# CS250: Discrete Math for Computer Science

L9: Tarski's Definition of Truth

$$\alpha \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \forall \mathbf{y}(\mathbf{y} + \mathbf{x} = \mathbf{y})$$

## Free and Bound Variables

An occurrence of a variable x is **bound** iff it occurs within the scope of a quantifier,  $\forall x$  or  $\exists x$ . Otherwise it's **free**.

 $\alpha \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \forall \mathbf{y}(\mathbf{y} + \mathbf{x} = \mathbf{y})$  **x** is the identity for +

 $\begin{array}{ll} \alpha \ \stackrel{\mathrm{def}}{=} \ \forall \mathbf{y}(\mathbf{y} + \mathbf{x} = \mathbf{y}) & \mathbf{x} \text{ is the identity for } + \\ \varphi[t/v] & \mathrm{in } \varphi \text{ replace free v's by } t \end{array}$ 

 $\alpha \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \forall \mathbf{y}(\mathbf{y} + \mathbf{x} = \mathbf{y}) \qquad \mathbf{x} \text{ is the identity for } + \\ \varphi[t/v] \qquad \qquad \text{in } \varphi \text{ replace free } \mathbf{v}\text{'s by } t \\ \alpha[z/x] = \forall \mathbf{y}(\mathbf{y} + \mathbf{z} = \mathbf{y})$ 

 $\alpha \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \forall \mathbf{y}(\mathbf{y} + \mathbf{x} = \mathbf{y}) \qquad \mathbf{x} \text{ is the identity for } + \\ \varphi[t/v] \qquad \qquad \text{in } \varphi \text{ replace free } \mathbf{v}\text{'s by } t \\ \alpha[z/x] = \forall \mathbf{y}(\mathbf{y} + \mathbf{z} = \mathbf{y}) \qquad \mathbf{z} \text{ is the identity for } +.$ 

 $\alpha \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \forall \mathbf{y}(\mathbf{y} + \mathbf{x} = \mathbf{y})$  x is the identity for +  $\varphi[t/v]$  in  $\varphi$  replace free v's by t  $\alpha[\mathbf{z}/\mathbf{x}] = \forall \mathbf{y}(\mathbf{y} + \mathbf{z} = \mathbf{y})$  z is the identity for +.  $\forall \mathbf{y}(\mathbf{y} + \mathbf{y} = \mathbf{y})$ 

 $\alpha \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \forall \mathbf{y}(\mathbf{y} + \mathbf{x} = \mathbf{y})$  x is the identity for +  $\varphi[t/v]$  in  $\varphi$  replace free v's by t  $\alpha[z/x] = \forall \mathbf{y}(\mathbf{y} + \mathbf{z} = \mathbf{y})$  z is the identity for +.  $\forall \mathbf{y}(\mathbf{y} + \mathbf{y} = \mathbf{y})$  y was captured by the  $\forall y$ .

 $\alpha \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \forall \mathbf{y}(\mathbf{y} + \mathbf{x} = \mathbf{y}) \qquad \mathbf{x} \text{ is the identity for } + \\ \varphi[t/v] \qquad \qquad \text{in } \varphi \text{ replace free } \mathbf{v}\text{'s by } t \\ \alpha[z/x] = \forall \mathbf{y}(\mathbf{y} + \mathbf{z} = \mathbf{y}) \qquad \mathbf{z} \text{ is the identity for } + . \\ \forall \mathbf{y}(\mathbf{y} + \mathbf{y} = \mathbf{y}) \qquad \qquad \mathbf{y} \text{ was captured by the } \forall y. \\ \alpha[y/x] = \forall \mathbf{v}(\mathbf{v} + \mathbf{y} = \mathbf{v}) \end{aligned}$ 

