



Logic for Computer Science. Knowledge Representation and Reasoning.

Lecture Notes
for
Computer Science Students
Faculty EAIIB-IEiT AGH



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Other support material:

<http://home.agh.edu.pl/~ligeza>

<https://ai.ia.agh.edu.pl/pl:dydaktyka:logic:start>

Propositional Calculus

- Alphabet,
- Syntax,
- Semantics,
- Logical implication (\models) and logical equivalence,
- Logical derivation (\vdash),
- Truth Tables,
- Functional completeness,
- Properties: satisfiability, unsatisfiability, tautologies,...
- Tautology verification,
- Minterms and implicants,
- Maxterms and implicants,
- CNF – Conjunctive Normal Form,
- DNF – Disjunctive Normal Form,
- Transformations preserving logical equivalence,
- minimal and maximal normal forms (CNF, DNF),
- transformation to CNF/DNF,
- Some observations on maxCNF and maxDNF; the Π and Σ notation shorthand,
- Normal forms of 0 and 1,
- Important tasks of logic...

The Alphabet of Propositional Calculus

A propositional variable can be assigned some meaning, e.g.:

$$p \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \text{'Everybody is excited with this logic lecture'}$$

Definition 1 *Propositional Calculus Alphabet:*

- P — the set of propositional symbols (propositional variables),

$$P = \{p, q, r, \dots, p_1, q_1, r_1, \dots, p_2, q_2, r_2, \dots\},$$

- \neg — negation,
- \wedge — conjunction,
- \vee — disjunction (rather than alternative),
- \Rightarrow — implication (also: \Leftarrow),
- \Leftrightarrow — **equivalence** (two-side implication),
- two special symbols:
 - \top — **a formula always true** (note that it is not the **True** value),
 - \perp — **a formula always false** (note that it is not the **False** value),
- parentheses.

There are many notations for logical connectives!

See: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Logical_connective

By use of these logical connectives and propositional symbols one builds more complex **logical formulas** (formulae) of **Propositional Calculus**.

Not all expressions built with use of these symbols are **Well-Formed Formulae (WFF)**.

Well-Formed Formula must satisfy the **syntax rules**; see next page.

Syntax

Definition 2 *Definition of legal formulas:*

- \top i \perp are formulas,
- every $p \in P$ is a formula,
- if ϕ, ψ are formulas, then:
 - $\neg(\phi)$ is a formula (also: $\neg(\psi)$),
 - $(\phi \wedge \psi)$ is a formula,
 - $(\phi \vee \psi)$ is a formula,
 - $(\phi \Rightarrow \psi)$ is a formula,
 - $(\phi \Leftrightarrow \psi)$ is a formula,
 - and nothing else.

Set of formulas = FOR.

Every formula has a **parsing tree**. There is a **grammar** defining WFF.

Atomic formulas; atoms — simple propositional symbols; more exactly:

$$\text{ATOM} = P \cup \{\top, \perp\}$$

Literals: atoms or their negations;

Positive literals: atomic formulas (with no negation);

Negative literals: negated atomic formulas ($\neg p$).

Pair of complementary literals: $\{p, \neg p\}$.

Clauses: disjunctions of literals: $(p \vee q \vee \neg r \vee s)$

Horn clauses: clauses with at most one positive literal: $(h \vee \neg p \vee \neg q)$, i.e.:

$$p \wedge q \rightarrow h$$

Hierarchy of Logical Connectives – Parentheses Elimination

The hierarchy of logical connectives (from top to bottom):

- negation (\neg),
- conjunction (\wedge),
- disjunction (\vee),
- implication (\Rightarrow),
- equivalence (\Leftrightarrow).

It allows to eliminate parentheses... Look for examples.

Some philosophical questions:

- **What in fact does a negation mean?**

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Negation>

- **Finite or infinite worlds? Closed-World Assumption vs. Open World**

- **Negation-as-Failure vs. Strong Negation**

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Stable_model_semantics#Strong_negation

- **Logical negation versus material negation!**

- **Do we need negation?**

Semantics

Interpretation I maps propositional symbols into $\mathcal{T} = \{\mathbf{T}, \mathbf{F}\}$.

Definition 3 Let P be a set of propositional symbols. Interpretations is defined as:

$$I: P \longrightarrow \{\mathbf{T}, \mathbf{F}\}, \quad (1)$$

Notation: $I(\phi) = \mathbf{T}$ is noted as $\models_I \phi$; $I(\phi) = \mathbf{F}$ is noted as $\not\models_I \phi$

Definition 4 The Interpretation I is extended over all formulas ϕ, ψ, φ from FOR as follows:

- $I(\top) = \mathbf{T}$ ($\models_I \top$),
- $I(\perp) = \mathbf{F}$ ($\not\models_I \perp$),
- $\models_I \neg\phi$ iff $\not\models_I \phi$,
- $\models_I (\phi \wedge \psi)$ iff $\models_I \phi$ and $\models_I \psi$,
- $\models_I (\phi \vee \psi)$ iff $\models_I \phi$ or $\models_I \psi$,
- $\models_I (\phi \Rightarrow \psi)$ iff $\models_I \psi$ or $\not\models_I \phi$,
- $\models_I (\phi \Leftrightarrow \psi)$ iff $\models_I (\phi \Rightarrow \psi)$ and $\models_I (\psi \Rightarrow \phi)$.

