

Logics for Computation

Lecture #7: DIY First-Order Logic

Carlos Areces and Patrick Blackburn

`{carlos.areces,patrick.blackburn}@loria.fr`

INRIA Nancy Grand Est
Nancy, France

ESSLLI 2008 - Hamburg - Germany

The Story so Far

The Story so Far

- ▶ Yesterday we saw how we can introduce different operators. . .
- ▶ . . . and 'cook' our own logic.

The Story so Far

- ▶ Yesterday we saw how we can introduce different operators. . .
- ▶ . . . and 'cook' our own logic.
- ▶ Now, Patrick wants to talk about **First Order Logic** after the pause today.

The Story so Far

- ▶ Yesterday we saw how we can introduce different operators. . .
- ▶ . . . and 'cook' our own logic.
- ▶ Now, Patrick wants to talk about **First Order Logic** after the pause today.
- ▶ And he asked whether we can do something about it.

The Story so Far

- ▶ Yesterday we saw how we can introduce different operators. . .
- ▶ . . . and 'cook' our own logic.
- ▶ Now, Patrick wants to talk about **First Order Logic** after the pause today.
- ▶ And he asked whether we can do something about it.
- ▶ What do you think? Can we mix the **First Order Recipe**?

What do we do Today

What do we do Today

- ▶ We'll cook First Order Logic à la ESSLLI08.

What do we do Today

- ▶ We'll cook First Order Logic à la ESSLLI08.
- ▶ We will see what we can reuse of what we already have. . .
- ▶ . . .and extend the language if necessary.

What do we do Today

- ▶ We'll cook First Order Logic à la ESSLLI08.
- ▶ 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.

Checking our Stock

Checking our Stock

- ▶ We want to define for Patrick, a language equivalent to First Order Logic
(with equality and constants, but without function symbols, he told me he doesn't need them).

Checking our Stock

- ▶ We want to define for Patrick, a language equivalent to First Order Logic
(with equality and constants, but without function symbols, he told me he doesn't need them).
- ▶ During the previous lectures we introduced a number of operators.
 - ▶ Propositional symbols
 - ▶ The boolean operators \wedge, \neg
 - ▶ The $\langle R \rangle$ operator
 - ▶ Constants
 - ▶ The $:$ operator
 - ▶ The counting operators $\langle = n R \rangle$
 - ▶ The universal operator $[U]$
 - ▶ The reflexive and transitive closure operator $\langle R^* \rangle$

Checking our Stock

- ▶ We want to define for Patrick, a language equivalent to First Order Logic
(with equality and constants, but without function symbols, he told me he doesn't need them).
- ▶ During the previous lectures we introduced a number of operators.
 - ▶ Propositional symbols
 - ▶ The boolean operators \wedge, \neg
 - ▶ The $\langle R \rangle$ operator
 - ▶ Constants
 - ▶ The $:$ operator
 - ▶ The counting operators $\langle = n R \rangle$
 - ▶ The universal operator $[U]$
 - ▶ The reflexive and transitive closure operator $\langle R^* \rangle$
- ▶ Which one can we use?

Checking our Stock

- ▶ We want to define for Patrick, a language equivalent to First Order Logic
(with equality and constants, but without function symbols, he told me he doesn't need them).
- ▶ During the previous lectures we introduced a number of operators.
 - ▶ Propositional symbols ✓
 - ▶ The boolean operators \wedge, \neg
 - ▶ The $\langle R \rangle$ operator
 - ▶ Constants
 - ▶ The $:$ operator
 - ▶ The counting operators $\langle = n R \rangle$
 - ▶ The universal operator $[U]$
 - ▶ The reflexive and transitive closure operator $\langle R^* \rangle$
- ▶ Which one can we use?

Checking our Stock

- ▶ We want to define for Patrick, a language equivalent to First Order Logic
(with equality and constants, but without function symbols, he told me he doesn't need them).
- ▶ During the previous lectures we introduced a number of operators.
 - ▶ Propositional symbols ✓
 - ▶ The boolean operators \wedge, \neg ✓
 - ▶ The $\langle R \rangle$ operator
 - ▶ Constants
 - ▶ The $:$ operator
 - ▶ The counting operators $\langle = n R \rangle$
 - ▶ The universal operator $[U]$
 - ▶ The reflexive and transitive closure operator $\langle R^* \rangle$
- ▶ Which one can we use?

