

Undefined Terms

- An **undefined term** is a term, like x/x where $x = 0$ and $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \sin x$, that has no natural denotation
- Undefined terms are a common and unavoidable part of mathematics
- By assumption, every term in FOL denotes something
- Function symbols in FOL always denote total functions
- Consequently, statements involving undefined terms and partial functions are often awkward to express in FOL

06. What is Missing From First-Order Logic

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Revised: 7 March 2001

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Definite Description

- Quantification over predicates or functions is not allowed in FOL
- Many statements cannot be expressed directly in FOL
- Some principles, such as induction, cannot be adequately formalized in FOL
 - A **definite description** is a term of the form “the unique x that satisfies the property P ”
 - Definite description is commonly used in mathematics
 - Definite descriptions are not provided in FOL
 - Definite descriptions are awkward in a system like FOL in which all terms must be defined

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CS 773 Winter 2001

Support for Functions

Solutions

- A function symbol in FOL₋ is not a term so predicate and function symbols cannot be applied to it
- Function symbols in FOL always denote total functions
- Quantification over functions is not allowed in FOL
 - Lambda-notation is not provided in FOL
 - Use a different logic:
 - Second-order logic (SOL)
 - Simple type theory (STT)
 - Another kind of type theory or higher-order logic
 - Partial first-order logic (PFOL₋)
 - LUTINS (IMPS logic)
 - Use a special theory in FOL:
 - Zermelo-Fraenkel (ZF) set theory
 - Von-Neumann-Bernays-Gödel (NBG) set theory
 - Another kind of set theory or function theory
 - Use a special theory in a different logic:
 - A Set Theory for Mechanized Mathematics (STMM)

System for Classifying Terms By Value

- A term classification system is very useful for providing some immediate information about the value of a term before the value of term is known itself
- There is no built-in system for classifying terms by value in FOL₋ (as, for example, in a type theory)

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