

First Order Logic – Semantics (3A)

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Based on

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

Logic and Its Applications,
Burkey & Foxley

Terms and Formulas

Terms

1. Variables
2. Functions

x y $f(x)$ $g(x, y)$

Formulas

Predicate symbols.

Equality.

Negation.

Binary connectives.

Quantifiers.

$P(x)$ $Q(x, y)$

$x = f(y)$

$\neg Q(x, y)$

$P(x) \wedge \neg Q(x, y)$

$\forall x, y (P(x) \wedge \neg Q(x, y))$

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/First-order_logic#Formation_rules

Examples of Terms

no expression involving a predicate symbol is a **term**.

x y $f(x)$ $g(x, y)$

$father(x)$

A function returns neither True nor False

term

The father of x

$Father(x)$

A predicate returns always True or False

~~**term**~~

Is x a father?

$\forall x \text{ love}(x, y)$

: free variable y

$\forall x \text{ tall}(x)$

: no free variable

Bound variable x

Free variable y

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/First-order_logic#Formation_rules

Terms

Terms

1. **Variables**. Any variable is a term.
2. **Functions**. Any expression $f(t_1, \dots, t_n)$ of n arguments is a term where each argument t_i is a term and f is a function symbol of valence n . In particular, symbols denoting **individual constants** are **0-ary function symbols**, and are thus terms.

Only expressions which can be obtained by finitely many applications of rules 1 and 2 are terms.

no expression involving a **predicate symbol** is a term.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/First-order_logic#Formation_rules

Formulas

Formulas (wffs)

Predicate symbols.

Equality.

Negation.

Binary connectives.

Quantifiers.

$P(x)$ $Q(x, y)$

$x = f(y)$

$\neg Q(x, y)$

$P(x) \wedge \neg Q(x, y)$

$\forall x, y (P(x) \wedge \neg Q(x, y))$

Only expressions which can be obtained by finitely many applications of rules 1–5 are formulas.

The formulas obtained from the first two rules are said to be **atomic formulas**.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/First-order_logic#Formation_rules

Formulas (1)

Formulas (wffs)

Predicate symbols.

If P is an n -ary predicate symbol
and t_1, \dots, t_n are terms
then $P(t_1, \dots, t_n)$ is a formula.

$P(x)$ $Q(x, y)$

Equality.

If the equality symbol is considered part of logic,
and t_1 and t_2 are terms,
then $t_1 = t_2$ is a formula.

$x = f(y)$

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/First-order_logic#Formation_rules

Formulas (2)

Formulas (wffs)

Negation.

If φ is a formula,
then $\neg\varphi$ is a formula.

Binary connectives.

If φ and ψ are formulas,
then $(\varphi \rightarrow \psi)$ is a formula.

Similar rules apply to other binary logical connectives.

Quantifiers.

If φ is a formula and x is a variable,
then $\forall x \varphi$ (for all x , holds)
and $\exists x \varphi$ (there exists x such that φ) are formulas.

$$\neg Q(x, y)$$

$$P(x) \wedge \neg Q(x, y)$$

$$\forall x, y (P(x) \wedge \neg Q(x, y))$$

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/First-order_logic#Formation_rules

Atoms and Compound Formulas

a formula that contains **no logical connectives**

a formula that has **no strict subformulas**

Atoms :

the **simplest** well-formed formulas of the logic.

$$P(x) \quad Q(x, y)$$

Compound formulas :

formed by combining the atomic formulas using the **logical connectives**.

$$P(x) \wedge \neg Q(x, y)$$

$$\forall x, y (P(x) \wedge \neg Q(x, y))$$

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Atomic_formula

Atomic Formula

for **propositional logic**

the atomic formulas are the **propositional variables**

p

q

for **predicate logic**

the atoms are **predicate symbols** together with their **arguments**,
each **argument** being a **term**.

$P(x)$

$Q(x, f(y))$

In **model theory**

atomic formula are merely strings of **symbols** with a given **signature**
which may or may not be **satisfiable** with respect to a given **model**

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Atomic_formula

Basic Entities in FOL

Whereas propositional logic assumes world contains facts
first-order logic (like natural language) assumes the world contains

- **Objects**: people, houses, numbers, theories, Ronald McDonald, colors, baseball games, wars, centuries ...
- **Relations**: red, round, bogus, prime, multistoried, is the brother of, is bigger than, is inside, is part of, has color, occurred after, owns, comes between, ...
- **Functions**: father of, best friend, third inning of, one more than, end of

<https://www.cs.umd.edu/~nau/cm421/chapter08.pdf>

Types of Logic

Language	Ontological commitment* (what it talks about)	Epistemological commitment* (what it says about truth)
Prop. Logic	facts	true/false/unknown
First-order logic	facts, objects, relations	true/false/unknown
Temporal logic	facts, objects, relations, times	true/false/unknown
Probability theory	facts	degree of belief
Fuzzy logic	facts + degree of truth	known interval value

ontological commitment \approx our assumptions about what things exist

epistemological commitment \approx what we can know about those things

<https://www.cs.umd.edu/~nau/cm421/chapter08.pdf>

Model

A **model** is a pair $M = (D, I)$,

D is a **domain** and

I is an **interpretation**

D contains

more than 1 **objects** (domain elements)
and **relations** among them

I specifies referents for

constant symbols → **objects** in the domain

predicate symbols → **relations** over objects in the domain

function symbols → **functional relations** over objects in the domain

- **Objects**: people, houses, numbers, theories, Ronald McDonald, colors, baseball games, wars, centuries ...

- **Relations**: red, round, bogus, prime, multistoried, Is the brother of, is bigger than, is inside, is part of, has color, occurred after, owns, comes between, ...