 $\begin{array}{ll} \alpha \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \forall \mathbf{y}(\mathbf{y} + \mathbf{x} = \mathbf{y}) & \mathbf{x} \text{ is the identity for } + \\ \varphi[t/v] & \text{in } \varphi \text{ replace free v's by } t \\ \alpha[z/x] = \forall \mathbf{y}(\mathbf{y} + \mathbf{z} = \mathbf{y}) & \mathbf{z} \text{ is the identity for } + . \\ \forall \mathbf{y}(\mathbf{y} + \mathbf{y} = \mathbf{y}) & \mathbf{y} \text{ was captured by the } \forall y. \\ \alpha[y/x] = \forall \mathbf{v}(\mathbf{v} + \mathbf{y} = \mathbf{v}) & \mathbf{y} \text{ is the identity for } + \end{array}$ 

 $\alpha \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \forall \mathbf{y}(\mathbf{y} + \mathbf{x} = \mathbf{y})$  $\mathbf{x}$  is the identity for + $\varphi[t/v]$ in  $\varphi$  replace free v's by t $\alpha[\mathbf{z}/\mathbf{x}] = \forall \mathbf{y}(\mathbf{y} + \mathbf{z} = \mathbf{y})$  $\mathbf{z}$  is the identity for +. $\forall \mathbf{y}(\mathbf{y} + \mathbf{y} = \mathbf{y})$  $\mathbf{y}$  was captured by the  $\forall y$ . $\alpha[\mathbf{y}/\mathbf{x}] = \forall \mathbf{v}(\mathbf{v} + \mathbf{y} = \mathbf{v})$  $\mathbf{y}$  is the identity for +

**Bound** variables are **dummies**:  $\forall y(y + x = y) \equiv \forall v(v + x = v)$ .

 $\alpha \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \forall \mathbf{y}(\mathbf{y} + \mathbf{x} = \mathbf{y})$  $\mathbf{x}$  is the identity for + $\varphi[t/v]$ in  $\varphi$  replace free v's by t $\alpha[\mathbf{z}/\mathbf{x}] = \forall \mathbf{y}(\mathbf{y} + \mathbf{z} = \mathbf{y})$  $\mathbf{z}$  is the identity for +. $\forall \mathbf{y}(\mathbf{y} + \mathbf{y} = \mathbf{y})$  $\mathbf{y}$  was captured by the  $\forall y$ . $\alpha[\mathbf{y}/\mathbf{x}] = \forall \mathbf{v}(\mathbf{v} + \mathbf{y} = \mathbf{v})$  $\mathbf{y}$  is the identity for +

**Bound** variables are **dummies**:  $\forall y(y + x = y) \equiv \forall v(v + x = v)$ . Always **change** the names of **dummies** to avoid **capture**.

 $\alpha \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \forall \mathbf{y}(\mathbf{y} + \mathbf{x} = \mathbf{y})$  $\mathbf{x}$  is the identity for + $\varphi[t/v]$ in  $\varphi$  replace free v's by t $\alpha[\mathbf{z}/\mathbf{x}] = \forall \mathbf{y}(\mathbf{y} + \mathbf{z} = \mathbf{y})$  $\mathbf{z}$  is the identity for +. $\forall \mathbf{y}(\mathbf{y} + \mathbf{y} = \mathbf{y})$  $\mathbf{y}$  was captured by the  $\forall y$ . $\alpha[\mathbf{y}/\mathbf{x}] = \forall \mathbf{v}(\mathbf{v} + \mathbf{y} = \mathbf{v})$  $\mathbf{y}$  is the identity for +

**Bound** variables are **dummies**:  $\forall y(y + x = y) \equiv \forall v(v + x = v)$ . Always **change** the names of **dummies** to avoid **capture**.

A formula says something about its free variables.