Checking our Stock

- ▶ We want to define for Patrick, a language equivalent to First Order Logic
(with equality and constants, but without function symbols, he told me he doesn't need them).
- ▶ During the previous lectures we introduced a number of operators.
 - ▶ Propositional symbols ✓
 - ▶ The boolean operators \wedge, \neg ✓
 - ▶ The $\langle R \rangle$ operator ✓
 - ▶ Constants
 - ▶ The $:$ operator
 - ▶ The counting operators $\langle = n R \rangle$
 - ▶ The universal operator $[U]$
 - ▶ The reflexive and transitive closure operator $\langle R^* \rangle$
- ▶ Which one can we use?

Checking our Stock

- ▶ We want to define for Patrick, a language equivalent to First Order Logic
(with equality and constants, but without function symbols, he told me he doesn't need them).
- ▶ During the previous lectures we introduced a number of operators.
 - ▶ Propositional symbols ✓
 - ▶ The boolean operators \wedge, \neg ✓
 - ▶ The $\langle R \rangle$ operator ✓
 - ▶ Constants ✓
 - ▶ The $:$ operator
 - ▶ The counting operators $\langle = n R \rangle$
 - ▶ The universal operator $[U]$
 - ▶ The reflexive and transitive closure operator $\langle R^* \rangle$
- ▶ Which one can we use?

Checking our Stock

- ▶ We want to define for Patrick, a language equivalent to First Order Logic
(with equality and constants, but without function symbols, he told me he doesn't need them).
- ▶ During the previous lectures we introduced a number of operators.
 - ▶ Propositional symbols ✓
 - ▶ The boolean operators \wedge, \neg ✓
 - ▶ The $\langle R \rangle$ operator ✓
 - ▶ Constants ✓
 - ▶ The $:$ operator ✓
 - ▶ The counting operators $\langle = n R \rangle$
 - ▶ The universal operator $[U]$
 - ▶ The reflexive and transitive closure operator $\langle R^* \rangle$
- ▶ Which one can we use?

Checking our Stock

- ▶ We want to define for Patrick, a language equivalent to First Order Logic
(with equality and constants, but without function symbols, he told me he doesn't need them).
- ▶ During the previous lectures we introduced a number of operators.
 - ▶ Propositional symbols ✓
 - ▶ The boolean operators \wedge, \neg ✓
 - ▶ The $\langle R \rangle$ operator ✓
 - ▶ Constants ✓
 - ▶ The $:$ operator ✓
 - ▶ The counting operators $\langle = n R \rangle$ ✗
 - ▶ The universal operator $[U]$
 - ▶ The reflexive and transitive closure operator $\langle R^* \rangle$
- ▶ Which one can we use?

Checking our Stock

- ▶ We want to define for Patrick, a language equivalent to First Order Logic
(with equality and constants, but without function symbols, he told me he doesn't need them).
- ▶ During the previous lectures we introduced a number of operators.
 - ▶ Propositional symbols ✓
 - ▶ The boolean operators \wedge, \neg ✓
 - ▶ The $\langle R \rangle$ operator ✓
 - ▶ Constants ✓
 - ▶ The $:$ operator ✓
 - ▶ The counting operators $\langle = n R \rangle$ ✗
 - ▶ The universal operator $[U]$ Close, but no cigar!
 - ▶ The reflexive and transitive closure operator $\langle R^* \rangle$
- ▶ Which one can we use?

Checking our Stock

- ▶ We want to define for Patrick, a language equivalent to First Order Logic
(with equality and constants, but without function symbols, he told me he doesn't need them).
- ▶ During the previous lectures we introduced a number of operators.
 - ▶ Propositional symbols ✓
 - ▶ The boolean operators \wedge, \neg ✓
 - ▶ The $\langle R \rangle$ operator ✓
 - ▶ Constants ✓
 - ▶ The $:$ operator ✓
 - ▶ The counting operators $\langle = n R \rangle$ ✗
 - ▶ The universal operator $[U]$ Close, but no cigar!
 - ▶ The reflexive and transitive closure operator $\langle R^* \rangle$ ✗
- ▶ Which one can we use?

The $[U]$ operator is not enough

The $[U]$ operator is not enough

- Granted: we need universal quantification.

The $[U]$ operator is not enough

- ▶ Granted: we need universal quantification.
- ▶ But the $[U]$ operator is not expressive enough.

