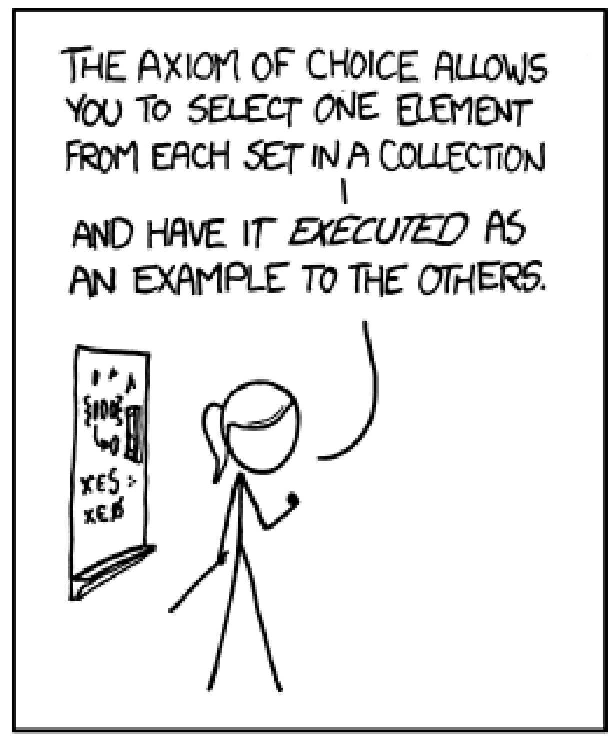
CSE 311: Foundations of Computing

Lecture 8: Predicate Logic Proofs



MY MATH TEACHER WAS A BIG BELIEVER IN PROOF BY INTIMIDATION.

Last class: Propositional Inference Rules

Two inference rules per binary connective, one to eliminate it and one to introduce it

Elim ∧
$$\frac{A \wedge B}{\therefore A, B}$$

Intro ∧
$$\frac{A \; ; \; B}{\therefore A \wedge B}$$

Elim ∨
$$\frac{A \vee B \; ; \; \neg A}{\therefore B}$$

Intro ∨
$$\frac{A}{\therefore A \vee B, B \vee A}$$

Modus Ponens
$$\frac{A \; ; \; A \rightarrow B}{\therefore B}$$

Direct Proof Rule
$$\frac{A \Rightarrow B}{\therefore A \rightarrow B}$$

Not like other rules

Last class: Example

Prove: $((p \to q) \wedge (q \to r)) \to (p \to r)$

1.1.	$(p \to q) \wedge (q \to r)$	Assumption
1.2.	$p \to q$	$\wedge$ Elim: 1.1
1.3.	$q \to r$	$\wedge$ Elim: 1.1
1.4.1.	p	Assumption
1.4.2.	q	MP: 1.2, 1.4.1
1.4.3.	r	MP: 1.3, 1.4.2
1.4.	$p \to r$	Direct Proof Rule
1.	$((p \to q) \wedge (q \to r)) \to (p \to r)$	Direct Proof Rule

Last class: One General Proof Strategy

1. Look at the rules for introducing connectives to see how you would build up the formula you want to prove from pieces of what is given

2. Use the rules for eliminating connectives to break down the given formulas so that you get the pieces you need to do 1.

3. Write the proof beginning with what you figured out for 2 followed by 1.

Last Class: Some Inference Rules for Quantifiers

Intro ∃

$$\frac{P(c) \text{ for some } c}{\therefore \quad \exists x\, P(x)}$$

Elim ∀

$$\frac{\forall x\, P(x)}{\therefore \ P(a) \textbf{ for any } a}$$

Last Class: Predicate Logic Proofs

- Can use
  - Predicate logic inference rules
    whole formulas only
  - Predicate logic equivalences (De Morgan's)
    even on subformulas
  - Propositional logic inference rules
    whole formulas only
  - Propositional logic equivalences
    even on subformulas

Last Class: Predicate Logic Proof

Intro ∃: P(c) for some c ∴ ∃x P(x)

Elim ∀: ∀x P(x) ∴ P(a) for any a

Prove $\forall x\, P(x) \rightarrow \exists x\, P(x)$

1.1.	$\forall x\, P(x)$	Assumption
1.2	$P(a)$	Elim ∀: 1.1
1.3.	$\exists x\, P(x)$	Intro ∃: 1.2

