# Logica \& Linguaggio, PL: Tableaux 

RAFFAELLA BERNARDI

Università di Trento
P.zZA VENEZIA, Room: 2.05, e-mAIL: BERNARDI@DISI.UNITN.IT

## Contents

1 Weaker Results ..... 3
2 Tableaux ..... 4
3 Alberi di refutazione (tableaux ..... 5
4 Consequences ..... 6

## 1. Weaker Results

- If $\psi$ is valid, can we conclude it is satifiable, falsifiable or unsatisfiable?


## 1. Weaker Results

- If $\psi$ is valid, can we conclude it is satifiable, falsifiable or unsatisfiable? We can conclude $\psi$ is satisfiable:

$$
\text { IF } \forall I, I \models \psi \text { THEN } \exists I, I \models \psi
$$

## 1. Weaker Results

- If $\psi$ is valid, can we conclude it is satifiable, falsifiable or unsatisfiable? We can conclude $\psi$ is satisfiable:

$$
\text { IF } \forall I, I \models \psi \text { THEN } \exists I, I \models \psi
$$

Satisfiability is a weaker property then validity.

## 1. Weaker Results

- If $\psi$ is valid, can we conclude it is satifiable, falsifiable or unsatisfiable? We can conclude $\psi$ is satisfiable:

$$
\text { IF } \forall I, I \models \psi \text { THEN } \exists I, I \models \psi
$$

Satisfiability is a weaker property then validity.

- If $\psi$ is unsatisfiable, can we conclude it is satifiable, falsifiable or valid?


## 1. Weaker Results

- If $\psi$ is valid, can we conclude it is satifiable, falsifiable or unsatisfiable? We can conclude $\psi$ is satisfiable:

$$
\text { IF } \forall I, I \models \psi \text { THEN } \exists I, I \models \psi
$$

Satisfiability is a weaker property then validity.

- If $\psi$ is unsatisfiable, can we conclude it is satifiable, falsifiable or valid? We can conclude $\psi$ is falsifiable:

$$
\text { IF } \forall I, I \not \vDash \psi \text { THEN } \exists I, I \not \models \psi
$$

Falsiability is a weaker property then unsatisifiability.

## 2. Tableaux

|  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |

## 2. Tableaux

|  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $A \wedge B$ |  |  |
| $A$ |  |  |
| $B$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |

## 2. Tableaux

|  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $A \wedge B$ |  | $A \vee B$ |  |  |
| $A$ |  |  | $B$ |  |
| $B$ |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |

## 2. Tableaux

| $\begin{gathered} A \wedge B \\ A \\ B \end{gathered}$ | $A \stackrel{A \vee B}{\overbrace{B}}$ | $\begin{array}{cc}  & A \rightarrow B \\ \neg A & \\ & \\ & \\ & \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |

## 2. Tableaux

| $\begin{gathered} A \wedge B \\ A \\ B \end{gathered}$ |  | $\neg_{\neg A} \stackrel{A \rightarrow B}{ }{ }_{B}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $A \wedge B \stackrel{A \leftrightarrow B}{\wedge} \rightarrow \neg A \wedge \neg B$ |  |  |

## 2. Tableaux

| $\begin{gathered} A \wedge B \\ A \\ B \end{gathered}$ | $\stackrel{\sim}{A}_{\stackrel{A \vee B}{ }}^{\wedge_{B}}$ | $\neg_{\neg A} \stackrel{A \rightarrow B}{ }{ }_{B}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $A \wedge B \stackrel{A \leftrightarrow}{ }_{\stackrel{A}{\wedge}}^{\neg A \wedge \neg B}$ | $\begin{gathered} \neg \neg A \\ A \end{gathered}$ |  |

## 2. Tableaux

| $\begin{gathered} A \wedge B \\ A \\ B \end{gathered}$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $A \wedge B \stackrel{A \leftrightarrow B}{\wedge} \rightarrow \neg A \wedge \neg B$ | $\begin{gathered} \neg \neg A \\ A \end{gathered}$ | $\stackrel{\neg(A \wedge B)}{\wedge_{\neg A}} \underset{\neg B}{ }$ |

## 2. Tableaux

| $\begin{gathered} A \wedge B \\ A \\ B \end{gathered}$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $A \wedge B \stackrel{A \leftrightarrow B}{\wedge} \quad \neg A \wedge \neg B$ | $\begin{gathered} \neg \neg A \\ A \end{gathered}$ |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \neg(A \vee B) \\ & \quad \neg A \\ & \quad \neg B \end{aligned}$ |  |  |

