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| Subject code | ECTS credits |
| MAT3007 | 6 |

Course title in Lithuanian

MATEMATINĖ LOGIKA

Course title in English

MATHEMATICAL LOGIC

Short course annotation in Lithuanian (up to 500 characters)

Igyjamos esminės matematinės logikos žinios, susipažįstama su algoritmų, formulių teisingumui tikrinti, sudarymu, rezoliucijų principu teiginių logikai, predikatų logikos formulių interpretacija, kanoniniu formulių pavidalu, disjunktų aibėmis, semantiniiais medžiais, Herbrand'o teorema, keitinių ir unifikacijos apibrėžimais, rezoliucijų metodu predikatų logikai, paieškos medžiais, paieškos erdvė ir paieškos strategijomis, loginėmis programomis, loginių programų procedūrine semantika, „neigimas – neigiama informacija ir nesėkmė“, uždaro pasaulio prielaida, neigimu kaip nesėkmės taisykle, SLDNF - rezoliucija, uždaro pasaulio duomenų bazėmis.

Short course annotation in English (up to 500 characters)

Acquired fundamental knowledge of basic concepts of mathematical logic: validity of formulas, the resolution principle for the propositional logic, interpretations of formulas in the predicate logic, pre-nex normal forms, a set of clauses, semantic trees, Herbrand's theorem, substitution and unification, the resolution principle for the predicate logic, search trees, space and heuristics, logic programs, declarative semantics of logic programs, procedural semantics of logic programs, negation - negative information and failure, closed world assumption, negation as failure rule, SLDNF - resolution, Closed world databases.

Prerequisites for entering the course

Mathematical Analysis.

Course aim

Course aim is to provide knowledge of basic concepts of mathematical logic, design of algorithms for the investigation of the validity of formulas and development of logic programs of inference in the first-order logic.

Links between course outcomes, criteria of learning achievement evaluation, study methods and methods of learning achievement assessment

| No | Course outcomes | Criteria of learning achievement evaluation | Study methods | Methods of learning achievement assessment |
|----|---|--|--|---|
| 1. | Knowledge and understanding of basic concepts and operations in mathematical logic. | Student demonstrates knowledge and understanding by solving problem orientated exercises. | Lectures, practical works, individual work, consulting | Mid-term exam, Assessment of practical works. |
| 2. | Ability to formalize meaning of texts by means of propositional and predicate logic. Check and prove correctness of reasoning | Student demonstrates the ability formalize meaning of texts using symbols of set algebra, propositional and predicate logic. | Lectures, practical works, individual work, consulting | Mid-term exam, Assessment of practical works. |
| 3. | Ability to perform procedures of logical inference by means of propositional and predicate logic. | Apply resolution algorithm when solving problems of logical inference. | Lectures, practical works, individual work, consulting | Final exam, assessment of practical works. |
| 4. | Construct Knowledge Bases for representation of applied information by means of propositional and | Student demonstrates the ability to construct Knowledge Bases by means of logical methods of knowledge representation. | Lectures, practical works, individual work, consulting | Final exam, assessment of practical works. |

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|----|---|--|--|--|
| | first order logic. | | | |
| 5. | Ability to design algorithms for the investigation of the validity of formulas and performance of logical inference | Student demonstrates the ability to design algorithms for the investigation of the validity of formulas and resolution rule. | Lectures, practical works, individual work, consulting | Final exam, assessment of practical works. |
| 6. | Ability to develop logic programs of inference in the first-order logic. | Student demonstrates the ability to develop logic programs of inference in the first-order logic. | Lectures, practical works, individual work, consulting | Final exam, assessment of practical works. |

Links between study programme outcomes and course outcomes

| Study programme outcomes | Running number of course outcome | | | | | |
|---|----------------------------------|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| Know and comprehend concepts and propositions of fundamental mathematical subjects, recognize and apply them solving practical/theoretical tasks | + | + | + | + | + | |
| Identify the problem, collect and analyze real/theoretical data using various mathematical methods, tools and IT technologies | + | + | + | + | + | |
| Operating with formal mathematical symbols and terms, determine mathematical connections between various mathematical quantities; conceive mathematical propositions and logical proofs, construct and prove new statements | + | + | + | + | + | |
| Think logically and analytically, evaluate alternative ways of task solving and implement optimal solutions | + | + | + | + | + | + |
| Critically analyze and evaluate obtained results, take responsibility from the mathematical point of view | + | + | | + | | |

Content

| No | Content (topics) |
|-----|--|
| 1. | Validity of formulas |
| 2. | Resolution principle for the propositional logic |
| 3. | Interpretations of formulas in the predicate logic |
| 4. | Prenex normal forms |
| 5. | A set of clauses |
| 6. | Semantic trees |
| 7. | Herbrand's theorem |
| 8. | Substitution and unification |
| 9. | Resolution principle for the predicate logic |
| 10. | Search trees |
| 11. | Space and heuristics |
| 12. | Logic programs |
| 13. | Declarative semantics of logic programs |
| 14. | Procedural semantics of logic programs |
| 15. | Negation - negative information and failure |
| 16. | Closed world assumption |
| 17. | Negation as failure rule |
| 18. | SLDNF - resolution |
| 19. | Closed world databases |

Distribution of workload for students (contact and independent work hours)

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|---------------------------------|-----------------|
| Lectures | 45 hours |
| Practical work | 30 hours |
| Individual students work | 85 hours |
| Total: | 160 |

Structure of cumulative score and value of its constituent parts

Final assessment sums the assessments of written final examination (50%), written mid-term examination (25%) and assessment of practical works (25%).

Recommended reference materials

| No | Publication year | Authors of publication and title | Publishing house | Number of copies in | | |
|--------------------------------|------------------|--|---------------------------|---------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| | | | | University library | Self study rooms | Other libraries |
| <i>Basic materials</i> | | | | | | |
| 1. | 2002 | Jusas V. Matematinė logika: Mokomoji knyga (Mathematical Logic) | Kaunas: Technologija | 2 | | |
| 2. | 2007 | S. Norgėla. Logika ir dirbtinis intelektas (Logic and Artificial Intelligence) | Vilnius: TEV | 2 | | |
| 3. | 2004 | S. Norgėla. Matematinė logika. (Mathematical Logic) | Vilnius: TEV | 2 | | |
| 4. | 2003 | S. Russell, P. Norvig. Artificiale Intelligencija. A Modern Approach | Prentice Hall | 1 | | |
| <i>Supplementary materials</i> | | | | | | |
| 1. | 2010 | Wei Li. Mathematical Logic: Foundations for Information Science | Birkhäuser (Google books) | | | |
| 2. | 1995 | Listopadskis N., Markauskas R.V. Matematinė logika. I, II dalys. (Mathematical Logic I, II) | Kaunas: Technologija | | | |
| 3. | 1990 | Apt K.W. Logic Programming in Handbook of Theoretical Computer Science, vol. B. | Nort Holand | | | |
| 4. | 1984 | Lloyd J.W. Foundations of Logic Programming | Berlin, Springer-Verlag | | | |
| 5. | 1999 | R. Lassaigne, M.de Rougemont. Logika ir algoritmų sudėtingumas. (Logic and the Complexity of Algorithms) | Vilnius: Žara | | | |

Course programme designed by

Assoc. prof. dr. Arimantas Raškinis