PHIL3110 - Assignment 1

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Part A

Problem 1

1. $$\dfrac{\dfrac{\dfrac{Pa \lor Qa^{(1)} \qquad (Pa \lor Qa) \to \bot}{\bot}}{\neg(Pa \lor Qa)}\;(1)\;(\neg I)}{\neg Pa \land \neg Qa}\;(\text{DM-1})$$

De Morgan's Law 1

$$\dfrac{\dfrac{\dfrac{\dfrac{\varphi^{(1)}}{\varphi \lor \psi} \qquad \neg(\varphi \lor \psi)}{\bot}}{\neg\varphi}\;(1)\;(\neg I) \qquad \dfrac{\dfrac{\dfrac{\psi^{(2)}}{\varphi \lor \psi} \qquad \neg(\varphi \lor \psi)}{\bot}}{\neg\psi}\;(2)\;(\neg I)}{\neg\varphi \land \neg\psi}$$

2. $$\dfrac{\dfrac{Qa \lor Ra^{(3)} \qquad \dfrac{Qa^{(1)} \qquad Qa \to Pa}{Pa} \qquad \dfrac{Ra^{(2)} \qquad Ra \to Pa}{Pa}}{Pa}\;(1)\;(2)\;(\lor E)}{(Qa \lor Ra) \to Pa}\;(3)\;(\to I)$$

3. $$\dfrac{\dfrac{\neg(\forall x Px \to \exists x Rx) \qquad \dfrac{\dfrac{\dfrac{\forall x Px^{(1)} \qquad \exists x Rx^{(2)}}{\forall x Px \land \exists x Rx}}{\exists x Rx}}{\forall x Px \to \exists x Rx}\;(1)\;(\to I)}{\bot}}{\neg\exists x Rx}\;(2)\;(\neg I)$$

Problem 2

1. $$Q^{\mathcal{M}} = \{m_1\}$$
$$T^{\mathcal{M}} = \{\langle m_1, m_1\rangle, \langle m_1, m_2\rangle, \langle m_2, m_2\rangle\}$$

2. Distressingly, $\mathcal{L}$ does not define any constant symbols, nor does $\mathcal{M}$ provide interpretations of constant symbols in $\mathcal{M}$.

   Thus

$$\mathcal{M} \not\models \exists x\, \neg Txx$$

   However assuming $\mathcal{M}^+$, where $\mathcal{M}^+$ is the expanded model $\mathcal{M}$, where $m^{\mathcal{M}} = m$ for all $m \in M$, we see that

$$M \models \exists x\, \neg Txx$$

   as

$$\langle m_3^{\mathcal{M}}, m_3^{\mathcal{M}}\rangle \notin T^{\mathcal{M}}$$

3. No, as $\mathcal{M}$ does not define any constant symbols $\mathcal{M} \not\models \exists x\, \varphi$ for some arbitrary φ (as x will bind no constant symbols), and thus

$$\mathcal{M} \not\models \exists x \forall y\, (Qy \leftrightarrow Tyx)$$

Assuming $\mathcal{M}^+$,

$$\mathcal{M}^+ \not\models \exists x \forall y\, (Qy \leftrightarrow Tyx)$$

By fixing x to $m_1^{\mathcal{M}}$, we see that

$$\forall y \cdot y \in Q^{\mathcal{M}} \leftrightarrow \langle y, m_1^{\mathcal{M}} \rangle \in T^{\mathcal{M}}$$

as

$$\begin{gathered} m_1^{\mathcal{M}} \in Q^{\mathcal{M}} \text{ and } \langle m_1^{\mathcal{M}}, m_1^{\mathcal{M}} \rangle \in T^{\mathcal{M}} \\ m_2^{\mathcal{M}} \notin Q^{\mathcal{M}} \text{ and } \langle m_2^{\mathcal{M}}, m_1^{\mathcal{M}} \rangle \notin T^{\mathcal{M}} \\ m_3^{\mathcal{M}} \notin Q^{\mathcal{M}} \text{ and } \langle m_3^{\mathcal{M}}, m_1^{\mathcal{M}} \rangle \notin T^{\mathcal{M}} \end{gathered}$$

Part B

Problem 3

1. (a) $BHMB$ is not a good sandwich
   (b) $(((B)JB)HB)$ is a good sandwich
   (c) $BHBMBJM$ is not a good sandwich

2. **Definition 1** *A sandwich is good iff there is some stage n such that sandwich $\in Stage(n)$ where:*

   - *$Stage(0) = \{B\}$*
   - *$Stage(n+1)$ is the set of φ such that either:*
     (a) $\varphi \in Stage(n)$
     (b) φ is of the form ψMB, ψHB, or ψJB, where $\psi \in Stage(n)$

3. Make A the set of all n such that for each $\psi \in Stage(n)$, ψ does not contain any two instances of the same ingredient adjacently.

