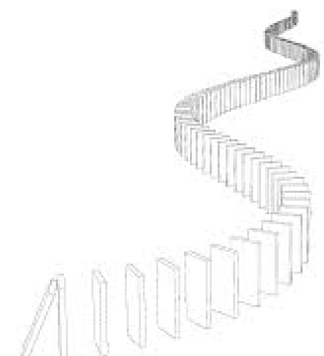
COMP 1002

Logic for Computer Scientists

Lecture 23



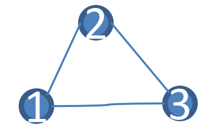
Admin stuff

- Assignment 3 extension
  - Because of the power outage, assignment 3 now due on Tuesday, March 14 (also 7pm)
- Assignment 4 to be posted by tomorrow.
  - Due March 21st.

Recursive definitions of sets

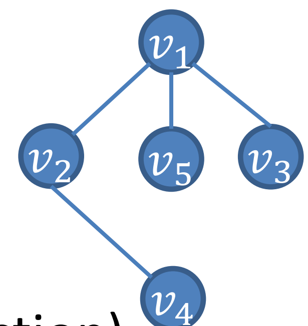
- So far, we talked about recursive definitions of sequences. We can also give recursive definitions of sets.
  - E.g: recursive definition of a set S=$\{0,1\}^*$
    - Basis: empty string is in S.
    - Recursive step: if $w \in S$, then $w0 \in S$ and $w1 \in S$
      - Here, $w0$ means string w with 0 appended at the end; same for w1
  - Alternatively:
    - Basis: empty string, 0 and 1 are in S.
    - Recursive step: if s and t are in S, then st $\in S$
      - here, st is concatenation: symbols of s followed by symbols of t
      - If s = 101 and t= 0011, then st = 1010011
  - Additionally, need a restriction condition: the set S contains only elements produced from basis using recursive step rule.

Trees



Undirected cycle
(not a tree)

- In computer science, a **tree** is an undirected graph without cycles
  - **Undirected**: all edges go both ways, no arrows.
  - **Cycle**: sequence of edges going back to the same point.
- Recursive definition of trees:
  - Base: A single vertex v is a tree.
  - Recursion:
    - Let T be a tree, and v a new vertex.
    - Then a new tree consist of T, v, and an edge (connection) between some vertex of T and v.
  - Restriction:
    - Anything that cannot be constructed with this rule from this base is not a tree.



Arithmetic expressions

- Suppose you are writing a piece of code that takes an arithmetic expression and, say evaluates it.
  - “5*3-1”, “40-(x+1)*7”, etc
- How to describe a valid arithmetic expression? Define a set of all valid arithmetic expressions recursively.
  - Base: A number or a variable is a valid arithmetic expression.
    - 5, 100, x, a,
  - Recursion:
    - If A and B are valid arithmetic expressions, then so are (A), $A + B, A - B,\ A * B, A$ / B.
      - Constructing 40-(x+1)*7: first construct 40, x, 1, 7. Then x+1. Then (x+1). Then (x+1)*7, finally 40-(x+1)*7
      - Caveat: how do we know the order of evaluation? On that later.
  - Restriction: nothing else is a valid arithmetic expression.

Formulas

- What is a well-formed propositional logic formula?
  – $(p \vee \neg q) \wedge r \rightarrow (\neg p \rightarrow r)$
  – Base: a propositional variable p, q, r ...
    - Or a constant $TRUE, FALSE$
  – Recursion:
    - If F and G are propositional formulas, so are (F), $\neg F$, $F \wedge G, F \vee G, F \rightarrow G, F \leftrightarrow G$.
  – And nothing else.

Formulas

- What is a well-formed predicate logic formula?
  - $\exists x \in D\ \forall y \in \mathbb{Z}\ \ P\big((x, y) \vee Q(x, z)\big) \wedge x = y$
  - Base: a predicate with free variables
    - P(x), x=y, …
  - Recursion:
    - If F and G are predicate logic formulas, so are (F), $\neg F$, $F \wedge G, F \vee G, F \rightarrow G, F \leftrightarrow G$.
    - If F is a predicate logic formula with a free variable x, then $\exists x \in D\ F$ and $\forall x \in D\ F$ are predicate logic formulas.
  - And nothing else.
    - So $\exists x \in People\ \ Likes(x, y \wedge x)$, $Likes(y \neq x)$ is not a well-formed predicate logic formula!