Definition 5 Equivalence Formulas ϕ and ψ are *logically equivalent* iff for any I :

$$\models_I \phi \quad \text{iff} \quad \models_I \psi. \quad (2)$$

Definition 6 Logical Implication Formula ψ is *logical consequence* of ϕ iff for any I :

$$\text{if } \models_I \phi \quad \text{then} \quad \models_I \psi. \quad (3)$$

Truth Tables

ϕ	$\neg\phi$
F	T
T	F

ϕ	φ	$\phi \wedge \varphi$
F	F	F
F	T	F
T	F	F
T	T	T

ϕ	φ	$\phi \vee \varphi$
F	F	F
F	T	T
T	F	T
T	T	T

ϕ	φ	$\phi \Rightarrow \varphi$
F	F	T
F	T	T
T	F	F
T	T	T

ϕ	φ	$\phi \Leftrightarrow \varphi$
F	F	T
F	T	F
T	F	F
T	T	T

An Engineering Notation; Towards Boolean Algebra

Instead of the *True* and *False* we often use the 1 and 0 values; this simplifies notation in some cases. It is also applied in the Boolean Algebra.

The Truth Tables looks as follows:

p	$\neg p$
0	1
1	0

The case of conjunction:

p	q	$p \wedge q$
0	0	0
0	1	0
1	0	0
1	1	1

The case of disjunction:

p	q	$p \vee q$
0	0	0
0	1	1
1	0	1
1	1	1

The case of implication:

p	q	$p \Rightarrow q$
0	0	1
0	1	1
1	0	0
1	1	1

Tabular Definitions of Logical Connectives **!!!** **!!!**

ϕ	ψ	$\neg\phi$	$\phi \wedge \psi$	$\phi \vee \psi$	$\phi \Rightarrow \psi$	$\phi \Leftrightarrow \psi$
<i>true</i>	<i>true</i>	<i>false</i>	<i>true</i>	<i>true</i>	<i>true</i>	<i>true</i>
<i>true</i>	<i>false</i>	<i>false</i>	<i>false</i>	<i>true</i>	<i>false</i>	<i>false</i>
<i>false</i>	<i>true</i>	<i>true</i>	<i>false</i>	<i>true</i>	<i>true</i>	<i>false</i>
<i>false</i>	<i>false</i>	<i>true</i>	<i>false</i>	<i>false</i>	<i>true</i>	<i>true</i>

Semantics through equivalent transformation:

- $\phi \Rightarrow \psi \equiv \neg\phi \vee \psi$,
- $\phi \Leftrightarrow \psi \equiv (\phi \Rightarrow \psi) \wedge (\psi \Rightarrow \phi)$,
- $\phi | \psi \equiv \neg(\phi \wedge \psi)$ – Sheffer function or NAND; also noted as $\overline{\phi \wedge \psi}$,
- $\phi \downarrow \psi \equiv \neg(\phi \vee \psi)$ – Pierce function or NOR; other notation $\overline{\phi \vee \psi}$,
- $\phi \oplus \psi \equiv (\neg\phi \wedge \psi) \vee (\phi \wedge \neg\psi)$ — EX-OR,

But there are many other functions possible...

For n arguments there are as many as 2^{2^n} functions, so for $n = 2$ there is 16 different functions.

Try to justify this statement.

Try to find a systematic way to define all the functions of two arguments.

Functional Completeness **!!!** **!!!**

Definition 7 A Set of Functions is *functionally complete* if it allows to express any logical function.

Some examples:

AND, OR, NOT:

$$\{\neg, \wedge, \vee\}$$

AND, NOT:

$$\{\neg, \wedge\}$$

OR, NOT:

$$\{\neg, \vee\}$$

IMPLICATION, NOT:

$$\{\neg, \Rightarrow\}$$

NAND:

$$\{\downarrow\}$$

NOR:

$$\{\updownarrow\}$$

Definition 8 A *functionally complete* set of functions is *minimal* — if it cannot be further reduced without violating functional completeness.

Is the implication itself a *functionally complete* set? But it can be: how to solve this problem?

For convenience, redundant systems are in use.

Properties of Formulas !?! a Tips tricks !?!

