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**A COMBINATORIAL ANALOG OF FORMAL SYSTEMS WITH BUILT-IN CONSISTENCY**

The article deals with the representation of formal systems on the base of the distributive normal form of first-order logic. We show that in such systems, according to the depth of decomposition of the distributive normal form, one may demonstrate consistency combinatorially by means of the system itself which makes it a system with a «built-in» consistency. We draw an analogy with elementary arithmetic formal systems where the Gödel's Second Incompleteness Theorem is not true. We compare combinatorial syntactic

\* ( 16-18-10359).

methods of demonstrating the consistency of a formal system and metatheoretical evidence of consistency.

**Keywords:** combinatorics; consistency; distributive normal form; constituent; solvability; Gödel's Second Incompleteness Theorem

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[9, p. 1–35]  
[3].

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$i$  (+),  $i = 1, 2, \dots, k$  (-),

$\prod_{i=1}^k p_i$

$\prod_{i=1}^k P_i x$

$2^k$

$\neg(\exists x) \prod_{i=1}^k P_i x$

$\prod_{j=1}^{j=2^k} (\exists x) \prod_{i=1}^k P_i x$

$i(x)$

$(\exists x)C_1(x) \& (\exists x)C_2(x) \& \dots \dots \& (\exists x)C_i(x) \& \dots \dots (\exists x)C_n(x) \&$   
 $\& (\forall x) [C_1(x) \vee C_2(x) \vee \dots \dots \vee C_i(x) \vee \dots \dots \vee C_n(x)],$



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(∃z) Pzz 1.

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(∃z) [P(z, z) & (∃y) (P(y, y) & P(y, z) & P(z, y)) &  
 .....  
 & (∃y) (¬P(y, y) & ¬P(y, z) & ¬P(z, y))] V  
 V (∃z) [P(z, z) & ¬∃(P(y, y) & P(z, y)) &  
 .....  
 & (∃y) (¬P(y, y) & ¬P(y, z) & ¬P(z, y))] V  
 .....  
 V (∃z) [P(z, z) & ¬(∃y) (P(y, y) & P(y, z) & P(z, y)) &  
 .....  
 & ¬(∃y) (¬P(y, y) & ¬P(y, z) & ¬P(z, y))].

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( d). 2

2<sup>512</sup>,

512

 $(\exists x)(\exists y)Fxy.$ 

[7].

 $1+2^{35}!$  $(2^2)$ 

[8].

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( )  $(\exists x)C_1(x) \& (\exists x)C_2(x) \& \dots \dots \& (\exists x)C_i(x) \& \dots \dots (\exists x)C_n(x) \&$   
 $\& (\forall x) [C_1(x) \vee C_2(x) \vee \dots \dots \vee C_i(x) \vee \dots \dots \vee C_n(x)]$

( )  $(\exists y)C^*_1(x, y) \& (\exists y)C^*_2(x, y) \& \dots \dots \& (\exists y)C^*_i(x, y) \& \dots (\exists y)C^*_n(x, y) \&$   
 $\& (\forall y) [C^*_1(x, y) \vee C^*_2(x, y) \vee \dots \dots \vee C^*_i(x, y) \vee \dots \dots \vee C^*_n(x, y)] \& \bigwedge_{i=r} P_i(x, x).$





$$\begin{aligned}
& P_{zz} \& \\
& \& (\exists x) [(P_{xx} \& P_{xz} \& P_{zx} \& \\
& \& (\exists y) (P_{yy} \& P_{yx} \& P_{xy} \& P_{yz} \& P_{zy}) \& \\
& \& (\forall y) (P_{yy} \& P_{yx} \& P_{xy} \& P_{yz} \& P_{zy}) \& \\
& \& (\exists x) [(P_{xx} \& P_{xz} \& P_{zx} \& \\
& \& (\exists y) (P_{yy} \& P_{yx} \& P_{xy} \& P_{yz} \& \neg P_{zy}) \& \\
& \& (\forall y) (P_{yy} \& P_{yx} \& P_{xy} \& P_{yz} \& \neg P_{zy})] \& \\
& \& (\forall x) (C^{(1)}_1 \vee C^{(1)}_2).
\end{aligned}$$

( $\exists$ ),

$$\begin{aligned}
& P_{zz} \& \\
& \& (\exists y) (P_{yy} \& P_{yz} \& P_{zy}) \& \\
& \& (\forall y) (P_{yy} \& P_{yz} \& P_{zy}) \& \\
& \& (\exists y) (P_{yy} \& P_{yz} \& \neg P_{zy}) \& \\
& \& (\forall y) (P_{yy} \& P_{yz} \& \neg P_{zy})]
\end{aligned}$$

( $\exists y$ ),

$$\begin{aligned}
& P_{zz} \& \\
& \& (\exists x) [(P_{xx} \& P_{xz} \& P_{zx} \& \\
& \& (\exists x) [(P_{xx} \& P_{xz} \& P_{zx}) \& \\
& \& (\forall x) (C^{(1)}_1 \vee C^{(1)}_2)
\end{aligned}$$

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