Iran university of science and technology

Discrete mathematics
Problem Set #3

Ali Heydari

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1 Translating into Logic

(We will cover the material necessary to solve this problem on Monday. You can also read over the Guide to First-Order Translations, which covers all the skills you'll need.)

In each of the following, you will be given a list of first-order predicates and functions along with an English sentence. In each case, write a statement in first-order logic that expresses the indicated sentence. Your statement may use any first-order construct (equality, connectives, quantifiers, etc.), but you ***must*** only use the predicates, functions, and constants provided. You do not need to provide the simplest formula possible, though we'd appreciate it if you made an effort to do so. ☺ We ***highly*** recommend reading the Guide to First-Order Logic Translations before starting this problem.

i. Given the predicate

   $Natural(x)$, which states that x is an natural number

   and the functions

   $x + y$, which represents the sum of x and y, and

   $x \cdot y$, which represents the product of x and y

   write a statement in first-order logic that says "for any $n \in \mathbb{N}$, n is even if and only if n^2 is even."

   Try translating this statement assuming you have a predicate Even(x). Then, rewrite your solution without using Even(x). Numbers aren't a part of FOL, so you can't use the number 2 in your solution.

Answer. Write your answer here.

ii. Given the predicates

   $Person(p)$, which states that p is a person;

   $Kitten(k)$, which states that k is a kitten; and

   $HasPet(o, p)$, which states that o has p as a pet,

   write a statement in first-order logic that says "someone has exactly two pet kittens and no other pets."

   Make sure your formula requires that the person have exactly two pet kittens; look at the lecture example of uniqueness as a starting point. Good questions to ask – is your formula false if everyone has exactly one pet kitten? Is it false if everyone has exactly three pet kittens?

Answer. Write your answer here.

iii. The ***axiom of pairing*** is the following statement: given any two distinct objects x and y, there's a set containing x and y and nothing else. Given the predicates

$x \in y$, which states that x is an element of y, and

Set(S), which states that S is a set,

write a statement in first-order logic that expresses the axiom of pairing.

Answer. Write your answer here.

iv. Given the predicates

$x \in y$, which states that x is an element of y, and

Set(S), which states that S is a set,

write a statement in first-order logic that says "every set has a power set."

As a warm-up, solve this problem assuming you have a predicate $X \subseteq Y$ that says that X is a subset of Y. Once you have that working, see if you can solve the full version of this problem.

Answer. Write your answer here.

v. Given the predicates

Lady(x), which states that x is a lady;

Glitters(x), which states that x glitters;

SureIsGold(x, y), which states that x is sure that y is gold;

Buying(x, y), which states that x buys y; and

StairwayToHeaven(x), which states that x is a Stairway to Heaven;

write a statement in first-order logic that says "there's a lady who's sure all that glitters is gold, and she's buying a Stairway to Heaven."

Answer. Write your answer here.

2 Consistent vocabulary

Represent the following sentences in first-order logic, using a consistent vocabulary (which you must define):

a. Some students took French in spring 2001.

Answer.

$$\exists x, \exists y \quad : \quad Student(x) \land French(y) \land TakeInSpring2001(x, y)$$

b. Every student who takes French passes it.

Answer.

$$\forall x, \forall y \quad : \quad (Student(x) \land French(y) \land Take(x,y)) \quad \Rightarrow \quad Pass(x,y)$$

c. Only one student took Greek in spring 2001.

Answer.

$$\begin{aligned} &\exists x, \exists y, \forall z : \\ &\qquad Student(x) \land Greek(y) \land TakeInSpring2001 \\ &\qquad \land (Student(z) \land TakeInSpring2001(z,y) \quad \Rightarrow \quad x = z) \end{aligned}$$

d. The best score in Greek is always higher than the best score in French.

Answer.

$$\forall s, \exists x : \forall y \; Score(x, Greek, s) > Score(y, French, s).$$

e. Every person who buys a policy is smart.

