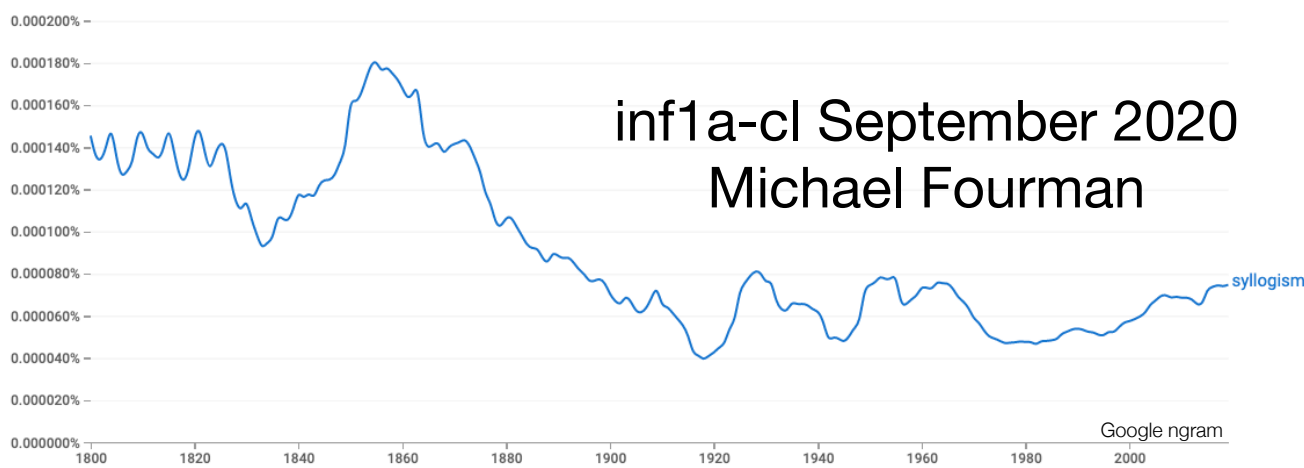
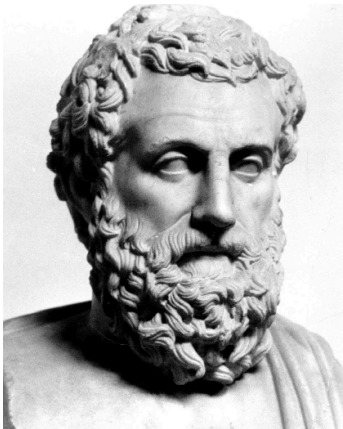




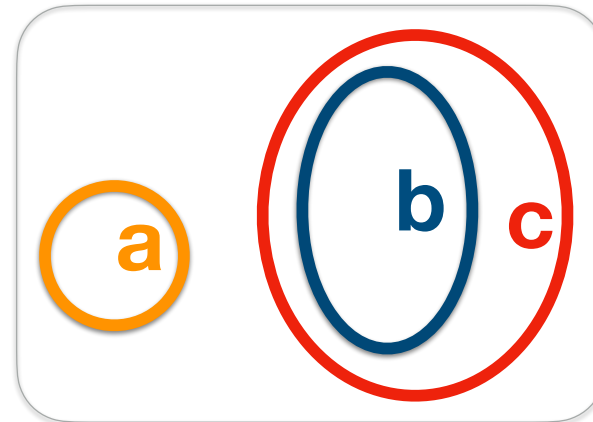
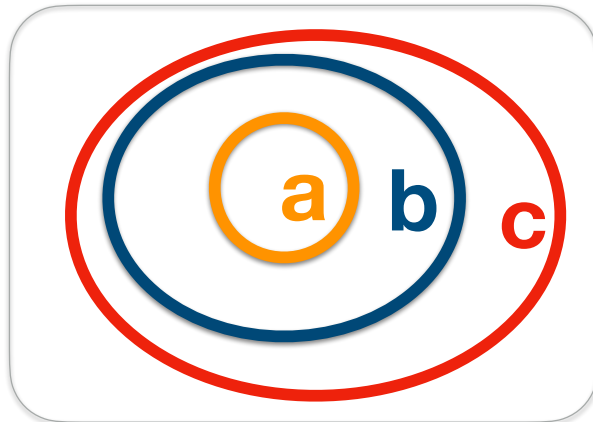
INF1A
from
Aristotle to
Euler