1. $\forall x\, P(x) \rightarrow \exists x\, P(x)$ Direct Proof Rule

Inference Rules for Quantifiers: First look

Intro ∃

$$\frac{P(c) \text{ for some } c}{\therefore \quad \exists x\, P(x)}$$

Elim ∀

$$\frac{\forall x\, P(x)}{\therefore \quad P(a) \textbf{ for any } a}$$

Intro ∀

$$\frac{\text{“}\textbf{Let } a \textbf{ be arbitrary}^{*}\text{”}\ldots P(a)}{\therefore \quad \forall x\, P(x)}$$

* in the domain of P

Elim ∃

$$\frac{\exists x\, P(x)}{\therefore\ P(c) \textbf{ for some } \textbf{\textit{special}}^{**}\ c}$$

** By special, we mean that c is a name for a value where P(c) is true. We can't use anything else about that value, so c has to be a NEW name!

Predicate Logic Proofs with more content

- In propositional logic we could just write down other propositional logic statements as "givens"

- Here, we also want to be able to use domain knowledge so proofs are about something specific

- Example:

Domain of Discourse
Integers

- Given the basic properties of arithmetic on integers, define:

Predicate Definitions
$\text{Even}(x) \equiv \exists y\ (x = 2 \cdot y)$
$\text{Odd}(x) \equiv \exists y\ (x = 2 \cdot y + 1)$

A Not so Odd Example

Domain of Discourse
Integers

Predicate Definitions
$\text{Even}(x) \equiv \exists y\ (x = 2 \cdot y)$
$\text{Odd}(x) \equiv \exists y\ (x = 2 \cdot y + 1)$

Prove "There is an even number"

Formally: prove $\exists x\ \text{Even}(x)$

A Not so Odd Example

Domain of Discourse
Integers

Predicate Definitions
$\text{Even}(x) \equiv \exists y\ (x = 2 \cdot y)$
$\text{Odd}(x) \equiv \exists y\ (x = 2 \cdot y + 1)$

Prove "There is an even number"

Formally: prove $\exists x\ \text{Even}(x)$

1.	$\mathbf{2 = 2 \cdot 1}$	**Arithmetic**
2.	$\exists y\ (\mathbf{2} = \mathbf{2} \cdot y)$	**Intro** $\exists$**: 1**
3.	$\text{Even}(\mathbf{2})$	**Definition of** Even**: 2**
4.	$\exists x\ \text{Even}(x)$	**Intro** $\exists$**: 3**

A Prime Example

Domain of Discourse
Integers

Predicate Definitions
Even(x) ≡ ∃y (x = 2·y)
Odd(x) ≡ ∃y (x = 2·y + 1)
Prime(x) ≡ "x > 1 and x≠a·b for all integers a, b with 1<a<x"

Prove "There is an even prime number"

A Prime Example

Domain of Discourse
Integers

Predicate Definitions
Even(x) ≡ $\exists y\ (x = 2\cdot y)$
Odd(x) ≡ $\exists y\ (x = 2\cdot y + 1)$
Prime(x) ≡ "x > 1 and $x \neq a\cdot b$ for all integers a, b with $1<a<x$"

Prove "There is an even prime number"

Formally: prove $\exists x\ (\text{Even}(x) \wedge \text{Prime}(x))$

1.	$\mathbf{2 = 2\cdot 1}$	**Arithmetic**
2.	Prime(**2**)*	**Property of integers**

* **Later we will further break down** "Prime" **using quantifiers to prove statements like this**

A Prime Example

Domain of Discourse
Integers

Predicate Definitions
Even(x) ≡ $\exists y\ (x = 2 \cdot y)$
Odd(x) ≡ $\exists y\ (x = 2 \cdot y + 1)$
Prime(x) ≡ "$x > 1$ and $x \neq a \cdot b$ for all integers a, b with $1 < a < x$"

Prove "There is an even prime number"

Formally: prove $\exists x\ (\text{Even}(x) \wedge \text{Prime}(x))$

1.	$\mathbf{2 = 2 \cdot 1}$	**Arithmetic**
2.	Prime(**2**)*	**Property of integers**
3.	$\exists y\ (\mathbf{2} = \mathbf{2} \cdot y)$	**Intro** $\exists$**: 1**
4.	Even(**2**)	**Defn of** Even**: 3**
5.	Even(**2**) $\wedge$ Prime(**2**)	**Intro** $\wedge$**: 2, 4**
6.	$\exists x\ (\text{Even}(x) \wedge \text{Prime}(x))$	**Intro** $\exists$**: 5**

*** Later we will further break down** "Prime" **using quantifiers to prove statements like this**

Inference Rules for Quantifiers: First look

Intro ∃

$$\frac{P(c) \text{ for some } c}{\therefore \quad \exists x\, P(x)}$$

Elim ∀

$$\frac{\forall x\, P(x)}{\therefore \quad P(a) \textbf{ for any } a}$$

Intro ∀

$$\frac{\text{“}\textbf{Let } a \textbf{ be arbitrary}^{*}\text{”}\ldots P(a)}{\therefore \quad \forall x\, P(x)}$$

* in the domain of P

Elim ∃

$$\frac{\exists x\, P(x)}{\therefore\ P(c) \textbf{ for some } \textbf{\textit{special}}^{**}\ c}$$

** By special, we mean that c is a name for a value where P(c) is true. We can't use anything else about that value, so c has to be a NEW name!

