CS & IT

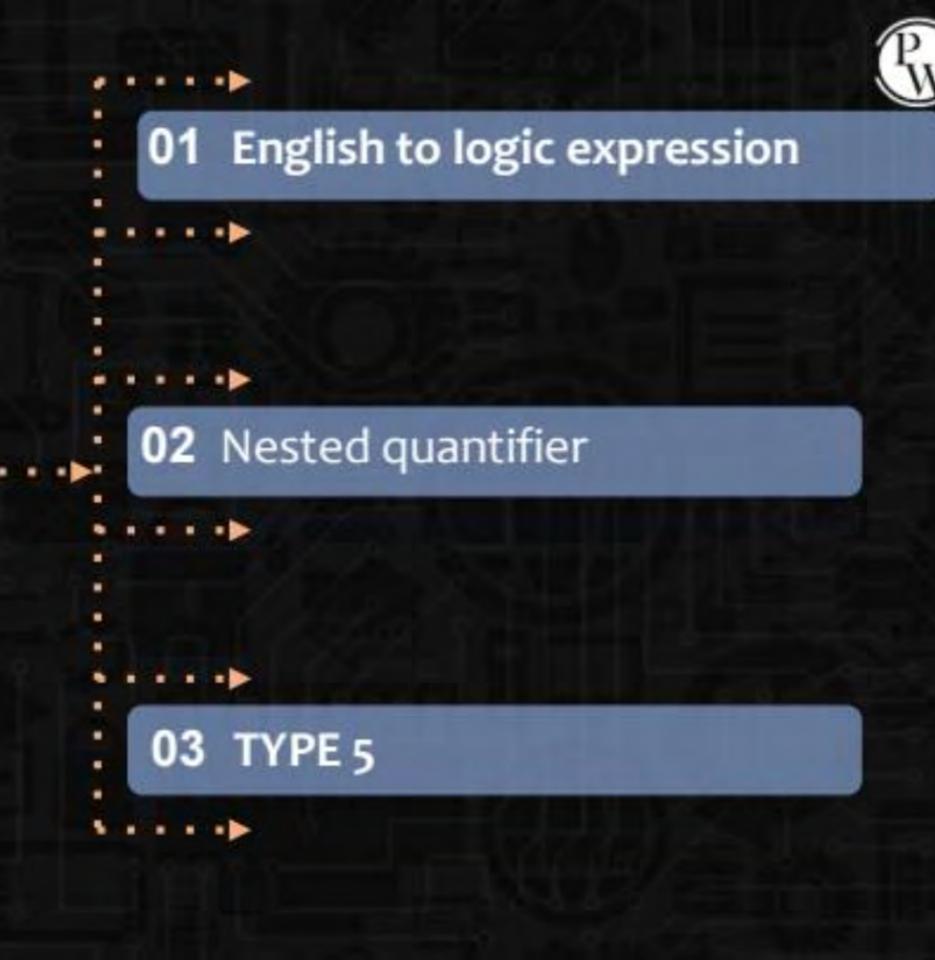
ENGINERING



Mathematical Logic

Lecture No. 06





TOPICS



nested quantifier.

5 Tool -> used defined t mthvalue. -> quantity.

 $D: \{1, 2, 3\}$ $P(n, y): n \times y \leq 9.$

Anty (nxy ≤ 9)

for all values of n, all values of y.

for every values of x, every values y.

D: {1,2,3].



 $\mathcal{X}=1 \quad y=1$ $(\mathcal{A} \times y \leq 9) \quad |X| \leq 9(T)$

7c=1 y=2 1x2 59(T)

N=1 Y=3 1X3 59 (T)

x= 2 y=1 2x159(T)



X=1 4=1 1X159(T)

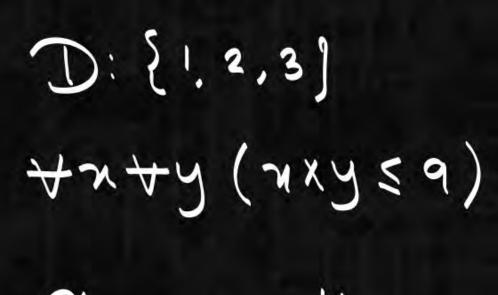
7XY & 9.

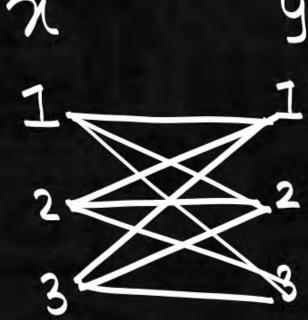
Hn Hy - True.

