

1 a)  $\{x, y\} \longleftrightarrow z \in [0, 1]$

$0 < x, y \leq 1$  bijection

$x = 0.3 \quad 01 \quad 2 \quad 007 \quad 08 \quad \dots$

$y = 0.009 \quad 2 \quad 05 \quad 1 \quad 0008 \quad \dots$

$z = 0.3 \quad 009 \quad 01 \quad 2 \quad 2 \quad 05 \quad 007 \quad 1 \quad 08 \quad 0008 \quad \dots$

b)  $\{x+b \mid b \in \mathbb{R}\}$  and  $\{ax \mid a \in \mathbb{R}\}$

c) T: 0 2 4 6 8 - - -

B: 1 3 5 7 9 - - -

form a set by either top or bottom element in every column.

- Any two sets formed this way are not comparable.
- The set of such sets is uncountable.  $\therefore$  the set of all infinite binary functions are uncountable.

2 a)

1.  $\neg p \rightarrow q$

Premise

2.  $r \rightarrow p$

Premise

3.  $\neg q \vee r$

Assumption

4.  $\neg q$

Assumption

5.  $\neg p$

MT 1, 4

6.  $p$

$\neg \neg e$  5

7.  $r$

Assumption

8.  $p$

$\rightarrow e$  2, 7

9.  $p$

$\vee e$  3, 4-6, 7-8

10.  $\neg q \vee r \rightarrow p$

$\rightarrow i$  3-9

2. b)

1.  $c_1 = c_2 \vee d_1 = d_2$  Premise
2.  $c_1 = c_2$  Assumption
3.  $f(c_1) = f(c_1)$   $= i$
4.  $f(c_1) = f(c_2)$   $= e 2, 3$
5.  $f(c_1) = f(c_2) \vee f(d_1) = f(d_2)$   $\vee i 4$
6.  $d_1 = d_2$  Assumption
7.  $f(d_1) = f(d_1)$   $= i$
8.  $f(d_1) = f(d_2)$   $= e 6, 7$
9.  $f(c_1) = f(c_2) \vee f(d_1) = f(d_2)$   $\vee i 2, 8$
10.  $f(c_1) = f(c_2) \vee f(d_1) = f(d_2)$   $\vee e 1, 2-5, 6-9$

2. c)

1.  $x_0$
2.  $P(x_0) \wedge \neg P(f(x_0))$  Assumption
3.  $x_0 = f(x_0)$  Assumption
4.  $P(x_0)$   $\wedge e 1, 2$
5.  $\neg P(f(x_0))$   $\wedge e 2, 2$
6.  $P(f(x_0))$   $= e 3, 4$
7.  $\perp$   $\neg e 5, 6$
8.  $x_0 \neq f(x_0)$   $\neg i 3-7$
9.  $P(x_0) \wedge \neg P(f(x_0)) \rightarrow x_0 \neq f(x_0)$   $\rightarrow i 2-8$
10.  $\forall x P(x) \wedge \neg P(f(x)) \rightarrow x \neq f(x)$   $\forall i 1-9$

4 a)  $A$  - nonempty set

$$P^M \subseteq A^2$$

$$g^M: A^2 \rightarrow A$$

$$c^M \in A$$

b)  $\phi = P(g(c,c), c)$

$$A = \{0,1\} \quad P^M = \{(0,0)\} \quad g^M((x,y)) = x$$

$$c^M = 1$$

$M \not\models \phi$  for arbitrary looking table.

$$\therefore (1,1) \notin P^M$$

③  $(\neg p \vee \neg q \vee r) \wedge (\neg p \vee q \vee r)$

⑤ a) Not valid. Take the model  $M$  with  $A = \{0,1\}$

$$\text{and } R^M = \{(0,1), (1,0)\}$$

b) valid.

1.  $\forall x \forall y (R(x,y) \rightarrow \neg R(y,x))$  Premise

2.  $x_0$  Assumption

3.  $R(x_0, x_0)$  Assumption

4.  $\forall y R(x_0, y) \rightarrow \neg R(y, x_0)$   $\forall e (1, x_0)$

5.  $R(x_0, x_0) \rightarrow \neg R(x_0, x_0)$   $\forall e (4, x_0)$

6.  $\neg R(x_0, x_0)$   $\rightarrow e 5, 3$

7.  $\perp$   $\rightarrow e 6, 3$

8.  $\neg R(x_0, x_0)$   $\rightarrow i 3-7$

9.  $\forall x \neg R(x, x)$   $\forall i 2-8$