A formula ϕ may be:

true/satisfied — for interpretation I , $\models_I \phi$,

false/unsatisfied — for interpretation I , $\not\models_I \phi$,

satisfiable — if there exists an interpretation I such that $\models_I \phi$,

falsifiable/may be false — if there exists an interpretation I , $\not\models_I \phi$,

tautology/valid — if for any interpretation I , $\models_I \phi$; we write:

$$\models \phi$$

always false — if for any interpretation I :

$$\not\models \phi$$

What are the mutual relationships – if any – between the formulas satisfying the following definitions?

- formula Ψ is a *logical consequence* of formula Φ , to be denoted as $\Phi \models \Psi$ iff for any interpretation I satisfying Φ , I satisfies also Ψ ;
- formula Ψ is *derivable* from formula Φ , to be denoted as $\Phi \vdash \Psi$ iff there exists a sequence of (valid) inference rules transforming Φ into Ψ ;
- Such a derivation is called a linear derivation;
- a formula can be derived from a set Δ of formulas (the axioms; the Knowledge Base); in this case we often present the derivation in a form of inversed tree.

Most important equivalent transformations

- $\neg\neg\phi \equiv \phi$ — double negation elimination,
- $\phi \wedge \psi \equiv \psi \wedge \phi$ — conjunction alternation,
- $\phi \vee \psi \equiv \psi \vee \phi$ — disjunction alternation,
- $(\phi \wedge \varphi) \wedge \psi \equiv \phi \wedge (\varphi \wedge \psi)$ — commutativity,
- $(\phi \vee \varphi) \vee \psi \equiv \phi \vee (\varphi \vee \psi)$ — commutativity,
- $(\phi \vee \varphi) \wedge \psi \equiv (\phi \wedge \psi) \vee (\varphi \wedge \psi)$ — distributive law,
- $(\phi \wedge \varphi) \vee \psi \equiv (\phi \vee \psi) \wedge (\varphi \vee \psi)$ — distributive law,
- $\phi \wedge \phi \equiv \phi$ — idempotency,
- $\phi \vee \phi \equiv \phi$ — idempotency,
- $\phi \wedge \perp \equiv \perp, \phi \wedge \top \equiv \phi$ — identity,
- $\phi \vee \perp \equiv \phi, \phi \vee \top \equiv \top$ — identity,
- $\phi \vee \neg\phi \equiv \top$ — *tertium non datur*; excluded middle,
- $\phi \wedge \neg\phi \equiv \perp$ — falsification,
- $\neg(\phi \wedge \psi) \equiv \neg(\phi) \vee \neg(\psi)$ — De Morgan rule,
- $\neg(\phi \vee \psi) \equiv \neg(\phi) \wedge \neg(\psi)$ — De Morgan rule,
- $\phi \Rightarrow \psi \equiv \neg\psi \Rightarrow \neg\phi$ — contraposition,
- $\phi \Rightarrow \psi \equiv \neg\phi \vee \psi$ — implication elimination.

Some basic relationships between implications **!?! Tips tricks !?!**

Simple (direct) statement:

$$p \Rightarrow q$$

The Inverse Statement (causality analysis):

$$q \Rightarrow p$$

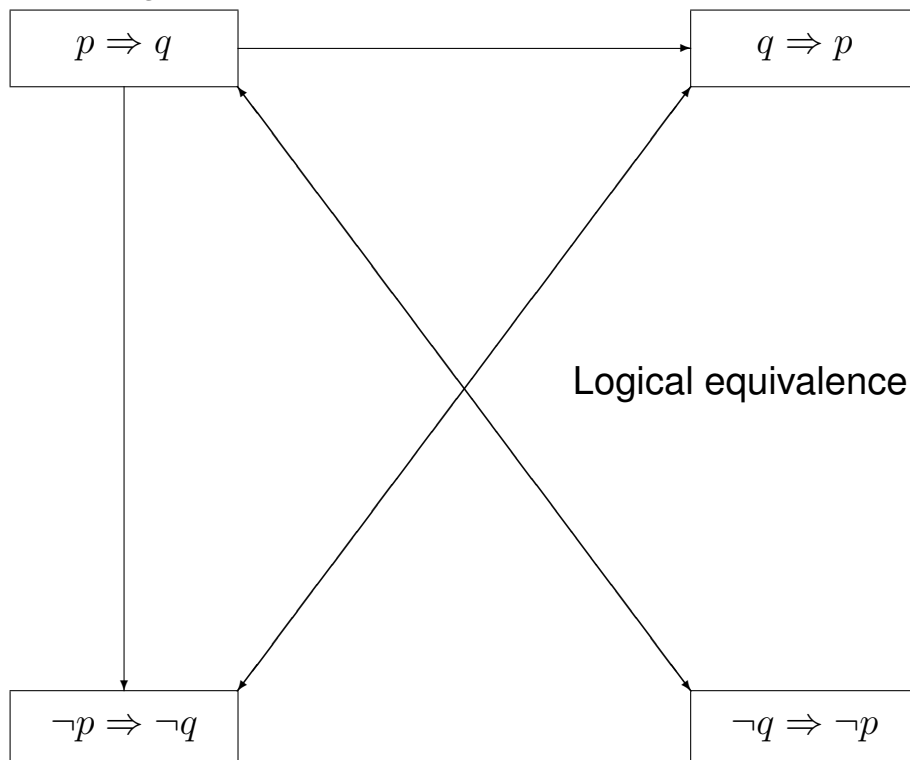
The Opposite/Contrary Statement (building exclusive rules):

