

Satisfiability.
Rules of Inference.

Satisfiability

Def. A proposition is **satisfiable** if some setting of the variables makes the proposition true.

For example, $p \wedge \neg q$ is satisfiable because the expression is true when p is true and q is false.

Satisfiability

Determining whether or not a complicated proposition is satisfiable is not so easy.

How about this one?

$$(p \vee q \vee r) \wedge (\neg p \vee \neg q) \wedge (\neg p \vee \neg r) \wedge (\neg r \vee \neg q)$$

The general problem of deciding whether a proposition is satisfiable is called **SAT**. One approach to SAT is to construct a truth table and check whether or not a “**T**” ever appears.

But this approach is not very efficient; a proposition with n variables has a truth table with 2^n lines. For a proposition with just 30 variables, that's already over a billion!

Is there an efficient solution to SAT?

Satisfiability

Is there an efficient solution to SAT?

No one knows.

An efficient solution to SAT would immediately imply efficient solutions to many, many other important problems involving packing, scheduling, routing, and circuit verification. Decrypting coded messages would also become an easy task (for most codes).

Tautology and contradiction

Satisfiability

Rules of Inference

Def. A compound proposition that is always true, no matter what the truth values of the propositional variables that occur in it, is called a **tautology**.

Example: $p \vee \neg p$.

p	$\neg p$	$p \vee \neg p$
T	F	T
F	T	T

Example: $p \wedge q \rightarrow p$.

p	q	$p \wedge q$	$p \wedge q \rightarrow p$
T	T	T	T
F	T	F	T
T	F	F	T
F	F	F	T


Def. A compound proposition that is always false is called a **contradiction**.

New problem

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Rules of Inference

Given a list of true propositions $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} p \rightarrow r \\ \neg p \rightarrow q \\ q \rightarrow s \end{array} \right.$

Need to prove the last one  $\frac{q \rightarrow s}{\neg r \rightarrow s}$

Truth tables again?

Truth tables are great¹, but, fortunately for us, more interesting techniques exist.

To prove that a compound proposition is true, we can build an argument, a sequence of true propositions that leads to the proposition we need.

There are inference rules that help us deduce new true propositions.

¹ha-ha, exponential (2^n) table size is not great at all

Building a formal argument

Satisfiability

Rules of Inference

Given

$$\begin{array}{l} p \rightarrow r \\ \neg p \rightarrow q \\ q \rightarrow s \end{array}$$


Derived new true propositions

...

...

...

...

Need to prove 

$$\neg r \rightarrow s$$

Example

Satisfiability

Rules of Inference

Let's first take just one inference rule.

And solve a small problem, using this rule.

Inference Rules #1.

Satisfiability

Rules of Inference

$$\frac{x \quad x \rightarrow y}{y}$$

Meaning:

$$\frac{\begin{array}{l} \text{It is snowing today.} \\ \text{If it snows today, then we will go skiing.} \end{array}}{\text{We will go skiing.}}$$

Building an argument

Satisfiability

Rules of Inference

Let's prove

$$\frac{\begin{array}{c} p \\ p \rightarrow r \\ r \rightarrow s \end{array}}{s}$$

It means that we have to prove that s is true, given that propositions p , $(p \rightarrow r)$, and $(r \rightarrow s)$ are true.

Building an argument

Satisfiability

Rules of Inference

Let's prove

$$\frac{\begin{array}{c} p \\ p \rightarrow r \\ r \rightarrow s \end{array}}{s}$$

The rule

$$\frac{\begin{array}{c} x \\ x \rightarrow y \end{array}}{y}$$

Our argument:

- (1) p Given.
- (2) $p \rightarrow r$ Given.
- (3) $r \rightarrow s$ Given.
- ...

Building an argument

Satisfiability

Rules of Inference

Let's prove

$$\frac{\begin{array}{c} p \\ p \rightarrow r \\ r \rightarrow s \end{array}}{s}$$

The rule

$$\frac{\begin{array}{c} x \\ x \rightarrow y \end{array}}{y}$$

Our argument:

(1) p Given.

(2) $p \rightarrow r$ Given.

(3) $r \rightarrow s$ Given.

(4) r from (1) and (2).

...

Building an argument

Let's prove

$$\frac{\begin{array}{c} p \\ p \rightarrow r \\ r \rightarrow s \end{array}}{s}$$

The rule

$$\frac{\begin{array}{c} x \\ x \rightarrow y \end{array}}{y}$$

Our argument:

- (1) p Given.
- (2) $p \rightarrow r$ Given.
- (3) $r \rightarrow s$ Given.

- (4) r from (1) and (2).
- (5) s from (3) and (4).

