Philosophy 240
Symbolic Logic

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Class 22 - Translation into Predicate Logic I (§3.1)

Propositional Logic and Predicate Logic

- In <u>Propositional Logic</u>, we have the following elements:
  - Capital English letters for simple statements
  - Five connectives
  - Punctuation (brackets)
- In <u>Predicate Logic</u>, we have the following elements:
  - Complex statements
    - singular terms
    - predicates
  - Quantifiers
  - The same five connectives
  - The same punctuation

Singular Terms 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
    1. Alice is clever.
       Ca
    2. Bobby works hard.
       Wb
    3. Chuck plays tennis regularly.
       Pc
    4. Dan will see Erika on Tuesday at noon in the gym.
       Sd

Two Kinds of Quantifiers

- Existential quantifiers: $(\exists v)$, $(\exists w)$,$(\exists x)$, $(\exists y)$, $(\exists z)$
  - There exists a thing, such that
  - For some thing
  - There is a thing
  - For at least one thing
  - Something
- Universal quantifiers: $(\forall v)$, $(\forall w)$,$(\forall x)$, $(\forall y)$, $(\forall z)$
  - 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.
  - $(\exists x)Ux$
- Everything is made in the USA.
  - $(\forall x)Ux$
- Nothing is made in the USA.
  - $(\forall x){\sim}Ux$
  - or
  - ${\sim}(\exists x)Ux$

Translations Using Quantifiers

More than one predicate

- All persons are mortal.
  - $(\forall x)(Px \supset Mx)$
- Some actors are vain.
  - $(\exists x)(Ax \cdot Vx)$
- Some gods aren't mortal.
  - $(\exists x)(Gx \cdot {\sim}Mx)$
- No frogs are people.
  - $(\forall x)(Fx \supset {\sim}Px)or{\sim}(\exists x)(Fx \cdot Px)$

Propositions With More Than Two Predicates

- More than one predicate in the subject:
  - Some wooden desks are uncomfortable.

    $(\exists x)[(Wx \cdot Dx) \cdot \sim Cx]$
  - All wooden desks are uncomfortable

    $(\forall x)[(Wx \cdot Dx) \supset \sim Cx]$
- More than one predicate in the attribute:
  - Many applicants are untrained or inexperienced

    $(\exists x)[Ax \cdot (\sim Tx \vee \sim Ex)]$
  - All applicants are untrained or inexperienced

    $(\forall x)[Ax \supset (\sim Tx \vee \sim Ex)]$

Only

With Two Predicates

- 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.

    $(\forall x)(Mx \supset Px)$
  - Only men have been presidents.

    $(\forall x)(Px \supset Mx)$

Only

More than two predicates

- All intelligent students understand Kant.
  - $(\forall x)[(Ix \bullet Sx) \supset Ux]$
- Only intelligent students understand Kant
  - $(\forall x)[Ux \supset (Ix \bullet Sx)]$
    - Probably not
  - $(\forall x)[(Ux \bullet Sx) \supset Ix)]$
    - Better
- So: ‘Only PQs are R’ is ordinarily the same as ‘All RQs are P’
- But...
- Only famous men have been presidents.
  - $(\forall x)[(Px \supset (Mx \bullet Fx)]$
  - $(\forall x)[(Px \bullet Mx) \supset Fx]$
    - Either could be used.
    - The former is more likely.
- Only probability-challenged ticket-holders win the lottery.
  - $(\forall x)[Wx \supset (Px \bullet Tx)]$

More than One Quantifier

- If anything is damaged, then everyone in the house complains.
  - $(\exists x)Dx \supset (\forall x)[(Ix \cdot Px) \supset Cx]$
- Either all the gears are broken, or a cylinder is missing.
  - $(\forall x)(Gx \supset Bx) \vee (\exists x)(Cx \cdot Mx)$
- Some philosophers are realists, while other philosophers are fictionalists.
  - $(\exists x)(Px \bullet Rx) \bullet (\exists x)(Px \bullet Fx)$
- It's not the case that all conventionalists are logical empiricists if and only if some holists are conventionalists.
  - $\sim[(\forall x)(Cx \supset Lx) \equiv (\forall x)(Hx \supset Cx)]$