- **Functions**: father of, best friend, third inning of, one more than, end of

mathematically, a **relation** is a set of ordered n-tuples

An **atomic** sentence **predicate**($\text{term}_1, \dots, \text{term}_n$) is true in **M**
iff the **objects** referred to by $\text{term}_1, \dots, \text{term}_n$
are in the **relation** referred to by predicate

Like before, we say M is a model of a sentence α
If α is true in M

A Signature

First specify a **signature**

Constant Symbols $\{c_1, c_2, \dots, c_n\} = D$

Predicate Symbols $\{P_1, P_2, \dots, P_m\}$

Function Symbols $\{f_1, f_2, \dots, f_l\}$

A **model** is a pair $M = (D, I)$,

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D contains

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I specifies referents for

signature

constant symbols → **objects** in the domain

predicate symbols → **relations** over objects in the domain

function symbols → **functional** relations over objects in the domain

A Language

Determines the **language**

Given a language

A **model** is specified

A **domain of discourse**

a set of entities

$\{\text{entity}_1, \text{entity}_2, \dots, \text{entity}_n\}$

An **interpretation**

constant assignments

$\{c_1, c_2, \dots, c_n\} = D$

function assignments

$f_1(), f_2(), \dots, f_l()$

truth value assignments

$P_1(), P_2(), \dots, P_m()$

Interpretation – assigning the signature

Constant assignments

$\{entity_1, entity_2, \dots, entity_n\}$

$\{c_1, c_2, \dots, c_n\} = D$

Function assignments

$f_1(), f_2(,), \dots$

Truth value assignments

$P_1(), P_2(,), \dots$

always return T / F

Interpretation – assigning atoms

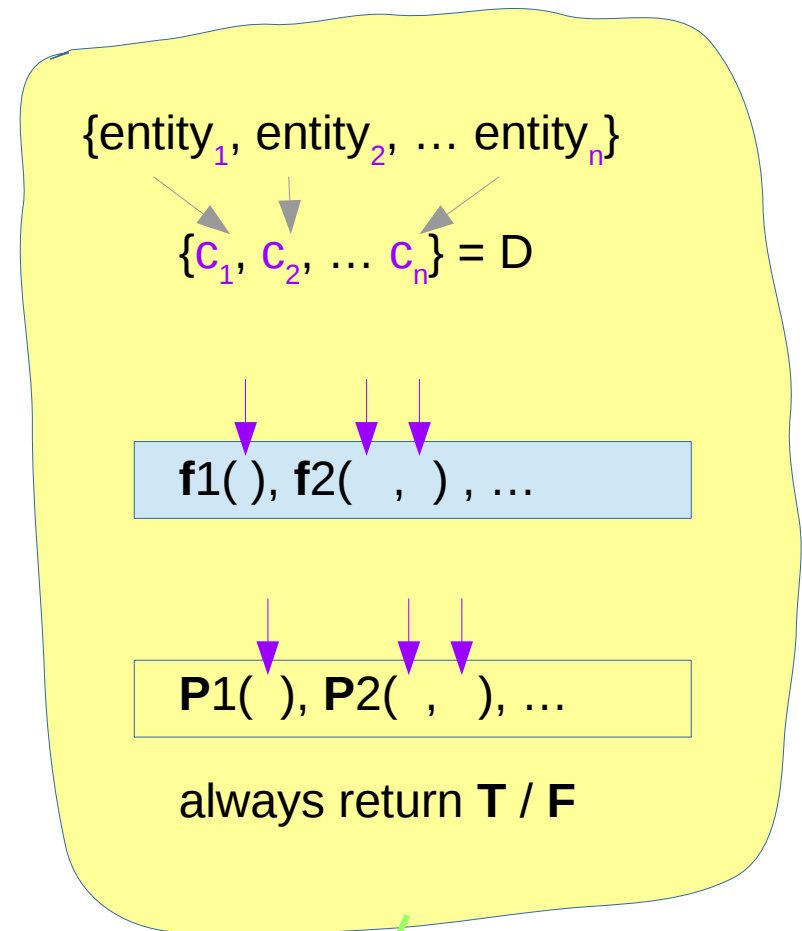
Propositional Logic

	A	B	
Interpretation I_1	T	T	
Interpretation I_2	T	F	
Interpretation I_3	F	T	
Interpretation I_4	F	F	

First Order Logic

Sentences

	P1() ... P2() ...	S1	S2
Interpretation I_1	T T		
Interpretation I_2	T F		
Interpretation I_3	F T		
Interpretation I_4	F F		

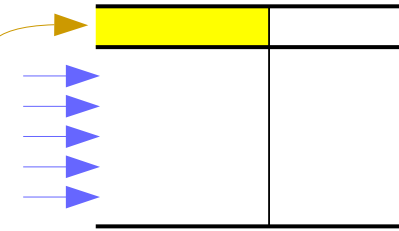


PL: A Model

A **model** or a **possible world**:

Every **atomic proposition** is assigned a value **T** or **F**

The **set of all these assignments** constitutes
A **model** or a **possible world**