Aristotelian Syllogisms

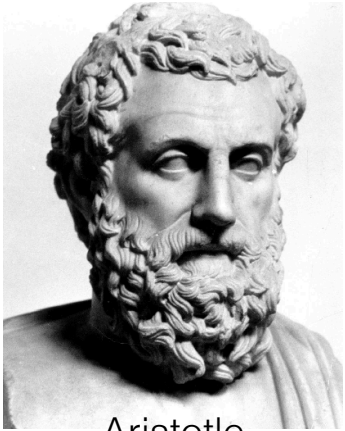
Euler diagrams



Aristotle
384-322 BC



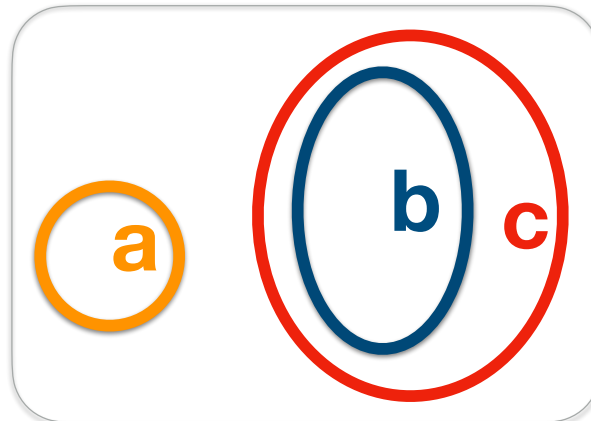
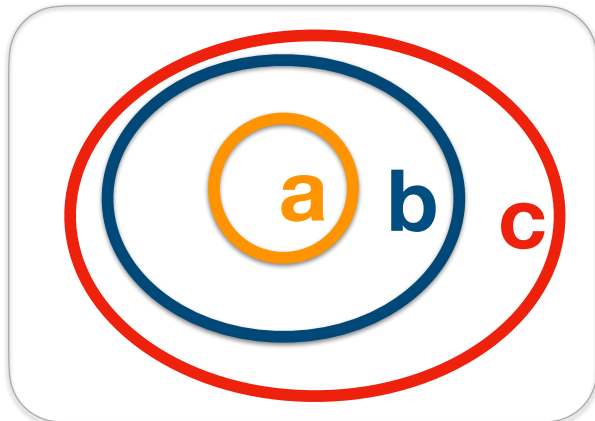
Euler
1707-1783



Aristotle
384-322 BC

A **deduction** is speech (*logos*) in which, certain things having been supposed, something, different from those supposed, results, of necessity, because of their being so.

Aristotle



INF1A

deduction

Socrates is a man
All men are mortal
 $\therefore$ *Socrates is mortal*



INF1A

syllogism

$$\{x \mid x = \text{Socrates}\} \subseteq \{x \mid \text{isaMan } x\}$$

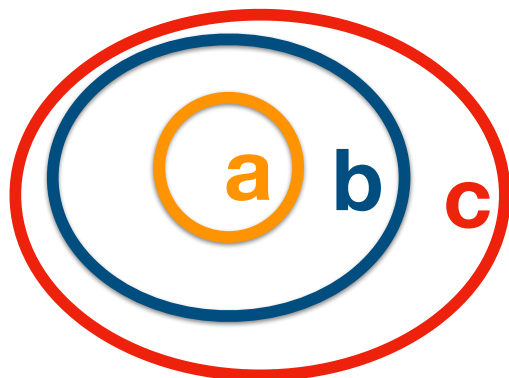
$$\{x \mid \text{isaMan } x\} \subseteq \{x \mid \text{isaMortal } x\}$$

$$\therefore \{x \mid x = \text{Socrates}\} \subseteq \{x \mid \text{isaMortal } x\}$$

$$\text{isSocrates } x \quad =_{\text{def}} \quad x = \text{Socrates}$$

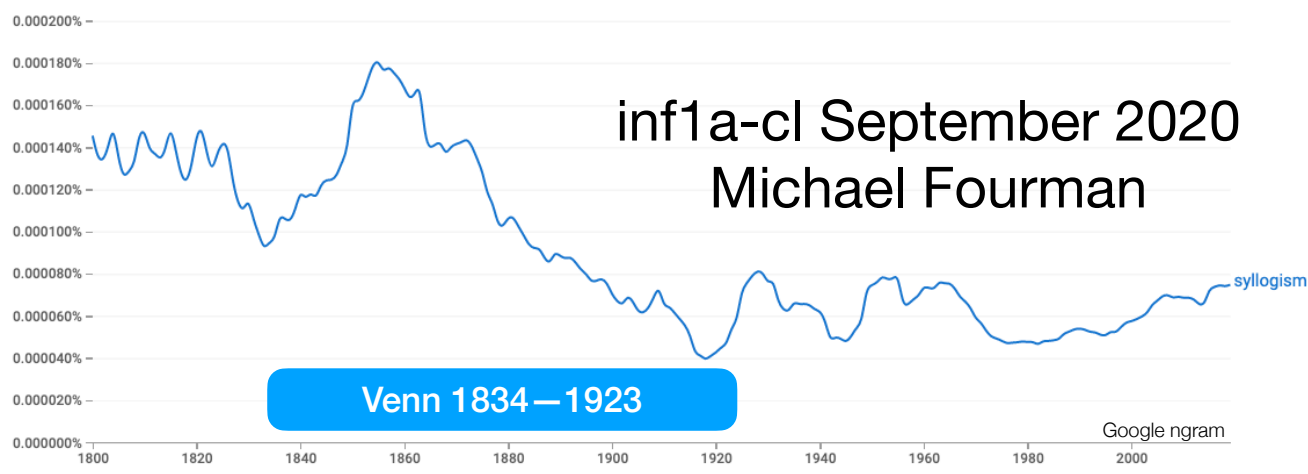
$$\frac{\text{isSocrates} \models \text{isaMan} \quad \text{isaMan} \models \text{isaMortal}}{\text{isSocrates} \models \text{isaMortal}}$$

