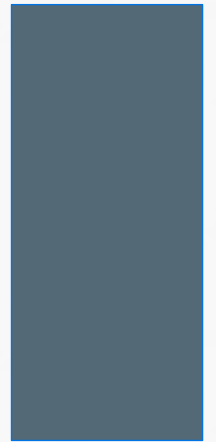


# PHILOSOPHY 220

SYNTAX OF PL 1



# VOCABULARY OF PL

- Predicates of PL: The capital letters A-Z, with or w/o numerical subscripts.
  - An n-place predicate is indicated by the presence of exactly n primes (').
- Individual Terms of PL:
  - Individual constants: lowercase letters a-v, with or without numerical subscripts
  - Individual variables: lowercase letters w-z, with or without numerical subscripts
- Truth-Functional, connectives:  $\sim$  &  $\vee$   $\supset$   $\equiv$
- Quantifiers:  $\forall$   $\exists$
- Punctuation marks:  $() []$

# METAVARIABLES:

- As with SL, we will use the characters '**P**', '**Q**', '**R**', etc. as metavariables ranging over all expressions of PL.
- We will also use the character '**x**' to range over all individual variables of PL.
- We will use the character '**a**' to range over all individual constants of PL.

# DEFINITIONS:

- Expression of PL: A sequence of not necessarily distinct elements of the vocabulary of PL.
- Quantifier of PL: An expression of PL of the form  $(\forall \mathbf{x})$  or  $(\exists \mathbf{x})$ . When a quantifier contains the variable 'x', it is known as an 'x-quantifier'
- Atomic Formula of PL: An expression of PL that is an n-place predicate of PL followed by n individual terms of PL.

# A FORMULA OF PL:

- A formula of PL is different from an expression of PL in the sense that a sentence of SL is different from a sequence of elements of the vocabulary of SL.
- So '((((GHJH&v&' is a sequence of elements of the vocabulary of SL, but is not a sentence of SL.
- Likewise, (((()(((a&bba) is an expression of PL, but not a formula of PL.

# RECURSIVE DEFINITION OF 'FORMULA OF PL'

1. Every atomic formula of PL is a formula of PL
2. If  $\mathbf{P}$  is a formula of PL, so is  $\sim\mathbf{P}$
3. If  $\mathbf{P}$  and  $\mathbf{Q}$  are formulae of PL, so are  $(\mathbf{P} \ \& \ \mathbf{Q})$ ,  $(\mathbf{P} \vee \mathbf{Q})$ ,  $(\mathbf{P} \supset \mathbf{Q})$ , and  $(\mathbf{P} \equiv \mathbf{Q})$ .
4. If  $\mathbf{P}$  is a formula of PL that contains at least one occurrence of  $\mathbf{x}$  and no  $\mathbf{x}$ -quantifier, then  $(\forall\mathbf{x})\mathbf{P}$  and  $(\exists\mathbf{x})\mathbf{P}$  are both formulae of PL.
5. Nothing is a formula of PL unless it can be formed by repeated applications of clauses 1-4.

# MORE DEFINITIONS:

- Logical Operator of PL: An expression of PL that is either a quantifier or a truth-functional connective.

# SUBFORMULAE AND MAIN LOGICAL OPERATORS:

1. If  $\mathbf{P}$  is an atomic formula of PL, then  $\mathbf{P}$  contains no logical operator, and hence no main logical operator, and  $\mathbf{P}$  is the only subformula of  $\mathbf{P}$ .
2. If  $\mathbf{P}$  is a formula of PL of the form  $\sim\mathbf{Q}$ , then the ' $\sim$ ' that precedes  $\mathbf{Q}$  is the main logical operator of  $\mathbf{P}$ , and  $\mathbf{Q}$  is the immediate subformula of  $\mathbf{P}$ .
3. If  $\mathbf{P}$  is a formula of PL of the form  $(\mathbf{Q} \ \& \ \mathbf{R})$ ,  $(\mathbf{Q} \ \vee \ \mathbf{R})$ ,  $(\mathbf{Q} \ \supset \ \mathbf{R})$ , or  $(\mathbf{Q} \ \equiv \ \mathbf{R})$ , then the binary connective between  $\mathbf{Q}$  and  $\mathbf{R}$  is the main logical operator of  $\mathbf{P}$ , and  $\mathbf{Q}$  and  $\mathbf{R}$  are the immediate subformulae of  $\mathbf{P}$ .
4. If  $\mathbf{P}$  is a formula of PL of the form  $(\forall\mathbf{x})\mathbf{Q}$  or  $(\exists\mathbf{x})\mathbf{Q}$ , then the quantifier that occurs before  $\mathbf{Q}$  is the main logical operator of  $\mathbf{P}$ , while  $\mathbf{Q}$  is the immediate subformula of  $\mathbf{P}$ .
5. If  $\mathbf{P}$  is a formula of PL, then every subformula of a subformula of  $\mathbf{P}$  is a subformula of  $\mathbf{P}$ , and  $\mathbf{P}$  is a subformula of itself.



# IS IT A FORMULA OF PL?

- $(\forall x)Px \vee Py$

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- $(x)Px \vee Py$

No.

While  $Px$  and  $Py$  are atomic formulae of PL, and so by clause 3 of our definition of 'formula of PL' can form  $Px \vee Py$ , nothing will let us form  $(x)$ .

# IS IT A FORMULA OF PL?

- $(\forall z)(\exists x)(Fzx \ \& \ Fxz)$

# IS IT A FORMULA OF PL?

- $(\forall z)(\exists x)(Fzx \ \& \ Fxz)$

Yes

- ✓  $Fzx$  and  $Fxz$  are both atomic formulae of PL, so  $(Fzx \ \& \ Fxz)$  is a formula of PL (3).
- ✓ Since  $(Fzx \ \& \ Fxz)$  is a formula of PL that contains  $x$  and contains no  $x$ -quantifier,  $(\exists x)(Fzx \ \& \ Fxz)$  is a formula of PL (4).
- ✓ Since  $(\exists x)(Fzx \ \& \ Fxz)$  is a formula of PL that contains  $z$  and no  $z$ -quantifier,  $(\forall z)(\exists x)(Fzx \ \& \ Fxz)$  is a formula of PL (4).

# IDENTIFY MAIN OPERATOR, BREAK INTO SUBFORMULAE, RINSE, REPEAT:

Formula	Subformulae	Main Operator	Type of Formula
$(\exists w)(Fw \ \& \ \sim Fw) \equiv (He \ \& \ \sim He)$	Itself	$\equiv$	Truth-functional
	$(\exists w)(Fw \ \& \ \sim Fw)$	$(\exists w)$	Quantified
	$(He \ \& \ \sim He)$	$\&$	Truth-functional
	$(Fw \ \& \ \sim Fw)$	$\&$	Truth-functional
	$\sim He$	$\sim$	Truth-functional
	$\sim Fw$	$\sim$	Truth-functional
	$Fw$	None	Atomic
	$He$	None	Atomic