

1.5

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1.5 nested quantifiers

D: IR

before: $\forall x (x^2 > 0)$

ex. assume domain is IR

$\forall x \forall y (x+y = y+x)$

means for all pairs of real numbers x and y

(commutative law of addition)

ex. $\forall x \exists y (x+y=0)$

D: IR

for every real number x, there is a real number y s.t. $x + y = 0$

pick $x = 1$. If you pick $y=-1$, then $1 + -1 = 0$

True

(each real number has a additive inverse)

ex. $\exists x \forall y (x+y = 0)$

there exists some real number x s.t. for every real number y, $x+y=0$

False

(one x for all y's)

order matters!

$\exists x \exists y$ s.t. $(x+y=0)$

there exists a pair of real numbers x and y s.t. $x+y=0$

$\exists x (\exists y (x+y) = 0)$

$\exists y ((1+y)=0)$

$\forall x \forall y \forall z ((x+y) + x = x+(y+z))$

for all real numbers x , y , and z , $(x+y) + z = x + (y+z)$

(associative law of addition)

statement when true when false table (look it up)

easier way:

$\forall x \exists y (xy=1)$

negation

$\neg (\forall x \exists y (xy=1))$

$\exists x \neg (\exists y (xy=1))$

$\exists x \forall y \neg (xy=1)$

$\exists x \forall y (xy \neq 1)$

rule: keep moving negation inside and change identifier to the other one

$\forall x \forall y$ is true when $\neg (\forall x \forall y)$ is false

ex. "The sum of two real positive numbers is always positive." can be written as

$\forall x \forall y ((x>0) \wedge (y>0) \rightarrow (x+y>0))$

D: positive real numbers

$\forall x \forall y (x+y>0)$

domain already specifies "positive real numbers"

ex. "Every real number except 0 has a multiplicative inverse"

D: \mathbb{R}

$\forall x ((x \neq 0) \rightarrow \exists y (xy=1))$

ex. $c(x)$ "x has a computer"

$F(x,y)$ is "x and y are friends"

The domain is the set of all students in your school

$\forall x (c(x) \vee \exists y ((c(y) \wedge F(x,y)))$

says "every student at your school has computer or has a friend who does"

ex. $F(a,b)$ is "a and b are friends"

Domain is set of students in your school

$\text{ExAyAz } ((F(x,y) \wedge F(x,z) \wedge (y \neq z) \rightarrow \text{NOT } F(y,z))$

There is a student at our school none of whose friends are friends with each other

1.6

rules of inference

$p \rightarrow q$ \rightarrow if all premises are true, it must follow that the conclusion is true

p

three dots q

so if both $p \rightarrow q$ and p are true, it follows that q must be true

tables for this in the textbook

ex. If i study, then i will do well on an exam. If i do well on an exam, then I will get an A in the class.

Therefore, if i study, then I will get an A in the class

rule of inference

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