Writing statements in predicate logic

(Textbook \$4.2)

When translating sentences into the formal syntax of predicate logic you should start by identifying the constant and predicate symbols that you use (and providing a key for them).

Example: Translate "No boy or girl loves Peter"

• First, work out the symbols you'll need:

 $\begin{array}{cccc} \text{Constants:} & p & \text{stands for Peter} \\ \text{Properties:} & Bx & \text{means } x \text{ is a boy} \\ & Gx & \text{means } x \text{ is a girl} \\ \end{array}$

Relations: Lxy means x loves y

- Then, break down the sentence to translate it:
 - We first observe that it is a negation: ¬(some boy or girl loves Peter)
 - There is one unknown (variable) here: the person, who is either a boy or a girl, and who loves Peter. Calling them x, we can say of this person: $(Gx \vee Bx) \wedge Lxp$. The parentheses are important here.
 - Finally, we need to figure out how to introduce the variable: "some" is an existential assertion (i.e. one or more, but not everybody), so we get: $\neg(\exists x \cdot (Gx \vee Bx) \wedge Lxp)$.
- Also remember the usual idioms:
 - "All P are Q" is usually translated as $(\forall x \cdot Px \rightarrow Qx)$.
 - "There are some P who are Q" is usually translated as $(\exists x \cdot Px \land Qx)$.

Can you see why it would be incorrect to translate these as $(\forall x \cdot Px \wedge Qx)$ and $(\exists x \cdot Px \to Qx)$ respectively?

Exercises

Translate the following sentences from natural language to the formal language of predicate logic.

- 1. If John loves Mary then Mary loves John too.
- 2. Every boy loves Mary.
- 3. Not all girls love themselves.
- 4. Peter loves some girl who loves John.
- 5. No phone is a real computer.
- 6. If something is a phone then its not a real computer.
- 7. Every apple is either green or yellow.
- 8. There is an apple that is neither green nor yellow.
- 9. No apple is blue.
- 10. Every man likes every tasty apple.
- 11. Everybody is walking and talking.
- 12. Somebody is sleeping but somebody is not sleeping.
- 13. All animals are mortal.
- 14. If some student is bothering Mary, she gets annoyed.
- 15. Everyone who talks will be sent out.
- 16. If John is right, somebody took his pen.
- 17. If someone is rich, everyone is jealous.
- 18. Everyone who is a doctor should come forward, the rest should remain seated.
- 19. Every human is male or female, but there is an animal that is neither male nor female.

Acknowledgement: this set of translation exercises are based on some of those at the Logic in Action website