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atomic formula

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Synonym	quantifier free formula
Related topic	TermsAndFormulas
Related topic	CNF
Related topic	DNF
Defines	literal
Defines	clause
Defines	quantifier-free formula
Defines	positive literal
Defines	negative literal

Let Σ be a signature and $T(\Sigma)$ the set of terms over Σ . The set S of symbols for $T(\Sigma)$ is the disjoint union of Σ and V , a countably infinite set whose elements are called *variables*. Now, adjoin to S the set $\{=, (,)\}$, assumed to be disjoint from S . An *atomic formula* φ over Σ is any one of the following:

1. either $(t_1 = t_2)$, where t_1 and t_2 are terms in $T(\Sigma)$,
2. or $(R(t_1, \dots, t_n))$, where $R \in \Sigma$ is an n -ary relation symbol, and $t_i \in T(\Sigma)$.

Remarks.

1. Using atomic formulas, one can inductively build formulas using the logical connectives \vee, \neg, \exists , etc... In this sense, atomic formulas are formulas that can not be broken down into simpler formulas; they are the building blocks of formulas.
2. A *literal* is a formula that is either atomic or of the form $\neg\varphi$ where φ is atomic. If a literal is atomic, it is called a *positive literal*. Otherwise, it is a *negative literal*.
3. A finite disjunction of literals is called a *clause*. In other words, a clause is a formula of the form $\varphi_1 \vee \varphi_2 \vee \dots \vee \varphi_n$, where each φ_i is a literal.
4. A *quantifier-free formula* is a formula that does not contain the symbols \exists or \forall .
5. If we identify a formula φ with its double negation $\neg(\neg\varphi)$, then it can be shown that any quantifier-free formula can be identified with a formula that is in conjunctive normal form, that is, a finite conjunction of clauses. For a proof, see this <http://planetmath.org/EveryPropositionIsEquivalentToA>