**Def:** Let  $\Sigma$  be a PredCalc vocabulary. A **term**  $t \in$  **term** $(\Sigma)$  is a string of symbols that every world  $W \in$  World $[\Sigma]$  must interpret as an element  $t^W \in |W|$ . Terms are defined recursively as follows:

term<sub>0</sub> if  $v \in VAR$ 

then  $v \in \text{term}(\Sigma)$  variables are terms

**Def:** Let  $\Sigma$  be a PredCalc vocabulary. A **term**  $t \in$  **term** $(\Sigma)$  is a string of symbols that every world  $W \in$  World $[\Sigma]$  must interpret as an element  $t^W \in |W|$ . Terms are defined recursively as follows:

term<sub>0</sub> if  $v \in VAR$ variables are terms term<sub>1</sub> if  $k \in \Sigma$ then  $k \in term(\Sigma)$ 

constant symbols are terms

**Def:** Let  $\Sigma$  be a PredCalc vocabulary. A **term**  $t \in$  **term** $(\Sigma)$  is a string of symbols that every world  $W \in$  World $[\Sigma]$  must interpret as an element  $t^W \in |W|$ . Terms are defined recursively as follows:

term0if $v \in VAR$ then $v \in term(\Sigma)$ <br/>variables are termsterm1if $k \in \Sigma$ then $k \in term(\Sigma)$ <br/>constant symbols are terms

term<sub>2</sub> if  $t_1, \ldots, t_r \in \text{term}(\Sigma), f^r \in \Sigma$  then  $f(t_1, \ldots, t_r) \in \text{term}(\Sigma)$ terms are closed under function symbols

**Def:** Let  $\Sigma$  be a PredCalc vocabulary. A **term**  $t \in$  **term** $(\Sigma)$  is a string of symbols that every world  $W \in$  World $[\Sigma]$  must interpret as an element  $t^W \in |W|$ . Terms are defined recursively as follows:

term<sub>0</sub> if  $v \in VAR$ term<sub>1</sub> if  $k \in \Sigma$ term<sub>1</sub> if  $k \in \Sigma$ term<sub>2</sub> if  $t = t \in term(\Sigma)$ term<sub>2</sub> if  $t = t \in term(\Sigma)$ term<sub>3</sub> if  $t = t \in term(\Sigma)$ term<sub>4</sub> if  $t = t \in term(\Sigma)$ term<sub>5</sub> if  $t = t \in term(\Sigma)$ 

term<sub>2</sub> if  $t_1, \ldots, t_r \in \text{term}(\Sigma), f^r \in \Sigma$  then  $f(t_1, \ldots, t_r) \in \text{term}(\Sigma)$ terms are closed under function symbols

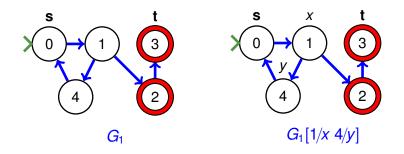
 $term(\Sigma_{Tarski}) = VAR = \{x, y, z, u, v, w, x_1, \ldots\}$ 

**Def:** Let  $\Sigma$  be a PredCalc vocabulary. A **term**  $t \in$  **term**( $\Sigma$ ) is a string of symbols that every world  $W \in$  World[ $\Sigma$ ] must interpret as an element  $t^W \in |W|$ . Terms are defined recursively as follows:

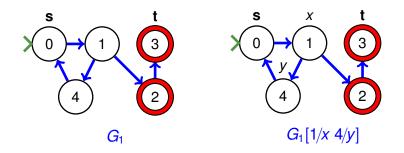
termif $v \in VAR$ then $v \in term(\Sigma)$ variables are terms

term<sub>1</sub> if  $k \in \Sigma$  then  $k \in \text{term}(\Sigma)$  constant symbols are terms

term<sub>2</sub> if  $t_1, \ldots, t_r \in \text{term}(\Sigma), f^r \in \Sigma$  then  $f(t_1, \ldots, t_r) \in \text{term}(\Sigma)$ terms are closed under function symbols

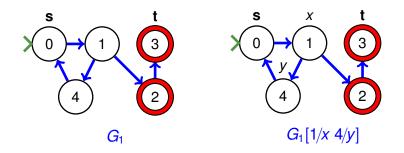


**Default Interpretation of variables:** Unless explicitly stated otherwise,  $v^W = 0$ , (or the min value in |W| if  $0 \notin |W|$ ).

