1, m. ...

P(x) = "I take the day x off"

R(x) = "It rains on x day"

Q(x) = "It snows on x day"

Reason.

Steps

1. $\forall x (P(x) \rightarrow (B(x) \vee Q(x)))$ Premise

2. P(Tuesday) V P(Thursday) Premise

3. - (R(Tuesday) V. Q(Tuesday)) Premise

9. - O(Thrusday) Premise

5. P(Tuesday) -> (R(Tuesday) VQ(Tuesday)) Universal instantiation from Step 1

6. P(Thursday) > (R(Thrusday)) VQ(Thursday)) Universal instantion from Step 1

7. -P(Thesday)

8. P(Thursday)

9. R (Thursday) VQ(Thursday)

modus tollers from step 3 and 5

Disjunctive syllogism from otep

2 and 7

Modus povens from step 6 and

10. R (Thoursday)

Disjunctive syllogism from step 4 and 6

Conclusions: "I did not take Tuesday off": Step 7

" I took Thursday off": Step 8

" It rained Thursday ": Step 10

b) P(x) = " x .1/s a computer scrence major"

Q(x) = "x has a personal computer"

Step

Reason

1. $\forall x (P(x) \rightarrow Q(x))$

Premise

2. -Q (Ralph)

Premise

3. Q(Ann)

Promise

4. P(Ralph) -> Q(Ralph)

Universal instantation from step 1

5. - P(Ralph)

Modus tollers from 8 tep 2 and 4

Conclusions: "Ralph is not a computer science major" from step 5

Exercise 2: Identify the error or errors in this argument that supposedly shows that if $\forall x (P(x) \lor Q(x))$ is true then $\forall x P(x) \lor \forall x Q(x)$ is true. Explain your reasoning

1. $\forall x(P(x) \lor Q(x))$ Premise 2. $P(c) \lor Q(c)$ Universal instantiation from (1) 3. P(c) Simplification from (2) 4. $\forall xP(x)$ Universal generalization from (3) 5. Q(c) Simplification from (2) 6. $\forall xQ(x)$ Universal generalization from (5) 7. $\forall x(P(x) \lor \forall xQ(x))$ Conjunction from (4) and (6)

Error in Steps 3 and 5 for Simplification
Simplification cannot be used, because it needs a
Conjunction, not a disjunction.