

### Solutions to Predicate Logic Tutorial 3

Q1.

- i) c and d.
- ii) You have to show  $\vdash c \rightarrow d$  and  $\vdash d \rightarrow c$ . I will show the first.

showing  $\vdash c \rightarrow d$ :

- 1.  $\forall X (\text{banker}(X) \vee \text{estate\_agent}(X) \rightarrow \text{unpopular}(X))$  assume
- 2.  $\text{banker}(a)$  assume
- 3.  $\text{banker}(a) \vee \text{estate\_agent}(a)$  2,  $\vee I$
- 4.  $\text{banker}(a) \vee \text{estate\_agent}(a) \rightarrow \text{unpopular}(a)$  1,  $\forall E$
- 5.  $\text{unpopular}(a)$  3, 4,  $\rightarrow E$
- 6.  $\text{banker}(a) \rightarrow \text{unpopular}(a)$  2, 5,  $\rightarrow I$
- 7.  $\forall X (\text{banker}(X) \rightarrow \text{unpopular}(X))$  6,  $\forall I$

In an almost identical way you can show

$\forall X (\text{estate\_agent}(X) \rightarrow \text{unpopular}(X))$

Then use  $\wedge I$  to derive

$\forall X (\text{banker}(X) \rightarrow \text{unpopular}(X)) \wedge \forall X (\text{estate\_agent}(X) \rightarrow \text{unpopular}(X))$

Then by  $\rightarrow I$  you get  $c \rightarrow d$ , discharging 1.

Showing  $\vdash d \rightarrow c$ :

- 1.  $\forall X (\text{banker}(X) \rightarrow \text{unpopular}(X)) \wedge \forall X (\text{estate\_agent}(X) \rightarrow \text{unpopular}(X))$  assume
- 2.  $\forall X (\text{banker}(X) \rightarrow \text{unpopular}(X))$  1,  $\wedge E$
- 3.  $\forall X (\text{estate\_agent}(X) \rightarrow \text{unpopular}(X))$  1,  $\wedge E$
- 4.  $\text{banker}(a) \vee \text{estate\_agent}(a)$  assume
- 5.  $\text{banker}(a) \rightarrow \text{unpopular}(a)$  2,  $\forall E$
- 6.  $\text{estate\_agent}(a) \rightarrow \text{unpopular}(a)$  3,  $\forall E$
- 7.  $\text{unpopular}(a)$  Proof by cases, 4, 5, 6
- 8.  $\text{banker}(a) \vee \text{estate\_agent}(a) \rightarrow \text{unpopular}(a)$   $\rightarrow I$ , 4, 7
- 9.  $\forall X (\text{banker}(X) \vee \text{estate\_agent}(X) \rightarrow \text{unpopular}(X))$   $\forall I$ , 8

Then by  $\rightarrow I$  you get  $d \rightarrow c$ , discharging 1.

Q2.

a.

- 1.  $\forall X (p(X) \rightarrow q(X) \wedge r(X))$  given
- 2.  $p(a)$  assume
- 3.  $p(a) \rightarrow q(a) \wedge r(a)$  1,  $\forall E$
- 4.  $q(a) \wedge r(a)$  3,  $\rightarrow E$
- 5.  $q(a)$  4,  $\wedge E$
- 6.  $p(a) \rightarrow q(a)$  2, 5,  $\rightarrow I$
- 7.  $\forall X (p(X) \rightarrow q(X))$  6,  $\forall I$

Similarly we prove

$\forall X (p(X) \rightarrow r(X))$

And then apply  $\wedge I$  to get:

$$\forall X (p(X) \rightarrow q(X)) \wedge \forall X (p(X) \rightarrow r(X))$$

b.

1.  $\forall X (p(X) \rightarrow (q(X) \rightarrow r(X)))$  given
2.  $p(a) \wedge q(a)$  assume
3.  $p(a)$  2,  $\wedge E$
4.  $q(a) \rightarrow r(a)$  1, 3,  $\forall \rightarrow E$
5.  $q(a)$  2,  $\wedge E$
6.  $r(a)$  4, 5,  $\rightarrow E$
7.  $p(a) \wedge q(a) \rightarrow r(a)$  2, 6,  $\rightarrow I$
8.  $\forall X (p(X) \wedge q(X) \rightarrow r(X))$  7,  $\forall I$

c.

1.  $\forall X (p(X) \rightarrow \neg q(X))$  given
2.  $p(a)$  given
3.  $\forall Y (q(Y) \vee s(Y))$  given
4.  $\neg q(a)$  1, 2,  $\forall \rightarrow E$
5.  $q(a) \vee s(a)$  3,  $\forall E$
6.  $s(a)$  4, 5,  $\vee E$

d. Hint: Think of using proof by cases. Then it is easy

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