

# 70092 ExerciseTypes.CW1

## Logic Coursework

### Submitters

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sf23

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# Emarking

elements:  $\forall \exists \rightarrow \neg \wedge \forall \neq X_1 \equiv$

i)  $\exists X \forall E (\text{comp}(X) \wedge \text{event}(E) \wedge \text{enter}(X, E) \rightarrow \text{won}(X, E))$

$$\text{comp}(X_1) \wedge \text{comp}(X_2) \wedge \text{enter}(X_1, E) \wedge \text{enter}(X_2, E) \wedge \text{won}(X_1, E) \wedge \text{won}(X_2, E) \wedge X_1 \neq X_2$$
$$v) \quad \forall X(\exists E_1, E_2(\text{comp}(X) \wedge \text{event}(E_1) \wedge \text{event}(E_2) \wedge \text{enter}(X, E_1) \wedge \text{enter}(X, E_2) \wedge \text{won}(X, E_1) \wedge \text{won}(X, E_2) \wedge E_1 \neq E_2) \rightarrow \forall P(\text{press}(P) \rightarrow \text{invited}(X, P)))$$

b. *for the same variable*  
Conclusion: (i), (iii), (iv), (v) are correct.

Conclusion: (i), (iii), (iv), (v) are correct.

To show that (i) and (iv) are equivalent, we only need to demonstrate that  $\neg \forall X \forall E (\neg \text{inv}(X, P) \vee \neg \text{ev}(E) \vee \neg \text{won}(X, E))$  is the same as  $\exists X \exists E (\text{inv}(X, E) \wedge \text{ev}(E) \wedge \text{won}(X, E))$ . According to Equivalences in predicate logic,  $\neg \forall X p(X) \equiv \exists X \neg p(X)$ , then  $\neg \forall X \forall E (\neg \text{inv}(X, P) \vee \neg \text{ev}(E) \vee \neg \text{won}(X, E)) \equiv \exists X \exists E (\neg (\neg \text{inv}(X, P) \vee \neg \text{ev}(E) \vee \neg \text{won}(X, E)))$ . According to De Morgan Rule and Double Negation Rule,  $\exists X \exists E (\neg (\neg \text{inv}(X, P) \vee \neg \text{ev}(E) \vee \neg \text{won}(X, E))) \equiv \exists X \exists E (\text{inv}(X, P) \wedge \text{ev}(E) \wedge \text{won}(X, E))$ . So, (i) and (iv) are equivalent.

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