

## Activity: A Sample Formal System (v1.1)

### A. Why?

Formal systems aren't the most natural things to use, so let's warm up with an example.

### B. Outcomes

The expected outcomes from this activity are:

- Practice using new notations and defining your own.
- Practice studying a formal system by studying its definition.
- Practice proving simple properties of a formal system.

### C. The Sample System

A Rob  $r$  is a star or an at sign or an ordered pair with a star or box followed by a Rob.

$$r ::= * \mid @ \mid (*, r) \mid (@, r)$$

Let's extend our notation and introduce a null ordered pair  $()$  pronounced "empty", and we'll define  $(*, ())$  as equivalent to just  $*$ , and  $(@, ())$  is equivalent to  $@$ . We'll call this rule 1:

1.  $(*, ()) = *$  and  $(@, ()) = @$ . Alternatively,  $(s, ()) = s$ , where  $s = *$  or  $@$ .

Now let's define a couple of functions  $f$  and  $g$ :  $\text{Rob} \times \text{Rob} \rightarrow \text{Rob}$ : Below,  $r_1$  and  $r_2$  are Robs or empty. We'll call these rules 2–11

2.  $f(*, r_1), (*, r_2) = (*, f(r_1, r_2))$
3.  $f(*, r_1), (@, r_2) = f(@, r_1), (*, r_2) = (@, f(r_1, r_2))$
4.  $f(@, r_1), (@, r_2) = (*, g(r_1, r_2)) \leftarrow \text{fixed}$
5.  $f(r_1, ()) = f(), r_1 = r_1 \leftarrow \text{fixed}$
6.  $g(*, r_1), (*, r_2) = (@, f(r_1, r_2))$
7.  $g(*, r_1), (@, r_2) = g(@, r_1), (*, r_2) = (*, g(r_1, r_2))$
8.  $g(@, r_1), (@, r_2) = (@, g(r_1, r_2))$
9.  $g(*, ()) = g(), * = @$
10.  $g(@, ()) = g(), @ = (*, f(@, ()))$
11.  $g(), () = @ \leftarrow \text{fixed}$

Following this definition, we can calculate (for example)

$$\begin{aligned} & f(*, @), (@, *) \\ &= (@, f(@, *)) && \text{by rule 3} \\ &= (@, (@, f(), ())) && \text{by rule 3} \\ &= (@, (@, ())) && \text{by rule 5} \end{aligned}$$

### D. Questions

Again get together in groups of five, assign roles (captain, speaker [who has a laptop], recorder, and reflector), and discuss the following questions.

1. Calculate  $f(@, (*, @)), (@, @)$ .
2. Find  $\geq 1$  reason to think that  $()$  is a Rob.
3. Find  $\geq 1$  reason to think that  $()$  is not a Rob.

4. How could we change the definition of Rob to make absolutely sure that  $()$  is indeed a Rob?
5. Define  $c(0) = *$  and  $c(k+1) = f(@, c(k))$ . Calculate  $c(0)$ ,  $c(1)$ ,  $c(2)$ , .... until you can answer Question 6.
6. In English, what's a Rob? (The answer is not "a star or at sign or ordered pair of ....")