

First order logic

Introduction, syntax and semantics

Luciano Serafini – Maurizio Lenzerini

FBK-IRST, Trento, Italy – Sapienza Università di Roma

Revised and adapted by F. Patrizi

Expressivity of propositional logic - I

Question

Try to express in Propositional Logic the following statements:

- Mary is a person
- John is a person
- Mary is mortal
- Mary and John are siblings

A solution

Through atomic propositions:

- Mary-is-a-person
- John-is-a-person
- Mary-is-mortal
- Mary-and-John-are-siblings

Problem with previous solution

- Mary-is-a-person
- John-is-a-person
- Mary-is-mortal
- Mary-and-John-are-siblings

How do we link Mary of the first sentence to Mary of the third sentence? Same with John. How do we link Mary and Mary-and-John?

Expressivity of propositional logic - II

Question

Try to express in Propositional Logic the following statements:

- All persons are mortal;
- There is a person who is a spy.

A solution

We can give all people a name and express this fact through atomic propositions:

- `Mary-is-mortal \wedge John-is-mortal \wedge Chris-is-mortal \wedge ... \wedge Michael-is-mortal`
- `Mary-is-a-spy \vee John-is-a-spy \vee Chris-is-a-spy \vee ... \vee Michael-is-a-spy`

Problem with previous solution

- $\text{Mary-is-mortal} \wedge \text{John-is-mortal} \wedge \text{Chris-is-mortal} \wedge \dots \wedge \text{Michael-is-mortal}$
- $\text{Mary-is-a-spy} \vee \text{John-is-a-spy} \vee \text{Chris-is-a-spy} \vee \dots \vee \text{Michael-is-a-spy}$

The representation is not compact and generalization patterns are difficult to express.

What if we do not know all the people in our “universe”? How can we express the statement independently from the people in our “universe”?

Expressivity of propositional logic - III

Question

Try to express in Propositional Logic the following statements:

- Every natural number is either even or odd

A solution

We can use two families of propositions $even_i$ and odd_i for every $i \geq 1$, and use the set of formulas

$$\{odd_i \vee even_i | i \geq 1\}$$

Problem with previous solution

$$\{odd_i \vee even_i | i \geq 1\}$$

What happens if we want to state this in one single formula? To do this we would need to write an infinite formula like:

$$(odd_1 \vee even_1) \wedge (odd_2 \vee even_2) \wedge \dots$$

and this cannot be done in propositional logic.

Expressivity of propositional logic -IV

Question

Express the statements:

- the father of Luca is Italian

Solution (Partial)

- `mario-is-father-of-luca` \rightarrow `mario-is-italian`
- `michele-is-father-of-luca` \rightarrow `michele-is-italian`
- ...

Problem with previous solution

- `mario-is-father-of-luca` \rightarrow `mario-is-italian`
- `michele-is-father-of-luca` \rightarrow `michele-is-italian`
- ...

This statement strictly depend from a fixed set of people. What happens if we want to make this statement independently of the set of persons we have in our universe?

Why first order logic?

Because it provides a way of **representing** information like the following one:

- ① **Mary is a person;**
- ② John is a person;
- ③ **Mary is mortal;**
- ④ Mary and John are siblings
- ⑤ **Every person is mortal;**
- ⑥ There is a person who is a spy;
- ⑦ Every natural number is either even or odd;
- ⑧ The father of Luca is Italian

and also to **infer** the third one from the first one and the fifth one.

First order logic

While propositional logic assumes that the world to be formalized is constituted by facts corresponding to propositions, first-order logic (like natural language) assumes that the world is constituted by:

- **Individual objects**, denoted by **Constants**: mary, john, 1, 2, 3, red, blue, world war 1, world war 2, 18th Century. . .
- **Functional means to refer to objects**, denoted by **Functions**: the father of, the best friend, the third inning of, . . .
- **Properties and relations**, denoted by **Predicates**: Mortal, Prime, IsBrotherOf, Bigger than, Inside, IsPartOf, HasColor, Owns, . . .

In the following, we define first-order logic **with equality**.

Constants and Predicates

- Mary is a person
- John is a person
- Mary is mortal
- Mary and John are siblings

In FOL it is possible to build an atomic propositions by applying a predicate to constants

- *Person(mary)*
- *Person(john)*
- *Mortal(mary)*
- *Siblings(mary, john)*

Quantifiers and variables

- Every person is mortal;
- There is a person who is a spy;
- Every natural number is either even or odd;

In FOL it is possible to build propositions by applying **universal** (**existential**) **quantifiers** to **variables**. This allows to quantify to arbitrary objects of the universe.