Euler diagram



$$\frac{a \models b \quad b \models c}{a \models c}$$

Socrates is a man
All men are mortal
 $\therefore$ *Socrates is mortal*

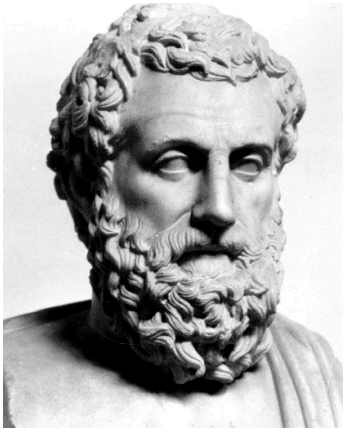


INF1A

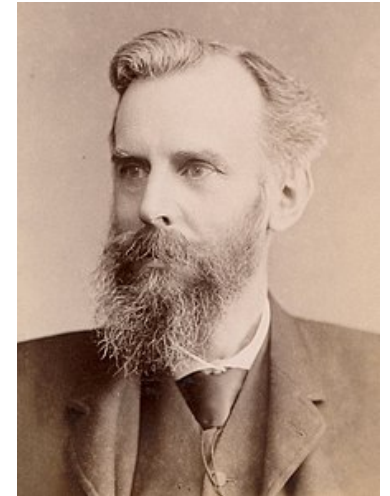
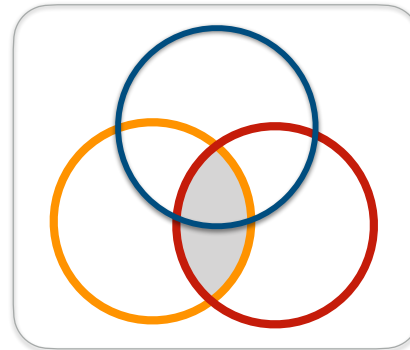
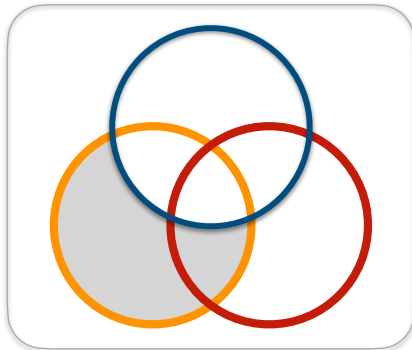
Aristotle
via Venn

Aristotelian Syllogisms

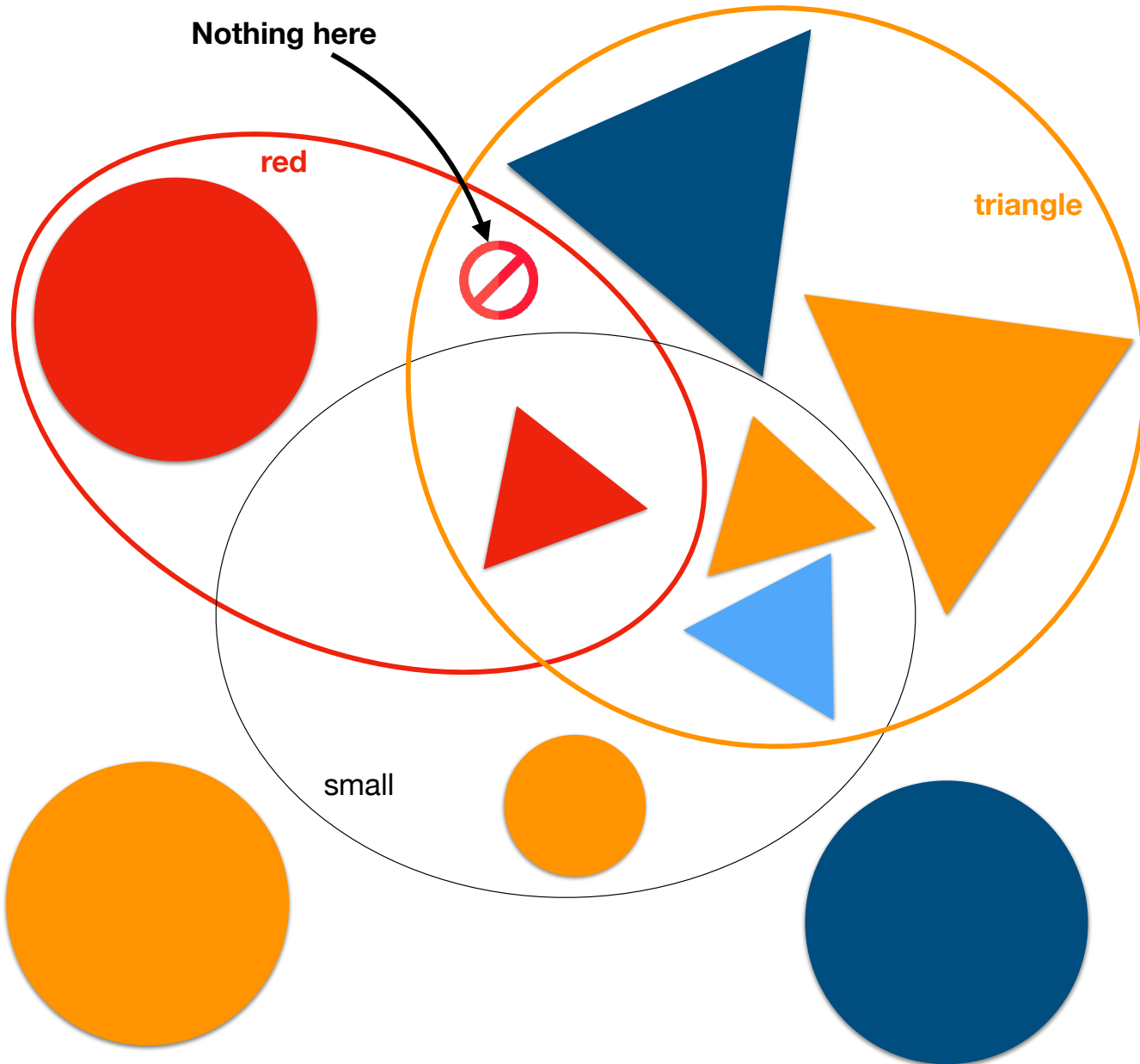
Venn diagrams



Aristotle
384-322 BC



John Venn
1834-1923



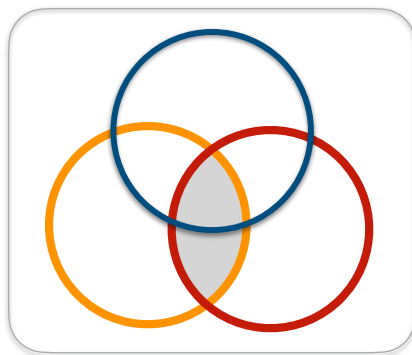
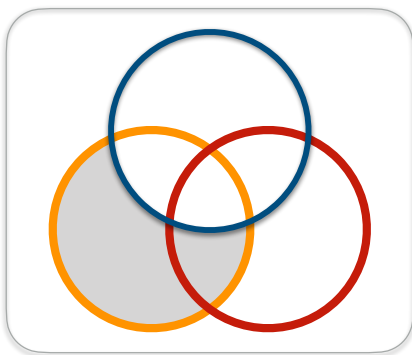
INF1A-CL

universal
affirmative

- every red triangle is small ✓
- every small triangle is red ✗
- some big triangle is amber ?
- some small disc is red ?
- no red thing is blue ?