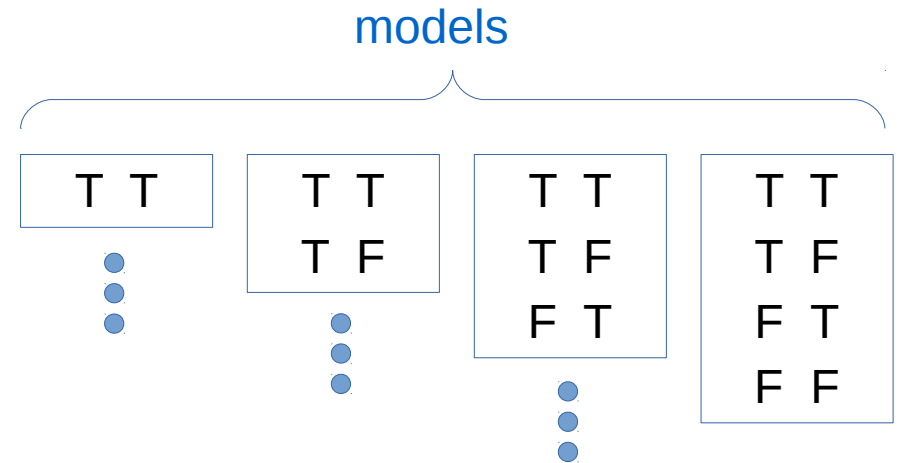


All possible worlds (assignments) are **permissible**

A	B	$A \wedge B$	$A \wedge B \Rightarrow A$
T	T	T	T
T	F	F	T
F	T	F	T
F	F	F	T



Every **atomic proposition** : A, B



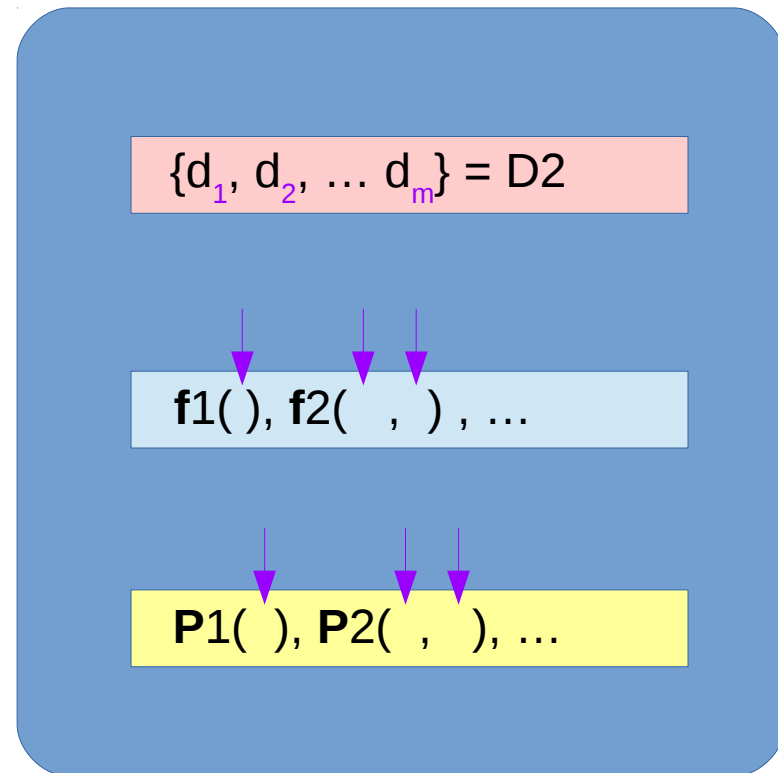
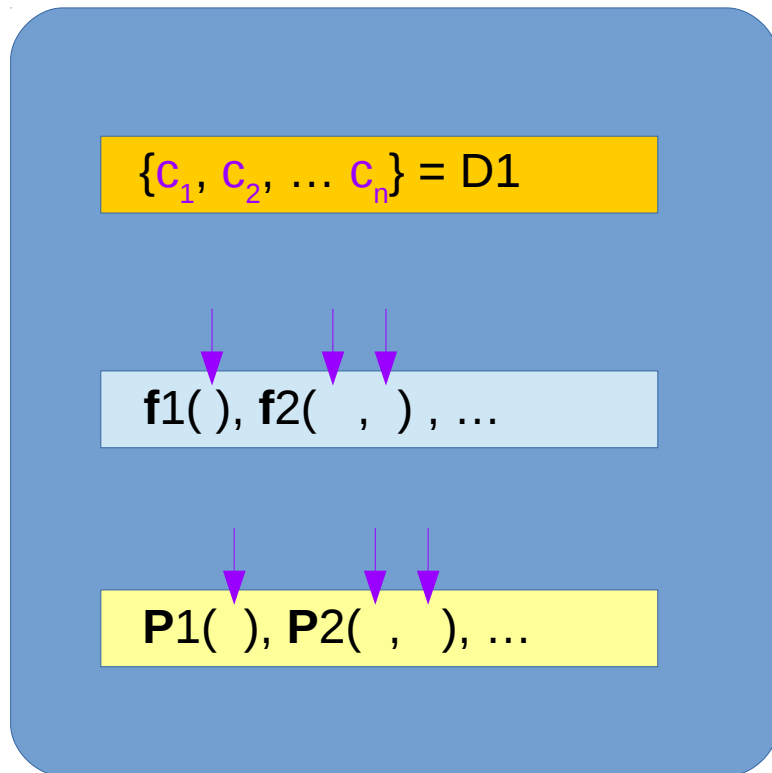
$$2^4 = 16$$