$$\neg p \Rightarrow \neg q$$

The Contradictive Statement (proof by contradiction)

$$\neg q \Rightarrow \neg p$$

The Square of Logical Statements:



See also: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Square_of_opposition

Example: Tautology Verification

$$\phi = ((p \Rightarrow r) \wedge (q \Rightarrow r)) \Leftrightarrow ((p \vee q) \Rightarrow r)$$

There are exactly 2^3 possible interpretations; we enumerate them in a consecutive way.

N	p	q	r	$p \Rightarrow r$	$q \Rightarrow r$	$(p \Rightarrow r) \wedge (q \Rightarrow r)$	$(p \vee q) \Rightarrow r$	Φ
0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1
1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1
2	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1
3	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
4	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
5	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1
6	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

Other possibility — through equivalence preserving transformations:

$$\phi \equiv ((\neg p \vee r) \wedge (\neg q \vee r)) \Leftrightarrow (\neg(p \vee q) \vee r).$$

$$\phi \equiv ((\neg p \wedge \neg q) \vee r) \Leftrightarrow (\neg(p \vee q) \vee r).$$

$$\phi \equiv (\neg(p \vee q) \vee r) \Leftrightarrow (\neg(p \vee q) \vee r).$$

Let us put: $\psi = (\neg(p \vee q) \vee r)$; so we see:

$$\phi \equiv \psi \Leftrightarrow \psi,$$

What about the following examples? Logical equivalence (\equiv) or logical implication (\models)? If so, which way? Try your intuitions first!

$$\phi = ((p \Rightarrow r) \wedge (q \Rightarrow r)) \Leftrightarrow ((p \wedge q) \Rightarrow r)$$

$$\phi = ((p \Rightarrow r) \vee (q \Rightarrow r)) \Leftrightarrow ((p \vee q) \Rightarrow r)$$

Example: Logical Consequence Verification (EX-LCV16)

$$\frac{(p \Rightarrow q) \wedge (r \Rightarrow s)}{(p \vee r) \Rightarrow (q \vee s)}$$

Put:

$$\phi = (p \Rightarrow q) \wedge (r \Rightarrow s)$$

and

$$\varphi = (p \vee r) \Rightarrow (q \vee s),$$

Now, check if:

$$\phi \models \varphi. \tag{4}$$

N	p	q	r	s	$p \Rightarrow q$	$r \Rightarrow s$	$(p \Rightarrow q) \wedge (r \Rightarrow s)$	$p \vee r$	$q \vee s$	$(p \vee r) \Rightarrow (q \vee s)$
0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1
1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1
2	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
3	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
4	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1
5	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1
6	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	1
7	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
8	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
9	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	1
10	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
11	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1
12	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1
13	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
14	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	1
15	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

From analysis of columns 8 (ϕ) and 11 (φ) the logical consequence is confirmed (but not equivalence; see row enumerated as: 6, 9, 11 and 14).

Minterms

Definition 9 *Literal* A literal is an atomic formula p or its negation $\neg p$.

Definition 10 Let q_1, q_2, \dots, q_n are literals:

$$\phi = q_1 \wedge q_2 \wedge \dots \wedge q_n$$

is a *minterm, simple conjunction* or *product*.

Lemma 1 *Minterm is satisfiable iff it does not contain a pair of complementary literals.*

Lemma 2 *Minterm is unsatisfiable iff it contains a pair of complementary literals.*

Notation:

$$\phi = q_1 \wedge q_2 \wedge \dots \wedge q_n$$

or

$$\phi = q_1 q_2 \dots q_n$$

or a set of literals of a minterm ϕ

$$[\phi] = \{q_1, q_2, \dots, q_n\}$$

Definition 11 *Minterm ϕ subsumes minterm ψ iff $[\phi] \subseteq [\psi]$.*

Lemma 3 *Let ϕ and ψ are any minterms; then :*

$$\psi \models \phi \quad \text{iff} \quad [\phi] \subseteq [\psi].$$

Think of *conjunction* as a *constraint*; a *longer* conjunction is a *stronger* constraint, since more literals must be satisfied!

