Justin Borneis - 110037759 (310 Assignment L 1. (bx)(Pbx)=>(3x)(by)(Q(x,x)~Pbx))) U= {12}  $\propto |P(x)|$ Let x = 1 in  $(\forall x)(Pbx) = 7(\exists x)(\forall y)(Q(y,x) \land Pbx))$ . We obtain  $P(l) = 7(\exists x)(\forall y)(Q(y,x) \land Pbx)$ Since P(l) = T, we have to determine the value of  $(\exists x)(\forall y)(Q(y,x) \land Pbx)$ i) let x=1 in (7x)(Yy)(Q(y,x)nP(x)). We obtain (Yy)(Q(y,1)nP(1))
Since P(1)=T, we obtain (Yy)(Q(y,1)nT)=(Yy)Q(y,0) Let γ=1 in (by) e(z,1). We obtain Q(z,1) € F. Hence (47), Q(y,1) is evaluated to false Here (ty) (R(y, 1) A P(1)) is evaluated to holse ii) Let x=2 in (7x)(Vy)(Q(y,x), P(x)) We obtain (Vy)(Q(y,2), P(2)) Since P(2)= F we obtain (by)(a(y, z)nF)= F Hence (by)(a(y,z)np(z)) is evolvated to folse. Since (My)(Qly,x)n P(x)) is evaluated to false for all values of x thus (Fx)(My)(Qly,x)n P(x)) is evaluated to false Hence  $P(1) \Rightarrow (J_X)(U_Y)(Q(y,X) \wedge P(X))$  is evaluated to false Hence (tr)(Plx)=>(Jx)(tr)(Q(y,x))plx)) is evaluated to false o  $(3, 2) \vdash (\forall x)(a(x) \Rightarrow \beta) \iff ((3x)a(x) \Rightarrow \beta)$ where x is not free in B. (Bisordificial proof) 1) Prove  $\vdash (\forall x)(a(x) \Rightarrow \beta) \Longrightarrow (\exists x)(a(x) \Rightarrow \beta)$ not free in B. where x is (Direct Proof)  $1. (\forall x) (a(x) \Rightarrow \beta)$ Premise 1, 618 2. (yx) (valx) vp) Z FE3 3. (4x)~a(x) vB  $4 \sim (3\kappa)a(x) \vee \beta$  } FE8  $5 (3 \sim)a(x) \Rightarrow \beta$  4, E18 Hence  $f = (4x)(a(x) \Rightarrow \beta) \Rightarrow ((3x)a(x) \Rightarrow \beta)$ where  $f = (4x)(a(x) \Rightarrow \beta) \Rightarrow ((3x)a(x) \Rightarrow \beta)$ 2) Prove  $f((\exists x)a(x) \ni \beta) = \sum (\forall x)(a(x) \Rightarrow \beta)$ where x is not free in B.

(Direct Proof)

1. (3x) a(x)=>B Previse 1 E18 2 FE3 4 E18 4 (Na(xE)~, 5 3. (4x)~a(x) vB 4 (Ux) (~a(x) UB) 5. (t/x) (a (x)=7 B) Hence  $f((\exists x) \circ (x) \Rightarrow \beta) \Rightarrow (\forall x) (a(x) \Rightarrow) \beta$  where (x, y) = (x, y) free in B. Here - (Vx)(a(x) => B) ((3x)a(x) => B) where x is not tree in B. D

Hence (thx) (acx) (37) B(xx) (thx)(by) (B(xy) = )(p(x) n g(y))
+ (thx) (acx) => p(x)).

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( Yx) (~Q(x) => P(x))
                ~(3x) (R(x)) 1 Q(x))
       65:
                ~(3x)(S(x) 1 P(x))
                ~(7x)(Rbx) 15bx))
 1. (Yx)(~Q(x)=>P(x))
                                              from I
2. ~(3x) (R(x) ^ Q(x))

3. ~(3x) (S(x) ^ P(x))

4. (4x) ~(R(x) ^ Q(x))

5. (4x) ~ (S(x) ^ P(x))

6. ~(R(x) ^ Q(x))
                                             from I
                                            from 1

7, FE8

3, FE8

4, UI

5, UI
 7~(S(x)~P(x))
8~R(x)~~Q(x)
                                           6 E16
                                      8, E18
7 E18
10, E18
11, E15
14, 15, IS
16, E18
17, F11
 9 R(x) => ~ Q(x)
10 ~ S(x) ~ ~ P(x)
(1 S(x) => ~ P(x)
 17. ~~P(x)=> ~S(x)
17, E16
                                          14 FE8
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2.3 c) Prove that PI, PI, P3 + C

Here (Yx)(~Q(x)=>P(x)),~(3x)(R(x))Q(x)),~(3x)(S(x))P(x))+~(3x)(R(x))S(x))