Models and Signatures

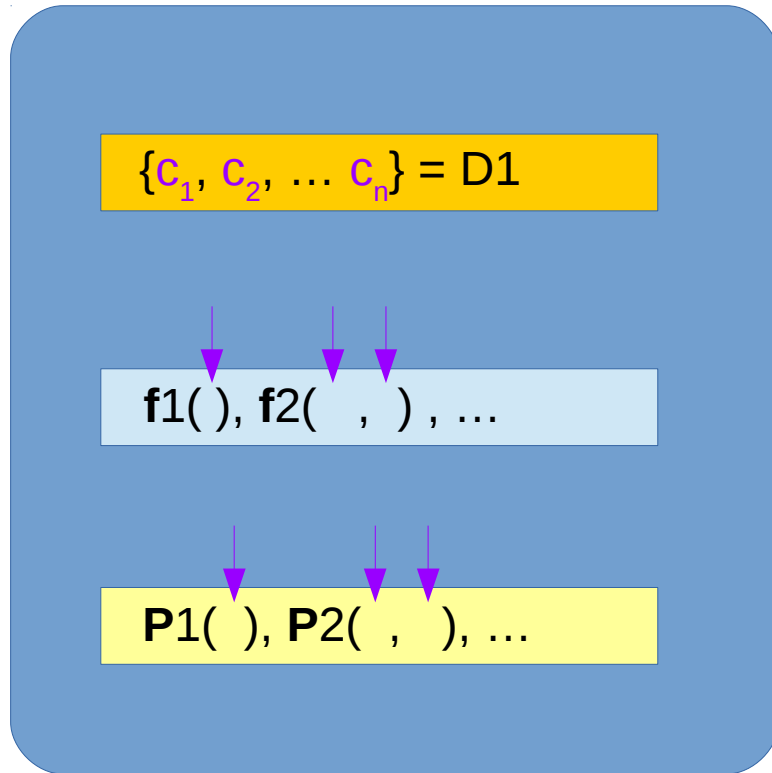
Different sets of constants

$\{\text{John, Baker, \dots, Paul}\} = D1$

$\{\text{Mary, Jane, \dots, Elizabeth}\} = D2$

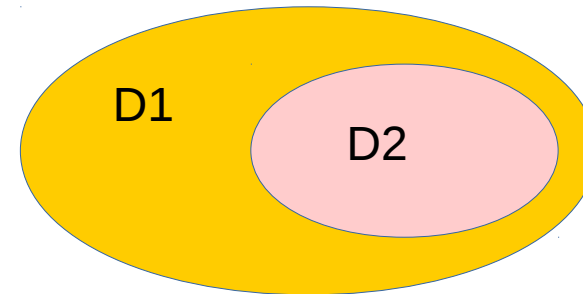


Models and Signatures

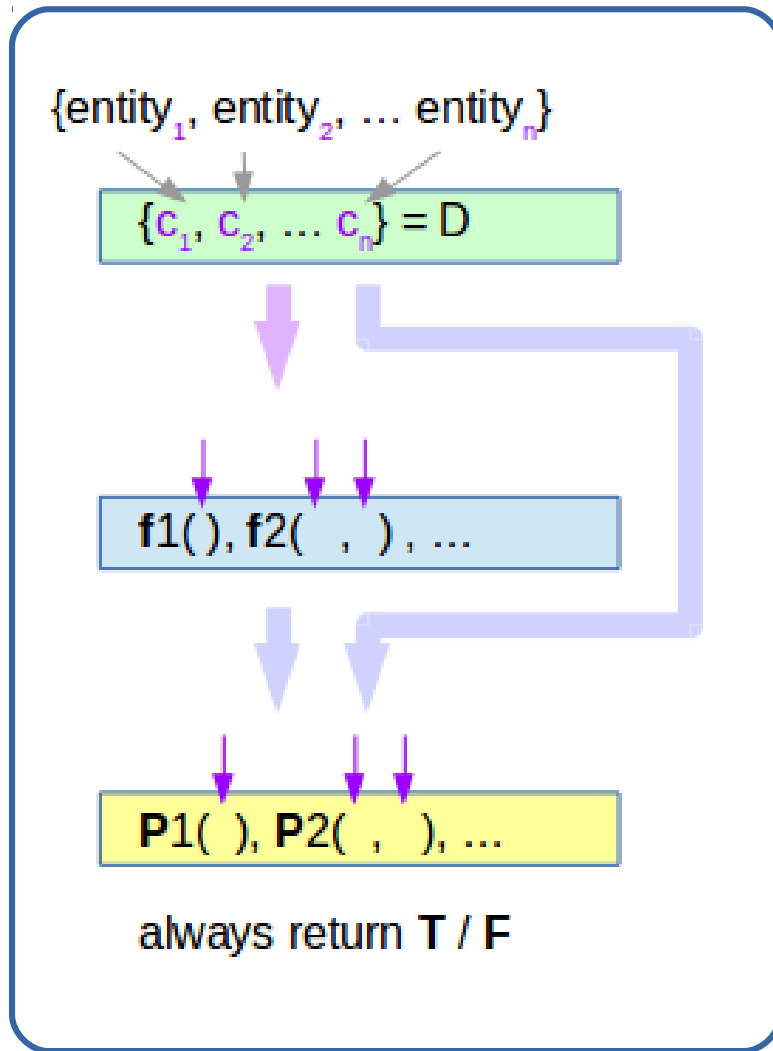


a subset of constants

$$\{d_1, d_2, \dots, d_m\} = D2$$



Truth values of sentences



terms	$x \quad y \quad f(x) \quad g(x, y)$
atomic formulas	$P(x) \quad Q(x, f(y))$
formulas / sentences	$\forall x, y (P(x) \wedge \neg Q(x, y))$