- $\forall x. Person(x) \rightarrow Mortal(x)$
- $\exists x. Person(x) \wedge Spy(x)$
- $\forall x. (Odd(x) \vee Even(x))$

Functions

- The father of Luca is Italian.

In FOL it is possible to build propositions by applying a **function** to a **constant**, and then a predicate to the resulting object.

- *Italian(fatherOf(Luca))*

Syntax of FOL

The **alphabet of FOL** is composed of two sets of symbols:

Logical symbols

- the logical constants \perp (false) and \top (true)
- propositional logical connectives $\wedge, \vee, \rightarrow, \neg, \equiv$
- the **quantifiers** \forall, \exists
- a denumerable set of **variable symbols** x_1, x_2, \dots
- the **equality predicate symbol** $=$ (optional)

Non logical symbols $\langle c_1, c_2, \dots, f_1, f_2, \dots, P_1, P_2, \dots \rangle$

- a denumerable set c_1, c_2, \dots of **constants**
- a denumerable set f_1, f_2, \dots of **function symbols** each of which is associated with its **arity** ≥ 1 (i.e., number of arguments)
- a denumerable set P_1, P_2, \dots of **predicate (or relational) symbols** each of which is associated with its **arity** ≥ 0 (i.e., number of arguments)

Non logical symbols - Example

Non logical symbols depend on the domain we want to model. They should have an intended meaning in such a domain.

Example (Domain of arithmetics)

symbol	type	arity	intended meaning
0	constant	0*	the smallest natural number
$\text{succ}(\cdot)$	function	1	the function that given a number returns its successor
$+(\cdot, \cdot)$	function	2	the function that given two numbers returns the number corresponding to the sum of the two
$<(\cdot, \cdot)$	predicate	2	the “less than” relation between natural numbers

* A constant can be considered as a function with arity equal to 0

Non logical symbols - Example

Example (Domain of arithmetics - extended)

The basic language of arithmetics can be extended with further symbols e.g:

symbols	type	arity	intended meaning
0	constant	0	the smallest natural number
$\text{succ}(\cdot)$	function	1	the function that given a number returns its successor
$+(\cdot, \cdot)$	function	2	the function that given two numbers returns the number corresponding to the sum of the two
$\cdot(\cdot, \cdot)$	function	2	the function that given two numbers returns the number corresponding to the product of the two
$<(\cdot, \cdot)$	predicate	2	the "less than" predicate between natural numbers
$\leq(\cdot, \cdot)$	predicate	2	the "less than or equal to" predicate between natural numbers

Non logical symbols - Example

Example (Domain of strings)

symbols	type	arity	intended meaning
ϵ	constant	0	the empty string
"a", "b",	constants	0	the strings containing one single character of the latin alphabet
$concat(\cdot, \cdot)$	function	2	the function that given two strings returns the string which is the concatenation of the two
$subst(\cdot, \cdot, \cdot)$	function	3	the function that replaces all the occurrence of a string with another string in a third one
$<$	predicate	2	alphabetic order on the strings
$substring(\cdot, \cdot)$	predicate	2	the relation that states if a string is contained in another string

Terms and formulas of FOL

In the following, we write g/n to indicate that the function or predicate symbol g has arity n .

Terms

- every constant c and every variable x is a term;
- if t_1, \dots, t_n are terms and f/n is a function symbol, then $f(t_1, \dots, t_n)$ is a term.

Well formed formulas

- if t_1 and t_2 are terms then $t_1 = t_2$ is a formula;
- If t_1, \dots, t_n are terms and P/n is a predicate symbol, then $P(t_1, \dots, t_n)$ is a formula (if $n = 0$, then the formula is written simply as P);
- if A and B are formulas then $\perp, \top, A \wedge B, A \rightarrow B, A \vee B, \neg A, A \equiv B, (A)$ are formulas;
- if A is a formula and x a variable, then $\forall x.A$ and $\exists x.A$ are formulas (also written simply as $\forall x A$ and $\exists x A$).

Examples of terms and formulas

In the following examples we use the function symbols $f_1/2, f_2/3, g/2, h/3$, the variables x, y, z , the constants a, b, c and the predicate symbols $P/1, A/1, B/1, Q/2$.

