-1} \right. \right. \right. \\
 &\quad \left. \left. I p_1^1 K p_1^1 p_2^1 K^2 p_1^1 p_2^1 p_3^1 \dots R K^{m_1-3} p_1^1 p_2^1 \dots p_{m_3-2}^1 K^{m_1-3} p_1^1 p_2^1 \dots p_{m_1}^1 \right) \dots \right. \\
 &\quad \left. \left. \left( R^{\nu-1} I p_1^{\nu} K p_1^{\nu} p_2^{\nu} K^2 p_1^{\nu} p_2^{\nu} p_3^{\nu} \dots K^{m_1-3} p_1^{\nu} p_2^{\nu} \dots p_{m_1-2}^{\nu} K^{m_1-1} p_1^{\nu} p_2^{\nu} \dots p_{m_1}^{\nu} \right) \right] \right] \\
 &= \omega
 \end{aligned}$$

Nous utilisons le lemme et nous avons les formules suivantes:

$$\begin{aligned}
 (a_1) \left\{ \begin{aligned} & \left( K \left( R^{m_1-1} I p_1^1 K p_1^1 p_2^1 K^2 p_1^1 p_2^1 p_3^1 \dots K^{m_1-3} p_1^1 p_2^1 \dots p_{m_1-2}^1 K^{m_1-1} p_1^1 p_2^1 \dots p_{m_1}^1 \right) \right. \\ & \left. \left( R^{m_2-1} I p_1^2 K p_1^2 p_2^2 K^2 p_1^2 p_2^2 p_3^2 \dots K^{m_2-3} p_1^2 p_2^2 \dots p_{m_2-2}^2 K^{m_2-1} p_1^2 p_2^2 \dots p_{m_2}^2 \right) \right. \\ & \sim R^{m_1 m_2-1} I p_1^1 p_2^2 \prod_{i=1}^2 \left( K p_1^i p_2^i K^2 p_1^i p_2^i p_3^i \dots K^{m_i-3} p_1^i p_2^i \dots p_{m_i-2}^i K^{m_i-1} p_1^i p_2^i \right. \\ & \quad \left. \dots p_{m_i}^i \right) \left[ \prod_{i_1=0}^{m_1-3} \prod_{i_2=0}^{m_2-3} \left( K^{i_1+i_2+1} \prod_{j=0}^{i_1} p_{j+1}^1 \prod_{j=0}^{i_2} p_{j+1}^2 \right) \left( \prod_{i_1=0}^{m_1-3} K^{i_1+m_2} \prod_{j=0}^{i_1} p_{j+1}^1 \right. \right. \\ & \quad \left. \left. \prod_{j=1}^{m_2} p_j^2 \right) \right] \left[ \left( \prod_{i_2=0}^{m_2-3} K^{i_2+m_1} \prod_{j=0}^{i_2} p_{j+1}^2 \prod_{l=1}^{m_1} p_l^1 \right) \right] \left( K^{m_1+m_2-1} \prod_{j=1}^{m_1} p_j^1 \prod_{j=1}^{m_2} p_j^2 \right) \end{aligned} \right. \\