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P1 ( ( Xx) (A(x) => ( Vy) (E(x, y) => H(y)))
7.34)
          PZ: (4x) (TG)=x((3x)(MGy), EG,y)), (3x)(8Gy), EG,y))))
          P3: (Yx) (M(x) => H(x)) 1 (Vx)(B(x)=> ~ H(x))
          (: ~(7x) (T(x) 1 A(x))
    (Proof by Contradiction)
  [. ^{\sim}(\exists x)(Tb_x)\wedge Ab_x)]
                                                         Hypothexis
   1. (∀x)(A(x) ⇒) (∀γ)(E(x,γ) ⇒) H(γ)))
   3. (4x) (Ta)=>((3x)(M(x)), E(x,y)), (3x)(B(x))+E(x,y)))) from I
  (xy) (M(x) => H(x)) ~ (Vx) (B(x)=> ~ H(x))
                                                          from 1
  5. (Jx) (Tbx) 1A(x))
                                                         1, EU
                                                           EI, z is a new constant
     T(z) \wedge A(z)
T(z)
                                                        6, IZ
                                                        > E9
    A(z) 1 T(z)
    A(2)
 10. T(2)=7((3y)(M(y) 1 E(2, y)) 1 (3y) (B(y) 1 E(2, y))) } UI
( (3y) (Mby) 1 E(2, y)) 1 (3y) (Bby) 1 E(2, y))
12 (3y) (Bby) 1 E(2, y)) 1 (3y) (Mby) 1 E(2, y))
                                                         7,10,13
                                                        U, E9
IZ IZ
13. (7) (BG) 1 E(27))
14. B(a) 1 E(2a)
                                                        IZEI, a is a new constant
   A(\chi) \Rightarrow (\forall y)(E(Z, y) \Rightarrow H(y))
                                                      9 15 I3
16, UI
4, E9
16. (by)(E(z, y)=> H(y))
17. E(z, a)=> H(a)
18. (Vx)(B(x)=>~H(x)) ~ (Vx)(M(x)=> H(x))
                                                     18, 12
 19. (Vx)(B(x)=> ~H(x))
    B(a)=7~H(a)
                                                    19 UZ
10, E17
21. ~~ H(a) => B(a)
                                                    ZI, Els
 U. H(a) => B(a)
23 {(z,e) >> B(a)
                                                   1771, IS
    ~ f(z,a) v B(a)
                                                   23, É18
                                                   14 24 16
25 EN
 25. (Bla) 1 E(z,a)) 1 (~E(z,a) 1 Bla)
 26. ((B(a), E(z,a)) 1 ~ E(z,a)) VB(a)
                                                  26 E11
 (7 Bla) n(E(z,a) nn E(za)) VB(a)
 28 Bla) v Bla) n (E(z,á) n ~ E(z,a))
21. Bla) n (E(z,á) n ~ E(z,a))
                                                 28 EY
 30 B(a) n false
                                                 29, E1
 31. Palse
                                                 36, E7
          ( bx) (A(x) => ( by) (E(x,y) => H(y))), (bx) (T(x)=>((3>)(M(y) - E(x,y)) - (3>)(B(y) - E(x,y))), (bx) (M(x) => H(x)) - (bx)(B(x)=> ~H(x))
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F ~ (7x) (T(x) 1 A(x))

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2.4h) Prove that the following conclusion follows from the given prember.
       Annals, that do not kick, are always mexitable;
      Dankleys have
                         is way or
      A bustalo can always toss one over a gate;
No animals that kick are easy to swollow.
No hordess animal can toss one over a gate;
      All animals are exitable, except buffalos:
      Conclusion! Dankeys are not easy to swallow.
Let U (the Universe of discourse) be the set of onmols;
                        animal x can lock;
      K(x) denote
                        annel & has horns;
      H(X)
              derote
      T(x) denote animal x can toos one over a gate;
      E(x) denote animal x is excitable;
      S(x) denote animal x is easy to swallow; O(x) denote animal x is a dontey;
      5(x) deste
      B(x) denote animal x is a buffalo.
 Then the corresponding FOL-Wifts are as follows:
 P1 (4x)(~k(x) ⇒ ~E(x))
 PC: (Yx) (O(x) => ~H(x))
P3: (Vx)(B(x)=> T(x))
     ~(3x) (K(x) => s(x))
      ~(3x)(~H(x)=> T(x))
     (Yz) (~B(z) (⇒E(z))
    (Mx) (O(x) => ~5(K))
I(\forall x)(\sim k(x) \Rightarrow \sim E(x))
                               from I
2 (Yx) (O(x) => ~H(x))
                                  from I
   ( Vx) (B(x) => T(x))
                                  from I
5 ~ (3x) ( K(x) => 5(x))
5 ~ (3x) (~H(x) => T(x))
                                 from I
                                 from I
6. (4x) (~B(x) = E(x))
                                 from I
                             l UI
7. ~KG) => ~EG)
8. O(x) => ~H(x)
                             ¥ UZ
4, FE8
9. B(x)=) T(x)
(0. (4x)~(K(x)=> s(x))
11. \sim (K(x) = 7 S(x))
                            10, UI
                            S, FE8
12. (4x)~(~H(x)=) T(x))
                            12, UZ
13. ~(~H(x) =) T(x))
                            (UI
14 ~B(x)=)E(x)
15. ~(~k(x) v s(x))
                            11, E18
16. ~~K(x) 1~S(x)
                           15, E17
16, E9
17 ~SGX) 1 ~~ KGK)
                           17, 12
18. ~SCX)
19. ~(~H(x) v T(x))
                          13, E18
U. ~~H(x)1~T(x)
                          19, E17
21. ~~HGX)
                          U, IZ
22 ~ 0 (x)
                        12, 1
23. ~O(x) U~S(x)
24.06x)=7~56x)
                        23, E18
25. (bx)(06x)=>~5(x)) 24 Gen
         (\forall x)(\sim k(x) \Rightarrow \sim E(x)), (\forall x)(0(x) \Rightarrow \sim H(x)), (\forall x)(B(x) \Rightarrow T(x)), \sim (\exists x)(K(x) \Rightarrow S(x)),
Huce
         ~(3x)(~HG)=) ((4x)(~BG) (=EG))
                                                           F(4x)(0(x) ⇒ ~5(x)) [
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