

PHIL 112 Homework 4

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1. Define

(a) Theorem in PD

A sentence \mathbf{P} of PL is a theorem in PD if and only if \mathbf{P} is derivable in PD from the empty set.

(b) Equivalence in PD

Sentences \mathbf{P} and \mathbf{Q} of PL are equivalent in PD if and only if \mathbf{Q} is derivable in PD from $\{\mathbf{P}\}$ and \mathbf{P} is derivable in PD from $\{\mathbf{Q}\}$.

2. Construct derivations that show each of the following:

(a) $\{\neg(\forall x)(\exists y)Lxy, (\exists y)(\forall x)Lxy\}$ is inconsistent in PD

1. $\neg(\forall x)(\exists y)Lxy$	Assum
2. $(\exists y)(\forall x)Lxy$	Assum
3. $(\exists x)\neg(\exists y)Lxy$	QN 1
4. $(\exists x)(\forall y)\neg Lxy$	QN 3
5. $(\forall y)\neg Lay$	Assum \exists Elim
6. $(\forall y)\neg Lay$	Reit: 5
7. $(\forall y)\neg Lay$	\exists Elim: 5, 6
8. $(\forall x)Lxb$	Assum \exists Elim
9. $(\forall x)Lxb$	Reit: 8
10. $(\forall x)Lxb$	\exists Elim: 8, 9
11. $\neg Lab$	\forall Elim: 7
12. Lab	\forall Elim: 10

From lines 11 and 12 we have $\neg Lab \wedge Lab$.

Thus $\{\neg(\forall x)(\exists y)Lxy, (\exists y)(\forall x)Lxy\}$ is inconsistent in PD .

(b) $\{((\exists x)Fx \vee (\exists x)Gx) \rightarrow (\exists x)(Fx \vee Gx)\}$ is a theorem in PD

1. $(\exists x)Fx \vee (\exists x)Gx$	Assum
2. $(\exists x)Fx$	Assum
3. Fa	Assum
4. $Fa \vee Ga$	\vee Intro: 3
5. $(\exists x)(Fx \vee Gx)$	\exists Intro: 4
6. $(\exists x)(Fx \vee Gx)$	\exists Elim: 2, 3–5
7. $(\exists x)Gx$	Assum
8. Gb	Assum
9. $Fb \vee Gb$	\vee Intro: 8
10. $(\exists x)(Fx \vee Gx)$	\exists Intro: 9
11. $(\exists x)(Fx \vee Gx)$	\exists Elim: 7, 8–10
12. $(\exists x)(Fx \vee Gx)$	\vee Elim: 1, 2–6, 7–11,
13. $((\exists x)Fx \vee (\exists x)Gx) \rightarrow (\exists x)(Fx \vee Gx)$	\rightarrow Intro: 1–12

3. Symbolize Casino Slim's reasoning and construct a derivation in $PD+$ showing that the symbolized argument is valid in $PD+$.

1. $(\forall x)(\forall y)[(Fx \wedge Sy) \rightarrow Bxy]$	Assum
2. $(Fh \vee Ff) \wedge Ss$	Assum
3. $Fh \vee Ff$	\wedge Elim: 2
4. Ss	\wedge Elim: 2
5. $(\forall y)[(Fx \wedge Sy) \rightarrow Bhy]$	\forall Elim: 1
6. $(Fh \wedge Ss) \rightarrow Bhs$	\forall Elim: 5
7. $\neg(Fh \wedge Ss) \vee Bhs$	Impl: 5
8. $Fh \vee Ff$	Assum
9. Fh	Assum
10. $(\exists x)Fx$	\exists Intro: 9
11. Ff	Assum
12. $(\exists x)Fx$	\exists Intro: 11
13. $(\exists x)Fx$	\vee Elim: 8, 9–10, 11–12
14. $(\exists x)Fx$	\exists Intro: 13
15. Fh	Assum
16. Fh	Reit: 15
17. Fh	\exists Elim: 14, 15–16
18. $Fh \wedge Ss$	\wedge Intro: 4, 17
19. Bhs	\rightarrow Elim: 6, 18
20. $Bhs \vee Bfs$	\vee Intro: 19
21. $(\exists x)(Bhx \vee Bfx)$	\exists Intro: 20