 (a_2) \left\{ \begin{aligned} & \left( K^2 \left( R^{m_1-1} I p_1^1 K p_1^1 p_2^1 K^2 p_1^1 p_2^1 p_3^1 \dots K^{m_1-3} p_1^1 p_2^1 \dots p_{m_1-2}^1 K^{m_1-1} p_1^1 p_2^1 \dots p_{m_1}^1 \right) \right. \\ & \left. \left( R^{m_2-1} I p_1^2 K p_1^2 p_2^2 K^2 p_1^2 p_2^2 p_3^2 \dots K^{m_2-3} p_1^2 p_2^2 \dots p_{m_2-2}^2 K^{m_2-1} p_1^2 p_2^2 \dots p_{m_2}^2 \right) \right. \\ & \left. \left( R^{m_3-1} I p_1^3 K p_1^3 p_2^3 K^2 p_1^3 p_2^3 p_3^3 \dots K^{m_3-3} p_1^3 p_2^3 \dots p_{m_3-2}^3 K^{m_3-1} p_1^3 p_2^3 \dots p_{m_3}^3 \right) \right. \\ & \sim R^{m_1 m_2 m_3-1} p_1^1 p_2^2 p_3^3 \left[ \prod_{i=1}^3 \left( K p_1^i p_2^i K^2 p_1^i p_2^i p_3^i \dots K^{m_i-3} p_1^i p_2^i \dots p_{m_i-2}^i K^{m_i-1} \right. \right. \\ & \quad \left. \left. p_1^i p_2^i \dots p_{m_i}^i \right) \right] \left[ \prod_{i_1=0}^{m_1-3} \prod_{i_2=0}^{m_2-3} \prod_{i_3=0}^{m_3-3} K^{i_1+i_2+i_3+2} \prod_{j=0}^{i_1} p_{j+1}^1 \prod_{j=0}^{i_2} p_{j+1}^2 \prod_{j=0}^{i_3} p_{j+1}^3 \right. \\ & \quad \left. \left( \prod_{i_1=0}^{m_1-3} K^{i_1+m_2+m_3} \prod_{j=0}^{i_1} p_{j+1}^1 \prod_{j=1}^{m_2} p_j^2 \prod_{j=1}^{m_3} p_j^3 \right) \left( \prod_{i_2=0}^{m_2-3} K^{i_2+m_1+m_3} \prod_{j=0}^{i_2} p_{j+1}^2 \prod_{j=1}^{m_3} p_j^3 \right) \right. \\ & \quad \left. \left( \prod_{i_3=0}^{m_3-3} K^{i_3+m_1+m_2} \prod_{j=0}^{i_3} p_{j+1}^3 \prod_{j=1}^{m_2} p_j^2 \right) \right] \left( K^{m_1+m_2+m_3-3} \prod_{j=1}^{m_1} p_j^1 \prod_{j=1}^{m_2} p_j^2 \prod_{j=1}^{m_3} p_j^3 \right) \end{aligned} \right. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (a_3) \left\{ \begin{aligned}
 & K^3 \left( R^{m_1-1} I p_1^1 K p_1^1 p_2^1 K^2 p_1^1 p_2^1 p_3^1 \dots K^{m_1-3} p_1^1 p_2^1 \dots p_{m_1-2}^1 K^{m_1-1} p_1^1 p_2^1 \dots p_{m_1}^1 \right) \\
 & \left( R^{m_2-1} I p_1^2 K p_1^2 p_2^2 K^2 p_1^2 p_2^2 p_3^2 \dots K^{m_2-3} p_1^2 p_2^2 \dots p_{m_2-2}^2 K^{m_2-1} p_1^2 p_2^2 \dots p_{m_2}^2 \right) \\
