

Date 19/11/24

Program Title: FOL and Propositional Logic

Algorithm:

Propositional Logic:

ALGORITHM

Input:
S (Set of atoms) & L (Set of logic)
P.O.R. → ternary operation evaluator

Output:
Validity of the argument
Result of binary operation for all combinations
of P, Q, R

Steps
loop through all possible truth values for S and L
for each S and L pair calculate
P (S, L) / S
R / S
Q → L

1) If i, r → true then false print
Argument is invalid and stop

2) If no invalid case is found print Argument is
valid

Ternary operation
Inputs: P, Q, R

Steps: loop all values of P, Q, R
if P and R result → 0
P ← false result → R

print, condition on if P & R

FOL:

John

For

- 1) $\text{Human}(\text{John}) : \text{John is a human}$
- 2) $\text{Long hair}(\text{John}) : \text{John has long hair}$
 $\forall x (\text{Human}(x) \rightarrow \text{Long hair}(x))$
- 3) John loves Mary
 $\text{loves}(\text{John}, \text{Mary})$
- 4) $\text{There is someone who loves Mary}$
 $\exists x (\text{loves}(x, \text{Mary}))$
- 5) $\text{All dogs are animals}$
 $\forall x (\text{Dog}(x) \rightarrow \text{Animal}(x))$
- 6) $\text{Some dogs are brown}$
 $\exists x (\text{Dog}(x) \wedge \text{Brown}(x))$

Output

Algebra

- 1) $\text{Propositional logic}$ (variables and constants)
- 2) First-order logic (variables, constants, functions, predicates)
- 3) $\text{Second-order logic}$
- 4) Third-order logic
- 5) $\text{Fourth-order logic}$
- 6) Fifth-order logic
- 7) Sixth-order logic
- 8) $\text{Seventh-order logic}$
- 9) $\text{Eighth-order logic}$
- 10) Ninth-order logic
- 11) Tenth-order logic

John is a human

For

- 1) $\text{Human}(\text{John}) : \text{John is a human}$
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Code:

Proposition Logic:

```
def problem_1():
    print("S=True    L=True -> Premise 1=True")
    print("Premise 2=True    Conclusion=False")
    print("Argument is INVALID (Premises are true, but conclusion is false)\n")
    print(f'{"S":<5} {"L":<5} {"Premise 1":<15} {"Premise 2":<10} {"Conclusion":<10}')
    print("-" * 45)
    truth_values = [True, False]
    for S in truth_values:
        for L in truth_values:
            premise_1 = (not S and L) or S
            premise_2 = S
            conclusion = not L
            print(f'{"S":<5} {"L":<5} {"str(premise_1):<15} {"str(premise_2):<10} {"str(conclusion):<10}')

def problem_2():
    print("\nP=True Q=True R=True -> if P then Q else R=True")
    print(f'{"P":<5} {"Q":<5} {"R":<5} {"if P then Q else R":<20}')
    print("-" * 40)
    truth_values = [True, False]
    for P in truth_values:
        for Q in truth_values:
            for R in truth_values:
                result = (P and Q) or (not P and R)
                print(f'{"P":<5} {"Q":<5} {"R":<5} {"str(result):<20}')

problem_1()
problem_2()
```

```
def problem_1():
    print("S=True    L=True -> Premise 1=True")
    print("Premise 2=True    Conclusion=False")
    print("Argument is INVALID (Premises are true, but conclusion is false)\n")
    print(f'{"S":<5} {"L":<5} {"Premise 1":<15} {"Premise 2":<10} {"Conclusion":<10}')
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    for S in truth_values:
        for L in truth_values:
            premise_1 = (not S and L) or S
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            print(f'{"S":<5} {"L":<5} {"str(premise_1):<15} {"str(premise_2):<10} {"str(conclusion):<10}')

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    print("-" * 40)
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    for P in truth_values:
        for Q in truth_values:
            for R in truth_values:
                result = (P and Q) or (not P and R)
                print(f'{"P":<5} {"Q":<5} {"R":<5} {"str(result):<20}')

problem_1()
```

problem_2()

