Philosophy 240 Symbolic Logic

Russell Marcus Hamilton College Fall 2010

Class 22: October 18 Translation into Predicate Logic I (§8.1)

Marcus, Symbolic Logic, Fall 2010, Slide 1

Propositional Logic and Predicate Logic

- In <u>Propositional Logic</u>, we have the following elements:
 - Simple terms for statements, capital English letters
 - Five connectives
 - Punctuation (brackets)
- In <u>Predicate Logic</u>, we have the following elements:
 - Complex Terms for statements, made of objects and predicates
 - Quantifiers
 - The same five connectives
 - The same punctuation

Objects and Predicates

- We represent objects using lower case letters.
 - ► 'a, b, c,...u' stand for specific objects, and are called constants.
 - ► 'v, w, x, y, z' are used as variables.
- We represent properties of objects using capital letters, called predicates.
 - Pa: means object a has property P, and can be read "P of a"
 - Pe: Emily is a philosopher
 - He: Emily is happy

Exercises

- 1. Alice is clever.
- 2. Bobby works hard.
- 3. Chuck plays tennis regularly.
- 4. Dan will see Erika on Tuesday at noon in the gym.

Two Kinds of Quantifiers

- Existential quantifiers: $(\exists x)$, $(\exists y)$, $(\exists z)$, $(\exists w)$, $(\exists v)$
 - There exists a thing, such that
 - For some thing
 - There is a thing
 - For at least one thing
 - Something
- Universal quantifiers: (x), (y), (z), (w), (v)
 - ► For all x
 - Everything
- The amibguity of 'anything'
 - ► In 'If anything is missing, you'll be sorry', we use an existential quantifier.
 - In 'Anything goes', we use a universal quantifier.

Translations Using Quantifiers

- One predicate
 - Something is made in the USA. (∃x)Ux
 - Everything is made in the USA.
 (x)Ux
 - Nothing is made in the USA.
 (x)~Ux
 - (X)~C
 - or
 - ~(∃x)Ux
- More than one predicate:
 - All persons are mortal.
 (x)(Px ⊃ Mx)
 - Some actors are vain.
 (∃x)(Ax · Vx)
 - Some gods aren't mortal.
 (∃x)(Gx · ~Mx)
 - No frogs are people.

Exercises

- 1. All roads lead to Rome. (Rx, Lx)
- 2. Beasts eat their young. (Bx, Ex)
- 3. Everything worthwhile requires effort. (Wx, Rx)
- 4. Some jellybeans are black. (Jx, Bx)
- 5. Some jellybeans are not black.

Propositions With More Than Two Predicates

- More than one predicate in the subject:
 - Some wooden desks are uncomfortable. (∃x)[(Wx · Dx) · ~Cx]
 - All wooden desks are uncomfortable (x)[(Wx · Dx) ⊃ ~Cx]
- More than one predicate in the attribute:
 - Many applicants are untrained or inexperienced (∃x)[Ax · (~Tx ∨ ~Ex)]
 - All applicants are untrained or inexperienced (x)[Ax ⊃ (~Tx ∨ ~Ex)]

Only

- Only men have been presidents.
 - If something has been a president, it must have been a man.
 - All presidents have been men.
- 'Only Ps are Qs' is logically equivalent to 'all Qs are Ps'.
 - All men have been presidents.
 (x)(Mx ⊃ Px)
 - Only men have been presidents.
 (x)(Px ⊃ Mx)
- More than two predicates

 $(x)[(Ux \bullet Sx) \supset Ix)]?$

More than One Quantifier

- If anything is damaged, then everyone in the house complains.
 - $(\exists x)Dx \supset (x)[(Ix \cdot Px) \supset Cx]$
- Either all the gears are broken, or a cylinder is missing.
 - (x)(Gx \supset Bx) \lor (\exists x)(Cx \cdot Mx)

Exercises

- 1. Some jellybeans are tasty. (Jx, Tx)
- 2. Some black jellybeans are tasty. (Jx, Bx, Tx)
- 3. No green jellybeans are tasty. (Gx, Jx, Tx)
- 4. Some politicians are wealthy and educated. (Px, Wx, Ex)
- 5. All wealthy politicians are electable. (Wx, Px, Ex)
- 6. If all jellybeans are black then no jellybeans are red. (Jx, Bx, Rx)
- 7. If everything is physical then there are no ghosts. (Px, Gx)
- 8. Some one walked the dog, but no one washed the dishes. (Px, Wx, Dx)
- 9. Everyone can go home only if all the work is done. (Px, Gx, Wx, Dx)