The $[U]$ operator is not enough

- ▶ Granted: we need universal quantification.
- ▶ But the $[U]$ operator is not expressive enough.
 - ▶ We won't prove it here (one way to do it, for example is noting that the language containing $[U]$ is still decidable, while full first order logic should be undecidable).

The $[U]$ operator is not enough

- ▶ Granted: we need universal quantification.
- ▶ But the $[U]$ operator is not expressive enough.
 - ▶ We won't prove it here (one way to do it, for example is noting that the language containing $[U]$ is still decidable, while full first order logic should be undecidable).
 - ▶ The universal operator is not fine grained enough:
 $[U]$ says for all
 and we need for all x

The $[U]$ operator is not enough

- ▶ Granted: we need universal quantification.
- ▶ But the $[U]$ operator is not expressive enough.
 - ▶ We won't prove it here (one way to do it, for example is noting that the language containing $[U]$ is still decidable, while full first order logic should be undecidable).
 - ▶ The universal operator is not fine grained enough:
 $[U]$ says for all
and we need for all x
- ▶ First order quantification gives as a delicate control (via variables) of what we are quantifying on.

The $[U]$ operator is not enough

- ▶ Granted: we need universal quantification.
- ▶ But the $[U]$ operator is not expressive enough.
 - ▶ We won't prove it here (one way to do it, for example is noting that the language containing $[U]$ is still decidable, while full first order logic should be undecidable).
 - ▶ The universal operator is not fine grained enough:
 $[U]$ says for all
and we need for all x
- ▶ First order quantification gives as a delicate control (via variables) of what we are quantifying on.

A Detour: Renaming Points

A Detour: Renaming Points

- ▶ I will define a little piece of notation that I will need in the next slide.

A Detour: Renaming Points

- ▶ I will define a little piece of notation that I will need in the next slide.
- ▶ As I want it to be very clear, I'll do it here and give an example.

A Detour: Renaming Points

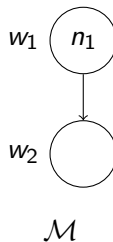
- ▶ I will define a little piece of notation that I will need in the next slide.
- ▶ As I want it to be very clear, I'll do it here and give an example.
- ▶ Let
 - ▶ $\mathcal{M} = \langle D, \{R_i\}, \{P_i\}, \{N_i\} \rangle$ be a model,
 - ▶ w an element in D ($w \in D$),
 - ▶ and n_i a name.

A Detour: Renaming Points

- ▶ I will define a little piece of notation that I will need in the next slide.
- ▶ As I want it to be very clear, I'll do it here and give an example.
- ▶ Let
 - ▶ $\mathcal{M} = \langle D, \{R_i\}, \{P_i\}, \{N_i\} \rangle$ be a model,
 - ▶ w an element in D ($w \in D$),
 - ▶ and n_i a name.
- ▶ We write $\mathcal{M}[n_i := w]$ for the model obtained from \mathcal{M} where the only change is that now n_i is interpreted as w .

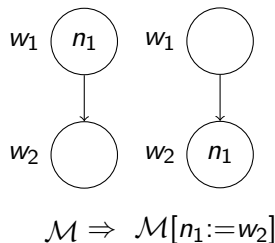
A Detour: Renaming Points

- ▶ I will define a little piece of notation that I will need in the next slide.
- ▶ As I want it to be very clear, I'll do it here and give an example.
- ▶ Let
 - ▶ $\mathcal{M} = \langle D, \{R_i\}, \{P_i\}, \{N_i\} \rangle$ be a model,
 - ▶ w an element in D ($w \in D$),
 - ▶ and n_i a name.
- ▶ We write $\mathcal{M}[n_i := w]$ for the model obtained from \mathcal{M} where the only change is that now n_i is interpreted as w .



A Detour: Renaming Points

- ▶ I will define a little piece of notation that I will need in the next slide.
- ▶ As I want it to be very clear, I'll do it here and give an example.
- ▶ Let
 - ▶ $\mathcal{M} = \langle D, \{R_i\}, \{P_i\}, \{N_i\} \rangle$ be a model,
 - ▶ w an element in D ($w \in D$),
 - ▶ and n_i a name.
- ▶ We write $\mathcal{M}[n_i := w]$ for the model obtained from \mathcal{M} where the only change is that now n_i is interpreted as w .



