Boolos and Jeffrey - HW6

David Maldonado, david.m.maldonado@gmail.com

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1 The story so far...

We've previously established via the *Church-Turing thesis* that there cannot be a decision procedure for validity. This means there cannot be **both** a positive test and a negative test for validity. At this point in the book it is revealed that there is in fact a positive test for validity. A proof of this fact will have to show the implication in both directions. The first implication that *If the test says "yes"*, the formula is valid. is known as Soundness. The second implication that *If the formula is valid, the test says "yes"*. is known as Completeness. Chapter 11 presents a proof of Soundness for the positive validity test.

2 a few refutations

2.1

argument:
$$\{\exists x(Fx \land Gx), \forall x(Gx \rightarrow \neg Hx)\} \vdash \exists x[x = x \land (Fx \land \neg Hx)]$$

$$\Delta : \{\exists x(Fx \land Gx), \forall x(Gx \rightarrow \neg Hx), \forall x[x \neq x \lor \neg (Fx \land \neg Hx)]\}$$

refutation of Δ :

$\exists x (Fx \wedge Gx)$	Δ
$\forall x (Gx \to \neg Hx)$	Δ
$\forall x[x \neq x \vee \neg (Fx \wedge \neg Hx)]$	Δ
$Fa \wedge Ga$	1
$Ga \rightarrow \neg Ha$	2
$a \neq a \vee \neg (Fa \wedge \neg Ha)$	3
¥	4,5,6

2.2

argument: $\{\exists x Lbx \rightarrow \forall x Lxb, \neg Lbb\} \vdash \neg Lba$

 $\Delta: \{ \forall x \forall y (Lbx \to Lyb), \neg Lbb, Lba \}$

refutation of Δ :

$$\forall x \forall y (Lbx \to Lyb) \qquad \qquad \Delta$$

$$\neg Lbb \qquad \qquad \Delta$$

$$Lba \qquad \qquad \Delta$$

$$\forall y (Lba \to Lyb) \qquad \qquad 1$$

$$Lba \to Lbb \qquad \qquad 4$$

$$\not \vDash \qquad \qquad 2,3,5$$

2.3

argument: $\{\exists y (Gy \land \forall z Kyz), \forall y (Fy \rightarrow \neg \forall z Kyz)\} \vdash \exists y (Gy \land \neg Fy)$

$$\Delta: \{\exists y \forall z (Gy \land Kyz), \forall y \exists z (Fy \rightarrow \neg Kyz), \forall y \neg (Gy \land \neg Fy)\}\$$

refutation of Δ :

$$\exists y \forall z (Gy \land Kyz) \qquad \Delta$$

$$\forall y \exists z (Fy \rightarrow \neg Kyz) \qquad \Delta$$

$$\forall y \neg (Gy \land \neg Fy) \qquad \Delta$$

$$\forall z (Ga \land Kaz) \qquad 1$$

$$\exists z (Fa \rightarrow \neg Kaz) \qquad 2$$

$$Fa \rightarrow \neg Kab \qquad 5$$

$$Ga \land Kab \qquad 4$$

$$\neg (Ga \land \neg Fa) \qquad 3$$

$$\not\vDash \qquad 6,7,8$$