

4.1

= Free

Formulae

Sentence

$$\text{I) } \forall_x (\underline{P^1_{1x}} \rightarrow Q^1_y) \quad \checkmark \quad \times$$

$$\text{II) } \exists_x \neg(\neg \exists_y P^1_y \wedge \neg \neg \neg \neg R^2_{xa}) \quad \checkmark \quad \checkmark$$

$$\text{III) } P^0 \quad \checkmark \quad \checkmark$$

$$\text{IV) } \forall_x \exists_y \exists_z (R^3_{25} \underline{x} y z) \quad \checkmark \quad \checkmark$$

$$\text{V) } \forall_x \exists_x Q^2_{xx}$$

According to TLM it is
a sentence & a formula.
According to the rule in
the slides it is not.

$$\text{VI) } \neg(\neg(\exists_x P^1_x \wedge \exists_y Q^1_y)) \quad \times \quad \times$$

$$\text{VII) } \forall_x (\exists_y (P^2_{xy} \wedge P^2_x) \vee Q^3_{\underline{x} y \underline{x}}) \quad \checkmark \quad \times$$

4.2

$$\text{I) } (\forall_x \forall_y (P^2_{xy} \rightarrow (P^2_{y \underline{x}} \wedge R^1_x)))$$

$$\text{II) } (\forall_x R^3_{\underline{x} \underline{z} \underline{x}} \wedge \exists_y R^3_{\underline{x} \underline{z} \underline{y}})$$

$$\text{III) } (\forall z_2 R^2_{\underline{x} \underline{z}_2})$$

$$\text{IV) } (\forall x \neg((P^2_{xy} \vee R^2_{yx}) \vee R^2_{\underline{z} \underline{y}}))$$

4.3

I) $a: \text{London}$

$P^1: \dots, \text{is big}$

$R^1: \dots, \text{is ugly}$

$P^1_a \wedge R^1_a$

II)

$c: \text{Culham}$

$P^1: \dots, \text{is a large village}$

P^1_c

III)

$P^1: \dots, \text{is a city}$

$Q^1: \dots, \text{is a city hall}$

$R^2: \dots, \text{has} \dots$

$\forall_x (P^1_x \rightarrow \exists_y (Q^1_y \wedge R^2_{xy}))$

IV)

$P^1: \dots, \text{is a material object}$

$Q^1: \dots, \text{is divisible}$

$\forall_x (P^1_x \rightarrow Q^1_x)$

V)

$a: \text{Tom}$

$P^1: \dots, \text{is a car}$

$Q^2: \dots, \text{owns} \dots$

$\exists_x (P^1_x \wedge Q^2_{ax})$

VI) $a: \text{tom}$

$P^1: \dots_1 \text{ is a car}$

$Q^2: \dots_1 \text{ owns } \dots_2$

$R^2: \dots_1 \text{ } \cancel{\text{won't sell}} \dots_2$

$$\exists x (P_x^1 \wedge Q_{ax}^2 \wedge R_{ax}^2)$$

VII)

$P^1: \dots_1 \text{ is a man}$

$Q^2: \dots_1 \text{ is a country}$

$R^2: \dots_1 \text{ has visited } \dots_2$

$$\exists x (P_x^1 \wedge \forall y (Q_y^2 \rightarrow R_{xy}^2))$$

(u.4)

I) tom acts freely.

II) $\forall a$ Either tom ~~is~~ acts freely, or ~~is not~~
it is not the case that tom is
a person.

III) Every person acts freely.

IV) Someone is a person if and only if
they act freely.

V) It is not the case that there exists
someone who acts freely.

4.5

I) It is not the case that there exists a set.

II) It is not the case that every set has at least one element.

III) There exists a set with no elements.

IV) There does ~~not~~ exist a set that contains everything.

4.2

I) $P^? : \dots, \text{ is a book author}$

$Q^? : \dots, \text{ is famous}$

$$\neg \forall x (P^? x \rightarrow Q^? x)$$

II)

$P^?_{\exists} : \dots, \text{ is a book}$

$Q^? : \dots, \text{ is famous}$

$$\exists x (P^? x \wedge Q^? x)$$

III)

$P^? : \dots, \text{ is a book}$

$Q^? : \dots, \text{ is famous}$

$R^? : \dots, \text{ is well written}$

$$\forall x (P^? x \rightarrow (Q^? x \leftrightarrow R^? x))$$

iv)

a: Tom

$\neg P^1$

b: Tom is a book author

c: Tom is famous

R^2

d: Tom does not believe that every book author

Half Pbk \Rightarrow

$\exists x (\forall y \forall z Q^1_x)$

a: Tom

P^1 : believes that not
every book author
is famous.

$\neg P^1 a$

a: Tom

b: the Believe that not every book
author is famous

P^2

Believes ... $_2$

P^2_{ab}

You could make the case that

b refers to just a single thing, multiple
people can have the same belief.)

7.3

I)

b: Ben

P^2 : $\dots \rightarrow$ deurtoes \dots_2

Q^2 : \dots is a logician

$\forall x (Q^2 x \rightarrow P^2 b x)$

$\exists x (Q^2 x \wedge P^2 b x)$

II)

a: Harry

b: Ron

P^2 : \dots is a parent of \dots_2

Q^2 : \dots stands \dots_2

$Q^2 ab \wedge \forall x (P^2 x a \rightarrow Q^2 ax)$

or or:

$Q^2 ab \wedge \forall x (P^2 x b \rightarrow Q^2 ax)$

III)

P^2 : \dots is a Student

Q^2 : \dots is a Tutor

R^2 : \dots is better than \dots_2

$\forall x (P^2 x \rightarrow \forall y (Q^2 y \rightarrow R^2 xy))$

or: $\forall x (P^2 x \rightarrow \exists y (Q^2 y \wedge R^2 xy))$

or: $\exists x (P^2 x \wedge \forall y (Q^2 y \rightarrow R^2 xy))$

or: $\exists x (P^2 x \wedge \exists y (Q^2 y \wedge R^2 xy))$

IV)

P^1 : ... is rich

Only rich Germans
Buy

Q^1 : ... is German

R^1 : ... is a house

P_1^1 : ... is in Munich

~~P^2~~ : ... buys ...

One house vs. many houses

$$\forall x ((R^1 x \wedge P_1^1 x) \rightarrow \exists y (P^1 y \wedge Q^1 y \wedge P^2 y x))$$

Only rich Germans buy houses in Munich

→ If a house is in Munich, then there exists a rich German who buys it.

However, it might also mean
possible that the houses get bought
by nobody. So:

If a house is in Munich, then
there does not exist a rich
German someone who is not rich
German who buys the house:

$$\forall x ((R^1 x \wedge P_1^1 x) \rightarrow \neg \exists y ((P^1 y \wedge Q^1 y \wedge P^2 y x)))$$

IV) α : Janet

P^1 : ... is a fast car

Q^2 : ... likes ...

$\forall x (P^1_x \rightarrow Q^2_{\alpha x})$

or: $\exists x (P^1_x \wedge Q^2_{\alpha x})$

V)

P^1 : ... is a mistake

Q^2 : ... is a thing that ϵ is capable
of making mistakes

*

R^2 : ... made ...

$\exists x (P^1_x \wedge \forall y (Q^2_y \rightarrow R^2_{yx}))$

or: $\forall x (\omega^1_x \rightarrow \exists y (P^1_y \wedge R^2_{xy}))$