First Order Quantification

First Order Quantification

- ▶ We introduce the operator $\langle n \rangle$ where n is a **name** (we will call the operator **rename n**) as:

$$\mathcal{M}, w \models \langle n \rangle \varphi \text{ iff for some } w' \mathcal{M}[n:=w'], w \models \varphi$$

First Order Quantification

- ▶ We introduce the operator $\langle n \rangle$ where n is a **name** (we will call the operator **rename n**) as:

$$\mathcal{M}, w \models \langle n \rangle \varphi \text{ iff for some } w' \mathcal{M}[n:=w'], w \models \varphi$$

- ▶ Compare with

$$\mathcal{M}, w \models \langle R \rangle \varphi \text{ iff there is } w' \text{ s.t. } wRw' \text{ and } \mathcal{M}, w' \models \varphi.$$

First Order Quantification

- ▶ We introduce the operator $\langle n \rangle$ where n is a **name** (we will call the operator **rename n**) as:

$$\mathcal{M}, w \models \langle n \rangle \varphi \text{ iff for some } w' \mathcal{M}[n:=w'], w \models \varphi$$

- ▶ Compare with

$$\mathcal{M}, w \models \langle R \rangle \varphi \text{ iff there is } w' \text{ s.t. } wRw' \text{ and } \mathcal{M}, w' \models \varphi.$$

- ▶ Compare with $\langle U \rangle \varphi := \neg[U]\neg\varphi$

$$\mathcal{M}, w \models \langle U \rangle \varphi \text{ iff for sum } w', \mathcal{M}, w' \models \varphi$$

First Order Quantification

- ▶ We introduce the operator $\langle n \rangle$ where n is a **name** (we will call the operator **rename n**) as:

$$\mathcal{M}, w \models \langle n \rangle \varphi \text{ iff for some } w' \mathcal{M}[n:=w'], w \models \varphi$$

- ▶ Compare with

$$\mathcal{M}, w \models \langle R \rangle \varphi \text{ iff there is } w' \text{ s.t. } wRw' \text{ and } \mathcal{M}, w' \models \varphi.$$

- ▶ Compare with $\langle U \rangle \varphi := \neg[U]\neg\varphi$

$$\mathcal{M}, w \models \langle U \rangle \varphi \text{ iff for sum } w', \mathcal{M}, w' \models \varphi$$

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

$$[U]\varphi \text{ iff } \neg\langle n \rangle(n:\neg\varphi)$$

Capturing all First Order Logic

Capturing all First Order Logic

- ▶ We will now show that we can capture all First Order Logic using: the $\langle R \rangle$ language, names, $:$ and $\langle n \rangle$.

Capturing all First Order Logic

- ▶ We will now show that we can capture all First Order Logic using: the $\langle R \rangle$ language, names, $:$ and $\langle n \rangle$.
- ▶ We will (recursively) define a translation that will assign to each formula of the First Order Language, and equivalent formula in our language

Capturing all First Order Logic

- ▶ We will now show that we can capture all First Order Logic using: the $\langle R \rangle$ language, names, $:$ and $\langle n \rangle$.
- ▶ We will (recursively) define a translation that will assign to each formula of the First Order Language, and equivalent formula in our language

$$Tr(s = t) = s:t$$

Capturing all First Order Logic

- ▶ We will now show that we can capture all First Order Logic using: the $\langle R \rangle$ language, names, $:$ and $\langle n \rangle$.
- ▶ We will (recursively) define a translation that will assign to each formula of the First Order Language, and equivalent formula in our language

$$Tr(s = t) = s:t$$

$$Tr(P(s)) = s:p$$

Capturing all First Order Logic

- ▶ We will now show that we can capture all First Order Logic using: the $\langle R \rangle$ language, names, $:$ and $\langle n \rangle$.
- ▶ We will (recursively) define a translation that will assign to each formula of the First Order Language, and equivalent formula in our language

$$Tr(s = t) = s:t$$

$$Tr(P(s)) = s:p$$

$$Tr(R(s, t)) = s:\langle R \rangle t$$

Capturing all First Order Logic

- ▶ We will now show that we can capture all First Order Logic using: the $\langle R \rangle$ language, names, $:$ and $\langle n \rangle$.
- ▶ We will (recursively) define a translation that will assign to each formula of the First Order Language, and equivalent formula in our language