Answer.

$$\forall x \quad : \quad Person(x) \land (\exists y : Policy(y) \land Buys(x,y)) \quad \Rightarrow \quad Smart(x)$$

f. No person buys an expensive policy.

Answer.

$$\begin{aligned} &\forall x, y : \\ &\qquad Person(x) \land Policy(y) \land Expensive(y) \quad \Rightarrow \quad \neg Buys(x,y) \end{aligned}$$

g. There is an agent who sells policies only to people who are not insured.

Answer.

$$\exists x \; : \; Agent(x) \land \forall y, z \, Policy(y) \land Sells(x,y,z) \quad \Rightarrow \quad (Person(z) \land \neg Insured(z)).$$

h. There is a barber who shaves all men in town who do not shave themselves.

Answer.

$$\exists x \; : \; Barber(x) \land \forall y \; : \; Man(y) \land \neg Shaves(y,y) \quad \Rightarrow \quad Shaves(x,y).$$

i. A person born in the UK. each of whose parents is a UK citizen or a UK resident, is a UK citizen by birth.

Answer.

$$\forall x\, Person(x) \wedge Born(x, UK) \wedge (\forall y\, Parent(y, x) \Rightarrow ((\exists r\, Citizen(y, UK, r)) \vee Resident(y, UK)))$$
$$\Rightarrow \quad Citizen(x, UK, Birth).$$

j. A person born outside the UK, one of whose parents is a UK citizen by birth, is a UK citizen by descent.

Answer.

$$\forall x\, Person(x) \wedge \neg Born(x, UK) \wedge (\exists y\, Parent(y, x) \wedge Citizen(y, UK, Birth))$$
$$\Rightarrow \quad Citizen(x, UK, Descent).$$

k. Politicians can fool some of the people all of the time, and they can fool all of the people some of the time, but they can't fool all of the people all of the time.

Answer.

$$\forall x \;:\; Politician(x) :$$
$$\Rightarrow \quad (\exists y\, \forall t\, Person(y) \wedge Fools(x, y, t)) \wedge (\exists t\, \forall y\, Person(y)$$
$$\Rightarrow \quad Fools(x, y, t)) \wedge \neg(\forall t\, \forall y\, Person(y) \Rightarrow \quad Fools(x, y, t))$$

3 Germans

Represent the sentence "All Germans speak the same languages" in predicate calculus. Use $Speaks(x, l)$, meaning that person x speaks language l, and $German(y)$, meaning that y is a $German$ person.

Answer.

$$\forall x, y, l \quad (German(x) \wedge German(y) \wedge Speaks(x, l) \quad \Rightarrow \quad Speaks(y, l))$$

or

$$\forall x, y \quad (German(x) \wedge German(y) \quad \Rightarrow \quad \forall l \quad (Speaks(x, l) \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad Speaks(y, l)))$$

4 Jim & Laura

What axiom is needed to infer the fact *Female(Laura)* given the facts *Male(Jim)* and *Spouse(Jim, Laura)*?

Answer. ANSWER HERE.

5 Describing the predicates

Write axioms describing the predicates: $GrandChild$, $GreatGrandparent$, $Brother$, $Sister$, $Daughter$, Son, $Aunt$, $Uncle$, $BrotherInLaw$, $SisterInLaw$ and $FirstCousin$. Find out the proper definition of math cousin n times removed, and write the definition in first-order logic.

Answer.

