CS 228 : Logic in Computer Science

S. Krishna

## **FOL: Notations**

- Recall : A signature τ consists of a finite set of constants, relations and functions
- ightharpoonup Recall : A formula  $\varphi$  is over some chosen signature au
- ▶ Recall : A  $\tau$ -structure (or a  $\tau$ -model) consists of a universe (or domain), and gives meanings to the constants, functions and relations in  $\tau$ .
- ▶ Recall notation :  $\varphi(x_1, ..., x_n)$
- ► Recall Assignments, satisfaction

## **FOL: Notations**

- Recall : A signature τ consists of a finite set of constants, relations and functions
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- ▶ Recall : A  $\tau$ -structure (or a  $\tau$ -model) consists of a universe (or domain), and gives meanings to the constants, functions and relations in  $\tau$ .
- ▶ Recall notation :  $\varphi(x_1, ..., x_n)$
- ► Recall Assignments, satisfaction
- ▶ Signature  $\tau_E$  having a single binary relation E,
- ▶ Signature  $\tau_W$  having binary relations S, < as well as unary relations  $Q_a$  for finitely many symbols a.

$$\mathcal{G} = (\{1,2,3\}, E^{\mathcal{G}} = \{(1,2), (2,1), (2,3), (3,2)\})$$

▶ For any assignment  $\alpha$ ,  $\mathcal{G} \models_{\alpha} \forall x \forall y (E(x,y) \rightarrow E(y,x))$  iff

$$\mathcal{G} = (\{1,2,3\}, E^{\mathcal{G}} = \{(1,2),(2,1),(2,3),(3,2)\})$$

► For any assignment  $\alpha$ ,  $\mathcal{G} \models_{\alpha} \forall x \forall y (E(x,y) \rightarrow E(y,x))$  iff for all  $a \in \{1,2,3\}$ ,  $\mathcal{G} \models_{\alpha[x \mapsto a]} \forall y (E(x,y) \rightarrow E(y,x))$  iff

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\blacktriangleright \text{ For any assignment } \alpha, \mathcal{G} \models_{\alpha} \forall x \forall y (E(x,y) \to E(y,x)) \text{ iff}
for all a \in \{1,2,3\}, \mathcal{G} \models_{\alpha[x \mapsto a]} \forall y (E(x,y) \to E(y,x)) \text{ iff}
for every a,b \in \{1,2,3\}, \mathcal{G} \models_{\alpha[x \mapsto a,y \mapsto b]} (E(x,y) \to E(y,x))
\blacktriangleright \text{ for } \alpha_1 : \alpha_1(x) = 1, \alpha_1(y) = 1, \mathcal{G} \models_{\alpha_1} (E(x,y) \to E(y,x)),
\blacktriangleright \text{ for } \alpha_2 : \alpha_2(x) = 1, \alpha_2(y) = 2, \mathcal{G} \models_{\alpha_2} (E(x,y) \to E(y,x)),
\blacktriangleright \text{ for } \alpha_3 : \alpha_3(x) = 1, \alpha_3(y) = 3, \mathcal{G} \models_{\alpha_3} (E(x,y) \to E(y,x)),
\blacktriangleright \text{ for } \alpha_4 : \alpha_4(x) = 2, \alpha_4(y) = 1, \mathcal{G} \models_{\alpha_4} (E(x,y) \to E(y,x)),
\blacktriangleright \text{ in } \alpha_4 : \alpha_4(x) = 3, \alpha_4(y) = 3, \mathcal{G} \models_{\alpha_6} (E(x,y) \to E(y,x))
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 $\mathcal{G} \models_{\alpha} \exists x (E(x,y) \land E(x,z) \land y \neq z)$ 

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\mathcal{G} = (\{1,2,3\}, E^{\mathcal{G}} = \{(1,2), (2,1), (2,3), (3,2)\})
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        for all a \in \{1, 2, 3\}, \mathcal{G} \models_{\alpha[x \mapsto a]} \forall y (E(x, y) \to E(y, x)) iff
        for every a, b \in \{1, 2, 3\}, \mathcal{G} \models_{\alpha[x \mapsto a, v \mapsto b]} (E(x, y) \to E(y, x))
            • for \alpha_1:\alpha_1(x)=1,\alpha_1(y)=1,\mathcal{G}\models_{\alpha_1}(E(x,y)\to E(y,x)),
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            • for \alpha_3: \alpha_3(x) = 1, \alpha_3(y) = 3, \mathcal{G} \models_{\alpha_2} (E(x,y) \to E(y,x)),
            • for \alpha_4: \alpha_4(x) = 2, \alpha_4(y) = 1, \mathcal{G} \models_{\alpha_4} (E(x, y) \rightarrow E(y, x)),
            • for \alpha_9: \alpha_9(x) = 3, \alpha_9(y) = 3, \mathcal{G} \models_{\alpha_9} (E(x, y) \rightarrow E(y, x))
   ▶ There is an assignment \alpha which satisfies
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   ▶ There is an assignment \alpha which satisfies
        \mathcal{G} \models_{\alpha} \exists x (E(x, y) \land E(x, z) \land y \neq z)
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 $\alpha(y) = 1, \alpha(z) = 3$ , and consider  $\alpha(x \mapsto 2)$ .

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► There is an assignment  $\alpha$  which satisfies  $\mathcal{G} \models_{\alpha} \exists x (E(x,y) \land E(x,z) \land y \neq z)$   $\alpha(y) = 1, \alpha(z) = 3$ , and consider  $\alpha[x \mapsto 2]$ .