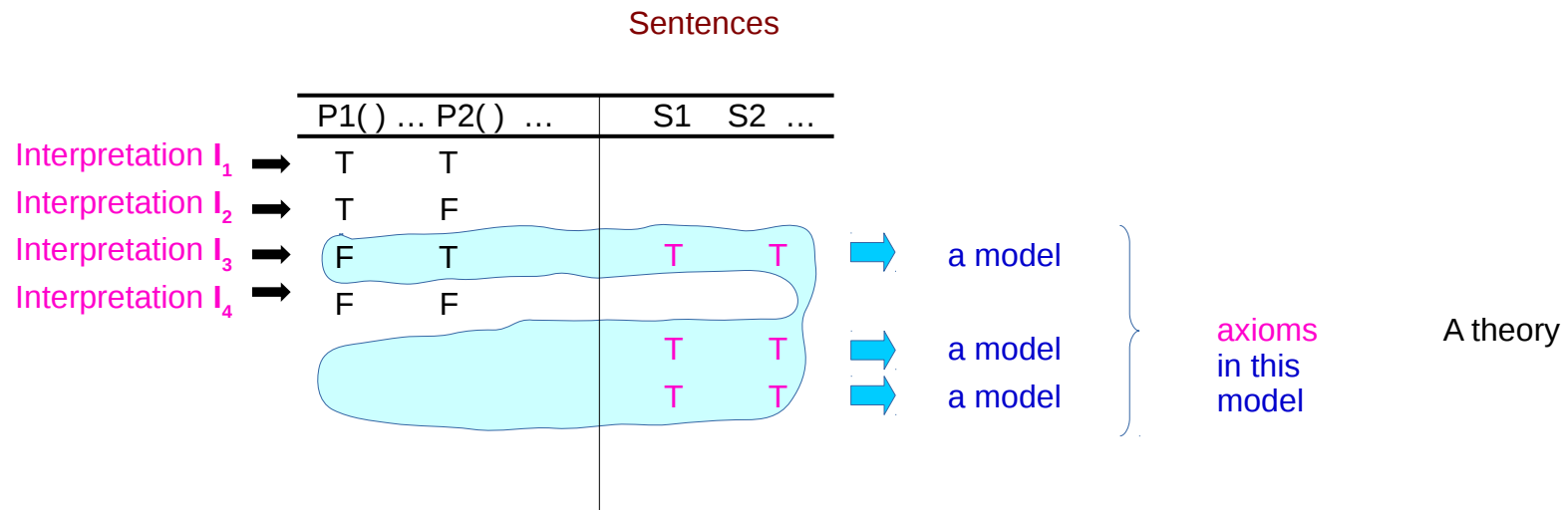
First Order Logic

	P1()	P2()	...	S1	S2
Interpretation I ₁ →	T	T			
Interpretation I ₂ →	T	F			
Interpretation I ₃ →	F	T			
Interpretation I ₄ →	F	F			

Sentences

Model Theory (1)

A first-order **theory** of a particular signature is a set of **axioms**, which are **sentences** consisting of **symbols** from that signature.

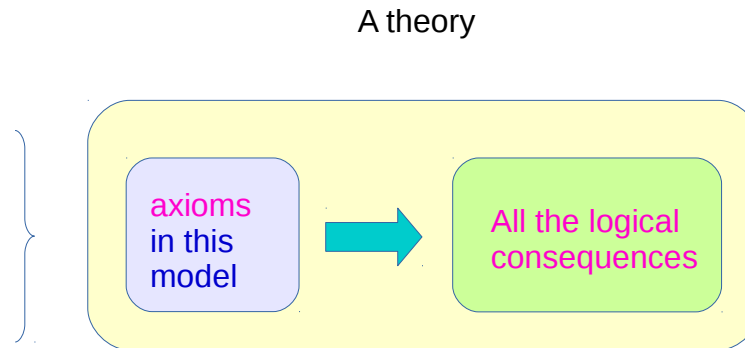


https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/First-order_logic#First-order_theories.2C_models.2C_and_elementary_classes

Model Theory (2)

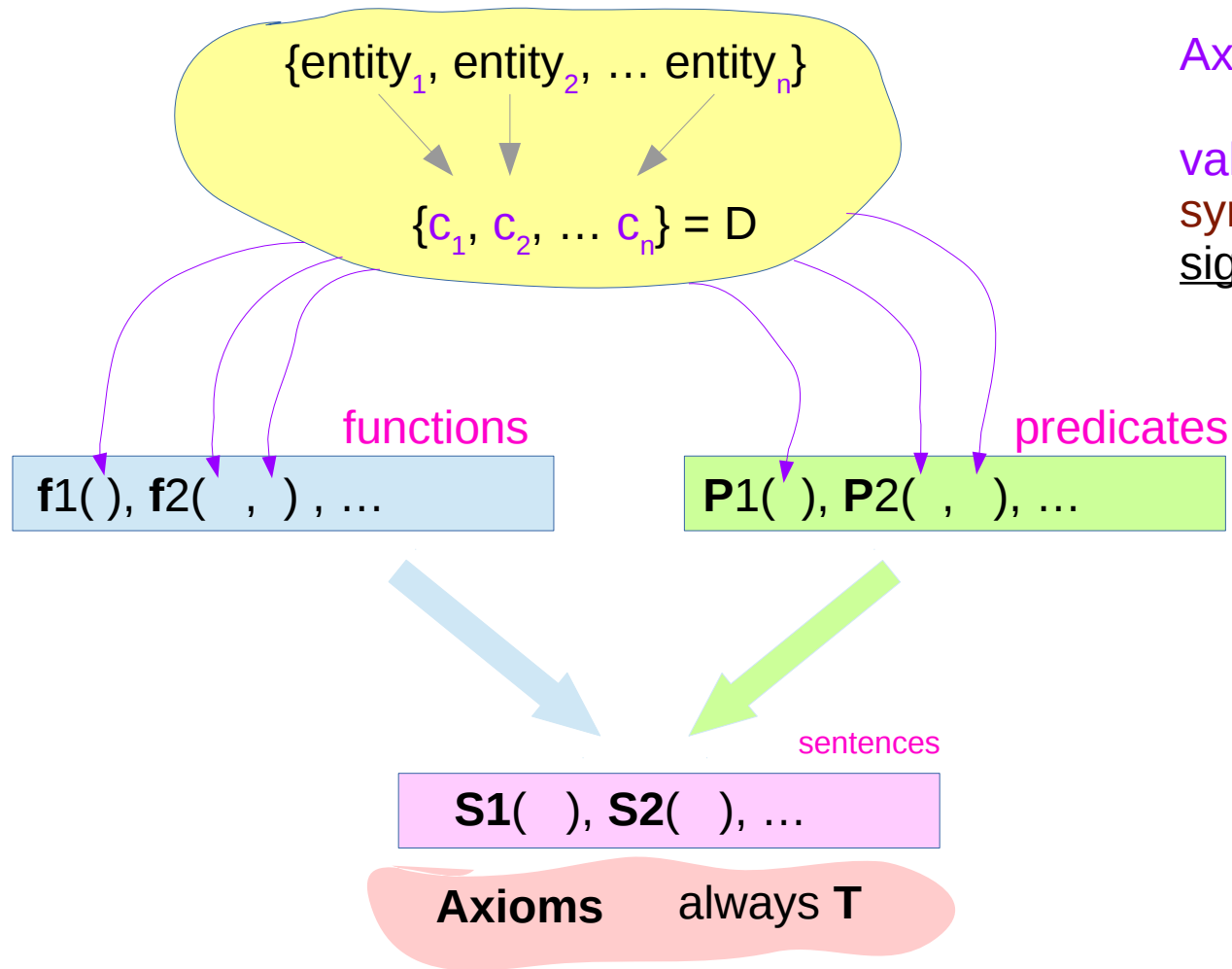
The set of axioms is
often **finite** or **recursively enumerable**,
in which case the theory is called **effective**.