 & \left( R^{m_3-1} I p_1^3 K p_1^3 p_2^3 K^2 p_1^3 p_2^3 p_3^3 \dots K^{m_3-3} p_1^3 p_2^3 \dots p_{m_3-2}^3 K^{m_3-1} p_1^3 p_2^3 \dots p_{m_3}^3 \right) \\
 & \left( R^{m_4-1} I p_1^4 K p_1^4 p_2^4 K^2 p_1^4 p_2^4 p_3^4 \dots K^{m_4-3} p_1^4 p_2^4 \dots p_{m_4-2}^4 K^{m_4-1} p_1^4 p_2^4 \dots p_{m_4}^4 \right) \\
 & \sim R^{m_1 m_2 m_3 m_4 - 1} I p_1^1 p_2^1 p_3^1 p_4^1 \left[ \left( \prod_{i=1}^4 K p_1^i p_2^i K^2 p_1^i p_2^i p_3^i \dots K^{m_i-3} p_1^i p_2^i \dots p_{m_i}^i \right) \right] \\
 & \left[ \prod_{i_1=0}^{m_1-3} \prod_{i_2=0}^{m_2-3} \prod_{i_3=0}^{m_3-3} \prod_{i_4=0}^{m_4-3} \left( K^{i_1+i_2+i_3+i_4+3} \prod_{j=0}^{i_1} p_{j+1}^1 \prod_{j=0}^{i_2} p_{j+1}^2 \prod_{j=0}^{i_3} p_{j+1}^3 \right) \right. \\
 & \left. \left( \prod_{i_1=0}^{m_1-3} K^{i_1+m_2+m_3+m_4} \prod_{j=1}^i p_{j+1}^1 \prod_{j=1}^{m_2} p_j^2 \prod_{j=1}^{m_3} p_j^3 \prod_{j=1}^{m_4} p_j^4 \right) \left( \prod_{i_2=0}^{m_2-3} K^{i_2+m_1+m_3+m_4} \prod_{j=0}^{i_2} p_{j+1}^2 \prod_{j=1}^{m_1} p_j^1 \prod_{j=1}^{m_3} p_j^3 \prod_{j=1}^{m_4} p_j^4 \right) \right. \\
 & \left. p_{j+1}^2 \prod_{j=1}^{m_1} p_j^1 \prod_{j=1}^{m_3} p_j^3 \prod_{j=1}^{m_4} p_j^4 \right) \left( \prod_{i_3=0}^{m_3-3} K^{i_3+m_1+m_2+m_4} \prod_{j=1}^{i_3} p_{j+1}^3 \prod_{j=1}^{m_1} p_j^1 \prod_{j=1}^{m_2} p_j^2 \prod_{j=1}^{m_4} p_j^4 \right) \\
 & \left. \left( \prod_{i_4=0}^{m_4-3} K^{i_4+m_1+m_2+m_3} \prod_{j=0}^{i_4} p_{j+1}^4 \prod_{j=1}^{m_1} p_j^1 \prod_{j=1}^{m_2} p_j^2 \prod_{j=1}^{m_3} p_j^3 \right) \left( K^{m_1+m_2+m_3+m_4-1} \prod_{j=1}^{m_1} p_j^1 \prod_{j=1}^{m_2} p_j^2 \prod_{j=1}^{m_3} p_j^3 \prod_{j=1}^{m_4} p_j^4 \right) \right]
 \end{aligned} \right.
 \end{aligned}$$