Grammars

- A general recursive definition for these is called a **grammar**.
  - In particular, here we have "context-free" grammars, where symbols have the same meaning wherever they are.
- A context-free grammar consists of
  - A set V of **variables** (using capital letters)
    - Including a **start variable** S.
  - A set Σ of **terminals** (disjoint from V; alphabet)
  - A set R of **rules**, where each rule consists of a variable from V and a string of variables and terminals.
    - If $A \rightarrow w$ is a rule, we say variable A **yields** string w.
      - This is not the same "→ " as implication, a different use of the same symbol.
    - We use shortcut "|" when the same variable might yield several possible strings: $A \rightarrow w_1 | \, w_2 | \, \ldots \, | w_k$
    - Can use A again within the rule: Recursion!
      - Different occurrences of the same variable can be interpreted as different strings.
    - When left with just terminals, a string is **derived**.
- A **language generated by a grammar** consists of all strings of terminals that can be derived from the start variable by applying the rules.
  - All strings are derived by repeatedly applying the grammar rules to each variable until there are no variables left (just the terminals).

Examples of grammars

- Example: language {1, 00} consisting of two strings 1 and 00
  - $S \rightarrow 1 \mid 00$
    - Variables: S. Terminals: 1 and 00.

- Example: strings over {0,1} with all 0s before all 1s.
  - $S \rightarrow 0S \mid S1 \mid$ _
    - Variables: S. Terminals: 0 and 1.

- Example: propositional formulas.
  1. $F \rightarrow F \vee F$
  2. $\mathrm{F} \rightarrow F \wedge F$
  3. $F \rightarrow \neg F$
  4. $F \rightarrow (F)$
  5. $F \rightarrow p \mid q \mid r \mid TRUE \mid FALSE$
     - Here, the only variable is F (it is a start variable), and terminals are $\vee, \wedge, \neg, (,), p, q, r, TRUE, FALSE$
     - To obtain $(p \vee \neg q) \wedge r$, first apply rule 2, then rule 1, then rule 5 to get p, then rule 3, then rule 5 to get q, then rule 5 to get r.

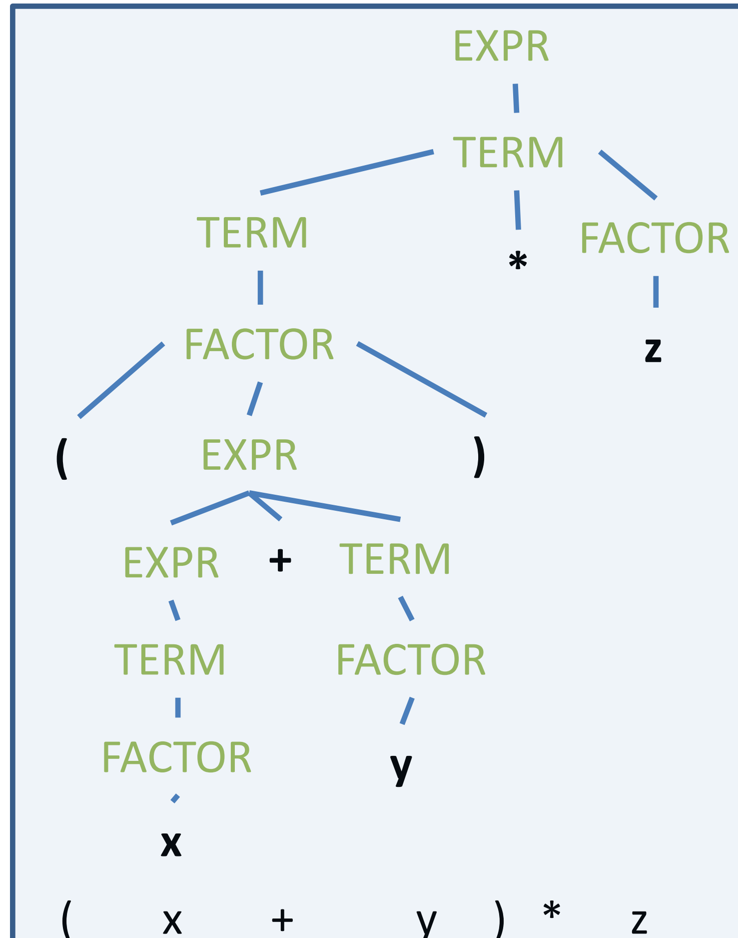
- Example: arithmetic expressions.
  - $EXPR \rightarrow EXPR + EXPR \mid EXPR - EXPR \mid EXPR * EXPR \mid EXPR \ / \ EXPR \mid (EXPR) \mid NUMBER \mid$- NUMBER
  - NUMBER $\rightarrow 0DIGITS \mid \ldots \mid 9DIGITS$
  - $DIGITS \rightarrow$ _$\mid NUMBER$
    - Here, _ stands for empty string. Variables: EXPR, NUMBER, DIGITS (S is starting). Terminals: +,-,*, /, 0,…,9.
    - We used separate NUMBER to avoid multiple "-".
    - And separate DIGITS to have an empty string to finish writing a number, but to avoid an empty number.