Example (terms)

- x
- c
- $f_1(x, c)$
- $f_2(g(x, y), h(x, y, z), y)$

Example (formulas)

- $f_1(a, b) = c$
- $P(c)$
- $\exists x(A(x) \vee B(y))$
- $P(x) \rightarrow \exists y.Q(x, y)$

Semantics of FOL

FOL interpretation

A **first order interpretation** for the alphabet $\langle c_1, c_2, \dots, f_1, f_2, \dots, P_1, P_2, \dots \rangle$ is a pair $\langle \Delta, \mathcal{I} \rangle$ where

- Δ is a non empty set called **interpretation domain** (**OBJECT DOMAIN**)
- \mathcal{I} is a function, called **interpretation function** such that
 - ▶ $\mathcal{I}(c_i) \in \Delta$ for each constant c_i
 - ▶ $\mathcal{I}(f_i) : \Delta^n \rightarrow \Delta$ for each function symbol f_i/n
 - ▶ $\mathcal{I}(P_i) \subseteq \Delta^n$ for each predicate symbol P_i/n

In other words, \mathcal{I} associates to each constant an element of the domain Δ , to each function symbol f_i/n a total n -ary function on the domain Δ , and to each predicate symbol P_i an n -ary relation on the domain Δ .

In the following, we sometime use $c^{\mathcal{I}}$, $f^{\mathcal{I}}$ and $P^{\mathcal{I}}$ instead of $\mathcal{I}(c)$, $\mathcal{I}(f)$ and $\mathcal{I}(P)$, respectively.

Example of interpretation

Example (of interpretation)

Symbols	Constants: <i>alice</i> , <i>bob</i> , <i>carol</i> , <i>robert</i> Function symbol: <i>mother-of</i> /1 Predicate symbol: <i>friends</i> /2
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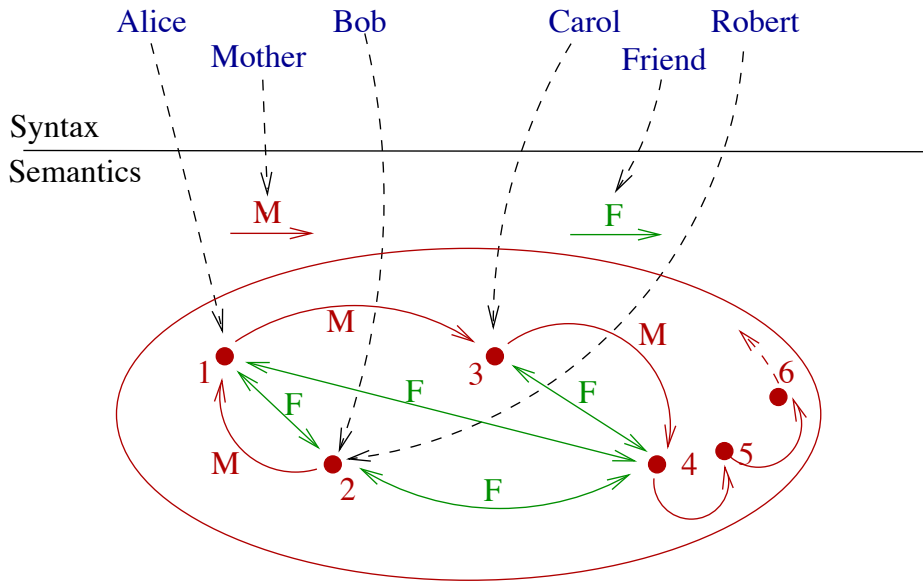
Domain	$\Delta = \{1, 2, 3, 4, \dots\}$
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Interpretation	$\mathcal{I}(\textit{alice}) = 1$, $\mathcal{I}(\textit{bob}) = 2$, $\mathcal{I}(\textit{carol}) = 3$, $\mathcal{I}(\textit{robert}) = 2$
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$\mathcal{I}(\textit{mother-of}) = M$	$M(1) = 3$ $M(2) = 1$ $M(3) = 4$ $M(n) = n + 1$ for $n \geq 4$
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$\mathcal{I}(\textit{friends}) = F =$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{lll} \langle 1, 2 \rangle, & \langle 2, 1 \rangle, & \langle 3, 4 \rangle, \\ \langle 4, 3 \rangle, & \langle 4, 2 \rangle, & \langle 2, 4 \rangle, \\ \langle 4, 1 \rangle, & \langle 1, 4 \rangle, & \langle 4, 4 \rangle \end{array} \right\}$
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Example (cont'd)



Interpretation of terms

Definition (Assignment)

An **assignment** α for \mathcal{I} is a function from the set of variables to Δ .

If α is an assignment for \mathcal{I} , then $\alpha[x/d]$ denotes the assignment for \mathcal{I} that coincides with α on all the variables but x , which is associated to d .