$$Tr(s = t) = s:t$$

$$Tr(P(s)) = s:p$$

$$Tr(R(s, t)) = s:\langle R \rangle t$$

$$Tr(\neg\varphi) = \neg Tr(\varphi)$$

Capturing all First Order Logic

- ▶ We will now show that we can capture all First Order Logic using: the $\langle R \rangle$ language, names, $:$ and $\langle n \rangle$.
- ▶ We will (recursively) define a translation that will assign to each formula of the First Order Language, and equivalent formula in our language

$$Tr(s = t) = s:t$$

$$Tr(P(s)) = s:p$$

$$Tr(R(s, t)) = s:\langle R \rangle t$$

$$Tr(\neg\varphi) = \neg Tr(\varphi)$$

$$Tr(\varphi \wedge \psi) = Tr(\varphi) \wedge Tr(\psi)$$

Capturing all First Order Logic

- ▶ We will now show that we can capture all First Order Logic using: the $\langle R \rangle$ language, names, $:$ and $\langle n \rangle$.
- ▶ We will (recursively) define a translation that will assign to each formula of the First Order Language, and equivalent formula in our language

$$Tr(s = t) = s:t$$

$$Tr(P(s)) = s:p$$

$$Tr(R(s, t)) = s:\langle R \rangle t$$

$$Tr(\neg\varphi) = \neg Tr(\varphi)$$

$$Tr(\varphi \wedge \psi) = Tr(\varphi) \wedge Tr(\psi)$$

$$Tr(\exists s.\varphi) = \langle s \rangle Tr(\varphi)$$

Capturing all First Order Logic

- ▶ We will now show that we can capture all First Order Logic using: the $\langle R \rangle$ language, names, $:$ and $\langle n \rangle$.
- ▶ We will (recursively) define a translation that will assign to each formula of the First Order Language, and equivalent formula in our language

$$Tr(s = t) = s:t$$

$$Tr(P(s)) = s:p$$

$$Tr(R(s, t)) = s:\langle R \rangle t$$

$$Tr(\neg\varphi) = \neg Tr(\varphi)$$

$$Tr(\varphi \wedge \psi) = Tr(\varphi) \wedge Tr(\psi)$$

$$Tr(\exists s.\varphi) = \langle s \rangle Tr(\varphi)$$

$$(\quad Tr(\forall s.\varphi) = \neg \langle s \rangle \neg Tr(\varphi) = [x] Tr(\varphi) \quad)$$

Examples

Examples

- ▶ Let's write down a couple of formulas in First Order Logic and translate them to our language. Again, let's use the convention $[X]$ for $\neg\langle X\rangle\neg$

Examples

- ▶ Let's write down a couple of formulas in First Order Logic and translate them to our language. Again, let's use the convention $[X]$ for $\neg\langle X\rangle\neg$

$$\forall x.(Man(x) \rightarrow \exists y.(Woman(y) \wedge Loves(x, y)))$$

Examples

- ▶ Let's write down a couple of formulas in First Order Logic and translate them to our language. Again, let's use the convention $[X]$ for $\neg\langle X\rangle\neg$

$$Tr(\forall x.(Man(x) \rightarrow \exists y.(Woman(y) \wedge Loves(x,y))))$$

Examples

- Let's write down a couple of formulas in First Order Logic and translate them to our language. Again, let's use the convention $[X]$ for $\neg\langle X\rangle\neg$

$$\begin{aligned} & Tr(\forall x.(Man(x) \rightarrow \exists y.(Woman(y) \wedge Loves(x, y)))) \\ & [x](Tr(Man(x) \rightarrow \exists y.(Woman(y) \wedge Loves(x, y)))) \end{aligned}$$

Examples

- Let's write down a couple of formulas in First Order Logic and translate them to our language. Again, let's use the convention $[X]$ for $\neg\langle X\rangle\neg$

$$\begin{aligned} & Tr(\forall x.(Man(x) \rightarrow \exists y.(Woman(y) \wedge Loves(x, y)))) \\ & [x](Tr(Man(x) \rightarrow \exists y.(Woman(y) \wedge Loves(x, y)))) \\ & [x](Tr(Man(x)) \rightarrow Tr(\exists y.(Woman(y) \wedge Loves(x, y)))) \end{aligned}$$

Examples

- Let's write down a couple of formulas in First Order Logic and translate them to our language. Again, let's use the convention $[X]$ for $\neg\langle X\rangle\neg$

$$\begin{aligned} & Tr(\forall x.(Man(x) \rightarrow \exists y.(Woman(y) \wedge Loves(x, y)))) \\ & [x](Tr(Man(x) \rightarrow \exists y.(Woman(y) \wedge Loves(x, y)))) \\ & [x](Tr(Man(x)) \rightarrow Tr(\exists y.(Woman(y) \wedge Loves(x, y)))) \\ & [x](x:Man \rightarrow Tr(\exists y.(Woman(y) \wedge Loves(x, y)))) \end{aligned}$$

