Loban - Merton -8: Identity 6.1 ∀x ∀y ∀2 (((Px 1 Py) 1 Pz) → ((x=y) MV (y=2)) V (x=2))) i) DA = { 1 B} |P|A = Q 4.3 The first formalisation would suffice if we wanted to conclude, e.g., that  $\exists x \, Px$ . Since our statement is an indefinite designator, there isn't a particularly good reeson why we should produced the formalisation with identity, so we might as well use the simple one. (7) 8.47 [a = q] ii) Ty y=y D [ Hy ( Py = a=y) 1 Pa ] [ a=b] ?

[ Pa [ a=b] ? what is the Sentence capturing, intuitively?) ● \$.5 i) y (Py ≥ a=y) For ty (ly +> x=y) Inty (ly +a=y) 1 lx)

32 by (Py cox=y) D

11.  $[\forall y (Py \leftrightarrow a=y)]^2$   $0b \leftrightarrow a=b \qquad [Pb]^2$   $a=b \qquad 1$   $Pb \rightarrow a=b \qquad Pa \leftrightarrow a=a \qquad [a=q]$   $1 \rightarrow q=y \qquad Pa$ Vy (Py > n=y) 1 Pa 3x(by(Py > x=y) NPx) [ 8.61) ∃x ∃y (Q,x ∧ Q,y ∧ 7x=y) ∧ ∀x ∀y ∀z (Q,x ∧ Q,g ∧ Q,z → x=y ∨x=2 ∨ y=2)

- ii)  $\exists x (Px \land Qx \land \forall y (Q, y \Rightarrow Rxy)) \land \forall z (Pz \land Qz \rightarrow z=x))$
- iii)  $\exists x (Q_1 \times \Lambda \forall y (Q_y \rightarrow R \times y) \Lambda P \times \Lambda \forall z (Q_1 z \Lambda \forall y (Q_y \rightarrow R z y)) \rightarrow z = x)$ 
  - iu) Hz Hy Hz ({Qx 1 Qy 1 Q2 → x=y v x=2 vy=2)