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$\langle \text{Fm}, \cap, \cup, \Rightarrow, , \rangle$   
 $\langle \text{Fm}, \cap, \cup, \Rightarrow, \cup, \cap, , \rangle$

$\cup, \cap,$   
 $\langle \text{Fm}, \cap, \cup, \Rightarrow, , \rangle$   
 $\text{R}$   
 $\langle A, o_1, o_2, o_3, o_4, \rangle$   
 $o_1, o_2, o_3,$   
 $o_4.$

$L_0$   
 $V_0$

$\text{Fm.}$   
 $L_0$

$:V_0 \rightarrow A, \quad A$   
 $\langle \text{Fm}, \cap, \cup, \Rightarrow, , \rangle$

$>, , , ,$   
 $[2].$

$\varphi: \text{Fm} \rightarrow \mathbf{B},$   
 $\varphi$

$\langle \text{Fm}, o_1, o_2, o_3, \dots, o_n \rangle$   
 $\text{R}$   
 $\langle A, o_1, o_2, o_3, \dots, o_n, \rangle,$

$L_0$   
 $V_0$

$\text{Fm.}$   
 $L_0$   
 $\langle \text{Fm}, o_1, o_2, o_3, \dots, o_n \rangle,$   
 $:V_0 \rightarrow A, \quad A$

$A,$   
 $L_0, \langle \text{Fm}, o_1, o_2, o_3, \dots, o_n \rangle.$

$o_1, o_2, o_3, \dots, o_n \rangle - , \dots \langle \text{Fm}, o_1, o_2, o_3, \dots, o_n \rangle = \langle \text{Fm}, \cap, \cup, \Rightarrow, , \rangle.$   
 $\mathbf{B}, \langle \text{Fm},$

$\phi-$   
 $\text{Fm} \rightarrow P(K^V), \quad V$   
 $K^V = 1, \quad \emptyset = 0.$   
 $J \subseteq P(K^V).$   
 $P(K^V).$

$\mathbf{K}, \quad \phi_k$   
 $L, \quad P(K^V)$   
 $P(K^V)$   
 $P(K^V)$   
 $[3]$

$\mathbf{B} = \{0, 1\}.$   
 $\phi_k$   
 $\mathbf{B},$   
 $\text{Tr}_j(\phi_k) \equiv (\phi_k \in j), \quad j -$   
 $j$

$\phi_k \text{ Tr}_j(\phi_k),$

$\text{Tr}_j(\phi_k) \ll \text{Tr}_j(\phi_k) \gg$

$\mathbf{K}^1 \text{ j} \equiv \mathbf{K}^1 \sim_j, \quad \phi_k \text{ j} ([f_1], [f_2], \dots, [f_n]) \Leftrightarrow ([\phi_k(f_1,$

$f_2, \dots, f_n)] \in \text{j}), \quad [f_i] \in \mathbf{K}^1 \text{ j.}$

$\mathbf{K}^V \sim_j, \dots, \text{j} \quad \mathbf{B} = \{0, 1\}. \quad P(\mathbf{K}^V), \dots, \phi_k : \phi \quad P(\mathbf{K}^V),$

$\text{j} \quad \mathbf{K}^V \quad P(\mathbf{K}^V) \subseteq P(\mathbf{K}^V),$

$\phi_k \quad \mathbf{K}. \quad \phi_k \quad \mathfrak{J}(\mathbf{K}^V).$

$\phi_k \sim \phi_k^1 \Leftrightarrow \phi_k \in \text{j} \quad \phi_k^1 \in \text{j.}$

$\Leftrightarrow \phi_k \Rightarrow \phi_k^1 \quad \phi_k^1 \Rightarrow \phi_k \quad [2], \quad \phi_k \sim_j \phi_k^1$

$\mathfrak{J}(\mathbf{K}^V) \sim_j$

$\phi_k^1 \in \text{j} \quad [\phi_k^1] = 1_{P(\mathbf{K}^V) \sim_j} \quad \text{j}, \quad -$

$\mathfrak{J}(\mathbf{K}^V) \sim_j = \{0, 1\}$

$\mathfrak{J}(\mathbf{K}^V) \subseteq P(\mathbf{K}^V) \quad \langle A, \cap, \cup, \rightarrow, \div, \neg, \cdot, 0, 1 \rangle, \quad \div \quad a = 1 \div a, \neg a = a \rightarrow 0, \dots$

$\text{H-B} \quad a \wedge a \geq 0 [4].$

$[3]$

modus ponens,

$\phi_k = 1, \quad \phi_k \Rightarrow \phi_k^1 = 1 \quad \phi_k^1 = 1 \quad (1) \quad \phi_k \in \text{j},$