Examples

- ▶ Let's write down a couple of formulas in First Order Logic and translate them to our language. Again, let's use the convention $[X]$ for $\neg\langle X\rangle\neg$

$$\begin{aligned}& Tr(\forall x.(Man(x) \rightarrow \exists y.(Woman(y) \wedge Loves(x, y)))) \\& [x](Tr(Man(x) \rightarrow \exists y.(Woman(y) \wedge Loves(x, y)))) \\& [x](Tr(Man(x)) \rightarrow Tr(\exists y.(Woman(y) \wedge Loves(x, y)))) \\& [x](x:Man \rightarrow Tr(\exists y.(Woman(y) \wedge Loves(x, y)))) \\& [x](x:Man \rightarrow \langle y\rangle(Tr((Woman(y) \wedge Loves(x, y)))))\end{aligned}$$

Examples

- Let's write down a couple of formulas in First Order Logic and translate them to our language. Again, let's use the convention $[X]$ for $\neg\langle X\rangle\neg$

$$\begin{aligned} & Tr(\forall x.(Man(x) \rightarrow \exists y.(Woman(y) \wedge Loves(x, y)))) \\ & [x](Tr(Man(x) \rightarrow \exists y.(Woman(y) \wedge Loves(x, y)))) \\ & [x](Tr(Man(x)) \rightarrow Tr(\exists y.(Woman(y) \wedge Loves(x, y)))) \\ & [x](x:Man \rightarrow Tr(\exists y.(Woman(y) \wedge Loves(x, y)))) \\ & [x](x:Man \rightarrow \langle y\rangle(Tr((Woman(y) \wedge Loves(x, y))))) \\ & [x](x:Man \rightarrow \langle y\rangle(Tr(Woman(y)) \wedge Tr(Loves(x, y)))) \end{aligned}$$

Examples

- ▶ Let's write down a couple of formulas in First Order Logic and translate them to our language. Again, let's use the convention $[X]$ for $\neg\langle X\rangle\neg$

$$\begin{aligned}& Tr(\forall x.(Man(x) \rightarrow \exists y.(Woman(y) \wedge Loves(x, y)))) \\& [x](Tr(Man(x) \rightarrow \exists y.(Woman(y) \wedge Loves(x, y)))) \\& [x](Tr(Man(x)) \rightarrow Tr(\exists y.(Woman(y) \wedge Loves(x, y)))) \\& [x](x:Man \rightarrow Tr(\exists y.(Woman(y) \wedge Loves(x, y)))) \\& [x](x:Man \rightarrow \langle y\rangle(Tr((Woman(y) \wedge Loves(x, y))))) \\& [x](x:Man \rightarrow \langle y\rangle(Tr(Woman(y)) \wedge Tr(Loves(x, y)))) \\& [x](x:Man \rightarrow \langle y\rangle(y:Woman \wedge x:\langle Loves\rangle y))\end{aligned}$$

Examples

- Let's write down a couple of formulas in First Order Logic and translate them to our language. Again, let's use the convention $[X]$ for $\neg\langle X\rangle\neg$

$$\begin{aligned} &\forall x.(Man(x) \rightarrow \exists y.(Woman(y) \wedge Loves(x, y))) \\ &[x](x:Man \rightarrow \langle y\rangle(y:Woman \wedge x:\langle Loves\rangle y)) \end{aligned}$$

The Other Translation

The Other Translation

- ▶ Of course, we can do the translation in the other direction as well.

The Other Translation

- ▶ Of course, we can do the translation in the other direction as well.
- ▶ We only need to realize that the semantic definition of all the operators we introduced can be defined in first-order logic.

The Other Translation

- ▶ Of course, we can do the translation in the other direction as well.
- ▶ We only need to realize that the semantic definition of all the operators we introduced can be defined in first-order logic.

$$\mathcal{M}, w \models \langle R \rangle \varphi \quad \text{iff} \quad \text{there is } w' \text{ s.t. } wRw' \text{ and } \mathcal{M}, w' \models \varphi$$

The Other Translation

- ▶ Of course, we can do the translation in the other direction as well.
- ▶ We only need to realize that the semantic definition of all the operators we introduced can be defined in first-order logic.