En généralement:

$$\begin{aligned}
 (a_h) \left\{ \begin{aligned}
 & K^{h-1} \left( R^{m_1-1} I p_1^1 K p_1^1 p_2^1 K^2 p_1^1 p_2^1 p_3^1 \dots K^{m_1-3} p_1^1 p_2^1 \dots p_{m_1-2}^1 K^{m_1-1} p_1^1 p_2^1 \dots p_{m_1}^1 \right) \\
 & \left( R^{m_2-1} I p_1^2 K p_1^2 p_2^2 K^2 p_1^2 p_2^2 p_3^2 \dots K^{m_2-3} p_1^2 p_2^2 \dots p_{m_2-2}^2 K^{m_2-1} p_1^2 p_2^2 \dots p_{m_2}^2 \right) \\
 & \dots \left( R^{m_h-1} I p_1^h K p_1^h p_2^h K^2 p_1^h p_2^h p_3^h \dots K^{m_h-3} p_1^h p_2^h \dots p_{m_h-2}^h K^{m_h-1} p_1^h p_2^h \dots p_{m_h}^h \right) \\
 & \sim R^{m_1 \dots m_h - 1} I p_1^1 p_2^1 \dots p_h^1 \left[ \prod_{i=1}^h \left( K p_1^i p_2^i K^2 p_1^i p_2^i p_3^i \dots K^{m_i-3} p_1^i p_2^i \dots p_{m_i-2}^i \right) \right. \\
 & \left. K^{m_i-1} p_1^i p_2^i \dots p_{m_i}^i \right] \left[ \prod_{i_1=0}^{m_1-3} \prod_{i_2=0}^{m_2-3} \dots \left( K^{i_1+i_2+\dots+i_h+h-1} \prod_{j=0}^{i_1} p_{j+1}^1 \prod_{j=0}^{i_2} p_{j+1}^2 \dots \right) \right. \\
 & \left. \prod_{j=0}^{i_h} p_{j+1}^h \right) \left( \prod_{i_1=1}^{m_1-3} K^{i_1+m_2+\dots+m_h} \prod_{j=0}^{i_1} p_{j+1}^1 \prod_{j=1}^{m_2} p_j^2 \dots \prod_{j=1}^{m_h} p_j^h \right) \left[ \left( \prod_{i_2=0}^{m_2-3} K^{i_2+m_1+m_3+\dots+m_h} \prod_{j=0}^{i_2} p_{j+1}^2 \prod_{j=0}^{m_1} p_{j+1}^1 \prod_{j=0}^{m_3} p_j^3 \dots \prod_{j=1}^{m_h} p_j^h \right) \right. \\
 & \left. \dots \left[ \prod_{i_h=0}^{m_h-3} K^{i_h+m_1+\dots+m_{h-1}-1} \prod_{j=0}^{i_h} p_{j+1}^h \prod_{j=0}^{m_1} p_{j+1}^1 \dots \prod_{j=0}^{m_{h-1}} p_j^{h-1} \dots \prod_{j=0}^{m_h-1} p_j^{h-1} \right] \right] \\
 & \left. \left( K^{m_1+m_2+\dots+m_h-1} \prod_{j=1}^{m_1} p_j^1 \prod_{j=1}^{m_2} p_j^2 \dots \prod_{j=1}^{m_h} p_j^h \right) \right]
 \end{aligned} \right.
 \end{aligned}$$

Nous utilisons pour la forme  $\alpha$  cette formule et nous avons:

$$\alpha \sim R^{\mathfrak{R}} \prod_{i=1}^i \left[ \left( p_1^i K p_1^i p_2^i K^2 p_1^i p_2^i p_3^i \dots K^{m_i-3} p_1^i p_2^i \dots p_{m_i-2}^i K^{m_i-1} p_1^i p_2^i \dots p_{m_i}^i \right) \right]$$



