

Logic in Action

Chapter 4: The World according to Predicate Logic

`http://www.logicinaction.org/`

Looking for further structure

Statement	Propositional translation
------------------	----------------------------------

John reads

John walks

Looking for further structure

Statement	Propositional translation
John reads	p
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Looking for further structure

Statement	Propositional translation
John reads	p
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But the fact that both statements talk about “John” is lost.

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With a language including predicates ...

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The language of **predicate logic** allow us

- 1 to talk about objects, their properties and their relations with other objects, and
- 2 to make use of **universal** and **existential** quantification.

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a, b, c, ...

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- ④ Logical **operators**:

$\neg, \wedge, \vee, \rightarrow, \leftrightarrow$

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- ⑤ **Quantifiers**

$$\forall x \text{ (“for all } x\text{”)} \quad \text{and} \quad \exists x \text{ (“there exists an } x\text{”)}$$

Example: syllogistic statements

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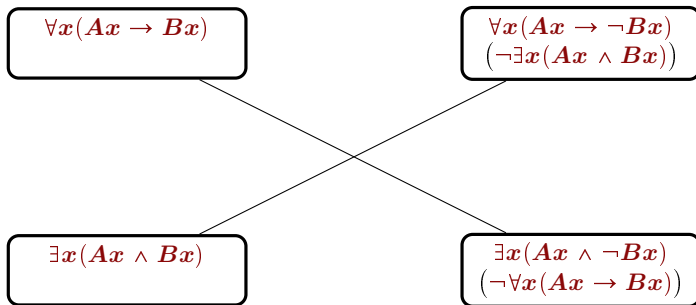
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 Someone sees everyone:
 Everyone is seen by someone:
 Someone is seen by everyone:

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Examples

Lxy – x loves y

Gx – x is a girl

Bx – x is a boy

Examples

Lxy – *x* loves *y*

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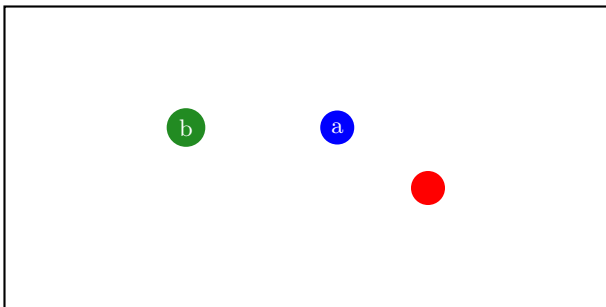
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Evaluating predicate logic formulas (1)

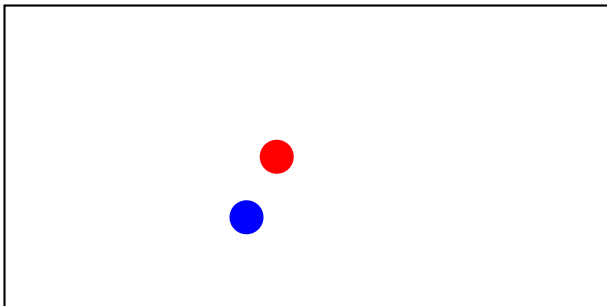
Colors (*R*ed, *G*reen, *B*lue, *P*urple) and shapes (*S*quare, *C*ircle).



- Ba
- $\exists x Sx \vee Cb$
- $Ra \rightarrow Sb$
- $Ba \wedge Gb$
- $\neg Sa$
- $Ra \rightarrow \exists x Sx$

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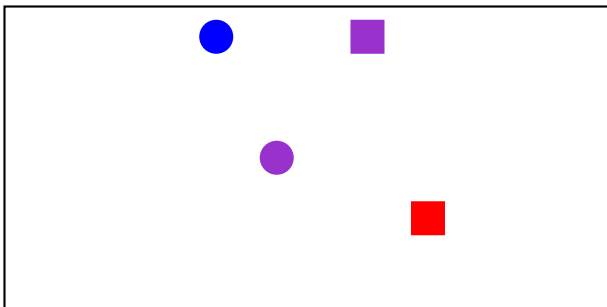
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- $\exists x R x$
- $\forall x (R x \rightarrow C x)$
- $\exists x (G x \wedge C x)$
- $\neg \forall x \neg R x$
- $\forall x (R x \wedge C x)$
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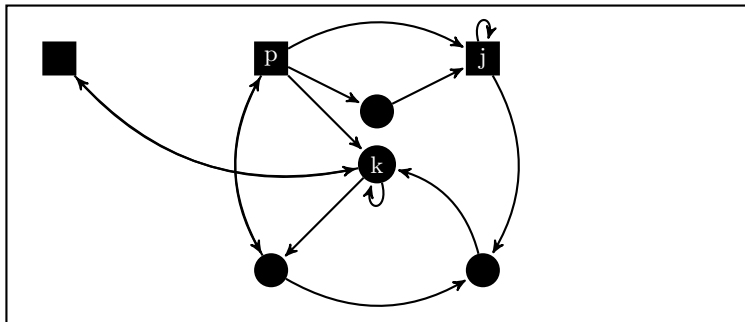
- $\exists x(Rx \wedge Cx)$
- $\forall x(Cx \vee Sx)$
- $\exists xGx \vee \exists xCx$
- $\exists xRx \wedge \exists xCx$
- $\forall xCx \vee \forall xSx$
- $\exists x(Gx \vee Cx)$