John Venn
1834–1923



INF1A

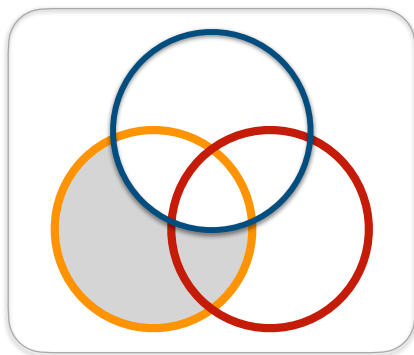
from Venn
to Euler



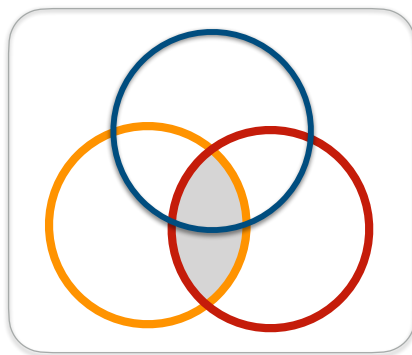
Euler
1707-1783



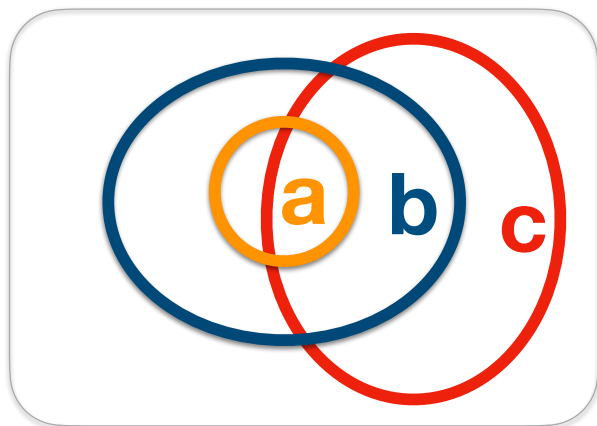
John Venn
1834–1923



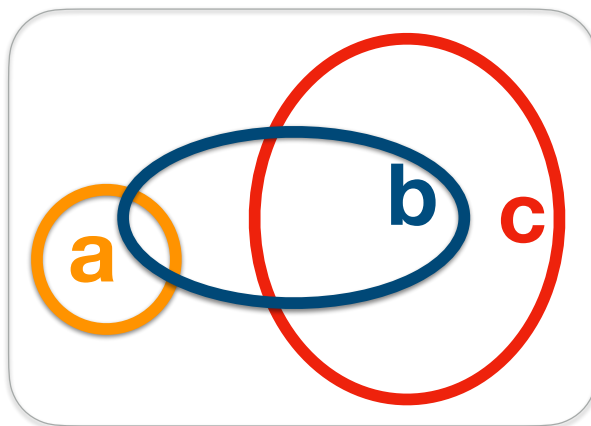
every **a** is **b**



no **a** is **c**



$a \models b$



$a \models \neg c$

