

# Logic I: Lecture 10

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Readings refer to sections of the course textbook, *Language, Proof and Logic*.

## 1. What does ' $\rightarrow$ ' mean?

Reading: §7.1

Assuming that the rules of Fitch are such that it is impossible to prove an argument which is not logically valid, the truth table for  $\rightarrow$  is fixed if we accept  $\rightarrow$ Elim and  $\rightarrow$ Intro.

How do the rules of proof for  $\rightarrow$  fix its truth table?

?	1.	$A \rightarrow B$	
T	2.	$A$	
F	3.	$B$	$\rightarrow$ Elim: 1,2

  

A	B	$A \rightarrow B$
T	T	?
T	F	?
F	T	?
F	F	?

## 2. Fubar Rules

Reading: §8.3

Consider this made-up rule:

$\wedge$ Fubar:

*
...
$* \wedge \#$

Q1. What would be wrong with adding  $\wedge$ Fubar to Fitch?

Q2. What would be wrong with having  $\wedge$ Fubar in any system of proof?

## 3. $\leftrightarrow$ : truth tables and rules

A	B	$A \leftrightarrow B$
T	T	T
T	F	F
F	T	F
F	F	T

## Biconditional Elimination ( $\leftrightarrow$ Elim)

$P \leftrightarrow Q$ (or $Q \leftrightarrow P$ )
$\vdots$
P
$\vdots$
Q

## Biconditional Introduction ( $\leftrightarrow$ Intro)

P
$\vdots$
Q
Q
$\vdots$
P
$P \leftrightarrow Q$

#### 4. $\exists$ Intro

Reading: §13.2

##### Disjunction Introduction ( $\vee$ Intro)

$P_i$	
$\vdots$	
$\triangleright P_1 \vee \dots \vee P_i \vee \dots \vee P_n$	

4.	$\text{YelBk}(a)$	
5.	$\exists x \text{YelBk}(x)$	

#### 5. What does $\exists$ mean?

Reading: §9.4

We give the meaning of  $\exists$  by specifying what it takes for a sentence containing  $\exists$  to be true:

1. Give every object a name.
2. For each name in turn, create a new sentence like this: delete the quantifier and replace all instances of the variable it binds with that name.
3. If ANY of the new sentences are true, so is the original sentence.

#### 6. Quantifier Equivalences:

$$\neg \forall x \text{Created}(x) \models \exists x \neg \text{Created}(x)$$

Reading: §10.1, §10.3, §10.4

#### 7. There Does Not Exist

Something is not dead:

$$\exists x \neg \text{Dead}(x)$$

Nothing is dead:

$$\neg \exists x \text{Dead}(x)$$

Everything is not broken:

$$\forall x \neg \text{Broken}(x)$$

Not everything is broken:

$$\neg \forall x \text{Broken}(x)$$

1.	
2. $a=a$	$=\text{Intro}$
3. $\exists x (x=x)$	$\exists \text{Intro: } 2$

1. $\neg \exists x \text{Dead}(x)$	
2. $\text{Dead}(a)$	
3. $\exists x \text{Dead}(x)$	$\exists \text{Intro: } 2$
4. $\perp$	$\perp \text{Intro: } 1, 3$
5. $\neg \text{Dead}(a)$	$\neg \text{Intro: } 2-4$
6. $\exists x \neg \text{Dead}(x)$	$\exists \text{Intro: } 5$

1.	$\exists x \neg \text{Dead}(x)$
2.	$\neg \exists x \text{Dead}(x)$

Counterexample:

Domain:  $\{a, b\}$

Dead :  $\{b\}$

#### 8. Exercises

These exercises will be discussed in seminars the week after this lecture. The numbers below refer to the numbered exercises in the course textbook, e.g. '1.1' refers to exercise 1.1. on page 39 of the second edition of *Language, Proof and Logic*. Exercises marked '\*' are optional.

8.17--8.19, \*8.20--8.23

9.4--9.5, 9.8--9.9

7.1--7.6

8.1 (yes/no answers are ok)

9.12