Definition (Interpretation of terms)

The **interpretation** of a term t w.r.t. the assignment α , in symbols $t^{\mathcal{I},\alpha}$ is recursively defined as follows (where x is a variable, c a constant and f/n a function symbol):

$$\begin{aligned}x^{\mathcal{I},\alpha} &= \alpha(x) \\c^{\mathcal{I},\alpha} &= \mathcal{I}(c) \\f(t_1, \dots, t_n)^{\mathcal{I},\alpha} &= \mathcal{I}(f)(t_1^{\mathcal{I},\alpha}, \dots, t_n^{\mathcal{I},\alpha})\end{aligned}$$

FOL Satisfaction of formulas

Definition (Satisfaction of a formula by \mathcal{I} w.r.t. α)

The following rules establish when an interpretation \mathcal{I} **satisfies** a formula ϕ w.r.t. the assignment α (written as $(\mathcal{I}, \alpha) \models \phi$):

$(\mathcal{I}, \alpha) \models \top$	and	$(\mathcal{I}, \alpha) \not\models \perp$
$(\mathcal{I}, \alpha) \models t_1 = t_2$	if	$t_1^{\mathcal{I}, \alpha}$ is the same as $t_2^{\mathcal{I}, \alpha}$
$(\mathcal{I}, \alpha) \models P(t_1, \dots, t_n)$	if	$\langle t_1^{\mathcal{I}, \alpha}, \dots, t_n^{\mathcal{I}, \alpha} \rangle \in \mathcal{I}(P)$
$(\mathcal{I}, \alpha) \models \phi \wedge \psi$	if	$(\mathcal{I}, \alpha) \models \phi$ and $(\mathcal{I}, \alpha) \models \psi$
$(\mathcal{I}, \alpha) \models \phi \vee \psi$	if	$(\mathcal{I}, \alpha) \models \phi$ or $(\mathcal{I}, \alpha) \models \psi$
$(\mathcal{I}, \alpha) \models \phi \rightarrow \psi$	if	$(\mathcal{I}, \alpha) \not\models \phi$ or $(\mathcal{I}, \alpha) \models \psi$
$(\mathcal{I}, \alpha) \models \neg \phi$	if	$(\mathcal{I}, \alpha) \not\models \phi$
$(\mathcal{I}, \alpha) \models \phi \equiv \psi$	if	$(\mathcal{I}, \alpha) \models \phi$ if and only if $(\mathcal{I}, \alpha) \models \psi$
$(\mathcal{I}, \alpha) \models (\phi)$	if	$(\mathcal{I}, \alpha) \models \phi$
$(\mathcal{I}, \alpha) \models \exists x \phi$	if	$(\mathcal{I}, \alpha[x/d]) \models \phi$ for some $d \in \Delta$
$(\mathcal{I}, \alpha) \models \forall x \phi$	if	$(\mathcal{I}, \alpha[x/d]) \models \phi$ for all $d \in \Delta$

Example (cont'd)

Exercise

Let α be such that $\alpha(x) = 2$, and let \mathcal{I} be the interpretation defined few slides ago. Check whether the following are true:

- ① $(\mathcal{I}, \alpha) \models \text{Alice} = \text{Bob}$
- ② $(\mathcal{I}, \alpha) \models \text{Robert} = \text{Bob} \wedge \text{friends}(\text{Carol}, \text{mother}(\text{Carol}))$
- ③ $(\mathcal{I}, \alpha[x/2]) \models \neg(x = \text{Bob})$
- ④ $(\mathcal{I}, \alpha) \models \exists x \neg \text{friends}(x, \text{mother}(x))$
- ⑤ $(\mathcal{I}, \alpha) \models \forall x \exists y \text{friends}(x, y)$
- ⑥ $(\mathcal{I}, \alpha) \models \forall x \exists y \neg \text{friends}(x, y)$
- ⑦ $(\mathcal{I}, \alpha) \models \forall x \forall y \text{friends}(x, y) \rightarrow \text{friends}(y, x)$

Free variables

A **free occurrence** of a variable x is an occurrence of x which is not bound to a (universal or existential) quantifier.

Definition (Inductive definition of free occurrence)

- any occurrence of x in t_k is **free** in $P(t_1, \dots, t_k, \dots, t_n)$
- any free occurrence of x in ϕ or in ψ is also **free** in $\phi \wedge \psi$, $\psi \vee \phi$, $\psi \rightarrow \phi$, $\psi \equiv \phi$ and $\neg\phi$
- any free occurrence of x in ϕ , is **free** in $\forall y.\phi$ and $\exists y.\phi$ if y is distinct from x .

