## A(nother) Sample Model for Predicate Logic (PredL)

The domain *D* simply lists all of the "inhabitants" of our model:

D = { Alice, Bill, Clive, Damien, Latoya, Marcia, Olivia, Paul }

The assignment function *Val* establishes a relationship between the "words" of PredL and the "inhabitants" of our model:

**1.** Individual constants denote specific inhabitants of our model.

Val(a) = Alice	Val(l) = Latoya
Val(b) = Bill	<i>Val</i> (m) = Marcia
Val(c) = Clive	<i>Val</i> (o) = Olivia
Val(d) = Damien	Val(p) = Paul

2. One-place predicates express properties, and so denote sets of individuals.

Val(RICH) = { Paul, Alice, Marcia, Olivia, Bill }
Val(GENEROUS) = { Olivia, Clive } Val(SURGEON) = { Latoya, Alice }
Val(LAUGH) = { Paul, Alice, Marcia, Damien }

**3.** Two-place predicates express relations that can hold between two individuals, and so denote sets of ordered pairs of individuals.

*Val*(HUG) = { <Clive, Marcia>, <Marcia, Clive>, <Paul, Marcia> }

*Val*(MARRY) = { <Bill, Latoya>, <Damien, Marcia>, <Clive, Olivia> }

**4.** Three-place predicates express relations that can hold between three individuals, and so denote sets of ordered triplets of individuals.

*Val*(INTRODUCE) = { <Marcia, Bill, Latoya>, <Marcia, Olivia, Clive> }

## CAS LX 502 Semantics 1

Using the provide key, translate the following English sentences into PredL. Then, determine whether the PredL formulas are true in the above model.

a : Alice b : Bill c : Clive d : Damie	l : Latoya m : Marcia o : Olivia n p : Paul	SURGEON(x) : x is a surgeon RICH(x) : x is rich GENEROUS(x) : x is generous LAUGH(x) : x laugh	
HUG(x, y) : x hug y MARRY (x, y) : x marry y		INTRODUCE(x, y, z) : x introduce y to z	
(1) Oli	via is a surgeon	(2) Bill was introduced to L	atoya by Marcia.

- (3) Paul is not both rich and generous.
- (4) Neither Alice nor Bill laughed.
- (5) Bill and Damien respectively married Latoya and Olivia.
- (6) Clive and Marcia hugged.