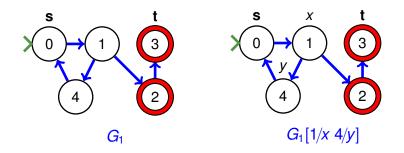


**Default Interpretation of variables:** Unless explicitly stated otherwise,  $v^W = 0$ , (or the min value in |W| if  $0 \notin |W|$ ).

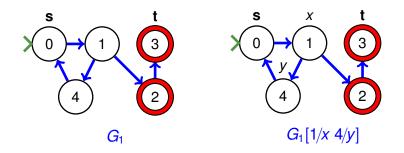
**Notation:** W[e/v] is same as W, except  $v^{W[e/v]} = e$ .



**Default Interpretation of variables:** Unless explicitly stated otherwise,  $v^W = 0$ , (or the min value in |W| if  $0 \notin |W|$ ). **Notation:** W[e/v] is same as W, except  $v^{W[e/v]} = e$ .  $x^{G_1} = 0$ 

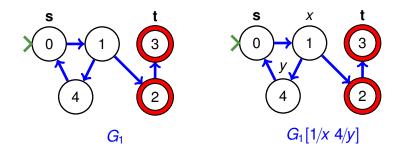


**Default Interpretation of variables:** Unless explicitly stated otherwise,  $v^W = 0$ , (or the min value in |W| if  $0 \notin |W|$ ). **Notation:** W[e/v] is same as W, except  $v^{W[e/v]} = e$ .  $x^{G_1} = 0$   $y^{G_1} = 0$ 

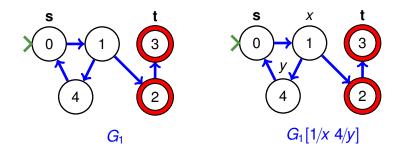


**Default Interpretation of variables:** Unless explicitly stated otherwise,  $v^W = 0$ , (or the min value in |W| if  $0 \notin |W|$ ). **Notation:** W[e/v] is same as W, except  $v^{W[e/v]} = e$ .

$$x^{G_1} = 0$$
  $y^{G_1} = 0$   $x^{G_1[1/x \ 4/y]} = 1$ 



**Default Interpretation of variables:** Unless explicitly stated otherwise,  $v^W = 0$ , (or the min value in |W| if  $0 \notin |W|$ ). **Notation:** W[e/v] is same as W, except  $v^{W[e/v]} = e$ .  $x^{G_1} = 0$   $v^{G_1} = 0$   $x^{G_1[1/x \ 4/y]} = 1$   $v^{G_1[1/x \ 4/y]} = 4$ 



**Default Interpretation of variables:** Unless explicitly stated otherwise,  $v^W = 0$ , (or the min value in |W| if  $0 \notin |W|$ ). **Notation:** W[e/v] is same as W, except  $v^{W[e/v]} = e$ .  $x^{G_1} = 0$   $v^{G_1} = 0$   $x^{G_1[1/x \ 4/y]} = 1$   $v^{G_1[1/x \ 4/y]} = 4$ 

 $s^{G_1} = 0$   $t^{G_1} = 3$   $s^{G_1[1/x \ 4/y]} = 0$   $t^{G_1[1/x \ 4/y]} = 3$ 

For every  $G \in World[\Sigma]$  and  $t \in term(\Sigma)$   $t^G \in |G|$ 

For every  $G \in World[\Sigma]$  and  $t \in term(\Sigma)$ 

 $t^G \in |G|$ 

$$G \models t_1 = t_2 \qquad \text{iff} \quad t_1^G = t_2^G$$

For every  $G \in World[\Sigma]$  and  $t \in term(\Sigma)$   $t^G \in |G|$ 

$$G \models t_1 = t_2 \qquad \text{iff} \quad t_1^G = t_2^G$$

$$egin{array}{ccc} G &\models & P(t_1,\ldots,t_a) & ext{iff} & (t_1^G,\ldots,t_a^G) \in P^G & P^a \in \Sigma \end{array}$$