Free variables represent individuals which must be instantiated to make the formula a meaningful proposition.

Definition (Free variable)

A **variable x is free** in ϕ (denote by $\phi(x)$) if there is at least a free occurrence of x in ϕ .

Free variables - examples

Intuitively..

Free variables represents individuals which must be instantiated to make the formula a meaningful proposition.

- $friends(Alice, x)$ x free
- $\forall x (friends(Alice, x) \wedge friends(Bob, x))$ x not free
- $(\forall x friends(Alice, x)) \wedge friends(Bob, x)$ x free
- $\forall y.friends(Bob, y)$ no free variables
- $sum(x, 3) = 12$ x free
- $\exists x.(sum(x, 3) = 12)$ no free variables
- $\exists x.(sum(x, y) = 12)$ y free

Open and closed formulas

Definition (Ground/Closed/Open Formula)

A formula ϕ is **ground** if it does not contain any variable.

A formula is **open** if it contains at least one free variable, **closed** otherwise.

Obviously, all ground formulas are closed.

It is not difficult to see that when we interpret a closed formula in an interpretation, we do not actually need any assignment. Indeed, it can be shown that if α_1 and α_2 coincide on the variables that are free in ϕ , then $(\mathcal{I}, \alpha_1) \models \phi$ if and only if $(\mathcal{I}, \alpha_2) \models \phi$. For this reason, in the following, whenever ϕ is a closed formula, we write

$$\mathcal{I} \models \phi$$

to mean that \mathcal{I} satisfies ϕ (independently from any assignment).

An example of representation in FOL

Example (Language)

constants	functions/arity	Predicate/arity
Aldo Bruno Carlo Math DataBase 0, 1, ..., 10	mark/2 best-friend/1	attend/2 friend/2 student/1 course/1 less-than/2

Example (Terms)

Intended meaning	term
an individual named Aldo	Aldo
the mark 1	1
Bruno's best friend	best-friend(Bruno)
anything	x
Bruno's mark in Math	mark(Bruno,Math)
somebody's mark in DataBase	mark(x,DataBase)
Bruno's best friend mark in Math	mark(best-friend(Bruno),Math)

An example of representation in FOL (cont'd)

Example (Formulas)

Intended meaning	Formula
Aldo and Bruno are the same person	$Aldo = Bruno$
Carlo is a person and Math is a course	$person(Carlo) \wedge course(Math)$
Aldo attends Math	$attend(Aldo, Math)$
Courses are attended only by students	$\forall x \forall y (attend(x, y) \rightarrow course(y) \rightarrow student(x))$
every course is attended by somebody	$\forall x (course(x) \rightarrow \exists y attend(y, x))$
every student attends something	$\forall x (student(x) \rightarrow \exists y attend(x, y))$
there is a student who attends all the courses	$\exists x (student(x) \wedge \forall y (course(y) \rightarrow attend(x, y)))$
every course has at least two attenders	$\forall x (course(x) \rightarrow \exists y \exists z (attend(y, x) \wedge attend(z, x) \wedge \neg y = z))$
Aldo's best friend attend all the courses attended by Aldo	$\forall x (attend(Aldo, x) \rightarrow attend(best-friend(Aldo), x))$
Aldo and his best friend have the same mark in Math	$mark(best-friend(Aldo), Math) = mark(Aldo, Math)$
A student can attend at most two courses	$\forall x \forall y \forall z \forall w (attend(x, y) \wedge attend(x, z) \wedge attend(x, w) \rightarrow (y = z \vee z = w \vee y = w))$

Common Mistakes

- Use of \wedge with \forall

$\forall x (WorksAt(FBK, x) \wedge Smart(x))$ means “Everyone works at FBK and everyone is smart”

“Everyone working at FBK is smart” is formalized as $\forall x (WorksAt(FBK, x) \rightarrow Smart(x))$

- Use of \rightarrow with \exists

$\exists x (WorksAt(FBK, x) \rightarrow Smart(x))$ means “There is a person so that if (s)he works at FBK then (s)he is smart” and this is true as soon as there is at last an x who does not work at FBK

“There is an FBK-working smart person” is formalized as

$\exists x (WorksAt(FBK, x) \wedge Smart(x))$

Representing variations quantifiers in FOL

Example

Represent the statement “at least 2 students attend the KR course”

$$\exists x_1 \exists x_2 (attend(x_1, KR) \wedge attend(x_2, KR))$$

The above representation is not enough, as x_1 and x_2 are variable and they could denote the same individual, we have to guarantee the fact that x_1 and x_2 denote different person. The correct formalization is:

$$\exists x_1 \exists x_2 (attend(x_1, KR) \wedge attend(x_2, KR) \wedge x_1 \neq x_2)$$