Even and Odd

Even(x) ≡ ∃y (x=2y)
Odd(x) ≡ ∃y (x=2y+1)
Domain: Integers

Intro ∀	Elim ∃
"**Let** a **be arbitrary***"...P(a) ∴ ∀x P(x)	∃x P(x) ∴ P(c) **for some *special*** ** c

Prove: "The square of every even number is even."

Formal proof of: $\forall x\,(\text{Even}(x) \rightarrow \text{Even}(x^2))$

3. $\forall x\,(\text{Even}(x)\rightarrow\text{Even}(x^2))$?

Even and Odd

Even(x) ≡ ∃y (x=2y)
Odd(x) ≡ ∃y (x=2y+1)
Domain: Integers

Intro ∀	Elim ∃
"Let a be arbitrary*"…P(a) ∴ ∀x P(x)	∃x P(x) ∴ P(c) for some *special*** c

Prove: "The square of every even number is even."

Formal proof of: $\forall x\,(\text{Even}(x) \rightarrow \text{Even}(x^2))$

1. Let **a** be an arbitrary integer

2. Even(**a**)→Even(**a**^{2}) ?
3. $\forall x\,(\text{Even}(x)\rightarrow\text{Even}(x^2))$ Intro ∀: 1,2

Even and Odd

Even(x) ≡ ∃y (x=2y)
Odd(x) ≡ ∃y (x=2y+1)
Domain: Integers

1. Let a be an arbitrary integer
2.1 Even(a) Assumption
2.6 Even(a²)
2. Even(a)→Even(a²) Direct proof rule
3. ∀x (Even(x)→Even(x²)) Intro ∀: 1,2

Elim ∃

$$\frac{\exists x\, P(x)}{\therefore P(c) \text{ for some } special^{**}\ c}$$

Prove: "The square of every even number is even."

Formal proof of: $\forall x\,(\text{Even}(x) \rightarrow \text{Even}(x^2))$

1. Let **a** be an arbitrary integer
   - 2.1 Even(**a**) Assumption

   - 2.6 Even($\mathbf{a}^2$) ?
2. Even(**a**)→Even($\mathbf{a}^2$) Direct proof rule
3. ∀x (Even(x)→Even(x^2)) Intro ∀: 1,2

Even and Odd

Even(x) ≡ ∃y (x=2y)
Odd(x) ≡ ∃y (x=2y+1)
Domain: Integers

Intro ∀	Elim ∃
"Let a be arbitrary*"...P(a) ∴ ∀x P(x)	∃x P(x) ∴ P(c) for some *special*** c

Prove: "The square of every even number is even."

Formal proof of: ∀x (Even(x) → Even(x^2))

1. Let **a** be an arbitrary integer
   2.1 Even(**a**) Assumption
   2.2 ∃y (**a** = 2y) Definition of Even

   2.5 ∃y ($\mathbf{a}^2$ = 2y) ?
   2.6 Even($\mathbf{a}^2$) Definition of Even
2. Even(**a**)→Even($\mathbf{a}^2$) Direct proof rule
3. ∀x (Even(x)→Even(x^2)) Intro ∀: 1,2

Even and Odd

Even(x) ≡ ∃y (x=2y)
Odd(x) ≡ ∃y (x=2y+1)
Domain: Integers

Intro ∀	"Let a be arbitrary*"...P(a)	Elim ∃	∃x P(x)
	∴ ∀x P(x)		∴ P(c) for some *special*** c

Prove: "The square of every even number is even."