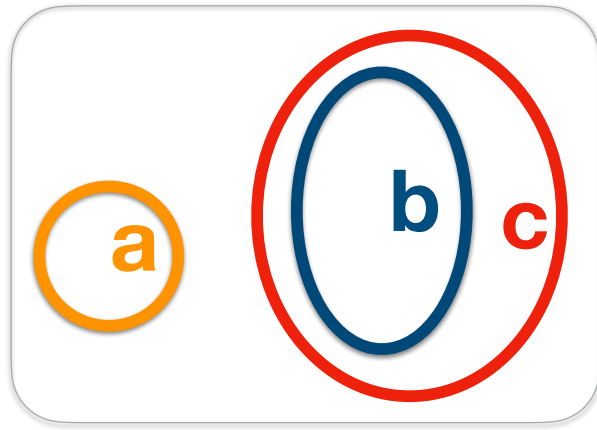


INF1A

from Venn
to Euler

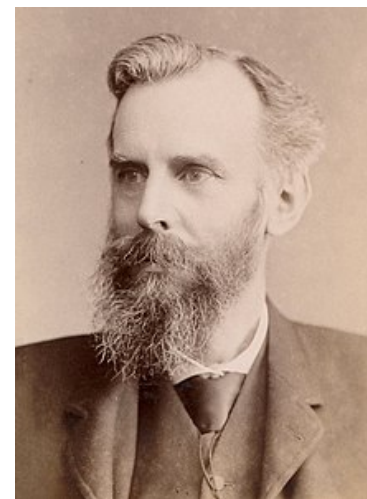


Euler
1707-1783

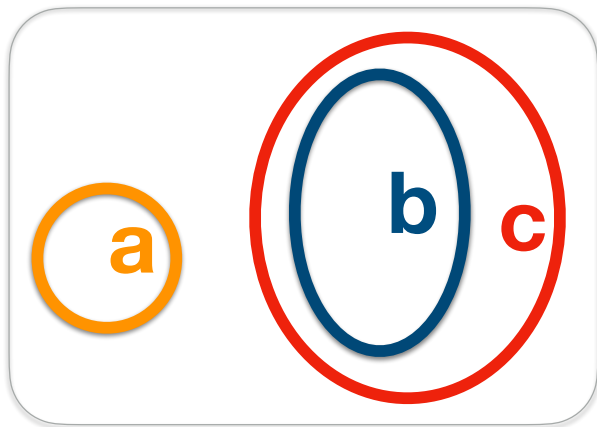
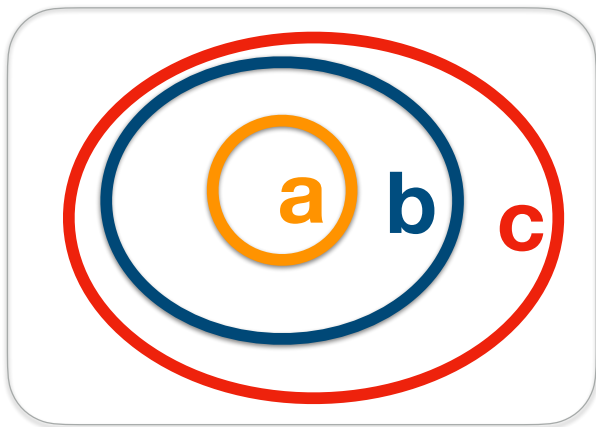


INF1A

from Euler
to Venn

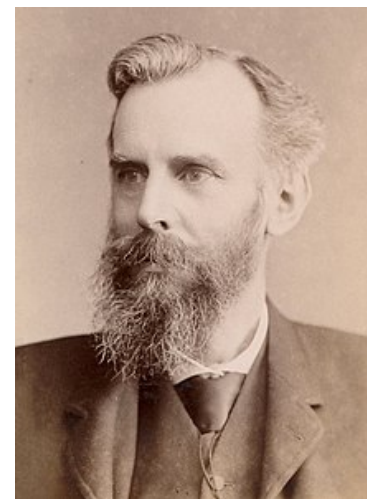
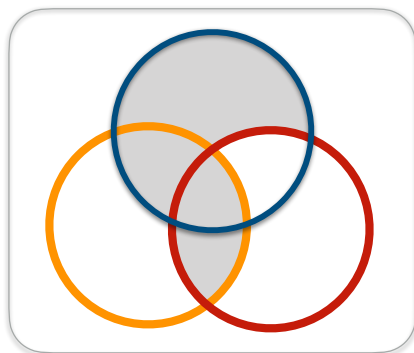
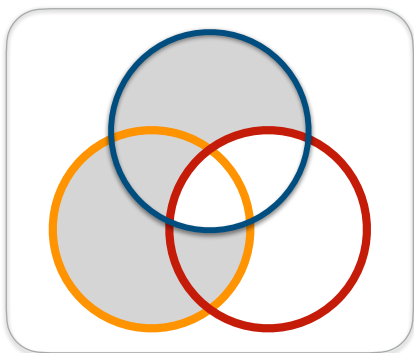