At least n ...

$$\exists x_1 \dots x_n \left(\bigwedge_{i=1}^n \phi(x_i) \wedge \bigwedge_{i \neq j=1}^n x_i \neq x_j \right)$$

Representing variations of quantifiers in FOL

Example

Represent the statement “**at most 2** students attend the KR course”

$$\forall x_1 \forall x_2 \forall x_3 (attend(x_1, KR) \wedge attend(x_2, KR) \wedge attend(x_3, KR) \rightarrow x_1 = x_2 \vee x_2 = x_3 \vee x_1 = x_3)$$

At most $n \dots$

$$\forall x_1 \dots x_{n+1} \left(\bigwedge_{i=1}^{n+1} \phi(x_i) \rightarrow \bigvee_{i \neq j=1}^{n+1} x_i = x_j \right)$$

Models, satisfiability and validity

In the following, if Γ is a set of formulas, then $(\mathcal{I}, \alpha) \models \Gamma$ means that $(\mathcal{I}, \alpha) \models g$ for all $g \in \Gamma$.

Definition (Model, satisfiability and validity)

An interpretation \mathcal{I} is a **model** of ϕ under the assignment α , if $(\mathcal{I}, \alpha) \models \phi$.

A formula ϕ is **satisfiable** if there is some \mathcal{I} and some assignment α such that $(\mathcal{I}, \alpha) \models \phi$.

A formula ϕ is **unsatisfiable** if it is not satisfiable.

A formula ϕ is **valid** if for every \mathcal{I} and every assignment α , we have $(\mathcal{I}, \alpha) \models \phi$.

Definition (Logical implication)

A formula ϕ is **logical implied** by a set of formulas Γ , in symbols $\Gamma \models \phi$, if for all interpretations \mathcal{I} and for all assignment α , if $(\mathcal{I}, \alpha) \models \Gamma$ then $(\mathcal{I}, \alpha) \models \phi$.

Models, satisfiability and validity for closed formulas

Definition (Model, satisfiability and validity for closed formulas)

An interpretation \mathcal{I} is a **model** of a closed formula ϕ if $\mathcal{I} \models \phi$.

A closed formula ϕ is **satisfiable** if there is some \mathcal{I} such that $\mathcal{I} \models \phi$.

A closed formula ϕ is **unsatisfiable** if it is not satisfiable.

A closed formula ϕ is **valid** if for every \mathcal{I} we have $\mathcal{I} \models \phi$.

Definition (Logical implication)

A closed formula ϕ is **logically implied** by a set of closed formulas Γ , in symbols $\Gamma \models \phi$, if for all interpretations \mathcal{I} , if $\mathcal{I} \models \Gamma$ then $\mathcal{I} \models \phi$.

The notions of **theory**, **set of axioms of a theory**, and **finitely axiomatizable theory** in first-order logic is a straightforward generalization of the corresponding notions in propositional logic.

Properties of first-order logical implication

Proposition

If Γ and Σ are two sets of closed formulas formulas, and A and B two closed formulas, then the following properties hold:

Reflexivity If $A \in \Gamma$, then $\Gamma \models A$

Ex falso sequitur quodlibet If Γ is unsatisfiable, then $\Gamma \models A$ for all A

Monotonicity If $\Gamma \models A$ then $\Gamma \cup \Sigma \models A$

Cut If $\Gamma \models A$ and $\Sigma \cup \{A\} \models B$ then $\Gamma \cup \Sigma \models B$

Compactness If $\Gamma \models A$, then there is a finite subset $\Gamma_0 \subseteq \Gamma$, such that $\Gamma_0 \models A$

Deduction theorem If $\Gamma \cup \{A\} \models B$ then $\Gamma \models A \rightarrow B$

Deduction principle $\Gamma \cup \{A\} \models B$ if and only if $\Gamma \models A \rightarrow B$

Refutation principle $\Gamma \models A$ if and only if $\Gamma \cup \{\neg A\}$ is unsatisfiable

Computational properties of first-order logic

Theorem

Checking if a formula in first-order logic is valid is an undecidable problem (although semi-decidable: there is algorithm that terminates and answer “yes” if the formula is valid). The same holds for checking satisfiability and checking logical implication.