Maxterms

Definition 12 Let q_1, q_2, \dots, q_n are literals; then:

$$\phi = q_1 \vee q_2 \vee \dots \vee q_n$$

is a *maxterm*, *simple disjunction* or a *clause*.

Lemma 4 Maxterm is falsifiable iff it does not contain a pair of complementary literals.

Lemma 5 Maxterm is a tautology iff it contains a pair of complimentary literals.

Definition 13 Maxterm ψ *subsumes* maxterm ϕ iff

$$[\psi] \subseteq [\phi]$$

Lemma 6 Let ϕ and ψ are any maxterms; then:

$$\psi \models \phi \quad \text{iff} \quad [\psi] \subseteq [\phi].$$

Think of *disjunction* as a *constraint*; a *longer* disjunction is a *weaker* constraint since more literals are allowed to be satisfied! Let us consider a clause:

$$\psi = \neg p_1 \vee \neg p_2 \vee \dots \vee \neg p_k \vee h_1 \vee h_2 \vee \dots \vee h_m$$

After applying the de Morgan rule:

$$\neg(p_1 \wedge p_2 \wedge \dots \wedge p_k) \vee (h_1 \vee h_2 \vee \dots \vee h_m)$$

This can be put as:

$$p_1 \wedge p_2 \wedge \dots \wedge p_k \Rightarrow h_1 \vee h_2 \vee \dots \vee h_m$$

Definition 14 A clause of the form:

$$\psi = \neg p_1 \vee \neg p_2 \vee \dots \vee \neg p_k \vee h$$

is called a *Horn Clause*.

Alternative notations:

$$p_1 \wedge p_2 \wedge \dots \wedge p_k \Rightarrow h.$$

In PROLOG or in DATALOG:

$$h : \neg p_1, p_2, \dots, p_k.$$

also:

$$h :- p_1, p_2, \dots, p_k.$$

$$h \text{ if } p_1 \text{ and } p_2 \text{ and } \dots \text{ and } p_k.$$

Three forms of Horn clauses:

- facts,
- full clauses,
- constraints/calls.

Important intuitions (EX-LCV16, the rightmost column):

- minterms define the 1-s of the table EX-LCV16; there are 13 of them,
- maxterms define the 0-s of the table EX-LCV16; there are only 3 of them.

But how do they look like? How to join them in order to define the formula?

CNF — Conjunctive Normal Form !!! a Tips tricks !!!

Definition 15 Formula Ψ is in *Conjunctive Normal Form* (CNF; also called: *Conjunction of Clauses*, *Product of Sums*) iff

$$\Psi = \psi_1 \wedge \psi_2 \wedge \dots \wedge \psi_n$$

where $\psi_1, \psi_2, \dots, \psi_n$ are clauses. Notation: $[\Psi] = \{\psi_1, \psi_2, \dots, \psi_n\}$.

Examples:

Which of the following are in CNF:

1. $(p \vee g \vee \neg r) \wedge (p \vee r) \wedge \neg r$
2. $((p \wedge q) \vee \neg r) \wedge (p \vee r) \wedge \neg r$
3. $\neg(p \vee q) \wedge (p \vee r) \wedge \neg r$
4. $(M \longrightarrow I) \wedge (\neg M \longrightarrow (\neg I \wedge L)) \wedge ((I \vee L) \longrightarrow H) \wedge (H \longrightarrow G)$
5. $(\neg M \vee I) \wedge (M \vee \neg I) \wedge (M \vee L) \wedge (\neg I \vee H) \wedge (\neg L \vee H) \wedge (\neg H \vee G)$

Definition 16 *Implicant* of a CNF formula — a clause, such that if it is false then the respective formula is also false.

An implicant falsifies a CNF formula. Must it be equal to some of the clauses of the considered formula in CNF?

Definition 17 A formula is in maximal CNF form (*canonical CNF form*) iff it is composed of all full/maximal clauses:

$$\text{maxCNF}(\Psi) = \psi_1 \wedge \psi_2 \wedge \dots \wedge \psi_n$$

all $\psi_1, \psi_2, \dots, \psi_n$ contain all propositional symbols in use.

Definition 18 *Formula*

$$\Psi = \psi_1 \wedge \psi_2 \wedge \dots \wedge \psi_n$$

in CNF is *minimal* iff it cannot be reduced without violating logical equivalence.

CNF — appropriate for inconsistency checking. But also basic for SAT!

The always false formula \perp of n propositional variables can be represented in maximal CNF in a unique way and it consists of 2^n different clauses, each of n propositional symbols (negated or not), e.g.:

$$\perp = pqr \wedge pq\bar{r} \wedge p\bar{q}r \wedge p\bar{q}\bar{r} \wedge \bar{p}qr \wedge \bar{p}q\bar{r} \wedge \bar{p}\bar{q}r \wedge \bar{p}\bar{q}\bar{r} \quad (\text{CNF})$$

Why the formula is always false?

