

## Predicate Logic

- Predicates and Propositional Functions
- Universal and Existential Quantifiers
- Negating Quantified Statements
- Nested Quantified Expressions

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## Quantified Expression: Recap

- Propositional function becomes proposition when specific value is given to variable
- Quantifiers make it proposition for a range of values
- **Universal Quantifier:**  $\forall$ 
  - $\forall x P(x) := P(x)$  (is true) for **all** values of  $x$  in the UoD

Proposition  $\forall x P(x)$  is **True** iff for every  $x$  in UoD,  $P(x)$  is **True**

- **Existential Quantifier:**  $\exists$ 
  - $\exists x P(x) := P(x)$  (is true) for **some** value(s) of  $x$  in the UoD

Proposition  $\exists x P(x)$  is **True** iff for at least one  $x$  in UoD,  $P(x)$  is **True**

## Negating Quantified Expressions

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A quantified predicate is a proposition

Hence, it's negation is a well defined proposition

Which is **True** when the quantified predicate is **False** and vice-versa

## Negating Quantified Expressions

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*“Every student in this class has taken Calculus”*

- $C(x)$  :  $x$  has taken Calculus
- UoD: Students in this class
- $\forall x C(x)$

### **Negation:**

- *“It is not the case that every student in this class has taken Calculus”*
- *“There is a student in this class who has Not taken Calculus”*

## Negating Quantified Expressions

*“Every student in this class has taken Calculus”*

- $C(x)$  :  $x$  has taken Calculus
- UoD: Students in this class
- $\forall x C(x)$

### Negation:

- *“It is not the case that every student in this class has taken Calculus”*
- There is a student in this class who has Not taken Calculus.  
 $\exists x$   $\neg C(x)$
- $\exists x \neg C(x)$

In general,  $\neg \forall x P(x) \equiv \exists x \neg P(x)$

## Negating Quantified Expressions

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*“Every student in this class has taken Calculus”*

- $C(x)$  :  $x$  has taken Calculus
- $D(x)$  :  $x$  is taking DM ( $x$  is in this class)
- UoD: Students in LUMS
- $\forall x (D(x) \rightarrow C(x))$

**Negation:**

- *“There is a student in this class who has Not taken Calculus”*

$$\neg \forall x (D(x) \rightarrow C(x)) \equiv \exists x \neg (D(x) \rightarrow C(x))$$

$$\equiv \exists x \neg (\neg D(x) \vee C(x)) \equiv \exists x (D(x) \wedge \neg C(x))$$

The last two equivalences follow from Implication and DeMorgan's Law

## Negating Quantified Expressions

*“Some student in this class has taken Chemistry”*

- $C(x)$  :  $x$  has taken Chemistry
- UoD: Students in this class
- $\exists x C(x)$

### Negation:

- It is not the case that there is a student in this class who has taken Chemistry
- Every student in this class has Not taken Chemistry  
 $\forall x$   $\neg C(x)$

In general,

$$\neg \exists x P(x) \equiv \forall x \neg P(x)$$

## Negating Quantified Expressions

*“Some student in this class has taken Chemistry”*

- $C(x)$  :  $x$  has taken Chemistry
- $D(x)$  :  $x$  is taking DM ( $x$  is in this class)
- UoD: Students in LUMS
- $\exists x (C(x) \wedge D(x))$

### Negation:

- *“It is not the case that some student is this class and has taken chemistry”*
- Every student who is this class has not taken Chemistry  
 $\forall x$   $\neg(C(x) \wedge D(x))$

$$\neg \exists x (C(x) \wedge D(x)) \equiv \forall x \neg(C(x) \wedge D(x)) \equiv \forall x (\neg D(x) \vee \neg C(x))$$



# Negating Quantified Expressions

DeMorgan's Laws:    1.  $\neg(p \vee q) \equiv \neg p \wedge \neg q$     2.  $\neg(p \wedge q) \equiv \neg p \vee \neg q$