## 2. Tableaux

| $\begin{gathered} A \wedge B \\ A \\ B \end{gathered}$ | $\overbrace{B}^{A \vee B}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $A \wedge B \stackrel{A \leftrightarrow B}{\wedge} \neg A \wedge \neg B$ | $\begin{gathered} \neg \neg A \\ A \end{gathered}$ |  |
| $\begin{gathered} \neg(A \vee B) \\ \quad \neg A \\ \quad \neg B \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \neg(A \rightarrow B) \\ A \\ \neg B \end{gathered}$ |  |

## 2. Tableaux

| $\begin{gathered} A \wedge B \\ A \\ B \end{gathered}$ | $\stackrel{\sim}{A}^{\wedge}{ }_{B}^{A \vee B}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $A \wedge B \stackrel{A \leftrightarrow B}{\wedge} \rightarrow \neg A \wedge \neg B$ | $\begin{gathered} \neg \neg A \\ A \end{gathered}$ | $\neg A_{\neg(A \wedge B)}^{{ }^{\wedge}} \underset{\neg B}{ }$ |
| $\begin{gathered} \neg(A \vee B) \\ \quad \neg A \\ \quad \neg B \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \neg(A \rightarrow B) \\ A \\ \neg B \end{gathered}$ | $A \wedge \neg B \stackrel{\neg(A \leftrightarrow B)}{\wedge} \neg A \wedge B$ |

## 3. Alberi di refutazione (tableaux

Le tavole di verità non sono l'algoritmo più efficiente. Esistono altre procedure più veloci. Gli alberi di refutazione (tablaux) sono uno di questi:

Si formi una lista di formule con tutte le premesse e la negazione della conclusione. Se si arriva a trovare un'interpretazione per la quale tale lista contiene tutte formule vere, allora quell'interpretazione mostra che esiste un controesempio: l'argomentazione non è valida (non è una conseguenza logica). Se non si riesce a trovare nessuna interpretazione che renda vera tale lista, allora la conclusione non è stata refutata, dunque l'argomentazione è valida.

## 4. Consequences

You are asked to prove whether $\psi$ is valid by means of tableaux.

- If all branches of your tableaux are open, what do you conclude?


## 4. Consequences

You are asked to prove whether $\psi$ is valid by means of tableaux.

- If all branches of your tableaux are open, what do you conclude? $\psi$ is satisfiable.


## 4. Consequences

You are asked to prove whether $\psi$ is valid by means of tableaux.

- If all branches of your tableaux are open, what do you conclude? $\psi$ is satisfiable.

Are you sure you cannot give a stronger answer, i.e. are you sure $\psi$ is not valid?

## 4. Consequences

You are asked to prove whether $\psi$ is valid by means of tableaux.

- If all branches of your tableaux are open, what do you conclude? $\psi$ is satisfiable.
Are you sure you cannot give a stronger answer, i.e. are you sure $\psi$ is not valid? In order to check whether $\psi$ is valid you have to look at $\neg \psi$.


## 4. Consequences

You are asked to prove whether $\psi$ is valid by means of tableaux.

- If all branches of your tableaux are open, what do you conclude? $\psi$ is satisfiable.
Are you sure you cannot give a stronger answer, i.e. are you sure $\psi$ is not valid? In order to check whether $\psi$ is valid you have to look at $\neg \psi$. If $\neg \psi$ is unsatisfiable then $\psi$ is also valid.


## 4. Consequences

You are asked to prove whether $\psi$ is valid by means of tableaux.

- If all branches of your tableaux are open, what do you conclude? $\psi$ is satisfiable.
Are you sure you cannot give a stronger answer, i.e. are you sure $\psi$ is not valid? In order to check whether $\psi$ is valid you have to look at $\neg \psi$.

If $\neg \psi$ is unsatisfiable then $\psi$ is also valid.

- If all branches close: $\psi$ is unsatisfiable.


## 4. Consequences

You are asked to prove whether $\psi$ is valid by means of tableaux.

- If all branches of your tableaux are open, what do you conclude? $\psi$ is satisfiable.
Are you sure you cannot give a stronger answer, i.e. are you sure $\psi$ is not valid? In order to check whether $\psi$ is valid you have to look at $\neg \psi$.

If $\neg \psi$ is unsatisfiable then $\psi$ is also valid.

- If all branches close: $\psi$ is unsatisfiable.

Can you make a stronger claim?

## 4. Consequences

You are asked to prove whether $\psi$ is valid by means of tableaux.

- If all branches of your tableaux are open, what do you conclude? $\psi$ is satisfiable.
Are you sure you cannot give a stronger answer, i.e. are you sure $\psi$ is not valid? In order to check whether $\psi$ is valid you have to look at $\neg \psi$.

If $\neg \psi$ is unsatisfiable then $\psi$ is also valid.

- If all branches close: $\psi$ is unsatisfiable.

Can you make a stronger claim?
No this is already a strong result, there is no need to look at $\neg \psi$.