$$\begin{aligned}
 & p_{m_1}^i \Big)^{v-i+1} \left[ \prod_{i_1=1}^{m_1-3} \prod_{i_2=2}^{m_2-3} \left( K^{i_1+i_2+1} \prod_{j=0}^{i_1} p_{j+1}^1 \prod_{j=1}^{i_2} p_{j+1}^2 \right) \left( \prod_{i_1=0}^{m_3-3} K^{i_1+i_2+i_3+2} \right. \right. \\
 & \prod_{j=0}^{i_1} p_{j+1}^1 \prod_{j=0}^{i_2} p_{j+1}^2 \prod_{j=0}^{i_3} p_{j+1}^3 \Big) \dots \left( \prod_{i_1=0}^{m_1-2} \prod_{i_2=0}^{m_2-3} \dots \prod_{i_h=0}^{m_h-3} K^{i_1+\dots+i_h-1} \prod_{j=0}^{i_1} p_{j+1}^1 \prod_{j=0}^{i_2} \right. \\
 & \left. p_{j+1}^2 \dots \prod_{j=0}^{i_h} p_{j+1}^h \right) \dots \prod_{i_1=0}^{m_1-3} \prod_{i_2=0}^{m_2-3} \dots \prod_{i_v=0}^{m_v-3} K^{i_1+\dots+i_v+v-1} \prod_{j=0}^{i_1} p_{j+1}^1 \prod_{j=0}^{i_2} p_{j+1}^2 \dots \\
 & \left. \prod_{j=0}^{i_v} p_{j+1}^{i_v} \right) \left[ \prod_{i_1=0}^{m_1-3} K^{i_1+m_2} \prod_{j=0}^{i_1} p_{j+1}^1 \prod_{j=1}^{m_2} \prod_{i_2=0}^{m_2-3} K^{i_2+m_1} \prod_{j=0}^{i_2} p_{j+1}^2 \prod_{j=1}^{m_1} \right) \left( \prod_{i_1=0}^{m_1-3} K^{i_1+m_2+m_3} \right. \\
 & \prod_{j=0}^{i_1} p_{j+1}^1 \prod_{j=1}^{m_2} p_j^2 \prod_{j=1}^{m_3} p_j^3 \prod_{i_2=0}^{m_2-3} K^{i_2+m_1+m_3} \prod_{j=0}^{i_2} p_{j+1}^2 \prod_{j=1}^{m_1} p_j^3 \prod_{j=1}^{m_3} p_j^3 \prod_{i_3=0}^{m_3-3} K^{i_3+m_1+m_2} \\
 & \prod_{j=0}^{i_3} p_{j+1}^3 \prod_{j=1}^{m_1} p_j^1 \prod_{j=1}^{m_2} p_j^2 \Big) \dots \prod_{i_1=0}^{m_1-3} K^{i_1+m_1+\dots+m_h} \prod_{j=0}^{i_1} p_{j+1}^1 \prod_{j=0}^{i_2} \dots \prod_{j=1}^{m_h} p_j^h \prod_{i_2=0}^{m_2-3} \\
 & K^{i_2+m_1+m_3+\dots+m_h} \prod_{j=1}^{i_2} p_{j+1}^2 \prod_{j=0}^{m_2} p_j^1 \prod_{j=1}^{m_3} p_j^3 \dots \prod_{j=1}^{m_h} p_j^h \dots \prod_{i_h=0}^{m_h-3} K^{i_h+m_1+\dots+m_h-1} \\
 & \prod_{j=0}^{i_h} \prod_{j=1}^{m_1} p_j^1 \dots \prod_{j=1}^{m_{h-1}} p_j^{h-1} \Big) \dots \left[ \prod_{i_1=0}^{m_1-3} \left( K^{i_1+m_2+\dots+m_v} \prod_{j=0}^{i_1} p_{j+1}^1 \prod_{j=1}^{m_2} p_j^2 \dots \right. \right. \\
 & \left. \prod_{j=1}^{m_v} p_j^{i_v} \dots \prod_{i_h=0}^{m_h-3} K^{i_h+m_1+\dots+m_{h-1}+m_{h+1}+\dots+m_v} \prod_{j=0}^{i_h} p_{j+1}^h \prod_{j=1}^{m_1} p_j^1 \dots \prod_{j=0}^{m_{h-1}} p_{j+1}^{h-1} \right. \\
 & \left. \prod_{j=0}^{m_{h+1}} p_j^{h+1} \dots \prod_{j=1}^{m_v} p_j^{i_v} \dots \prod_{i_v=0}^{m_v-3} K^{i_v+m_1+\dots+m_{v-1}} \prod_{j=0}^{i_v} p_{j-1}^{i_v} \prod_{j=1}^{m_1} p_j^1 \dots \prod_{j=1}^{m_{v-1}} p_j^{v-1} \right) \Big] \\
 & \left( K^{m_1+m_2-1} \prod_{j=1}^{m_1} p_j^1 \prod_{j=1}^{m_2} p_j^2 \right) \left( K^{m_1+m_2+m_3-1} \prod_{j=1}^{m_1} p_j^1 \prod_{j=1}^{m_2} p_j^2 \prod_{j=1}^{m_3} p_j^3 \right) \dots \\
 & \left( K^{m_1+\dots+m_v-1} \prod_{j=1}^{m_1} p_j^1 \dots \prod_{j=1}^{m_v} p_j^{i_v} \right)
 \end{aligned}$$

où nous avons

$$\mathfrak{R} = \sum_{j=1}^v \sum_{i=1}^j m_i + v - 1$$

Cette formule on peut la restreindre et ainsi nous avons:  $\mathbf{N}_3(D)$ .

(À suivre)

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