

# Problem Set 3

## Discrete Mathematics

Due on the 11<sup>th</sup> of February, 2024

$$p \vdash p$$

In addition to the axioms and rules of inference, you may rely on: all proven theorems, *Implication Elimination*, *Hilbert's First & Second Axioms*.

(10 pts) 1. Prove each of the following statements for any propositions  $\varphi, \psi, \xi$ .

(a)  $(\varphi \rightarrow \psi), (\psi \rightarrow \xi) \vdash (\varphi \rightarrow \xi)$

*Hypothetical Syllogism*

(b)  $\varphi, \psi \vdash \varphi \wedge \psi$

*Conjunction Introduction*

(40 pts) 2. Prove each of the following statements for any propositions  $\varphi, \psi, \xi$ .

(a)  $\vdash \varphi \rightarrow \varphi$

(b)  $\vdash (\neg\varphi \rightarrow \varphi) \rightarrow \varphi$

*Consequentia Mirabilis, a.k.a. Lex Clavia*

(c)  $\vdash \neg\varphi \rightarrow (\varphi \rightarrow \neg\psi)$

*Ex Contradictione Quodlibet*

(d)  $\varphi \wedge \psi \vdash \varphi$

*Conjunction Elimination*

(e)  $\vdash \top$

*The Truth Theorem*

(30 pts) 3. Prove each of the following statements for any propositions  $\varphi, \psi, \xi, \chi$ .

(a)  $\varphi \vdash (\varphi \vee \psi)$

*Disjunction Introduction, a.k.a. Addition*

(b)  $(\varphi \rightarrow \xi), (\psi \rightarrow \xi), (\varphi \vee \psi) \vdash \xi$

*Disjunction Elimination, a.k.a. Proof by Cases*

(c)  $\varphi, \neg\varphi \vdash \psi$

*Ex Falso Quodlibet, a.k.a. Explosion*

(d)  $(\varphi \vee \psi), \neg\varphi \vdash \psi$

*Disjunctive Syllogism*

(e)  $(\varphi \rightarrow \xi), (\psi \rightarrow \chi), (\varphi \vee \psi) \vdash \xi \vee \chi$

*Constructive Dilemma*

(10 pts) 4. Let  $\mathcal{L}$  be a binary predicate. Prove the following statement.<sup>1</sup>

$$\vdash \neg\exists x\forall y(\mathcal{L}(x, y) \leftrightarrow \neg\mathcal{L}(y, y))$$

<sup>1</sup> Hint: try a proof by contradiction.

(10 pts) 5. Consider a universe of discourse consisting of every natural number. Recall that a positive integer is *prime* when it has *exactly two* positive divisors: one and itself.

As a fun side note: 2 is a prime number.

Let  $\omega(x) := "x \text{ is an odd number}."$

Let  $\pi(x) := "x \text{ is a prime number}."$

Further, suppose the following statements only contain propositions.

(a) Prove  $\varphi$ , where  $\varphi$  is the statement  $\varphi \vdash \forall x(\omega(x) \rightarrow \pi(x))$ .

(b) Prove  $\forall x(\omega(x) \rightarrow \pi(x))$ .