

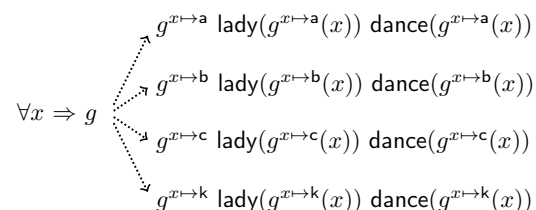
Generalized quantifiers: Basics

Quantification in FOL

(1) Every lady danced. (2) A cat danced.

Suppose that we have two ladies, one boy and one cat

- Ada and Becky danced
- Carl also danced.
- The cat Kitty didn't dance.



Given the fact,

(1) should be translated as: $\forall x.lady(x) \rightarrow \mathbf{dance}(x)$

How about (2)?

Problem

(3) Most ladies danced.

Suppose there're three ladies, one boy and one cat:

Scenario I: (3) is true

- Ada danced and Becky, but Cindy didn't
- Donald didn't danced.
- The cat Kitty didn't dance.

Scenario II: (3) is false

- Ada danced, but Becky and Cindy didn't
- Donald danced.
- The cat Kitty didn't dance.

Consider the following formulas:

- | | |
|--|---------------------------|
| 1. $\text{most } x.\text{lady}(x) \rightarrow \text{dance}(x)$ | 1 in I; $\boxed{1}$ in II |
| 2. $\text{most } x.\text{lady}(x) \wedge \text{dance}(x)$ | $\boxed{0}$ in I; 0 in II |
| 3. $\text{most } x.\text{lady}(x) \vee \text{dance}(x)$ | 1 in I; $\boxed{1}$ in II |

Operations on sets

$$\llbracket \text{every lady danced} \rrbracket = \{x \mid \text{lady}(x)\} \subseteq \{x \mid \text{dance}(x)\}$$

$$\llbracket \text{a cat danced} \rrbracket = \{x \mid \text{cat}(x)\} \cap \{x \mid \text{dance}(x)\} \neq \emptyset$$

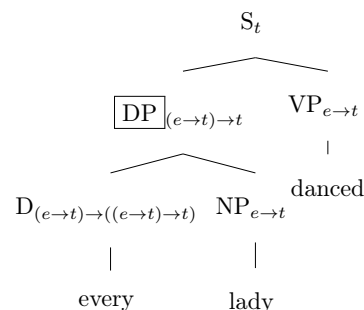
$$\llbracket \text{most ladies danced} \rrbracket = \frac{|\text{lady} \cap \text{dance}|}{|\text{lady}|} > \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\llbracket \text{more than two ladies danced} \rrbracket = |\text{lady} \cap \text{dance}| > 2$$

$$\llbracket \text{at most two ladies danced} \rrbracket = |\text{lady} \cap \text{dance}| \leq 2$$

$$\llbracket \text{no lady danced} \rrbracket = |\text{lady} \cap \text{dance}| = \emptyset$$

What are quantifiers



Suppose there're three ladies and two boys:

- Ada, Becky, Cindy and Donald danced
- Ada, Becky, Cindy and Eric sang

dance = {a, b, c, d}

$$\text{lady} = \{a, b, c\} \subseteq \text{lady} = \{a, b, c\}$$

$$\text{sing} = \{a, b, c, e\}$$

$$\llbracket \text{every lady} \rrbracket = \{\{a, b, c, d\}, \{a, b, c\}, \{a, b, c, e\}\}$$

1. $\llbracket \text{every lady is a lady} \rrbracket = \llbracket \text{lady} \rrbracket \in \llbracket \text{every lady} \rrbracket$
2. $\llbracket \text{every lady danced} \rrbracket = \llbracket \text{dance} \rrbracket \in \llbracket \text{every lady} \rrbracket$
3. $\llbracket \text{every lady sang} \rrbracket = \llbracket \text{sang} \rrbracket \in \llbracket \text{every lady} \rrbracket$

$$\llbracket \text{every lady} \rrbracket = \lambda P.\text{lady} \subseteq P \quad \text{Type: } (e \rightarrow t) \rightarrow t$$

Boolean compounds

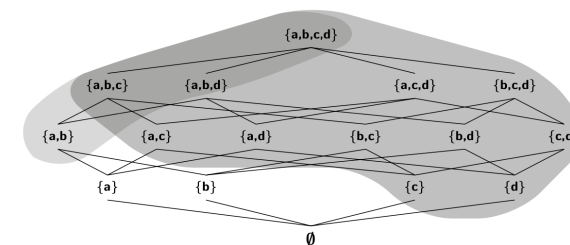
- (4) Every lady **and** at least one boy danced.
- (5) Every lady **or** at least one boy danced.
- (6) Every lady **but** not every boy danced.

Suppose that we have two ladies and two boys:

- Ada and Becky danced and sang.
- Carl danced but not sing.
- Donald sang but not dance.
- Ada and Carl wore a hat.
- Becky and Carl are tall.
- Ada and Donald likes swimming.
- Becky and Donald wore a scarf.

$$\llbracket \text{every lady} \rrbracket = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{lady} = \{a, b\} \\ \text{dance} = \{a, b, c\} \\ \text{sing} = \{a, b, d\} \\ \text{human} = \{a, b, c, d\} \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\llbracket \text{at least one boy} \rrbracket = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{boy who danced} = \{c\} \\ \text{boy who sang} = \{d\} \\ \text{boy} = \{c, d\} \\ \text{wear.hat} = \{a, c\} \\ \text{wear.scarf} = \{b, d\} \\ \text{tall} = \{b, c\} \\ \text{like.swim} = \{a, d\} \\ \text{dance} = \{a, b, c\} \\ \text{sing} = \{a, b, d\} \\ \text{human} = \{a, b, c, d\} \end{array} \right.$$



[[every lady **and** at least one boy]]