First Order Logic – Semantics (3A)

Young W. Lim
1/25/17

Please send corrections (or suggestions) to youngwlim@hotmail.com.

This document was produced by using LibreOffice

Based on

Contemporary Artificial Intelligence,
R.E. Neapolitan & X. Jiang

Logic and Its Applications,
Burkey & Foxley

Model

First specify a signature
- Constant Symbols
- Predicate Symbols
- Function Symbols

Determines the language

Given a language
- A model is specified
  - A domain of discourse
  - An interpretation

Model

1. a nonempty set D of **entities** called a **domain of discourse**
   - this domain is a set
   - each element in the set : entity
   - each constant symbol : one entity in the domain

2. an **interpretation**
   (a) an entity in D is assigned to each of the constant symbols.
   Normally, every entity is assigned to a constant symbol.
   (b) for each **function**,
   an entity is assigned to each possible input of entities to the **function**
   (c) the predicate '**True**' is always assigned the value T
   The predicate '**False**' is always assigned the value F
   (d) for every other **predicate**,
   the value T or F is assigned
   to each possible input of entities to the **predicate**

Model

Constant assignment

(a) an entity → the constant symbols.

Function assignments

(b) an entity → each possible input of entities to the **function**

Truth value assignments

(c) the value T →the predicate '**True**'
the value F → the predicate '**False**'

(d) for every other **predicate**,
the value T or F is assigned → every other predicate
to each possible input of entities to the **predicate**

Signature Model Examples

Signature

1. constant symbols = { Mary, Fred, Sam }
2. predicate symbols = { married, young }
   married(x, y) : arity two
   young(x) : arity one

Model

1. domain of discourse D : the set of three particular individuals
2. interpretation
   (a) a different individual is assigned to each of the constant symbols
   (b) the truth value assignments
   young(Mary) = F, young(Fred) = F, young(Sam) = T
   married(Mary, Mary) = F, married(Mary, Fred) = T, married(Mary, Sam) = F
   married(Fred, Mary) = T, married(Fred, Fred) = F, married(Fred, Sam) = F
   married(Sam, Mary) = F, married(Sam, Fred) = F, married(Sam, Sam) = F

Signature Model Examples

Signature

1. constant symbols = { Fred, Mary, Sam }
2. predicate symbols = { love } love(x, y) : arity two
3. function symbols = { mother } mother(x) : arity one

Model

1. domain of discourse D : the set of three particular individuals
2. interpretation
   (a) a different individual is assigned to each of the constant symbols
   (b) the truth value assignments
   love(Fred, Fred) = F, love(Fred, Mary) = F, love(Fred, Ann) = F
   love(Mary, Fred) = T, love(Mary, Mary) = F, love(Mary, Ann) = T
   love(Ann, Fred) = T, love(Ann, Mary) = T, love(Ann, Ann) = F
   (c) the function assignments
   mother(Fred) = Mary, mother(Mary) = Ann, mother(Ann) = - (no assignment)

Formal Language

The truth values of **all sentences** are assigned :

1. the truth values for sentences developed with the symbols $\neg$, $\wedge$, $\vee$, $\Rightarrow$, $\Leftrightarrow$ are assigned as in propositional logic.

2. the truth value for two terms connected by the = symbol is T if both terms refer to the same entity; otherwise it is F

3. the truth value for $\forall x\ p(x)$ has value T if p(x) has value T for every assignment to x of an entity in the domain D; otherwise it has value F

4. the truth value for $\exists x\ p(x)$ has value T if p(x) has value T for at least one assignment to x of an entity in the domain D; otherwise it has value F

5. the operator precedence is as follows $\neg$, =, $\wedge$, $\vee$, $\Rightarrow$, $\Leftrightarrow$

6. the quantifiers have precedence over the operators

7. parentheses change the order of the precedence

Formal Language

1. ¬, ∧, ∨, ⇒, ⇔

∀ ∃

2. = symbol

3. ∀x p(x)

4. ∃x p(x)

5. the **operator precedence** is as follows ¬, =, ∧, ∨, ⇒, ⇔

6. the **quantifiers** ∀ ∃ have precedence over the **operators**

7. **parentheses** change the order of the precedence

Formal Language

human(Zeus) ∧ human(Fido) ∨ human(Socrates) T

human(Zeus) ∧ (human(Fido) ∨ haman(Socrates)) F

∀ ∃

∀x human(x)

∀x mortal(x)

∀x legs(x)

References

[1] en.wikipedia.org
[2] en.wiktionary.org
[3] U. Endriss, “Lecture Notes : Introduction to Prolog Programming”
[4] http://www.learnprolognow.org/ Learn Prolog Now!
[5] http://www.csupomona.edu/~jrfisher/www/prolog_tutorial
[6] www.cse.unsw.edu.au/~billw/cs9414/notes/prolog/intro.html
[7] www.cse.unsw.edu.au/~billw/dictionaries/prolog/negation.html
[8] http://ilppp.cs.lth.se/, P. Nugues,` An Intro to Lang Processing with Perl and Prolog