FOL:

```
def translate_to_fol(sentence):
    fol_translations = {
        "Mary is the mother of John": "Mother(Mary, John)",
        "John and Mary are both students": "Student(John) ∧ Student(Mary)",
        "If it is raining, then the ground is wet": "Raining → Wet(Ground)",
        "There is a person who knows every other person": "∃x ∀y (x ≠ y → Knows(x, y))",
        "Nobody is taller than themselves": "∀x ¬Taller(x, x)",
        "All students in the class passed the exam": "∀x (Student(x) → Passed(x, Exam))",
        "Mary has a pet dog": "∃x (Pet(x) ∧ Dog(x) ∧ Has(Mary, x))",
        "If Alice is a teacher, then Alice teaches mathematics": "Teacher(Alice) → Teaches(Alice, Mathematics)",
        "Everyone loves someone": "∀x ∃y Loves(x, y)",
        "No one is both a teacher and a student": "∀x ¬(Teacher(x) ∧ Student(x))",
        "Every man respects his parent": "∀x (Man(x) → Respects(x, Parent(x)))",
        "Not all students like both Mathematics and Science": "¬∀x (Student(x) → (Loves(x, Mathematics) ∧ Likes(x, Science)))"
    }
    return fol_translations.get(sentence, "FOL translation not found.")

sentences = [
    "Mary is the mother of John",
    "John and Mary are both students",
    "If it is raining, then the ground is wet",
    "There is a person who knows every other person",
    "Nobody is taller than themselves",
    "All students in the class passed the exam",
    "Mary has a pet dog",
    "If Alice is a teacher, then Alice teaches mathematics",
    "Everyone loves someone",
    "No one is both a teacher and a student",
    "Every man respects his parent",
    "Not all students like both Mathematics and Science"
]

for sentence in sentences:
    print(f"{sentence}")
    print(f"FOL: {translate_to_fol(sentence)}\n")
```

```
def translate_to_fol(sentence):
    fol_translations = {
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        "John and Mary are both students": "Student(John) ∧ Student(Mary)",
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Mathematics) ∧ Likes(x, Science)))"
    }
    return fol_translations.get(sentence, "FOL translation not found.")
sentences = [
    "Mary is the mother of John",
```

"John and Mary are both students",
 "If it is raining, then the ground is wet",
 "There is a person who knows every other person",
 "Nobody is taller than themselves",
 "All students in the class passed the exam",
 "Mary has a pet dog",
 "If Alice is a teacher, then Alice teaches mathematics",
 "Everyone loves someone",
 "No one is both a teacher and a student",
 "Every man respects his parent",
 "Not all students like both Mathematics and Science"

]

for sentence in sentences:

print(f"{sentence}")

print(f"FOL: {translate_to_fol(sentence)}\n")

```
def fol_to_english(fol_expression):
    if fol_expression == "forall x (H(x) and exists y not M(x, y)) implies U(x)":
        return "For all x, if x is a man and x is not married to y for any y, then x is unhappy."
    elif fol_expression == "exists z (P(z, x) and S(z, y) and W(y))":
        return "There exists a z such that z is a parent of x, z and y are siblings, and y is a woman."
    else:
        return "FOL expression not recognized."
fol_a = "forall x (H(x) and exists y not M(x, y)) implies U(x)"
fol_b = "exists z (P(z, x) and S(z, y) and W(y))"
print(fol_a)
print(fol_to_english(fol_a), "\n")
print(fol_b)
print(fol_to_english(fol_b))
```

def fol_to_english(fol_expression):

if fol_expression == "forall x (H(x) and exists y not M(x, y)) implies U(x)":

return "For all x, if x is a man and x is not married to y for any y, then x is unhappy."

elif fol_expression == "exists z (P(z, x) and S(z, y) and W(y))":

return "There exists a z such that z is a parent of x, z and y are siblings, and y is a woman."

else:

return "FOL expression not recognized."

fol_a = "forall x (H(x) and exists y not M(x, y)) implies U(x)"

fol_b = "exists z (P(z, x) and S(z, y) and W(y))"

print(fol_a)

print(fol_to_english(fol_a), "\n")

print(fol_b)

print(fol_to_english(fol_b))

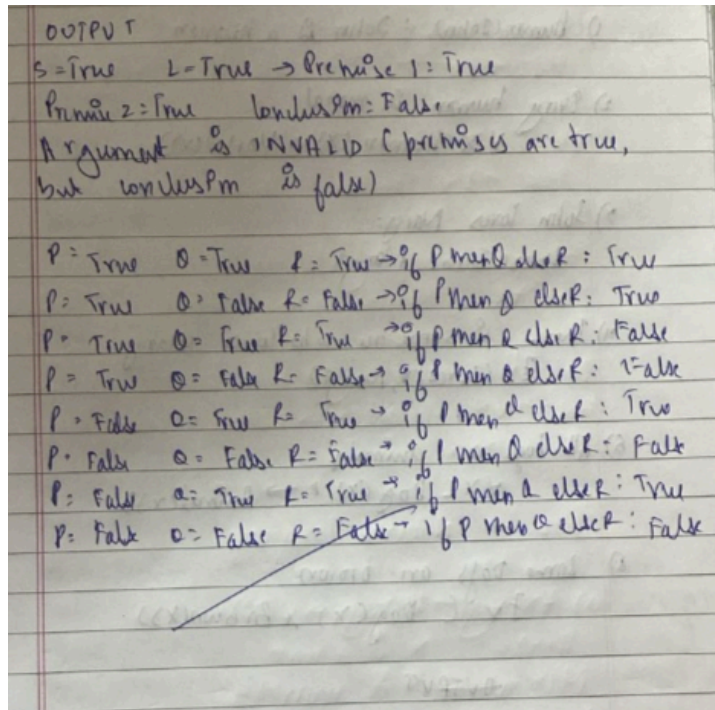
Snapshot of the output:

$S = \text{True}$ $L = \text{True} \rightarrow \text{Premise 1} = \text{True}$
 $\text{Premise 2} = \text{True}$ $\text{Conclusion} = \text{False}$
 Argument is INVALID (Premises are true, but conclusion is false)

S	L	Premise 1	Premise 2	Conclusion
True	True	True	True	False
True	False	True	True	True
False	True	True	False	False
False	False	False	False	True

$P = \text{True}$ $Q = \text{True}$ $R = \text{True}$ $\rightarrow \text{if } P \text{ then } Q \text{ else } R = \text{True}$
 P Q R $\text{if } P \text{ then } Q \text{ else } R$

True	True	True	True
True	True	False	True
True	False	True	False
True	False	False	False
False	True	True	True
False	True	False	False
False	False	True	True
False	False	False	False



FOL:

Mary is the mother of John
FOL: $\text{Mother}(\text{Mary}, \text{John})$

John and Mary are both students
FOL: $\text{Student}(\text{John}) \wedge \text{Student}(\text{Mary})$

If it is raining, then the ground is wet
FOL: $\text{Raining} \rightarrow \text{Wet}(\text{Ground})$

There is a person who knows every other person
FOL: $\exists x \forall y (x \neq y \rightarrow \text{Knows}(x, y))$

Nobody is taller than themselves
FOL: $\forall x \neg \text{Taller}(x, x)$

All students in the class passed the exam
FOL: $\forall x (\text{Student}(x) \rightarrow \text{Passed}(x, \text{Exam}))$

Mary has a pet dog
FOL: $\exists x (\text{Pet}(x) \wedge \text{Dog}(x) \wedge \text{Has}(\text{Mary}, x))$

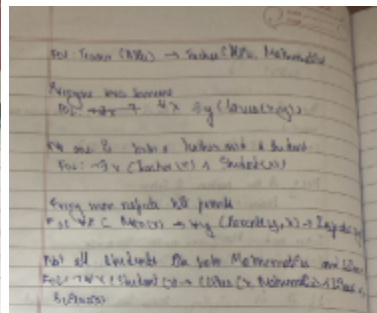
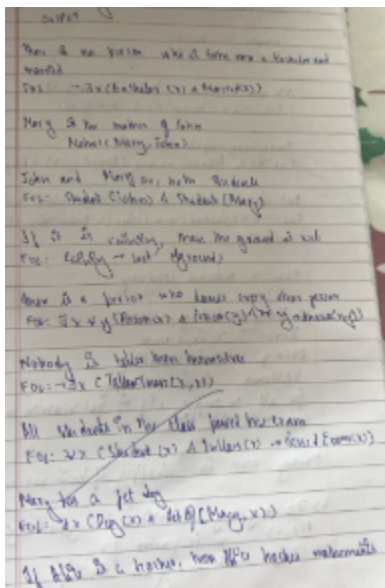
If Alice is a teacher, then Alice teaches mathematics
FOL: $\text{Teacher}(\text{Alice}) \rightarrow \text{Teaches}(\text{Alice}, \text{Mathematics})$

Everyone loves someone
FOL: $\forall x \exists y \text{Loves}(x, y)$

No one is both a teacher and a student
FOL: $\forall x \neg (\text{Teacher}(x) \wedge \text{Student}(x))$

Every man respects his parent
FOL: $\forall x (\text{Man}(x) \rightarrow \text{Respects}(x, \text{Parent}(x)))$

Not all students like both Mathematics and Science
FOL: $\neg \forall x (\text{Student}(x) \rightarrow (\text{Likes}(x, \text{Mathematics}) \wedge \text{Likes}(x, \text{Science})))$



forall x ($H(x)$ and exists y not $M(x, y)$) implies $U(x)$

For all x , if x is a man and x is not married to y for any y , then x is unhappy.

exists z ($P(z, x)$ and $S(z, y)$ and $W(y)$)

There exists a z such that z is a parent of x , z and y are siblings, and y is a woman.

answ:
forall x ($H(x)$ and exists y not $M(x, y)$)
For all x and y , if x is not married to y ,
then x is unhappy.

exists z ($P(z, x)$ and $S(z, y)$ and $W(y)$)
There exists a person z such that for all x
and y , z is a parent of x , z and y are
siblings, and y is a woman.
A17-11-20