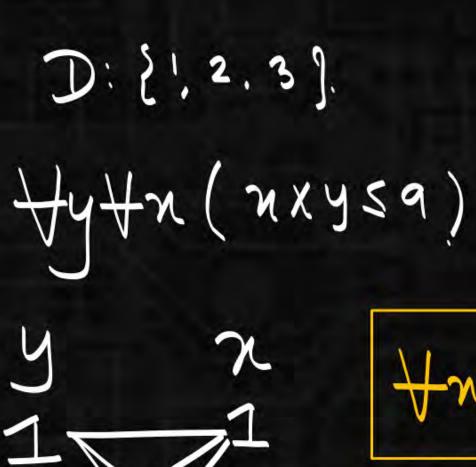
When all edges are True Antieast 2 edge 18 false.

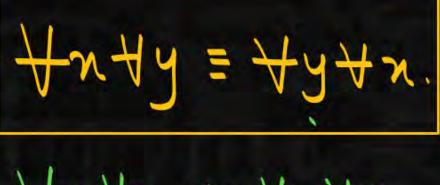
D: 2. tmtn (m.n=n) false m=2 n=1 M $m \cdot n = n$

D: 2.









Anty Stytn.



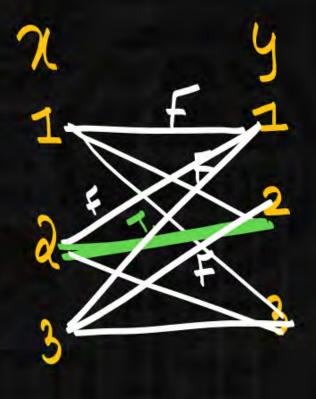


D: {1,2,3].

3x 3y (xxy=4)

there enist n, there existy
at least I value of n, at least I value of y.
for some value of n, some value of y.

3x 3y (nxy=4)

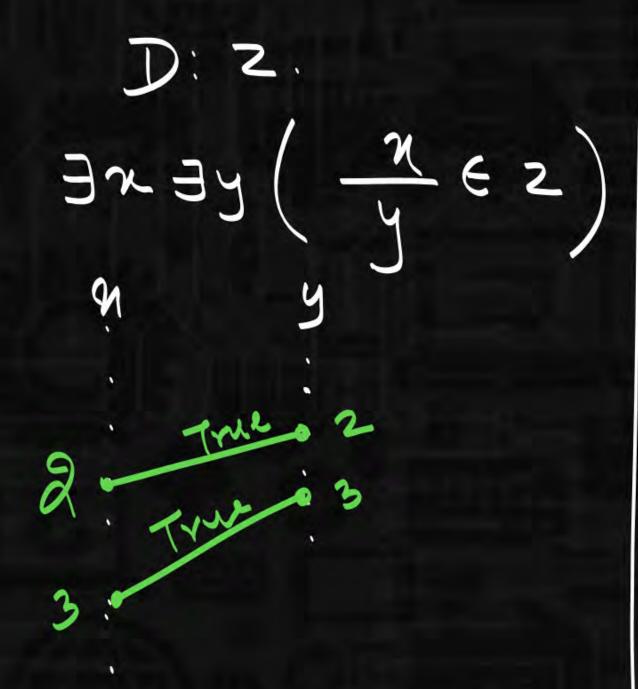


7=1 4=1 7=1 4=2 1x2 4=3 1x3 4=3 1x3 4=3



BUST & PERE atleast 1 edge is True. D: {1,2,3] Jayys(nxysq)→True. 71-1 4=1 11159.

JRJy -> false when all edges are false







D: 2. 3x3y (x+y=10)

N=1 4=9 1+9=10(T)

n=2 y=8 2+8=10(T) D: 2.



$$- \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} = 10$$
 $- \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3} = 15$
 $- \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3} = -5$





サルサリョサリサス ヨルヨリ = ヨリヨル・

> Tomain is YYYX -> 3x 3y Yy¥x → Jy Jx xeve, cy xx

fined.

$$x + y = 10$$
 $x = 2$
 $1 + y = 10$
 $y = 8$
 $y = 9$

for all value of x, there existy.
for every value of x, there existy.



