# Week 3 Tutorial

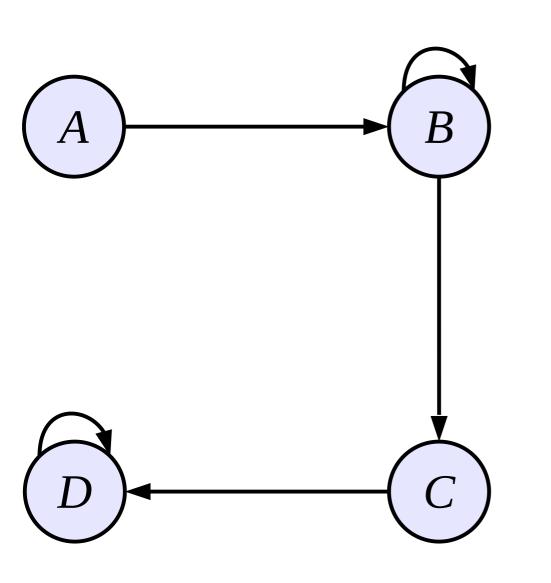
Mathematical Logic

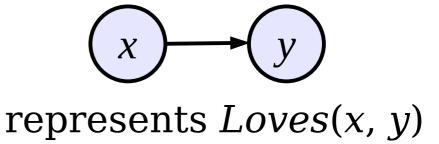
## General Announcements

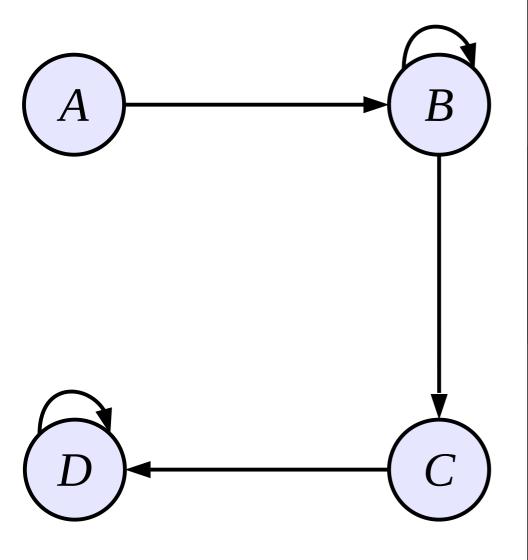
- Notes on PS1:
  - Please tag the pages for each question on Gradescope! It saves the TAs a lot of time and is a nice courtesy.
  - Please be sure to type solutions. Handwritten solutions can be hard to read. (Keith's handwriting looks markedly worse than this scrawl.)
- Please take a minute to fill out this Week 3 Check-In Form:

https://forms.gle/vvzBM9ZHEbz5bmsN9

Part 1: Logic Recap and Warmup



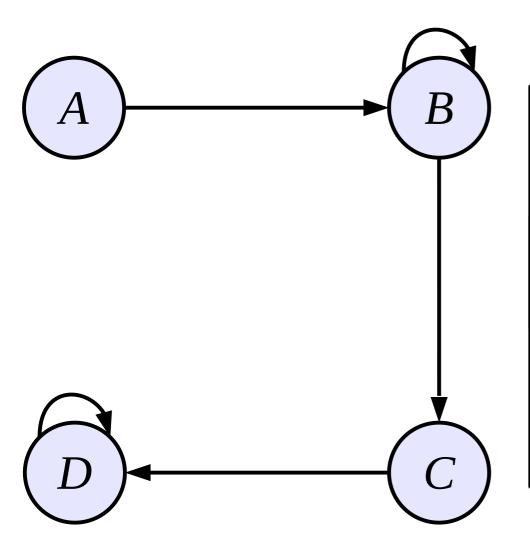




1. For each of the following statements, determine the minimum number of arrows that must be added to make the statement true.

You can't remove existing arrows. If a formula is already true, the answer will be "0". Tell us what the arrows are and briefly explain why it's the smallest number that need to be added.