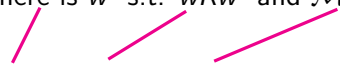
$\mathcal{M}, w \models \langle R \rangle \varphi$ iff there is w' s.t. wRw' and $\mathcal{M}, w' \models \varphi$

$$Tr(\langle R \rangle \varphi) = \exists w'. (R(w, w') \wedge Tr(\varphi))$$

The Other Translation

- ▶ Of course, we can do the translation in the other direction as well.
- ▶ We only need to realize that the semantic definition of all the operators we introduced can be defined in first-order logic.

$\mathcal{M}, w \models \langle R \rangle \varphi$ iff there is w' s.t. wRw' and $\mathcal{M}, w' \models \varphi$

$$Tr(\langle R \rangle \varphi) = \exists w'. (R(w, w') \wedge Tr(\varphi))$$


The Other Translation

- ▶ Of course, we can do the translation in the other direction as well.
- ▶ We only need to realize that the semantic definition of all the operators we introduced can be defined in first-order logic.

$\mathcal{M}, w \models \langle R \rangle \varphi$ iff there is w' s.t. wRw' and $\mathcal{M}, w' \models \varphi$

$$Tr_w(\langle R \rangle \varphi) = \exists w'. (R(w, w') \wedge Tr_{w'}(\varphi))$$

The Other Translation

- ▶ Of course, we can do the translation in the other direction as well.
- ▶ We only need to realize that the semantic definition of all the operators we introduced can be defined in first-order logic.

$$\mathcal{M}, w \models \langle R \rangle \varphi \quad \text{iff} \quad \text{there is } w' \text{ s.t. } wRw' \text{ and } \mathcal{M}, w' \models \varphi$$

$$Tr_w(\langle R \rangle \varphi) = \exists w'. (R(w, w') \wedge Tr_{w'}(\varphi))$$

- ▶ The w in Tr_w keeps track of where we are evaluating the formula in the model.

The Other Translation

The Other Translation

- ▶ Let's see the details. Assume that we have a formula in the $\langle R \rangle$ language extended with constants, and the the $:$ and $\langle n \rangle$ operators.

The Other Translation

- ▶ Let's see the details. Assume that we have a formula in the $\langle R \rangle$ language extended with constants, and the $:$ and $\langle n \rangle$ operators.

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

The Other Translation

- ▶ Let's see the details. Assume that we have a formula in the $\langle R \rangle$ language extended with constants, and the the $:$ and $\langle n \rangle$ operators.

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

$$Tr_x(p) = P(x)$$

The Other Translation

- ▶ Let's see the details. Assume that we have a formula in the $\langle R \rangle$ language extended with constants, and the the $:$ and $\langle n \rangle$ operators.

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

$$Tr_x(p) = P(x)$$

$$Tr_x(n_i) = (n_i = x)$$

The Other Translation

- ▶ Let's see the details. Assume that we have a formula in the $\langle R \rangle$ language extended with constants, and the the $:$ and $\langle n \rangle$ operators.

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

$$Tr_x(p) = P(x)$$

$$Tr_x(n_i) = (n_i = x)$$

$$Tr_x(\neg\varphi) = \neg Tr_x(\varphi)$$

The Other Translation

- Let's see the details. Assume that we have a formula in the $\langle R \rangle$ language extended with constants, and the the $:$ and $\langle n \rangle$ operators.

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

$$Tr_x(p) = P(x)$$

$$Tr_x(n_i) = (n_i = x)$$

$$Tr_x(\neg\varphi) = \neg Tr_x(\varphi)$$

$$Tr_x(\varphi \wedge \psi) = Tr_x(\varphi) \wedge Tr_x(\psi)$$

The Other Translation

- Let's see the details. Assume that we have a formula in the $\langle R \rangle$ language extended with constants, and the the $:$ and $\langle n \rangle$ operators.

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

$$Tr_x(p) = P(x)$$

$$Tr_x(n_i) = (n_i = x)$$

$$Tr_x(\neg\varphi) = \neg Tr_x(\varphi)$$

$$Tr_x(\varphi \wedge \psi) = Tr_x(\varphi) \wedge Tr_x(\psi)$$

$$Tr_x(\langle R \rangle \varphi) = \exists x.(R(x, y) \wedge Tr_y(\varphi)) \text{ for } y \text{ a new variable}$$

The Other Translation

- Let's see the details. Assume that we have a formula in the $\langle R \rangle$ language extended with constants, and the the $:$ and $\langle n \rangle$ operators.

