## Problem Set 3

Discrete Mathematics

Due on the 11th of February, 2024

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)  $(\varphi \to \psi), (\psi \to \xi) \vdash (\varphi \to \xi)$
  - (b)  $\varphi, \psi \vdash \varphi \land \psi$

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

- (a)  $\vdash \varphi \rightarrow \varphi$
- (b)  $\vdash (\neg \varphi \rightarrow \varphi) \rightarrow \varphi$
- (c)  $\vdash \neg \varphi \rightarrow (\varphi \rightarrow \neg \psi)$
- (d)  $\varphi \wedge \psi \vdash \varphi$
- (e) ⊢ ⊤
- (30 pts) 3. Prove each of the following statements for any propositions  $\varphi$ ,  $\psi$ ,  $\xi$ ,  $\chi$ .
  - (a)  $\varphi \vdash (\varphi \lor \psi)$
  - (b)  $(\varphi \to \xi), (\psi \to \xi), (\varphi \lor \psi) \vdash \xi$
  - (c)  $\varphi, \neg \varphi \vdash \psi$
  - (d)  $(\varphi \lor \psi), \neg \varphi \vdash \psi$
  - (e)  $(\varphi \to \xi)$ ,  $(\psi \to \chi)$ ,  $(\varphi \lor \psi) \vdash \xi \lor \chi$
- (10 pts) 4. Let  $\mathcal{L}$  be a binary predicate. Prove the following statement.<sup>1</sup>

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

(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.

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  $\varphi \vdash \forall x(\omega(x) \to \pi(x))$ .
- (b) Prove  $\forall x (\omega(x) \to \pi(x))$ .

Hypothetical Syllogism

Conjunction Introduction

Consequentia Mirabilis, a.k.a. Lex Clavia

Ex Contradictione Quodlibet

Conjunction Elimination

The Truth Theorem

Disjunction Introduction, a.k.a. Addition

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

Ex Falso Quodlibet, a.k.a. Explosion

Disjunctive Syllogism

Constructive Dilemma

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

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