

1. No,  $\neg \text{BestFriend}(\text{Mary}, \text{Sophia})$  does not follow from the facts  $\text{Mary} \neq \text{Katie}$  and  $\text{BestFriend}(\text{Katie}, \text{Sophia})$ . This is because we don't know that each person only has one best friend. Some axioms to make sure it follows needs to make sure that  $\exists! \text{BestFriend}(\text{Katie}, \text{Sophia})$  so that if  $\text{BestFriend}(\text{Katie}, \text{Sophia})$ , then  $\neg \text{BestFriend}(\text{Mary}, \text{Sophia})$  when  $\text{Mary} \neq \text{Katie}$ .
2.
  - a.  $\exists x \text{Parent}(\text{Roger}, x) \wedge \text{Male}(x)$
  - b.  $\exists! x \text{Parent}(\text{Roger}, x) \wedge \text{Male}(x)$
  - c.  $\exists! x \text{Parent}(\text{Roger}, x) \Rightarrow \text{Male}(x)$
  - d.  $\exists! x \text{Parent}(\text{Roger}, x) \wedge \text{Parent}(\text{Amy}, x)$
  - e.  $\exists x \text{Parent}(\text{Roger}, x) \Rightarrow \text{Parent}(\text{Amy}, x)$
3.
  - a.  $\{x/A, y/B, z/B\}$
  - b. Does not exist.
  - c.  $\{x/\text{John}, y/\text{John}\}$
  - d. Does not exist
4.
  - a. A: For all natural numbers  $x$ , there exists some natural number  $y$  where  $x$  is greater than or equal to  $y$ .  
 B: For some natural number  $y$ , all natural numbers  $x$  is greater than or equal to  $y$ .
  - b. Yes
  - c. Yes
  - d. Yes
  - e. No
  - f.  $\forall x \exists y (x > y) \Rightarrow \exists y \forall x (x > y)$   
 $\neg(\exists y \forall x (x > y)) \vee \forall x \exists y (x > y)$   
 $\forall y \exists x \neg(x > y) \vee \forall x \exists y (x > y)$   
 $\forall y \neg(A > y) \vee \forall x (x > B)$   
 $\neg(A > y) \vee (x > B)$   
 $\{x/A, y/B\}$

g.  $\exists y \forall x (x > y) \Rightarrow \forall x \exists y (x > y)$

$$\neg(\forall x \exists y (x > y)) \vee \exists y \forall x (x > y)$$

$$\exists x \forall y \neg (x > y) \vee \exists y \forall x (x > y)$$

$$\neg (f(y) > y) \vee (x > f(x))$$

Not true, because x binds to f(y) and y binds to f(x) which points to each other.