

$$(4.1) \neg \exists y \exists x (p(x, y) \leftrightarrow \neg p(x, x))$$

Assume that there is an assignment  $v$  such that

$$(\neg \exists y \exists x (p(x, y) \leftrightarrow \neg p(x, x)))^v = 0.$$

Then, we have

$$\begin{aligned} & (\exists y \exists x (p(x, y) \leftrightarrow \neg p(x, x)))^v = 1 \\ & \mathbf{E}a\mathbf{E}b((p(x, y))^{v(x/b, y/a)} = 1 \leftrightarrow (\neg p(x, x))^{v(x/b, y/a)} = 1) \\ & \mathbf{E}a\mathbf{E}b((p(x, y))^{v(x/b, y/a)} = 1 \leftrightarrow p(x, x)^{v(x/b, y/a)} = 0)). \end{aligned}$$

Construct a model  $M = (U, I)$  such that  $U = \{a, b\}$  and  $p^I = \{(a, a), (a, b)\}$ . Then,

$$\begin{aligned} p(x, y)^{v(x/a, y/b)} &= 1, \\ p(x, x)^{v(x/a, y/b)} &= 1. \end{aligned}$$

□

$$(4.2) \exists x \exists y (p(x, y) \rightarrow \forall z p(z, y))$$

Assume that there is an assignment  $v$  such that

$$(\exists x \exists y (p(x, y) \rightarrow \forall z p(z, y)))^v = 0.$$

Then,

$$\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{A}a\mathbf{A}b(p(x, y) \rightarrow \forall z p(z, y))^{v(x/a, y/b)} = 0 \\ & \mathbf{A}a\mathbf{A}b(p(x, y)^{v(x/a, y/b)} = 1 \& (\forall z p(z, y))^{v(x/a, y/b)} = 0) \\ & \mathbf{A}a\mathbf{A}b(p(x, y)^{v(x/a, y/b)} = 1 \& \mathbf{E}c(p(z, y)^{v(y/b, z/c)} = 0)), \end{aligned}$$

a contradiction, where

$$\begin{aligned} & (\forall z p(z, y))^{v(x/a, y/b)} = 1 \text{ iff } \mathbf{A}c(p(z, y)^{v(z/c, y/b)} = 1) \\ & (\forall z p(z, y))^{v(x/a, y/b)} = 0 \text{ iff } \mathbf{E}c(p(z, y)^{v(z/c, y/b)} = 0) \\ & (\exists z p(z, y))^{v(x/a, y/b)} = 1 \text{ iff } \mathbf{E}c(p(z, y)^{v(z/c, y/b)} = 1) \\ & (\exists z p(z, y))^{v(x/a, y/b)} = 0 \text{ iff } \mathbf{A}c(p(z, y)^{v(z/c, y/b)} = 0). \end{aligned}$$

□

$$(4.3) \exists x \exists y (p(x) \rightarrow q(y)) \rightarrow \exists x (p(x) \rightarrow q(x)).$$

Assume that there is an assignment  $v$  such that

$$(\exists x \exists y (p(x) \rightarrow q(y)) \rightarrow \exists x (p(x) \rightarrow q(x)))^v = 0.$$

Then,

$$\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{A}a\mathbf{A}b((p(x) \rightarrow q(y))^{v(x/a, y/b)} = 1 \& (\exists x (p(x) \rightarrow q(x))^{v(x/a, y/b)} = 0)) \\ & \mathbf{A}a\mathbf{A}b((p(x) \rightarrow q(y))^{v(x/a, y/b)} = 1 \& \mathbf{A}c((p(x) \rightarrow q(x))^{v(x/c, y/b)} = 0)) \\ & \mathbf{A}a\mathbf{A}b((p(x) \rightarrow q(y))^{v(x/a, y/b)} = 1 \& \mathbf{A}c(p(x)^{v(x/c, y/b)} = 1 \& q(x)^{v(x/c, y/b)} = 0)) \end{aligned}$$

Taking  $c = a$ , we have a contradiction:

$$\begin{aligned} & (p(x) \rightarrow q(y))^{v(x/a, y/b)} = 1 \\ & p(x)^{v(x/a, y/b)} = 1 \\ & q(x)^{v(x/a, y/b)} = 0. \end{aligned}$$

□