G

For every 
$$G \in World[\Sigma]$$
 and  $t \in term(\Sigma)$   $t^G \in |G|$   
 $\models t_1 = t_2$  iff  $t_1^G = t_2^G$ 

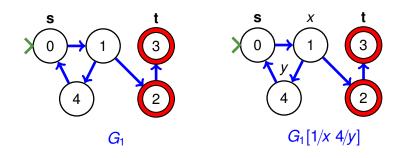
For every 
$$G \in World[\Sigma]$$
 and  $t \in term(\Sigma)$   $t^G \in |G|$   
 $G \models t_1 = t_2$  iff  $t_1^G = t_2^G$   
 $G \models P(t_1, \dots, t_a)$  iff  $(t_1^G, \dots, t_a^G) \in P^G$   $P^a \in \Sigma$   
 $G \models \sim \alpha$  iff  $G \not\models \alpha$  PropCalc  
 $G \models \alpha \land \beta$  iff  $G \models \alpha$  and  $G \models \beta$  PropCalc

For every 
$$G \in World[\Sigma]$$
 and  $t \in term(\Sigma)$   $t^G \in |G|$   
 $G \models t_1 = t_2$  iff  $t_1^G = t_2^G$   
 $G \models P(t_1, \dots, t_a)$  iff  $(t_1^G, \dots, t_a^G) \in P^G$   $P^a \in \Sigma$   
 $G \models \sim \alpha$  iff  $G \nvDash \alpha$  PropCalc  
 $G \models \alpha \land \beta$  iff  $G \models \alpha$  and  $G \models \beta$  PropCalc  
 $G \models \alpha \lor \beta$  iff  $G \models \alpha$  or  $G \models \beta$  PropCalc

 $t^G \in |G|$ For every  $G \in World[\Sigma]$  and  $t \in term(\Sigma)$  $G \models t_1 = t_2$  iff  $t_1^G = t_2^G$  $G \models P(t_1, \ldots, t_a)$  iff  $(t_1^G, \ldots, t_a^G) \in P^G$  $P^a \in \Sigma$  $G \models \sim \alpha$  iff  $G \nvDash \alpha$ PropCalc  $G \models \alpha \land \beta$ iff  $G \models \alpha$  and  $G \models \beta$ PropCalc  $G \models \alpha \lor \beta$  iff  $G \models \alpha$  or  $G \models \beta$ PropCalc  $G \models \forall x(\alpha)$  iff for all  $a \in |G|$   $G[a|x] \models \alpha$ 

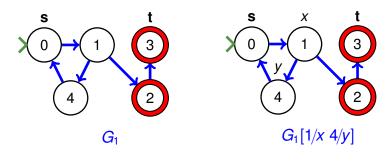
For every ${\it G} \in { m World}[\Sigma]$ and $t \in { m term}(\Sigma)$				$t^G \in  G $	
G	Þ	$t_1 = t_2$	iff	$t_1^G = t_2^G$	
G	Þ	$P(t_1,\ldots,t_a)$	iff	$(t_1^G,\ldots,t_a^G)\in P^G$	$P^a \in \Sigma$
G	Þ	$\sim \alpha$	iff	${\boldsymbol{G}} \not\models \alpha$	PropCalc
G	Þ	$\alpha \wedge \beta$	iff	$\boldsymbol{G} \models \alpha$ and $\boldsymbol{G} \models \beta$	PropCalc
G	Þ	$\alpha \vee \beta$	iff	$\boldsymbol{G} \models \alpha$ or $\boldsymbol{G} \models \beta$	PropCalc
G	Þ	$\forall \mathbf{x}(\alpha)$	iff	for all $a \in  G $ $G[a x] \models \alpha$	
G	Þ	$\exists \mathbf{x}(\alpha)$	iff	exists $a \in  G $ $G[a x] \models \alpha$	