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

$$Tr_x(p) = P(x)$$

$$Tr_x(n_i) = (n_i = x)$$

$$Tr_x(\neg\varphi) = \neg Tr_x(\varphi)$$

$$Tr_x(\varphi \wedge \psi) = Tr_x(\varphi) \wedge Tr_x(\psi)$$

$$Tr_x(\langle R \rangle \varphi) = \exists x.(R(x, y) \wedge Tr_y(\varphi)) \text{ for } y \text{ a new variable}$$

$$Tr_x(n:\varphi) = Tr_n(\varphi)$$

The Other Translation

- ▶ Let's see the details. Assume that we have a formula in the $\langle R \rangle$ language extended with constants, and the the $:$ and $\langle n \rangle$ operators.

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

$$Tr_x(p) = P(x)$$

$$Tr_x(n_i) = (n_i = x)$$

$$Tr_x(\neg\varphi) = \neg Tr_x(\varphi)$$

$$Tr_x(\varphi \wedge \psi) = Tr_x(\varphi) \wedge Tr_x(\psi)$$

$$Tr_x(\langle R \rangle \varphi) = \exists x.(R(x, y) \wedge Tr_y(\varphi)) \text{ for } y \text{ a new variable}$$

$$Tr_x(n:\varphi) = Tr_n(\varphi)$$

$$Tr_x(\langle n \rangle \varphi) = \exists n. Tr_x(\varphi)$$

What we Covered Today

What we Covered Today

- ▶ In a way, the reason for today's talk was to show that there is nothing **special** about first order logic.

What we Covered Today

- ▶ In a way, the reason for today's talk was to show that there is nothing **special** about first order logic.
- ▶ It can be obtained in a natural way, following the ideas that we introduced in previous lectures.

What we Covered Today

- ▶ In a way, the reason for today's talk was to show that there is nothing **special** about first order logic.
- ▶ It can be obtained in a natural way, following the ideas that we introduced in previous lectures.
- ▶ People has told me
I undestand PL, but I would never get how FOL works.

What we Covered Today

- ▶ In a way, the reason for today's talk was to show that there is nothing **special** about first order logic.
- ▶ It can be obtained in a natural way, following the ideas that we introduced in previous lectures.
- ▶ People has told me
I undestand PL, but I would never get how FOL works.
NONSENSE!!

What we Covered Today

- ▶ In a way, the reason for today's talk was to show that there is nothing **special** about first order logic.
- ▶ It can be obtained in a natural way, following the ideas that we introduced in previous lectures.
- ▶ People has told me
I undestand PL, but I would never get how FOL works.
NONSENSE!!
- ▶ As we saw today, they are not as different. You only need to look at them from the right perspective.

What we Covered Today

- ▶ In a way, the reason for today's talk was to show that there is nothing **special** about first order logic.
- ▶ It can be obtained in a natural way, following the ideas that we introduced in previous lectures.
- ▶ People has told me
I undestand PL, but I would never get how FOL works.
NONSENSE!!
- ▶ As we saw today, they are not as different. You only need to look at them from the right perspective.
- ▶ If you really understand how one works, you already know how the other does.

Relevant Bibliography

Relevant Bibliography

- ▶ As Patrick mentioned in the first lecture one of the first **polytheistic logicians** was Arthur Prior.



Relevant Bibliography

- ▶ As Patrick mentioned in the first lecture one of the first **polytheistic logicians** was Arthur Prior.
- ▶ Prior is the father of Tense Logic, a logic that include the operators F and P to talk about the future and the past.



Relevant Bibliography

- ▶ As Patrick mentioned in the first lecture one of the first **polytheistic logicians** was Arthur Prior.
- ▶ Prior is the father of Tense Logic, a logic that include the operators F and P to talk about the future and the past.
- ▶ He was a strong advocate of the **bottom up** way of viewing first-order logic that we presented today.



Relevant Bibliography

- ▶ As Patrick mentioned in the first lecture one of the first **polytheistic logicians** was Arthur Prior.
- ▶ Prior is the father of Tense Logic, a logic that include the operators F and P to talk about the future and the past.
- ▶ He was a strong advocate of the **bottom up** way of viewing first-order logic that we presented today.



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)