

Solutions to Predicate Logic Tutorial 3

Q1.

- i) c and d.
- ii) You have to show $\vdash c \rightarrow d$ and $\vdash d \rightarrow c$. I will show the first.

showing $\vdash c \rightarrow d$:

1. $\forall X (\text{banker}(X) \vee \text{estate_agent}(X) \rightarrow \text{unpopular}(X))$ assume
 2. $\text{banker}(a)$ assume
 3. $\text{banker}(a) \vee \text{estate_agent}(a)$ 2, $\vee I$
 4. $\text{banker}(a) \vee \text{estate_agent}(a) \rightarrow \text{unpopular}(a)$ 1, $\forall E$
 5. $\text{unpopular}(a)$ 3,4, $\rightarrow E$
 6. $\text{banker}(a) \rightarrow \text{unpopular}(a)$ 2,5, $\rightarrow I$
 7. $\forall X (\text{banker}(X) \rightarrow \text{unpopular}(X))$ 6, $\forall I$
- In an almost identical way you can show
 $\forall X (\text{estate_agent}(X) \rightarrow \text{unpopular}(X))$
 Then use $\wedge I$ to derive
 $\forall X (\text{banker}(X) \rightarrow \text{unpopular}(X)) \wedge \forall X (\text{estate_agent}(X) \rightarrow \text{unpopular}(X))$
 Then by $\rightarrow I$ you get $c \rightarrow d$, discharging 1.

Showing $\vdash d \rightarrow c$:

1. $\forall X (\text{banker}(X) \rightarrow \text{unpopular}(X)) \wedge \forall X (\text{estate_agent}(X) \rightarrow \text{unpopular}(X))$ assume
 2. $\forall X (\text{banker}(X) \rightarrow \text{unpopular}(X))$ 1, $\wedge E$
 3. $\forall X (\text{estate_agent}(X) \rightarrow \text{unpopular}(X))$ 1, $\wedge E$
 4. $\text{banker}(a) \vee \text{estate_agent}(a)$ assume
 5. $\text{banker}(a) \rightarrow \text{unpopular}(a)$ 2, $\forall E$
 6. $\text{estate_agent}(a) \rightarrow \text{unpopular}(a)$ 3, $\forall E$
 7. $\text{unpopular}(a)$ Proof by cases, 4, 5, 6
 8. $\text{banker}(a) \vee \text{estate_agent}(a) \rightarrow \text{unpopular}(a)$ $\rightarrow I$, 4, 7
 9. $\forall X (\text{banker}(X) \vee \text{estate_agent}(X) \rightarrow \text{unpopular}(X))$ $\forall I$, 8
- Then by $\rightarrow I$ you get $d \rightarrow c$, discharging 1.

Q2.

a.

1. $\forall X (p(X) \rightarrow q(X) \wedge r(X))$ given
2. $p(a)$ assume
3. $p(a) \rightarrow q(a) \wedge r(a)$ 1, $\forall E$
4. $q(a) \wedge r(a)$ 3, $\rightarrow E$
5. $q(a)$ 4, $\wedge E$
6. $p(a) \rightarrow q(a)$ 2,5, $\rightarrow I$
7. $\forall X (p(X) \rightarrow q(X))$ 6, $\forall I$

Similarly we prove

$\forall X (p(X) \rightarrow r(X))$

And then apply $\wedge I$ to get:

$$\forall X (p(X) \rightarrow q(X)) \wedge \forall X (p(X) \rightarrow r(X))$$

b.

1. $\forall X (p(X) \rightarrow (q(X) \rightarrow r(X)))$ given
2. $p(a) \wedge q(a)$ assume
3. $p(a)$ 2, $\wedge E$
4. $q(a) \rightarrow r(a)$ 1, 3, $\forall \rightarrow E$
5. $q(a)$ 2, $\wedge E$
6. $r(a)$ 4, 5, $\rightarrow E$
7. $p(a) \wedge q(a) \rightarrow r(a)$ 2, 6, $\rightarrow I$
8. $\forall X (p(X) \wedge q(X) \rightarrow r(X))$ 7, $\forall I$

c.

1. $\forall X (p(X) \rightarrow \neg q(X))$ given
2. $p(a)$ given
3. $\forall Y (q(Y) \vee s(Y))$ given
4. $\neg q(a)$ 1, 2, $\forall \rightarrow E$
5. $q(a) \vee s(a)$ 3, $\forall E$
6. $s(a)$ 4, 5, $\vee E$

d. Hint: Think of using proof by cases. Then it is easy.