

## Homework 10

Study Sections 3.8 and 3.9.

1. Give a proof in natural deduction for each formula.

- (1)  $\forall x(P(x) \rightarrow P(x))$
- (2)  $\forall x((P(x) \wedge Q(x)) \rightarrow P(x))$
- (3)  $\forall x(P(x) \rightarrow Q(x)) \rightarrow (\forall x(Q(x) \rightarrow R(x)) \rightarrow \forall x(P(x) \rightarrow R(x)))$
- (4)  $\forall x(P(x) \rightarrow Q(x)) \rightarrow (\forall x(P(x) \rightarrow R(x)) \rightarrow \forall x(P(x) \rightarrow (Q(x) \wedge R(x))))$
- (5)  $(P(a) \vee Q(b)) \rightarrow \exists x(P(x) \vee Q(x))$
- (6)  $(P(a) \wedge Q(b)) \rightarrow (\exists xP(x) \wedge \exists xQ(x))$
- (7)  $(\forall xP(x) \wedge \forall xQ(x)) \rightarrow \forall x(P(x) \wedge Q(x))$
- (8)  $\forall x(P(x) \wedge Q(x)) \rightarrow (\forall xP(x) \wedge \forall xQ(x))$
- (9)  $(\forall xP(x) \vee \forall xQ(x)) \rightarrow \forall x(P(x) \vee Q(x))$
- (10)  $\forall x(P(x) \rightarrow Q(x)) \rightarrow (\forall xP(x) \rightarrow \forall xQ(x))$
- (11)  $\exists x(P(x) \wedge Q(x)) \rightarrow (\exists xP(x) \wedge \exists xQ(x))$
- (12)  $(\exists xP(x) \vee \exists xQ(x)) \rightarrow \exists x(P(x) \vee Q(x))$
- (13)  $\exists x(P(x) \vee Q(x)) \rightarrow (\exists xP(x) \vee \exists xQ(x))$
- (14)  $(\exists xP(x) \rightarrow \exists xQ(x)) \rightarrow \exists x(P(x) \rightarrow Q(x))$
- (15)  $\neg\forall xP(x) \rightarrow \exists x\neg P(x)$
- (16)  $\forall x\neg P(x) \rightarrow \neg\exists xP(x)$
- (17)  $\neg\exists xP(x) \rightarrow \forall x\neg P(x)$
- (18)  $\exists x\neg P(x) \rightarrow \neg\forall xP(x)$
- (19)  $\forall x\forall yR(x, y) \rightarrow \forall y\forall xR(x, y)$
- (20)  $\exists y\forall xR(x, y) \rightarrow \forall x\exists yR(x, y)$

2. Let  $\psi$  be the formula  $\forall x(P(x) \rightarrow P(f(x))) \rightarrow \forall x(P(x) \rightarrow P(f(f(x))))$ .  
Write a proof in natural deduction, and a corresponding proof in English.

3. Fill in the blank of the proof.

**Claim.** *The formula  $\forall x\exists yR(x, y) \rightarrow \exists y\forall xR(x, y)$  is not valid.*

*Proof.* Let  $U = \square$  and  $\bar{R} = \square$ , and consider the structure  $\mathcal{A} = (U, \bar{R})$ .

- (a) Given  $x \in U$  take  $y = \square$ . Then  $\bar{R}(x, y)$  holds. So  $\mathcal{A} \models \forall x\exists yR(x, y)$ .
- (b) In contrast, given  $y \in U$  take  $x = \square$ . Then  $\bar{R}(x, y)$  does not hold. So  $\mathcal{A} \not\models \exists y\forall xR(x, y)$ .

From (a)(b) we have  $\mathcal{A} \not\models \forall x\exists yR(x, y) \rightarrow \exists y\forall xR(x, y)$ . □