John Venn
1834–1923

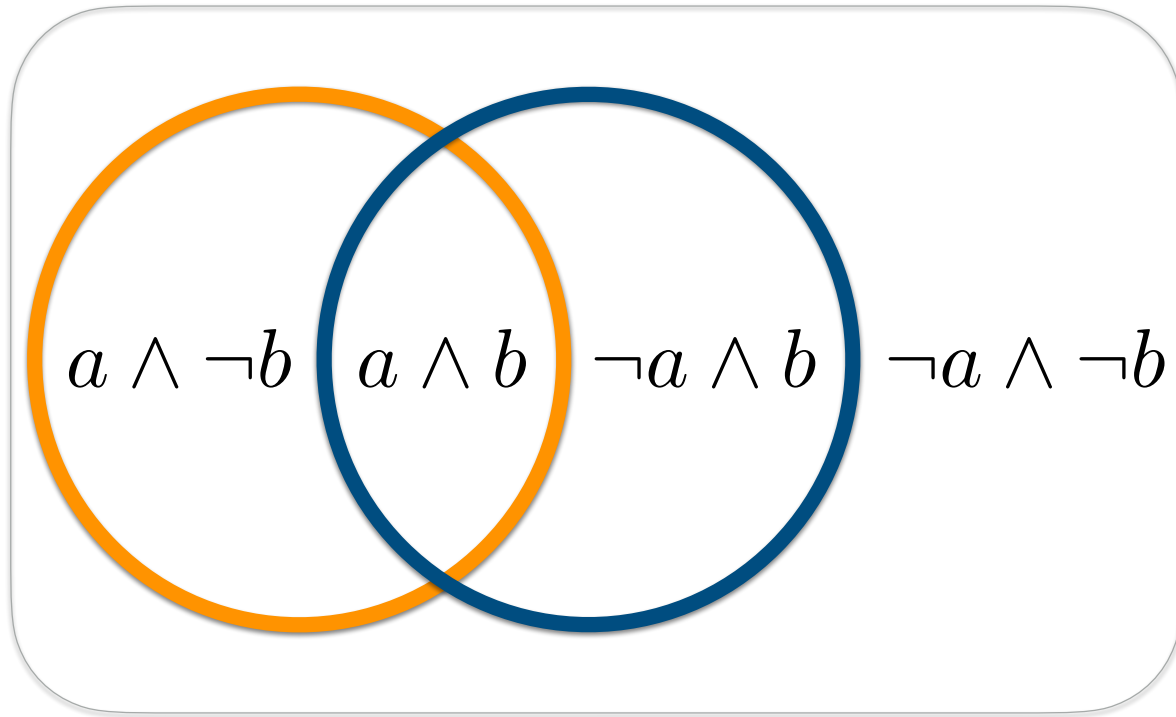


INF1A

from Euler
to Venn



John Venn
1834–1923



INF1A

combinations

a Venn diagram represents
all imaginable combinations

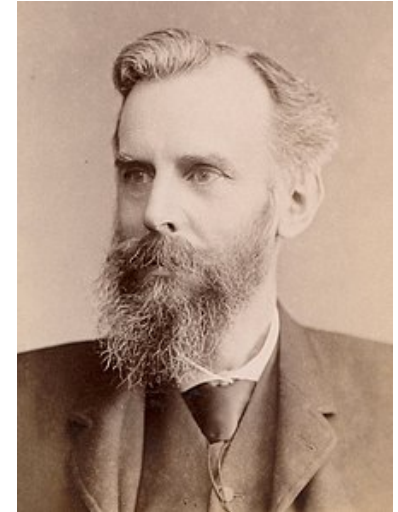
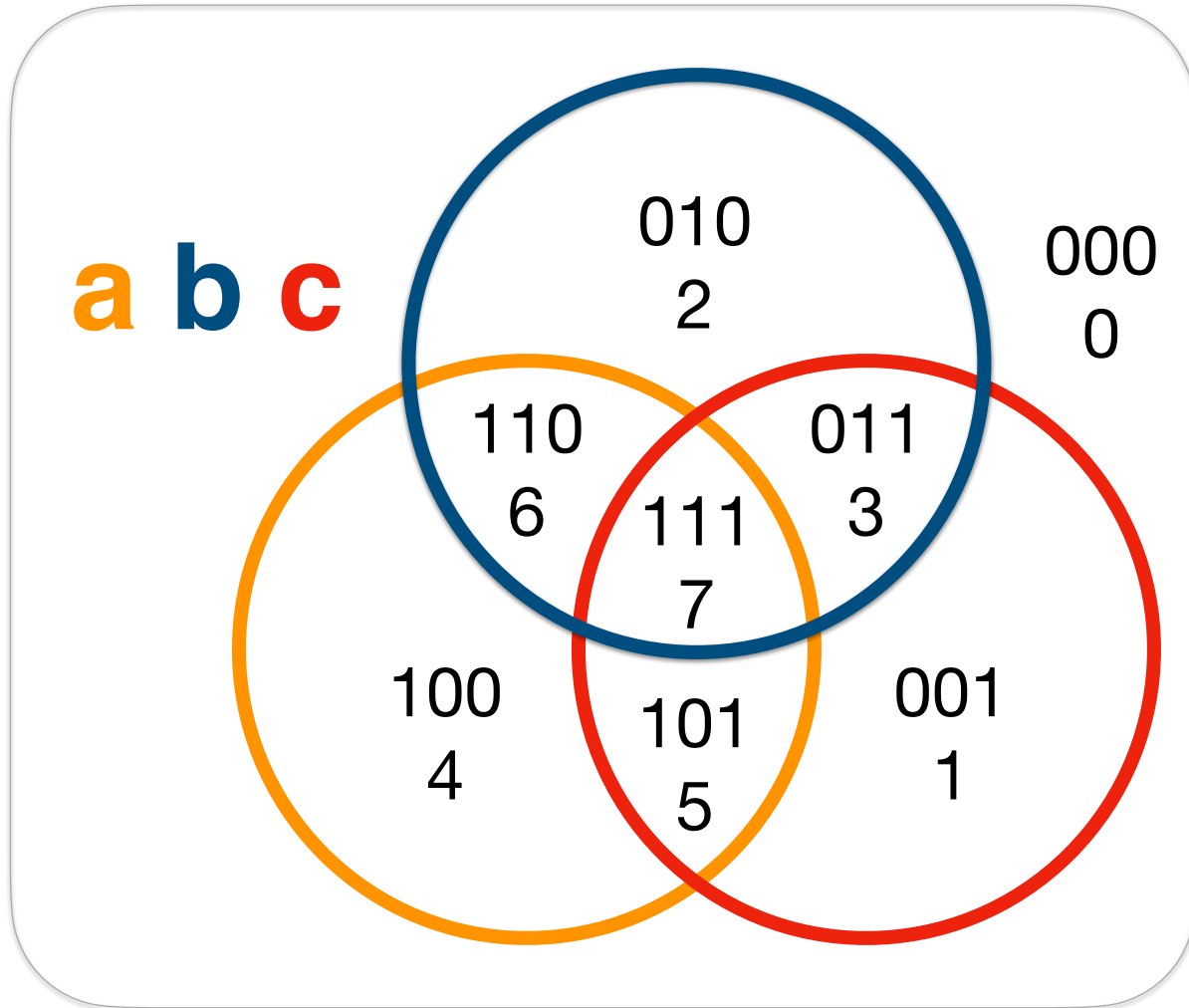
for two predicates
there are four combinations