- a)  $Loves(A, B) \rightarrow Loves(B, C)$
- b)  $Loves(A, C) \rightarrow Loves(B, D)$
- c)  $Loves(A, D) \rightarrow Loves(B, C)$
- d)  $Loves(A, B) \rightarrow Loves(D, C)$
- e)  $Loves(A, C) \leftrightarrow Loves(C, A)$
- f)  $Loves(B, B) \leftrightarrow Loves(C, C)$



2. Repeat the previous exercise with the following statements:

a)  $\forall x$ .  $\exists y$ . Loves(x, y)

b)  $\forall x. \exists y. (x \neq y \land Loves(x, y))$ 

c)  $\exists x. \ \forall y. \ Loves(x, y)$ 

d)  $\exists x. \ \forall y. \ (x \neq y \rightarrow Loves(x, y))$ 

Part 2: Negating Statements

```
\forall p. (Person(p) \rightarrow \exists q. ((Person(q) \land p \neq q) \land Loves(p, q)
)
```

```
¬\forall p. (Person(p) \rightarrow \exists q. ((Person(q) \land p ≠ q) \land Loves(p, q)
)
```

```
\neg \forall p. (Person(p) \rightarrow \exists q. ((Person(q) \land p \neq q) \land Loves(p, q))
```

#### **Useful Resource:**

"Guide to Negations," available on Canvas.

```
\neg \forall p. (Person(p) \rightarrow \exists q. ((Person(q) \land p \neq q) \land Loves(p, q))
```

 $\neg \forall x. A$ 

 $\exists x. \ \neg A$ 

```
\neg \forall p. (Person(p) \rightarrow \exists q. ((Person(q) \land p \neq q) \land Loves(p, q))
```

 $\neg \forall x. A$ 

```
\exists p. \neg (Person(p) \rightarrow \\ \exists q. ((Person(q) \land p \neq q) \land \\ Loves(p, q) \\ )
```

```
\exists p. \neg (Person(p) \rightarrow \exists q. ((Person(q) \land p \neq q) \land Loves(p, q))
```

3. Finish the negation of this first-order logic formula. Your final formula should not have any negations in it except for direct negations of predicates.

Here is the formula so far in LaTeX:

\$\$\exists p. \neg (Person(p) \rightarrow \exists q.
 ((Person(q) \land p \neq q) \land Loves(p, q))\$\$

```
\exists p. \neg (Person(p) \rightarrow \\ \exists q. ((Person(q) \land p \neq q) \land \\ Loves(p, q) \\ )
```

```
\exists p. \neg (Person(p) \rightarrow \\ \exists q. ((Person(q) \land p \neq q) \land \\ Loves(p, q) \\ )
```

$$\frac{\neg (A \to B)}{A \land \neg B}$$

```
\exists p. \neg (Person(p) \rightarrow \\ \exists q. ((Person(q) \land p \neq q) \land \\ Loves(p, q) \\ )
```

$$\frac{\neg (A \to B)}{A \land \neg B}$$

```
\exists p. \neg (Person(p) \rightarrow \\ \exists q. ((Person(q) \land p \neq q) \land \\ Loves(p, q) \\ )
```

$$\frac{\neg (A \to B)}{A \land \neg B}$$

```
\exists p. (Person(p) \land \\ \neg \exists q. ((Person(q) \land p \neq q) \land \\ Loves(p, q) \\ )
) \qquad \qquad \boxed{\neg (A \rightarrow B)} \\ \hline A \land \neg B
```

```
\exists p. (Person(p) \land \neg \exists q. ((Person(q) \land p \neq q) \land Loves(p, q))
```

```
\exists p. (Person(p) \land \neg \exists q. ((Person(q) \land p \neq q) \land Loves(p, q))
)
\boxed{\neg \exists x. A} \quad \forall x. \neg A
```

```
\exists p. (Person(p) \land \neg \exists q. ((Person(q) \land p \neq q) \land Loves(p, q))
)
\boxed{\neg \exists x. A}
\forall x. \neg A
```

```
\exists p. (Person(p) \land \neg \exists q. ((Person(q) \land p \neq q) \land Loves(p, q))
)
\neg \exists x. A \qquad \forall x. \neg A
```

```
\exists p. (Person(p) \land \forall q. \neg((Person(q) \land p \neq q) \land Loves(p, q))
```

```
\exists p. (Person(p) \land \forall q. \neg ((Person(q) \land p \neq q) \land Loves(p, q))
) \frac{\neg (A \land B)}{A \rightarrow \neg B}
```

```
\exists p. (Person(p) \land \forall q. \neg ((Person(q) \land p \neq q) \land Loves(p, q))
) \qquad \qquad \boxed{\neg (A \land B)} \\ A \rightarrow \neg B
```

```
\exists p. (Person(p) \land \forall q. ((Person(q) \land p \neq q) \rightarrow \neg Loves(p, q))
)
\boxed{\neg(A \land B)}{A \rightarrow \neg B}
```

```
\exists p. (Person(p) \land \forall q. ((Person(q) \land p \neq q) \rightarrow \neg Loves(p, q))
```

```
\forall p. (Person(p) \rightarrow
   \exists q. ((Person(q) \land p \neq q) \land
       Loves(p, q)
\exists p. (Person(p) \land
   \forall q. ((Person(q) \land p \neq q) \rightarrow
       \neg Loves(p, q)
```

