

Predicates & Quantifiers :-

we know that

✓ "Every computer connected to the university network is functioning properly."

→ ?

“MATH3 is functioning properly,” → ?

where MATH3 is one of the computers connected to the university network.



"
the variable
which is the subject
of the statement

predicate
is the property the subject
can have.

$P(x) : \rightarrow x \text{ is greater than } 3$

↓
propositional function P at x

once a value is assigned to x then $P(x)$ becomes a proposition.

$P(2) : \rightarrow 2 \text{ is greater than } 3.$

↓
False

. Let $P(x)$ denote the statement " $x \leq 4$." What are these truth values?

a) $\underline{P(0)}$

\downarrow
 $P(0) : \underline{0 \leq 4}$

True

b) $\underline{P(4)}$

\downarrow
 $4 \leq 4$

True

c) $\underline{P(6)}$

\downarrow
 $6 \leq 4$

False

↳ Consider the statement

Consider the statement
 $Q(x, y)$ denotes the statement " $x = y + 3$ "

$$Q(1, 4) \Rightarrow \begin{array}{l} l=4+3 \\ \downarrow \\ x, y \end{array} \Rightarrow l=7 \quad \text{False}$$

$$Q(3, 0) \Rightarrow \begin{array}{l} 3=0+3 \\ \Rightarrow 3=3 \end{array} \quad \text{True}$$

Similarly, we can let $R(x, y, z)$ denote the statement " $x + y = z$ ".

What are the truth values of the propositions $\underline{R(1, 2, 3)}$ and $\underline{R(0, 0, 1)}$?

$$R(1, 2, 3) \Rightarrow \begin{array}{l} 1+2=3 \\ \Rightarrow 3=3 \end{array} \quad \text{True}$$

$$R(0, 0, 1) \Rightarrow \begin{array}{l} 0+0=1 \\ \Rightarrow 0=1 \end{array} \quad \text{False}$$

Let $P(x)$ be the statement "the word x contains the letter a." What are these truth values?

- a) $P(\underline{\text{orange}})$ → True
- b) $P(\underline{\text{lemon}})$ → False
- c) $P(\underline{\text{true}})$ → False
- d) $P(\underline{\text{false}})$ → True

Quantifiers :-

{ is greater than 3 }

The *universal quantification* of $P(x)$ is the statement

" $\underline{P(x)}$ for all values of x in the domain."

The notation $\forall x P(x)$ denotes the universal quantification of $P(x)$. Here \forall is called the **universal quantifier**. We read $\forall x P(x)$ as "for all $x P(x)$ " or "for every $x P(x)$." An element for which $P(x)$ is false is called a **counterexample** of $\forall x P(x)$.

$\forall x \underline{P(x)}$ as for all $x \underline{P(x)}$

Let $P(x)$ be the statement " $x + 1 > x$." What is the truth value of the quantification $\forall x P(x)$, where the domain consists of all real numbers?

$\underline{P(x)}$ " $x+1 > x$ " ✓
 $\forall x \underline{P(x)} \rightarrow$ True

$\underline{P(y)}$ $4+1 > 4$
 $5 > 4$ True

Let $Q(x)$ be the statement " $x < 2$." What is the truth value of the quantification $\forall x Q(x)$, where the domain consists of all real numbers?

$\forall x \underline{Q(x)}$ $\forall x, x < 2$
↓ False
[$Q(3)$ is false]

statement	True ✓	False ✓
$\forall x \underline{P(x)}$	$P(x)$ is true for every x	There is one x for which $P(x)$ is false.

statement	True ✓	false
<u>$\forall x P(x)$</u>	$P(x)$ is true for every x	There is one x for which $P(x)$ is false.