# PHIL3110 - Assignment 1

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### Part A

### Problem 1

1. 
$$\frac{Pa \vee Qa^{(1)} \qquad (Pa \vee Qa) \to \bot}{\frac{\bot}{\neg (Pa \vee Qa)} \qquad (DM-1)}}$$

$$\frac{Pa \vee Qa^{(1)} \qquad (Pa \vee Qa)}{\neg (Pa \vee Qa)} \qquad (DM-1)}$$

De Morgan's Law 1

$$\frac{\varphi^{(1)}}{\varphi \vee \psi} \qquad \neg(\varphi \vee \psi) \qquad \frac{\psi^{(2)}}{\varphi \vee \psi} \qquad \neg(\varphi \vee \psi)$$

$$\frac{\bot}{\neg \varphi} \qquad (1) \qquad (\neg I) \qquad \frac{\bot}{\neg \psi} \qquad (2) \qquad (\neg I)$$

$$2. \quad \frac{Qa \vee Ra^{(3)}}{Qa \vee Ra^{(3)}} \quad \frac{Qa^{(1)} \quad Qa \rightarrow Pa}{Pa} \quad \frac{Ra^{(2)}}{Pa} \quad \frac{Ra \rightarrow Pa}{(1) \ (2) \ (\vee E)} \quad \frac{Pa}{(Qa \vee Ra) \rightarrow Pa} \quad (3) \ (\rightarrow I)$$

### 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

$$\mathcal{M} \nvDash \exists x \neg Txx$$

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  $\mathcal{M} \nvDash \exists x \varphi$  for some arbitrary  $\varphi$  (as x will bind no constant symbols), and thus

$$\mathcal{M} \nvDash \exists x \forall y (Qy \leftrightarrow Tyx)$$

Assuming  $\mathcal{M}^+$ ,

$$\mathcal{M}^+ \nvDash \exists x \forall y (Qy \leftrightarrow Tyx)$$

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

$$\begin{split} & m_1^{\mathcal{M}} \in Q^{\mathcal{M}} \text{ and } \langle m_1^{\mathcal{M}}, m_1^{\mathcal{M}} \rangle \in T^{\mathcal{M}} \\ & m_2^{\mathcal{M}} \not\in Q^{\mathcal{M}} \text{ and } \langle m_2^{\mathcal{M}}, m_1^{\mathcal{M}} \rangle \not\in T^{\mathcal{M}} \\ & m_3^{\mathcal{M}} \not\in Q^{\mathcal{M}} \text{ and } \langle m_3^{\mathcal{M}}, m_1^{\mathcal{M}} \rangle \not\in T^{\mathcal{M}} \end{split}$$

# 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  $\varphi$  such that either:
    - (a)  $\varphi \in Stage(n)$
    - (b)  $\varphi$  is of the form  $\psi MB$ ,  $\psi HB$ , or  $\psi JB$ , where  $\psi \in Stage(n)$
- 3. Make A the set of all n such that for each  $\psi \in Stage(n)$ ,  $\psi$  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,  $\psi MB$ ,  $\psi HB$ , or  $\psi JB$ , for  $\psi \in Stage(m)$  for some m < n, all  $\varphi$  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),  $\varphi$  is of the form  $\psi MB$ ,  $\psi HB$ , or  $\psi JB$ , 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
- $\bullet \;$  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  $n \in A$ .

## 0.1 Problem