   Base

   $0 \in A$. As $Stage(0) = \{B\}$, all $\varphi \in Stage(0)$ do not contain any two instances of the same ingredient adjacently. We can also see that all $\varphi \in Stage(0)$ are terminated by B

   Induction Step

   Suppose $n \in A$.

   Lemma 1 *Since $n \in A$, and every $\varphi \in Stage(n)$ is of the form B, ψMB, ψHB, or ψJB, for $\psi \in Stage(m)$ for some $m < n$, all φ are terminated by B.*

   Lemma 2 *Since $n \in A$, every $\varphi \in Stage(n)$ does not contain any two instances of the same ingredient adjacently.*

   For each $\varphi \in Stage(n+1) \setminus Stage(n)$, recalling the definition for $Stage(n+1)$, φ is of the form ψMB, ψHB, or ψJB, for some $\psi \in Stage(n)$
   Given

- all $\varphi \in Stage(n)$ are terminated by B (Lemma 1)
- all $\varphi \in \{MB, HB, JB\}$ don't begin with B, and are not themselves adjacent ingredients
- Lemma 2

all $\varphi \in Stage(n+1) \setminus Stage(n)$ do not contain two instances of the same ingredient adjacently.

Thus, $n+1 \in A$. Then by induction, we see that every $n \in A$.

Problem 4

1. Suppose d_ψ is a derivation of $\Gamma, \varphi \vdash \psi$, with d_ψ being from stage n.

   The $(\to I)$ rule tells us that the $n+1^{\text{th}}$ stage contains a derivation d of $\Gamma, \varphi \vdash \varphi \to \psi$.

   We must show $\Gamma, \varphi \models \varphi \to \psi$.

   Since $d_\psi \in Stage_{Der}(n)$ we have $\Gamma, \varphi \models \psi$.

   Let $\mathcal{M}$ be a model which $\mathcal{M} \models \gamma$ for all $\gamma \in \Gamma \cup \varphi$.

   Thus we have $\mathcal{M} \models \varphi$ and $\mathcal{M} \models \psi$, so $\mathcal{M} \models \varphi \to \psi$.

2. Suppose:

   - $d_\exists$ is a derivation of $\Gamma \vdash \exists x \varphi(x)$
   - d_ψ is a derivation of $\Delta, \varphi(a) \vdash \psi$, where a does not occur in Δ or $\exists x \varphi(x)$

   where all are members of stage n. Then the $(\exists E)$ rule tells us that the $n+1^{\text{th}}$ stage contains a derivation d of $\Gamma, \Delta, \varphi(a) \vdash \psi$.

   We must show that $\Gamma, \Delta, \varphi(a) \models \psi$.

   Since $d_\exists \in Stage_{Der}(n)$, we have $\Gamma \models \exists x \varphi(x)$.

   Since $d_\psi \in Stage_{Der}(n)$, we have $\Delta, \varphi(a) \models \psi$.

   Let $\mathcal{M}$ be a model which $\mathcal{M} \models \gamma$ for all $\gamma \in \Delta \cup \varphi(a)$. Then $\mathcal{M} \models \psi$.

   Suppose that $m = a^{\mathcal{M}}$. Now consider any model $\mathcal{M}'$ which is exactly like $\mathcal{M}$ except that $a^{\mathcal{M}'} = m' \neq a^{\mathcal{M}} = m$; i.e., we let $a^{\mathcal{M}'}$ be some arbitrary other m' from the domain M. Since $\Delta \cup \varphi(a)$ has a sentence with the constant symbol a in it, $\mathcal{M}'$ only models ψ if it models $\varphi(a)$.

   But the fact that all models $\mathcal{M}'$ whose only difference from $\mathcal{M}$ is their interpretation of the symbol a are such that $\mathcal{M}' \models \psi$ just means that:

   $\exists m \in M\ \mathcal{M}' \models \exists x \varphi(x), \varphi(m) \Leftrightarrow \mathcal{M} \models \psi$.