

THE 1 Solutions

Answer 1

a)

Table 1: Truth table for $(q \rightarrow \neg p) \leftrightarrow (p \leftrightarrow q)$

p	q	$\neg p$	$q \rightarrow \neg p$	$p \leftrightarrow q$	$(q \rightarrow \neg p) \leftrightarrow (p \leftrightarrow q)$
T	T	F	F	T	F
T	F	F	T	F	F
F	T	T	T	F	F
F	F	T	T	T	T

b)

Table 2: Truth table for $((p \vee q) \wedge (p \rightarrow r) \wedge (q \rightarrow r)) \rightarrow r$

p	q	r	$p \vee q$	$p \rightarrow r$	$q \rightarrow r$	$(p \vee q) \wedge (p \rightarrow r) \wedge (q \rightarrow r)$	$(p \vee q) \wedge (p \rightarrow r) \wedge (q \rightarrow r) \rightarrow r$
T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T
T	T	F	T	F	F	F	T
T	F	T	T	T	T	T	T
T	F	F	T	F	T	F	T
F	T	T	T	T	T	T	T
F	T	F	T	T	F	F	T
F	F	T	F	T	T	F	T
F	F	F	F	T	T	F	T

Thus, $((p \vee q) \wedge (p \rightarrow r) \wedge (q \rightarrow r)) \rightarrow r$ is a tautology.

Answer 2

$$\neg p \rightarrow (q \rightarrow r)$$

$$\equiv \neg p \rightarrow (\neg q \vee r) \text{ Implication (Table 7)}$$

$$\equiv \neg \neg p \vee (\neg q \vee r) \text{ Implication (Table 7)}$$

$$\equiv p \vee (\neg q \vee r) \text{ Double Negation Law (Table 6)}$$

$$\equiv (p \vee \neg q) \vee r \text{ Associative Law for Disjunction (Table 6)}$$

$$\equiv (\neg q \vee p) \vee r \text{ Commutative Law for Disjunction (Table 6)}$$

$\equiv \neg q \vee (p \vee r)$ Associativity Law for Disjunction (Table 6)

$\equiv q \rightarrow (p \vee r)$ Implication (Table 7)

Thus, $\neg p \rightarrow (q \rightarrow r)$ is logically equivalent to $q \rightarrow (p \vee r)$.

Answer 3

a) $\forall x L(x, Burak)$

b) $\forall y L(Hazal, y)$

c) $\forall x \exists y L(x, y)$

d) $\neg \exists x \forall y L(x, y)$

e) $\forall y \exists x L(x, y)$

f) $\neg \exists x (L(x, Burak) \wedge L(x, Mustafa))$

g) $\exists x \exists y (L(Ceren, x) \wedge L(Ceren, y) \wedge (x \neq y) \wedge \forall z (L(Ceren, z) \rightarrow ((z = x) \vee (z = y))))$

h) $\exists y \forall x (L(x, y) \wedge \forall z (\forall k L(k, z) \rightarrow (z = y)))$

i) $\neg \exists x L(x, x)$

j) $\exists x \exists y (L(x, y) \wedge L(x, x) \wedge (x \neq y) \wedge \forall z (L(x, z) \rightarrow ((z = x) \vee (z = y))))$

Answer 4

1)	p	<i>premise</i>
2)	$p \rightarrow (r \rightarrow q)$	<i>premise</i>
3)	$q \rightarrow s$	<i>premise</i>
4)	$\neg q$	<i>assumption</i>
5)	$r \rightarrow q$	$\rightarrow e \ 2,1$
6)	r	<i>assumption</i>
7)	q	$\rightarrow e \ 5,6$
8)	\perp	$\neg e \ 7,4$
9)	$\neg r$	$\neg i \ 6-8$
10)	$s \vee \neg r$	$\vee i_2 \ 9$
11)	$\neg q \rightarrow (s \vee \neg r)$	$\rightarrow i \ 4-10$

Answer 5

1)	$\forall x(p(x) \rightarrow q(x))$	<i>premise</i>
2)	$\neg \exists z r(z)$	<i>premise</i>
3)	$\exists y p(y) \vee r(a)$	<i>premise</i>
4)	$\exists y p(y)$	<i>assumption</i>
5)	$p(c)$	<i>assumption</i>
6)	$p(c) \rightarrow q(c)$	$\forall e$ 1
7)	$q(c)$	$\rightarrow e$ 5,6
8)	$\exists z q(z)$	$\exists i$ 7
9)	$\exists z q(z)$	$\exists e$ 4,5-8
10)	$\forall z \neg r(z)$	Lemma 2
11)	$r(a)$	<i>assumption</i>
12)	$\neg r(a)$	$\forall e$ 10
13)	\perp	$\neg e$ 11,12
14)	$q(a)$	$\perp e$ 13
15)	$\exists z q(z)$	$\exists i$ 14
16)	$\exists z q(z)$	$\forall e$ 3,4-9,11-15

Proof of **Lemma** ($\neg \exists x p(x) \vdash \forall x \neg p(x)$):

1)	$\neg \exists x p(x)$	<i>premise</i>
2)	x_0	$\forall i$ constant
3)	$p(x_0)$	<i>assumption</i>
4)	$\exists x p(x)$	$\exists i$ 3
5)	\perp	$\neg e$ 4,1
6)	$\neg p(x_0)$	$\neg i$ 3-5
7)	$\forall x \neg p(x)$	$\forall i$ 2-6

Alternative solution (without using **Lemma**):

1)	$\forall x(p(x) \rightarrow q(x))$	<i>premise</i>
2)	$\neg \exists z r(z)$	<i>premise</i>
3)	$\exists y p(y) \vee r(a)$	<i>premise</i>
4)	$\exists y p(y)$	<i>assumption</i>
5)	$p(c)$	<i>assumption</i>
6)	$p(c) \rightarrow q(c)$	$\forall e$ 1
7)	$q(c)$	$\rightarrow e$ 5,6
8)	$\exists z q(z)$	$\exists i$ 7
9)	$\exists z q(z)$	$\exists e$ 4,5-8
10)	$r(a)$	<i>assumption</i>
11)	$\exists z r(z)$	$\exists i$ 10
12)	\perp	$\neg e$ 11,2
13)	$q(a)$	$\perp e$ 12
14)	$\exists z q(z)$	$\exists i$ 13
15)	$\exists z q(z)$	$\forall e$ 3,4-9,10-14