Universal Quantifier:  $\forall$

- $\forall x P(x) := P(x)$  (is true) for **all** values of  $x$  in the UoD
- $\forall x P(x) := P(1) \wedge P(2) \wedge P(3) \wedge \dots \wedge P(n)$  assuming UoD is  $\{1 \dots n\}$
- $\neg \forall x P(x) := \neg[P(1) \wedge \dots \wedge P(n)] = \neg P(1) \vee \dots \vee \neg P(n) = \exists x \neg P(x)$

Existential Quantifier:  $\exists$

- $\exists x P(x) := P(x)$  (is true) for **some** value(s) of  $x$  in the UoD
- $\exists x P(x) := P(1) \vee P(2) \vee P(3) \vee \dots \vee P(n)$  assuming UoD is  $\{1 \dots n\}$
- $\neg \exists x P(x) := \neg[P(1) \vee \dots \vee P(n)] = \neg P(1) \wedge \dots \wedge \neg P(n) = \forall x \neg P(x)$

$$\neg \forall x P(x) \equiv \exists x \neg P(x)$$

$$\neg \exists x P(x) \equiv \forall x \neg P(x)$$

## Truth Values of Quantified Expressions

<i>Statement</i>	<i>When True?</i>	<i>When False?</i>
$\forall x P(x)$	$P(x)$ is true for every $x$	There is an $x$ for which $P(x)$ is false
$\exists x P(x)$	There is an $x$ for which $P(x)$ is true	$P(x)$ is false for every $x$
$\neg \exists x P(x)$	$P(x)$ is false for every $x$	There is an $x$ for which $P(x)$ is true
$\neg \forall x P(x)$	There is an $x$ for which $P(x)$ is false	$P(x)$ is true for every $x$

## Example and Counter Example

All people are smart

- $P(x) : x$  is smart.  $\forall x P(x)$  ▷ **False**
- **Counter Example:** XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

Some people are stupid

- $Q(x) : x$  is stupid.  $\exists x Q(x)$  ▷ **True**
- $\exists x \neg P(x)$
- **Example:** XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

## Example and Counter Example



Which of the following is the largest?

- A: A Peanut
- B: An Elephant
- C: The Moon
- D: A Kettle

**ELEPHANTS**  
Larger than the moon

## Example and Counter Example

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### ICP 2-24

Which of the following is equivalent to  $\neg \forall x P(x)$ ?

1  $\neg \exists x P(x)$

2  $\neg \forall x \neg P(x)$

3  $\forall x \neg P(x)$

4  $\exists x \neg P(x)$

## Example and Counter Example

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### ICP 2-25

Which of the following is equivalent to  $\neg \exists x P(x)$ ?

1  $\neg \forall x P(x)$

2  $\neg \exists x \neg P(x)$

3  $\exists x \neg P(x)$

4  $\forall x \neg P(x)$

## Negating Quantified Expressions

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**ICP 2-26** Perform the following tasks on the statement

All students in CS 410 are CS majors.

- 1 Negate it in English. Do not use the phrase “It is not the case that”  
At least one student in CS 410 is **NOT** a CS major
- 2 Express it using quantifiers (define appropriate predicates and UoD)  
UoD: CS410 students,  $C(x) : x$  is CS major  $\forall x C(x)$
- 3 Negate the quantified expression, with no  $\neg$  symbol left of a quantifier  
 $\neg \forall x C(x) \equiv \exists x \neg C(x)$
- 4 Translate the negation into simple English  
There is a CS 410 student who is not CS major
- 5 Compare this negation with the earlier one  
They are equivalent

## Negating Quantified Expressions

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Perform the following tasks on each of these statements

- There is a chemistry major in CS 210.
- Every computer scientist does programming.
- No chemistry major knows Python.

- 1 Negate it in English. Do not use the phrase “It is not the case that”
- 2 Express it using quantifiers (define appropriate predicates and UoD)
- 3 Negate the quantified expression, with no  $\neg$  symbol left of a quantifier
- 4 Translate the negation into simple English
- 5 Compare this negation with the earlier one



## Negating Quantified Expressions: Summary

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$$\neg \forall x P(x) \equiv \exists x \neg P(x)$$

$$\neg \exists x P(x) \equiv \forall x \neg P(x)$$

They follow from DeMorgan's law (when UoD are finite)