- $GrandChild(a, b) \quad \Rightarrow \quad parent(b, x) \wedge parent(x, a)$
- $GreatGrandparent(a, b) \quad \Rightarrow \quad parent(a, x) \wedge GrandChild(b, x)$
- The Sibling relationship is added to make the expression of some future relationships simpler. In this situation, Sibling encompasses full, half and step siblings.
  - $Sibling(a, b) \quad \Rightarrow \quad parent(x, a) \wedge parent(x, b) \wedge not\_equal(a, b)$
  - $Sibling(a, b) \quad \Rightarrow \quad Sibling(b, a)$
- $Brother(a, b) \quad \Rightarrow \quad Sibling(a, b) \wedge gender(a, \text{‘male’})$
- $Sister(a, b) \quad \Rightarrow \quad Sibling(a, b) \wedge gender(a, \text{‘female’})$
- $Son(a, b) \quad \Rightarrow \quad parent(b, a) \wedge gender(a, \text{‘male’})$
- $Daughter(a, b) \quad \Rightarrow \quad parent(b, a) \wedge gender(a, \text{‘female’})$
- $Uncle(a, b) \quad \Rightarrow \quad parent(x, b) \wedge Sibling(x, a) \wedge gender(a, \text{‘male’})$
- $Aunt(a, b) \quad \Rightarrow \quad parent(x, b) \wedge Sibling(x, a) \wedge gender(a, \text{‘female’})$
- married is a primitive relation, meaning it is not defined in terms of any other relations. It is necessary however to note that it is reflexive.
  - $married(a, b) \quad \Rightarrow \quad married(b, a)$
- $BrotherInLaw(a, b) \quad \Rightarrow \quad married(b, x) \wedge Sibling(a, x) \wedge gender(a, \text{‘male’})$
- $SisterInLaw(a, b) \quad \Rightarrow \quad married(b, x) \wedge Sibling(a, x) \wedge gender(a, \text{‘female’})$
- $FirstCousin(a, b) \quad \Rightarrow \quad parent(x, a) \wedge parent(y, b) \wedge Sibling(x, y)$

6 Humanoid wolf

a.

Answer.

Lier(x), which states that x is a Lier
IsHumanoidWolf(x), which states that x is a HumanoidWolf

$$S = \{A, B, C\}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&(\exists x \in S : IsHumanoidWolf(x)) \wedge \\
&(\forall x, y \in S : (IsHumanoidWolf(x) \wedge IsHumanoidWolf(y)) \quad \Rightarrow \quad x = y) \\
&IsHumanoidWolf(c) \wedge (\neg IsHumanoidWolf(B)) \\
&\wedge ((Lier(A) \wedge Lier(B)) \vee (Lier(A) \wedge Lier(C)) \vee (Lier(B) \wedge Lier(C)))
\end{aligned}$$

b.

Answer.

$$\forall x \in S : x \neg IsHumanoidWolf(x) \quad \Rightarrow$$

c.

Answer.

$$\begin{aligned} A: &\quad \exists x \in S: \quad Lier(x) \\ B: &\quad \exists x \in S: \quad \neg Lier(x) \\ Fact: &\quad \exists x \in S: \quad IsHumanoidWolf(x) \\ Fact: &\quad \exists x \in S: \quad \neg(\neg Lier(x) \wedge IsHumanoidWolf(x)) \end{aligned}$$

d.

Answer.

$$\begin{aligned} A: &\quad \exists x \in S: \quad Lier(x) \\ B: &\quad \neg Lier(C) \\ Fact: &\quad \exists x \in S: \quad (\forall y \in S: \quad IsHumanoidWolf(y) \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad x = y) \quad \Rightarrow \neg Lier(x) \end{aligned}$$

e.

Answer.

$$\begin{aligned} A: &\exists x \in S: \quad Lier(x) \\ B: &IsHumanoidWolf(C) \\ Fact: &\quad \exists x \in S: \quad (\forall y \in S: \quad IsHumanoidWolf(y) \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad x = y) \quad \Rightarrow \neg Lier(x) \end{aligned}$$

f.

Answer.

$$\begin{aligned} Fact: &\quad \exists x \in S: \quad (\forall y \in S: \quad IsHumanoidWolf(y) \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad x = y) \quad \Rightarrow \neg Lier(x) \\ Fact: &\quad \exists y, z \in S : (y, z \neq x) \wedge Lier(y) \wedge Lier(z) \\ B: &\quad IsHumanoidWolf(C) \end{aligned}$$