D: 2

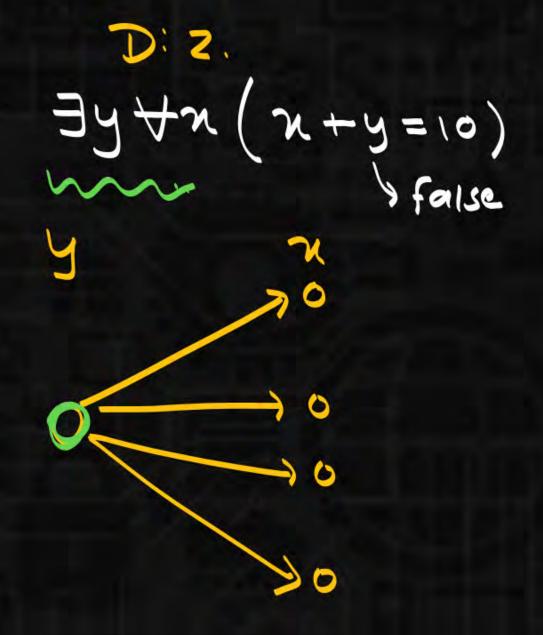
D: 2

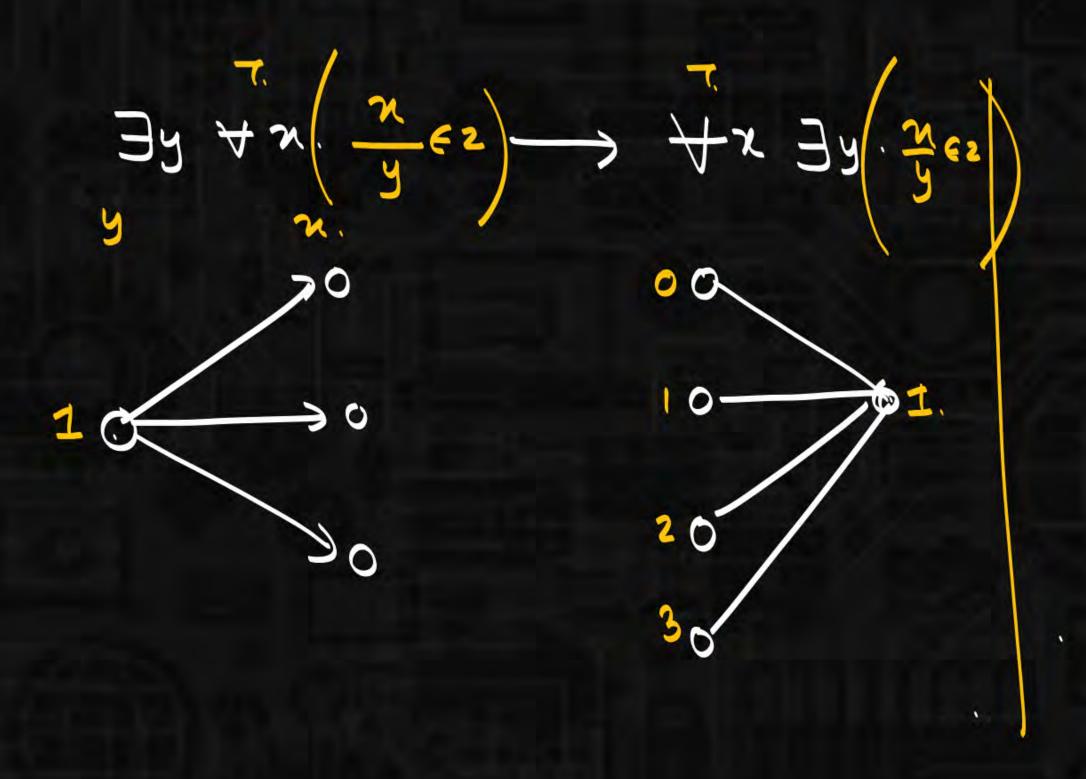


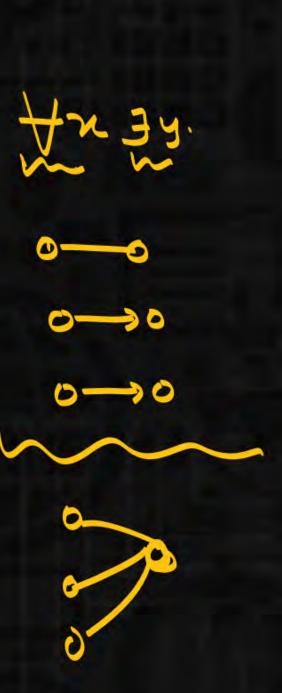
344x (x+y=10)

Forcing constant there enisty, for all of n. alleast avaluegy, and n. Some valuegy, and n.











