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Computational Semantics

Syntax and Semantics of First Order Logic

Syntax Let Var , Const , Func and Rel be at most countably infinite and pairwise disjoint sets of symbols. Each symbol in Func and in Rel is assigned a natural number called the *arity* of the symbol.

To simplify the formulations in the definitions of the syntax and semantics, we will henceforth assume that the sets Var , Const , Func and Rel are fixed.

Definition 1 Terms

- i.) For every $v \in \text{Var}$, v is a term.
- ii.) For every $c \in \text{Const}$, c is a term.
- iii.) For every term t_1, \dots , for every term t_n , for every n -ary function symbol F , $F \in \text{Func}$, $F(t_1, \dots, t_n)$ is a term.
- iv.) Only that which can be generated by the clauses i.)–iii.) in a finite number of steps is a term.

Definition 2 Formulae

- i.) For every term t_1 , for every term t_2 , $t_1 \equiv t_2$ is a formula.
- ii.) For every term t_1, \dots , for every term t_n , for every n -ary relation symbol R , $R \in \text{Rel}$, $R(t_1, \dots, t_n)$ is a formula.
- iii.) For every formula ϕ , $\neg\phi$ is a formula.
- iv.) For every formula ϕ_1 , for every formula ϕ_2 , $(\phi_1 \wedge \phi_2)$ is a formula.
- v.) For every formula ϕ_1 , for every formula ϕ_2 , $(\phi_1 \vee \phi_2)$ is a formula.
- vi.) For every formula ϕ_1 , for every formula ϕ_2 , $(\phi_1 \rightarrow \phi_2)$ is a formula.
- vii.) For every formula ϕ_1 , for every formula ϕ_2 , $(\phi_1 \leftrightarrow \phi_2)$ is a formula.
- viii.) For every $v \in \text{Var}$, for every formula ϕ , $\forall v \phi$ is a formula.
- ix.) For every $v \in \text{Var}$, for every formula ϕ , $\exists v \phi$ is a formula.
- x.) Only that which can be generated by the clauses i.)–ix.) in a finite number of steps is a formula.

On the basis of the syntactic form of first order formulae we can say what it means for a variable to occur *free* in an expression.

To make this precise, we first define a function, **var**, which assigns to each term the set of variables in it. Then we define a function, **free**, which assigns to each formula ϕ the set of variables which occur free in ϕ .

Definition 3 **var**

var is the total function from the set of terms to the powerset of **Var** such that:

- i.) For every $v \in \mathbf{Var}$, $\mathbf{var}(v) = \{v\}$.
- ii.) For every $c \in \mathbf{Const}$, $\mathbf{var}(c) = \emptyset$.
- iii.) For every term t_1, \dots , for every term t_n , for every n -ary function symbol F , $F \in \mathbf{Func}$,

$$\mathbf{var}(F(t_1, \dots, t_n)) = \mathbf{var}(t_1) \cup \dots \cup \mathbf{var}(t_n).$$

Definition 4 **free**

free is the total function from the set of formulae to the powerset of **Var** such that:

- i.) For every term t_1 , for every term t_2 ,

$$\mathbf{free}(t_1 \equiv t_2) = \mathbf{var}(t_1) \cup \mathbf{var}(t_2).$$
- ii.) For every term t_1, \dots , for every term t_n , for every n -ary relation symbol R , $R \in \mathbf{Rel}$,

$$\mathbf{free}(R(t_1, \dots, t_n)) = \mathbf{var}(t_1) \cup \dots \cup \mathbf{var}(t_n).$$
- iii.) For every formula ϕ , $\mathbf{free}(\neg\phi) = \mathbf{free}(\phi)$.
- iv.) For every formula ϕ_1 , for every formula ϕ_2 , for $*$ $\in \{\wedge, \vee, \rightarrow, \leftrightarrow\}$,

$$\mathbf{free}((\phi_1 * \phi_2)) = \mathbf{free}(\phi_1) \cup \mathbf{free}(\phi_2).$$
- v.) For every $v \in \mathbf{Var}$, for every formula ϕ ,

$$\mathbf{free}(\forall v \phi) = \mathbf{free}(\phi) \setminus \{v\}.$$
- vi.) For every $v \in \mathbf{Var}$, for every formula ϕ ,

$$\mathbf{free}(\exists v \phi) = \mathbf{free}(\phi) \setminus \{v\}.$$

For each formula ϕ , **free**(ϕ) is the set of variables which occur free in ϕ .

