

CS 245 - F22

Logic and Computation

Rough Course Summary

With Prof Lila Kari

A very rough list I compiled before studying for the final. Marginally helpful if you don't want to dig for the most important stuff yourself! Not my best work.

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CS245 STUDY

Question Types

- ✓ ① Argument Validity: Contradiction Counterexample
- ✓ ② Between Tautological implication and Formal implication.
- ✓ ③ Inconsistency/Consistency (Midterm Q5)
- ✓ ④ DPP full procedure (A3 Q5) (Midterm Q7)
- ✓ ⑤ Parse Trees (ANY BOOLEAN ONLY) (A4 Q1)
- ✓ ⑥ Translate english to FOL (A4 Q2)
- ✓ ⑦ FOL resolution full procedure (A4 Q5)
- ✓ ⑧ Turing Machines: when to reduce what to what.
- ✓ ⑨ Peano Arithmetic (A5)
- ✓ ⑩ Hoare: Partial + Total correctness ← (proving) (A6 Q1, Q2, Q3)
- ✓ ⑪ Structural Induction (Property definition)(base case)[inductive step $(\neg)(\wedge)(\vee)(\rightarrow)(\leftrightarrow)$ (IH)] (POSI)

↑
binary
connective

Principle of Structural Induction

Notes to memorize:

Atom: $\neg p$
 Literal: p
 * Term: $f(a, g(b, c))$ (a ~~non~~ variable in your language) non-boolean
 Soundness: $\vdash \rightarrow \vDash$
 Completeness: $\vDash \rightarrow \vdash$
 function: returns ~~boolean~~ Symbol
 Relation: returns boolean
 Decidable: (terminating algo exists) reduce to Decidable
 Undecidable: reduce a Undecidable to it
 partial correctness: it's correct when it terminates.
 total correctness: Partial correctness PLUS it always terminates

Cracked Strats:

- Proving w/formal logic?
↳ add negation of conc. to premise; use (\neg)
- Proving program correctness?
↳ work from the bottom up
- Proving w/formal logic?
↳ use (\vee) to finish it off.
- Don't forget to define your symbols + relations
- Proving w/FOL?
↳ Start without quantifiers. Introduce them Late and Smartly

$A \vdash B$: "B is formally provable from A"
 Inconsistent: (wrt \vdash) iff there exists B such that $\Sigma \vdash B$ & $\Sigma \vdash \neg B$
 Consistent: (wrt \vdash) Not inconsistent.
 Satisfiable: evaluates to 1 under some truth valuation
 Unsatisfiable: never evaluates to 1.

reduce: if I can show I can solve it using another, I've reduced it to that.
 symbol: a person, or smth.

5-Tuple: (currstate, currnum, newstate, newnum, direction) [eg] $(q_1, 0, q_2, 1, R)$

Skolemization: $\forall x \forall y \exists z (A(y) \wedge B(z, x)) \rightarrow \forall x \forall y (A(y) \wedge B(f(x, y), x))$
 Resolution Steps: ① \exists -free PNF ② Quantifier-free clauses ③ "formal" proof, using assignments ($x := 5$)
① CNF prenex normal form ② DPP! all them at crazy sex party → don't abandon kids

(distributed negation,
no \rightarrow or \leftrightarrow)

← for prenex normal form