

More First-Order Logic

CS 103ACE Day 4 – 4/15/24

Today's learning goals:

- Understand the 4 first-order logic basic forms
- Translate and interpret nested first-order expressions

$\forall x. (A(x) \rightarrow B(x))$

$\exists x. (A(x) \wedge B(x))$

$\forall x. (A(x) \rightarrow \neg B(x))$

$\exists x. (A(x) \wedge \neg B(x))$

“All *As* are *Bs*”

$$\forall x. (A(x) \rightarrow B(x))$$

“Some *As* are *Bs*”

$$\exists x. (A(x) \wedge B(x))$$

“No *As* are *Bs*”

$$\forall x. (A(x) \rightarrow \neg B(x))$$

“Some *As* aren't *Bs*”

$$\exists x. (A(x) \wedge \neg B(x))$$

Problem 7: Interpreting nested statements

Translating:

- Work outside in - one step at a time
- Every time you see a quantifier, replace it:
 - $\exists x.$ = “there is an x where...”
 - $\forall y.$ = “for every y...”
- Simplify patterns based on the 4 basic forms

Checking if a statement is true:

- Assign specific examples
 - $\exists \Rightarrow$ inner statement must be true for some choice
 - $\forall \Rightarrow$ inner statement must be true for every choice

Problem 8: Translating English to Logic

- Keep asking yourself: Which basic form applies?
 - Can you turn it into a statement about everything in some category (universally quantified) or some things from the category (existentially quantified)?
- One step at a time
- Give names to any entities mentioned in the statement

Special cases: “exactly one”, “two different”

Problem 9: Negations

Negations are important for indirect proofs involving first-order definitions

- “Pushing the negation inward” demo
- Replace complicated expressions with symbols
- One step at a time
- To check your work: use truth table tool

Our proofwriting toolkit, now with logic

- To show $\forall x. P(x)$...
 - Have the reader **pick an arbitrary** x .
 - Then, show that $P(x)$ is true.
- To show $\exists x. Q(x)$...
 - You **give a value** for x .
 - Then, show that $Q(x)$ is true for that value of x .
- To show $A(x) \rightarrow B(x)$...
 - **Assume** that $A(x)$ is true, **Prove** that $B(x)$ is true.
 - Or contrapositive: **Assume** $\neg B(x)$, **Prove** $\neg A(x)$.

Post-section recommendations

- Keep going on Problem Set 2!
- Make sure to look at your Problem Set 1 feedback when it's released
- Recommended extra practice problems for FOL: 4 and 5
- Remember to enroll in ACE!