This formula is also called **the normal form of 0**.

Some observations on CNF:

Important intuition: A *maxCNF* covers 1:1 all the 0-s in the truth table (e.g. EX-LCV16). Write all the 3 maxterms/clauses just looking at the table – as an example...

A CNF can contain **single literals** as components; this can be explored as the **single literal clause/unit preference** strategy in SAT and Resolution Theorem Proving:

$$p \wedge (p \vee q) \wedge (\neg p \vee q \vee r)$$

Weaker components (clauses) in CNF can be **absorbed** — this leads to simplification of the CNF

$$p \equiv p \wedge (p \vee q)$$

Clauses different in one position — defined by complementary literals can be resolved (RR):

$$(p \vee q) \wedge (p \vee \neg q) \equiv p$$

A CNF containing complementary literals as unit clauses is immediately false:

$$p \wedge (q \vee \neg s) \wedge \neg p \equiv \perp$$

DNF — Disjunctive Normal Form !?! Tips tricks !?!

Definition 19 Formula Φ is in *Disjunctive Normal Form* (DNF; also called: *Disjunction of Minterms, Sum of Products*) iff

$$\Phi = \phi_1 \vee \phi_2 \vee \dots \vee \phi_n$$

where $\phi_1, \phi_2, \dots, \phi_n$ are any minterms. Notation: $[\Phi] = \{\phi_1, \phi_2, \dots, \phi_n\}$.

Example:

Which of the following are in DNF:

1. $(p \wedge q) \vee ((p \vee \neg q) \wedge (\neg p \vee \neg q))$
2. $(p \wedge q) \vee ((p \vee q) \vee \neg(p \wedge q))$
3. $(p \wedge q) \vee ((p \wedge \neg q) \vee (\neg p \wedge \neg q))$
4. $(p \wedge q) \vee (p \wedge \neg q) \vee (\neg p \wedge q) \vee (\neg p \wedge \neg q)$
5. Try to find the DNF of the CNF No. 5 – example from page 20...

Definition 20 *Implicant* of a DNF formula — a minterm, such that if it is true, then the respective formula is also true.

An implicant **validates** a DNF formula. **Must it be equal to some of the components of the formula?**

Definition 21 A maximal DNF form (*canonical DNF form*) is any formula containing all the possible minterms:

$$\text{maxDNF}(\Phi) = \phi_1 \vee \phi_2 \vee \dots \vee \phi_n$$

where all the minterms $\phi_1 \vee \phi_2 \vee \dots \vee \phi_n$ are composed of all the propositional symbols in use.

Definition 22 *Formula*

$$\Phi = \phi_1 \vee \phi_2 \vee \dots \vee \phi_n$$

in DNF is *minimal* iff it cannot be reduced without violating logical equivalency.

DNF — is appropriate for checking satisfiability.

The formula always true \top containing n propositional variables can be transformed to maximal DNF form in a unique way and it is composed of 2^n different products, each of them of n variables (negated or not), e.g.:

$$\top = pqr \vee pq\bar{r} \vee p\bar{q}r \vee p\bar{q}\bar{r} \vee \bar{p}qr \vee \bar{p}q\bar{r} \vee \bar{p}\bar{q}r \vee \bar{p}\bar{q}\bar{r} \quad (\text{DNF})$$

Why the formula is always true? This formula is also called **the normal form of 1**.

Some observations on DNF:

Important intuition: A *maxDNF* covers 1:1 all the 1-s in the truth table (e.g. EX-LCV16). Write all the 13 full minterms just looking at the table – as an example...

A DNF can contain **single literals** as components; this can be explored in the **single literal/unit preference** strategy in Dual Resolution Theorem Proving and looking for falsifying interpretations:

$$p \vee (p \wedge q) \vee (\neg p \wedge q \wedge r)$$

Stronger components (minterms) in CNF can be **absorbed** — this leads to simplification of the DNF

$$p \equiv p \vee (p \wedge q)$$

Minterms different in one position — defined by complementary literals can be resolved (Dual RR):

$$(p \wedge q) \vee (p \wedge \neg q) \equiv p$$

A DNF containing complementary literals as unit minterms is immediately true:

$$p \vee (q \wedge \neg s) \vee \neg p \equiv \top$$

Transformation to CNF/DNF

1. $\Phi \Leftrightarrow \Psi \equiv (\Phi \Rightarrow \Psi) \wedge (\Psi \Rightarrow \Phi)$ – elimination of equivalence,
2. $\Phi \Rightarrow \Psi \equiv \neg\Phi \vee \Psi$ – elimination of implication,
3. $\neg(\neg\Phi) \equiv \Phi$ – elimination of double negations,
4. $\neg(\Phi \vee \Psi) \equiv \neg\Phi \wedge \neg\Psi$ – De Morgan's rule,
5. $\neg(\Phi \wedge \Psi) \equiv \neg\Phi \vee \neg\Psi$ – De Morgan's rule,
6. $\Phi \vee (\Psi \wedge \Upsilon) \equiv (\Phi \vee \Psi) \wedge (\Phi \vee \Upsilon)$ – distributivity rule; towards CNF,
7. $\Phi \wedge (\Psi \vee \Upsilon) \equiv (\Phi \wedge \Psi) \vee (\Phi \wedge \Upsilon)$ – distributivity rule; towards DNF.