For each formula of the form $Qv \phi$ (with Q a quantifier), we call ϕ the *scope* of the quantifier Q . We say that in a formula $Qv \phi$ the quantifier Q binds all instances of the variable v which occur free in ϕ .

Semantics Let D be a set of objects, called the *domain* of our first order terms and formulae, and I a total function from $\mathbf{Const} \cup \mathbf{Func} \cup \mathbf{Rel}$ to $\bigcup_{n \in \mathbb{N}} D_1 \times \dots \times D_n$

which assigns to each $c \in \mathbf{Const}$ an element of D ; to each n -ary function symbol $F \in \mathbf{Func}$ a function from D^n to D ; and to each n -ary relation symbol $R \in \mathbf{Rel}$ a subset of $D_1 \times \dots \times D_n$.

Let $M = \langle D, I \rangle$. We will call each M a *model*.

Let g be a function in $D^{\mathbf{Var}}$ which assigns to each variable in **Var** an object in the domain D . We call each g an *assignment function*.

Definition 5 Term Interpretation

Let M be a model and g an assignment function.

- i.) For every $v \in \text{Var}$, $\llbracket v \rrbracket^{M,g} = g(v)$.
- ii.) For every $c \in \text{Const}$, $\llbracket c \rrbracket^{M,g} = l(c)$.
- iii.) For every term t_1, \dots , for every term t_n , for every n -ary function symbol F , $F \in \text{Func}$,

$$\llbracket F(t_1, \dots, t_n) \rrbracket^{M,g} = l(F) \left(\langle \llbracket t_1 \rrbracket^{M,g}, \dots, \llbracket t_n \rrbracket^{M,g} \rangle \right).$$

Assume that $d \in D$ and v is a variable. In what follows we will use the notation g^d_v for the assignment function g' which differs from the assignment function g in the following way:

$$\text{For each } x \in \text{Var}, g^d_v(x) = \begin{cases} d & \text{if } x = v, \text{ and} \\ g(x) & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

Definition 6 Formula Validation

Let $M = \langle D, l \rangle$ be a model and g an assignment function.

- i.) For every term t_1 , for every term t_2 ,

$$V^{M,g}(t_1 \equiv t_2) = 1 \text{ iff } \llbracket t_1 \rrbracket^{M,g} = \llbracket t_2 \rrbracket^{M,g}.$$
- ii.) For every term t_1, \dots , for every term t_n , for every n -ary relation symbol R , $R \in \text{Rel}$,

$$V^{M,g}(R(t_1, \dots, t_n)) = 1 \text{ iff } \langle \llbracket t_1 \rrbracket^{M,g}, \dots, \llbracket t_n \rrbracket^{M,g} \rangle \in l(R).$$
- iii.) For every formula ϕ ,

$$V^{M,g}(\neg \phi) = 1 \text{ iff } V^{M,g}(\phi) = 0.$$
- iv.) For every formula ϕ_1 , for every formula ϕ_2 ,

$$V^{M,g}((\phi_1 \wedge \phi_2)) = 1 \text{ iff } V^{M,g}(\phi_1) = 1 \text{ and } V^{M,g}(\phi_2) = 1.$$
- v.) For every formula ϕ_1 , for every formula ϕ_2 ,

$$V^{M,g}((\phi_1 \vee \phi_2)) = 1 \text{ iff } V^{M,g}(\phi_1) = 1 \text{ or } V^{M,g}(\phi_2) = 1.$$
- vi.) For every formula ϕ_1 , for every formula ϕ_2 ,

$$V^{M,g}((\phi_1 \rightarrow \phi_2)) = 1 \text{ iff } V^{M,g}(\phi_1) = 0 \text{ or } V^{M,g}(\phi_2) = 1.$$
- vii.) For every formula ϕ_1 , for every formula ϕ_2 ,

$$V^{M,g}((\phi_1 \leftrightarrow \phi_2)) = 1 \text{ iff } V^{M,g}(\phi_1) = V^{M,g}(\phi_2).$$
- viii.) For every $v \in \text{Var}$, for every formula ϕ ,

$$V^{M,g}(\forall v \phi) = 1 \text{ iff for all } d \in D, V^{M,g^d_v}(\phi) = 1.$$
- ix.) For every $v \in \text{Var}$, for every formula ϕ ,

$$V^{M,g}(\exists v \phi) = 1 \text{ iff for at least one } d \in D, V^{M,g^d_v}(\phi) = 1.$$

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