Part 3: First-Order Logic Translations

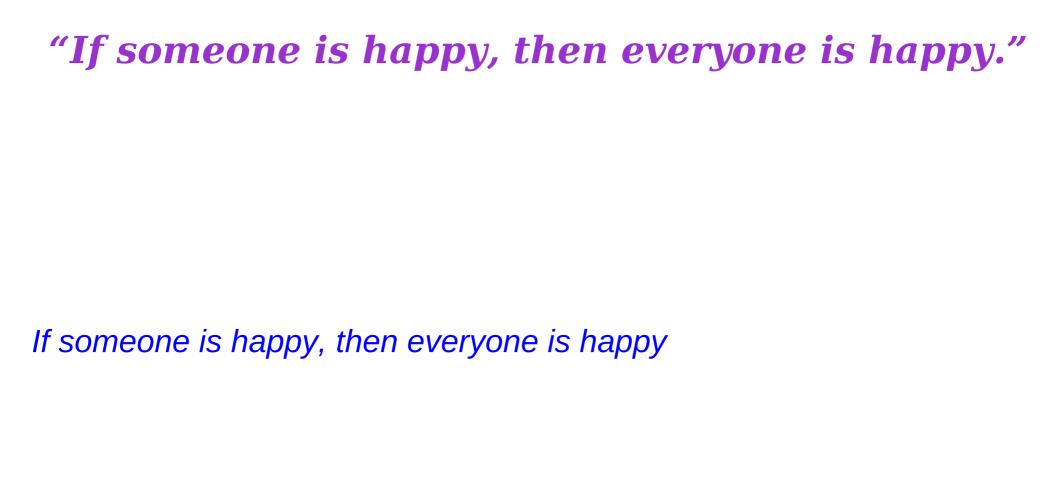
#### Consider this statement:

### "If someone is happy, then everyone is happy."

What is the *contrapositive* of this statement?

4. Find the contrapositive of the above statement. You may find it helpful to first write out the original statement in first order logic.

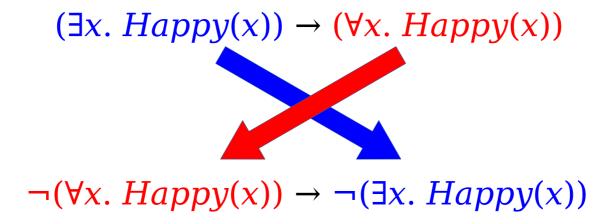
"If someone is happy, then everyone is happy."





someone is happy → everyone is happy

someone is happy  $\rightarrow$  ( $\forall x. Happy(x)$ )



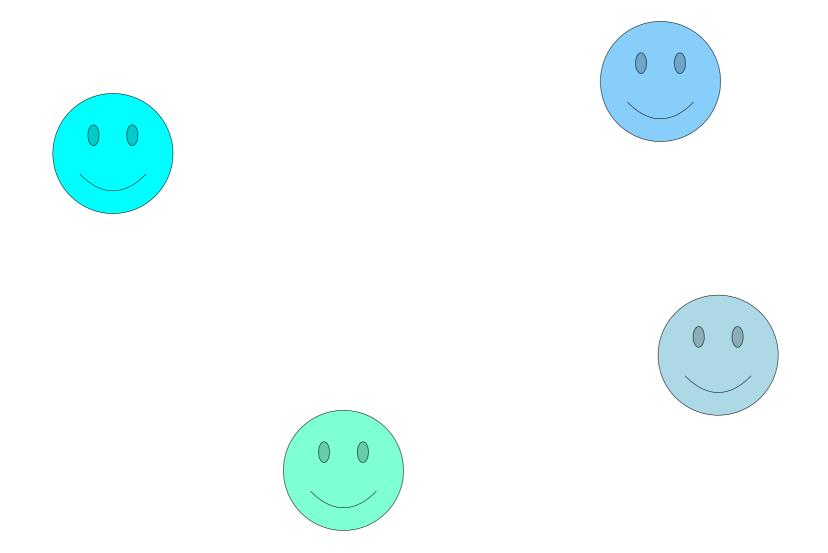
 $\neg(\forall x. Happy(x)) \rightarrow \neg(\exists x. Happy(x))$ 

