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1. Suppose that everyone studies smart.

2. (a). For all sheetch x, x has a snoot.

(b). Let x be an arbitrary sheetch.

3. Reason 1: Equating predicates to numeric values

$Q(\bar{1}-5)$ is a statement which can be true or false.

$Q(\bar{1}-5)$ states that $\exists$ a positive integer t s.t $\bar{1}-5 = 5t-3$. It's not a function

"$Q(\bar{1}-5) = \bar{1}-5$" means that "the statement $Q(\bar{1}-5)$ equals the value $\bar{1}-5$", which is NOT meant we say.

Reason 2: Introducing a variable without saying what it is.

We need say where the variable coming from. If we do not have it before, we need firstly introduce it clearly

When we write "$\bar{1}-5 = 5t-3$", we don't know what t is and where t comes from.

We should introduce t clearly before using it.

eg. Suppose $Q(\bar{1}-5)$ holds. $Q(\bar{1}-5)$ states $\exists$ a positive integer t s.t $\bar{1}-5 = 5t-3$. Now we introduce it from saying the statement $Q(\bar{1}-5)$.

4. It means that if we want to prove the structure like "A = B", we need to write "LHS = A = a = b = B = RHS". step-by-step with explanation in between rather than using stack, a sequence of equations like.

"A = B ⇒ a = B ⇒ a = b ⇒ C = C".

This structure of stack is what Nick say to avoid.