$\phi_k \Rightarrow \phi_k^1 \in \text{j} \quad \phi_k^1 \in \text{j}, \quad (2) \quad \text{j} - \quad \text{modus ponens}$

$\text{j} = 1. \quad (2) \quad \text{modus ponens}$

$(2)$

$( \quad )$

$\varphi: \text{Fm} \rightarrow \mathbf{B} \quad \langle \text{Fm}, 0_1, 0_2, 0_3, \dots, 0_n \rangle$

$\text{L}$

$\langle A, 0_1, 0_2, 0_3, \dots, 0_n \rangle$

$$a \leq_F b \Leftrightarrow a \Rightarrow b \in F. \quad [2] \quad \forall a, b \in A, \quad \leq_F$$

$$a \approx_F b \Leftrightarrow a \Rightarrow b \in F \quad b \Rightarrow a \in F, \dots a \approx_F b \Leftrightarrow a \leq_F b \wedge b \leq_F a. \quad \approx_F$$

$$A/F = A / \approx_F, \quad A/F. \quad \approx_F$$

$$a \in A \wedge a \sim 1 \} - \quad \sim \quad A, \quad F = \{a \mid$$

$$F. \quad \approx_F,$$

$$L. F - \quad [a] \geq [b]. \quad a, b \in$$

$$a \approx_F b, \quad \Omega/F$$

$$\geq, \quad \forall [a], [b] \in \quad [a] \geq [b] \Leftrightarrow a \geq_F b. \quad F-$$

$$\Omega/F$$

$$\Omega/F \quad F$$

$$\langle \Omega, \cap, \cup, \rightarrow, 0, 1 \rangle, \quad F$$

$$a, -a \in I, \quad -a \quad a, \quad I$$

$$, a \quad -a < 1. \quad I$$

$$\langle \Omega, \cap, \cup, \div, \neg, 0, 1 \rangle, \quad \div$$

$$a \in \Omega, \quad \neg a = 1 \div a. \quad I \quad \neg$$

$$a \leq_1 b \Leftrightarrow a \div b \in I. \quad \leq_1 \quad \forall a, b \in \Omega$$

$$a \approx_1 b \Leftrightarrow a \div b \in I \quad b \Rightarrow a \in I, \dots a \approx_1 b \Leftrightarrow a \leq_1 b \wedge b \leq_1 a. \quad \approx_1$$

$\Omega/I = \Omega / \approx_1,$   $\leq_1$   $\approx_1$   $\leq$  -  
 $\Omega/I.$   $\approx_1$   
 $I = \{a \mid a \in \Omega \wedge a \sim 0\} -$   
 $\Omega/I$   $I$   $\approx_1,$   $I.$   
 $I$   $F.$   $a, \neg a$   $F$   $\neg a$   
 $= 1 \div a,$   $a, \neg a \in F.$   $a \cap \neg a \in F,$   $F$   
 $a \cap \neg a > 0.$   $\Omega/I$   
 $L$   $K.$   
 $[5,6].$   $\mathfrak{A}(\Omega)$   $\mathfrak{A}(\Omega)$   
 $b \div a = C(-a) \cap b, a \rightarrow b = I(-a) \cup b, \neg a = 1 \div a = C(1-a), a = a \rightarrow 0 = I(1-a), C(a)$   
 $a, I(a)-$   
 $a, a \cap a = 0, a \cup a \leq 1,$   
 $a = I(a),$   
 $a \cap \neg a \geq 0, a \cup \neg a = 1.$   
 $a = C(a),$   $\langle \Omega, \cap, \cup, \rightarrow, \div, \neg \rangle,$   
 $I, \langle 0, 1 \rangle$   $H-B$   
 $[3].$   $F-$   $\Omega,$   $I = \Omega - F,$   $\Omega.$   
 $a \approx_F b \Leftrightarrow a \Rightarrow b \in F$   $b \Rightarrow a \in F,$   $a \approx_1 b \Leftrightarrow a \div b \in I$   $b \Rightarrow a \in I.$

$$\Omega/I = \Omega / \approx_1 \quad \Omega/F = \Omega / \approx_F$$

$$\Omega/I = \Omega / \approx_1 \quad \Omega/F = \Omega / \approx_F$$

$\langle \Omega/F, \cap, \cup, \Rightarrow, , \rangle$ .

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In the article the approach to classifications of logics on the base of value is described. In the base of this approach to see about structure of value is lie. Described the connection of this structure of value and logics. The relations of equivalence and order for values on implication lattice are described. Described the applications of this relation in models of non - standard analysis. Here to demonstrate the possibility of classification of logics on base of classifications of algebras of values with equivalence relation on set of values.

**Keywords:** classifications of logics, algebras of values.