

Gottlob Frege/Zitiert durch

Wechseln zu: [Navigation](#), [Suche](#)

Publikationen von [Gottlob Frege](#) werden in folgenden GlossarWiki-Artikeln zitiert:

$$\begin{array}{l} \vdash o; a=e; i \\ \vdash o=e \\ \vdash a=i \end{array} \quad (251)$$

Wenn ein Gegenstand mit einem zweiten und ein dritter Gegenstand mit einem vierten zusammenfällt, so fällt das aus dem ersten und dritten bestehende Paar zusammen mit dem aus dem zweiten und vierten bestehenden.

$$\vdash o \wedge (a \wedge g) = g \wedge (o; a) \quad (215)$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \vdash x=d \\ \vdash m; x=c; d \end{array} \quad (219)$$

Wenn ein Paar mit einem zweiten zusammenfällt, so fällt das zweite Glied des ersten mit dem zweiten Gliede des zweiten zusammen.

$$\begin{array}{l} \vdash m=c \\ \vdash m; x=c; d \end{array} \quad (220)$$

bildenden Beziehung. Wir definiren nun das Paar so:

$$\vdash \dot{\epsilon}(o \wedge (a \wedge \epsilon)) = o; a \quad (\Xi)$$

Das Semikolon ist hierbei zweiseitiges Functionszeichen. Der Ausdruck

$$\begin{array}{l} \vdash x=d \\ \vdash m; x=c; d \end{array} \quad (219)$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \vdash m=c \\ \vdash m; x=c; d \end{array} \quad (220)$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \vdash f(a) \\ \vdash a \quad f(a) \end{array} \quad (\text{IIa})$$

Wir sahen (§ 3, § 9), dass eine Werthverlaufsgleichheit immer in eine Allgemeinheit einer Gleichheit umsetzbar ist und umgekehrt:

$$\vdash (\dot{\epsilon}f(\epsilon) = \dot{\alpha}g(\alpha)) = (\underset{a}{\smile} f(a) = g(a)) \quad (\text{V})$$

$$\vdash f(a) = a \wedge \dot{\epsilon}f(\epsilon) \quad (!)$$

(20): $\frac{\vdash (m \rightarrow (x \rightarrow e)) \rightarrow d(e \rightarrow d \rightarrow e)}{\vdash m; x = e; d}$ (r)

(T 1): $\frac{\vdash m \rightarrow [x \rightarrow d] (\neg e = e) \rightarrow e \rightarrow [d \rightarrow d] (\neg e = e)}{\vdash m; x = e; d}$ (s)

(33): $\frac{\vdash (\neg m = e) \rightarrow e \rightarrow [d \rightarrow d] (\neg e = e)}{\vdash m; x = e; d}$ (t)

(33): $\frac{\vdash (\neg m = e) \rightarrow (\neg e = e)}{\vdash m; x = e; d}$ (220)

(III a): $\frac{\vdash \begin{array}{l} m = e \\ x = d \\ e = e \\ d = d \\ m; x = e; d \end{array}}{\vdash m; x = e; d}$ (s)

(III c): $\frac{\vdash \begin{array}{l} f(m, x) = f(e, d) \\ m; x = e; d \\ x = d \end{array}}{\vdash m; x = e; d}$ (s)

(III d): $\frac{\vdash \begin{array}{l} f(m, x) = f(e, d) \\ m; x = e; d \\ x = d \end{array}}{\vdash m; x = e; d}$ (s)

(III e): $\frac{\vdash \begin{array}{l} f(m, x) = f(e, d) \\ m; x = e; d \\ x = d \end{array}}{\vdash m; x = e; d}$ (s)

(III f): $\frac{\vdash \begin{array}{l} f(m, x) = f(e, d) \\ m; x = e; d \\ x = d \end{array}}{\vdash m; x = e; d}$ (s)

(III g): $\frac{\vdash \begin{array}{l} f(m, x) = f(e, d) \\ m; x = e; d \\ x = d \end{array}}{\vdash m; x = e; d}$ (s)

(III h): $\frac{\vdash \begin{array}{l} f(m, x) = f(e, d) \\ m; x = e; d \\ x = d \end{array}}{\vdash m; x = e; d}$ (s)

(III i): $\frac{\vdash \begin{array}{l} f(m, x) = f(e, d) \\ m; x = e; d \\ x = d \end{array}}{\vdash m; x = e; d}$ (s)

(III j): $\frac{\vdash \begin{array}{l} f(m, x) = f(e, d) \\ m; x = e; d \\ x = d \end{array}}{\vdash m; x = e; d}$ (s)

(III k): $\frac{\vdash \begin{array}{l} f(m, x) = f(e, d) \\ m; x = e; d \\ x = d \end{array}}{\vdash m; x = e; d}$ (s)