## Examples using Tarski's Def. of Truth

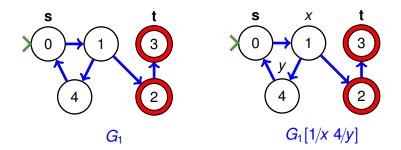


**T**/**F**  $G_1 \models s = x$ 

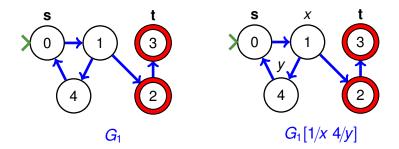
## Examples using Tarski's Def. of Truth



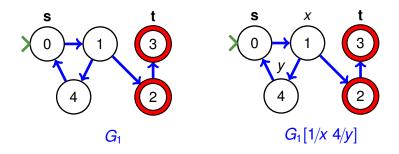
```
T G_1 \models s = x s^{G_1} = 0 = x^{G_1}
```



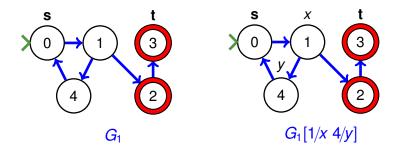
```
T G_1 \models s = x s^{G_1} = 0 = x^{G_1}
T/F G_1[1/x 4/y] \models s = x
```



T  $G_1 \models s = x$   $s^{G_1} = 0 = x^{G_1}$ F  $G_1[1/x \ 4/y] \models s = x$   $s^{G_1[1/x \ 4/y]} = 0 \neq 1 = x^{G_1[1/x \ 4/y]}$ 

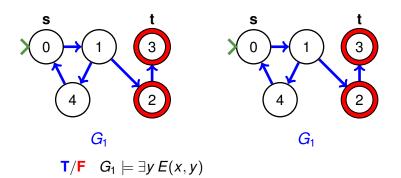


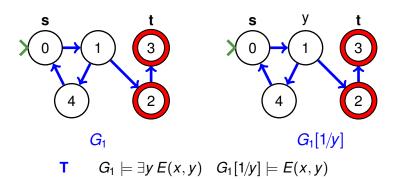
T  $G_1 \models s = x$   $s^{G_1} = 0 = x^{G_1}$ F  $G_1[1/x \ 4/y] \models s = x$   $s^{G_1[1/x \ 4/y]} = 0 \neq 1 = x^{G_1[1/x \ 4/y]}$ iClicker 9.1 T/F:  $G_1 \models E(s, x)$ A: True B: False

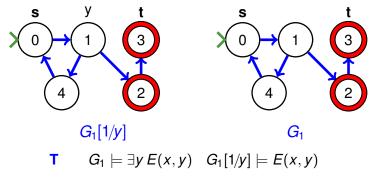


T  $G_1 \models s = x$   $s^{G_1} = 0 = x^{G_1}$ F  $G_1[1/x \ 4/y] \models s = x$   $s^{G_1[1/x \ 4/y]} = 0 \neq 1 = x^{G_1[1/x \ 4/y]}$ 

iClicker 9.2 T/F:  $G_1[1/x 4/y] \models E(s, x)$ A: True B: False

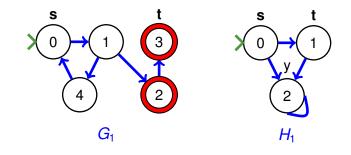




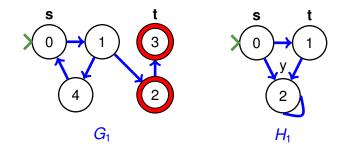


iClicker 9.3 T/F:  $G_1[1/y] \models \exists x E(x, y)$ 

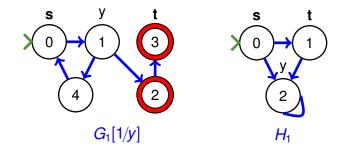
A: True B: False



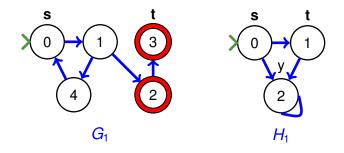
**T**/**F** 
$$G_1 \models (\forall x \ E(x, y)) \rightarrow y = t$$