Evaluating predicate logic formulas (2)

■: boy

●: girl

● → ■: ● loves ■



- $Ljk \rightarrow Lkj$
- $\neg(Ljk \wedge Lkj)$
- $\forall x(Bx \rightarrow Lxk)$
- $\forall x((Bx \vee Gx) \rightarrow \neg Lxp)$
- $Ljk \wedge Lkj$
- $(Ljk \wedge Lpk) \rightarrow (\neg Lpj \wedge \neg Lkj)$
- $\neg \forall x(Gx \rightarrow Lxx)$
- $\exists x(Gx \wedge Lpx \wedge Lxj)$

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- If φ and ψ are formulas, then the following are formulas:

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- If φ is a formula and x is a variable, the following are formulas:

$$\forall x\varphi, \quad \exists x\varphi$$

Examples of formulas

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- $\exists y \forall x (Lyx)$

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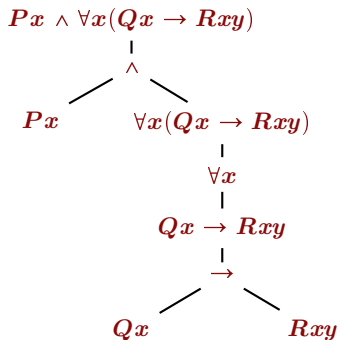
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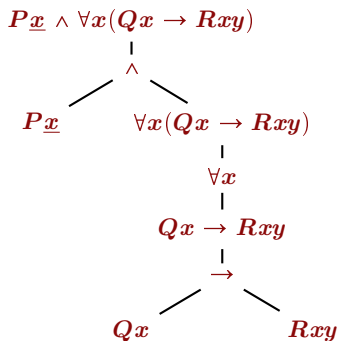
Example

$$Px \wedge \forall x(Qx \rightarrow Rxy)$$

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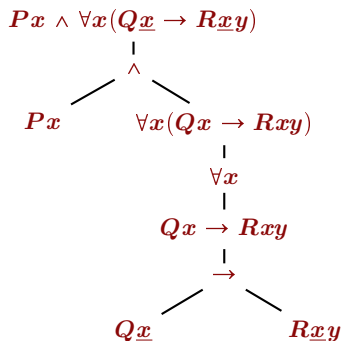


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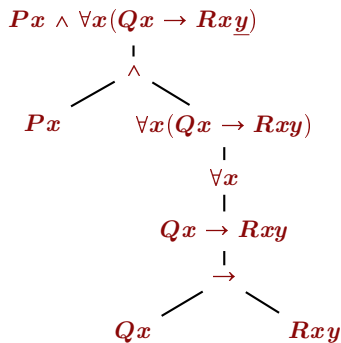
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- **Open formula.** A formula is **open** if it is not closed, that is, if it contains at least one free occurrence of a variable.

Substitution (1)

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- **Substitution inside a term.** Replacing the occurrences of the variable y for the term t inside the **term** s produces the **term** denoted by

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Examples:

$$(a)_c^x := a$$

$$(x)_a^y := x$$

$$(z)_y^z := y$$

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$$\begin{aligned}
 (Pt_1 \cdots t_n)_t^y &:= P(t_1)_t^y \cdots (t_n)_t^y \\
 (\neg\varphi)_t^y &:= \neg(\varphi)_t^y \\
 (\varphi \wedge \psi)_t^y &:= (\varphi)_t^y \wedge (\psi)_t^y \\
 (\varphi \vee \psi)_t^y &:= (\varphi)_t^y \vee (\psi)_t^y \\
 (\varphi \rightarrow \psi)_t^y &:= (\varphi)_t^y \rightarrow (\psi)_t^y \\
 (\varphi \leftrightarrow \psi)_t^y &:= (\varphi)_t^y \leftrightarrow (\psi)_t^y
 \end{aligned}
 \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l}
 (\forall x\varphi)_t^y := \forall x(\varphi)_t^y \\
 (\forall y\varphi)_t^y := \forall y\varphi
 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l}
 (\exists x\varphi)_t^y := \exists x(\varphi)_t^y \\
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For a predicate P , sometimes we will abbreviate relation $I(P)$ as P_I .

