

Logic (Knowledge Representation and Reasoning)
Finals Questions Bank

Mostafa Hassanein

18 January 2024

6-1

Using the FOPL system of natural deduction introduced in class, prove the following.

a.

$$\{\forall x [P(x) \implies Q(x)], \forall x [Q(x) \implies R(x)]\} \vdash \forall x [P(x) \implies R(x)].$$

Proof.

1. $\forall x [P(x) \implies Q(x)]$	(Premise)
2. $\forall x [Q(x) \implies R(x)]$	(Premise)
3. $P(t) \implies Q(t)$	(1, \forall -elim)
4. $Q(t) \implies R(t)$	(2, \forall -elim)
* 5. $P(t)$	(Assumption)
* 6. $Q(t)$	(3, 5, \implies -elim)
* 7. $R(t)$	(4, 6, \implies -elim)
8. $P(t) \implies R(t)$	(5, 7, \implies -intro)
9. $\forall x [P(x) \implies R(x)]$	(8, \forall -intro).

□

b.

$$\{\forall x [P(x) \vee Q(x)], \forall x [[\neg P(x) \wedge Q(x)] \implies R(x)]\} \vdash \forall x [\neg R(x) \implies P(x)].$$

Proof.

1. $\forall x [P(x) \vee Q(x)]$	(Premise)
2. $\forall x [[\neg P(x) \wedge Q(x)] \implies R(x)]$	(Premise)
3. $P(t) \vee Q(t)$	(1, \forall -elim)
4. $[\neg P(t) \wedge Q(t)] \implies R(t)$	(2, \forall -elim)
* 5. $\neg R(t)$	(Assumption)
* * 6. $\neg P(t)$	(Assumption)
* * 7. $Q(t)$	(3, 6, \vee -elim)
* * 8. $\neg P(t) \wedge Q(t)$	(6, 7, \wedge -intro)
* * 9. $R(t)$	(4, 8, \implies -elim)
* * 10. $\neg R(t) \wedge R(t)$	(5, 9, \wedge -elim)
* 11. $\neg \neg P(t)$	(6, 10, \neg -intro)
* 12. $P(t)$	(11, \neg -elim)
13. $\neg R(t) \implies P(t)$	(5, 12, \implies -intro)
14. $\forall x [\neg R(x) \implies P(x)]$	(13, \forall -intro).

□

C.

$\{\forall x [P(x) \vee Q(x)], \forall x [\neg Q(x) \vee S(x)], \forall x [R(x) \implies \neg S(x)], \exists x [\neg P(x)]\} \vdash \exists x [\neg R(x)]$.

Proof.

1. $\forall x [P(x) \vee Q(x)]$	(Premise)
2. $\forall x [\neg Q(x) \vee S(x)]$	(Premise)
3. $\forall x [R(x) \implies \neg S(x)]$	(Premise)
4. $\exists x [\neg P(x)]$	(Premise)
5. $\neg P(c)$	(4, \exists -elim)
6. $P(c) \vee Q(c)$	(1, \vee -elim)
7. $\neg Q(c) \vee S(c)$	(2, \vee -elim)
8. $R(c) \implies \neg S(c)$	(3, \vee -elim)
9. $Q(c)$	(5, 6, \vee -elim)
10. $S(c)$	(7, 9, \vee -elim)
* 11. $R(c)$	(Assumption)
* 12. $\neg S(c)$	(8, 11, \implies -elim)
* 13. $S(c) \wedge \neg S(c)$	(10, 12, \wedge -intro)
14. $\neg R(c)$	(13, \neg -intro)
15. $\exists x [\neg R(c)]$	(14, \exists -intro).

□

d.

$$\vdash [\neg [\exists x P(x)]] \iff \forall x [\neg P(x)].$$

Proof.

\implies :

1. $\neg [\exists x P(x)]$	(Premise)
* 2. $P(t)$	(Assumption)
* 3. $\exists x P(x)$	(2, \exists -intro)
* 4. $\neg [\exists x P(x)] \wedge \exists x P(x)$	(1, 3, \wedge -intro)
5. $\neg P(t)$	(4, \neg -intro)
6. $\forall x [\neg P(x)]$	(4, \forall -intro)
7. $[\neg [\exists x P(x)]] \implies \forall x [\neg P(x)]$	(1, 6, \implies -intro).

\Leftarrow :

$i. \forall x [\neg P(x)]$	(Premise)
* $ii. \neg [\neg [\exists x P(x)]]$	(Assumption)
* $iii. \exists x P(x)$	(ii , \neg -elim)
* $iv. P(c)$	(iii , \exists -elim)
* $v. \neg P(c)$	(i , \forall -elim)
* $vi. P(c) \wedge \neg P(c)$	(iv , v , \wedge -intro)
$vii. \neg [\neg [\neg [\exists x P(x)]]]$	(ii , vi , \neg -intro)
$viii. \neg [\exists x P(x)]$	(vii , \neg -elim)
$ix. \forall x [\neg P(x)] \implies [\neg [\exists x P(x)]]$	(i , $viii$, \implies -intro).

\iff :

$\vdash [\neg [\exists x P(x)]] \iff \forall x [\neg P(x)]$	(7, ix , \iff -intro).
---	----------------------------

□

e.

$$\vdash \exists x [P(x) \vee Q(x)] \iff \exists x P(x) \vee \exists x Q(x)$$

Proof.

\implies :

- * 1. $\exists x [P(x) \vee Q(x)]$ (Assumption)
- * 2. $P(c) \vee Q(c)$ (1, \exists -elim)
- * 3. $\exists x P(x) \vee Q(c)$ (2, \exists -intro)
- * 4. $\exists x P(x) \vee \exists x Q(x)$ (3, \exists -intro)
- 5. $\exists x [P(x) \vee Q(x)] \implies \exists x P(x) \vee \exists x Q(x)$ (1, 4, \implies -intro).

\Leftarrow :

- * i. $\exists x P(x) \vee \exists x Q(x)$ (Assumption)
- * *ii. $\neg [\exists x [P(x) \vee Q(x)]]$ (Assumption)
- * *iii. $\neg [P(c) \vee Q(c)]$ (ii, \exists -elim)
- * *iv. $\neg [\exists x P(x) \vee Q(c)]$ (iii, \exists -intro)
- * *v. $\neg [\exists x P(x) \vee \exists x Q(x)]$ (iv, \exists -intro)
- * vi. $\neg \neg [\exists x [P(x) \vee Q(x)]]$ (i, ii, v, \neg -intro)
- * vii. $\exists x [P(x) \vee Q(x)]$ (vi, \neg -elim)
- viii. $\exists x P(x) \vee \exists x Q(x) \implies \exists x [P(x) \vee Q(x)]$ (i, vii, \implies -intro).

\iff :

$$\exists x [P(x) \vee Q(x)] \iff \exists x P(x) \vee \exists x Q(x) \quad (5, \text{viii}, \iff\text{-intro}).$$

□