 $\neg(\forall x. Happy(x)) \rightarrow \neg(\exists x. Happy(x))$ 

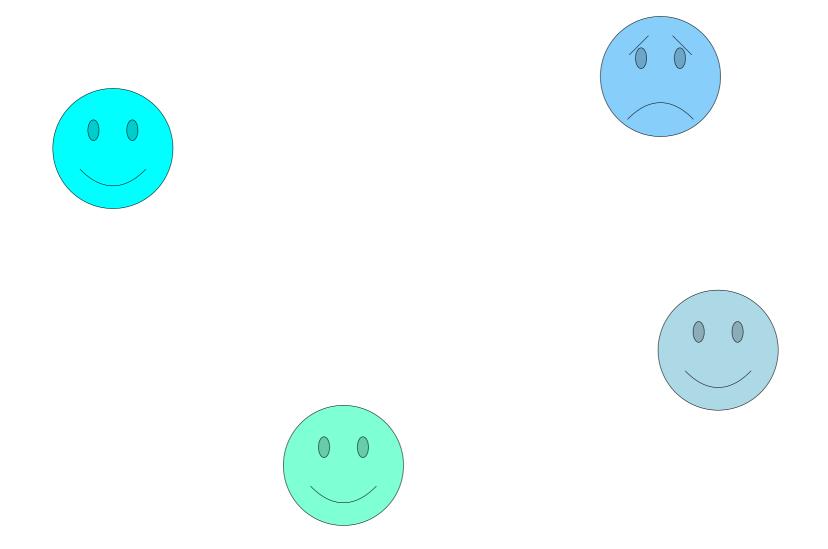
 $(\exists x. \neg Happy(x)) \rightarrow \neg (\exists x. Happy(x))$ 

 $(\exists x. \neg Happy(x)) \rightarrow (\forall x. \neg Happy(x))$ 

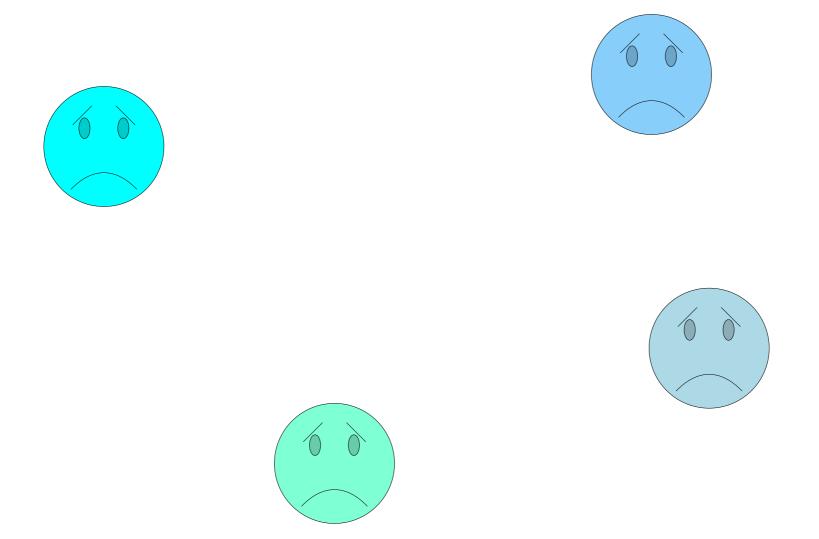
"If someone is not happy, then everyone is not happy."



"If someone is not happy, then everyone is not happy."



"If someone is not happy, then everyone is not happy."



"If someone is not happy, then everyone is not happy."

#### Consider this statement:

#### "If someone is happy, then everyone is happy."

What is the *negation* of this statement?

5. Find the negation of the above statement. You may find it helpful to first write out the original statement in first order logic.

Fill in answer on Gradescope!