How to prove an inference rule?

$$\frac{x \quad x \rightarrow y}{y}$$

Inference rules must be always true. In other words, to prove it, we have to show that the conjunction of the premises always implies the conclusion:

$(x \wedge (x \rightarrow y)) \rightarrow y$ is a tautology (always true).

x	y	$x \rightarrow y$	$x \wedge (x \rightarrow y)$	$(x \wedge (x \rightarrow y)) \rightarrow y$
T	T	T	T	T
F	T	T	F	T
T	F	F	F	T
F	F	T	F	T

Rule 1. Or-Introduction (\vee -I)

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Rules of Inference

$$\frac{p}{p \vee q} \quad \text{“}\vee\text{-I”}$$

Example:

$$\frac{\text{It is sunny.}}{\text{It is sunny or math is hard.}}$$

Rule 2. And-Introduction (\wedge -I)

Satisfiability

Rules of Inference

$$\frac{\begin{array}{c} p \\ q \end{array}}{p \wedge q} \quad \text{“}\wedge\text{-I”}$$

Example:

$$\frac{\begin{array}{c} \text{People like cats.} \\ \text{People like dogs.} \end{array}}{\text{People like dogs and cats.}}$$

Rule 3. And-Elimination (\wedge -E)

Satisfiability

Rules of Inference

$$\frac{p \wedge q}{p} \quad \text{“}\wedge\text{-E”}$$

Example:

Alice sent a message to Bob, but Bob did not receive anything.

Bob did not receive anything.

Rule 4. “Modus Ponens”

Satisfiability

Rules of Inference

$$\frac{p \quad p \rightarrow q}{q} \quad \text{“MP”}$$

Example:

$$\frac{\begin{array}{l} \text{It is snowing today.} \\ \text{If it snows today, then we will go skiing.} \end{array}}{\text{We will go skiing.}}$$

Rule 5. “Modus Tollens”

Satisfiability

Rules of Inference

$$\frac{\neg q \quad p \rightarrow q}{\neg p} \quad \text{“MT”}$$

Example:

$$\frac{\begin{array}{l} \text{I don't need an umbrella.} \\ \text{When it rains, I need an umbrella.} \end{array}}{\text{It is not raining.}}$$

Rule 6. “Hypothetical Syllogism”

Satisfiability

Rules of Inference

$$\frac{p \rightarrow q \quad q \rightarrow r}{p \rightarrow r} \quad \text{“HS”}$$

Example:

If you want to get an A, get ready for the exam.

To get ready for the exam, do your homeworks.

If you want to get an A, do your homeworks.

Rule 7. “Disjunctive syllogism”

Satisfiability

Rules of Inference

$$\frac{p \vee q \quad \neg q}{p} \quad \text{“DS”}$$

Example:

There is too many people in the office, or the AC is broken.

There is not too many people.

The AC is broken.

Rule 8. “Resolution”

Satisfiability

Rules of Inference

$$\frac{p \vee q \quad \neg p \vee r}{q \vee r} \quad \text{“Res”}$$

Example:

The list is empty, or the variable is a number.
The list is not empty, or the variable is an array.
<hr/>
The variable is a number, or it is an array.

$$\frac{p}{p \vee q} \quad \text{"}\vee\text{-I"}$$

$$\frac{\neg q \quad p \rightarrow q}{\neg p} \quad \text{"MT"}$$

$$\frac{p \quad q}{p \wedge q} \quad \text{"}\wedge\text{-I"}$$

$$\frac{p \rightarrow q \quad q \rightarrow r}{p \rightarrow r} \quad \text{"HS"}$$

$$\frac{p \wedge q}{p} \quad \text{"}\wedge\text{-E"}$$

$$\frac{p \vee q \quad \neg q}{p} \quad \text{"DS"}$$

$$\frac{p \quad p \rightarrow q}{q} \quad \text{"MP"}$$

$$\frac{p \vee q \quad \neg p \vee r}{q \vee r} \quad \text{"Res"}$$

Example 1

Satisfiability

Rules of Inference

Prove

$$\frac{p \wedge q}{p \vee q}$$

- (1) $p \wedge q$ Given.
- (2) p 1, \wedge -E.
- (3) $p \vee q$ 2, \vee -I.

Example 2

Satisfiability

Rules of Inference

Prove

$$\frac{p \wedge q \quad p \rightarrow r}{r}$$

- (1) $p \wedge q$ Given.
- (2) $p \rightarrow r$ Given.
- (3) p 1, \wedge -E.
- (4) r 2, 3, MP.

Example 3

Prove

$$\begin{array}{l} p \rightarrow r \\ \neg p \rightarrow q \\ q \rightarrow s \\ \hline \neg r \rightarrow s \end{array}$$

- (1) $p \rightarrow r$ Given.
- (2) $\neg p \rightarrow q$ Given.
- (3) $q \rightarrow s$ Given.

- (4) $\neg p \vee r$ Equivalent to (1).
- (5) $\neg p \rightarrow s$ 2, 3, HS.
- (6) $p \vee s$ Equivalent to (5).
- (7) $r \vee s$ 4, 5, Res
- (8) $\neg r \rightarrow s$ Equivalent to (7).