515253 PYQ > 2 sep oct nov Pya. 6 subjects wicho 53

52



nano Test-650/Day

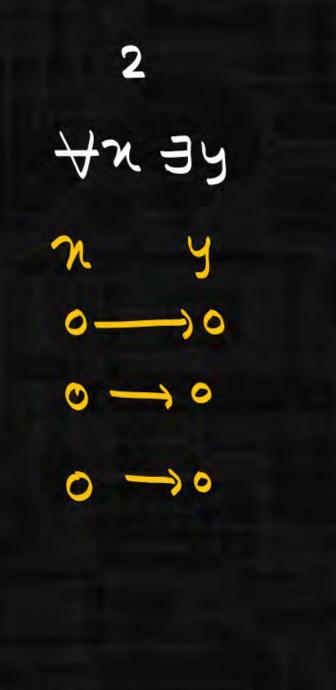
Jan Feb.

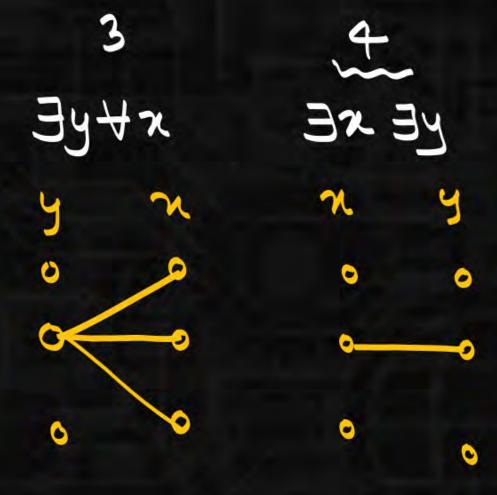
65 Q. -> practice.

2 sub -> Revision.

23 Runningnotes. 7 300 > (60hrs) * miownotes > 30 nanonotes 5









$$\frac{1}{3} \rightarrow \frac{3}{3}$$

$$\frac{3}{3} \rightarrow \frac{2}{3}$$



1-3all.
5-3all.
all.
3
All.
3
no relation bet?
2
6.

13. Consider the open statement

$$p(x, y): \quad y - x = y + x^2$$

where the universe for each of the variables x, y comprises all integers. Determine the truth value for each of the following statements.

a) p(0,0)

b) p(1, 1)

- c) p(0, 1) d) $\forall y \ p(0, y)$
- e) $\exists y \ p(1, y)$ f) $\forall x \ \exists y \ p(x, y)$
- g) $\exists y \ \forall x \ p(x, y)$ h) $\forall y \ \exists x \ p(x, y)$

14. Determine whether each of the following statements is true or false. If false, provide a counterexample. The universe comprises all integers.

- a) $\forall x \exists y \exists z (x = 7y + 5z)$
- b) $\forall x \exists y \exists z (x = 4y + 6z)$



Truthvalue

$$\exists x \exists y [xy = 1]$$

$$\exists x \exists y [(2x + y = 5) \land (x - 3y = -8)]$$

$$\exists x \ \exists y \ [(3x - y = 7) \land (2x + 4y = 3)]$$

negate

$$\forall x \ \forall y \ [(x>y) \to (x-y>0)]$$

$$\forall x \ \forall y \ [(x < y) \rightarrow \exists z \ (x < z < y)]$$

$$\forall x \; \forall y \; [(|x|=|y|) \rightarrow (y=\pm x)]$$

Truthralue.



6. Let p(x, y), q(x, y) denote the following open statements.

$$p(x, y)$$
: $x^2 \ge y$ $q(x, y)$: $x + 2 < y$

If the universe for each of x, y consists of all real numbers, determine the truth value for each of the following statements.

a) p(2, 4)

- **b)** $q(1, \pi)$
- c) $p(-3, 8) \land q(1, 3)$
- **d)** $p(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{3}) \vee \neg q(-2, -3)$
- e) $p(2, 2) \rightarrow q(1, 1)$
- **f**) $p(1,2) \leftrightarrow \neg q(1,2)$

12. a) Let p(x, y) denote the open statement "x divides y," where the universe for each of the variables x, y comprises all integers. (In this context "divides" means "exactly divides" or "divides evenly.") Determine the truth value of each of the following statements; if a quantified statement is false, provide an explanation or a counterexample.

- i) p(3,7)
- ii) p(3, 27)
- iii) $\forall y \ p(1, y)$
- iv) $\forall x \ p(x,0)$
- v) $\forall x \ p(x, x)$
- vi) $\forall y \exists x \ p(x, y)$
- vii) $\exists y \ \forall x \ p(x, y)$
- **viii)** $\forall x \ \forall y \ [(p(x, y) \land p(y, x)) \rightarrow (x = y)]$
- $\forall x \exists y \ p(x, y)$
- $\forall y \exists x \ p(x, y)$
- $\exists x \ \forall y \ p(x, y)$
- $\exists y \ \forall x \ p(x, y)$





