LogicS

Lecture #7: DIY First-Order Logic

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- ▶ What do you think? Can we mix the First Order Recipe?

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- ▶ We will see what we can reuse of what we already have. . .
- ...and extend the language if necessary.
- ► We will then show that the language we obtain is actually equivalent to the 'classical' First Order Language.

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 - Constants
 - The : operator
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► First order quantification gives as a delicate control (via variables) of what we are quantifying on.

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- We write $\mathcal{M}\{n_i \mapsto w\}$ for the model obtained from \mathcal{M} where the only change is that now n_i is interpreted as w (i.e., n_i points to w).

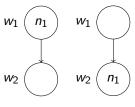
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 \mathcal{N}

W₁

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$$\mathcal{M} \Rightarrow \mathcal{M}\{n_1 \mapsto w_2\}$$

First Order Quantification

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- ▶ Actually, using $\langle n \rangle$ and : together we can define [U]:

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 iff $\neg \langle \! \langle n \rangle \! \rangle (n:\neg \varphi)$ (for n not in φ)

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 $Tr(\forall s.\varphi) = \neg \langle s \rangle \neg Tr(\varphi) = \llbracket s \rrbracket Tr(\varphi) \rangle$

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$$\forall y. Man(y) \rightarrow \exists x. (Woman(x) \land Loves(y, x)))$$
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▶ The w in Tr_w keeps track of where we are evaluating the formula in the model.

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We will (recursively) define an equivalent first order formula:

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 $Tr_X(\langle n \rangle \varphi) = \exists n. Tr_X(\varphi)$
 $Vec can think of n as an FO variable now.$

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- ▶ It can be obtained in a natural way, following the ideas that we introduced in previous lectures.

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Prior, Arthur (1967). Chapter V.6 of Past, Present and Future. Clarendon Press, Oxford

The Next Lecture

We Like it Complete and Compact (and We have a Soft Spot for Löwenheim-Skolem)