The proof is by reduction from the **halting problem**, that is the problem of checking if a given Turing machine halts for a given input. The basic idea is that **the Turing machine halting problem can be formalized by a first-order logic that is valid if and only if the machine halts for the input.**

What about the evaluation of a formula in an interpretation? Note that this question is meaningful only if the interpretation can be represented as a finite structure. Actually, it can be shown that **evaluating a formula in a finite interpretation is a PSPACE-complete problem.**

Exercises

Tell whether these formulas are ^Vvalid, ^Ssatisfiable, or ^Uunsatisfiable

- $\forall x P(x)$ **S** IF \exists AN INTERPRETATION IN WHICH $P(x)$ IS ALWAYS TRUE
- $\forall x P(x) \rightarrow \exists y P(y)$ **V** IF $\forall x P(x)$, THEN $\exists y$ S.T. $P(y)$ IS TRUE
- $\forall x \forall y (P(x) \rightarrow P(y))$ **S** IF $P(x)$ IS CONSTANT ON ALL DOMAIN (ALWAYS TRUE OR FALSE)
- $P(x) \rightarrow \exists y P(y)$ **V** IF $P(x)$ IS TRUE FOR SOME x , THEN $\exists y P(y)$
- $P(x) \vee \neg P(y)$ **S** IT CAN BE THAT $P(x)$ AND $P(y)$ ARE BOTH FALSE
- $P(x) \wedge \neg P(y)$ **S** IT CAN BE FALSE IF $P(y)$ IS TRUE
- $P(x) \rightarrow \forall x P(x)$ **S** IF ONLY ONE x SATISFIES $P(x)$, DOESN'T MEAN THAT ALL THE x DO IT
- $\forall x \exists y Q(x, y) \rightarrow \exists y \forall x Q(x, y)$ **S** $Q(x, y)$ COULD BE WORTH FOR EACH x WITH A DIFFERENT y
- $x = x$ **V** IN EVERY INTERPRETATION
- $\forall x P(x) \equiv \forall y. P(y)$ **V** THE QUANTIFIERS ARE ON ARBITRARY VARIABLES
- $x = y \rightarrow \forall x. P(x) \equiv \forall y P(y)$ **V** THE REPLACEMENT DOESN'T CHANGE THE MEANING OF THE FORMULA
- $x = y \rightarrow (P(x) \equiv P(y))$ **V** $x=y$ IMPLIES THEIR INTERCHANGEABILITY IN ALL FORMULAS
- $P(x) \equiv P(y) \rightarrow x = y$ **S** TWO DISTINCT ELEMENTS CAN SATISFY THE SAME PROPERTY WITHOUT BEING THE SAME

Solution

$\forall x P(x)$	Satisfiable
$\forall x P(x) \rightarrow \exists y P(y)$	Valid
$\forall x \forall y (P(x) \rightarrow P(y))$	Satisfiable
$P(x) \rightarrow \exists y P(y)$	Valid
$P(x) \vee \neg P(y)$	Satisfiable
$P(x) \wedge \neg P(y)$	Satisfiable
$P(x) \rightarrow \forall x P(x)$	Satisfiable
$\forall x \exists y Q(x, y) \rightarrow \exists y \forall x Q(x, y)$	Satisfiable
$x = x$	Valid
$\forall x P(x) \equiv \forall y P(y)$	Valid
$x = y \rightarrow \forall x P(x) \equiv \forall y P(y)$	Valid
$x = y \rightarrow (P(x) \equiv P(y))$	Valid
$P(x) \equiv P(y) \rightarrow x = y$	Satisfiable

Properties of quantifiers

Proposition

The following formulas are valid

- $\forall x(\phi(x) \wedge \psi(x)) \equiv \forall x\phi(x) \wedge \forall x\psi(x)$
- $\exists x(\phi(x) \vee \psi(x)) \equiv \exists x\phi(x) \vee \exists x\psi(x)$
- $\forall x\phi(x) \equiv \neg\exists x\neg\phi(x)$
- $\forall x\exists x\phi(x) \equiv \exists x\phi(x)$
- $\exists x\forall x\phi(x) \equiv \forall x\phi(x)$

Proposition

The following formulas are not valid

- $\forall x(\phi(x) \vee \psi(x)) \equiv \forall x\phi(x) \vee \forall x\psi(x)$
- $\exists x(\phi(x) \wedge \psi(x)) \equiv \exists x\phi(x) \wedge \exists x\psi(x)$
- $\forall x\phi(x) \equiv \exists x\phi(x)$
- $\forall x\exists y\phi(x, y) \equiv \exists y\forall x\phi(x, y)$

Expressing properties in FOL

What is the meaning of the following FOL formulas?