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The **variable assignment** $g_{[x:=d]}$ differs from g only in the value of x , given now by d .

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Deciding truth-value of formulas

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$$\langle D, I, g \rangle \models P t_1 \cdots t_n \quad \text{iff} \quad (\llbracket t_1 \rrbracket_g^I, \dots, \llbracket t_n \rrbracket_g^I) \in I(P)$$

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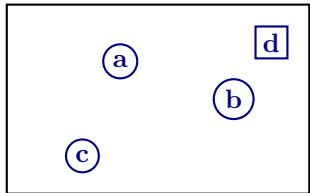
$\langle D, I, g \rangle \models P t_1 \cdots t_n$	iff	$(\llbracket t_1 \rrbracket_g^I, \dots, \llbracket t_n \rrbracket_g^I) \in I(P)$
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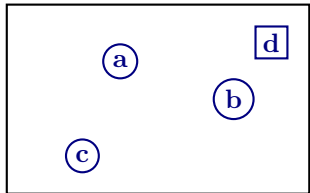
Example

Shapes (*S*quare, *C*ircle).



Example

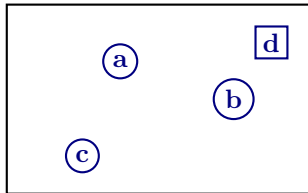
Shapes (*S*quare, *C*ircle).



$$D := \{\textcircled{a}, \textcircled{b}, \textcircled{c}, \square d\}$$

Example

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$$D := \{\textcircled{a}, \textcircled{b}, \textcircled{c}, \boxed{d}\}$$

$$I(a) := \textcircled{a}$$

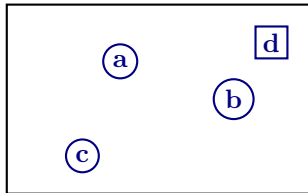
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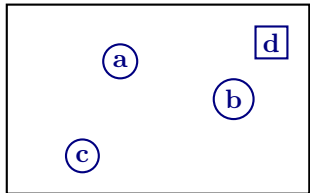
$$I(\mathbf{b}) := \textcircled{b} \quad I(\mathbf{C}) := \{\textcircled{a}, \textcircled{b}, \textcircled{c}\}$$

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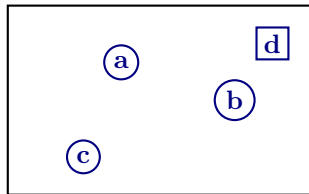
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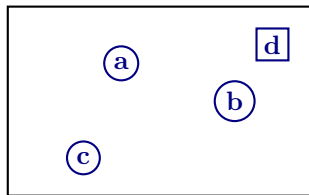
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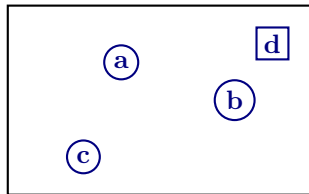
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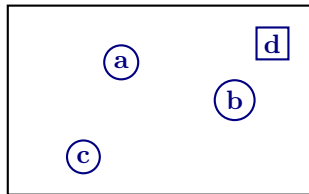
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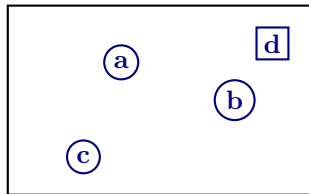
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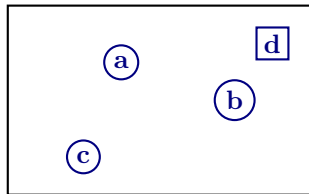
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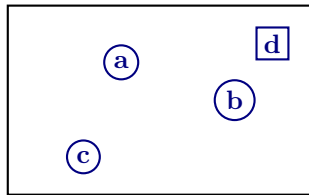
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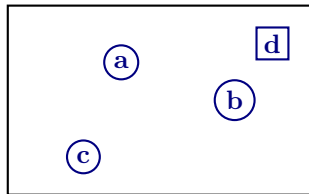
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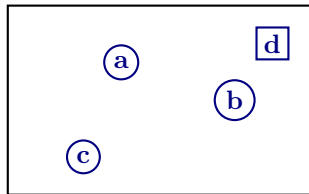
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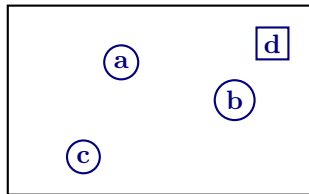
$$\langle D, I, g \rangle \models \mathbf{Ca} \quad \text{iff} \quad \textcircled{a} \in \{\textcircled{a}, \textcircled{b}, \textcircled{c}\} \quad \checkmark$$