Formal proof of: $\forall x\,(\text{Even}(x) \rightarrow \text{Even}(x^2))$

1. Let **a** be an arbitrary integer

2.1	Even(**a**)	Assumption
2.2	$\exists y\,(\mathbf{a} = 2y)$	Definition of Even
2.5	$\exists y\,(\mathbf{a}^2 = 2y)$	Intro ∃ rule: ?
2.6	Even($\mathbf{a}^2$)	Definition of Even

Need $\mathbf{a}^2 = 2c$ for some **c**

2. Even(**a**)→Even($\mathbf{a}^2$) — Direct proof rule
3. $\forall x\,(\text{Even}(x)\rightarrow\text{Even}(x^2))$ — Intro ∀: 1,2

Even and Odd

Even(x) ≡ ∃y (x=2y)
Odd(x) ≡ ∃y (x=2y+1)
Domain: Integers

Intro ∀	Elim ∃
"Let a be arbitrary*"...P(a) / ∴ ∀x P(x)	∃x P(x) / ∴ P(c) for some *special*** c

Prove: "The square of every even number is even."

Formal proof of: ∀x (Even(x) → Even(x^2))

1. Let **a** be an arbitrary integer
   - 2.1 Even(**a**) — Assumption
   - 2.2 ∃y (**a** = 2y) — Definition of Even
   - 2.3 **a** = 2**b** — Elim ∃: **b** special depends on **a**
   - 2.5 ∃y (a^2 = 2y) — Intro ∃ rule: ?
   - 2.6 Even(a^2) — Definition of Even
2. Even(**a**)→Even(a^2) — Direct proof rule
3. ∀x (Even(x)→Even(x^2)) — Intro ∀: 1,2

Need a^2 = 2c for some c

Even and Odd

Even(x) ≡ ∃y (x=2y)
Odd(x) ≡ ∃y (x=2y+1)
Domain: Integers

Intro ∀: "Let a be arbitrary*"...P(a) ∴ ∀x P(x)

Elim ∃: ∃x P(x) ∴ P(c) for some *special*** c

Prove: "The square of every even number is even."

Formal proof of: $\forall x\,(\text{Even}(x) \rightarrow \text{Even}(x^2))$

1. **Let a be an arbitrary integer**

2.1	Even(**a**)	Assumption
2.2	$\exists y\,(\mathbf{a} = 2y)$	Definition of Even
2.3	$\mathbf{a} = 2\mathbf{b}$	Elim ∃: **b** special depends on **a**
2.4	$\mathbf{a}^2 = 4\mathbf{b}^2 = 2(2\mathbf{b}^2)$	Algebra
2.5	$\exists y\,(\mathbf{a}^2 = 2y)$	Intro ∃ rule
2.6	Even($\mathbf{a}^2$)	Definition of Even

Used $\mathbf{a}^2 = 2c$ for $c=2\mathbf{b}^2$

2. Even(**a**)→Even($\mathbf{a}^2$) — Direct proof rule
3. $\forall x\,(\text{Even}(x)\rightarrow\text{Even}(x^2))$ — Intro ∀: 1,2

Why did we need to say that b depends on a?

There are extra conditions on using these rules:

Intro ∀: “Let a be arbitrary*”...P(a) ∴ ∀x P(x)

* in the domain of P

Elim ∃: ∃x P(x) ∴ P(c) for some *special*** c

** c has to be a NEW name.

Over integer domain: $\forall x\, \exists y\, (y \geq x)$ **is True but** $\exists y \forall x\, (y \geq x)$ **is False**

BAD “PROOF”

1. $\forall x\, \exists y\, (y \geq x)$ — Given
2. **Let a be an arbitrary integer**
3. $\exists y\, (y \geq a)$ — Elim ∀: **1**
4. $b \geq a$ — Elim ∃: **b** special depends on **a**
5. $\forall x\, (b \geq x)$ — Intro ∀: **2,4**
6. $\exists y \forall x\, (y \geq x)$ — Intro ∃ : **5**

Why did we need to say that b depends on a?

There are extra conditions on using these rules:

Intro ∀: "Let a be arbitrary*"...P(a) ∴ ∀x P(x)

* in the domain of P

Elim ∃: ∃x P(x) ∴ P(c) for some *special*** c

** c has to be a NEW name.

Over integer domain: $\forall x \exists y (y \geq x)$ **is True but** $\exists y \forall x (y \geq x)$ **is False**

BAD "PROOF"

1.	$\forall x \exists y (y \geq x)$	Given
2.	**Let a be an arbitrary integer**	
3.	$\exists y (y \geq a)$	Elim ∀: **1**
4.	$b \geq a$	Elim ∃: **b** special depends on **a**
5.	$\forall x (b \geq x)$	Intro ∀: **2,4**
6.	$\exists y \forall x (y \geq x)$	Intro ∃ : **5**

Can't get rid of a since another name in the same line, b, depends on it!

Why did we need to say that b depends on a?