- ① $\exists x(\text{bought}(\text{Frank}, x) \wedge \text{dvd}(x))$
 - ② $\exists x \text{bought}(\text{Frank}, x)$
 - ③ $\forall x(\text{bought}(\text{Frank}, x) \rightarrow \text{bought}(\text{Susan}, x))$
 - ④ $(\forall x \text{bought}(\text{Frank}, x)) \rightarrow (\forall x \text{bought}(\text{Susan}, x))$
 - ⑤ $\forall x \exists y \text{bought}(x, y)$
 - ⑥ $\exists x \forall y \text{bought}(x, y)$
-
- ① "Frank bought a dvd."
 - ② "Frank bought something."
 - ③ "Susan bought everything that Frank bought."
 - ④ "If Frank bought everything, so did Susan."
 - ⑤ "Everyone bought something."
 - ⑥ "Someone bought everything."

Expressing properties in FOL

Define an appropriate language and formalize the following sentences using FOL formulas.

- ① All Students are smart. $\forall x (\text{STUDENT}(x) \rightarrow \text{SMART}(x))$
- ② There exists a student. $\exists x \text{STUDENT}(x)$
- ③ There exists a smart student. $\exists x (\text{STUDENT}(x) \wedge \text{SMART}(x))$
- ④ Every student loves some student. $\forall x (\text{STUDENT}(x) \rightarrow \exists y (\text{STUDENT}(y) \wedge \text{LOVE}(x, y)))$
- ⑤ Every student loves some other student. $\forall x (\text{STUDENT}(x) \rightarrow \exists y (\text{STUDENT}(y) \wedge \text{LOVE}(x, y) \wedge \neg(x=y)))$
- ⑥ There is a student who is loved by every other student. $\exists x (\text{STUDENT}(x) \wedge \forall y (\text{STUDENT}(y) \wedge \neg(x=y) \rightarrow \text{LOVE}(y, x)))$
- ⑦ Bill is a student. $\text{STUDENT}(\text{BILL})$
- ⑧ Bill takes either Analysis or Geometry (but not both). $\text{TAKES}(\text{BILL}, \text{ANALYSIS}) \leftrightarrow \neg \text{TAKES}(\text{BILL}, \text{GEOMETRY})$
- ⑨ Bill takes Analysis and Geometry. $\text{TAKES}(\text{BILL}, \text{ANALYSIS}) \wedge \text{TAKES}(\text{BILL}, \text{GEOMETRY})$
- ⑩ Bill doesn't take Analysis. $\neg \text{TAKES}(\text{BILL}, \text{ANALYSIS})$
- ⑪ No students love Bill. $\forall x (\text{STUDENT}(x) \wedge \neg \text{LOVE}(x, \text{BILL}))$

Expressing properties in FOL

- ❶ $\forall x(Student(x) \rightarrow Smart(x))$
- ❷ $\exists x Student(x)$
- ❸ $\exists x(Student(x) \wedge Smart(x))$
- ❹ $\forall x(Student(x) \rightarrow \exists y(Student(y) \wedge Loves(x, y)))$
- ❺ $\forall x(Student(x) \rightarrow \exists y(Student(y) \wedge \neg(x = y) \wedge Loves(x, y)))$
- ❻ $\exists x(Student(x) \wedge \forall y(Student(y) \wedge \neg(x = y) \rightarrow Loves(y, x)))$
- ❼ $Student(Bill)$
- ❽ $Takes(Bill, Analysis) \leftrightarrow \neg Takes(Bill, Geometry)$
- ❾ $Takes(Bill, Analysis) \wedge Takes(Bill, Geometry)$
- ❿ $\neg Takes(Bill, Analysis)$
- ⓫ $\neg \exists x(Student(x) \wedge Loves(x, Bill))$

Expressing properties in FOL

For each property write a formula expressing the property, and for each formula write the property it formalises.

- Every Man is Mortal

$$\forall x(Man(x) \rightarrow Mortal(x))$$

- Every Dog has a Tail

$$\forall x(Dog(x) \rightarrow \exists y(PartOf(x, y) \wedge Tail(y)))$$

- There are two dogs

$$\exists x \exists y(Dog(x) \wedge Dog(y) \wedge x \neq y)$$

- Not every dog is white

$$\neg \forall x(Dog(x) \rightarrow White(x))$$

- $\exists x.Dog(x) \wedge \exists y.Dog(y)$

There is a dog

- $\forall x \forall y(Dog(x) \wedge Dog(y) \rightarrow x = y)$

There is at most one dog