$$\langle D, I, g \rangle \models \mathbf{Sx} \quad \text{iff} \quad \textcircled{b} \in I(\mathbf{S})$$

$$\langle D, I, g \rangle \models \exists x \mathbf{Sx} \quad \text{iff}$$

Example

Shapes (**S**quare, **C**ircle).



$$D := \{\text{a}, \text{b}, \text{c}, \text{d}\}$$

$$I(\text{a}) := \text{a} \quad I(\text{S}) := \{\text{d}\}$$

$$I(\text{b}) := \text{b} \quad I(\text{C}) := \{\text{a}, \text{b}, \text{c}\}$$

$$I(\text{c}) := \text{c} \quad g(x) := \text{b}$$

$$I(\text{d}) := \text{d} \quad g(y) := \text{a}$$

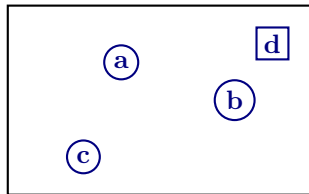
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$$\langle D, I, g \rangle \models \text{Sx} \quad \text{iff} \quad \text{b} \in \{\text{d}\}$$

$$\langle D, I, g \rangle \models \exists x \text{Sx} \quad \text{iff}$$

Example

Shapes (**S**quare, **C**ircle).



$$D := \{\textcircled{a}, \textcircled{b}, \textcircled{c}, \boxed{d}\}$$

$$I(\text{a}) := \textcircled{a} \quad I(\text{S}) := \{\boxed{d}\}$$

$$I(\text{b}) := \textcircled{b} \quad I(\text{C}) := \{\textcircled{a}, \textcircled{b}, \textcircled{c}\}$$

$$I(\text{c}) := \textcircled{c} \quad g(x) := \textcircled{b}$$

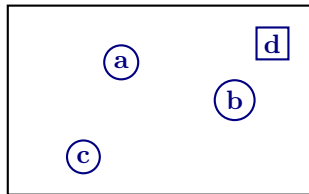
$$I(\text{d}) := \boxed{d} \quad g(y) := \textcircled{a}$$

$$\langle D, I, g \rangle \models \text{Ca} \quad \text{iff} \quad \textcircled{a} \in \{\textcircled{a}, \textcircled{b}, \textcircled{c}\} \quad \checkmark$$

$$\langle D, I, g \rangle \models \text{Sx} \quad \text{iff} \quad \textcircled{b} \in \{\boxed{d}\} \quad \times$$

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Example

Shapes (**S**quare, **C**ircle).

$$D := \{\textcircled{a}, \textcircled{b}, \textcircled{c}, \boxed{d}\}$$

$$I(\mathbf{a}) := \textcircled{a} \quad I(\mathbf{S}) := \{\boxed{d}\}$$

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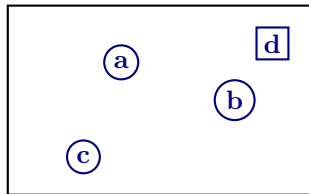
$$I(\mathbf{d}) := \boxed{d} \quad g(\mathbf{y}) := \textcircled{a}$$

$$\langle D, I, g \rangle \models \mathbf{Ca} \quad \text{iff} \quad \textcircled{a} \in \{\textcircled{a}, \textcircled{b}, \textcircled{c}\} \quad \checkmark$$

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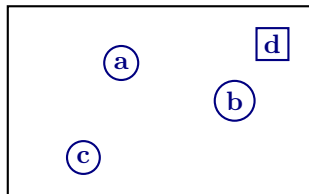
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$$\langle D, I, g_{[x:=\mathbf{a}]} \rangle \models \mathbf{Sx}$$

Example

Shapes (S quare, C ircle).