There are extra conditions on using these rules:

Intro ∀: "Let a be arbitrary*"...P(a) ∴ ∀x P(x)

* in the domain of P. No other name in P depends on a

Elim ∃: ∃x P(x) ∴ P(c) for some *special*** c

** c is a NEW name. List all dependencies for c.

Over integer domain: $\forall x\, \exists y\, (y \geq x)$ **is True but** $\exists y \forall x\, (y \geq x)$ **is False**

BAD "PROOF"

1. $\forall x\, \exists y\, (y \geq x)$ — Given
2. Let a be an arbitrary integer
3. $\exists y\, (y \geq a)$ — Elim ∀: 1
4. $b \geq a$ — Elim ∃: b special depends on a
5. ~~$\forall x\, (b \geq x)$ — Intro ∀: 2,4~~
6. $\exists y \forall x\, (y \geq x)$ — Intro ∃ : 5

Can't get rid of a since another name in the same line, b, depends on it!

Inference Rules for Quantifiers: Full version

Intro ∃

$$\frac{P(c) \text{ for some } c}{\therefore \quad \exists x\, P(x)}$$

Elim ∀

$$\frac{\forall x\, P(x)}{\therefore \quad P(a) \textbf{ for any } a}$$

Intro ∀

$$\frac{\text{“}\textbf{Let } a \textbf{ be arbitrary*}\text{”} \ldots P(a)}{\therefore \quad \forall x\, P(x)}$$

* in the domain of P. No other name in P depends on a

Elim ∃

$$\frac{\exists x\, P(x)}{\therefore\ P(c) \textbf{ for some } \textbf{\textit{special}}\text{**}\ c}$$

** c is a NEW name.
List all dependencies for c.

English Proofs

- We often write proofs in English rather than as fully formal proofs
  - They are more natural to read

- English proofs follow the structure of the corresponding formal proofs
  - Formal proof methods help to understand how proofs really work in English…

    … and give clues for how to produce them.

An English Proof

Predicate Definitions

Even(x) ≡ ∃y (x = 2·y)

Odd(x) ≡ ∃y (x = 2·y + 1)

Prove "There is an even integer"

Proof:

2 = 2·1	1.	2 = 2·1	Arithmetic
so 2 equals 2 times an integer.	2.	∃y (2 = 2·y)	Intro ∃: 1
Therefore 2 is even.	3.	Even(2)	Defn of Even: 2
Therefore, there is an even integer ■	4.	∃x Even(x)	Intro ∃: 3

English Even and Odd

Even(x) ≡ ∃y (x=2y)
Odd(x) ≡ ∃y (x=2y+1)
Domain: Integers

Prove "The square of every even integer is even."

Proof: Let a be an arbitrary even integer.

1. Let a be an arbitrary integer
   - 2.1 Even(a) — Assumption

Then, by definition, a = 2b for some integer b (depending on a).

   - 2.2 ∃y (a = 2y) — Definition
   - 2.3 a = 2b — b special depends on a

Squaring both sides, we get $a^2 = 4b^2 = 2(2b^2)$.

   - 2.4 $a^2 = 4b^2 = 2(2b^2)$ — Algebra

Since $2b^2$ is an integer, by definition, a^2 is even.

   - 2.5 ∃y (a^2 = 2y)
   - 2.6 Even(a^2) — Definition

Since a was arbitrary, it follows that the square of every even number is even. ■

2. Even(a)→Even(a^2)
3. ∀x (Even(x)→Even(x^2))

Even and Odd

Predicate Definitions
Even(x) $\equiv \exists y\ (x = 2y)$
Odd(x) $\equiv \exists y\ (x = 2y + 1)$

Domain of Discourse
Integers

Prove "The square of every odd number is odd."

Even and Odd

Predicate Definitions
Even(x) ≡ $\exists y\ (x = 2y)$
Odd(x) ≡ $\exists y\ (x = 2y + 1)$

Domain of Discourse
Integers

Prove "The square of every odd number is odd."

Proof: Let b be an arbitrary odd number.

Then, b = 2c+1 for some integer c (depending on b).

Therefore, $b^2 = (2c+1)^2 = 4c^2 + 4c + 1 = 2(2c^2 + 2c) + 1$.

Since $2c^2+2c$ is an integer, b^2 is odd. The statement follows since b was arbitrary. ■

Proofs

- Formal proofs follow simple well-defined rules and should be easy to check
  - In the same way that code should be easy to execute
- English proofs correspond to those rules but are designed to be easier for humans to read
  - Easily checkable in principle