not $\neg$, and $\wedge$, or $\vee$

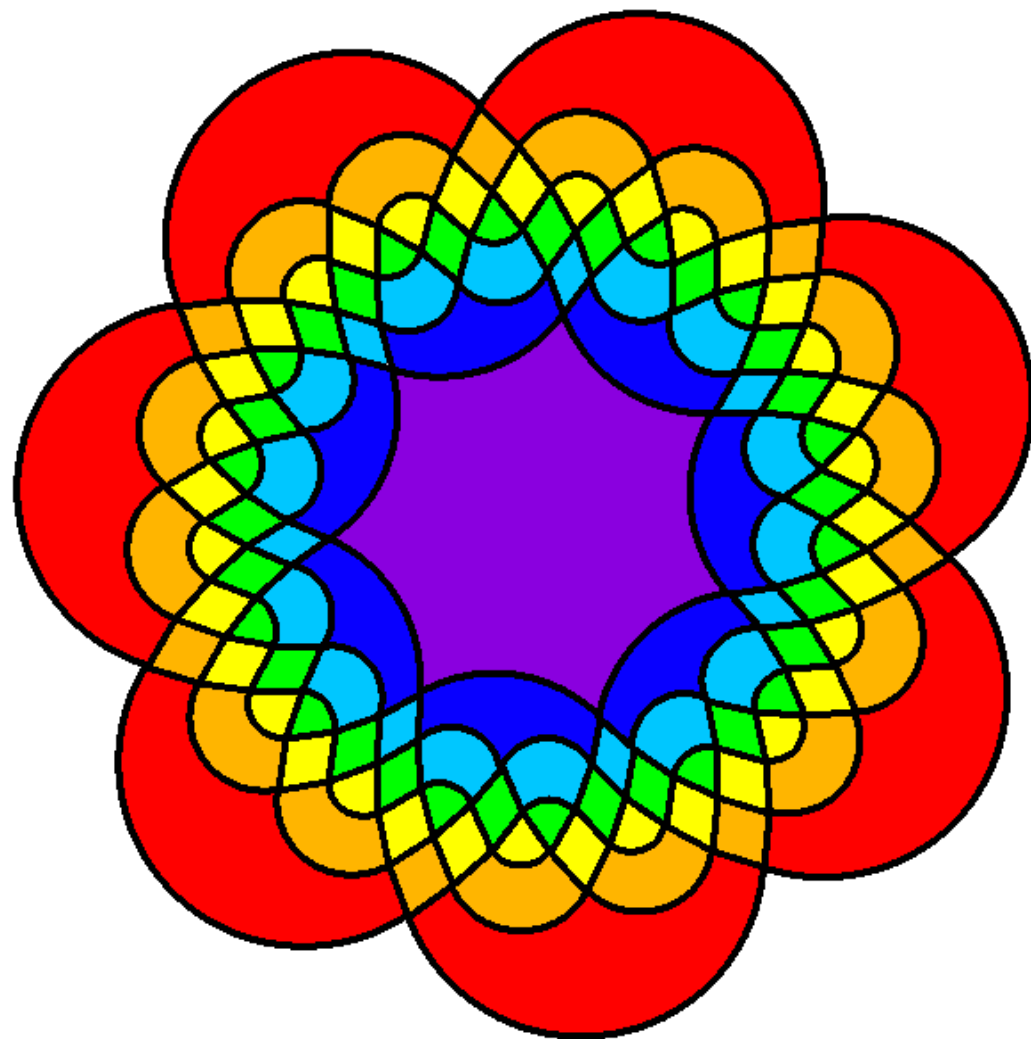
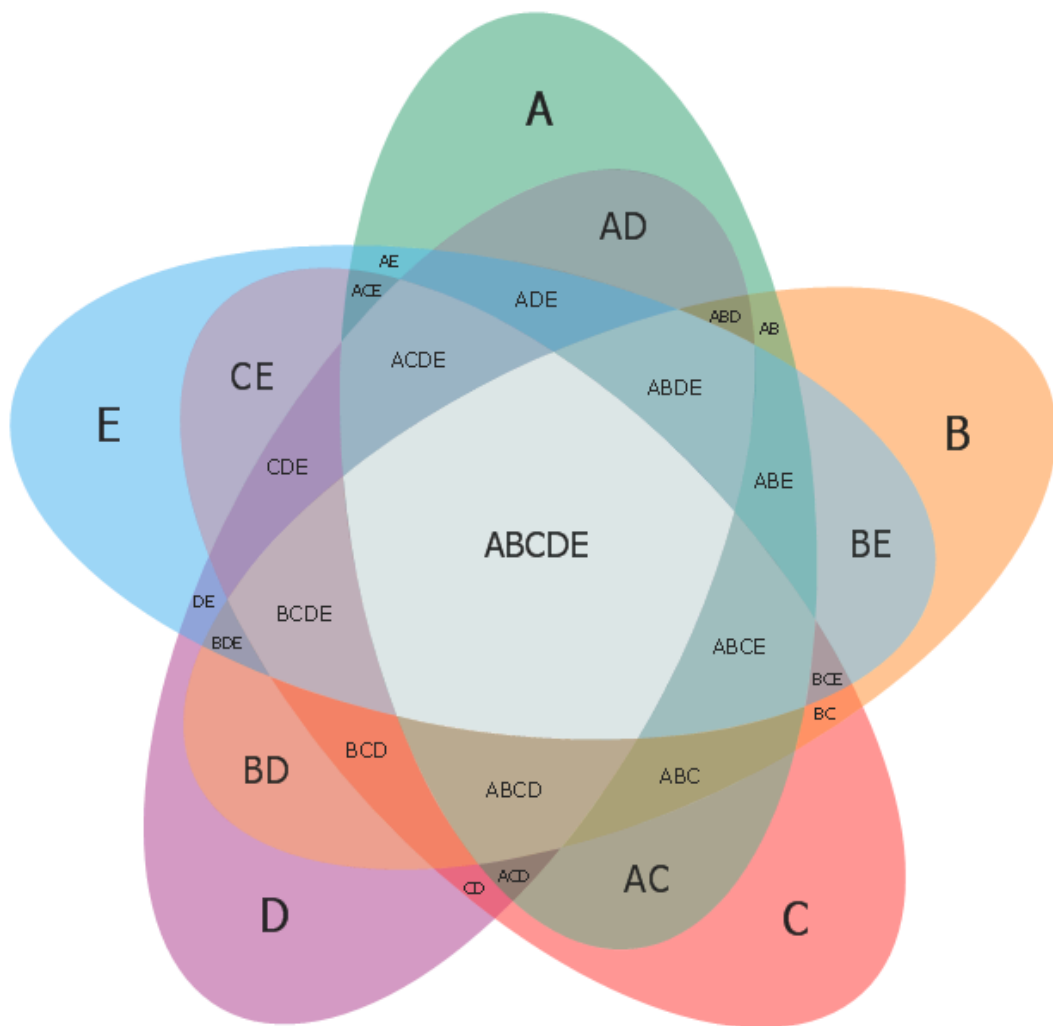


