

Mr. X always tells the truth on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday and never tells the truth on the other days.

Ms.Y always tells the truth on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday and never tells the truth on the other days.

On a certain day, you meet Mr. X and Ms.Y and they both say, "Yesterday I didn't tell the truth."

What day of the week is it?

THE LOGIC OF ATOMIC SENTENCES: PROOFS OF (IN)VALIDITY

Wednesday, 1 September

VALIDITY IN FOL

A sentence S is a logical consequence of sentences
 P₁...P_n iff the argument with P₁...P_n as the premises and S as the conclusion is valid.

- A formal deduction in \mathcal{F} proves validity.
- A sentence S is a <u>nonconsequence</u> of sentences P₁...
 P_n iff the argument with P₁...P_n as the premises and S as the conclusion is invalid.
 - A counterexample (such as a world in Tarski's World) proves invalidity.

FITCH-STYLE DEDUCTIVE SYSTEM

Contraction of the second second

I. P 2. Q 3. S₁ 4. S₂ n. S_n

Justification 1 Justification 2

Justification n

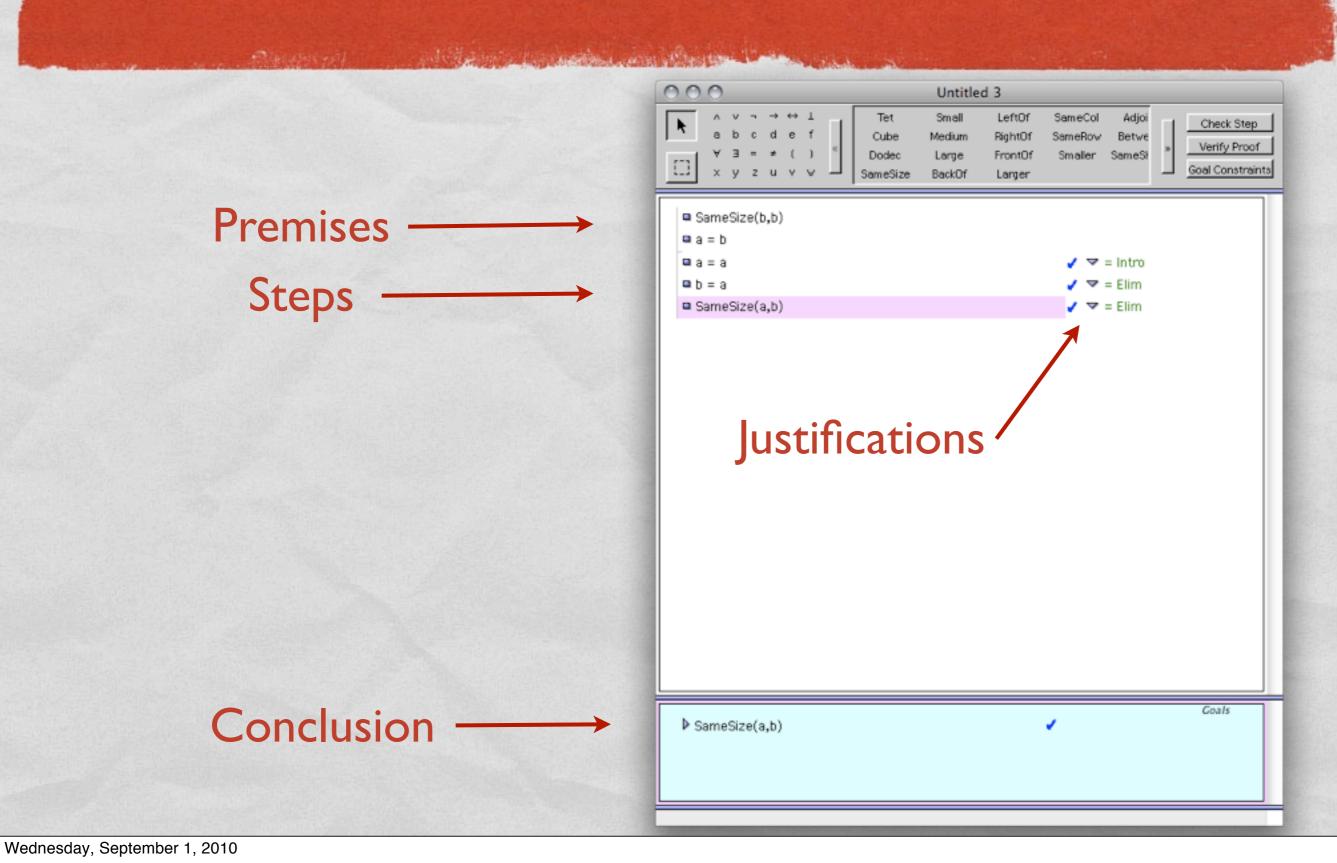
FITCH-STYLE DEDUCTIVE SYSTEM

Rules of the system F:

- = Intro
- = Elim

Reit (Reiteration): "we have already shown that P"

THE COMPUTER PROGRAM FITCH



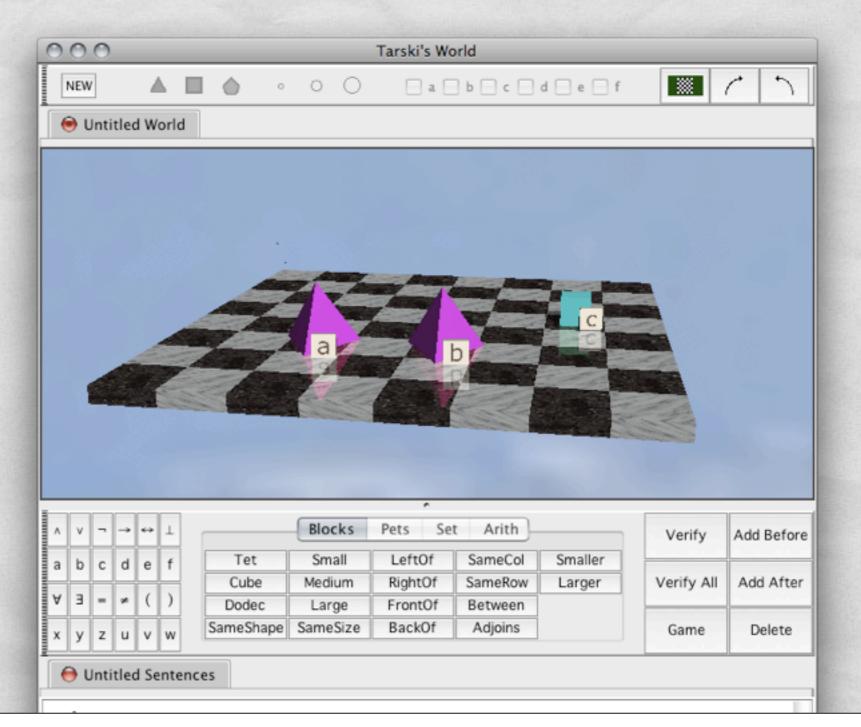
Proving Nonconsequence

A Charles and a second state of the state

Example:

SameSize(a, b)
 Small(c)

3. Small(a)





Example:

I. LeftOf(a, b)2. LeftOf(a, c)3. b=d

4. LeftOf(d,c)

Example:

I. SameSize(a, b)2. SameSize(a, c)3. Medium(b)

4. Medium(c)

Invalid

Valid



Example:

I. SameCol(a, b)
2. SameCol(c, d)
3. b=c

4. SameCol(a, d)

Example:

Larger(a, b)
 Smaller(b, c)
 Medium(c)

4. Large(a)

Valid

Invalid