Example:

$$\begin{aligned}
 (p \wedge (p \Rightarrow q)) \Rightarrow q &\equiv \neg(p \wedge (p \Rightarrow q)) \vee q \equiv \\
 \neg(p \wedge (\neg p \vee q)) \vee q &\equiv (\neg p \vee \neg(\neg p \vee q)) \vee q \equiv \\
 (\neg p \vee (p \wedge \neg q)) \vee q &\equiv \neg p \vee (p \wedge \neg q) \vee q \equiv \\
 (\neg p \vee p) \wedge (\neg p \vee \neg q) \vee q &\equiv \neg p \vee \neg q \vee q \equiv \neg p \vee \top \equiv \top.
 \end{aligned}$$

Example:

Transforming CNF to DNF:

- $\phi = ((p \vee q) \wedge (p \vee r) \wedge (q \vee s) \wedge (r \vee s)), \quad \psi = ((p \wedge s) \vee (q \wedge r))$
- $\phi = ((p \vee q) \wedge (q \vee r) \wedge (r \vee p)), \quad \psi = ((p \wedge q) \vee (q \wedge r) \vee (r \wedge p))$
- $\phi = ((p \vee q \vee r) \wedge (q \vee r \vee s) \wedge (r \vee s \vee p)) \quad \psi = ((p \wedge q) \vee (p \wedge s) \vee (q \wedge s) \vee r).$

Example EX-LCV16 continued: Comparing DNF

Let us reconsider:

$$\phi = (p \Rightarrow q) \wedge (r \Rightarrow s),$$

$$\varphi = (p \vee r) \Rightarrow (q \vee s).$$

We check for logical implication:

$$\phi \models \varphi.$$

Transform ϕ to DNF:

$$\begin{aligned} \phi &= (p \Rightarrow q) \wedge (r \Rightarrow s) = (\neg p \vee q) \wedge (\neg r \vee s) = \\ &= (\neg p \wedge \neg r) \vee (\neg p \wedge s) \vee (q \wedge \neg r) \vee (q \wedge s). \end{aligned}$$

and next to its maxDNF form:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{maxDNF}(\phi) &= (\neg p \wedge \neg q \wedge \neg r \wedge \neg s) \vee (\neg p \wedge \neg q \wedge \neg r \wedge s) \vee (\neg p \wedge \neg q \wedge r \wedge s) \vee \\ &\quad (\neg p \wedge q \wedge \neg r \wedge \neg s) \vee (\neg p \wedge q \wedge \neg r \wedge s) \vee (\neg p \wedge q \wedge r \wedge s) \vee \\ &\quad (p \wedge q \wedge \neg r \wedge \neg s) \vee (p \wedge q \wedge \neg r \wedge s) \vee (p \wedge q \wedge r \wedge s). \end{aligned}$$

Transform φ to DNF:

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi &= (p \vee r) \Rightarrow (q \vee s) = \neg(p \vee r) \vee q \vee s = (\neg p \wedge \neg r) \vee q \vee s = \\ &= (\neg p \wedge \neg r) \vee q \vee s. \end{aligned}$$

and next to its maxDNF form:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{maxDNF}(\varphi) &= (\neg p \wedge \neg q \wedge \neg r \wedge \neg s) \vee (\neg p \wedge \neg q \wedge \neg r \wedge s) \vee (\neg p \wedge \neg q \wedge r \wedge s) \vee \\ &\quad (\neg p \wedge q \wedge \neg r \wedge \neg s) \vee (\neg p \wedge q \wedge \neg r \wedge s) \vee (\neg p \wedge q \wedge r \wedge s) \vee \\ &\quad (\neg p \wedge q \wedge r \wedge \neg s) \vee (p \wedge q \wedge \neg r \wedge \neg s) \vee (p \wedge q \wedge \neg r \wedge s) \vee \\ &\quad (p \wedge q \wedge r \wedge s) \vee (p \wedge q \wedge r \wedge \neg s) \vee (p \wedge \neg q \wedge \neg r \wedge s) \vee \\ &\quad (p \wedge \neg q \wedge r \wedge s). \end{aligned}$$

and so we have all the 9 full minterms covering all the 1-s of column ϕ and all the 13 full minterms covering all the 1-s column φ of the EX-LCV16 table; check them!

