

Student Information

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Answer 1

a)

Table 1: $(p \rightarrow q) \wedge (q \rightarrow r) \rightarrow (p \rightarrow r)$

p	q	r	$p \rightarrow q$	$q \rightarrow r$	$(p \rightarrow q) \wedge (q \rightarrow r)$	$(p \rightarrow r)$	$[(p \rightarrow q) \wedge (q \rightarrow r)] \rightarrow (p \rightarrow r)$	
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	
0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	
1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	
1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	
0	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	
0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	

It's seen that the above formula is a tautology.

b)

Table 2: $\neg(\neg p \wedge (p \vee q) \rightarrow q)$

p	q	$\neg p$	$p \vee q$	$\neg p \wedge (p \vee q)$	$\neg p \wedge (p \vee q) \rightarrow q$	$\neg(\neg p \wedge (p \vee q) \rightarrow q)$	
1	1	0	1	0	1	0	
1	0	0	1	0	1	0	
0	1	1	1	1	1	0	
0	0	1	0	0	1	0	

It's seen that the above formula is a contradiction.

Answer 2

$(p \rightarrow q) \wedge (p \rightarrow r)$
 $(\neg p \vee q) \wedge (p \rightarrow r)$
 $(\neg p \vee q) \wedge (\neg p \vee r)$
 $\neg p \vee (q \wedge r)$
 $(q \wedge r) \vee \neg p$
 $\neg(q \wedge r) \rightarrow \neg p$
 $(\neg q \vee \neg r) \rightarrow \neg p$

Table 7 Formula 1
Table 7 Formula 1
Distributive Law
Commutative Law
Table 7 Formula 1
De Morgan's Law

Answer 3

A)

- a) $\exists x \forall y (F(x) \wedge D(x, y))$
- b) $\forall y \exists x (F(x) \wedge D(x, y))$
- c) $\exists y \forall x ((F(x) \rightarrow \neg D(x, y)))$
- d) $\exists y \exists x_1 \forall x (D(x_1, y) \wedge (D(x, y) \rightarrow x = x_1))$
- e) $\exists y \forall x (\neg F(x) \rightarrow \neg D(x, y))$

B)

- a) $\forall y \neg \text{teaches}(\text{AhmetMetin}, y)$
- b) $\exists x \forall y (\text{teacher}(x) \wedge (\text{teaches}(x, y) \rightarrow \text{enjoys}(x, y)))$
- c) $\neg(\forall x \forall y (\text{teacher}(x) \rightarrow \text{teaches}(x, y)))$
- c) $\exists x \exists y (\text{teacher}(x) \wedge \neg \text{teaches}(x, y))$ d) $\forall x \forall y (\neg \text{student}(x) \rightarrow \neg \text{takes}(x, y))$
- e) $\forall x \exists y_1 \exists y_2 (\text{teacher}(x) \rightarrow (\text{teaches}(x, y_1) \wedge \text{teaches}(x, y_2) \wedge y_1 \neq y_2 \wedge \forall y (\text{teaches}(x, y) \rightarrow (y = y_1 \vee y = y_2))))$

Answer 4

1	p	
2	$p \rightarrow (r \rightarrow q)$	
3	$r \rightarrow q$	$\Rightarrow E, 1, 2$
4	$\neg q$	
5	r	
6	q	$\Rightarrow E, 3, 5$
7	\perp	$\neg E, 4, 6$
8	$\neg r$	$\neg I, 5-7$
9	$\neg q \rightarrow \neg r$	$\Rightarrow I, 4-8$

Answer 5

First we will prove lemmas we will use.