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$$I(\mathbf{a}) := \mathbf{a} \quad I(\mathbf{S}) := \{\mathbf{d}\}$$

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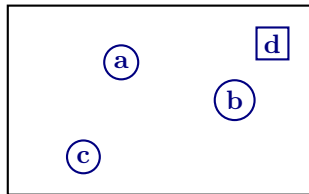
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$$\llbracket x \rrbracket_{g_{[x:=\mathbf{a}]}}^I \in I(\mathbf{S})$$

Example

Shapes (**S**quare, **C**ircle).

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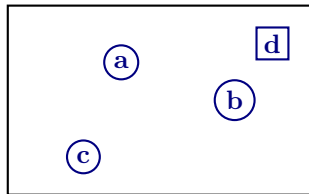
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$$g_{[x:=\mathbf{a}]}(\mathbf{x}) \in I(\mathbf{S})$$

Example

Shapes (*S*quare, *C*ircle).

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$$I(\mathbf{a}) := \mathbf{a} \quad I(\mathbf{S}) := \{\mathbf{d}\}$$

$$I(\mathbf{b}) := \mathbf{b} \quad I(\mathbf{C}) := \{\mathbf{a}, \mathbf{b}, \mathbf{c}\}$$

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$$I(\mathbf{d}) := \mathbf{d} \quad g(\mathbf{y}) := \mathbf{a}$$

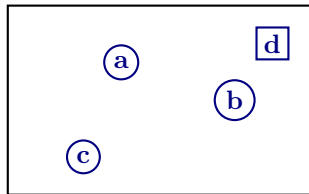
$$\langle D, I, g \rangle \models \mathbf{C}\mathbf{a} \quad \text{iff} \quad \mathbf{a} \in \{\mathbf{a}, \mathbf{b}, \mathbf{c}\} \quad \checkmark$$

$$\langle D, I, g \rangle \models \mathbf{S}\mathbf{x} \quad \text{iff} \quad \mathbf{b} \in \{\mathbf{d}\} \quad \times$$

$$\langle D, I, g \rangle \models \exists \mathbf{x}\mathbf{S}\mathbf{x} \quad \text{iff} \quad \text{there is a } \mathbf{o} \in D \text{ such that } \langle D, I, g_{[\mathbf{x}:=\mathbf{o}]} \rangle \models \mathbf{S}\mathbf{x}$$

$$\mathbf{a} \in I(\mathbf{S})$$

Example

Shapes (**S**quare, **C**ircle).

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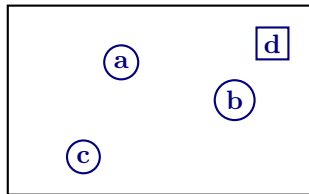
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$$\langle D, I, g \rangle \models \mathbf{Sx} \quad \text{iff} \quad \mathbf{b} \in \{\mathbf{d}\} \quad \times$$

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Example

Shapes (S quare, C ircle).

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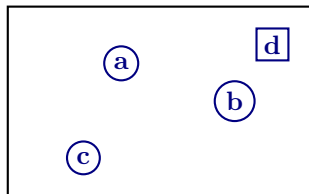
$$\langle D, I, g \rangle \models \text{Ca} \quad \text{iff} \quad \text{a} \in \{\text{a}, \text{b}, \text{c}\} \quad \checkmark$$

$$\langle D, I, g \rangle \models \text{Sx} \quad \text{iff} \quad \text{b} \in \{\text{d}\} \quad \times$$

$$\langle D, I, g \rangle \models \exists \text{xSx} \quad \text{iff} \quad \text{there is a } o \in D \text{ such that } \langle D, I, g_{[\text{x}:=o]} \rangle \models \text{Sx}$$

$$\text{a} \in \{\text{d}\} \quad \times$$

Example

Shapes (**S**quare, **C**ircle).