$$(\exists x. \ Happy(x)) \rightarrow (\forall x. \ Happy(x))$$

 $(\exists x. Happy(x)) \rightarrow (\forall x. Happy(x))$ 

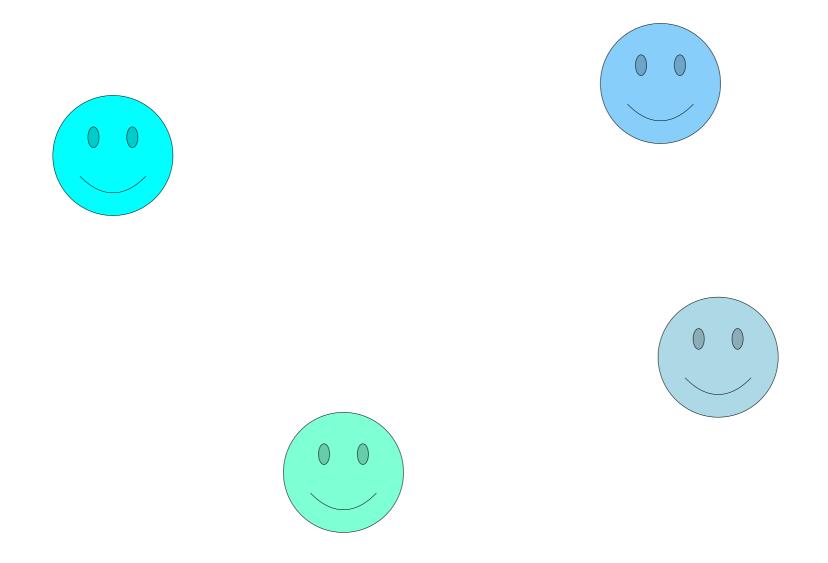
 $(\exists x. Happy(x)) \land \neg(\forall x. Happy(x))$ 

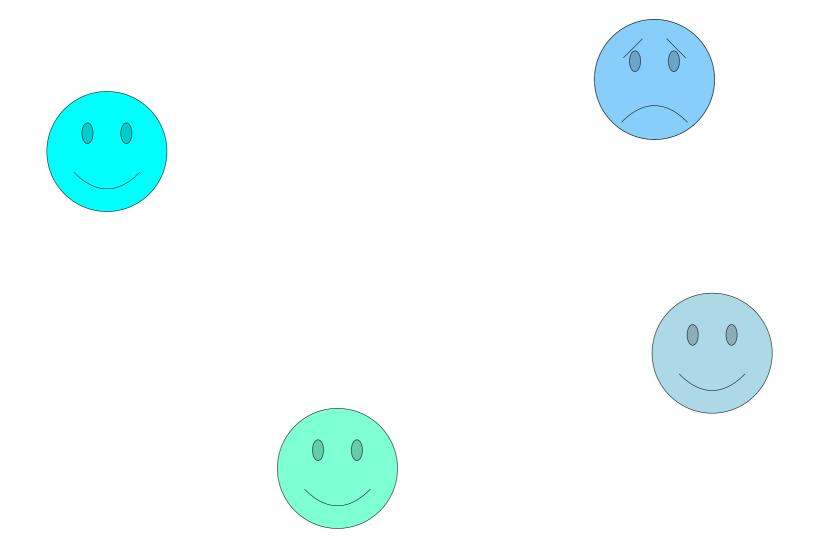
 $(\exists x. Happy(x)) \rightarrow (\forall x. Happy(x))$ 

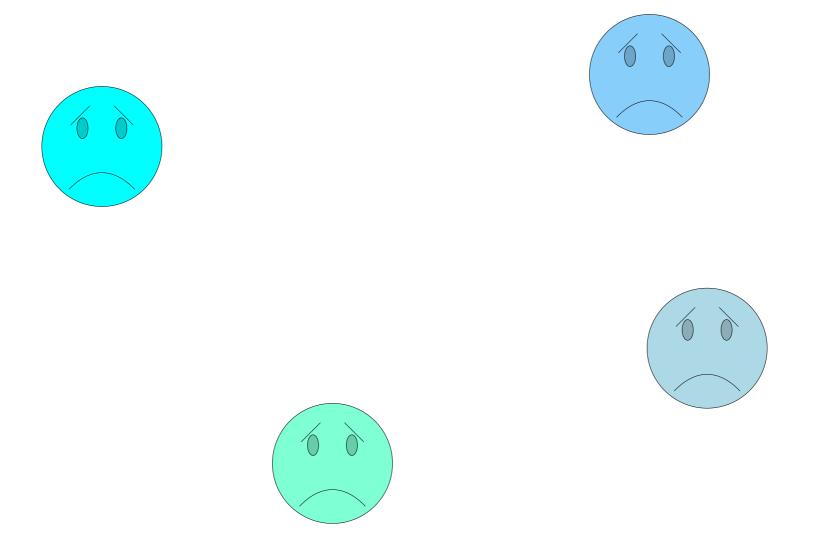
 $(\exists x. \ Happy(x)) \land (\exists x. \ \neg Happy(x))$ 

 $(\exists x. \ Happy(x)) \rightarrow (\forall x. \ Happy(x))$ 

 $(\exists x. \ Happy(x)) \land (\exists x. \ \neg Happy(x))$ 







# Thanks for Calling In!

Stay safe, stay healthy, and have a good week!

See you next time.