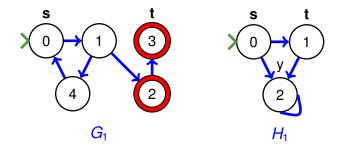
**T**  $G_1 \models (\forall x \ E(x, y)) \rightarrow y = t \quad G_1 \models \sim \forall x \ E(x, y)$ 



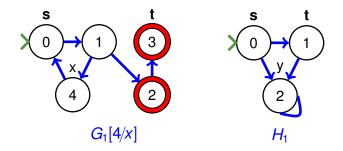
**T**  $G_1 \models (\forall x \ E(x, y)) \rightarrow y = t$   $G_1 \models \neg \forall x \ E(x, y)$ **T/F**  $H_1 \models (\forall x \ E(x, y)) \rightarrow y = t$ 



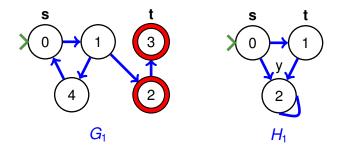
**T**  $G_1 \models (\forall x \ E(x, y)) \rightarrow y = t$   $G_1 \models \neg \forall x \ E(x, y)$ **F**  $H_1 \models (\forall x \ E(x, y)) \rightarrow y = t$   $H_1 \models (\forall x \ E(x, y)) \land y \neq t$ 



- **T**  $G_1 \models (\forall x \ E(x, y)) \rightarrow y = t \quad G_1 \models \neg \forall x \ E(x, y)$ 
  - $F \quad H_1 \models (\forall x \ E(x, y)) \rightarrow y = t \quad H_1 \models (\forall x \ E(x, y)) \land y \neq t$
- **T/F**  $G_1 \models \forall x (E(x, y) \rightarrow y = t)$

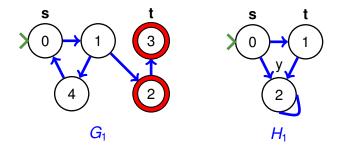


- **T**  $G_1 \models (\forall x \ E(x, y)) \rightarrow y = t \quad G_1 \models \neg \forall x \ E(x, y)$ 
  - $F \quad H_1 \models (\forall x \ E(x, y)) \rightarrow y = t \quad H_1 \models (\forall x \ E(x, y)) \land y \neq t$
  - $\textbf{F} \quad G_1 \models \forall x \left( E(x, y) \rightarrow y = t \right) \quad G_1[4/x] \models \sim \left( E(x, y) \rightarrow y = t \right)$



- **T**  $G_1 \models (\forall x \ E(x, y)) \rightarrow y = t \quad G_1 \models \sim \forall x \ E(x, y)$ 
  - $F \quad H_1 \models (\forall x \ E(x, y)) \rightarrow y = t \quad H_1 \models (\forall x \ E(x, y)) \land y \neq t$
  - $F \quad G_1 \models \forall x \left( E(x, y) \rightarrow y = t \right) \quad G_1[4/x] \models \sim \left( E(x, y) \rightarrow y = t \right)$

**T/F**  $H_1 \models \forall x (E(x, y) \rightarrow y = t)$ 



- $\mathbf{T} \qquad G_1 \models (\forall x \, E(x, y)) \rightarrow y = t \quad G_1 \models \sim \forall x \, E(x, y)$ 
  - $F \quad H_1 \models (\forall x \ E(x, y)) \rightarrow y = t \quad H_1 \models (\forall x \ E(x, y)) \land y \neq t$
  - $F \quad G_1 \models \forall x \left( E(x, y) \rightarrow y = t \right) \quad G_1[4/x] \models \sim \left( E(x, y) \rightarrow y = t \right)$

 $F \quad H_1 \models \forall x \left( E(x, y) \rightarrow y = t \right) \quad H_1[1/x] \models \sim \left( E(x, y) \rightarrow y = t \right)$