Sometimes theories often include
all logical consequences of the **axioms**.



https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/First-order_logic#First-order_theories.2C_models.2C_and_elementary_classes

Axioms of a model theory



Axioms

valid sentences consisting of symbols from a particular signature.

Models

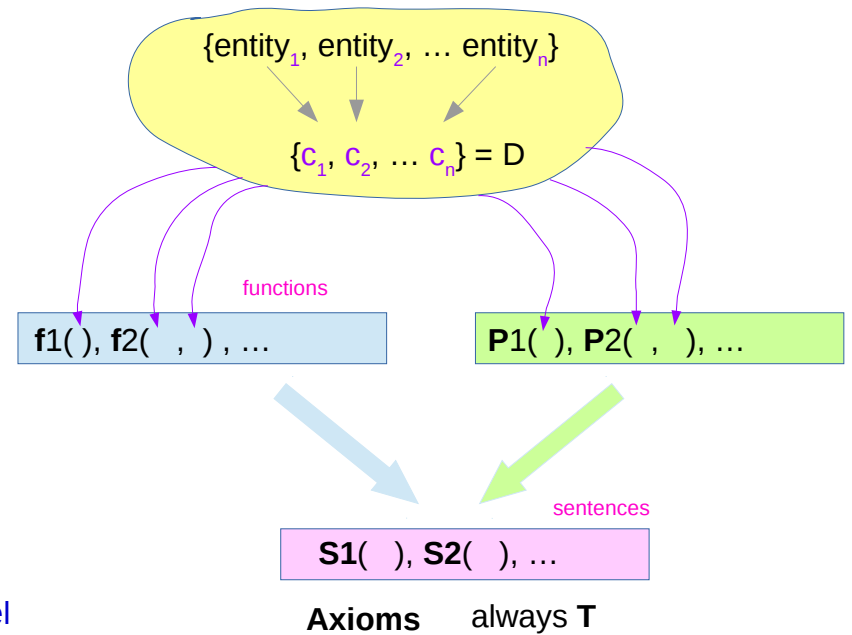
Propositional Logic

	A	B		
Interpretation I_1	T	T		
Interpretation I_2	T	F	T T T	→ a model
Interpretation I_3	F	T	T T T	→ a model
Interpretation I_4	F	F		

First Order Logic

	P1() ... P2() ...	Sentences		
		S1	S2 ...	
Interpretation I_1	T T			
Interpretation I_2	T F			
Interpretation I_3	F T	T	T	→ a model
Interpretation I_4	F F	T	T	→ a model
		T	T	→ a model

Signature



Axioms

Logical Axioms - axioms

Non-logical Axioms - postulate – deductive system

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Axiom>

Logical Axioms

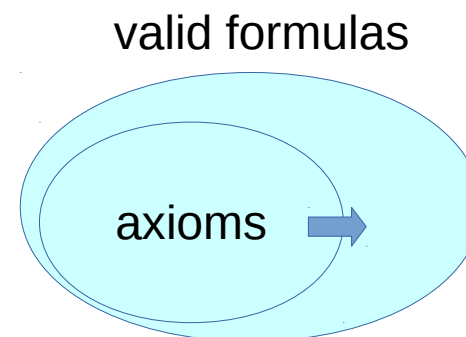
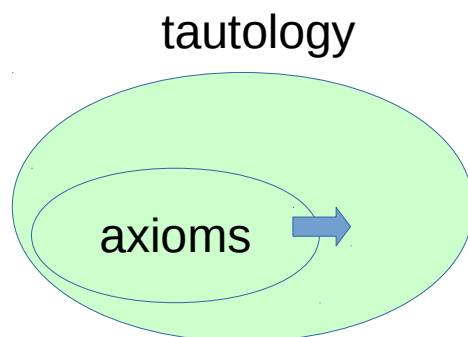
- **formulas** in a formal language that are **universally valid**
- **formulas** that are **satisfied** by every assignment of values (**interpretations**)

usually one takes as **logical axioms**

at least some **minimal set of tautologies**

that is sufficient for proving **all tautologies** in the language

in the case of predicate logic *more* **logical axioms** than that are required,
in order to prove **logical truths** that are **not tautologies in the strict sense**.



<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Axiom>

Non-logical Axioms

formulas that play the role of **theory-specific assumptions**

reasoning about **two different structures**,
for example the **natural numbers** and the **integers**,
may involve the same **logical axioms**;

the purpose is to find out
what is special about *a particular structure*
(or set of structures, such as groups).

Thus non-logical axioms are not **tautologies**.