Lemma1(LEM)

1			$\neg(p \vee \neg p)$	
2			p	
3			$p \vee \neg p$	$\vee I, 2$
4			\perp	$\neg E, 1, 3$
5			$\neg p$	$\neg I, 2-4$
6			$\neg p \vee p$	$\vee I, 5$
7			\perp	$\neg E, 1, 6$
8			$p \vee \neg p$	$\neg I, 1-7$

Lemma2

1		$p \rightarrow q$			
2			$\neg(\neg p \vee q)$		
3				$\neg p$	
4				$\neg p \vee q$	$\vee\text{I, } 3$
5				\perp	$\neg\text{E, } 2, 4$
6			p	$\neg\text{I, } 3\text{--}5$	
7			q	$\Rightarrow\text{E, } 1$	
8			$\neg p \vee q$	$\vee\text{I, } 7$	
9			\perp	$\neg\text{E, } 2, 8$	
10		$\neg p \vee q$	$\neg\text{I, } 2\text{--}9$		

Lemma3(De Morgan)

1		$\neg(p \vee q)$	
2		$\neg(\neg p \wedge \neg q)$	
3			p
4			$p \vee q$ $\vee\text{I}, 3$
5			\perp $\neg\text{E}, 1, 4$
6		$\neg p$	$\neg\text{I}, 3\text{--}5$
7			q
8			$q \vee p$ $\vee\text{I}, 7$
9			\perp $\neg\text{E}, 1, 8$
10		$\neg q$	$\neg\text{I}, 7\text{--}9$
11		$\neg q \wedge \neg p$	$\wedge\text{I}, 6, 10$
12		\perp	$\neg\text{E}, 2, 11$
13		$\neg p \wedge \neg q$	$\neg\text{I}, 2\text{--}12$

Lemma4(Modus Tollens)

1		$p \rightarrow q$	
2		$\neg q$	
3			p
4			q $\Rightarrow\text{E}, 1, 3$
5			\perp $\neg\text{E}, 2, 4$
6		$\neg p$	$\neg\text{I}, 3\text{--}5$

Lemma5

1		$\exists x \neg p(x)$		
2			$\neg p(b)$	
3				
4			$\forall x p(x)$	
5			$p(b)$	$\forall E, 3$
6			\perp	$\neg E, 2, 4$
7			$\neg \forall x p(x)$	$\neg I, 3-5$
8		$\neg \forall x p(x)$	$\exists E, 1, 2-6$	

Lemma6

1		$\neg q \rightarrow \neg p$	
2			p
3			q
4		$p \rightarrow q$	\Rightarrow I, 2-3

Lemma4(Modus Tollens), 1, 2

Now we can prove our main hypothesis. We will use or-elimination on $q(a) \vee \neg q(a)$ and will prove our argument for both case.

1	$\exists x(p(x) \rightarrow q(a))$	
2	$p(b) \rightarrow q(a)$	
3	$q(a) \vee \neg q(a)$	Lemma1(LEM)
4	$q(a)$	
5	$\neg(\forall y p(y) \rightarrow q(a))$	
6	$\neg(p(c) \rightarrow q(a))$	$\forall E, 5$
7	$\neg(\neg p(c) \vee q(a))$	Lemma2, 6
8	$p(c) \wedge \neg q(a)$	Lemma3(De Morgan), 7
9	$\neg q(a)$	$\wedge E, 8$
10	\perp	$\neg E, 3, 8$
11	$\forall y p(y) \rightarrow q(a)$	$\neg I, 4-9$
12	$\neg q(a)$	
13	$\neg q(a)$	
14	$\neg p(b)$	Lemma4(Modus Tollens), 2, 13
15	$\exists y \neg p(y)$	$\exists I, 14$
16	$\neg \forall y p(y)$	Lemma5, 15
17	$\neg q(a) \rightarrow \neg \forall y p(y)$	$\Rightarrow I, 13-16$
18	$\forall y p(y) \rightarrow q(a)$	Lemma6, 17
19	$\forall y p(y) \rightarrow q(a)$	$\forall E, 3, 4-11, 12-18$
20	$\forall y p(y) \rightarrow q(a)$	$\exists E, 1, 2-19$