$$D := \{\textcircled{a}, \textcircled{b}, \textcircled{c}, \boxed{d}\}$$

$$I(a) := \textcircled{a} \quad I(\mathbf{S}) := \{\boxed{d}\}$$

$$I(b) := \textcircled{b} \quad I(\mathbf{C}) := \{\textcircled{a}, \textcircled{b}, \textcircled{c}\}$$

$$I(c) := \textcircled{c} \quad g(x) := \textcircled{b}$$

$$I(d) := \boxed{d} \quad g(y) := \textcircled{a}$$

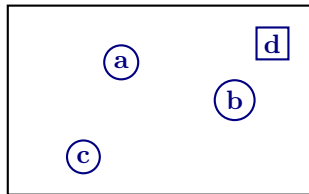
$$\langle D, I, g \rangle \models \mathbf{C}a \quad \text{iff} \quad \textcircled{a} \in \{\textcircled{a}, \textcircled{b}, \textcircled{c}\} \quad \checkmark$$

$$\langle D, I, g \rangle \models \mathbf{S}x \quad \text{iff} \quad \textcircled{b} \in \{\boxed{d}\} \quad \times$$

$$\langle D, I, g \rangle \models \exists x \mathbf{S}x \quad \text{iff} \quad \text{there is a } o \in D \text{ such that } \langle D, I, g_{[x:=o]} \rangle \models \mathbf{S}x$$

...

Example

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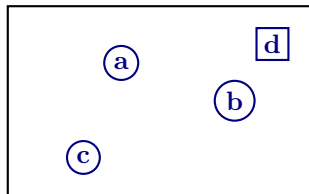
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$$\langle D, I, g_{[x:=\mathbf{d}]} \rangle \models \mathbf{Sx}$$

Example

Shapes (**S**quare, **C**ircle).

$$D := \{\text{a}, \text{b}, \text{c}, \text{d}\}$$

$$I(\text{a}) := \text{a} \quad I(\text{S}) := \{\text{d}\}$$

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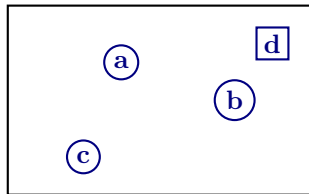
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$$\llbracket x \rrbracket_{g_{[x:=\text{d}]}}^I \in I(\text{S})$$

Example

Shapes (**S**quare, **C**ircle).

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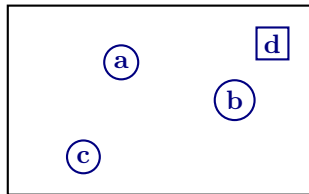
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Example

Shapes (S quare, C ircle).

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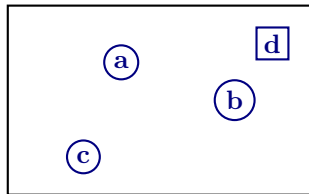
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$$\text{d} \in I(\text{S})$$

Example

Shapes (*S*quare, *C*ircle).

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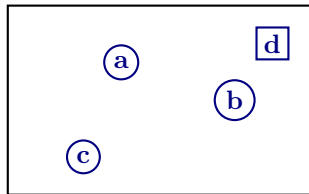
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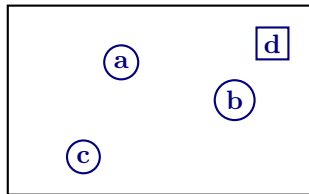
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$$I(\mathbf{d}) := \boxed{d} \quad g(\mathbf{y}) := \textcircled{a}$$

$$\langle D, I, g \rangle \models \mathbf{Ca} \quad \text{iff} \quad \textcircled{a} \in \{\textcircled{a}, \textcircled{b}, \textcircled{c}\} \quad \checkmark$$

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- An **inference** $\varphi_1, \dots, \varphi_n / \psi$ is (logically) **valid** if, for every model \mathbf{M} for which we have $\mathbf{M} \models \varphi_1, \dots, \mathbf{M} \models \varphi_n$, we also have $\mathbf{M} \models \psi$. In such case we will write $\varphi_1, \dots, \varphi_n \models \psi$.

Definitions (2)

In particular, for two formulas φ and ψ ,

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$$\varphi \models \psi$$

- ψ is (logically) **equivalent** to φ if

$$\varphi \models \psi \quad \text{and} \quad \psi \models \varphi$$

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A formula that can be derived by following these principles in a *finite* number of steps is called a **theorem**.

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3. $(\forall x \neg \varphi \rightarrow \neg (\varphi)_t^x) \rightarrow ((\varphi)_t^x \rightarrow \neg \forall x \neg \varphi)$ Propositional tautology

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Hence, $(\varphi)_t^x \rightarrow \exists x \varphi$ is a theorem.

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- $\langle D, I, g \rangle \models t_1 = t_2$ iff $\llbracket t_1 \rrbracket_g^I$ and $\llbracket t_2 \rrbracket_g^I$ are the same object.

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- Example: the successor function s is given by $I(s)(n) := n + 1$.