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Axiom>

Mathematical Discourse

Also called

- **postulate**
- **axioms in mathematical discourse**

this does not mean that it is claimed
that they are true in some absolute sense

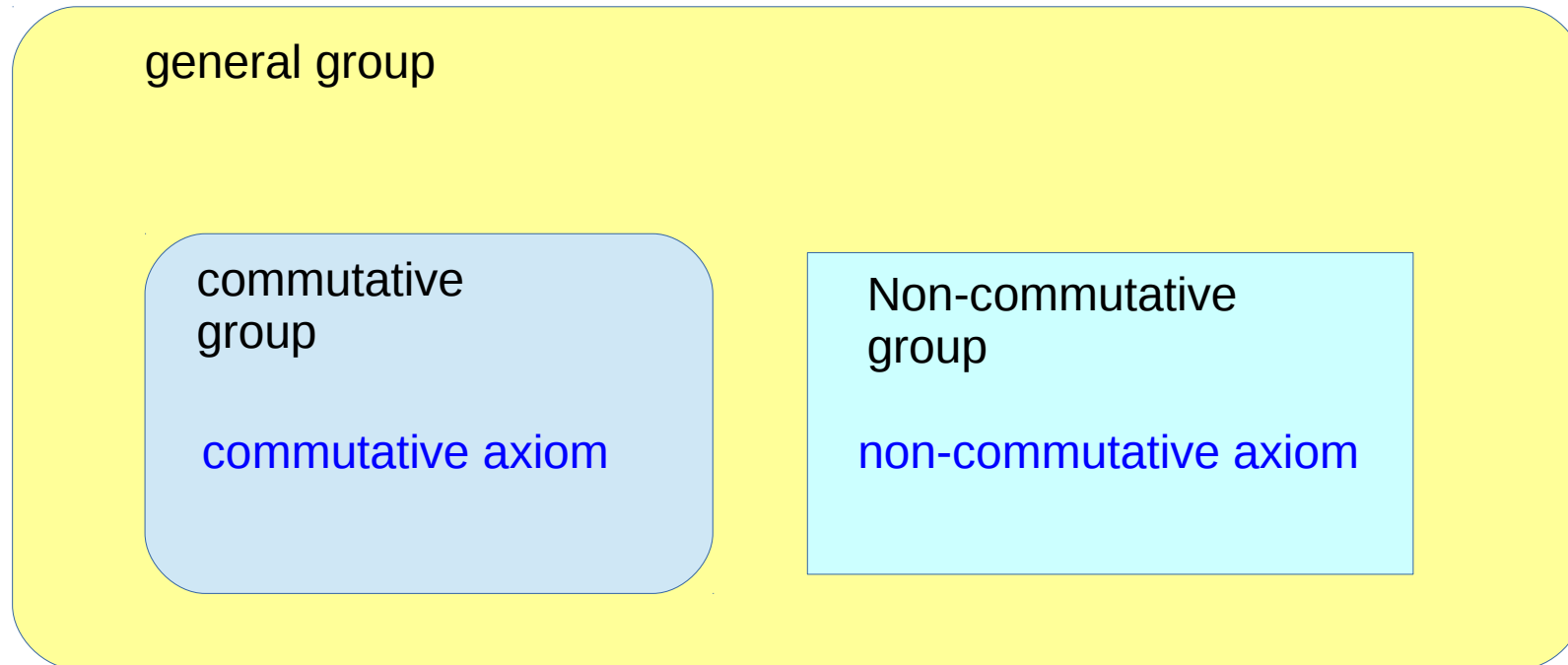
an elementary basis for a formal logic system

A deductive system

- **axioms** (non-logical)
- **rules of inference**

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Axiom>

Need not be tautologies



this does not mean that it is claimed
that they are true in some absolute sense

- Commutative axiom
- Non-commutative axiom

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Axiom>

Model Theory

The **axioms** are considered to *hold* within the **theory** and

From **axioms**, other sentences that *hold* within the **theory** can be derived.

A first-order structure that satisfies **all sentences** in a given **theory** is said to be a **model** of the **theory**.

An **elementary class** is the set of **all** structures satisfying a particular **theory**.

These classes are a main subject of study in model theory.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/First-order_logic#First-order_theories.2C_models.2C_and_elementary_classes

Truth values of sentences

Entailment in propositional logic can be computed
By **enumerating** the **possible worlds** (i.e. **model** checking)

How to **enumerate** possible worlds in FOL?

For each number of domain number n from 1 to infinity

For each k -ary predicate P_k in the vocabulary

For each possible k -ary relation on n objects

For each constant symbol C in the vocabulary

For each choice of referent for C from n objects. ..

Computing entailment in this way is not easy.

<https://www.cs.umd.edu/~nau/cm421/chapter08.pdf>

Truth values of sentences

domain number $n \in [1, \infty)$

k -ary predicate P_k

k -ary relation f_k on n objects

constant symbol C

referent for C from n objects. ..

<https://www.cs.umd.edu/~nau/cm421/chapter08.pdf>

Model – domain of discourse

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

If we considering all individuals in a class,
The constant symbols might be

'Mary', - an entity
'Fred', - an entity
'John', - an entity
'Tom' - an entity

Model – interpretation

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**

Each possible input of entities

Arity one: $C(n, 1)$
Arity two: $C(n, 2)$
Arity three: $C(n, 3)$

...

Arity one functions & predicates: $C(n, 1)$
Arity two: $C(n, 2)$
Arity three: $C(n, 3)$

...

$\{\text{entity}_1, \text{entity}_2, \dots, \text{entity}_n\}$

$\{c_1, c_2, \dots, c_n\} = D$

$f1(), f2(,), \dots$

$P1(), P2(,), \dots$

always return **T / F**

Interpretation

Constant assignments

(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 A – (1)

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*

- this domain is a set
- each element in the set : entity (= *individuals*)
- each constant symbol : one entity in the domain (= one *individual*)

2. interpretation

(a) a different *individual* is assigned to each of the **constant symbols**

(a) an entity in D is assigned to each of the constant symbols.
Normally, every entity is assigned to a constant symbol.

