Quantifier rules: existential introduction

WEEK 7. TOPIC INTRODUCTION

- 1. $\phi(c)$
- 2. $\exists x \Phi[c/x] \mid \exists 1$

The φ [c/x] part means 'Take φ and replace one or more instances of c with x.' This applies to any constant, not just c!

- 1. $\phi(c)$
- 2. $\exists x \Phi[c/x] \mid \exists 1$

The φ [c/x] part means 'Take φ and replace one or more instances of c with x.' This applies to any constant, not just c!

E.g.

- 1. Fa → Ga :assumption
- $2. \exists x (Fx \rightarrow Gx) : \exists 1$

- 1. $\phi(c)$
- 2. $\exists x \Phi[c/x] \mid \exists 1$

The φ [c/x] part means 'Take φ and replace one or more instances of c with x.' This applies to any constant, not just c!

E.g.

- 1. Faa: assumption
- 2. ∃xFxx :|∃1

- 1. $\phi(c)$
- 2. $\exists x \Phi[c/x] \mid \exists 1$

The φ [c/x] part means 'Take φ and replace one or more instances of c with x.' This applies to any constant, not just c!

E.g.

- 1. Faa: assumption
- 2. ∃xFax :|∃1

- 1. $\phi(c)$
- 2. $\exists x \Phi[c/x] \mid \exists 1$

The φ [c/x] part means 'Take φ and replace one or more instances of c with x.'

Check-in: Does this make sense?
Why can I replace a claim about a
constant with a claim about a
variable?

A: Because the existential quantifier is saying there's at least one object for which such and such is true, namely, that object that the claim was originally about!