

Methods 1: Logic

Introduction, overview, & practicalities

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Why are you here?

Logic puzzle

There are two villages. In the honest village (H) everybody always speaks the truth. In the dishonest village (D) everybody always says the opposite of what is true. Before you the road splits: one way leads to the honest, the other to the dishonest village. At the splitting there is a man. He may be from village H or D , you don't know. What do you ask the man to find out where the honest village is?

Logic puzzle

There are two villages. In the honest village (H) everybody always speaks the truth. In the dishonest village (D) everybody always says the opposite of what is true. Before you the road splits: one way leads to the honest, the other to the dishonest village. At the splitting there is a man. He may be from village H or D , you don't know. What do you ask the man to find out where the honest village is?

honest village	man	where're you from?
left	honest	"left"
left	dishonest	"left"
right	honest	"right"
right	dishonest	"right"

What is logic?

proof

entailment

meaning

What is logic?

proof

entailment

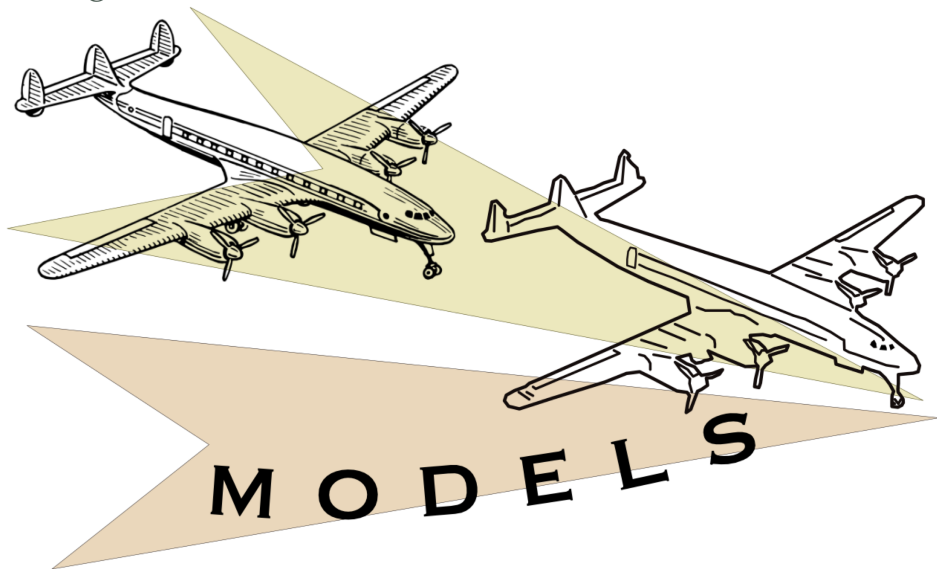
meaning

All Europeans are human.

All humans are mortal

Therefore, all Europeans are mortal.

Modeling



Logic as a *normative* model: how language & thought *should* be

proof

entailment

meaning

argumentation

inference

precision of
expression

The focus of this course is more on logic as a tool in psychological / linguistic explanations. There will be less emphasis on the role of logic in the foundations of mathematics (so-called logicism).

Big-picture learning goals

- understand the significance of logic for the development of modern Linguistics, Philosophy, Cognitive Science and AI
 - formal language theory (with syntax & semantics); meta vs object language
 - picture theory of meaning and correspondence theory of truth
 - symbol-manipulation theory of human cognition
- distinguish “good reasoning” from “fallacious reasoning”, as well as “logical entailment” from “commonsense entailment”
- be able to excavate the logical structure of natural language sentences and represent it in logical notation

What is a logic?

- there are different kinds of logic
- a logic is a formal system that captures some structural properties of meaning
- this course will cover three logics:
 - 1 propositional logic [meaning of connectives *and, or, not* ...]
 - 2 predicate logic [meaning of quantifiers *all, some, none* ...]
 - 3 modal logic [meaning of epistemic attitudes *belief, knowledge* ...]

Course content

- set theory
- (informal) proofs
- propositional logic
- predicate logic
- natural deduction
- modal (epistemic) logic
- probability theory
- information theory

topic

- 1 Course overview
- 2 Basics of (naive) set theory
- 3 Proofs
- 4 Relations
- 5 PropLog: Syntax
- 6 PropLog: Translations & logical validity
- 7 Natural Deduction (PropLog)
- 8 PredLog: Syntax
- 9 PredLog: Semantics
- 10 Modal logic
- 11 Probability theory
- 12 Information theory
- 13 Recap
- 14 Final exam

Practicalities

- enroll for this course on **moodle**
- necessary for
 - assessing course material
 - receiving notifications
 - asking questions in the forum
 - submitting homework
 - receiving feedback on homework

Best practice guide

1 self-study

- prepare the assigned reading material before the lecture
- bring questions, know what you don't know, ask and probe

2 lecture

- provides motivation, context and overview
- focuses on conceptual understanding

3 homework

[start as early as possible each week]

- discussion with others is allowed & encouraged
- write-up & submissions must be made individually
- ask general questions on moodle, but do not share solutions

4 tutorials

[go to at least one tutorial every week!]

- start working on homework questions before the tutorial(s)
- emphasis on hands-on support for exercises

WEEK i

RELEASE
MATERIAL
TOPIC #

LECTURE

WEEK $i+1$

SELF STUDY TOPIC #

TOPIC #
DISCUSSION &
HOMEWORK
RELEASE

LECTURE

WEEK $i+2$

Q&A TOPIC #
AND HOMEWORK

FINISH HW
TOPIC #

HOMEWORK
DUE FOR
TOPIC #

TUTORIALS

Tutorials

- four different slots:

- | | | |
|---|-----------------------|-----------------|
| 1 | Huixin Yang: | Tuesday 18:00 |
| 2 | Eric Zeiner: | Wednesday 12:00 |
| 3 | Ekateria Akhmetshina: | Thursday 12:00 |
| 4 | Oleksii Arasov: | Friday 12:00 |

- sign up for your favorite slot on moodle!

[tutorials start in the week of Oct 10]

How to get answers

- general questions (for everyone to see) about content:
 - use the “General Questions” section on moodle
- confidential, non-content-related questions:
 - email to lecturer

do not use moodle's messaging system!!

Homework

- **no copying from others**
- release: Thursday after lecture
- submission:
 - Friday 18:00 (one week after release)
 - electronically via moodle as PDF
 - handwritten (legible) or typeset (as PDF)

[plagiarism will lead to failure]

Exam

- February 5 2023, 12:00-14:00 (CET)
- open-book, in-class exam:
 - solvable in ca. 90 minutes
 - you may use any material you like (books, handouts, ...)
 - no cooperation, communication or any electronic devices

Homework

- sign up for course on moodle
- sign up for preferred tutorial slot
- read section “Course overview & practicalities” on moodle
- follow instructions in section “Basics of (naive) set theory” on moodle
 - read handout
 - watch videos
 - try solving exercises in handout
 - collect what you do not understand