► Check this:  $\mathcal{G} \nvDash \exists x \forall y E(x, y)$ ,

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G = (\{1, 2, 3\}, E^G = \{(1, 2), (2, 1), (2, 3), (3, 2)\})
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   ▶ There is an assignment \alpha which satisfies
       \mathcal{G} \models_{\alpha} \exists x (E(x, y) \land E(x, z) \land y \neq z)
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▶ Check this:  $\mathcal{G} \nvDash \exists x \forall v E(x, y), \mathcal{G} \models \forall x \exists v E(x, y)$ 

$$\mathcal{W} = abaaa \text{ or,}$$
  $\mathcal{W} = (\{0, \dots, 4\}, <^{\mathcal{W}}, S^{\mathcal{W}}, Q^{\mathcal{W}}_a = \{0, 2, 3, 4\}, Q^{\mathcal{W}}_b = \{1\})$ 

- $\mathcal{W} = abaaa \text{ or,}$   $\mathcal{W} = (\{0, \dots, 4\}, <^{\mathcal{W}}, S^{\mathcal{W}}, Q^{\mathcal{W}}_a = \{0, 2, 3, 4\}, Q^{\mathcal{W}}_b = \{1\})$ 
  - ► There is an assignment  $\alpha$  for which  $\mathcal{W} \models_{\alpha} (Q_a(x) \land Q_a(y) \land S(x,y))$

- $\mathcal{W} = abaaa \text{ or,}$   $\mathcal{W} = (\{0, ..., 4\}, <^{\mathcal{W}}, S^{\mathcal{W}}, Q^{\mathcal{W}}_a = \{0, 2, 3, 4\}, Q^{\mathcal{W}}_b = \{1\})$ 
  - There is an assignment  $\alpha$  for which  $\mathcal{W} \models_{\alpha} (Q_a(x) \land Q_a(y) \land S(x,y))$ One possibility :  $\alpha(x) = 2, \alpha(y) = 3$
  - ► There is no assignment  $\alpha$  which satisfies  $\exists x \exists y (Q_b(x) \land Q_b(y) \land x \neq y)$

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  - There is an assignment  $\alpha$  for which  $\mathcal{W} \models_{\alpha} (Q_a(x) \land Q_a(y) \land S(x,y))$ One possibility:  $\alpha(x) = 2, \alpha(y) = 3$
  - ► There is no assignment  $\alpha$  which satisfies  $\exists x \exists y (Q_b(x) \land Q_b(y) \land x \neq y)$
  - ▶ Prove or disprove :  $W \models \exists x \forall y [Q_b(x) \land x < y \land Q_a(y)]$
  - ▶ Prove or disprove :  $W \models \exists x \forall y [Q_b(x) \land x < y \Rightarrow Q_a(y)]$

# Satisfiability, Validity, Equivalence

▶ A formula  $\varphi$  over a signature  $\tau$  is said to be satisfiable iff for some  $\tau$ -structure  $\mathcal{A}$  and assignment  $\alpha$ ,  $\mathcal{A} \models_{\alpha} \varphi$ 

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- ▶ A formula  $\varphi$  over a signature  $\tau$  is said to be valid iff for every  $\tau$ -structure  $\mathcal{A}$  and assignment  $\alpha$ ,  $\mathcal{A} \models_{\alpha} \varphi$

# Satisfiability, Validity, Equivalence

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- ▶ A formula  $\varphi$  over a signature  $\tau$  is said to be valid iff for every  $\tau$ -structure  $\mathcal{A}$  and assignment  $\alpha$ ,  $\mathcal{A} \models_{\alpha} \varphi$
- ► Formulae  $\varphi(x_1, ..., x_n)$  and  $\psi(x_1, ..., x_n)$  are equivalent denoted  $\varphi \equiv \psi$  iff for every  $\mathcal{A}$  and  $\alpha, \mathcal{A} \models_{\alpha} \varphi$  iff  $\mathcal{A} \models_{\alpha} \psi$

#### **Check SAT**

•  $\varphi = \exists x [(\forall y E(x, y)) \land \forall z [(\forall y E(z, y)) \rightarrow z = x]]$ . Does  $\varphi$  evaluate to true under some graph structure?

#### **Check SAT**

- ▶  $\varphi = \exists x [(\forall y E(x, y)) \land \forall z [(\forall y E(z, y)) \rightarrow z = x]]$ . Does  $\varphi$  evaluate to true under some graph structure?
- ▶  $\psi(z) = \exists x [Q_a(x) \land \forall y [(y < x \land Q_b(y)) \rightarrow (z < x \land y < z \land Q_a(z))]].$ Does  $\psi$  evaluate to true under some word structure?

#### Consider the formula

$$\varphi = \forall x. Q_a(x) \vee [\forall x. (Q_a(x) \Rightarrow \exists y. (Q_b(y) \land x < y))].$$

- 1. The word aaa is a model for  $\varphi$
- 2. The word b is a model for  $\varphi$
- 3. The word *ab* is a model for  $\varphi$
- 4. The word *aba* is a model for  $\varphi$
- 5. The word *bab* is a model for  $\varphi$
- 6. The word *abab* is a model for  $\varphi$
- 7. The word baaaaa is a model for  $\varphi$
- 8. The word *bbb* is a model for  $\varphi$ , but *bb* is not
- 9. The word *abb* is not a model for  $\varphi$ , but *bba* is
- 10. Every word over a, b is a model for  $\varphi$