Signature Model Examples A – (2)

(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) the truth value assignments for every predicate

$\text{young}(\text{Mary}) = \text{F}$, $\text{young}(\text{Fred}) = \text{F}$, $\text{young}(\text{Sam}) = \text{T}$

$\text{married}(\text{Mary}, \text{Mary}) = \text{F}$, $\text{married}(\text{Mary}, \text{Fred}) = \text{T}$, $\text{married}(\text{Mary}, \text{Sam}) = \text{F}$
 $\text{married}(\text{Fred}, \text{Mary}) = \text{T}$, $\text{married}(\text{Fred}, \text{Fred}) = \text{F}$, $\text{married}(\text{Fred}, \text{Sam}) = \text{F}$
 $\text{married}(\text{Sam}, \text{Mary}) = \text{F}$, $\text{married}(\text{Sam}, \text{Fred}) = \text{F}$, $\text{married}(\text{Sam}, \text{Sam}) = \text{F}$

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

(Mary, Mary), (Mary, Fred), (Mary, Sam)
(Fred, Mary), (Fred, Fred), (Fred, Sam)
(Sam, Mary), (Sam, Fred), (Sam, Sam)

Signature Model Examples B – (1)

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 for every predicate**
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)

Signature Model Examples B – (2)

2. interpretation

(a) a different individual is assigned to each of the **constant symbols**

(a) an entity in D is assigned to each of the constant symbols.
Normally, every entity is assigned to a constant symbol.

(b) **the truth value assignments**

(b) for each **function**,
an entity is assigned to each possible input of entities to the **function**

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**

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

mother(Fred) = Mary, **mother**(Mary) = Ann, **mother**(Ann) = - (no assignment)

The truth value of sentences

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 values for two terms connected by the $=$ symbol is **T** if both terms refer to the same entity; otherwise it is **F**
3. the truth values 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 values 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

Formulas and Sentences

An **formula**

- A **atomic formula**
- The operator \neg followed by a **formula**
- Two formulas separated by \wedge , \vee , \Rightarrow , \Leftrightarrow
- A **quantifier** following by a variable followed by a formula

A **sentence**

- A **formula** with **no free variables**

$\forall x \text{ love}(x,y)$: free variable y	: not a sentence
$\forall x \text{ tall}(x)$: no free variable	: a sentence

Finding the truth value

Find the truth values of **all sentences**

1. \neg , \wedge , \vee , \Rightarrow , \Leftrightarrow

2. = symbol

3. $\forall x p(x)$

4. $\exists x p(x)$

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

6. the **quantifiers** (\forall , \exists) have precedence over the **operators**

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

Sentence Examples (1)

Signature

Constant Symbols = {Socrates, Plato, Zeus, Fido}

Predicate Symbols = {human, mortal, legs} all arity one

Model

D: the set of these four particular individuals

Interpretation

(a) a different individual is assigned to each of the constant symbols

(b) the truth value assignment

human(Socrates)=T, human(Plato)=T, human(Zeus)=F, human(Fido)=F

mortal(Socrates)=T, mortal(Plato)=T, mortal(Zeus)=F, mortal(Fido)=T

legs(Socrates)=T, legs(Plato)=T, legs(Zeus)=T, legs(Fido)=T

Sentence Examples (2)

Sentence 1: $\text{human}(\text{Zeus}) \wedge \text{human}(\text{Fido}) \vee \text{human}(\text{Socrates}) = \text{T}$
F \wedge F \vee T

Sentence 2: $\text{human}(\text{Zeus}) \wedge (\text{human}(\text{Fido}) \vee \text{human}(\text{Socrates})) = \text{F}$
F \wedge (F \vee T)

Sentence 3: $\forall x \text{human}(x) = \text{F}$
 $\text{human}(\text{Zeus})=\text{F}, \text{human}(\text{Fido})=\text{F}$

Sentence 4: $\forall x \text{mortal}(x) = \text{F}$
 $\text{mortal}(\text{Zeus})=\text{F}$

Sentence 5: $\forall x \text{legs}(x) = \text{T}$
 $\text{legs}(\text{Socrates})=\text{T}, \text{legs}(\text{Plato})=\text{T}, \text{legs}(\text{Zeus})=\text{T}, \text{legs}(\text{Fido})=\text{T}$

Sentence 6: $\exists x \text{human}(x) = \text{T}$
 $\text{human}(\text{Socrates})=\text{T}, \text{human}(\text{Plato})=\text{T}$

Sentence 7: $\forall x (\text{human}(x) \Rightarrow \text{mortal}(x)) = \text{T}$

Sentence Examples (3)

Sentence 7: $\forall x (\text{human}(x) \Rightarrow \text{mortal}(x)) = \text{T}$

$\text{human}(\text{Socrates}) = \text{T}$,	$\text{mortal}(\text{Socrates}) = \text{T}$,
$\text{human}(\text{Plato}) = \text{T}$,	$\text{mortal}(\text{Plato}) = \text{T}$,
$\text{human}(\text{Zeus}) = \text{F}$,	$\text{mortal}(\text{Zeus}) = \text{F}$,
$\text{human}(\text{Fido}) = \text{F}$	$\text{mortal}(\text{Fido}) = \text{T}$

$\text{T} \Rightarrow \text{T} : \text{T}$
$\text{T} \Rightarrow \text{T} : \text{T}$
$\text{F} \Rightarrow \text{F} : \text{T}$
$\text{F} \Rightarrow \text{T} : \text{T}$

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