(III l): $\frac{\vdash \begin{array}{l} f(m, x) = f(e, d) \\ m; x = e; d \\ x = d \end{array}}{\vdash m; x = e; d}$ (s)

(III m): $\frac{\vdash \begin{array}{l} f(m, x) = f(e, d) \\ m; x = e; d \\ x = d \end{array}}{\vdash m; x = e; d}$ (s)

(III n): $\frac{\vdash \begin{array}{l} f(m, x) = f(e, d) \\ m; x = e; d \\ x = d \end{array}}{\vdash m; x = e; d}$ (s)

(III o): $\frac{\vdash \begin{array}{l} f(m, x) = f(e, d) \\ m; x = e; d \\ x = d \end{array}}{\vdash m; x = e; d}$ (s)

(III p): $\frac{\vdash \begin{array}{l} f(m, x) = f(e, d) \\ m; x = e; d \\ x = d \end{array}}{\vdash m; x = e; d}$ (s)

(III q): $\frac{\vdash \begin{array}{l} f(m, x) = f(e, d) \\ m; x = e; d \\ x = d \end{array}}{\vdash m; x = e; d}$ (s)

(III r): $\frac{\vdash \begin{array}{l} f(m, x) = f(e, d) \\ m; x = e; d \\ x = d \end{array}}{\vdash m; x = e; d}$ (s)

(III s): $\frac{\vdash \begin{array}{l} f(m, x) = f(e, d) \\ m; x = e; d \\ x = d \end{array}}{\vdash m; x = e; d}$ (s)

(III t): $\frac{\vdash \begin{array}{l} f(m, x) = f(e, d) \\ m; x = e; d \\ x = d \end{array}}{\vdash m; x = e; d}$ (s)

(III u): $\frac{\vdash \begin{array}{l} f(m, x) = f(e, d) \\ m; x = e; d \\ x = d \end{array}}{\vdash m; x = e; d}$ (s)

(III v): $\frac{\vdash \begin{array}{l} f(m, x) = f(e, d) \\ m; x = e; d \\ x = d \end{array}}{\vdash m; x = e; d}$ (s)

(III w): $\frac{\vdash \begin{array}{l} f(m, x) = f(e, d) \\ m; x = e; d \\ x = d \end{array}}{\vdash m; x = e; d}$ (s)

(III x): $\frac{\vdash \begin{array}{l} f(m, x) = f(e, d) \\ m; x = e; d \\ x = d \end{array}}{\vdash m; x = e; d}$ (s)

(III y): $\frac{\vdash \begin{array}{l} f(m, x) = f(e, d) \\ m; x = e; d \\ x = d \end{array}}{\vdash m; x = e; d}$ (s)

(III z): $\frac{\vdash \begin{array}{l} f(m, x) = f(e, d) \\ m; x = e; d \\ x = d \end{array}}{\vdash m; x = e; d}$ (s)

$\frac{\vdash \begin{array}{l} o \wedge (a \wedge a) = e \wedge (i \wedge a) \\ o = e \\ a = i \end{array}}{\vdash}$ (β)

(Va): $\frac{\vdash \begin{array}{l} i(o \wedge (a \wedge e)) = i(e \wedge (i \wedge e)) \\ o = e \\ a = i \end{array}}{\vdash}$ (γ)

(249): $\frac{\vdash \begin{array}{l} o; a = i(e \wedge (i \wedge e)) \\ o = e \\ a = i \end{array}}{\vdash}$ (δ)

(249): $\frac{\vdash \begin{array}{l} o; a = e; i \\ o = e \\ a = i \end{array}}{\vdash}$ (251)

$\frac{\vdash f(a) = a \wedge i f(e)}{\vdash}$ (1)

1 $\vdash f(a, b) = a \wedge i f(e, b)$

(III a): $\frac{\vdash \begin{array}{l} f(a, b) = a \wedge (b \wedge i f(e, a)) \\ i f(e, b) = b \wedge i f(e, a) \end{array}}{\vdash}$ (α)

(1): $\vdash f(a, b) = a \wedge (b \wedge i f(e, a))$ (2)

2 $\vdash f(a, b) = a \wedge (b \wedge i f(e, a))$

(III a): $\frac{\vdash \begin{array}{l} F(f(a, b)) \\ F(a \wedge (b \wedge i f(e, a))) \end{array}}{\vdash}$ (33)

$\frac{\vdash \begin{array}{l} o; a = e; i \\ o = e \\ a = i \end{array}}{\vdash}$ (251)

$\frac{\vdash \forall a (\neg \exists u (u = i g(e))) = a \wedge u}{\vdash}$

Geordnetes Paar

Geordnetes Paar: Definition von Frege

Gottlob Frege

Identitätsprinzip

Klasse (Mengenlehre)

Komprehension

Mengenlehre

Metasprache

Relation

Russellsche Antinomie

Kategorie:

ZitiertDurch

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