

# CS 511, Fall 2018, Handout 17

## Predicate Logic: Semantics

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## first-order models (structures)

- ▶ given a **vocabulary**, aka **signature** or **similarity type**,  $(\mathcal{F}, \mathcal{P})$ :
  - ▶ a set  $\mathcal{F}$  of **function** symbols  
(including **constant** symbols as zero-ary function symbols)
  - ▶ a set  $\mathcal{P}$  of **predicate** symbols
- ▶ a **model**  $\mathcal{M}$  for  $(\mathcal{F}, \mathcal{P})$  consists of:
  - ▶ a non-empty set  $A$ , the **universe** or **domain** of concrete values
  - ▶ for every 0-ary  $c \in \mathcal{F}$ , a concrete element  $c^{\mathcal{M}}$
  - ▶ for every  $n$ -ary  $f \in \mathcal{F}$ , with  $n \geq 1$ , a concrete function  $f^{\mathcal{M}} : A^n \rightarrow A$
  - ▶ for every  $n$ -ary  $P \in \mathcal{P}$ , with  $n \geq 1$ , a concrete predicate  $P^{\mathcal{M}} \subseteq A^n$

## interpretation of open WFF's requires an environment

- ▶ We need an environment to interpret WFF's with **free variables**.
- ▶ an **environment** or **look-up table** for model  $\mathcal{M} \triangleq (A, \mathcal{P}^{\mathcal{M}}, \mathcal{F}^{\mathcal{M}})$ :

$$\ell : \{\text{all variables}\} \rightarrow A$$

- ▶  $\ell[x \mapsto a]$  denotes an adjustment of  $\ell$  at variable  $x$ :

$$\ell[x \mapsto a](y) \triangleq \begin{cases} a & \text{if } x \text{ and } y \text{ are the same variable} \\ \ell(y) & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

## satisfaction of WFF's w.r.t. model $\mathcal{M}$ and look-up table $\ell$

- interpretation of terms:

$$t^{\mathcal{M}, \ell} \triangleq \begin{cases} \ell(x) & \text{if } t = x \\ c^{\mathcal{M}} & \text{if } t = c \text{ where } c \text{ is constant symbol} \\ f^{\mathcal{M}}(t_1^{\mathcal{M}, \ell}, \dots, t_n^{\mathcal{M}, \ell}) & \text{if } t = f(t_1, \dots, t_n) \text{ where } f \text{ is } n\text{-ary with } n \geq 1 \end{cases}$$

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- interpretation of WFF's:

- $\mathcal{M}, \ell \models (t_1 \doteq t_2)$  iff  $t_1^{\mathcal{M}, \ell} = t_2^{\mathcal{M}, \ell}$
- $\mathcal{M}, \ell \models P(t_1, \dots, t_n)$  iff  $\langle t_1^{\mathcal{M}, \ell}, \dots, t_n^{\mathcal{M}, \ell} \rangle \in P^{\mathcal{M}}$
- $\mathcal{M}, \ell \models \varphi \vee \psi$  iff  $\mathcal{M}, \ell \models \varphi$  **or**  $\mathcal{M}, \ell \models \psi$
- $\mathcal{M}, \ell \models \varphi \wedge \psi$  iff  $\mathcal{M}, \ell \models \varphi$  **and**  $\mathcal{M}, \ell \models \psi$
- $\mathcal{M}, \ell \models \varphi \rightarrow \psi$  iff  $\mathcal{M}, \ell \models \psi$  **whenever**  $\mathcal{M}, \ell \models \varphi$
- $\mathcal{M}, \ell \models \neg \varphi$  iff it is **not** the case that  $\mathcal{M}, \ell \models \varphi$
- $\mathcal{M}, \ell \models \forall x \varphi$  iff  $\mathcal{M}, \ell[x \mapsto a] \models \varphi$  for **every**  $a \in A$
- $\mathcal{M}, \ell \models \exists x \varphi$  iff  $\mathcal{M}, \ell[x \mapsto a] \models \varphi$  for **some**  $a \in A$

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*i.e.*,  $\mathcal{M}, \ell \models \varphi$  for every  $\varphi \in \Gamma$
- ▶ **semantic entailment**:  $\Gamma \models \psi$  iff  
for every  $\mathcal{M}$  and every  $\ell$ , it holds that  $\mathcal{M}, \ell \models \Gamma$  implies  $\mathcal{M}, \ell \models \psi$

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- ▶ in **propositional logic**, the two notions coincide
- ▶ in **first-order logic**, a **tautology** is a WFF that can be obtained by taking a tautology of propositional logic and uniformly replacing each propositional atom (or variable) by a first-order formula (one formula per propositional atom)

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- ▶ **example of a first-order validity which is not a tautology:**  
$$(\forall x \varphi) \rightarrow (\neg \exists x \neg \varphi)$$

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