Further on, it can be seen that:

$$[maxDNF(\phi)] \subseteq [maxDNF(\varphi)],$$

Could it be checked earlier - without generating the maxDNF forms?

Important: short Σ notation (i.e the sum of products): Note that taking into account the enumeration of the minterms in the leftmost column of the EX-LCV16, the ϕ and φ formulas can be represented as *the sums of products* in the following form:

$$maxDNF(\phi) = \Sigma(0, 1, 3, 4, 5, 7, 12, 13, 15)$$

and

$$maxDNF(\varphi) = \Sigma(0, 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15)$$

In this shorthand notation it is well-visible that in fact $maxDNF(\varphi)$ covers $maxDNF(\phi)$.

Example EX-LCV16 continued: Comparing CNF

Let us reconsider:

$$\phi = (p \Rightarrow q) \wedge (r \Rightarrow s),$$

$$\varphi = (p \vee r) \Rightarrow (q \vee s).$$

We check for logical implication:

$$\phi \models \varphi.$$

Transform ϕ to CNF:

$$\phi = (p \Rightarrow q) \wedge (r \Rightarrow s) = (\neg p \vee q) \wedge (\neg r \vee s).$$

and next to its maxCNF form:

$$\begin{aligned} \max CNF(\phi) &= (p \vee q \vee \neg r \vee s) \wedge (p \vee \neg q \vee \neg r \vee s) \wedge \\ &\quad (\neg p \vee q \vee r \vee s) \wedge (\neg p \vee q \vee r \vee \neg s) \wedge \\ &\quad (\neg p \vee q \vee \neg r \vee s) \wedge (\neg p \vee q \vee \neg r \vee \neg s) \wedge \\ &\quad (\neg p \vee \neg q \vee \neg r \vee s). \end{aligned}$$

Transform φ to CNF:

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi &= (p \vee r) \Rightarrow (q \vee s) = \neg(p \vee r) \vee q \vee s = (\neg p \wedge \neg r) \vee q \vee s = \\ &= (\neg p \vee q \vee s) \wedge (\neg r \vee q \vee s). \end{aligned}$$

and next to its maxCNF form:

$$\begin{aligned} \max CNF(\varphi) &= (p \vee q \vee \neg r \vee s) \wedge \\ &\quad (\neg p \vee q \vee r \vee s) \wedge \\ &\quad (\neg p \vee q \vee \neg r \vee s) \wedge . \end{aligned}$$

and so we have 7 full maxterms covering all the 0-s of the ϕ column and 3 full maxterms covering all the 0-s of the φ column of the EX-LCV16 table; check them!

Further on, it can be seen that:

$$[maxCNF(\varphi)] \subseteq [maxCNF(\phi)],$$

Could it be checked earlier - without generating the maxCNF forms?

Important: short Π notation: Note that taking into account the enumeration of the maxterms in the leftmost column the ϕ and φ formulas can be represented as *the product of sums* in the following form:

$$maxCNF(\phi) = \Pi(2, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 14)$$

and

$$maxCNF(\varphi) = \Pi(2, 8, 10)$$

Can you see the relationship between the Σ and the Π representation of the respective formulas?

Maximal CNF and DNF Forms – Two Observations

Let ϕ and ψ be two propositional formulas.

We have:

Lemma 7¹

$$\phi \models \psi \text{ iff } [maxDNF(\phi)] \subseteq [maxDNF(\psi)]$$

For intuition, all the 1-s of ϕ are covered by the 1-s of ψ .

Also:

Lemma 8²

$$\phi \models \psi \text{ iff } [maxCNF(\psi)] \subseteq [maxDNF(\phi)]$$

For intuition, all the 0-s of ψ are covered by the 0-s of ϕ .

Conclusions:

- Two propositional formulas ϕ and ψ are logically equivalent iff their maximal CNF forms are identical (up to the order of components).
- Two propositional formulas ϕ and ψ are logically equivalent iff their maximal DNF forms are identical (up to the order of components).

¹Corrected w.r.t former edition

²Corrected w.r.t former edition

Logic for KRR – Tasks and Tools

- Theorem Proving – Verification of Logical Consequence:

$$\Delta \models H;$$

- Automated Inference – Derivation:

$$\Delta \vdash H;$$

- SAT (checking for models) – satisfiability:

$$\models_I H;$$

- un-SAT verification – unsatisfiability:

$$\not\models_I H \quad \text{for any interpretation } I;$$

- Tautology verification (completeness):

$$\models H$$

- valid inference rules – checking:

$$(\Delta \vdash H) \longrightarrow (\Delta \models H)$$

- complete inference rules – checking:

$$(\Delta \models H) \longrightarrow (\Delta \vdash H)$$

- finding minimal forms: CNF and DNF.

Question: what are the areas of application of CNF vs. DNF?

Why and when CNF vs. DNF?
