## Exercises- Predicate Logic

**Exercise 1**

Transform the following sentences from natural language into predicate formulas. Explain the syntactic elements used in the predicate formulas: variables, constants, functions symbols, predicate symbols.

1. In a plane if a line  is perpendicular to a constant line  then all the lines parallel to  are perpendicular to .
2. In a plane there are lines parallel to a constant line  and there are lines perpendicular to .
3. If  is a nonzero integer divisible by 10, it can be decomposed in two factors such that one is divisible by 2 and the other one is divisible by 5, and  can be written as a sum of 2 even numbers.
4. Every positive number can be written as a product of two positive numbers and as a product of two negative numbers.
5. If  and  are positive prime numbers, ,  and , their sum and difference are even numbers and their product is an odd number.
6. For every positive integer , if  is a square of an integer, then there exists an integer *y* such that 
7. For every positive integer , if  is not a prime, then there exists a prime  such that  divides  and  is less than .
8. The sum of two even numbers is an even number and their product is divisible by 4.

**Exercise 2**

Transform the following statements from natural language into predicate formulas choosing the appropriate constants, function symbols and predicate symbols:

1. Every student who makes good grades is brilliant or studies.
2. Some of John’s colleagues like to draw and some like to dance.
3. CS students like either algebra or logic, all of them like Java but only Bill likes history.
4. All Mary’s relatives live in Cluj-Napoca, only her cousin John lives in Bucharest.
5. Anyone who owns a rabbit hates anything that chases any rabbit.
6. All birds have wings but only penguins do not fly.
7. If Santa has some reindeer with a red nose, then every child loves Santa.
8. Every investor who bought something that falls is not happy.
9. Anyone who has any cats will not have any mice.
10. Caterpillars and snails are much smaller than birds, which are much smaller than foxes, which in turn are much smaller than wolves.
11. Caterpillars and snails like to eat some plants.
12. Every animal either likes to eat all plants or all animals much smaller than itself that like to eat some plants.

**Exercise 3**

Using the given interpretations evaluate the following formulas:

1. 

Interpretation , where:  the set of all straight lines of a plane 

Let , a constant straight line belonging to the interpretation domain

””;

””;

1. 

Interpretation where **N** (the set of natural numbers)

**N**”*x*5”;

**N**”*x*7”;

1. 

Interpretation , where **Z** (the set of integer numbers),

**Z****Z,**  and

**Z**”*x* > *y*”;

1. 

Interpretation , where **Z** (the set of integer numbers),

**Z**”*x is even*”;

**Z**”*x<0*”;

**Z****Z,** 

1. 

Interpretation , where:

 **N** (the set of natural numbers)

 ”x is a prime”;

 ”x is an odd number”.

1. 

Interpretation , where  **N** (the set of natural numbers)

**N****N,**  and

**N****N,** 

**N**”*x* is an odd number”,

1. 

Interpretation , where:

 the set of all persons from Romania

 ”the person  lives in a city”;

 ”the person  has a job”.

**Exercise 4**

Choose an arbitrary interpretation with a finite domain for the formula 

and prove that it is a model of .

1. ;
2. ;
3. ;
4. ;
5. ;
6. ;
7. ;
8. .

Exercise 5. Succession to the British throne

*Hypotheses*:

. If  is the king and  is his oldest son, then  can become the king.

. If  is the king and  defeats , then  will become the king.

.  is the king.

. defeated .

.  is ’s oldest son.

*Conclusion*:

. Can  become the king?

Check whether the conclusion  is derivable from the set of hypotheses {}

using the definition of deduction and the appropriate inference rules.

**Exercise 6**

Consider the following set of *hypotheses*  and check the validity of the *conclusion* ()

using the definition of deduction and the appropriate inference rules.

. Every child loves *Santa*.

. Everyone who loves *Santa* loves any reindeer.

. *Rudolph* is a reindeer, and *Rudolph* has a red nose.

. Anything which has a red nose is weird or is a clown.

. No reindeer is a clown.

. *Scrooge* does not love anything which is weird.

. *Scrooge* is not a child.

.

**Exercise 7**

Consider the following set of *hypotheses*  and check the validity of the *conclusion* ()

using the definition of deduction and the appropriate inference rules.

. Every boy or girl is a child.

. Every child gets a doll or a train or a lump of coal.

. No boy gets any doll.

. No child who is good gets any lump of coal.

. *Sam* is a good boy.

. *Sam* gets a train.

.

**Exercise 8**

Prove that the following formulas are not valid by finding anti-models for them.

1. 
2. ;
3. ;
4. ;
5. ;
6. ;
7. .