Example 4

Satisfiability

Rules of Inference

Prove

$$\frac{\begin{array}{l} p \rightarrow q \\ q \rightarrow (r \wedge s) \\ \neg r \vee (\neg t \vee u) \\ p \wedge t \end{array}}{u}$$

Example 4

Prove

$$\frac{\begin{array}{l} p \rightarrow q \\ q \rightarrow (r \wedge s) \\ \neg r \vee (\neg t \vee u) \\ p \wedge t \end{array}}{u}$$

- | | | |
|------|-------------------------------|-------------------|
| (1) | $p \rightarrow q$ | Given. |
| (2) | $q \rightarrow (r \wedge s)$ | Given. |
| (3) | $\neg r \vee (\neg t \vee u)$ | Given. |
| (4) | $p \wedge t$ | Given. |
| (5) | p | 4, \wedge -E. |
| (6) | t | 4, \wedge -E. |
| (7) | q | 1, 5, M.P |
| (8) | $r \wedge s$ | 3, 7, M.P |
| (9) | r | 8, \wedge -E |
| (10) | $\neg(\neg r)$ | Equivalent to (9) |
| (11) | $\neg t \vee u$ | 3, 10, D.S. |
| (12) | u | 6, 11, D.S. |

Proof by contradiction

To proof by contradiction, we assume p , and produce the argument in such a way that at some point we obtain a contradiction¹ (for example, $p \wedge \neg p$).

If we inferred a contradiction, our assumed premise p was false, therefore, its negation $\neg p$ is true.

assuming p , we infer a contradiction

$\neg p$

¹by definition, a compound proposition that is always false

Example 5

Prove

$$\frac{p \rightarrow q \quad \neg q}{\neg p}$$

- | | | | |
|-----|-------------------|-----------------------|--|
| (1) | $p \rightarrow q$ | Given. | |
| (2) | $\neg q$ | Given. | |
| (3) | p | Assume. | |
| (4) | q | 1, 3, MP | |
| (5) | $\neg q \wedge q$ | 2, 4, \wedge -I. | |
| (6) | $\neg p$ | 3–5, by contradiction | |

Example 6

Prove

$$\frac{p \rightarrow q}{\neg(p \wedge \neg q)}$$

- | | | | |
|-----|-------------------------|-----------------------|--|
| (1) | $p \rightarrow q$ | Given. | |
| (2) | $p \wedge \neg q$ | Assume. | |
| (3) | $\neg q$ | 2, \wedge -E. | |
| (4) | p | 2, \wedge -E. | |
| (5) | q | 1, 3, MP | |
| (6) | $\neg q \wedge q$ | 3, 5, \wedge -I. | |
| (7) | $\neg(p \wedge \neg q)$ | 2-6, by contradiction | |

Deduction Theorem (\rightarrow -I)

Satisfiability

Rules of Inference

Another interesting rule, is Deduction theorem. This rule says that by assuming p and then deriving q , we prove implication $p \rightarrow q$.

$$\frac{\text{assuming } p, \text{ we infer } q}{p \rightarrow q} \quad “\rightarrow\text{-I}”$$

Deduction theorem can be called Implication-Introduction. In this sense, Modus Ponens can be called Implication-Elimination.

Example 7

Prove Hypothetical Syllogism

$$\frac{p \rightarrow q \quad q \rightarrow r}{p \rightarrow r}$$

- | | | | |
|-----|-------------------|------------------------|--|
| (1) | $p \rightarrow q$ | Given. | |
| (2) | $q \rightarrow r$ | Given. | |
| (3) | p | Assume. | |
| (4) | q | 1, 3, MP | |
| (5) | r | 2, 4, MP | |
| (6) | $p \rightarrow r$ | 3-5, \rightarrow -I. | |

Example 8

Satisfiability

Rules of Inference

Prove

$$\frac{\begin{array}{c} (\neg p \vee \neg q) \rightarrow (r \wedge s) \\ r \rightarrow t \\ \neg t \end{array}}{p}$$

Example 8

Prove

$$\frac{\begin{array}{c} (\neg p \vee \neg q) \rightarrow (r \wedge s) \\ r \rightarrow t \\ \neg t \end{array}}{p}$$

- | | | | |
|------|---|-----------------------|--|
| (1) | $(\neg p \vee \neg q) \rightarrow (r \wedge s)$ | Given. | |
| (2) | $r \rightarrow t$ | Given. | |
| (3) | $\neg t$ | Given. | |
| (4) | $\neg p$ | Assume | |
| (5) | $\neg p \vee \neg q$ | 1, 4, \vee -I | |
| (6) | $r \wedge s$ | 1, 5, M.P. | |
| (7) | r | 6, \wedge -E. | |
| (8) | t | 2, 7, M.P. | |
| (9) | $\neg t \wedge t$ | 3, 8, \wedge -I. | |
| (10) | p | 4–9, by contradiction | |

Common logical errors

Satisfiability

Rules of Inference

$$\frac{p \rightarrow q \quad q}{p}$$

The fallacy of affirming the conclusion.

$((p \rightarrow q) \wedge q) \rightarrow p$ is not a tautology.

Common logical errors

Satisfiability

Rules of Inference

$$\frac{p \rightarrow q \quad \neg p}{\neg q}$$

The fallacy of denying the hypothesis.

$((p \rightarrow q) \wedge \neg p) \rightarrow \neg q$ is not a tautology.