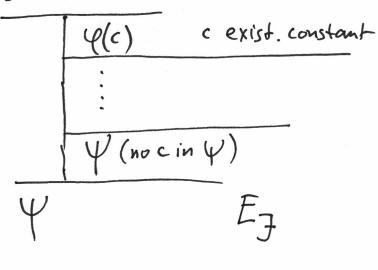
The four rules in predical	te logic	proofs	(1)
Easy are:			
$\frac{\forall x \ \mathcal{Q}(x) \text{example:}}{\forall x \ \mathcal{Q}(x) \forall x \ (P_X \Rightarrow Q_{xx})}$ $\mathcal{Q}(c) \ E_{\psi} P_{c} \rightarrow Q_{cc} E_{\psi}$	E A		
and example:			
$\frac{\mathcal{F}}{\mathcal{F}_{x}} \underbrace{\varphi(c)}_{\mathcal{F}_{x}} \underbrace{\frac{P_{c} \rightarrow Q_{cc}}{\mathcal{F}_{x}}}_{\mathcal{F}_{x}} \underbrace{\frac{P_{c} \rightarrow Q_{cc}}{\mathcal{F}_{x} \rightarrow Q_{xx}}}_{\mathcal{F}_{x}}$	~		
There is no indent a constants. The following	when into	do, however	
C (universal y constant)	1. Vx(Px 2. Vx Px 3		_
19(c) Vx 9(x) IV	4.	Pc $E_{+}($ Qc $E_{-}($	(2)
(h	6. Vx (lok: line ween split	Ix Iy 3 could have	(3 ₇ 5)
	3	Pc > Qc, Ex	



1.
$$\forall x (P_x \rightarrow Q_x)$$
 (given ass.)
2. $\exists x \mid P_x$ (given ass.)
3. P_c cexist. constat (2)
4. $P_c \rightarrow Q_c$ $E_y(1)$
5. Q_c $E_y(1)$
6. $\exists y \mid Q_y \mid I_y(s)$
7. $\exists y \mid Q_y \mid E_y(s)$

(so this proves $\forall x (p_x \rightarrow Q_x), J_x p_x \models J_y Q_y$)

Perhaps to remember:

∀x Y(x) Y(c) E∀ (no indent) If ∀ i's before/above)

Y(c) Jx(x) IJ (no indent if J is below)