Encoding order of precedence

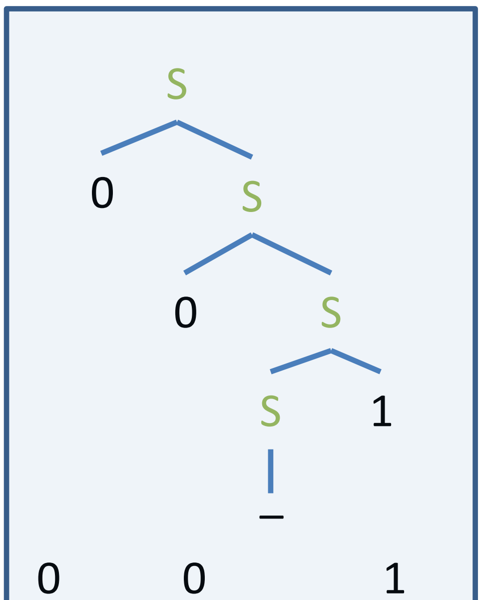
- Easier to specify in which order to process parts of the formula.
  - Better grammar for arithmetic expressions (for simplicity, with x,y,z instead of numbers):
    1. $EXPR \rightarrow EXPR + TERM \mid EXPR - TERM \mid TERM$
    2. $TERM \rightarrow TERM * FACTOR \mid TERM \,/\, FACTOR \mid FACTOR$
    3. $FACTOR \rightarrow (EXPR)$ | x | y | z
  - Here, variables are EXPR, TERM and FACTOR (with EXPR a starting variable).
  - Now can encode precedence.
    - And put parentheses more sensibly.

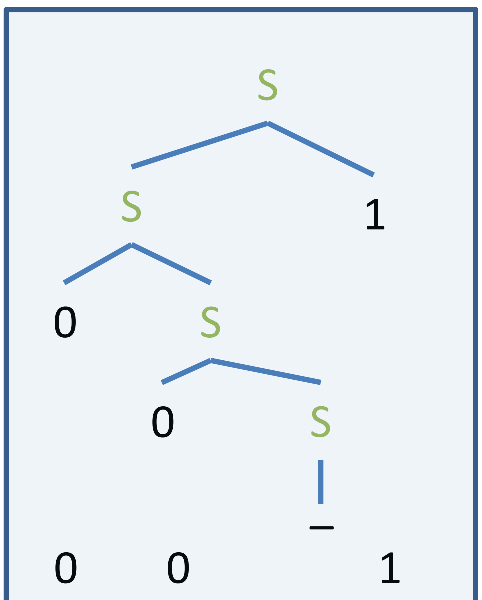
Parse trees.

- Visualization of derivations: parse trees.
  1. $EXPR \rightarrow EXPR + TERM \mid EXPR - TERM \mid TERM$
  2. $TERM \rightarrow TERM * FACTOR \mid TERM \,/\, FACTOR \mid FACTOR$
  3. $FACTOR \rightarrow (EXPR)$ | x | y | z
  - String (x+y)*z



  – Simpler example:
    - $S \rightarrow 0S \mid S1 \mid \_$
    - String 001





Puzzle

- Do the following two English sentences have the same parse trees?
  - Time flies like an arrow.

  - Fruit flies like an apple.