INF1A

combinations

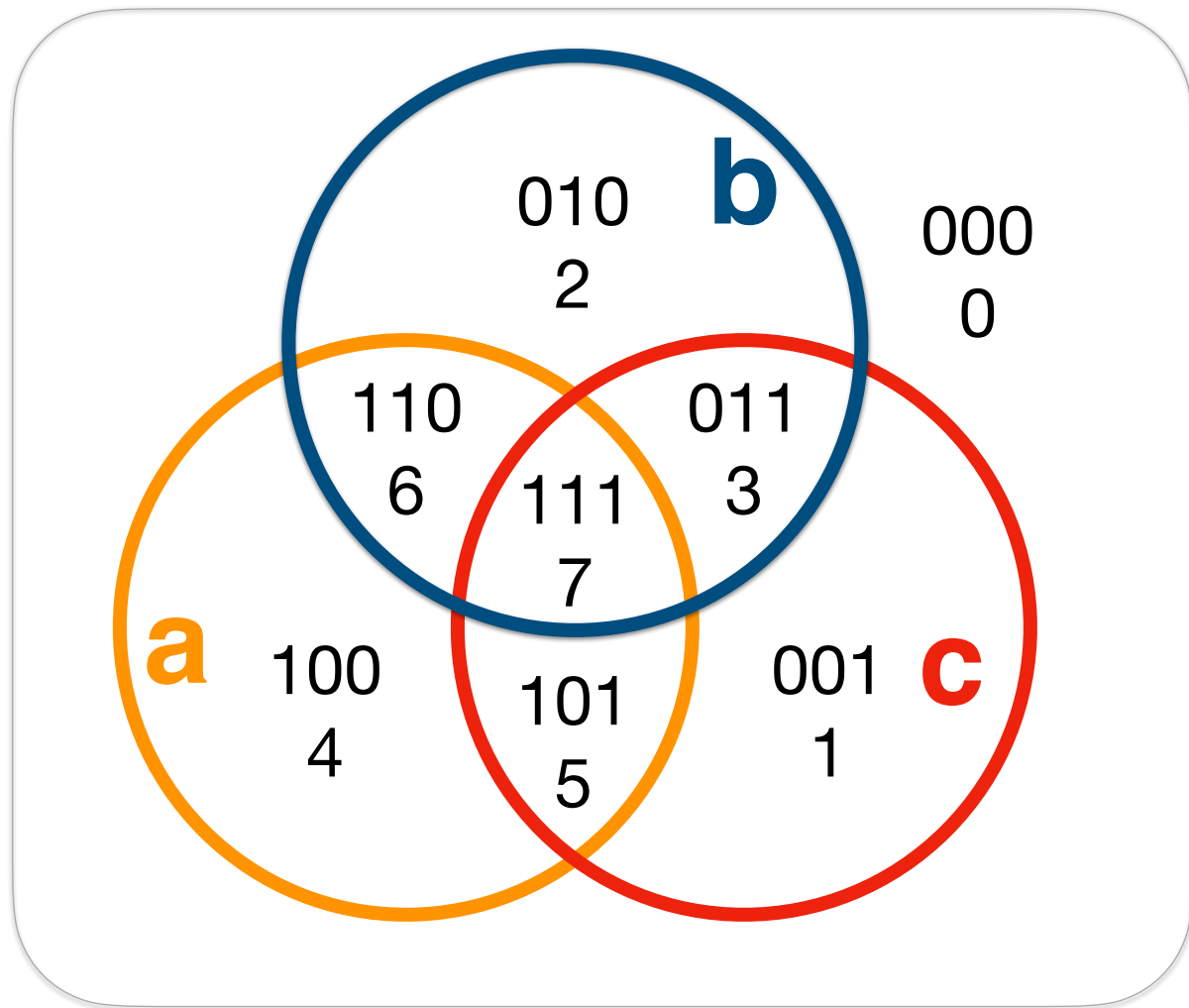


John Venn
1834–1923



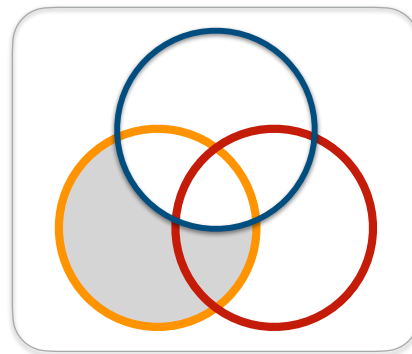
rotationally symmetric Venn diagrams for n predicates exist if and only if n is a prime number.

a **b** **c**



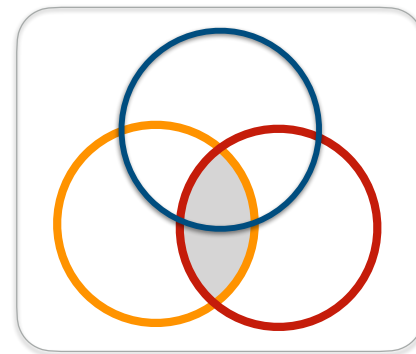
INF1A

Venn diagram



every **a** is **b**

$$a \models b$$



no **a** is **c**

$$a \models \neg c$$